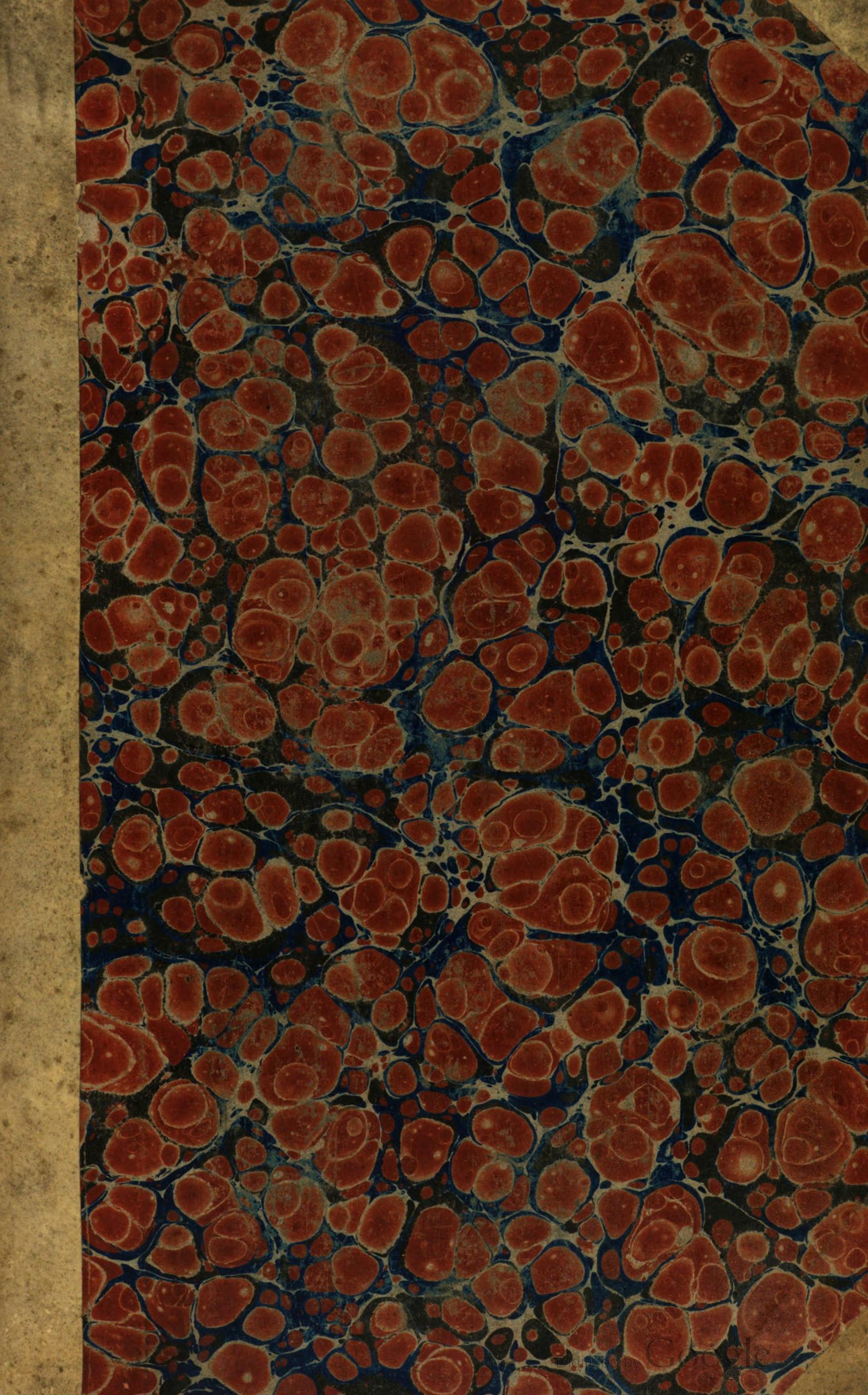
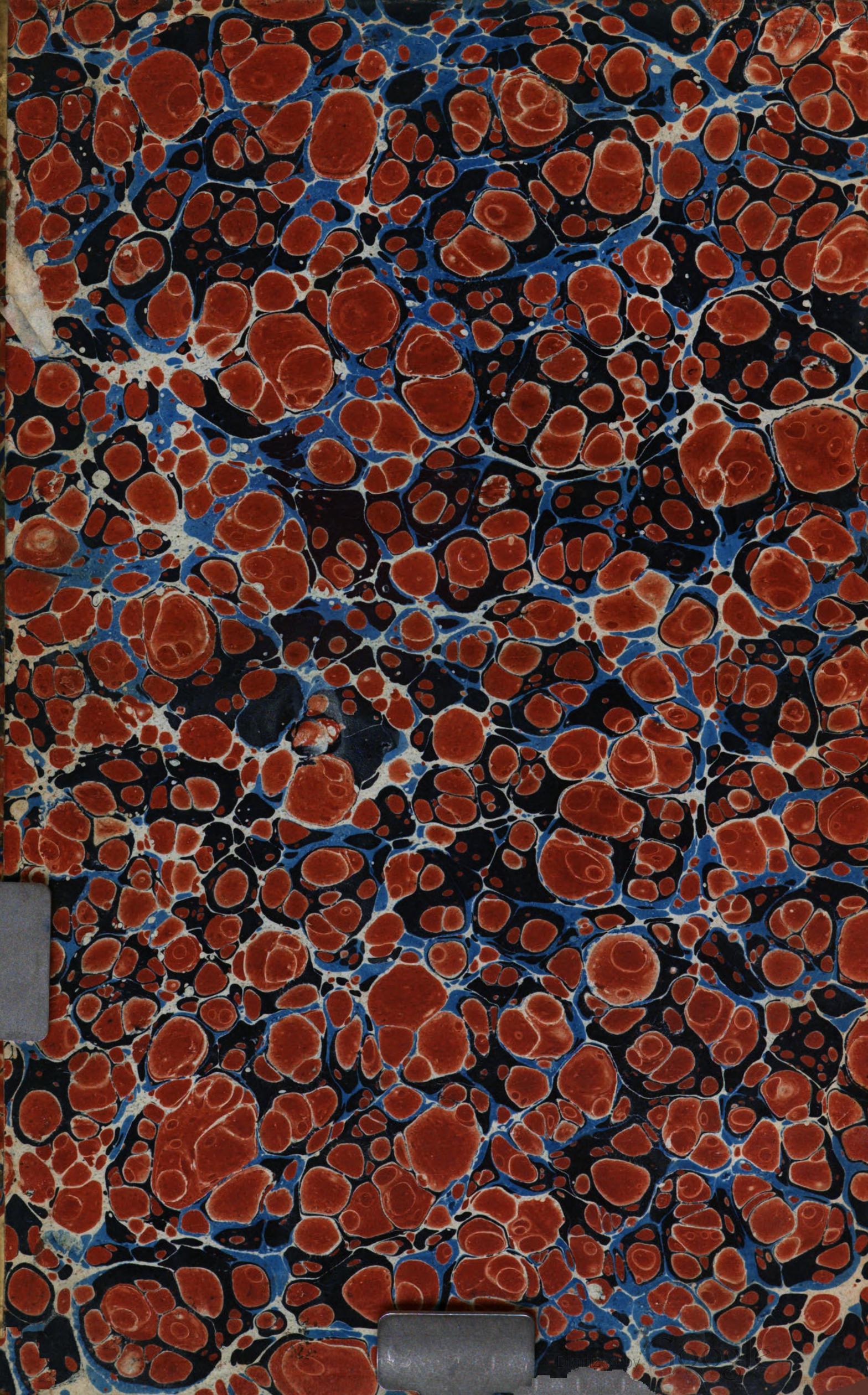

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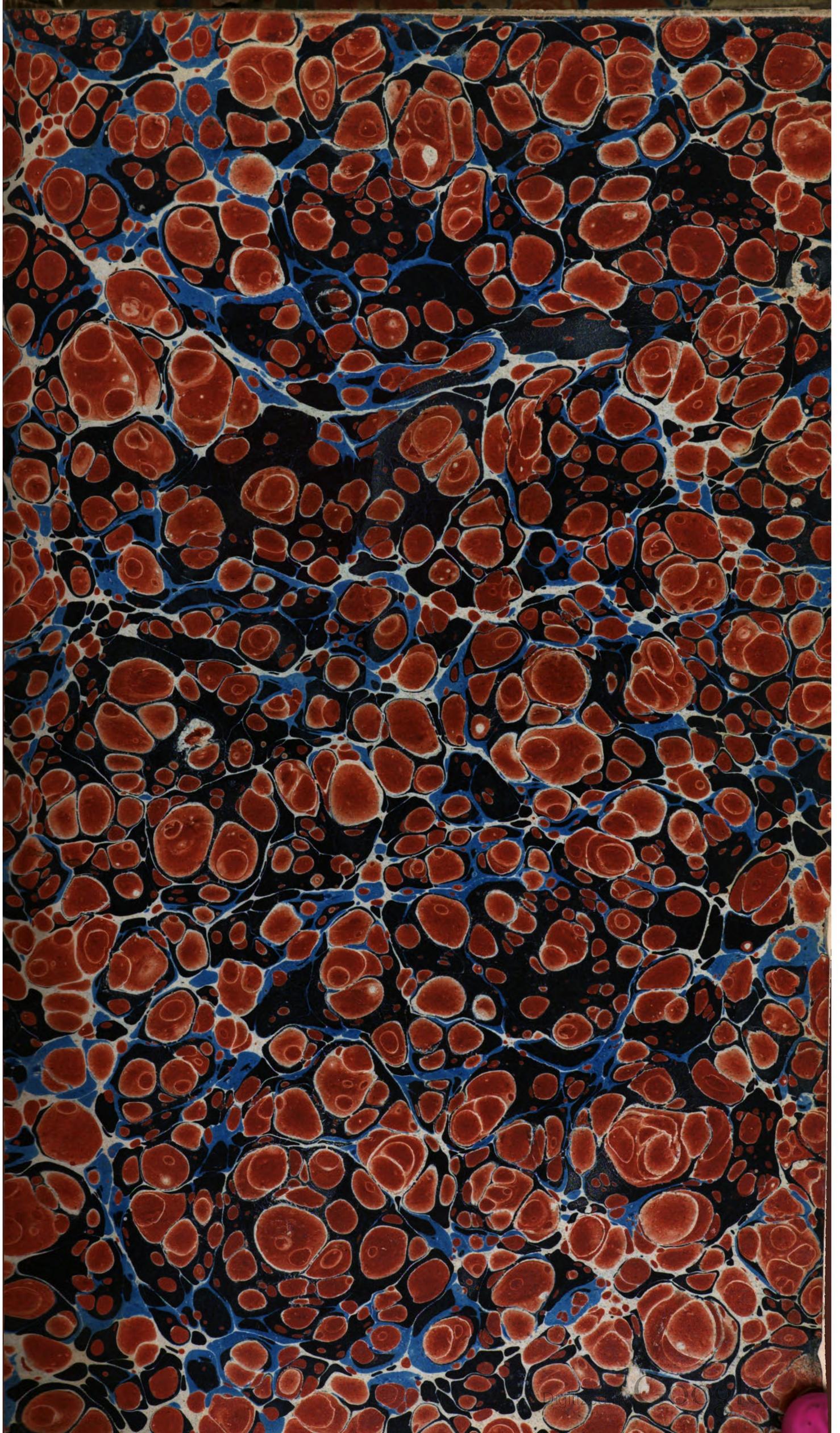
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THE
SESSIONAL PAPERS
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OF
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IN
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1841,
ARRANGED IN VOLUMES.

VOL. XXX.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS,

(Seven Volumes,)

CONTINUED;

THE SUBJECTS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

SUBJECT OF THIS VOLUME:

Prisons of Great Britain :

(Northern, Eastern, Southern, and Western Districts; Scotland, &c.)

1841.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS, 1841.

(SEVEN VOLUMES.)

CONTENTS OF THIS VOLUME.

Note.—*The FIGURES placed at the END OF THE LINES refer to the Manuscript Paging of the Volume as arranged for the House.*

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5 & 6 W. 4. c. 38. to visit the different PRISONS of GREAT BRITAIN:—

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SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

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

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

—
1841.

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II.

SIXTH REPORT of the INSPECTOR of PRISONS for the
NORTHERN and EASTERN DISTRICT.

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF NORMANBY, THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Strand on the Green, August 17th, 1841.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to submit to your Lordship my Annual Report upon the state of Prisons, visited by me in the Northern and Eastern District of England in 1840. A detention of many weeks at Liverpool and Manchester, occasioned by investigations into alledged abuses in the management of the Prisons in those towns, has necessarily limited the number of my inspections during the past year, but I trust this inconvenience will in some degree be compensated by the result of the inquiries, which cannot fail of being most conducive to the better government of these important penal establishments.

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.

Among the subjects connected with penal discipline to which my attention has been specially drawn during these investigations, the propriety of offering inducements to a superior class of persons to undertake the situations of sub-officers of Prisons has been clearly manifested. The most practicable and effective appear to be the empowering magistrates and municipal authorities to grant them pensions, under restrictions as to amount, when incapacitated from age, long service, or infirmity, arising out of a zealous discharge of their duty. Many cases of hardship have come under my observation; among others, one very recently, of an individual now 79 years of age, who has been discharged from his office without any means of subsistence, after having been in the service of a county between thirty and forty years.

Pensions to Sub-officers.

The manner of inflicting Corporal Punishment in gaols appears very objectionable. I am of opinion the number of lashes, the time of punishment, and the instrument should be defined, and the attendance of a surgeon rendered imperative by legal enactment. The consequences of such not being the case are, that the keepers of Prisons have nearly absolute power in the execution of this sentence, and that the method varies in almost every prison, at least in the great majority of those which come under my observation: for instance, in one, the whipping of prisoners is carried to the utmost extent of severity, and to the number of eight or ten dozen lashes; in another, not more than 10 or 12 lashes are given, and with a lightness which makes the sentence nominal. The time when the sentence is to be carried into effect is also generally left to the discretion of the keeper. In one house of correction, punishment takes place the day previous to a prisoner's discharge, a practice which I have strongly recommended to be discontinued, more particularly as the whipping ordinarily inflicted there is severe, and must therefore greatly add to the already too numerous obstacles in the way of discharged prisoners obtaining employment. In some prisons the scourge in use is similar to that in the army; in others to the navy; in another, it is a simple school-rod. I have occasionally found these instruments improper from their weight and size, and have considered it my duty to recommend the use of others less severe. The fact of whipping being now almost confined to delinquent boys, many of whom are little above the age and appearance of children, appears to me to call for the exercise of greater circumspection in the infliction, and which, from personal observation, I am satisfied it requires.

Corporal Punishment.

I consider it proper to draw your Lordship's attention to the great length of imprisonment to which prisoners are subjected when committed under the authority of local, and, in some instances, of public acts for fines and costs, with no defined period of imprisonment in case of non-payment, *but there to remain until such fine and costs be paid.* In the great majority of instances, were it not for the humane interference of the keepers in representing their cases to the

Prisoners Committed for Payment of Fines.

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iv SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.

magistrates and superior authority, the poverty of the individuals is such, that the imprisonment would most probably be for life. I beg to suggest to your Lordship whether a remedy for this evil might not be produced by some legislative enactment, limiting the period of confinement in proportion to the amount of the fine imposed, and to refer to the cases in point at page 79 of the present Report, and in the annexed Return from the house of correction at Wakefield.

RETURN of PRISONERS received into the House of Correction at Wakefield from January, 1836, to December, 1840, under Local Acts of Parliament for Fines, and to remain till Paid.

Name.	Amount of Fine and Costs.	How Liberated.	Number of Days in Confinement.
T. R. . . .	£. s. d. 1 0 6	Liberated by Magistrates	9
D. D. . . .	1 0 6	Ditto	76
J. C. . . .	0 17 0	Liberated by Secretary of State	163
J. L. . . .	1 1 0	Paid	60
E. G. . . .	2 8 0	Died	139
J. W. . . .	10 5 0	Liberated by Magistrates	222
M. F. . . .	1 11 0	Ditto	77
J. B. . . .	0 18 6	Liberated by the Queen	90
J. M. . . .	1 12 6	Paid	28
F. C. . . .	0 18 0	Liberated by Secretary of State	81
D. O'D. . . .	4 15 0	Ditto	129
R. R. . . .	1 0 0	Liberated by Magistrates	11
D. O'D. . . .	1 1 0	Liberated by the Queen	137
M. M. . . .	0 19 0	Liberated by Magistrates	33
W. G. . . .	1 0 0	Ditto	38
T. R. . . .	0 19 0	Paid	97
R. H. . . .	0 19 6	Liberated by Secretary of State	98
J. C. . . .	0 18 0	Paid	57
W. H. . . .	3 0 0	Liberated by Magistrates	78
D. O'D. . . .	1 8 0	Liberated by the Queen	97
R. H. . . .	1 0 0	Paid	57
R. C. . . .	0 18 4½	Ditto	1
J. M. . . .	1 2 6	Liberated by Magistrates	5
J. B. . . .	0 3 0	Ditto	10
W. B. . . .	0 5 10	Paid	28
T. H. . . .	6 11 4	Liberated by the Queen	244
W. V. . . .	0 13 3½	Paid	24
J. S. . . .	0 2 8	Ditto	1
W. P. . . .	0 3 0	Liberated by Magistrates	1
J. D. . . .	0 2 11	Paid	1

Debtors from Courts of Requests.

At page 45, under the head of Debtors from Courts of Requests in Lancaster Castle, will be found some extraordinary facts connected with these Courts, and showing the necessity of Legislative interference for the protection of both debtor and creditor.

Juvenile Delinquency in large Towns.

I have most particularly to solicit your Lordship's attention to the portion of this Report, page 121, which refers to the subject of juvenile delinquency at Liverpool, and to the remarkable testimony it contains of the serious consequences, arising from the low and debasing character of the public amusements which are provided for the entertainment of the humbler classes, and particularly for those of younger years. I cannot too strongly recommend the extension of the powers of the Metropolitan Police Act to towns containing a large population, whereby some control may be exercised over these sources of corruption.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS,
Inspector of Prisons.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

CHESHIRE.

CHESTER CASTLE—COUNTY GAOL.

This gaol was inspected on the 27th of October and subsequent days. I annex a return of the number, description, and classification of the prisoners then confined there.

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
Cheshire.
Chester
County Gaol.

A RETURN of all the CRIMINAL PRISONERS in CHESTER CASTLE on the 27th of October, 1840.

FOR TRIAL.

Number.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	How Employed.	Committed before.
1	R. J.	23	An unnatural crime with an ass.	For trial at the spring assizes, 1841.	Picking wool .	Never.
2	A. W.	39	Attempting to poison her husband.	Ditto.	Sewing . . .	Ditto.
3	J. W.	21	Coining base money . .	Ditto.	Picking wool .	Ditto.
4	W. C.	12	Uttering base coin . . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	J. W.	20	Stealing from the person .	Ditto.	Weaving . . .	Once.
6	J. A.	28	An unnatural crime with an ass.	Ditto.	Picking wool .	Never.
7	J. J.	20	Burglary	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	J. B.	23	Highway robbery	Ditto.	Weaving . . .	Ditto.
9	T. H.	21	Poaching, armed	Ditto.	Winding . . .	Ditto.
10	J. S.	50	Ditto.	Ditto.	Weaving . . .	Once.
11	I. C.	35	Manslaughter	Ditto.	Picking wool .	Never.
12	B. M.	18	Murder	Ditto.	Not employed	Ditto.
13	S. W.	29	Burglary	Ditto.	Winding . . .	Ditto.
14	J. W.	25	Sheep stealing	Ditto.	Picking wool .	Ditto.
15	J. P.	21	Burglary	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
16	N. R.	26	Manslaughter	Ditto.	Ditto.	Once.
17	G. T.	28	Poaching, armed	Ditto.	Ditto.	Never.
18	R. C.	16	Burglary	Ditto.	Weaving . . .	Ditto.
19	J. M.	20	Poaching, armed	Ditto.	Picking wool .	Ditto.
20	W. J. sessions.	..	Stealing iron	For trial at the sessions at Knutsford.	Ditto.	Ditto.
21	D. L.	..	Stealing iron	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
22	D. S.	..	Stealing porter	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
23	J. B.	..	Assault with intent to ravish.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

CONVICTED MISDEMEANANTS.

1	D. H.	23	Riot and assault	Chester sessions, December 30, 1839.—14 calendar months, hard labour.	Picking wool .	Never.
2	P. M.	21	Ditto.	Chester sessions, December 30, 1839.—12 calendar months, hard labour.	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	W. L.	22	Using threatening language	Summary.—To find sureties, himself in 20 <i>l.</i> and two in 10 <i>l.</i> , or be imprisoned 12 calendar months.	Ditto.	Once.
4	J. M.	20	Assault	Autumn assizes, 1840.—6 calendar months.	Weaving . . .	Never.
5	I. W.	30	Assault, with intent to ravish.	Knutsford sessions, August 10, 1840.—18 calendar months, hard labour.	Winding . . .	Ditto.
6	J. J.	34	Poaching	Summary.—Pay a fine of 2 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> , or imprisoned 2 calendar months, hard labour.	Cook	Three times.
7	T. P.	32	Obtaining money by false pretences.	Knutsford sessions, October 19, 1840.—6 calendar months, hard labour.	Picking wool .	Once.
8	W. M.	18	Ditto.	Chester sessions, March 23, 1840.—9 calendar months, hard labour.	Winding . . .	Never.
9	P. L.	28	Assault, with intent to ravish.	Knutsford sessions, October 19, 1840.—12 calendar months, hard labour.	Picking wool .	Ditto.

SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

Return of all the Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Number.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	How Employed.	Committed before.
10	J. L.	68	Assault, with intent to ravish.	Knutsford sessions, October 19, 1840.—12 calendar months, hard labour.	Nearly blind, not able to work.	Never.
11	J. S.	25	Poaching	Summary.—3 calendar months, hard labour, and find sureties, himself in 10 <i>l.</i> and two in 5 <i>l.</i>	Making clogs . .	Ditto.
12	J. F.	21	Stealing ferrets	Summary.—12 calendar months, hard labour.	Weaving	Seven times.
13	J. J.	29	Poaching	Summary.—Fined 10 <i>l.</i> , or imprisoned 6 months.	Picking wool . .	Once.
14	J. F.	21	Assault	Summary.—2 calendar months, or pay 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Ditto.	Ditto.
15	E. B.	19	Let the water from a lock.	Summary.—Fined 2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , or imprisoned 1 calendar month.	Ditto.	Never.
16	J. W.	21	Assault	Summary.—12 calendar months, or find sureties, himself in 20 <i>l.</i> and two in 10 <i>l.</i> each.	Ditto.	Ditto.
17	M. C.	28	Riot	Sessions, December 30, 1839.—12 calendar months and hard labour.	Hospital nurse . .	Ditto.
18	T. L.	19	Desertion	Court martial.—14 days solitary.	Solitary confinement, not employed	Ditto.
19	B. M.	28	Leaving her child in a field, and deserting it.	Autumn assizes, 1840.—12 calendar months.	Sewing	Ditto.

CONVICTED FELONS SERVING TIME AND TRANSPORTS.

1	J. B.	27	Stealing mutton	Chester sessions, December 30, 1839.—12 calendar months, hard labour.	Weaving	Once.
2	D. B.	17	Stealing a loaf, &c. . . .	Knutsford sessions, January 1, 1840.—12 calendar months, hard labour.	Ditto.	Never.
3	J. B.	19	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Once.
4	W. T.	35	Stealing a jacket	Knutsford sessions, October 19, 1840.—6 calendar months, hard labour.	Picking wool . .	Ditto.
5	E. M.	18	Stealing braces	Ditto ditto.	Lame, in the hospital.	Ditto.
6	G. R.	24	Stealing money	Knutsford sessions, October 19, 1840.—12 calendar months, hard labour.	Winding	Never.
7	D. A., alias B.	54	Stealing prayer-books. .	Ditto ditto.	Picking wool . .	Once for sacrilege, in the name of D. B.
8	T. S.	43	Stealing from the person .	Ditto ditto.	Tailoring	Never.
9	T. M.	27	Stealing bread, &c. . . .	Ditto ditto.	Picking wool . .	Ditto.
10	R. C.	36	Stealing money	Ditto ditto.	Winding	Four times.
11	A. O.	27	Bigamy	Autumn assizes, August 15, 1840.—3 calendar months, hard labour.	Washing	Never.
TRANSPORTS:						
1	S. A.	17	Housebreaking	Autumn assizes, August 15, 1840.—Transported 10 years.	Picking wool . .	Never.
2	A. E.	17	Stealing a watch	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	P. H.	37	Stealing a horse	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	G. S.	19	Breaking into a counting-house, and stealing money.	Autumn assizes, 1840.—Transported 14 years.	Ditto.	Twice.
5	J. H.	23			Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	J. H.	35	Stealing wearing apparel .	Knutsford sessions, March 29, 1839.—Transported 7 years.	Paralysed	Ditto.
7	H. P.	28	Stealing brandy	Autumn assizes, 1840.—Transported 10 years.	Picking wool . .	Never.
8	D. W.	40	Stealing silk	Spring assizes, 1840.—Transported 10 years.	Bad leg, in the hospital.	Ditto.
9	M. G.	43	Receiving stolen goods . .	Knutsford sessions, October 17, 1836.—Transported 14 years.	Washing	Ditto.
10	H. F.	22	Stealing boots	Knutsford sessions, March 26, 1838.—Transported 7 years.	Picking wool . .	Twice.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 removed to Chatham.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Return of all the Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued*.
FOR POLITICAL OFFENCES.

Number.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	How Employed.	Committed before.
1	J. R. S.	34	Using seditious language .	Autumn assizes, 1839.—18 calendar months, and find sureties, himself in 500 <i>l.</i> and two in 250 <i>l.</i> each.	Not employed .	Never.
2	J. M.	27	Conspiracy	Autumn assizes, 1839.—18 calendar months, and find sureties, himself in 500 <i>l.</i> and two in 100 <i>l.</i> each.	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	T. H.	35	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	C. D.	26	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	G. T.	43	Ditto.	Spring assizes, 1840.—12 calendar months, and find sureties, himself in 100 <i>l.</i> and two in 50 <i>l.</i> each.	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	I. A.	29	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	J. B.	55	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	G. W.	26	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	I. J.	36	Using seditious words. .	12 calendar months, and find sureties, himself in 200 <i>l.</i> and two in 100 <i>l.</i> each.	Ditto.	Ditto.
10	T. H.	35	Conspiracy	12 calendar months, and find sureties, himself in 100 <i>l.</i> and two in 50 <i>l.</i> each.	Ditto.	Ditto.
11	J. L.	32	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
12	J. B.	28	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
13	J. D.	39	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
14	J. W.	30	Ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
15	W. B.	56	Sedition	16 calendar months.	Ditto.	Ditto.

CLASSIFICATION.—3 Classes before Trial.
1 Class of Political Offenders.
1 Class Convicted and Sentenced to Hard Labour.
1 Class Convicted and not Sentenced to Hard Labour.
1 Class for want of Sureties, &c.
The prisoners all sleeping in separate cells.

Every part of the establishment was unexceptionably clean and neat at the period of my visit. On going through the debtors' wards, I found the old and illegal practice of garnish and chaunting in the new comers, still in existence.

A complaint was made to me by a criminal prisoner, of being illegally detained in custody, he stating that he had, in the first instance, been committed for trial at the sessions, and, after a lapse of some days, was called up by the keeper, and told that he had been summarily convicted and adjudged to 12 months' imprisonment. After due inquiry his case was referred by me to the Secretary of State, who directed his discharge.

Health.—Under the head of health, the surgeon states that since the last inspection, there has been no epidemic in the prison, but that a considerable number of cases of diarrhoea occurred in the gaol, precisely at the same time that this disorder was prevalent in the city, which could only be attributed to atmospheric causes. Among the deaths, is one by suicide, a female, of most violent character, who refused for a long time to leave her cell, although every endeavour was made to induce her to do so; she was under sentence of transportation, and had a most marked dread of leaving the country. The surgeon does not comply with the provisions of the Gaol Act, and examine the prisoners before they are classed, nor see every prisoner twice during the week. He says, "That if when prisoners come in there is any reason to suspect them of having any cutaneous infectious disease, they are put on one side, and I examine them." The surgeon is always present at the infliction of corporal punishment.

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
—
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
—
Cheshire.
Chester
County Gaol.

RETURN of PRISONERS under MEDICAL TREATMENT, October 27th, 1840.

Names.	Diseases.
1. D. W. . . .	Diseased bones of the leg, with ulcers.
2. T. H. . . .	Itch.
3. G. H. . . .	Diarrhoea.

SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

RETURN OF DEATHS from October 1839 to October 1840.

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.Reports on
Separate Prisons.Cheshire,
Chester
County Gaol.

Names.	Length of Time in Prison.	Date of Decease.	Disease.
1. J. S., a crown debtor .	61 days .	January 27, 1839 .	Dropsy, dependant on diseased liver. Typhus Fever. Phthisis Pulmonalis. Ditto. Typhus Fever. Hung herself.
2. F. G., transport . . .	115 days .	February 8, 1839 .	
3. H. H. ditto	243 days .	April 4, 1839 . . .	
4. S. F. ditto	668 days .	August 15, 1839 . .	
5. J. W., a convicted felon	216 days .	October 1, 1839 . .	
6. B. H.	782 days .	August 28, 1840 . .	

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

“ Since the inspector's last visit, my salary has been increased to 200*l.* per annum, and I have given up my school. I now read prayers daily, then go through the prison, and visit any prisoner who may be in solitary confinement. I attend the hospital, see the prisoners privately, and lecture to them when assembled in the school, and examine into the progress made by them there. The sacrament has been administered. I have the entire superintendence of the school, the schoolmaster is an efficient officer; the prisoners are not instructed in writing, there is, however, an exception to this rule in the instance of a male prisoner under sentence of transportation, but returned in consequence of ill health, who has, with the sanction of the magistrates, been allowed writing materials, and who has improved himself very considerably. The matron reads prayers to and instructs the female prisoners; I also visit and read to them; I do not administer the sacrament without proper caution; I think the prisoners may, perhaps, pay me more attention before trial than after, with the view of getting me to intercede for them with the authorities.”

The chaplain's journal contains no observations, as required by the Gaol Act, but is restricted to entries made in the following form:—

“ October 1st, visited. October 2nd, Prayers.”

I proceeded in company with the schoolmaster to examine the progress made by the prisoners in the school.

Examination.

J. H., age 17, been in prison five months; could not read when he came in, but knew his letters; appears to be very dull, and to have made little or no progress; could not tell me who was his Saviour.

D. P., age 18, never at school, but could tell his letters when he came in; been 10 months in prison; read a portion from the New Testament tolerably well, and appears to understand what he reads.

D. H., Irishman; convicted of riot; 14 months in prison, never at school; could not read when he came in; reads now pretty well.

P. M., Irishman; 12 months in prison; could not read when he came in; now reads well and answers questions correctly.

J. B., age 20, was three months previously in the New Bailey, Salford; been in Chester gaol 10 months; could read words when he came in; has made considerable progress, and appears to take much interest in the instruction afforded him.

Every class of prisoners enjoys the advantage of the schoolmaster's attention, the convicted and untried are attended separately.

The chaplain has, with the sanction of the magistrates, established a library for the use of the crown prisoners, and I cannot too strongly recommend its extension for the use of the debtors, by adding to the accompanying catalogue works of a lighter nature, but still of confirmed moral tendency.

A Catalogue of Books in the Library of Chester Castle.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Abbott's Young Christian. | 24. Dairyman's Daughter. |
| 2. Abbadie, on the Deity of Christ. | 25. Doddridge's Rise and Progress. |
| 3. Adam's Private Thoughts. | 26. Keith's Evidence of Prophecy. |
| 4. Alleine's Alarm. | 27. President Edwards' History of Redemption. |
| 5. Anecdotes on Providence. | 28. Burder, on Early Piety. |
| 6. James' Anxious Inquirer. | 29. Bolton's Four Last Things. |
| 7. Baxter's Saint's Rest. | 30. Scott's Force of Truth. |
| 8. ——— Dying thoughts. | 31. Saint Indeed, by Flavel. |
| 9. ——— Call to Unconverted. | 32. Gospel Worthy of Acceptation. |
| 10. ——— Converse with God. | 33. Sermons on Sickness, &c. |
| 11. Bedell's Is it Well. | 34. Visit to the House of Mourning. |
| 12. Bible its own Witness. | 35. Geography of the New Testament. |
| 13. Stretch's Beauties of History. | 36. Guide for Young Disciples. |
| 14. Bogue's Essay on New Testament. | 37. Baxter's Guide to Heaven. |
| 15. Burroughs, on Christian Contentment. | 38. Homilies of the Church. |
| 16. Jones' Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity. | 39. Bishop Horne's Commentary. |
| 17. Charnock, on Christ Crucified. | 40. Burkett's Help and Guide to Christian Families. |
| 18. Considerations for Young Men. | 41. Communion with God. |
| 19. Lewis' Christian Characteristics. | 42. Bishop Hall's Select Works. |
| 20. Crawford's Dying Thoughts. | 43. Delighting in God.—J. Howe. |
| 21. Christian Discretion. | 44. Heaven Opened.—Alleine. |
| 22. Treatise of Afflictions. | 45. Bishop Hopkins on the Lord's Prayer. |
| 23. Companion to the Bible. | |

46. Bishop Hopkins on the Covenants.
47. Humility.
48. Journeys of the Israelites.
49. Judges of Israel.
50. Crossman's Introduction to the Christian Religion.
51. Lavington's Addresses.
52. ——— Sacramental Meditations.
53. Lives of Eminent Christians.
54. Ditto Ditto.
55. Ditto Ditto.
56. Life of Baxter.
57. ——— Doddridge.
58. ——— Bishop Hall.
59. Lives of Hale and Hammond.
60. Walton's Lives.
61. Life of the Earl of Rochester.
62. Narratives for the Young.
63. Manners of the Jews.
64. Life of Stevens.—Judge Park.
65. Scripture Types.
66. New Manual of Devotions.
67. Nelson's Festivals.
68. Dr. Owen on Indwelling Sin.
69. Parables Explained.
70. Parental Care.
71. Nelson's Practice of Devotion.
72. Penitent's Prayer.
73. Pleasures of Religion.
74. Pilgrim's Progress.
75. Pious Parishioner.
76. Pike's Early Piety.
77. Repentance Explained.
78. Rejoicing in the Lord Jesus.
79. Religion and Eternal Life.
80. Christian Remembrancer.
81. Scripture Illustrations.
82. Bishop Beveridge's Sermons.
83. Binning's Sermons.
84. Burder's Cottage Sermons.
85. Edwards's Sermons.
86. Slade's Explanation of the Psalms.
87. Sturm's Reflections.
88. Bishop Tomline's Introduction to the Bible.
89. Prisoner's Manual.
90. The Patriarchs.
91. Three Weeks in Palestine.
92. The Two Apprentices.
93. Tracts.
94. Ditto.
95. Ditto.
96. Thornton on Early Piety.
97. Walker's Practical Christianity.
98. Dr. West on the Atonement.
99. Wilberforce's Practical View.
100. Bishop Wilson on the Lord's Supper.
101. An Awakening Call.
102. Christian Prudence.
103. Sir M. Hale on Christ crucified.
104. Sinfulness and Cure of Thoughts.
105. Eyeing of Eternity.
106. The Example of Christ.
107. Friendly Advice to Parents.
108. Meditations on the Life and Death of Christ.
109. Accounts of Pious Persons.
110. Providence and Grace.
111. Parental Duties.
112. Bishop Beveridge's Resolutions.
113. Waste not, Want not.
114. Word in Season.

115. Awful Case of Drunkards.
116. New Christmas Tract.
117. Tract for Good Friday.
118. Onesimus; or, The Runaway Servant Converted.
119. Hints on the Religious Education of Children.
120. Bishop Davys on Confirmation.
121. Bishop Bloomfield's Manual.
122. Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning.
123. History of Mr. Fantom.
124. Faith and Duty of a Christian.
125. Joseph in Prison.
126. Caution to Profane Swearers.
127. Homily, of the Salvation of Man.
128. ——— Christian Love and Charity.
129. Bishop Davys on the Catechism.
130. Joseph and his Brethren.
131. How to Discern whether we have the Spirit of Christ.
132. Noah's Flood.
133. General Resurrection.
134. Homily against Idleness.
135. Joseph Delivered out of Prison.
136. Daniel in the Lion's Den.
137. The Judgment Day.
138. Thoughts on the New Year.
139. Parley the Porter.
140. Explanation of the Commandments.
141. Law's Serious Call.
142. Tom White the Postillion.
143. Shepherd of Salisbury Plain.
144. Homily on Good Works.
145. ——— Repentance.
146. ——— Good Friday.
147. The Two Shoemakers.
148. Contending for the Faith.
149. Homily on the Resurrection of Christ.
150. Black Giles the Poacher.
151. The Lancashire Collier Girl.
152. Homily against Swearing.
153. Homily, Exhortation to the Reading of the Bible.
154. The Touchstone.
155. A Tract against Lying.
156. The Harvest Home.
157. Homily of the Misery of Man.
158. Look at Home.
159. Right Employment of the Sabbath.
160. Remembering our Creator.
161. The Sunday School.
162. Divine Obligation of the Christian Sabbath.
163. Bishop Beveridge's Resolutions.
164. The Friendly Visitor.
165. Scripture Dictionary.
166. The Launch.
167. The Cripple of the Railroad.
168. A Penny Saved is a Penny got.
169. A Tract on Observance of the Sabbath.
170. A Colliery Tale.
171. Loss of the Kent.
172. Friendly Advice.
173. The Day of Adversity.
174. Cottage Readings.
175. Cottager's Religious Meditations.
176. Man created and renewed in the Image of God.
177. The Young Churchman Armed.
178. Delay of Repentance.
179. The Way to Peace.
180. Cottage Conversations.

II.
NORTHERN AND
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—
Reports on
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Cheshire.
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Catalogue of Books for the use of Debtors in Chester Castle.

	By whom presented.
1. Voyage to the South Sea	J. Fielding, Esq.
2. Voyages and Travels	Ditto.
3. Voyages and Travels	Ditto.
4. Voyages and Travels	Ditto.
5. Voyages and Travels	Ditto.
6. Voyages and Travels	Ditto.

SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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	By whom presented.
7. A Collection of Poems	The Chaplain.
8. A Collection of Poems	Ditto.
9. A Collection of Poems	Ditto.
10. A Collection of Poems	Ditto.
11. A Collection of Poems	Ditto.
12. A Collection of Poems	Ditto.
13. The Spectator	Ditto.
14. The Spectator	Ditto.
15. The Spectator	Ditto.
16. The Spectator	Ditto.
17. The Spectator	Ditto.
18. The Spectator	Ditto.
19. The Spectator	Ditto.
20. History of Greece	Ditto.
21. Miscellanies	Ditto.
22. Essay on the Theology of the Ancients	Ditto.

Labour, Expenditure, &c.—The employment of the prisoners consists in picking wool or oakum, shoemaking, clogging, tailoring, and occasionally weaving cotton. The prisoners work for the officers at shoemaking and tailoring, and are charged at the trade price.

The washing of the governor of the prison is done by the female prisoners, but paid for by him. I examined the prison books. The entries in the governor's journal are not made by himself, but by the chief turnkey, which I am of opinion is contrary to the statute.

Extract.

“ August 23, 1840.—In consequence of a complaint from the Chartist prisoners in No. 2 ward on the subject of the bread, the loaves sent by the prisoners were immediately sent to the surgeon for his opinion, who pronounced the bread good and wholesome.

“ October 4.—Sunday. Chaplain attended. B. P. and L. I., transports, broke their window-frames; and in consequence of being locked up for disorderly conduct in the work-room, from the mutinous spirit displayed, it was necessary to put them in dark cells, which could not be done in ———'s case without blows being administered to him, he having put himself in an offensive position, arming himself with his hard brush, threatening to strike me. Notices sent to magistrates.”

EXPENSES of the County Gaol at Chester, year ending September, 1840.

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of prison diet	650	14	0
„ male and female clothing	58	17	6
„ bedding	31	13	10
„ straw	26	13	6
„ extra allowance by order of surgeon	25	19	4
„ wine, beer, and porter	6	15	7
„ fuel	246	5	6
„ soap	26	19	6
„ candles, oil, and gas	106	1	0
„ stationery and printing	65	1	0
„ books	21	7	6
„ rates and taxes	27	4	4½
„ officers' salaries	1,242	18	0
„ removal of prisoners to take their trials at assizes and sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other prisons	87	15	0
„ removal of transported convicts	227	10	0
„ Sundries	323	15	8
	3,175	11	3½
Receipts	180	17	4
Actual cost to the county	£2,994	13	11½

I find upon inquiry that several of the officers receive their salaries weekly from the governor, and others from the treasurer, every three months. There appears to be no reason for this diversity, and I recommend that it should be discontinued, and that the treasurer personally discharge all salaries and bills quarterly. The consequence of this being left in the hands of the governor invariably leads to pecuniary advances and running accounts, two evils of which I cannot too strongly recommend the avoidance.

Prisoners for Political Offences.

At the period of my visit 15 prisoners were undergoing their sentences of imprisonment for the political offences of conspiracy and sedition. Their treatment necessarily interfered with the usual routine of the discipline, and I regret to be obliged to notice irregularities both in the conduct of the prisoners and the officers.

These prisoners were placed in a separate ward with airing yard, sleeping cells, and two day-rooms. The Rev. Mr. Stephens and Mr. M'Donnell, by special indulgence, had been allowed the use of two small rooms during the day belonging to the turnkeys. I find upon inquiry that the latter individual had, while in the prison, contracted a very con-

siderable degree of intimacy with one of the turnkeys and his family, but more particularly with his daughter, which became the subject of remark throughout the prison; and though many of the officers were cognizant of it and aware of the impropriety, no steps were taken to acquaint the governor, who stated himself to have been altogether ignorant of the fact. Shortly after this person's liberation the turnkey's daughter left the prison clandestinely, having contrived to possess herself of her clothes; and at the time of my visit her father had received no intelligence of her whatever, except that she had left Chester in company with the discharged prisoner. It appeared also in evidence that this turnkey had been frequently in the habit of intrusting his wife with the keys of the yards to attend upon the prisoners while he was employed on other duty. Upon my directing the attention of the justices to this occurrence, directions were given for the discharge of the turnkey. In consequence of some disagreement among themselves, this class of prisoners were at variance with each other, and in a scuffle which took place between certain of them one had the misfortune to have his jaw broken from a blow received by him on the occasion.

The relaxation of the ordinary discipline for this class consisted in allowing them the use of books, the Times newspaper, to write and receive letters subject to inspection, to see visitors, and also to introduce articles of food in addition to the prison diet. Many complaints were made by them to me on the subject of their treatment, particularly their being locked up at seven o'clock in the evening, their being placed on the dietary of prisoners not at hard labour, and thereby deprived of any allowance of meat, their not having such newspapers as they might select. Upon my application to the magistrates, supported by the representation of the surgeon, that it would be proper to place them on the hard labour diet, immediate directions were given for the issue. I also recommended that the windows in front of their bed-cells should be glazed, which was also directed to be done. I found that the greater portion of these prisoners absented themselves from divine service, not from any conscientious scruples but in consequence of their being at variance with each other and their being seated together in the chapel. An order was made by the magistrates for the attendance of all prisoners, and I had the satisfaction of seeing them assembled there on the Sabbath, an arrangement having been made by the governor for placing them, so as to obviate the assigned motives for their non-attendance.

It appearing that these prisoners were in constant correspondence with individuals similarly situated in other prisons, and that much dissatisfaction and restlessness was caused by the interchange of comparisons on their respective treatment, I pointed out to the justices the inconvenience resulting therefrom, and an order was made that such communications should be discontinued. The chaplain upon being asked if he was in the habit of visiting this class of prisoners, stated—

“ When the Chartists first came in, I was on my way to their wards to see if I could be of any use to them, when —, who was in the day-room of No. 5 at the time, addressed me, before I had time to speak, in the following manner:—‘ Is your object in coming here to convert us?’ My reply was, ‘ My object in coming here is to do you good, and, as far as converting goes, to convert people from error.’ Another of the prisoners then said, ‘ I dare say he does not come here to make our imprisonment worse.’ I offered them the loan of the books in the library, but they were anxious to know if there were any historical works among the number. I have since gone into their yards when distributing books, and they have occasionally taken them. With the exception of the instance just related, they have behaved well to me. One individual among the number has received the sacrament.”

Discipline, Observations, &c.—A serious inconvenience results from the hospital yard for males being so situated as to enable the patients, when walking there, to carry on conversation with the females, which might be obviated by a trifling alteration of the staircase and a different arrangement of the prisoners. The keeper, upon being asked if he complied with the Act of Parliament in visiting every part of the prison daily, and inserting in his journal the cause of any omission, replied that “ he did not visit every part of the prison daily, but that when he did not his brother did for him, and that he made no entry of his omissions in his journal.” The person alluded to not being a recognised officer of the prison, or employed therein with the sanction of the justices, his introduction does not appear to me altogether proper, nor do the governor's reasons for not complying with this provision of the Gaol Act appear satisfactory.

I annex a return of prisoners under sentence of transportation, who have been retained in Chester castle in consequence of ill health.

SURGEON'S RETURN of TRANSPORTS at present in Confinement in Chester Castle.

Names.	Ages.	Periods.	When Tried, and for what.	Observations.
M. G.	43	14 years	{October, 1836, for receiving stolen goods.	{No reason why she may not be removed.
H. F.	22	7 years	March 1838, stealing boots.		{Has had epileptic fits, but is now entirely free from them.
J. H.	35	7 years	{March 1839, stealing wearing apparel.	{Paralytic.
D. W.	40	10 years	{Spring Assizes, 1840, stealing silk.	{Ulcers on the leg, connected with diseased bone; never likely to be fit for removal.

II.
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—
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KNUTSFORD—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

MORNING REPORT of Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, 4th November, 1840.

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	Males.	Females.	Children.
Felons Convicted	155	42	..
Felons for Trial	8	5	..
For the Assizes
Misdemeanants Convicted, Hard Labour	93	13	..
Misdemeanants Convicted, not Hard Labour	23	6	..
Misdemeanants for Trial . . . . .	..	..	..
For Re-examination . . . . .	..	..	..
Children of Prisoners . . . . .	..	..	5
Felons on Bail, for Trial 1.—Misdemeanants, none.			
Total	279	66	5
Received 2, and discharged 2. Locked up 345.			
DISPOSAL AT NIGHT.			
86 Cells, 3 in each contained	258		
74 Cells, 1 in each contained	74		
In Hospital	13		
*160			
Total	345		
* Twenty-two of this number are solitary cells, but in consequence of the crowded state of the Gaol, are used for sleeping.			

Every part of this prison, although crowded in the extreme, was in the most perfect degree of order and cleanliness at the period of my inspection.

Since my last visit several additional buildings have been erected, increasing the accommodation and extending the classification of the prisoners while at labour, comprising No. 1. A weaving room for convicted misdemeanants, 60 feet long, 12½ feet wide, 12 feet high, lighted and ventilated by windows at each end, and three windows on each side, and heated by hot-water apparatus. Number 2. Weaving room, 65 feet long, 21 feet wide, 13 feet high. Number 3. Weaving room, 65 feet long, 21 feet wide, 12 feet high, also heated by hot water. A line of buildings has also been erected, adjoining the wards for the women, which are appropriated to washing and drying rooms, and apartments for the female turnkeys; they have also the additional advantage of effectually secluding this part of the establishment. Independently of these additions already completed, a new wing is in course of erection, which will contain 100 cells, each 7 feet by 13 feet, and 10 feet high. They will be heated by hot water, and be provided with flues for the supply and discharge of fresh and foul air. Two rooms are to be appropriated for the new class of misdemeanants required by the statute, but I have great doubts whether the presence of such a description of prisoners in this house of correction would not materially interfere with the present discipline, and I do not consider the accommodation pointed out to me as altogether sufficient, and am of opinion it would be much preferable, that any cases of this description should be sent to Chester castle.

Health.—Upon visiting the hospital I found two insane prisoners therein; their cases are thus stated by the surgeon:—

“Number 1.—J. W., for trial; he is bordering on insanity, and at one time was insane. He is imbecile, but certainly not *insane* at this moment. I wrote to his friends to say that his confinement here had increased the disturbed state of his mind, and that if prolonged, I had very little doubt he would become insane. He is a great inconvenience in the hospital, but in his state of mind it would be dangerous to treat him as an ordinary prisoner. He is of the highest respectability as regards connexions.

“Number 2.—W. H., from Nantwich workhouse, for absenting himself therefrom. He is quite idiotic, and is not in a state to be able to discriminate. We have such cases over and over again from the workhouses. He is neither violent nor mischievous; he is in a precarious state of health; he is dropsical with anasarca legs. He cannot take the prison diet; his stomach rejects substantial food. He is placed in the hospital more from motives of charity than from actual disease.”

Under the head of health the surgeon states:—

“There has been no epidemic in the prison these last two years. The general habit of the prisoners is still to looseness, but does not extend to diarrhoea, as was the case formerly, which I attribute to the changing of the bread of an inferior quality for the best wheaten. The duties of the medical attendant are executed in the following manner:—My assistant, who is a regularly qualified surgeon, attends daily at 10 o'clock; he sees every prisoner; if he meets with any cases of disease or of requiring additional food, he either orders them at once into the hospital, or directs them to attend there at half-past 7 the following morning, at which I am invariably present, and see all the patients in the hospital, and any that may be reported sick the day previous. Prisoners in solitary confinement are seen

daily, and either myself or assistant is always present at the infliction of corporal punishment. This punishment is severe; ordinarily four dozen lashes are inflicted. The prisoners are always under treatment afterwards. The discipline is as little injurious to the health of the prisoners as possible. There has been a great improvement in consequence of the reduction of the length of sentences. I consider the diet to be quite sufficient; as good as can be desired. No person is allowed to administer medicine except under my direction."

The surgeon's journal is conveniently arranged under the following heads:—Date—name—disease—treatment and medicine—extra diet—slight indisposition—hospital cases—adults—juvenile—deaths. A very simple and it is stated efficacious method of treating the itch by means of a sulphur vapour bath has been lately resorted to in this prison. The machine consists of a wooden box made air-tight, in which the person to be treated is placed upon a moveable wooden grating which is elevated or depressed according to his height; the top of the machine is provided with an aperture for the head, round which is affixed a stout linen or woollen collar, which is drawn close round the neck so as effectually to prevent the escape of the vapour. To the lower part of the machine is attached a drawer in which on an iron plate the vapour is produced by placing the sulphur on a few live coals and closing the drawer after the patient has been placed in the upper part. The surgeon states:—

"I approve of the machine for destroying the itch. I do not think there would be danger under any circumstances. The prisoners are kept in the itch ward until we ascertain that it does not again break out, and after a few days' probation are turned into their yards, for by experience we find it does not break out again. The great value of it is, that it has entirely put a stop to the common practice of the prisoners inoculating themselves with the itch, the temptation of lying idle in bed being so great. They have been detected and punished for it."

Since my visit to this house of correction I regret to state that a prisoner died almost immediately after coming out of the sulphur bath, under the following circumstances as communicated to me by the keeper.

Extract of a letter from the Keeper of the House of Correction at Knutsford, dated
April 9, 1841.

"As a prisoner died here on the 15th of last month under very peculiar circumstances, I think it my duty to forward to you a copy of the surgeon and chaplain's report on the subject, made to the visiting justices, and to state with their report I quite agree. The sulphur box has however been continued without any alteration whatever, and without the least complaint or injurious effect. It is my intention to make a new one not so tall, and constructed so that the patient can sit all the time he is in, and to have a valve, so that the vapour may be discharged before he comes out."

Report of the Surgeon of the House of Correction at Knutsford, upon the circumstances attending the death of John Entwisle, a prisoner.

"March 20, 1841.—I take the liberty of troubling the visiting justices with a few remarks in reference to the death of John Entwisle, on whose body an inquest was held in the gaol on Wednesday last. Entwisle applied on Monday last for permission to go into the sulphur bath, which was granted to him, and he went in on the afternoon of that day with a man named Brown. After remaining in a short time, they both complained of heat, particularly Entwisle, and he became so urgent in his request to be taken out of the bath, that at the end of 20 minutes, the hospital nurse opened the door, and allowed them to leave it. They both walked into the engine-room, where they had taken off their clothes, and sat down on the bed; after a short time Entwisle complained that he felt unwell, and asked for some water, which was given to him. In about ten minutes from the time of their leaving the bath, the hospital nurse desired Entwisle, who was still undressed, to get his clothes on, that they might go down to their respective yards, he promised to do so, and requested Brown to assist him as he still felt unwell. In a short time Brown gave an alarm that Entwisle was dying, and before any assistance could be had, he had expired. This statement I heard principally from Brown a very short time after the occurrence, and it was confirmed by the hospital nurse and others. Brown at this same time stated that the bath felt very hot, but that he was quite well after he got out, and then felt no inconvenience from having been in it. I examined the body on the following day, and found no evidence of previous disease; a gorged state of the lungs being the only appearance that could lead to a surmise as to the cause of his death. In my examination before the coroner I stated that in the absence of any other apparent cause, I was led to infer that death had ensued from the overloaded state of the lungs, and that this state might possibly have been produced by the change of temperature on leaving the bath. As the man died so soon after leaving the bath, and as he was in good health previously, the natural inference is, that his death was caused by it, but when all the circumstances are considered, it must, I think, be clear that he died not because the operation in itself was a dangerous one, but that either accidentally or constitutionally he was at the same time in a state peculiarly liable to suffer from its influence. It was proved in evidence, that upwards of 1,200 men had been in it in about eight months, that the usual quantity of coals and sulphur were used, and that they remained in the bath less than half the ordinary time. The men generally complain of heat as Entwisle and Brown did, but I imagine that it is the pungent vapour of the sulphur acting in the abraded and susceptible parts of the skin that annoys them with the heat, as the coals have lost almost all their heat before they are put in, and sulphur in combustion evolves less heat than any known substance. Indeed, it has been proved that the thermometer can scarcely be raised above 100°, when the bath is closed. It has been proposed to alter the present bath by a door to shut out the vapour below, and an escape pipe and stop-cock above; this will give the hospital nurse the power of emptying the bath at once, and effectually prevent the possibility of any person in future being seriously inconvenienced by it.

(Copy.)

"R. DEAN, Surgeon."

"I have great satisfaction in bearing testimony to the report and statement of the surgeon, both with respect to the efficiency of the bath, the safety of its operation, and also as to the death of Entwisle being accidental, as no accident has ever happened either before or after. The statement of Brown who was in the bath at the same time with Entwisle, is exactly the same he made to me.

(Copy.)

"W. BROWNE, Chaplain."

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It would be much to be regretted, that so apparently useful and convenient a process should be prejudiced by an unavoidable accident, yet I cannot but most strongly advise that very great caution should be exercised in its application. The surgeon's suggestions for the improvement of the apparatus appear most valuable, and no time should be lost in carrying them into effect. I also think that an index thermometer might be attached to it, and written directions should be given by the surgeon both as to the time, degree of heat, and also as to the propriety of its application, in the case of each individual. I am decidedly of opinion that the placing of two persons in the bath at the same time should be discontinued, it being liable to objection on the score of decency.

RETURN of PRISONERS in the HOSPITAL of the Knutsford House of Correction, on the 5th day of November, 1840.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Length of Imprisonment.
1	P. B. . . .	40	Chronic cough . . .	Ten months.
2	T. F. . . .	30	Fistula	Three weeks.
3	J. G. . . .	32	Scrofula	Eighteen months.
4	W. J. . . .	30	Fractured leg. . . .	Six weeks.
5	S. R. . . .	25	Chronic dispepsia . .	Thirty-two months.
6	W. H. . . .	40	Idiotic	Two weeks.
7	J. B. . . .	61	Chronic rheumatism .	Three weeks.
8	J. W. . . .	25	Cough	Six months.
9	J. O'B. . . .	35	Idiotic	Two months.
10	T. K. . . .	32	Cough	Thirteen weeks.
11	S. C. . . .	28	Carbuncle	Six weeks.
12	J. W. . . .	42	Weak in mind	Ditto.

NUMBER of PRISONERS on EXTRA DIET in the House of Correction, Knutsford, on the day of inspection, November 4, 1840.

No.	Names.	Ounces of Tea.	Pounds of Sugar.	Pounds of Beef.	Pounds of Mutton.	Pints of Milk.	Pints of Beer.	Pints of Porter.	Pints of Wine.	Remarks.
1	R. M. . . .	..	..	2½	..	..	..	..	..	Per week.
2	J. H. . . .	..	..	2½	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
3	J. W. . . .	1	0½	2½	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
4	W. B. . . .	..	..	0½	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
5	J. G. . . .	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	Ditto.
6	W. L. . . .	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	Ditto.
7	R. C. . . .	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	Ditto.
8	S. R. . . .	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	Ditto.
9	D. K. . . .	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	Ditto.
10	J. G. . . .	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	Ditto.
11	W. A. . . .	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	Ditto.
12	P. B. . . .	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	Ditto.
13	W. H. . . .	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	Ditto.
14	T. P. . . .	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	Ditto.
15	B. B. . . .	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	Ditto.
16	M. M'A. . . .	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	Ditto.
17	M. C. . . .	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	Ditto.
18	J. P. . . .	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	Ditto.

RETURN of DEATHS of PRISONERS in the House of Correction at Knutsford, in the county of Chester, from October 8, 1838, to October 12, 1840.

No.	Names.	Age.	Date of Committal.	Admitted to Hospital.	Died.	Disease.	State of Health when Committed.
1	D. M. . . .	39	Sept. 19, 1838 .	Nov. 27, 1838 .	Dec. 9, 1838 .	Diseased brain . . .	Bad.
2	J. B. . . .	25	July 2, 1838 .	Nov. 2, 1838 .	Dec. 14, 1838 .	Consumption	Ditto.
3	T. N. . . .	47	Jan. 11, 1839 .	Jan. 15, 1839 .	Jan. 23, 1839 .	Broken constitution .	Ditto.
4	R. S. . . .	30	Dec. 31, 1838 .	May 1, 1839 .	May 30, 1839 .	Diseased knee-joint .	Ditto.
5	J. R. . . .	28	July 2, 1838 .	May 7, 1839 .	June 7, 1839 .	Consumption	Tolerable.
6	B. S. . . .	50	March 25, 1839	July 2, 1839 .	July 17, 1839 .	Ditto	Ditto.
7	S. P. . . .	22	Dec. 20, 1839 .	Dec. 20, 1839 .	Dec. 29, 1839 .	Dysentery	Bad.
8	T. P. . . .	43	Dec. 30, 1839 .	Jan. 3, 1840 .	Jan. 19, 1840 .	Consumption	Ditto.
9	J. R. . . .	17	July 1, 1839 .	Sept. 17, 1839 .	Feb. 17, 1840 .	Ditto	Delicate.
10	J. J. . . .	19	Jan. 25, 1840 .	Jan. 25, 1840 .	Feb. 18, 1840 .	Dysentery	Bad.
11	F. C. . . .	29	April 3, 1839 .	Oct. 12, 1839 .	March 24, 1840 .	Psoas abscess	Delicate.
12	E. M. . . .	26	April 4, 1840 .	April 4, 1840 .	April 14, 1840 .	Dysentery	Bad.
13	T. B. . . .	23	Oct. 14, 1839 .	March 18, 1840 .	April 27, 1840 .	Inflammation of lungs	Tolerable.
14	E. M. . . .	31	May 15, 1840 .	Sept. 12, 1840 .	Sept. 17, 1840 .	Ditto	Ditto.

15

Moral and Religious Instruction.—Since my last visit I have to record the appointment of a new chaplain, with a salary of 200*l.* per annum, being an increase of 80*l.* over the last. The present chaplain has no other preferment or cure of souls, and resides within a short distance of the prison. He states the performance of his duty to be as follows:—

“I perform two full services with sermons on the Sabbath; I read prayers daily at half-past eight in the morning, accompanied with an exposition of the Scriptures, which occupies from 20 to 25 minutes. I then go to the school and remain there until 12 o'clock, teaching and superintending for two hours. From thence I proceed to the hospital, and visit the sick. I see the prisoners in solitary confinement, and converse with them. After prisoners' dinner, I go alternately to the different day-rooms, and read aloud out of some moral or religious work, and enlarge in a familiar manner upon the subject of the reading. I visit the female wards twice during the week, and follow the same method as with the males. The matron undertakes the instruction of the female prisoners, and I examine into the progress made by them. I administer the sacrament four times a-year. I do not administer the rite indiscriminately, but first satisfy myself as to the motives and conduct of the candidate. I see the prisoners who desire it privately in a room set apart for the purpose. The average time I spend in the prison is about five hours daily. The untried always attend chapel, but those prisoners who from the insufficiency of the chapel in size are unable to be present during the performance of Divine service remain in their day-rooms, and read the Scriptures under the superintendence of officers. I have the superintendence of the school; the schoolmaster is capable of conducting the school as at present constituted. The general average of those attending school is 40; all boys under 17 attend. A library has been established for the use of the prisoners, the greater portion of which has been selected from the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Roman Catholic priest always attends when required. I have had several Socialists in the prison, one in particular, a soldier, of the 30th regiment, who openly professed their doctrine. I have in my possession keys of admission to the female prison.”

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Extract from Chaplain's Journal, April 15, 1840.

“Service in chapel. Present, taskmaster, &c., a keeper and matron absent. Visited school, hospital, and solitary cells; read to the females, and baptized four children, one male and three females. Coroner's inquest held on Eliza——, verdict natural death; she was committed to prison by ——; she was in a deplorable state in the dropsy, and when received here on the 7th, was found lying in the bottom of the car, and was lifted out of it by the female turnkeys, and supported into the female yard; the surgeon's assistant considered her in a very unfit state to be sent to a prison.

“June 1.—The chapel being far too small to accommodate the number of prisoners in gaol (368), the visiting justices have ordered that the prisoners shall be divided in such a way as to attend the daily service, and also the Sunday services; that all the prisoners shall attend once on Sunday, and only every alternate morning. Entered on my duties at 9 A.M., left the gaol at a quarter to 5 P.M.

“June 24, 1840.—I beg to call the attention of the magistrates to the crowded state of the chapel, which is by far too small to contain the number of prisoners committed to this gaol. By the concurrence of the visiting justices, nearly 100 prisoners have been kept back from attending the daily morning service during the week, and on Sunday the same number enjoy only once the privilege and benefit of attending the services on that day.

“Monday, August 2.—John W. and John C., two Catholic prisoners, having frequently expressed to me a desire to renounce the errors of the Roman Catholic Church, and having examined them with respect to their reasons, I was fully convinced they were interested by no motives but a full conviction of the truth of the Protestant faith; I at once admitted them to the sacrament, as I found them truly penitent for their past offences. Indeed it was a most impressive sight to see such fervour of devotion, and such penitence; in a course of 38 years ministry, I never witnessed such a solemn and impressive sight. The taskmaster, the schoolmaster, the superintendant of mechanics, &c., received the sacrament at the same time.

“August 28.—Service in chapel. Visited and taught in the school. Visited hospital, read prayers to the inmates, and visited solitary cells; confined in them I found John ——, about 20 years of age, he was extremely ignorant, a methodist; knew nothing of Christ, and very little of God; his father, a flatman on river Weaver; was born on board his father's flat; never went to school; was found drunk on board of another flat, with two others, who, not so drunk, made their escape, and some goods being missed, he was committed and tried at Chester, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, first and last week solitary; he acknowledged he knew it was wrong to steal, and get drunk, but he saw his father and others often drunk, and also take things from flats, and never thought it a sin before, as he was always told by his father that it would never be missed, and that every one did it. Entered the gaol at half-past 8, and left it at 20 minutes to 2.

“October 13.—No school, nor will there be any this week, as the master is engaged in preparing the calendar for the ensuing sessions.”

Catalogue of Library for the use of the Prisoners.

	Copies.
Sturm's Reflections	6
Dodd's Reflections on Death	5
The Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice at the Lord's Supper	6
Domestic Happiness Promoted	6
Conversion of St. Paul	5
Great Importance of a Religious Life	12
The Two Farmers—A religious dialogue	12
The History of James Talbot	12
Moral and Amusing Stories	12
Loss of the Kent Indiaman	12
Exposition of the Lord's Prayer	12
Volumes of Tracts (Christian Knowledge)	29

Carried forward 129
C 2

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	Copies.
	Brought forward . . . 129
The Book of Nature	4
On the Liturgy of the Church of England	6
Village Conversations by the present Bishop of Peterborough	6
Leslie's Short and Easy Method with Deists	6
Total	151

Report of the Chaplain.

" To the Chairman and Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, assembled at Knutsford, October 19, 1840.

" GENTLEMEN,

" The vast accumulation of prisoners for trial, as 216 during this quarter, must be a source of deep regret, the number being much larger than that of the corresponding quarter, 1839, the increase being 66; and also than that of the preceding quarter, June, in the present year, the increase being 56.

" Of the 216 for trial, 29 men, 6 boys, and 5 women are old offenders; still it is pleasing to have to state, amidst all this depravity, that the number of juvenile offenders this quarter, is not greater than that of the corresponding quarter, 1839, but that there is a small decrease in the present quarter, when compared with that of the preceding quarter, June, in the present year. The number then was 18 males, 6 females, total 24; now the number is 16 males, 2 females, total 18: decrease 6. The decrease is but small, yet it is pleasing to find that so far as juvenile offenders are concerned, crime has not increased.

" Out of the 18 juvenile offenders, 9 males can read and 7 cannot, the 3 females can only read imperfectly.

" During this quarter the average number of boys, including all the different classes of prisoners, attending the school daily three hours, has been 40, but of that number 20 could read and spell correctly, very intelligent lads. These have been instructed by myself, and have made great progress; the conduct of many has been most praiseworthy.

" It gives me great satisfaction to bear testimony to the excellent manner in which the female department of the gaol is conducted under the superintendence of the matron, whose exertions are indefatigable in instructing the prisoners in their moral and religious duties under my directions, and in teaching those to read who cannot.

" I must again call the attention of the magistrates to the crowded state of the chapel, which is much too small to contain the number of prisoners committed to this gaol, the consequence is that nearly 100 are obliged to be excluded, not only on Sundays, but also on week-days, from the ministrations of religion.

" The conduct of the prisoners has been most orderly and respectful, a great desire continues to be evinced by all classes of prisoners to obtain religious and moral instruction, either from personal intercourse with myself, or from books, or from attending the chapel services.

" I administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, on Sunday the 2nd of August last, to 36 prisoners, 32 males and 4 females, they all seemed to be deeply impressed with their situation, and the solemn rite in which they were engaged.

" I have generally received every assistance in the discharge of my duties, from the keeper and all the officers of the gaol."

Inspector's Examination of Boys in Prison-school.

C. H., aged 15.—Sentenced to four months' imprisonment for stealing apples; been twice before in the house of correction, and flogged three times. Father and mother silk-manufacturers by profession. Belongs to Church of England. Was at a boarding-school. Says, "I was not badly treated at home." Reads and writes well and cyphers.

J. P., aged 10.—Sentenced to three months' imprisonment for passing a base sixpence. Father alive, and stepmother. Father a shoemaker, earns his living by going about and doing jobs at farm-houses. Went regularly to church and chapel, and attended Sunday-school at Stockport. On week-days worked in the factory. Has been in eight weeks. Could read a little when he came in, but now reads fluently. Upon being asked, could not tell who was Jesus Christ.

M. O., aged 14.—Parents alive. Father a whitesmith, Macclesfield. One brother, three sisters, all older. Never in house of correction before, but once in lock-up for sleeping out. Says, "I had a comfortable home, but did not like going to silk shop. Attended church and Sunday-school. Wanted father to put me to a trade; anything but silk shop, where they were always finding fault. Is sent here for three months for sleeping out; has been here once before; was a week away from home, and went getting coal, got sometimes 4d. and 6d. At the factory got 4s. a-week. Father never gave me any money to spend." This boy could read a little in the Testament when committed; he now reads fluently; is learning to write, and answers simple questions tolerably well.

J. K., aged 10.—For trial for stealing a knife. Father and mother alive, both working at factory. Prisoner worked there himself, and got 6s. 6d. a-week as a piecer; was in work when committed; was once in lock-up for sleeping out. Went to church and Sunday-school, but not regularly; went one Sunday, and stopped out another. Reads tolerably well; but has only been in a few days.

J. I., aged 16.—No parents; works in a brick-yard; earns from 12s. to 14s. a-week. Sent for two months for stealing apples. Never in a prison before. Says, "I was in beer when I did it." Has been in prison only a fortnight. Reads well and writes; could do so before coming in.

W. S., aged 14.—Parents dead; lost them eight months ago. Stealing apples. Been in

prison three times; twice for misconduct at the workhouse for running away. Is sentenced to six months' imprisonment; been in two. Could not read when he came in, and reads but indifferently.

J. N., aged 14.—From Macclesfield; been in the house of correction three times and whipped. Says, "Father is a journeyman butcher; I have a stepmother; I have been a chimney sweep. I left home because father beat me; I deserved it, but did not like it. I went to a day-school, but learnt nothing there. I live by stealing and begging, and I take the things to the pawn-brokers. I once got 7*l.* 10*s.*: it lasted three weeks; I got it out of one of the booths at the races at Leek. I know well what is meant by drawing the danper," (*i.e.* robbing a till.) This boy's conduct has been indifferent in school, and he has made no progress.

Both the chaplain and schoolmaster appear to pay great attention to the school; but I see no good reason why it should be discontinued for six days at each period of holding sessions, now by adjournments, amounting to eight times during the year. The schoolmaster, in evidence, says:—

"For the last two or three sessions the school has been suspended for about six days, in consequence of my having been employed in preparing for the sessions, correcting proofs of the calendar, and taking the description of prisoners as they come in. I have also to make up the return calendar, and it is always three days after the conclusion of the sessions before I can complete it."

RETURN of the NUMBER of PUNISHMENTS for Prison Offences in the House of Correction at Knutsford from October Sessions 1839, to October Sessions, 1840.

—	17 Years of Age and upwards.				Under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Irons . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	16	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	19	..	19
Solitary Cells	42	..	..	1	14	2	..	..	56	3	59
Stoppage of Diet	1,261	81	92	8	344	62	66	14	1,763	165	1,928
Other Punishments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,320	81	92	9	361	64	66	14	1,839	168	2,007

Punishments.—The method of inflicting punishment for breaches of discipline is thus described by the officers:—

"When an officer sees a man talk, he tells him he will report him, which he does, he having a slate in which he makes a memorandum of the offence at the time. Every evening the governor places the punishments he awards opposite their names. The prisoners are not called up before him, but punishment follows the report of the turnkey." — "When I see a man doing wrong I put the name down in the report book, and that goes to the governor, who puts the punishment to it, and the next morning we take the punishment off the book. The governor does not see the prisoner, we only put down the prisoner's name, and what he has done. It is the general practice that these prisoners are punished without going before the governor. Prisoners' bread have been taken away from them at the time of committing the offence; I have myself two or three times, when they complained it was short. They went without their bread; their names were put down in the report book, but their bread not stopped any more. If it happened that I had seen the bread cut and they asked to have it weighed I would not allow it, for I thought then there was no necessity for it; but if I had not seen it cut I should have allowed them to have it weighed."

I am of opinion that this method of awarding punishment is contrary to law, as the keeper is, by the 41st Geo. IV., cap. 64, sect. 4, to hear and determine upon offences before punishing; it is, moreover, at variance with every principle of justice, and invests the inferior officers with a most fearful and irresponsible power.

I find it has also been the practice that, when for medical reasons prisoners have been ordered extra diet by the surgeon, that such extra diet has been struck off for punishment without any reference to that officer, which I am of opinion ought in no instance to be done without his sanction.

Labour.—The principal employment of the prisoners in this house of correction has heretofore been the picking of South American wool, procured from Liverpool for this purpose; but the blockade of Buenos Ayres by the government of France having closed the sources of this importation, and no substitute to be found, a very considerable portion of the male convicts sentenced to hard labour have been without work. At the period of my visit 26 looms were employed in weaving cottons, a portion of the prisoners were on the mill, and others employed in wheeling bricks for the new buildings. The taskmaster states—

"A complete weaver is set to weave a cut in seven working days in the summer, and nine in winter. A man that is only learning is tasked according to his abilities; the superintendent of weavers, who is a practical man, is employed for that purpose. Good weavers, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, would be compelled to do the same work, and would be punished if not completed in time. The whole of the officers residing within the walls have their washing done by the female prisoners. I have charge of all the accounts relating to the work and the county stores. I make out the accounts of the work done every quarter, and send it to the employers, who remit the money to the keeper. The mis-

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demeanants go to the treadwheel on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the felons on the other working days. The treadwheel does work occasionally on a Sunday to pump water; it is a work of necessity, in consequence of the quantity used in making mortar for the new wing. The best weavers could make about 7s. a-week for the county, and might get 9s. or 10s. out. Prisoners work for the officers at tailoring, and are charged for the work at the rate of 1s. 6d. a-day: the amount received and credited to the county during the last quarter was 1*l.* 13*s.*”

The superintendent of weavers states:—

“ A man out of prison, by working long hours, may earn 9*s.* a-week; this is as much as he can do. In the prison I apportion the quantity of work to be done. If a man is a young hand, and has to be taught to weave, I allow him two days more than the practised one, that is a cut in nine days instead of seven. I know no distinction as to men sentenced to hard labour or not. I put them to employment according to my idea of their abilities; and if they do not complete their allotted task I report them, and they are punished. I merely put their names down as not having done their work in time. I taught — to weave when he came in: he was punished for being over the two days that I allowed him. I know nothing about his not being sentenced to labour. He is now obliged to do a cut in seven days, the same as the other weavers in full work: it is quite as much as a man can do in gaol. I have an officer under me who is a weaver. The prisoners spoil more work in prison than would be the case in the factory, the reason of which is they are so constantly coming in and out. I have had as many as four men on the same cut, which tends materially to vary the quality. I come into the prison at half-past six and remain now until dark.”

I am of opinion that a distinction should be made in the quantity of work required to be performed by men actually sentenced to hard labour and those to simple imprisonment, the present practice being in fact wholly at variance with the awards of justice.

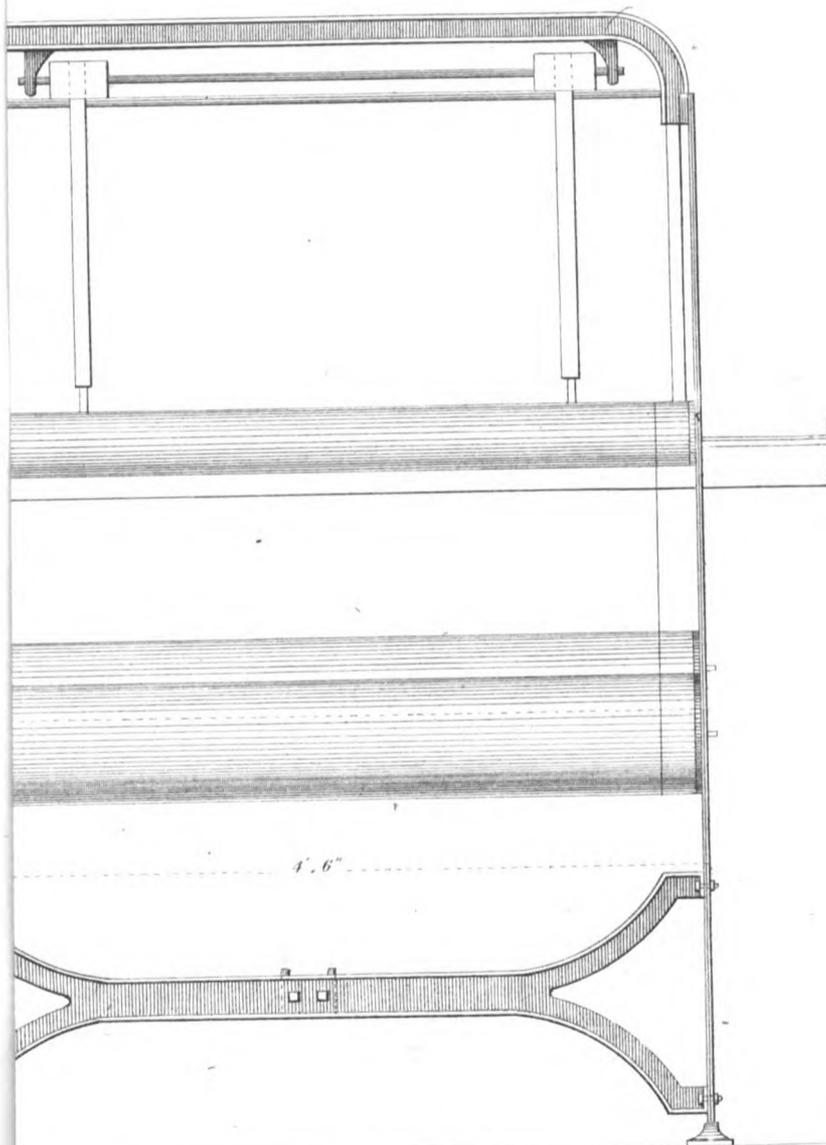
Under the head of labour I have to notice the introduction of a new and commodious iron loom by the keeper, of such reduced dimensions as to admit of its being worked by a prisoner in a separate cell, a view of which is appended to this Report. The keeper says, in a late communication,—

“ I have my new looms at work, and am very much pleased with them; every description of work can be made with them, and the work is better from the loom being so steady.”

I examined the provisions and found them of the proper quality. Complaints were made by the prisoners that their bread was deficient in weight, which appeared in one instance to be the case in a trifling degree. To preserve any degree of order in an establishment of this sort it is indispensable that each man's allowance of bread should be apportioned to each meal, and hence the difficulty of dividing the loaf with that degree of nicety so as to ensure the exact quantity to each prisoner. The loaf of bread was of just weight when entire, but some of the slices when divided were slightly deficient; to obviate this inconvenience and prevent the recurrence of such complaints I recommend that small loaves of the weight required, be substituted and served out at each meal.

Provisions and stores with some few exceptions are supplied by contract. The keeper pays the salaries of all the officers with the exception of the chaplain and surgeon, which they personally receive from the treasurer, and I see no reason why that functionary should not himself discharge the whole of the bills of this establishment without exception, particularly as he is always present at the sessions in consequence of holding the office of clerk of the peace. I am quite satisfied that it is a great advantage where the officers of a prison are quite disconnected with the financial transactions of its management. The amounts due for work manufactured by the prisoners should also, I think, be paid over at once to the treasurer. It is but due to the keeper to state that although he pays the wages of the greater portion of the under officers, he receives no advance from the county treasurer. I inspected the books, and have again to express my satisfaction at the really admirable manner in which everything connected with this important branch of prison government is conducted in this establishment, the merit of which is solely ascribable to the keeper. The sessional calendar I conceive to be well worthy of imitation; to the usual information is added, abstracts of the accounts for the past quarter, and also a return of all prisoners removed or discharged since the preceding sessions. I annex extracts from the calendar of October, 1840.

IRON LOOM
IN USE AT THE
HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT KNUTSFORD.



END VIEW AT AAA.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KNUTSFORD, October 19, 1840.

During this quarter there have been committed to this prison 410 males, 96 females; total 506. Of which number 51 males and 15 females were tried at the adjourned sessions, August 10th.

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons. *Cheshire.* Knutsford County House of Correction.

FROM WHERE COMMITTED.	For Trial.	Summarily Convicted.	CLASSES OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.	Males.	Fem.
Borough of Stockport	23	40	By court-martial . . . . .	..	..
" Macclesfield	27	65	Deserters awaiting a route	8	..
" Congleton	3	11	Under the game laws	24	..
Stockport Division of Macclesfield Hundred	27	28	Under the revenue laws . . . . .	..	..
Macclesfield Division of ditto	13	45	Under the bastardy laws	2	..
Hundred of Bucklow	27	47	Under the Vagrant Act.	34	24
" Northwich	26	20	Under the Malicious Trespass Act	19	1
" Nantwich	4	5	Under the Larceny Act . . . . .	..	..
" Eddisbury	4	1	Under the Local Police Act . . . . .	..	..
" Broxton	5	..	For assaults	23	1
" Wirrall	11	8	For want of sureties.	34	6
			As known or reputed thieves	30	..
Total	170	270	Other summary convictions not included in the preceding classes	54	10
			Total	228	42
AGES OF PRISONERS FOR TRIAL.					
	Males.	Fem.	AGES.		
Under 12 years of age	2	..	Under 12 years	3	..
12 years and under 14	4	1	12 years and under 14	9	..
14 years and under 17	14	2	14 years and under 17	40	3
17 years and under 21	21	12	17 years and under 21	37	9
21 years and under 30	41	14	21 years and under 30	72	15
30 years and upwards	49	10	30 years and upwards	67	15
Total	131	39	Total	228	42
STATE OF INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS FOR TRIAL.					
			STATE OF INSTRUCTION.		
Can neither read nor write	52	18	Can neither read nor write	80	23
Can read only	39	15	Can read only	78	16
Can read and write imperfectly	37	6	Can read and write imperfectly	64	3
Can read and write well	3	..	Can read and write well	6	..
Total	131	39	Total	228	42
RESIDENCE.					
			RESIDENCE.		
For trial, resident in the county	89	36	In the county	151	25
Ditto, not resident	42	3	Out of the county	77	17
Total	131	39	Total	228	42
FOR TRIAL, WHO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BEFORE TO THIS OR OTHER PRISONS.					
			WHO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BEFORE TO THIS OR OTHER PRISONS.		
Once	18	4	Once	38	6
Twice	5	1	Twice	15	3
Thrice	4	1	Thrice	13	0
Four times or more	7	..	Four times or more	8	4
Total	34	6	Total	74	13

SUMMARY OF SENTENCES. OCTOBER SESSIONS.

	Felons.		Misdemeanors.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No bills found	4	3	1	1	5	4
Acquitted at the bar	18	..	1	..	19	..
One day . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Fourteen days	7	1	..	..	7	1
One month	7	7	1	..	8	7
Six weeks	2	..	..	..	2	..
Two months	7	3	..	..	7	3
Three months	21	5	4	1	25	6
Four months . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Six months	20	5	2	..	22	5
Nine months	1	..	..	..	1	..
Twelve months	5	2	2	..	7	2
Transported seven years	20	6	1	..	21	6
Transported ten years	1	..	..	..	1	..
Transported fifteen years	1	..	..	..	1	..
Transported fifteen years	1	..	..	..	1	..
No prosecution . . . . .	..	..	4	4	4	4
Total	115	33	16	6	131	39

SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

TRANSPORTS removed since last Session.

No.	Name.	Age.	Where Tried.	When Tried.	Offence.	Sentence.	How disposed of.	Date of Disposal.
1	J. C.	34	Knutsford	June 29, 1840	Larceny	Transported 7 years	Sent to Woolwich	July 13, 1840
2	I. M.	19	"	"	"	14 "	"	"
3	W. L.	40	"	"	"	14 "	"	"
4	W. P.	55	"	"	"	7 "	"	"
5	T. R.	25	"	"	"	7 "	"	"
6	J. R.	19	"	"	"	14 "	"	"
7	W. D.	19	"	"	"	7 "	"	"
8	J. P.	25	"	"	"	14 "	"	"
9	J. M.	16	"	"	"	7 "	"	"
10	J. B.	16	"	"	"	7 "	"	"
11	W. A.	38	"	"	"	7 "	"	"
12	J. O.	15	"	"	"	7 "	"	"
13	J. T.	22	"	"	"	7 "	"	"
14	S. L.	19	"	"	"	7 "	"	"
15	S. H.	27	"	"	"	7 "	"	"
16	T. H.	52	"	"	"	7 "	"	July 14, 1840
17	T. S.	63	"	"	Receiving stolen goods	7 "	"	"
18	W. N.	33	"	"	Larceny	7 "	"	Aug. 22, 1840
19	M. A. P.	39	"	"	Obtaining money by false pretences.	7 "	Sent to Penitentiary at Milbank.	July 14, 1840
20	M. D.	25	"	"	Larceny	7 "	"	"
21	J. G.	14	"	August 10, 1840	"	7 "	Sent to Woolwich	Aug. 22, 1840
22	J. M.	13	"	"	"	7 "	Sent to the Isle of Wight.	"

DISCHARGED since last Sessions.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom committed.	When committed.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom discharged.	When discharged.
1	I. P.	31	Rev. J. S. R. Evans	1840 June 9	Drunk and disorderly	1 calendar month, or pay 18s. 6d.	"	1840 July 8.
2	J. H.	21	H. Mainwaring, Esq.	July 6	Re-examination	"	"	"
3	T. M'R.	21	Col. Thomas, 20th Foot	January 9	Breach of Articles of War	6 calendar months to hard labour	"	July 9.
4	J. C.	92	J. Pickford, Esq.	June 10	Unlawful possession of silk	1 calendar month, or pay 20l.	"	"
5	J. S.	14	H. Mainwaring, Esq.	June 11	Vagrant	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	July 10.
6	W. B.	14	C. Baker, Esq.	April 11	Rogue and vagabond.	3 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
7	W. M.	34	J. Stansfield, Esq.	June 12	Neglect of family	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	July 11.
8	J. B.	32	J. Ryle, Esq.	May 12	Damaging underwood	2 calendar months to hard labour, or pay 4l. 1s.	"	"
9	W. B.	33	T. Wardle, Esq.	May 13	Poaching	2 calendar months to hard labour, or pay 5l. 18s.	"	"
10	J. B.	37	"	"	"	2 calendar months to hard labour, or pay 5l.	"	"
11	J. M'N.	27	H. Mainwaring, Esq.	April 13	Vagrant	3 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
12	C. W.	12	T. Wardle, Esq.	May 13	Misconduct in workhouse	2 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
13	J. H.	14	"	"	"	"	"	"
14	M.A.M'D.	12	Quarter Sessions.	June 29	Larceny	14 days to hard labour	"	"
15	J. S.	22	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	J. H.	60	"	"	"	"	"	"
17	M. B.	50	"	"	"	"	"	"
18	J. D.	42	"	1839 Oct. 14	"	9 calendar months to hard labour	"	July 13.
19	A. W.	25	"	"	"	"	"	"
20	S. B.	20	"	"	"	"	"	"
21	M. H.	37	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	T. C.	24	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	J. C.	19	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	A. B.	20	P. E. Marsland, Esq.	1840 May 19	Disorderly	2 months, or sureties	"	July 13.
25	S. H.	36	Quarter Sessions	1839 Oct. 14	Keeping a disorderly house	9 calendar months to hard labour	"	July 13.
26	R. L.	20	T. Wardle, Esq.	June 15	Assault	1 calendar month, or pay 1l. 3s. 6d.	"	July 14.
27	J. B.	33	G. C. Antrobus, Esq.	June 16	Neglect of family	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	July 15.
28	M. A.	47	J. Pickford, Esq.	May 15	Refusing to pay poor rates	Imprisoned till paid	Paid,	July 15.
29	H. B.	19	T. Swanwick, Esq.	June 17	Purloining silk materials.	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	July 16.
30	R. C.	32	J. Pickford, Esq.	June 18	Neglect of family	"	"	July 17.
31	S. E.	19	H. Mainwaring, Esq.	July 4	Prostitute	14 days to hard labour	"	"
32	W. A.	20	Maj. Watson, 14th Foot	April 25	Breach of Articles of War	3 months' imprisonment; the first and third to hard labour, and the second in a solitary cell.	"	July 18.
33	J. F.	24	"	April 21	"	"	"	"
34	A. M'M.	16	W. B. Worthington, Esq.	June 20	Intimidation	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	"
35	W. S.	29	T. Wardle, Esq.	April 20	Breach of the peace	3 calendar months, or sureties	"	"
36	R. D.	68	C. Baker, Esq.	June 23	Disorderly	1 month, or sureties	"	"
37	W. B.	26	"	June 25	Trespass	14 days to hard labour, or pay 12s.	"	July 20.
38	T. M'Q.	37	"	"	"	"	"	"
39	T. H.	25	"	May 21	Intimidation	2 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
40	J. W.	14	S. Thorp, Esq.	July 1	Misconduct in workhouse	21 days to hard labour	"	July 21.
41	M. K.	61	C. Baker, Esq.	June 24	Disorderly	1 month, or sureties	"	"
42	S. T.	26	"	May 22	Intimidation	2 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
43	J. C.	20	S. Jackson, Esq.	June 23	Refusing to obey his master's orders.	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	July 22.
44	S. A.	28	C. Baker, Esq.	May 23	Intimidation	2 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
45	J. J.	26	"	"	"	"	"	"
46	T. W.	19	"	May 22	"	"	"	"
47	J. B.	22	"	May 23	"	"	"	"
48	J. W.	19	"	"	"	"	"	"
49	J. R.	39	L. P. Townshend, Esq.	"	Neglect of family	2 calendar months, or pay 5l. 8s. 6d.	"	"
50	J. B.	47	J. C. Ryle, Esq.	June 23	Assault	1 calendar month, or pay 1l. 13s.	"	"
51	S. N.	21	"	"	"	1 calendar month, or pay 3l. 3s.	"	"

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Discharged since last Sessions—continued.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom committed.	When committed.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom discharged.	When discharged.
52	C. H.	13	Quarter Sessions.	1840 March 23	Larceny	4 calendar months to hard labour, and whipped at the end of the first and third months.	. .	1840 July 22.
53	W. P.	14	"	"	"	"	. .	"
54	T. S.	15	"	"	"	"	. .	"
55	M. E.	16	"	"	"	4 calendar months to hard labour	. .	"
56	J. T.	39	"	"	"	"	. .	"
57	J. H.	52	"	"	"	"	. .	"
58	W. S.	25	"	"	"	"	. .	"
59	E. B.	20	"	"	"	"	. .	"
60	J. C.	46	"	"	"	"	. .	"
61	T. C.	30	"	"	"	"	. .	"
62	W. O'N.	47	"	"	"	"	. .	"
63	B. G.	25	"	"	"	"	. .	"
64	G. K.	31	P. Legh, Esq. . .	July 20	Fishing	1 calendar month to hard labour, or pay 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	. .	"
65	C. M.	42	"	"	"	"	. .	"
66	J. G.	14	P. E. Marsland, Esq.	April 25	Rogue and vagabond	3 calendar months to hard labour	. .	July 24.
67	H. C.	25	C. Swettenham, Esq.	July 11	Vagrant	14 days to hard labour . . . . .	. .	"
68	J. N.	26	T. Swanwick, Esq. .	June 25	Neglect of family.	1 calendar month to hard labour	. .	"
69	J. M'G.	35	Rev. C. B. Sowerby .	"	Vagrant	"	. .	"
70	L. M.	49	C. Baker, Esq. . . .	June 27	Idle and disorderly	"	. .	July 25.
71	C. L.	18	J. Stansfield, Esq. .	June 26	Prostitute	"	. .	"
72	R. B.	24	J. C. Ryle, Esq. . .	"	Trespass	2 calendar months to hard labour, or pay 5 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	. .	"
73	J. P.	16	C. Baker, Esq. . . .	June 27	Rogue and vagabond	2 calendar months to hard labour	. .	"
74	S. C.	45	T. R. Daintry, Esq. .	June 25	Poaching	3 months to hard labour, or pay 7 <i>l.</i>	. .	July 27.
75	P. C.	29	"	"	"	3 months to hard labour, or pay 5 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	. .	"
76	J. D.	25	"	"	"	"	. .	"
77	L. W.	25	"	"	"	3 months to hard labour, or pay 6 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>	. .	"
78	M. D.	44	J. D. Case, Esq. . .	June 28	Unlawful pledging	2 calendar months to hard labour, or pay 5 <i>l.</i>	. .	"
79	S. F.	31	P. E. Marsland, Esq.	April 29	Neglect of family.	3 calendar months to hard labour	. .	July 28.
80	J. B.	42	Quarter Sessions. . .	June 29	Larceny	1 calendar month to hard labour	. .	"
81	W. D.	14	"	"	"	1 calendar month to hard labour, and whipped.	. .	"
82	T. A.	20	"	"	"	1 calendar month to hard labour	. .	"
83	J. A.	13	"	"	"	1 calendar month to hard labour, and whipped.	. .	"
84	C. F.	14	"	"	"	"	. .	"
85	W. G.	25	"	"	"	1 calendar month to hard labour	. .	"
86	J. O.	21	"	"	"	"	. .	"
87	A. W.	21	"	"	"	"	. .	"
88	W. C.	54	"	"	"	"	. .	"
89	M. G.	34	"	"	"	"	. .	"
90	T. C.	13	"	"	"	1 calendar month to hard labour, and whipped.	. .	"
91	S. M.	24	"	"	Assaulting a constable	1 calendar month to hard labour	. .	"
92	C. F.	11	"	"	Larceny	"	. .	"
93	J. B.	19	"	"	Assaulting a constable	"	. .	"
94	T. B.	23	"	"	"	"	. .	"
95	P. C.	19	"	"	"	"	. .	"
96	A. A.	63	"	"	Larceny	"	. .	"
97	S. L.	25	"	"	"	"	. .	"
98	J. H.	27	"	"	Intimidation	"	. .	"
99	A. J.	24	T. Swanwick, Esq. . .	May 27	Breach of the peace	4 calendar months, or sureties	T. Swanwick, Esq.	"
100	J. O.	25	C. Baker, Esq. . . .	May 30	Neglect of family	2 calendar months to hard labour	. .	July 29.
101	G. T.	30	P. E. Marsland, Esq.	July 17	Drunk and disorderly	14 days, or sureties . . . . .	. .	July 30.
102	P. T.	57	P. Legh, Esq.	"	Vagrant	14 days to hard labour . . . . .	. .	"
103	J. W.	25	W. B. Worthington, Esq.	May 2	Assault	12 months, or sureties	W. B. Worthington, Esq.	"
104	W. S.	22	J. Newton, Esq. . . .	July 1	"	1 calendar month, or sureties . . . . .	. .	"
105	J. C.	14	J. Stansfield, Esq. .	May 1	Rogue and vagabond	3 calendar months to hard labour	. .	"
106	C. H.	16	W. Brocklehurst, Esq.	"	"	"	. .	"
107	D. F.	15	J. Stansfield, Esq. .	"	"	"	. .	"
108	C. K.	22	Court of Assize	April 1	Felonious stabbing	4 calendar months to hard labour	. .	"
109	H. H.	24	J. Harrop, Esq. . . .	July 25	Poaching	2 calendar months to hard labour, or pay 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	. .	"
110	J. Q.	27	W. Wright, Esq. . . .	July 15	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	Sessions	On bail,	July 30.
111	R. P.	22	E. Leigh, Esq.	June 2	Fishing	2 calendar months to hard labour, or pay £5.	. .	Aug. 1.
112	C. T.	50	"	"	"	"	. .	"
113	W. O.	41	J. Thornhill, Esq. . .	May 2 .	Exposing unwholesome meat for sale.	3 calendar months . . . . .	. .	"
114	T. G.	39	T. Wardle, Esq. . . .	June 3	Breach of the peace	2 calendar months, or sureties . . . . .	. .	"
115	J. J.	30	C. Baker, Esq.	May 11	Assault	12 months, or sureties	J. Newton, Esq.	Aug. 2.
116	T. O.	21	Col. Thomas, 20th Foot.	March 6	Breach of articles of war.	4 calendar months to hard labour, and 28 days in a solitary cell.	. .	Aug. 3.
117	J. D.	10	C. Baker, Esq.	July 4	Rogue and vagabond	1 calendar month to hard labour	. .	"
118	C. D.	19	T. Swanwick, Esq. . .	July 25	Deserter from the 20th foot.	"	By route,	Aug. 3.
119	E. R.	15	J. U. Gaskell, Esq. . .	May 5	Vagrant	3 calendar months to hard labour	. .	Aug. 4.
120	G. A.	41	Rev. J. S. R. Evans . .	July 22	Drunk and disorderly	14 days, or pay 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> . . . . .	. .	"
121	J. D.	34	P. Legh, Esq.	"	Exchanging tobacco in the prison to the prisoners.	14 days to hard labour, or pay £3 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	. .	"
122	G. P.	25	Adjourned Sessions.	1839 August 5	Larceny	12 calendar months to hard labour	. .	"
123	S. S.	20	S. Thorp, Esq.	1840 July 15	Assault	21 days, or pay 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> . . . . .	. .	"
124	P. C.	20	C. Baker, Esq.	July 27	Deserter from the East India Company.	"	By route,	Aug. 4.

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

Discharged since last Sessions—continued.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom committed.	When committed.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom discharged.	When discharged.
				1840				1840.
125	J. M.	35	H. J. Clarke, Esq.	June 11	Assault	2 months, or pay 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> . .	. . . . .	Aug. 5.
126	S. M.	21	Rev. U. Clarke . . .	July 28	Destroying three conies	2 months, or pay 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> . . . .	. . . . .	"
127	J. C.	36	C. Baker, Esq.	July 27	Breach of the peace	1 month or sureties	P. E. Marsland, Esq.	"
128	J. B.	25	P. E. Marsland, Esq.	May 7	Neglect of family	3 calendar months to hard labour	. . . . .	Aug. 6.
129	J. J.	21	T. Swanwick, Esq. . .	July 7	Poaching	1 calendar month to hard labour, or pay 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	. . . . .	"
130	H. F.	28	H. Mainwaring, Esq.	July 9	Vagrant	1 calendar month to hard labour	. . . . .	Aug. 8.
131	T. H.	18	Court of Assize . . .	August 10	Attempting an unnatural crime.	12 calendar months to hard labour, 1 week in every 5 in a solitary cell.	. . . . .	"
132	G. R.	27	"	"	Felonious receiving	12 calendar months to hard labour	. . . . .	"
133	J. P.	52	"	"	Assault with intent to ravish.	"	. . . . .	"
134	E. B.	14	"	"	Aggravated assault . . . . .	"	. . . . .	"
135	J. W.	32	T. Swanwick, Esq. . .	July 10	Breach of the peace	1 calendar month, or sureties . . . .	. . . . .	"
136	R. B.	38	Rev. J. S. R. Evans	July 21	Drunk and disorderly	21 days, or pay 17 <i>s.</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 10.
137	J. B.	40	J. Cheetham, Esq. . .	July 20	Assault	3 calendar months, or sureties	D. Harrison, Esq.	Aug. 11.
138	W. C.	22	Major Crôad, 20th Foot.	May 20	Breach of articles of war.	3 months to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 12.
139	J. R.	19	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
140	J. S.	29	P. E. Marsland, Esq.	July 30	Breach of the peace	14 days, or sureties . . . . .	. . . . .	"
141	T. L.	24	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
142	J. H.	21	J. D. Case, Esq. . . .	May 15	"	Want of sureties . . . . .	. . . . .	"
143	N. F.	49	Rev. U. Clarke	July 28	Destroying three conies	2 months to hard labour, or pay 2 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Rev. U. Clarke.	Aug. 13.
144	S. S.	35	J. Pickford, Esq. . . .	May 15	Breach of the peace	3 calendar months, or sureties . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 14.
145	M. B.	22	Col. Thomas, 20th Foot.	Feb. 17	Breach of articles of war.	5 calendar months to hard labour, and 28 days in a solitary cell.	. . . . .	"
146	E. C.	36	Rev. R. H. Gretton . .	July 27	Neglect of family	1 calendar month to hard labour	By the Secretary of State.	"
147	J. C.	64	C. Baker, Esq.	May 16	"	3 calendar months to hard labour	. . . . .	Aug. 15.
148	J. W.	21	Court of Assize . . .	August 10	Housebreaking	12 calendar months to hard labour	. . . . .	"
149	P. M.	20	T. Swanwick, Esq. . .	July 17	Trespass	1 calendar month, or pay 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	. . . . .	"
150	E. B.	16	Adjourned Sessions	August 10	Larceny	7 days to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	"
151	J. R.	28	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
152	J. D.	31	R. Wilbraham, Esq. . .	June 18	Neglect of family	2 calendar months . . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 17.
153	W. W.	28	Rev. J. S. R. Evans	July 21	Gambling	1 month, or pay 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	"
154	W. H.	33	S. Jacson, Esq.	May 26	Bastardy	3 months to hard labour, or pay 1 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	. . . . .	"
155	M. A. M.	30	Rev. J. S. R. Evans	July 21	Prostitute	1 month to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	"
156	J. M.	38	W. B. Worthington, Esq.	August 5	Drunk and disorderly	14 days, or sureties . . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 18.
157	G. L.	25	J. Thornhill, Esq. . . .	June 17	Assault	6 months, or sureties	J. Thornhill, Esq.	"
158	M. B.	21	T. Wardle, Esq.	July 20	Prostitute	1 month to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 19.
159	J. H.	29	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
160	G. H.	30	J. Thornhill, Esq. . . .	"	Idle and disorderly . . . . .	"	. . . . .	"
161	A. L.	27	T. Wardle, Esq.	"	Prostitute . . . . .	"	. . . . .	"
162	H. K.	27	T. Ashton, Esq.	May 20	Breach of the peace	3 calendar months, or sureties . . . .	. . . . .	"
163	A. L.	25	J. Harrop, Esq.	July 22	Idle and disorderly	1 calendar month to hard labour . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 20.
164	P. M'D	21	D. Harrison, Esq. . . .	July 24	Rogue and vagabond.	1 month to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	"
165	T. S.	14	T. Swanwick, Esq. . . .	July 21	Vagrant . . . . .	"	. . . . .	"
166	E. D'V	15	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
167	G. B.	15	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
168	H. G.	24	C. Baker, Esq.	May 22	Intimidation	3 calendar months to hard labour	. . . . .	Aug. 21.
169	W. N.	21	Col. Thomas, 20th Foot.	April 23	Breach of articles of war.	3 calendar months to hard labour, and 28 days in a solitary cell.	. . . . .	"
170	J. B.	29	C. Baker, Esq.	May 30	Assault	3 months, or sureties . . . . .	. . . . .	"
171	J. L.	21	"	May 23	Intimidation	3 calendar months to hard labour	. . . . .	Aug. 22.
172	E. M.	15	J. Pickford, Esq. . . .	July 23	Rogue and vagabond	1 calendar month to hard labour . . . .	. . . . .	"
173	J. S.	24	Rev. J. S. R. Evans	August 3	Assault	21 days or pay 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	"
174	W. S.	15	J. Pickford, Esq. . . .	August 10	Stealing apples	14 days to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	"
175	C. S.	16	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
176	E. J.	32	Adjourned sessions . .	"	Larceny . . . . .	"	. . . . .	"
177	H. D.	18	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
178	J. R.	15	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
179	J. M.	12	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
180	J. G.	21	E. Corbett, Esq.	Aug. 11	Absenting himself from his service.	"	. . . . .	Aug. 24.
181	J. L.	36	T. Trafford, Esq. . . .	Aug. 22	Felony	Sessions	On bail,	Aug. 26.
182	D. N.	46	T. Wardle, Esq.	Aug. 26	Assault	1 calendar month, or pay 1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Paid,	Aug. 26.
183	P. D.	19	"	Aug. 17	Deserter from the 85th Foot.	"	By route,	Aug. 26.
184	T. B.	16	"	July 27	Vagrant	1 calendar month to hard labour	. . . . .	Aug. 27.
185	J. T.	50	T. Swanwick, Esq. . . .	July 23	Stealing currants	1 calendar month, or pay 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>	. . . . .	"
186	E. H.	17	J. H. Harper, Esq. . . .	Aug. 14	Prostitute	14 days to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	"
187	S. A. H.	16	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
188	J. M.	23	T. Ashton, Esq.	Aug. 24	Assault	6 months, or sureties	T. Ashton, Esq.	"
189	J. H.	13	Quarter Sessions . . .	June 29	Receiving stolen goods	2 calendar months to hard labour, and whipped.	. . . . .	Aug. 28.
190	T. B.	35	"	"	Larceny	2 calendar months to hard labour	. . . . .	"
191	N. M.	20	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
192	J. W.	12	"	"	"	Ditto, and twice whipped . . . . .	. . . . .	"
193	J. T.	16	"	"	"	Ditto, and once whipped . . . . .	. . . . .	"
194	E. T.	14	"	"	"	"	. . . . .	"
195	W. S.	30	"	"	"	2 calendar months to hard labour.	"
196	C. W.	25	"	"	Larceny	"	"
197	D. C.	14	"	"	"	Ditto and once whipped	"

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PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Discharged since last Sessions—continued.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom committed.	When committed.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom discharged.	When discharged.
198	G. S.	11	Quarter Sessions	1840. June 29	Larceny	2 calendar months and once whipped.	. . . . .	1840. Aug. 28.
199	F. J. B.	16	"	"	Assault with intent to ravish.	2 calendar months . . . . .	. . . . .	"
200	G. H.	34	P. E. Marsland, Esq.	Aug. 1	Assault	1 month, or sureties . . . . .	. . . . .	"
201	B. S.	26	Court of Assize	Aug. 13	Obtaining money by false pretences.	14 days to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	"
202	R. D.	21	Sir R. Pendlebury	Aug. 19	Deserter from the 12th foot	. . . . .	By route,	"
203	J. M.	21	Colonel Thomas, 20th Foot.	1839. Dec. 30	Breach of articles of war	8 calendar months to hard labour	. . . . .	Aug. 29.
204	S. S.	21	T. Swanwick, Esq.	1840. July 31	Vagrant	1 calendar month to hard labour.	. . . . .	"
205	J. T.	22	Rev. J. S. R. Evans.	Aug. 3	Assault	1 calendar month, or pay 1 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	. . . . .	"
206	J. S.	35	J. Harrop, Esq.	July 30	"	1 calendar month, or sureties . . . . .	. . . . .	"
207	J. S.	18	P. Legh, Esq.	Aug. 8	Vagrant	3 months to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	"
208	J. W.	27	Court of Assize	April 1	Manslaughter	5 calendar months to ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	Aug. 31.
209	J. M.	16	C. Baker, Esq.	June 1	Rogue and vagabond	3 calendar months to ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	"
210	W. H.	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
211	J. G.	70	H. Mainwaring, Esq.	Sep. 1	Assault	1 calendar month, or pay 2 <i>l.</i>	. . . . .	Sept. 1.
212	M. M.	29	T. Wardle, Esq.	Aug. 3	Prostitute	1 calendar month to hard labour.	. . . . .	Sept. 2.
213	H. W.	44	C. Baker, Esq.	"	Neglect of family	"	"	"
214	E. C.	22	S. Thorp, Esq.	Aug. 31	Felony	Sessions	"	"
215	F. R.	22	Colonel Thomas, 20th Foot.	March 6	Breach of articles of war	5 calendar months to hard labour and 28 days in a solitary cell.	. . . . .	Sept. 3.
216	H. K.	17	J. H. Harper, Esq.	Aug. 24	Deserter from the 68th foot	. . . . .	By route,	"
217	S. J.	33	Court of Assize	Aug. 15	Bigamy	3 weeks to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	Sept. 4.
218	J. H.	21	"	"	Manslaughter	"	"	"
219	E. B.	23	C. Baker, Esq.	Aug. 8	Drunk and disorderly	1 calendar month, or sureties . . . . .	. . . . .	"
220	J. L.	22	W. Stubbs, Esq.	Aug. 6	Rogue and vagabond	1 calendar month to hard labour.	. . . . .	Sept. 5.
221	J. H.	12	"	"	"	"	"	"
222	T. M.	15	J. Harrop, Esq.	"	"	"	"	"
223	H. B.	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
224	W. O.	21	T. R. Daintry, Esq.	June 6	Poaching	3 calendar months to hard labour, or pay 6 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	. . . . .	"
225	J. B.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"
226	J. B.	48	C. Swettenham, Esq.	July 7	Unlawfully offering game for sale.	2 months to hard labour, or pay 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	. . . . .	"
227	T. B.	14	J. Harrop, Esq.	Aug. 7	Rogue and vagabond	1 calendar month to hard labour.	. . . . .	"
228	J. J.	14	"	"	"	"	"	"
229	R. J.	34	T. Trafford, Esq.	Sep. 1	Assault	3 calendar months, or pay 5 <i>l.</i>	Paid,	"
230	J. N.	19	P. E. Marsland, Esq.	Aug. 25	Deserter from the 20th foot	. . . . .	By route,	"
231	S. C.	21	C. Baker, Esq.	Aug. 26	Breach of the peace	14 days, or sureties . . . . .	. . . . .	Sept. 8.
232	S. R.	49	"	"	"	"	"	"
233	J. B.	24	C. Swettenham, Esq.	June 9	Poaching	3 calendar months to hard labour, or pay 15 <i>l.</i>	. . . . .	"
234	W. S.	17	T. Lyon, Esq.	Aug. 10	Idle and disorderly	1 calendar month to hard labour.	. . . . .	Sept. 9.
235	E. D.	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
236	J. B.	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
237	F. D.	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
238	G. H.	44	Adjourned Sessions	"	Larceny	"	"	"
239	J. B.	22	"	"	"	"	"	"
240	J. B.	26	"	"	"	"	"	"
241	P. G.	29	"	"	"	"	"	"
242	H. S.	20	"	"	"	"	"	"
243	W. M.	30	"	"	"	"	"	"
244	E. B.	18	"	"	"	"	"	"
245	J. F.	13	"	"	"	1 calendar month to hard labour and whipped.	. . . . .	"
246	J. Q.	27	"	"	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	1 calendar month to hard labour.	. . . . .	"
247	J. R.	22	"	"	Assaulting a constable	"	"	"
248	C. P.	17	"	"	Assault	"	"	Sept. 10.
249	J. A.	27	C. Baker, Esq.	July 4	Neglect of family	"	"	"
250	M. G.	15	"	Aug. 12	Stealing apples	"	"	Sept. 11.
251	M. L.	43	J. Pickford, Esq.	Aug. 13	Unlawful possession of silk	1 calendar month, or pay 20 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i>	. . . . .	Sept. 12.
252	J. H.	15	J. Harrop, Esq.	"	Leaving his service	1 calendar month . . . . .	. . . . .	"
253	J. T.	18	"	"	Stealing apples	1 calendar month to hard labour.	. . . . .	"
254	S. D.	28	"	"	"	"	"	"
255	J. R.	29	"	"	"	"	"	"
256	H. G.	30	J. Thornhill, Esq.	Aug. 31	Vagrant	14 days to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	"
257	F. P.	52	P. Legh, Esq.	Aug. 13	"	1 calendar month to hard labour.	. . . . .	"
258	S. T.	19	T. Wardle, Esq.	Aug. 14	Prostitute	"	"	"
259	N. R.	30	J. Thornhill, Esq.	Aug. 31	Disorderly	14 days to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	"
260	C. S.	19	Rev. J. S. R. Evans.	Aug. 18	Rogue and vagabond	1 month to hard labour . . . . .	. . . . .	Sept. 14.
261	J. R.	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
262	E. B.	29	T. Wardle, Esq.	Aug. 15	Prostitute	1 calendar month to hard labour.	. . . . .	"
263	W. S.	15	T. Swanwick, Esq.	"	Rogue and vagabond	"	"	"
264	T. L.	24	"	"	Idle and disorderly	"	"	"
265	T. S.	44	"	"	Rogue and vagabond	"	"	"
266	T. B.	25	"	"	Breach of the peace	1 calendar month, or sureties . . . . .	. . . . .	"
267	E. M.	17	"	"	"	"	"	"
268	F. H.	19	W. T. Buchanan, Esq.	Sep. 7	Riot	Sessions	J. F. France, Esq.	"
269	T. H.	55	T. Wardle, Esq.	Sep. 2	Permitting a dog to go at large after a notice to the contrary.	14 days, or pay 12 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	. . . . .	Sept. 15.
270	H. B.	54	T. Swanwick, Esq.	Sep. 8	Poaching	2 calendar months to hard labour, or pay 3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	T. Swanwick, Esq.	"
271	C. W.	19	T. Wardle, Esq.	Aug. 17	Prostitute	1 calendar month to hard labour.	. . . . .	Sept. 16.
272	M. A. W.	29	"	"	"	"	"	"
273	M. L.	28	"	"	Idle and disorderly	"	"	"
274	E. M.	31	J. Pickford, Esq.	May 15	Breach of the peace	6 calendar months, or sureties	Died,	Sept. 17.
275	J. T.	27	C. Baker, Esq.	Aug. 22	Assault	1 month, or sureties . . . . .	. . . . .	Sept. 18.

SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

Discharged since last Sessions—continued.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom committed.	When committed.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom discharged.	When discharged.
276	J. A.	16	T. Wardle, Esq.	1840. June 19	Rogue and vagabond.	3 calendar months to hard labour	.	1840. Sept. 18.
277	C. S.	16	P. E. Marsland, Esq.	"	Idle and disorderly	"	"	"
278	N. B.	33	C. Baker, Esq.	Aug. 19	Misconduct in the work-house.	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	"
279	A. C.	26	Court of Assize	April 1	Aggravated assault	6 calendar months to hard labour, and 12 calendar months.	Removed to the County Lunatic Asylum.	"
280	B. M.	18	H. Mainwaring, Esq.	Sep. 3	Re-examination	"	Sent to Chester Castle.	"
281	W. L.	64	J. Pickford, Esq.	July 20	Assault	2 calendar months, or pay 2l. 8s.	"	Sept. 19.
282	J. H.	47	Rev. R. H. Gretton	Aug. 20	Neglect of family	1 calendar month to hard labour.	"	"
283	T. G.	23	Adjourned Sessions	Aug. 10	Larceny	6 weeks to hard labour	"	"
284	R. W.	34	"	"	"	"	"	"
285	W. W.	30	"	"	"	"	"	"
286	A. M.	14	H. J. Clarke, Esq.	Sep. 8	Vagrant	14 days to hard labour	"	Sept. 21.
287	E. N.	24	Quarter Sessions	March 23	Disobeying an order of Court in a case of bastardy.	6 calendar months to hard labour	"	Sept. 22.
288	F. O.	40	"	"	Obtaining money by false pretences.	"	"	"
289	J. W.	43	"	"	Disobeying an order in a case of bastardy.	"	"	"
290	J. C.	15	"	"	Larceny	6 calendar months to hard labour, and twice whipped.	"	"
291	J. R.	15	"	"	"	6 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
292	J. S.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"
293	J. M.	19	"	"	"	"	"	"
294	J. G.	44	"	"	"	"	"	"
295	A. W.	36	"	"	"	"	"	"
296	J. B.	21	"	"	Receiving stolen goods	"	"	"
297	R. D.	39	"	"	Larceny	"	"	"
298	J. H.	50	"	"	"	"	"	"
299	S. M.	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
300	J. S.	18	"	"	"	"	"	"
301	J. W.	30	"	"	"	"	"	"
302	S. A.	40	"	"	Receiving stolen goods	"	"	"
303	J. R.	24	"	"	Larceny	"	"	"
304	W. T.	35	"	"	Receiving stolen goods	"	"	"
305	J. G.	34	"	"	Larceny	"	"	"
306	J. R.	30	"	"	"	"	"	"
307	G. S.	28	"	"	"	"	"	"
308	T. S.	30	"	"	"	"	"	"
309	T. P.	38	"	"	"	"	"	"
310	J. L.	28	"	"	"	"	"	"
311	J. H.	30	"	"	"	"	"	"
312	W. W.	42	"	"	Embezzlement	"	"	"
313	M. S.	20	"	"	Larceny	"	"	"
314	J. O.	26	"	"	"	"	"	"
315	I. G.	25	T. Wardle, Esq.	Aug. 24	Assault	1 calendar month, or pay 1l. 16s. 6d.	"	Sept. 23.
316	W. J.	15	"	"	Vagrant	1 calendar month to hard labour.	"	"
317	J. R.	30	C. Baker, Esq.	"	Breaking windows	1 calendar month to hard labour, or pay 1l.	"	"
318	J. B.	24	J. Ryle, Esq.	Sep. 8	Poaching	3 calendar months to hard labour, or pay 6l. 12s.	Paid,	"
319	J. P.	12	Rev. U. Clarke.	July 31	Vagrant	2 months to hard labour	"	Sept. 24.
320	O. L.	17	"	"	"	"	"	"
321	R. V.	45	Court of Assize	Aug. 15	Larceny	6 weeks to hard labour	"	Sept. 25.
322	E. R.	38	T. Swanwick, Esq.	June 26	Unlawful pledging	3 calendar months, or pay 3l. 12s. 6d.	"	"
323	J. J.	40	C. Baker, Esq.	Aug. 1	Assault	2 months, or sureties	"	"
324	S. M.	21	"	Sep. 12	Deserter from the 12th foot	"	By route,	Sept. 25.
325	W. R.	23	D. Hadfield, Esq.	July 27	Trespass	2 calendar months to hard labour	"	Sept. 26.
326	R. B.	8	R. Wilbraham, Esq.	Aug. 28	"	1 calendar month to ditto	"	"
327	R. K.	21	Quarter Sessions	June 29	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	3 calendar months to ditto	"	Sept. 28.
328	J. H.	23	"	"	Larceny	"	"	"
329	H. W.	36	"	"	"	"	"	"
330	G. F.	23	"	"	"	"	"	"
331	E. J. H.	29	"	"	"	"	"	"
332	R. W.	45	"	"	"	"	"	"
333	G. S.	18	"	"	"	"	"	"
334	J. R.	19	"	"	"	"	"	"
335	W. M.	18	"	"	"	"	"	"
336	H. H.	23	"	"	"	"	"	"
337	C. C.	22	"	"	"	"	"	"
338	H. M.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"
339	W. W.	24	"	"	"	"	"	"
340	W. B.	38	"	"	"	"	"	"
341	D. H.	42	"	"	"	"	"	"
342	A. M.	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
343	S. H.	16	"	"	"	3 calendar months to hard labour, last 14 days in a solitary cell.	"	"
344	R. H.	22	"	"	"	3 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
345	J. A.	28	"	"	"	"	"	"
346	J. W.	19	"	"	"	"	"	"
347	W. W.	17	"	"	"	"	"	"
348	G. P.	34	"	"	"	"	"	"
349	G. C.	37	R. Wilbraham, Esq.	Aug. 29	Neglect of family	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	"
350	J. S.	20	T. Swanwick, Esq.	Sep. 15	Wilful damage	14 days to hard labour, or pay 15s. 6d.	"	"
351	J. B.	19	T. Trafford, Esq.	Sep. 23 1839.	Assault	14 days or sureties	E. J. Lloyd, Esq.	"
352	C. R.	20	Quarter Sessions	Dec. 30	Larceny	9 calendar months to hard labour	"	Sept. 29.
353	R. A. R.	18	"	"	"	"	"	"

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PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Discharged since last Sessions—continued.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom committed.	When committed.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom discharged.	When discharged.
354	E. H.	23	Quarter Sessions	1839. Dec. 30	Larceny	9 calendar months to hard labour	. . . . .	1840 Sept. 29.
355	M. D.	25	"	"	"	"	"	"
356	G. H.	19	"	"	Embezzlement	"	"	"
357	J. W.	49	"	"	"	"	"	"
358	J. S.	49	H. J. Clarke, Esq.	1840. Sep. 9	Assault	6 months or sureties	H. J. Clarke, Esq.	"
359	C. K.	16	Court of Assize	April 1	Housebreaking	6 calendar months to hard labour	"	Sept. 30.
360	J. M'S.	26	J. Pickford, Esq.	Aug. 31	Assault	1 calendar month, or pay 2 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	"	"
361	E. K.	55	J. Thornhill, Esq.	Sep. 3	Vagrant	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	"
362	J. S.	17	H. Mainwaring, Esq.	Sep. 17	"	14 days to hard labour	"	"
363	W. J.	28	T. Wardle, Esq.	Sep. 30 1839.	Breach of the peace	1 calendar month, or sureties	T. Wardle, Esq.	Oct. 1.
364	J. K.	28	Court of Assize	April 3	Assault	18 calendar months to hard labour	"	Oct. 2.
365	W. A.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"
366	T. T.	23	"	"	Larceny from the person	18 calendar months to hard labour, first and last weeks in a solitary cell.	"	"
367	S. R.	21	"	"	Felonious stabbing	"	"	"
368	J. H.	26	R. Wilbraham, Esq.	1840. July 11	Bastardy	3 calendar months to hard labour, or pay 5 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	"	"
369	E. J. H.	29	Quarter Sessions	June 29	Larceny	3 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
370	J. B.	30	J. Stansfield, Esq.	Sep. 4	Wilful damage	1 calendar month, or pay 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	"	Oct. 3.
371	J. W.	19	"	"	Breach of the peace	1 calendar month or sureties	"	"
372	J. C.	32	T. Swanwick, Esq.	"	"	"	"	"
373	J. S.	25	"	Aug. 4	Poaching	2 calendar months to hard labour, or pay 3 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	"	"
374	E. P.	37	W. Brocklehurst, Esq.	Sep. 7	Having mohair in her possession, suspected to have been embezzled.	1 month, or pay 20 <i>l.</i>	"	"
375	R. G.	31	Rev. T. Brooke	Sep. 5	Prostitute	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	"
376	M. S.	25	"	"	"	"	"	"
377	J. P.	24	Rev. R. M. Fielding	Aug. 6	Misconduct in the work-house	2 calendar months to hard labour	"	Oct. 5.
378	J. C.	15	R. Wilbraham, Esq.	Sep. 7	Assault	1 calendar month, or pay 2 <i>l.</i>	"	Oct. 6.
379	J. S.	21	J. F. France, Esq.	"	"	"	"	"
380	M. W.	17	T. Wardle, Esq.	Sep. 16	Misconduct in the work-house	21 days to hard labour	"	"
381	M. C.	14	"	"	"	"	"	"
382	S. B.	11	W. Brocklehurst, Esq.	Sep. 17	Stealing potatoes	1 calendar month to hard labour, or pay 20 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"	"
383	S. F.	34	J. Ryle, Esq.	Sep. 8	Neglect of family	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	Oct. 7.
384	W. C.	23	T. Wardle, Esq.	Sep. 9	Assault	1 calendar month, or pay 1 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"	Oct. 8.
385	W. N.	22	"	"	"	"	"	"
386	T. P.	18	"	"	Trespass	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	"
387	J. W.	28	Court of Assize	April 1	Conspiracy and riot	6 calendar months to hard labour, and sureties.	P. Legh, Esq.	"
388	J. W.	54	C. Baker, Esq.	Sep. 12	Disorderly	1 month, or sureties	"	Oct. 9.
389	M. M'D.	44	"	"	"	"	"	"
390	W. J.	31	Adjourned Sessions	Aug. 10	Larceny	2 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
391	T. T.	39	"	"	"	"	"	"
392	E. B.	28	"	"	"	"	"	"
393	T. H.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"
394	P. G.	32	"	"	"	"	"	"
395	A. C.	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
396	E. P.	14	"	"	"	2 calendar months to hard labour, and whipped.	"	"
397	J. W.	11	"	"	"	"	"	"
398	W. A.	21	C. Baker, Esq.	July 18	Hawking without a licence	3 months, or pay 3 <i>l.</i>	"	"
399	H. R.	16	W. Brocklehurst, Esq.	Aug. 10	Stealing apples	2 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
400	M. B.	24	Quarter Sessions	June 29	Conspiracy	12 calendar months to hard labour	Received Her Majesty's pardon.	"
401	J. B.	28	"	"	"	"	"	"
402	A. M.	30	"	"	"	"	"	"
403	C. G.	21	"	"	"	9 calendar months	"	"
404	A. A.	22	H. Marsland, Esq.	Oct. 1	Deserter from the 8th foot	"	By route,	Oct. 9.
405	J. G.	52	J. B. Glegg, Esq.	Sep. 12	Stealing potatoes	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	Oct. 10.
406	J. B.	31	C. Baker, Esq.	"	Idle and disorderly	"	"	"
407	T. S.	21	E. J. Lloyd, Esq.	Sep. 29	Vagrant	14 days to hard labour	"	Oct. 12.
408	T. Q.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"
409	W. L.	26	J. Pickford, Esq.	July 13	Breach of the peace	3 calendar months or sureties	"	"
410	C. B.	31	P. E. Marsland, Esq.	Sep. 30	Assault	14 days or sureties	"	Oct. 13.
411	R. B.	18	J. Bullock, Esq.	Sep. 23	Misconduct in the work-house	21 days to hard labour	"	"
412	G. B.	35	Quarter Sessions	1839. Oct. 14	Larceny	12 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
413	T. A.	45	"	"	"	"	"	"
414	W. L.	42	J. Ryle, Esq.	1840. July 14	Breach of the peace	3 calendar months, or sureties	"	"
415	J. B.	23	"	"	"	"	"	"
416	D. P.	31	T. Wardle, Esq.	Sep. 14	Neglect of family	1 calendar month to hard labour	"	"
417	P. R.	18	Rev. J. S. R. Evans	July 22	Rogue and vagabond	3 months to hard labour	"	"
418	T. C.	28	T. Wardle, Esq.	Aug. 14	"	2 calendar months to hard labour	"	"
419	T. C.	24	"	"	"	"	"	"
420	J. F.	13	C. Baker, Esq.	Aug. 15	"	"	"	Oct. 14.
421	H. M'D.	27	Court of Assize	"	Larceny	"	"	"
422	G. W.	30	"	"	Bigamy	"	"	"
423	J. G.	18	"	"	Larceny	"	"	"
424	J. R.	25	"	"	"	"	"	"
425	J. M'G.	30	Quarter Sessions	1839. Oct. 14	"	12 calendar months to hard labour, and 1 day in a solitary cell.	"	"

22 SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF
Discharged since last Sessions—continued.

No.	Name.	Age.	By whom committed.	When committed.	Offence.	Punishment.	By whom discharged.	When discharged.
426	S. B.	45	Quarter Sessions	1839 Oct. 14	Larceny	12 calendar months to hard labour, and 3 days in a solitary cell	. .	1840 Oct. 18.
427	J. W.	16	T. Swanwick, Esq.	1840. Oct. 3	Idle and disorderly	14 days to ditto . . . . .	. .	"
428	J. C.	13	"	"	"	"	"	"
429	T. S.	15	"	"	"	"	"	"
430	M. J.	17	T. Wardle, Esq.	Sep. 28	Gambling	21 days to ditto . . . . .	. .	Oct. 18.
431	W. A.	13	S. Thorp, Esq.	Aug. 19	Stealing apples	2 calendar months to hard labour	. .	"
432	W. D.	21	Major Maclean, 20th Foot.	Jan. 21	Breach of articles of war	8 calendar months to hard labour, and 28 days in a solitary cell.	. .	Oct. 19.
433	E. W.	48	C. Baker, Esq.	Aug. 26	Breach of the peace	2 months, or sureties . . . . .	. .	Oct. 20.
434	J. S.	76	J. Thornhill, Esq.	July 22	Neglect of family	3 calendar months to hard labour	. .	Oct. 21.
435	J. R.	21	Colonel Thomas, 20th Foot.	April 23	Breach of articles of war	5 calendar months to hard labour, and 28 days in a solitary cell.	. .	"
436	S. P.	26	Rev. T. Brooke	Sep. 23	Neglect of family	1 calendar month to hard labour	. .	Oct. 22.
437	M. L.	31	J. Pickford, Esq.	July 23	Breach of the peace	3 calendar months, or sureties . . . . .	. .	"
438	M. R.	19	R. Wilbraham, Esq.	Aug. 28	Leaving her service	2 months to hard labour . . . . .	. .	"
439	S. S.	25	T. Wardle, Esq.	Aug. 24	Breach of the peace	2 calendar months, or sureties . . . . .	. .	Oct. 23.
440	B. B.	20	T. Swanwick, Esq.	Sep. 25	Vagrant	1 calendar month to hard labour	. .	Oct. 24.
441	T. G.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"
442	J. M.	15	S. Thorp, Esq.	"	Leaving his apprenticeship	"	"	"
443	A. F.	13	Rev. J. S. R. Evans	Sep. 28	Idle and disorderly	1 month to hard labour . . . . .	. .	Oct. 25.
444	J. S.	33	C. Baker, Esq.	Sep. 26	Unlawful pledging	1 calendar month to hard labour, or pay 1l. 1s. 6d.	. .	"
445	F. J.	21	T. Swanwick, Esq.	"	Vagrant	1 calendar month to hard labour	. .	"
446	J. P.	21	T. R. Daintry, Esq.	Oct. 13	Stealing turnips	14 days to hard labour, or pay 1l. 3s. 2d.	. .	Oct. 26.
447	J. M.	30	E. J. Lloyd, Esq.	"	Neglect of family	14 days to hard labour . . . . .	. .	"
448	M. B.	26	Rev. J. S. R. Evans	Sep. 30	Vagrant	1 month to hard labour . . . . .	. .	Oct. 27.
449	T. B.	21	T. Swanwick, Esq.	July 28	Reputed thief	3 calendar months to hard labour	. .	"
450	A. O.	24	S. Hadfield, Esq.	Oct. 1	Assault	1 month, or pay 1l. 14s. . . . .	. .	Oct. 28.
451	B. C.	24	P. Jackson, Esq.	Sep. 29	"	1 calendar month, or pay 20s. 6d.	. .	"
452	G. I.	50	T. Ashton, Esq.	Sep. 17	"	6 weeks, or pay 2l. 15s. . . . .	. .	"
453	Z. I.	22	"	"	"	"	"	"
454	E. S.	40	Quarter Sessions	June 29	Larceny	4 calendar months to hard labour	. .	"
455	W. D.	20	"	"	"	"	"	"
456	R. R.	47	"	"	"	"	"	"
457	J. C.	48	"	"	"	"	"	"
458	A. P.	19	"	"	"	"	"	"
459	T. B.	17	T. Wardle, Esq.	Sep. 30	Assault	1 calendar month, or pay 1l. 2s.	. .	Oct. 29.
460	W. R.	14	"	"	"	"	"	"
461	W. K.	15	"	"	"	"	"	"

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KNUTSFORD.
ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS for the Quarter ending September 1840.

Dr.		Cr.	
SALARIES.		Received for Weaving	
Governor, 87l. 10s.; six turnkeys, at 15l., 90l.	177 10 0	72 0 9	
Taskmaster, 22l. 10s.; watchman, 13l. 13s.	36 3 0	1 13 8	
Matron, 20l.; two female turnkeys, 15l.	35 0 0	12 6 0	
Clerk and schoolmaster, 15l.; auditor, 5l.	20 0 0	65 1 0	151 1 5
Chaplain, 30l.; surgeon, 25l.	55 0 0		
Overlooker for weavers, 15l.; mechanic, 16l. 5s.	31 5 0		
Cook, 7l. 16s.; hospital nurse, 7l. 16s.	15 12 0		
	370 10 0		
PROVISIONS, including Extras for Sick.			
W. Hussey—bread, at 2d. per lb.	274 14 1		
W. Berry—beef, at 4d. per lb.	53 12 0		
Potatoes, averaging 8s. per load	55 15 3		
J. Forrest—meal, at 36s. 9d.	64 6 3		
J. Jackson—peas, at 6s. 6d. per bushel	14 6 0		
—rice, 25l. 17s. 8d.; pepper, 1s. 3d.; allspice, 5s. 10d.	26 4 9		
—tea, 3s. 9d.; sugar, 4s. 6d.; vinegar, 3s. 4d.; mustard, 2d.	0 11 9		
S. Schofield—salt	1 18 6		
—Palin—brandy, 6s.; porter and beer, 12s. 3d.	0 18 3		
—Barber—milk, for children, &c.	7 3 5		
	499 10 3		
BEDDING AND CLOTHING.			
Smith, Hill, and Co.—striped linen, 23l. 19s. 2d.; chambrey, 18l. 12s. 11d.; wrappers, 4s.; drabbits, 19l. 0s. 7d.	61 16 8		
W. and J. Openshaw—rugs, 52l. 10s.; blankets, 95l. 6s. 6d.; coloured prisoners' cloth, 46l. 15s. 6d.; wrappers, 13s.	195 5 0		
J. Jackson—thread, needles, calico, &c.	7 10 0		
	264 11 8		
COALS, CANDLES, AND SOAP.			
Trustees of the Duke of Bridgewater—coals, at 8s. 4d. and 9s. 2d., and cartage	46 2 0		
J. Jackson—candles, at 5s. 9d. per doz.	2 6 0		
—soft soap, at 18s. 6d. per firkin	6 9 6		
	54 17 6		
Carried forward	1189 9 5	Carried onward	151 1 5

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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Dr. Abstract of the Accounts, &c.—continued. Cr.

Dr.		Cr.	
Brought forward		Brought forward	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1189 9 5		151 1 5	
PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c.		Balance	
J. Siddely—printing calendars		1157 3 2	
stationery, and printing forms for } 8 2 1			
office use			
new books, including journal for } 15 9 0			
chaplain			
43 13 7			
REPAIRS.			
J. Barlow—plumber and glazier		6 0 11	
W. Taylor—ironmonger		7 11 5	
J. Sharpe—oil and varnish		14 13 0	
28 5 4			
SUNDRIES.			
Straw, 10l. 19s. 4d.; J. Read—brooms, 16s.		11 15 4	
W. Acton—new buckets, and old ones repaired.		2 5 0	
F. Musgrave—copper pans, coal boxes, &c.		5 2 2	
Cases for check clocks, 2l. 10s.; chamber uten- } 3 15 0			
sils, 1l. 5s.			
Wooden spoons, 20s.; steel goods, 8s. 7d.; lamp } 1 15 1			
wicks, 6s. 6d.			
Poor rate, 4l. 2s. 10d.; assessed taxes, 2l. 7s.		6 9 10	
Ratcatcher, 10s.; sweep, 25s.		1 15 0	
Interring two children of prisoners, 18s.; re- } 1 4 0			
pairing razors, 6s.			
Postage and carriage of parcels, 3l. 1s.; saw- } 3 6 0			
dust, 5s.			
Whipping 22 prisoners, 44s.; paid prisoners on } 3 15 10			
discharge, 31s. 10d.			
Attending Chester August assizes, 1l. 17s.; } 2 3 0			
glass ink stand, 6s.			
Journeys to Macclesfield, Manchester, and Liver- } 3 10 0			
pool respecting work, paying and receiving } 3 10 0			
accounts, &c.			
46 16 3			
£1308 4 7		£1308 4 7	

Daily average number of Prisoners during the quarter, 351; average weekly cost per head, 2s. 0½d.

Several new and convenient registers have been established since my last visit, among which are the Porter's Receiving Book, arranged under the following heads:

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons. Cheshire. Knutsford County House of Correction.

Date.	Prisoner's Name.	Money brought into Prison by Prisoner, and subsequently received on his account.	Money paid on his account.	Date of Parcels received by Prisoner.	Prisoner's Signature, as Receipt on Discharge.
November 5	Geo. Burgess	1s. 8½d. 1s., 3s., 6d.	2d., ½d., 6d., 3d.	Nov. 6, Dec. 7, Jan. 11.	George Burgess.

Visiting and Letter-book, one of which is kept by the officer of each class of prisoners.

Name.	When Visited.			When wrote a Letter.		When received a Letter.	
	May 4	July 7	Oct. 4	June 10	Oct. 4	June 17	Oct. 10.
George Burgess.							

Watchman's Check-book.—Two register clocks, or tell-tales, are kept in the prison, on which the night watchman is required to record his being on the alert. The result of the index is copied into the register the next morning, and the watchman called upon to account for any irregularity.

HOSPITAL CLOCK, from November 5th to November 12th.

Time to Pull: At every Hour and Half Hour.

Record of Number of Pulls Missed, and Hours the omission occurred.

	9 ½p.	10 ½p.	11 ½p.	12 ½p.	1 ½p.	2 ½p.	3 ½p.	4 ½p.	5 ½p.	6 ½p.	Total Missed.	Remarks.
	Sunday			1					1	1			3
Monday												
Tuesday												
Wednesday												
Thursday												
Friday												
Saturday												

SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
Cheshire.
Knutsford County
House of
Correction.

SCHOOL CLOCK, from to
Time to Pull : At a quarter past each Hour, and a quarter before each Hour.
Record of Number of Pulls Missed, and the Hours the omission occurred.

	9		10		11		12		1		2		3		4		5		6		Total Missed.	Remarks.
	1/4	3/4	1/4	3/4	1/4	3/4	1/4	3/4	1/4	3/4	1/4	3/4	1/4	3/4	1/4	3/4	1/4	3/4	1/4	3/4		
Sunday			1						1						1		1				4	
Monday		1		1		1		1			1		1		1		1		1		10	Several down, being struck wrong time.
Tuesday																						
Wednesday																						
Thursday																						
Friday																						
Saturday																						

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICERS in the House of Correction at Knutsford, November 4, 1840.

No.	Names.	Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.		
					£.	s.	d.
1	George Burgess . . .	Governor	42	April, 1835 . . .	350	0	0
2	George Grieves . . .	Taskmaster	61	July, 1827 . . .	90	0	0
3	Thomas Hayes . . .	Schoolmaster	45	Oct. 1836 . . .	60	0	0
4	William Poulter . . .	Turnkey	61	Feb. 1827 . . .	60	0	0
5	Charles Young . . .	„	33	Oct. 1837 . . .	60	0	0
6	John Chesworth . . .	„	30	April, 1839 . . .	60	0	0
7	Edward Shore . . .	Porter	58	March, 1831 . . .	60	0	0
8	James Etchells . . .	Turnkey	30	Jan. 1840 . . .	60	0	0
9	Sarah Gaskill . . .	Matron	45	Feb. 1827 . . .	80	0	0
10	Sarah Walton . . .	Turnkey	50	Jan. 1839 . . .	30	0	0
11	Sarah Blease . . .	„	33	Jan. 1839 . . .	30	0	0
12	Rev. W. R. Browne . .	Chaplain	51	Jan. 1840 . . .	200	0	0
13	R. Dean	Surgeon	35	Jan. 1828 . . .	100	0	0
14	William Leybourn . .	Auditor	68	Oct. 1831 . . .	20	0	0
15	John Bailey . . .	Watchman	47	July, 1840 . . .	54	12	0
16	John Snelson . . .	Cook	25	Jan. 1840 . . .	31	4	0
17	George Hulme . . .	Hospital nurse	23	Oct. 1840 . . .	31	4	0
18	Thomas Bailey . . .	Superintendent of weavers	50	Jan. 1840 . . .	60	0	0
19	Joseph Beecroft . . .	Mechanic	34	Jan. 1840 . . .	65	0	0
20	Geo. Oswald Andrews	Turnkey	21	March, 1840 . . .	60	0	0
21	William Bridge . . .	„	29	Oct. 1840 . . .	60	0	0
22	Joseph Leigh . . .	„	31	Jan. 1840 . . .	60	0	0

Greatest number of prisoners at one time, from October 1839, to October, 1840, 411; average number during the period, 352.

Escapes.—There have been three escapes from this prison since my last visit, which are thus recorded in the keeper's journal.

“November 25, 1839.—J. W., a convicted felon, sentenced to 12 calendar months imprisonment with hard labour, made his escape during the night.

“November 30.—I left Knutsford this evening for the purpose of inquiring after J. W. and brought him back the same night.

“June 2, 1840.—J. P. a prisoner for an assault who had been very often committed before, escaped while employed wheeling bricks from the outside into the prison. He had been so employed three weeks previously, without the least attempt. I reported the occurrence to Mr. Leigh the same day.

“October 20, 1840.—About six o'clock this evening, J. B., a felon for trial escaped. The Court was sitting at the time, at the rising of which he was missed by me. I suspected all night that he was concealed in the new building, and watched the yard all night. I now suppose he left the yard in an empty cart.”

The employment of prisoners outside of the House of Correction appears to me highly objectionable under any circumstances whatever, and at variance with the terms of their sentences. It also proves injurious to the discipline of a prison by unsettling the minds of prisoners and disposing them to projects of escape, or the introduction of prohibited articles.

Discipline, Observations, &c.—The densely crowded state of this prison, and the want of labour for its inmates, have interfered in some degree with the strict discipline heretofore maintained, and I fear that even the addition of the new wing with 100 cells, will not provide that indispensable requisite to good order, a separate sleeping-place for each prisoner. The want of room in the chapel is also a grievous defect, as it prevents a very considerable portion of the prisoners from attending Divine service, a circumstance which cannot fail of exciting the attention of the justices. The provisions of the New Act for the better ordering of prisons have not in all respects been duly complied with. The matron states “the keeper and chaplain have keys of the female wards, and can admit themselves without my knowledge. There is a bell at the exterior entrance of the female wards.” The keeper does not insert in

his journal his omissions to go through every part of the prison daily. I suggest to the visiting justices the propriety of their having the journals of the keeper, chaplain, and surgeon laid before them at their ordinary meetings, and that the entries be read over to them by their clerk; I am inclined to this recommendation by observing certain entries, calculated to create unfavourable impressions of the officers, and of whom, if complaints were necessary, they should have been made at the time personally to the justices. It should be recollected that *ex parte* statements before inquiry or adjudication, may on the one hand defeat the ends of justice, and on the other form hereafter a very incorrect record reflecting upon character. Under the head of punishments, I have adverted to what I consider the improper practice of punishing prisoners on the reports of the officers, without hearing the accused. I recommend the discontinuance of the allowance of soap from the county, and of the female prisoners being employed in washing and getting up the linen of the officers of the prison. It is the source of continual complaint and bickering with the officers and their families, and I consider it comes clearly within the clause of the statute which prohibits prisoners from being employed in the service of any officer. On looking over the matron's book, I find the following entry bearing upon the subject.

“October 14. Seven females half bread and beef stopped for wilful damage to officers' clothing.”

I have much satisfaction in noticing that the magistrates have decided upon holding an intermediate sessions by adjournment, by which, independently of other advantages, the period of imprisonment before trial will be materially abridged, and the number of this class of prisoners usually congregated together, will be permanently diminished—a class whose satisfactory treatment is still one of the difficulties of prison government. Among the many subjects which have forced themselves on my attention, while engaged in the examination of large prisons, and particularly of those in the manufacturing districts, where unfortunately so many children form a portion of their population, I have been most forcibly struck with the bad consequences arising from the discharge of a large number of prisoners at the same time, which is almost invariably the case, from their sentences being pronounced on the same day, generally the last of the sessions. Thus all prisoners sentenced to the same terms of imprisonment leave the prison together; and it not unfrequently happens that boys even of 9 or 10 years of age are turned outside the walls at a distance of miles from their homes or friends, and without any pecuniary or other assistance for reaching them; can it then be wondered at, if children are thus abandoned to the companionship of the more confirmed and older criminals discharged with them, and instigated at the same time by want and evil counsel, that they relapse at once into crime, and are speedily returned back again to become the habitual inmates of a prison? The situation of this house of correction is a retired country town, and one of the officers states, “prisoners seldom get any thing when they go out, except by a magistrate's order; the boys are turned out of the gates, and never get any thing.” I have much satisfaction in mentioning that, having drawn the keeper's attention to this subject, he with an alacrity which does him credit, has in cases where prisoners are discharged at a distance from their homes, provided them with a species of military route, by producing and delivering which to the constable of the place or other authority, to whom it is directed by previous arrangement, they are supplied with the necessary food and lodging, but under no circumstances with relief in money. Also, as in many instances the friends of children have not been aware of the exact period of their discharge from prison, a letter is sent to them when deemed necessary in the following form to apprise them thereof.

SIR, House of Correction, Knutsford.
 , a prisoner in my custody, wishes you to know that his sentence
 expires here on at nine o'clock in the morning, but in all cases when the im-
 prisonment ends on a Sunday, they are discharged on the previous day.
GEORGE BURGESS, Governor.

It appears highly deserving of consideration whether a child under 12 or even 13 years of age, should be discharged from a prison, without being delivered over to its natural protectors, or deposited in the nearest Union workhouse until they can be ascertained.

I am also of opinion that by the exercise of a little management in the sentencing of convicts, that some of the evils attending the discharge of so many prisoners on the same day may be removed; for instance, at the Knutsford October Sessions, 1840, I find 25 males and 6 females, all sentenced to three months' imprisonment, terminating at the same period, which might have been avoided by sentencing them to a number of days' imprisonment, and making the distinction of a day or two between their terms.

—————
CHESTER—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison was inspected on the 28th of October and subsequent days. The interior was remarkably clean and neat, the demeanour of the prisoners respectful, their personal cleanliness provided for, and the entire of the establishment in a most improved condition. The number and description of prisoners confined there were as follow:—

31.

II.
 NORTHERN AND
 EASTERN DISTRICT.
 ———
 Reports on
 Separate Prisons.
 ———
 Cheshire.
 Knutsford County
 House of
 Correction.

Chester City Gaol
 and House of
 Correction.

SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

RETURN of PRISONERS, Male and Female, confined in the City Gaol, Chester, October 28, 1840.

MALES convicted of Felony.

No.	Names.	Age.	Read or Write.	Trade.	When Convicted.	Offence.	Sentence.
1	T. W.	77	No . . .	Tailor . .	October 24.	Uttering forged 5l. note	Imprisoned 18 calendar months.
2	T. G.	45	Read . . .	Labourer .	„	Stealing gunpowder .	Transported 7 years.
3	J. W.	42	Read and write	Engineer .	„	Stealing 3 sovereigns.	Imprisoned 12 calendar months.
4	T. H.	21	„	Butcher .	„	Stealing veal . . .	Ditto 4 calendar months.
5	J. B.	25	No . . .	Labourer .	March 31.	Burglary	Ditto 12 calendar months.
6	A. G.	35	Read and write	Soldier . .	„	Stealing from a dwelling-house.	Ditto.
7	J. L.	19	„	Tailor . .	July 4.	Robbing his master .	Ditto 6 calendar months.
8	J. R.	18	„	Painter. .	„	Stealing from a dwelling-house.	Ditto.

FEMALES convicted of Felony.

9	E. L.	53	Read and write	Charwoman	July 4.	Stealing from a dwelling-house.	Imprisoned 12 calendar months.
10	F. D.	19	No . . .	Servant .	October 24.	Shoplifting	Ditto.

MALES convicted of Misdemeanors.

11	A. D. W.	23	Read and write	Goldsmith .	August 17, at Assizes.	Defrauding the revenue	Imprisoned 18 calendar months.
12	J. W.	22	„	Tailor . .	October 24.	Assault upon E. W., with an intent to do some serious bodily harm.	Transported 7 years.
13	J. W.	21	„	„	„	Ditto	Ditto.
14	J. C.	20	Read . . .	Hair-dresser	„	Ditto	Ditto.

MALES convicted under the Vagrant Act.

15	S. S.	30	Read . . .	Weaver .	August 27.	Rogue and vagabond	Imprisoned 3 calendar months.
16	J. C.	21	No . . .	Labourer .	October 10.	Reputed thief . .	Ditto.
17	J. S.	27	Read and write	Weaver .	October 26.	Rogue and vagabond	Ditto 1 calendar month.

FEMALES convicted under the Vagrant Act.

18	M. O'C.	53	No . . .	Tramper .	September 3.	Reputed thief . .	Imprisoned 2 calendar months.
19	J. J.	50	Read . . .	„	„	Idle and disorderly person.	Ditto 3 calendar months.

MALES under Summary Convictions before the Magistrates.

20	J. K.	31	Read and write	Carpenter .	September 23.	Assault on a constable	Fined 5l., or imprisoned 2 calendar months.
21	W. R.	28	No . . .	Labourer .	September 30.	Assault	Fined 2l., or imprisoned 6 weeks.
22	C. B.	18	Read . . .	Fringe-weaver	October 16.	Neglecting employment	Imprisoned 3 calendar months.
23	E. L.	19	No . . .	Sweep . .	October 27.	Assault	Fined 30s., or imprisoned 1 calendar month.
24	M. S.	50	Read . . .	Labourer .	October 28.	Ditto	Fined 10s., or imprisoned 14 days.

FEMALES under Summary Convictions before the Magistrates.

25	J. B.	19	No . . .	Prostitute .	October 10.	Disorderly prostitute.	Imprisoned 1 calendar month.
26	M. A. A.	39	„	Servant .	October 14.	Assault	Fined 20s., or imprisoned 1 calendar month.
27	J. M.	24	„	Prostitute .	October 20.	Disorderly prostitute.	Imprisoned 1 calendar month.
28	M. S.	29	„	„	October 24.	Ditto	Ditto 14 days.

SOLDIERS under Sentence of Imprisonment by Courts Martial.

29	J. B.	18	Read and write	Labourer .	October 19.	Assault	Imprisoned 4 lunar months, 2 of these in solitary confinement.
30	J. W.	18	No . . .	„	„	Ditto	Ditto.
31	A. K.	17	Read and write	Painter. .	„	Ditto	Ditto.
32	J. B.	18	Read . . .	Labourer .	„	Ditto	Imprisoned 6 lunar months, 3 of these in solitary confinement.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SOLDIERS under Sentence of Imprisonment by Courts Martial—continued.

No.	Names.	Age.	Read or Write.	Trade.	When Convicted.	Offence.	Sentence.
33	J. K.	18	Read and write	Tailor . .	October 19.	Assault	Imprisoned 6 lunar months, 3 of these in solitary confinement.
34	H. C.	22	Read imperfectly.	Weaver .	„	Desertion	Ditto.
35	J. M.	20	Read	Labourer .	September 18.	Ditto	Imprisoned 3 lunar months, 1 of these in solitary confinement.
36	L. C.	22	„	„	„	Ditto	Imprisoned 2 lunar months, 1 of these in solitary confinement.
37	W. F.	20	„	„	October 12.	Ditto	Imprisoned 6 weeks' hard labour.
38	J. H.	19	No	„	October 24.	Ditto	Imprisoned 6 weeks' hard labour, 2 of these in solitary confinement.

Debtors 6. Total 44.—The prisoners sleeping three in a cell.

Health.—Under the head of Health, the condition of the establishment has been satisfactory. There appears to have been but one death, that of S—, who died of tetanus, which the surgeon states him to have brought on himself. The circumstances relating to this individual's decease are so extraordinary, as to appear to me worthy of recording. The chaplain states that

“ He was a man of respectable connexions, with a very extensive superficial knowledge of the Scriptures, which he was always engaged in reading. He used to propose questions from the books of Kings and Revelations for the purpose of puzzling me. He knew the Bible perfectly, but was without a single idea of religion. I do not suppose he ever went to any place of worship; but if asked, would most likely have said he belonged to the Church of England. He was sentenced to transportation, and was under great dread of the sentence being carried into effect. Just before the sessions, thinking the Recorder would order him off, he used to begin his practices; at one time he took the red-hot poker, and burnt two large holes in his legs; at another he complained that he could not digest the gruel, and required a small quantity of pepper for the purpose, which he received and threw into his eyes to occasion blindness.”

The keeper states,

“ On unlocking the cells one morning at six o'clock, the prisoner, then under sentence of transportation for seven years, told me he wanted to disclose something of importance to me and the surgeon of the gaol when he came to visit the prisoners. We accordingly saw him, when he stated that, feeling himself much worse, he had been praying to God all night to forgive him for what he had been guilty of, saying that he caught cold when first he came into the gaol, and was certainly very ill, when, finding himself getting better, he asked the late keeper whether he thought he should be transported, who told him if he got better he most certainly would; that he then made up his mind to either cut his throat or hang himself, but afterwards changed his mind to destroy himself by slow means. Having water brought into his room for the purpose of drinking, he used to wet the sheets of his bed in order to throw him in a fever, which he persevered in for 28 nights, making an excuse, when the nurse mentioned about the sheets being wet, that he could not hold his water. He got a deal worse in consequence, and thought he had effected his purpose; but again found himself getting better. The surgeon then told him he must sign an order for his removal. He then thought he would burn his legs, knowing he would not be received at the hulk if they were bad. He accordingly heated the poker and burned his legs, which have since been in a most dreadful state, but are now nearly well. The surgeon, considering him better, ordered him to be removed to his day-room, which was done forthwith, and he was put to sleep in another cell. Finding himself getting better, he again had recourse to watering his bed, and continued it for some time, so that he now considers he has finished himself, and that wanting to ease his mind is the reason he made this disclosure to Mr. Harrison and myself.”

The surgeon states that the most prevalent ailments are venereal and itch, and that the diet is sufficient. The surgeon's journal is not kept in conformity with the provisions of the Gaol Act.

RETURN OF PRISONERS under MEDICAL TREATMENT in the City Gaol and House of Correction, Chester, October 28, 1840.

Names.	Diseases
J. M.	Venereal.
J. C.	Scrofulous affection.
J. B.	Diarrhœa.
A. G.	Ophthalmia.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,

“ The duty is carried on nearly in the same manner as formerly, except that within the last six or eight months I have commenced a lecture on the Wednesdays. On reading prayers I select a portion of the lessons for the day, and expatiate upon it. This lengthens my attendance by at least half an hour. I have not found any of the prisoners in a state of mind to induce me to administer the sacrament. I can speak, notwithstanding, as to the general improvement in the management of the prison.”

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
—
Reports on Separate Prisons.
—
Cheshire.
Chester City Gaol and House of Correction.

34

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
—
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
—
Cheeshire.
Chester City Gaol
and House of
Correction.

A library has been established for the use of the prisoners; the books are selected from those published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Religious Tract Society; they are all of a moral and religious tendency, but combined with history and narrative. Many of the prisoners have applied themselves most earnestly to their perusal, and have taken every care of the volumes entrusted to them. Upon the recommendation of the magistrates that there ought to be instruction on the Sundays, four gentlemen and two ladies, under the sanction of the chaplain, attend the prison on the sabbath between the hours of one and three, and occupy themselves in teaching the prisoners to read. A Catholic priest attends regularly every Saturday to prisoners of that persuasion. None of them have ever expressed any dissatisfaction at attending Divine service. The keeper says, "One curious fact occurred here, that three of the Catholics reported another prisoner to me for tearing leaves out of the Bible; they seemed quite put out about it, as if he had committed some great sin."

Diet Table.—Prisoners at hard labour, 1 lb. of bread daily. Breakfast and supper, 3 pints of gruel each meal, Dinners, Sundays and Thursdays, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beef without bone, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes; Mondays and Fridays, 1 quart of soup seasoned with herbs, the liquor in which the meat of the day preceding is boiled, with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes. Prisoners not at hard labour have a smaller proportion of gruel at breakfast and supper, and are not allowed meat. I inspected the provisions, and found them of excellent quality.

Labour.—The labour to which the prisoners are subjected is that of breaking stones for the roads, and into smaller fragments as a substitute for garden gravel, and picking oakum. All the prisoners are put to work; those for trial have the option of employment, and thereby of receiving the diet allowed to those at hard labour, or only the limited allowance for those unemployed. The men employed at picking oakum are each tasked to 6 lbs. daily, the females to 4 lbs.; at breaking stones for the roads half a ton, for gardens 6 cwt. The latter is a most laborious day's work, and is performed by the prisoners in a work-room fitted up for the purpose, with pens for separate labour. The result of the introduction of labour into this prison in the place of that unprofitable and corrupting idleness which I have on former occasions so strongly reprehended, has been to leave a balance for the year 1840 amounting to 97*l.*, after defraying all expenses of materials, tools, &c. I examined the prison books; they are creditable to the keeper, particularly his journal.

RETURN of the EXPENSES of the Gaol and House of Correction in the City of Chester, with the Cost of the Maintenance of the Prisoners there, from September 1, 1839, to August 31, 1840.

	£.	s.	d.
Gaoler's salary, one year	80	0	0
Constable employed at the gaol	6	6	6
Chaplain's salary, one year	100	0	0
Matron's ditto, one year	30	0	0
Turnkey's ditto, one year	52	0	0
Surgeon's ditto, one year	30	0	0
Provisions	215	17	3
Gas and coal	49	15	1
Oil, soap, &c.	41	5	4
Repairs	164	6	10
Linen and clothing	42	12	0
Rates, taxes, and insurance	12	8	0
Ironmonger's bill, straw, postages, and brushes	31	9	6
Extra provisions, materials, wages, &c., for labouring prisoners	177	0	1
	1,033	0	1
Amount received for prisoners' labour	135	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£897	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Discipline, &c.—The daily routine of discipline as now enforced in this prison is as follows:—The cells are unlocked at six, the prisoners descend into the yards, where they wash, being provided with soap and towels, and by half-past six are engaged at their labour; about five minutes before eight they again wash themselves before breakfast, and at eight they proceed to the room where they take their meals; one of the prisoners says grace, and they then take their meal in silence. An officer is always present with them while at meals and labour. This meal occupies about 20 minutes, when they are marched again to their work; at a few minutes before twelve they wash, and proceed in the same manner to dinner; at one o'clock they resume their labour, and continue at it until they have completed their allotted tasks. They are then marched back to the dining-room, and are allowed one hour for reading, which is done aloud, under the superintendence of an officer; this concluded, their suppers are served, and they are locked up by six. On Sundays they rise at the usual hour, and are allowed to remain in their day-rooms till eight, when they go to breakfast in the room, and then return to their day-rooms until chapel time, a quarter before nine. The chapel service is over by half-past ten, when they are marched to the room, and pass their time till nearly twelve in reading; they then are exercised in file round the yard till the dinner-bell rings. After this meal they are allowed to retire to the day-rooms till half-past one, when the Sunday-school begins. They remain there reading and receiving religious instruction until three, when they go to chapel, which occupies them till half-past four. They again go to the day-rooms, take their supper as on other days, and are locked up at the usual hour.

The introduction of regularity and order into this establishment has been attended with the

best possible effects, particularly observable in the improved demeanour of the prisoners. I see no reason why they should be permitted to congregate at all in the day-rooms, however short the period they are there together. The use of these day-rooms once entirely discontinued, they might, perhaps, be appropriated to the purpose of sleeping-cells, and in some degree obviate the mischief of so many prisoners being together at night. I find that, on the occasion of the carrying into effect the whipping of a prisoner by sentence of court, great difficulty was experienced in finding a person willing to inflict the punishment; and one of the prisoners was at last applied to, who did so, and received a small gratuity. I have expressed my opinion of the impropriety of so employing a prisoner, and have every reason to believe this will not be again the case. Since my last visit the former keeper has been allowed to retire on a pension of 20*l.* per annum, and a most valuable and attentive officer appointed to succeed him, and to whose activity the improved state of the prison must be chiefly attributed. Many very excellent new arrangements for the more convenient appropriation of the buildings and the classification of the prisoners have been carried into effect at a comparatively trifling expense; among others, a portion of the buildings in the vagrants' yard has been converted into and fitted to the several purposes of wash-house, fumigatory, work-shop, and mess-room. Convenient infirmaries for males and females have been provided, the debtors' airing-yard increased in size, and a new cooking-place erected for them; and a copious supply of water has been provided from two wells. An additional officer has also been added to the establishment. I strongly recommend the municipal authorities to provide the means of conveyance by carriage of the prisoners to and from the sessions-house at the time of trial, in place of the present dangerous and improper practice of taking them handcuffed through the streets on foot. This should be the more especially the case, as on several occasions the sessions have not been over till late in the evening; and the officers have experienced considerable obstruction in removing the prisoners, in consequence of the number of persons assembled in the vicinity. A code of rules and regulations for the government of the prison are required.

I have to express my satisfaction at the generally improved state of this prison.

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
—
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
—
Cheshire.
Chester City Gaol
and House of
Correction.

—————
CHESTER—POLICE LOCK-UPS.

These lock-ups, which have been recently constructed, are conveniently situated in the market-place, and almost contiguous to the Town-hall. They consist of two rooms on the ground-floor of the following dimensions:—

- Men's lock-up, 13 feet by 9 feet 4 inches.
- Women's lock-up, 9 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 3 inches.

They have boarded floors, and a water-closet in each. They are altogether insufficient for their purpose, on account of their imperfect ventilation and small dimensions. The superintendent of police states, "that on one occasion there were 27 males and 4 females, and that 17 or 18 have been in them frequently." The condition of these prisoners at such times must have been almost intolerable. From the market being held on the Saturday, the number of disorderlies are greater on that day than any other; and being detained until Monday, their numbers are still further increased by those of the Sunday. An increase of accommodation appears to me indispensable.

Chester
Police Lock-ups.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS passed through the Lock-ups in the City of Chester, from the 1st day of January, 1840, to the 31st day of December, 1840.

Males.	Females.	Total.
871	136	1,007

NUMBER of PRISONERS passed through the Lock-ups in the City of Chester, from the 1st day of January, 1841, to the 26th day of March, 1841.

Males.	Females.	Total.
232	55	287

—————
STOCKPORT—COUNTY LOCK-UPS.

Inspected these lock-ups, and found them clean and neat at the period of my visit. The following prisoners were under detention at the time:—

1. T. H. Committed to Chester Castle for trial.
2. J. H. For poaching and using violence.
3. F. B. Committed to Chester Castle for trial under coroner's warrant for manslaughter.
4. S. H. } Committed to the House of Correction for trial at the sessions for
5. J. P. } larceny.

Stockport
County Lock-ups.

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Cheshire.
Stockport County Lock-ups.

RETURN of PRISONERS who have passed through the County Lock-ups at Stockport in the Years 1839 and 1840.

1839, Male prisoners above 18 years . . .	454
,, Ditto under 18 years	108
	<hr/>
	562
,, Female prisoners above 18 years . . .	109
,, Ditto under 18 years	9
	<hr/>
	118
1840, Male prisoners above 18 years . . .	422
,, Ditto under 18 years	96
	<hr/>
	518
,, Female prisoners above 18 years . . .	99
,, Ditto under 18 years	23
	<hr/>
	122
	<hr/>

STOCKPORT—BOROUGH LOCK-UPS.

Stockport Borough Lock-ups.

These lock-ups are situate in the basement of the Town Hall, and consist of two day rooms, dark and wanting in ventilation, and two cells, with large wooden bedsteads, nearly filling the whole space, and loose straw for bedding. The floors in the sleeping cells are boarded, and in the day room flagged; the roofs are boarded; they are warmed by pipes from a stove, are without water-closets, have windows looking in the street, and the passage to them is lighted with gas. A portion of the building is also used as a police station.

Dimensions.

Women's day room,	9 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.,	height 8 ft. 2 in.
— sleeping room,	10 ft. 5 in. by 8 ft. 7 in.,	ditto ditto
Men's day room,	13 ft. 7 in. by 8 ft. 7 in.,	ditto ditto
— sleeping ditto,	10 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 9 in.,	ditto ditto

The Superintendent of Police states that the bedding is changed once a fortnight, and the rooms whitewashed at least once a month. That the greatest number of prisoners confined at one time during the night has been 18, and that 14 or 15 have been in several times. The average number on Monday morning is about eight.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of PRISONERS, and the OFFENCES with which they were charged, who have passed through the Borough Lock-ups at Stockport during the Year 1840.

Attempting to poison her husband	1
— their children	4
Rape	2
Burglary	29
Housebreaking	4
Forgery	2
Robbing dwelling-houses	19
— warehouses	15
Shoplifting	26
Robbing print crofts	2
Stealing clothes from hedges, 2; coining and counterfeit coin, 18	20
Picking pockets, 23; receiving stolen goods, 13	36
Embezzlement, 7; obtaining money under false pretences, 13	20
Child stealing, 1; cutting and maiming, 1	2
Reputed thieves, 44; vagrants, 94	138
Conspiracy and intimidating workmen, 18; assaulting constables, 4	22
Bastardy and neglect of family, 27; deserters, 9; drunken and disorderly, 297	333
Petty felonies	256
Common assaults, 70; prostitutes and keeping houses of ill-fame, 42	112
Leaving employment without notice, 18; trespasses, 20	38
Offences against the excise laws	8
	<hr/>
	1,089
	<hr/>

Of the above 130 were under 18 years of age, and charged with the following offences:—

Burglary	8
Petty felonies	51
Vagrants	35
Gambling on Sundays, and offences against local acts	32
Suspicion of felony	4

Of those charged in the first list 168 were persons unknown, and had no connexion with the borough.

I am quite satisfied that, looking at the present number of charges, the increasing population of the borough, and the proper administration of justice, which frequently renders the separation of accomplices indispensable to its ends, that these lock-ups are quite insufficient.

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on
Separate Prisons.

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASTER CASTLE—COUNTY GAOL.

This establishment was inspected on the 10th of December and subsequent days. The wards were clean and neat, although extremely crowded. On going through, I noticed the smell of tobacco to be strongly perceptible in one of the dormitories and also in one of the sleeping cells. The beds are still, as at a former visit, made the repositories for articles secreted from the workshops, &c. On approaching the workrooms where the prisoners were employed in picking cotton, I was much struck by the noise arising from the loud and incessant talking of the prisoners, even in the presence of the officers. In the debtors' ward, many of this class of prisoners were lying in their beds in the middle of the day, and I am informed it is a common practice. Upon visiting the cells for the refractory, adjoining the debtors' yard, I found them appropriated to the reception of prisoners sentenced by court to solitary confinement. I am of opinion that they are most improperly so appropriated, being dark, imperfectly ventilated, and unprovided with water-closets or artificial heat. The prisoners thus situated are allowed neither to take exercise nor to attend chapel, and being in the dark the visit of the chaplain or schoolmaster can be of little avail. The prisoners there at the time of inspection were sentenced to one month's solitary imprisonment.

Lancashire.
Lancaster Castl
County Gaol.

No person, however uninformed upon the subject of penal establishments, upon going through this prison, can fail of being satisfied but that it is wholly inefficacious for its purposes; that, as to discipline, it is in vain to expect it where unrestricted communication is openly permitted, where prisoners are sleeping three and four together in a cell at night, and where the diet is infinitely superior in a great number of cases to what the prisoner enjoys when untainted with crime.

I annex various returns, connected with the state of the prison, as to officers and prisoners at the time of inspection.

RETURN of the present ESTABLISHMENT of OFFICERS in the County Gaol at Lancaster Castle.

Rank.	Name.	Age.	Salaries.		
			£.	s.	d.
Keeper. . . .	James Hansbrow . . .	53	600	0	0
Assistant Keeper . . .	Arthur Hansbrow . . .	20	100	0	0
Chaplain	Joseph Rowley	67	350	0	0
Surgeon	James Stockdale Harrison	45	100	0	0
Turkey	Thomas Pennington	52	80	0	0
„	Thomas Bard	59	80	0	0
„	John Pilling	53	60	0	0
„	Joshua Handley	34	60	0	0
„	William Moore	46	60	0	0
Taskmaster	Joseph Clegg	51	60	0	0
Monitor	*John Clemenson	36	46	16	0
„	*John Dobson	25	46	16	0
„	*Henry Gont	27	46	16	0
„	*John Leeming	40	46	16	0
„	*John Parkinson	31	46	16	0
„	*James Arkwright	34	46	16	0
„	*Thomas Forrest	26	46	16	0
„	*Richard Leighton	45	46	16	0
„	*Christopher Hudson	27	46	16	0
„	*William Fort	24	46	16	0
„	*Ralph Beckett	30	46	16	0
„	*Richard Watkinson	46	46	16	0
Watchman	William Kirkham	56	46	16	0
Schoolmaster	Joseph Jewett	41	60	0	0
Matron	Cecilia Leach	53	60	0	0
Assistant matron	Mary Pennington	29	30	0	0
Monitress	*Charlotte Leach	21	20	16	0
„	*Anne Pennington	28	20	16	0

Marked thus * appointed in consequence of the passing of the New Gaol Act.

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

State of the Gaol on the Day of Inspection, 10th December, 1840.

Distribution of Prisoners with reference to Classes.

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
Lancashire.
Lancaster Castle
County Gaol.

Debtors.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Want of Sureties.		Trial.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
123	9	222	66	61	5	3	..	12	..	421	80
Total of Crown Prisoners						Males 298	Grand Total Crown Prisoners and Debtors } 501				
						Females 71					
						369					

Employment or Situation.

	Males.	Females.
Tread-wheel	50	..
Weaving	34	4
Picking cotton	159	10
Tailoring	4	..
Clogging	2	..
Shoemaking	2	..
Hammock-making	2	..
Winding west, &c.	5	2
Sewing . . . . .	..	34
Laundry . . . . .	..	5
Cleaning prison	18	6
Sick (including nurse)	9	2
Not employed (including misdemeanants maintain- ing themselves, females with children dependant on them for nurture, and prisoners in solitary confinement	8	7
Cooking	4	1
Breaking sand-stone	1	..
Total	298	71

Distribution of Crown Prisoners during the Night.

	Males.	Females.
One prisoner in a cell (including persons in solitary confinement)	11	1
Three prisoners in a cell	175	..
Four ditto	4	68
Number in large dormitory—letter G.	44	..
Ditto Ditto H.	51	..
In hospital in separate berths	9	2
In the cook house, in separate berths	4	..
Total	298	71

Return of Cleaners.

Name.	Offence.	Before Convicted.
W. P. . . .	Felony	Not.
R. P. . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
R. B. . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
S. C. . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
J. E. . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
H. G. . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
C. T. . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
J. H. . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
J. W. . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
J. G. . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
H. C. . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
R. R. . . .	Ditto	Five times.

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PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Return of Cleaners—continued.

Name.	Offence.	Before Convicted.
P. D. . .	Misdemeanour .	Not.
W. F. . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. G. . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. H. . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
F. M. . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. M. . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
N. F. . .	Felony . . .	Ditto.
J. B. . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
A. V. . .	Ditto . . .	Once.
I. W. . .	Ditto . . .	Not.
J. B. . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
M. B. . .	Ditto . . .	Once.

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
—
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
—
Lancashire.
Lancaster Castle
County Gaol.

Health.—Accompanied by the surgeon, I visited the infirmaries, and had every reason to be satisfied with their cleanliness, and the evident care and attention with which the patients are treated. He states,—

“There has been no epidemical disease in the prison since Inspector’s last visit. The health of the prisoners has been most excellent. For a space of 29 years I have never known the numbers to be so high, nor the health of the prisoners to be so satisfactory. My attendance in the prison is daily. I see the prisoners oftener than twice a-week. There is much difficulty in getting to see the debtors, in order to comply with the Act of Parliament; they are scarcely ever to be found when I knock at the doors of their rooms. It is not at all an uncommon thing for one of the debtors, when detailing his complaints to me, to say that he has bought spirits and gin. Before the criminal prisoners are admitted into hospital, and on leaving it, they are searched, and I have detected them in the possession of tobacco, and almost everything that could be made use of in the shape of traffic. I attend corporal punishment, and the most frightful scene I ever witnessed was the flogging of D—, a refractory prisoner, since Inspector’s last visit. The prisoners applauded or imprecated, according to the degree of severity with which the officers inflicted the punishment. They were in a state of mutiny; they tore up the benches, and got upon each other’s shoulders, and if they could have reached the officers would have undoubtedly murdered them.”

The surgeon complies with the Act of Parliament by entering in his journal the medicines prescribed, in the English language.

RETURN OF PRISONERS UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT, 11th December, 1840.

Name.	Disease.	Name.	Disease.
B. B. . .	Old age.	A. P. . .	Spitting of blood.
J. M. . .	Abcess in arms.	R. S. . .	*Squinting.
J. C. . .	Asthma.	M. C. . .	Dropsy.
W. C. . .	Epilepsy.	M. H. . .	Venereal.
J. W. . .	Fever.		

* This man, at his own request, was operated on by the surgeon for the cure of squinting.

RETURN OF PRISONERS RECEIVING EXTRA DIET BY DIRECTION OF THE SURGEON.

Name.	Extra Allowance.	Name.	Extra Allowance.
J. C. . .	Tea and sugar.	M. S.’s child	A gill of milk and bread.
J. M. . .	A gill of porter.	A. B.’s child	Ditto.
J. W. . .	A pint of milk.	M. F.’s child	Ditto.
J. C. . .	Ditto.	S. D.’s child	Ditto.
R. S. . .	Ditto.	N. F. . .	Milk, tea, and sugar.
J. K. . .	Ditto.	M. C. . .	Milk, tea, and sugar, and a herring.
M. R. . .	A gill of milk.	M. R. . .	A gill of milk.
M. B. . .	Ditto.	E. W. . .	Ditto.
M. J. . .	Ditto.	M. H. . .	Ditto.
I. D. . .	Ditto.	M. L. . .	Ditto.
E. M. . .	Ditto.		
S. G.’s child	A gill of milk and bread.		

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

A TABLE exhibiting the Number of DEATHS in Her Majesty's Gaol the Castle of Lancaster, in each Year, from 1825 up to the 31st December, 1840, with the NAME and AGE of each PRISONER, the Nature of the DISEASE, and PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT.

Names.	Age.	When Committed.	Disease.	Died.	In Custody.	No. of Deaths.
1825.						
J. S.	16	Feb. 16, 1822 .	Consumption . . .	March 13. .	3 years 34 days . . .	1
A. R.	22	July 30, 1823 .	Hydrothorax . . .	June 15 . .	1 year 120 days . . .	2
Total . . .						— 2
1826.						
A. W.	26	Jan. 17, 1825 .	Erysipelas . . .	January 12 .	360 days	1
J. B.	27	Oct. 3, 1825 .	Effusion on brain .	March 3 . . .	5 months before trial .	2
T. W.	30	July 17, 1826 .	Cholera	August 16 . .	1 month	3
T. H.	25	April 13, 1825 .	Fever	August 28 . .	1 year 131 days . . .	4
J. B.	80	March 10, 1824 .	Dysentery	August 28 . .	2 years 171 days . . .	5
H. H.	29	Nov. 6, 1824 .	„	Sept. 26 . . .	302 days	6
T. A.	27	May 3, 1826 .	„	Sept. 26 . . .	146 days	7
P. P.	57	July 31, 1820 .	„	Sept. 24 . . .	6 years 65 days . . .	8
W. B.	71	Oct. 1, 1824 .	Hydrothorax . . .	December 7 . .	1 year 277 days . . .	9
C. B.	18	Oct. 24, 1825 .	Atrophy	December 31 .	1 year 68 days . . .	10
Total . . .						— 10
1827.						
J. B.	40	Feb. 2, 1827 .	Dysentery	March 13. . .	39 days before trial . .	1
L. S.	23	Sept. 25, 1826 .	Consumption . . .	April 22 . . .	29 weeks 6 days . . .	2
E. M.	39	Jan. 16, 1827 .	Bilious fever . . .	May 11	16 weeks 3 days . . .	3
R. M.	28	April 10, 1826 .	Atrophy	July 6	1 year 87 days	4
T. L.	26	April 27, 1826 .	„	Nov. 27	1 year 214 days . . .	5
Total . . .						— 5
1828.						
J. B.	53	Dec. 10, 1825 .	Hydrothorax . . .	March 4	2 years 84 days	1
G. H.	28	Jan. 22, 1828 .	Dysentery	March 5	42 days	2
W. S.	29	Jan. 15, 1827 .	„	January 9 . . .	51 weeks 2 days . . .	3
J. R.	20	July 16, 1827 .	„	February 5 . . .	29 weeks 1 day	4
T. C.	55	April 10, 1826 .	Hydrothorax . . .	March 12. . . .	1 year 336 days	5
J. S.	28	April 21, 1826 .	Cholera morbus . .	Sept. 23	5 months 2 days . . .	6
J. S.	25	April 30, 1827 .	Consumption . . .	October 8 . . .	1 year 161 days	7
W. P.	41	Nov. 20, 1826 .	Dysentery	Nov. 13	1 year 358 days	8
J. C.	20	July 21, 1828 .	„	Nov. 18	120 days	9
M. B.	28	March 8, 1828 .	Consumption . . .	Nov. 18	8 months 10 days . . .	10
T. F.	24	July 9, 1828 .	„	Dec. 11	5 months 2 days . . .	11
T. D.	55	April 30, 1827 .	Hydrothorax . . .	Dec. 14	1 year 128 days	12
Total . . .						— 12
1829.						
F. L.	42	Feb 10, 1829 .	Strangulated hernia .	March 28 . . .	38 days	1
J. R.	43	Nov. 6, 1827 .	Dropsy	April 3	1 year 148 days	2
J. H.	22	Aug. 5, 1828 .	Consumption . . .	April 12	8 months 7 days . . .	3
J. T.	55	Oct. 4, 1827 .	Dropsy	May 10	1 year 218 days	4
H. F.	28	Dec. 6, 1828 .	Consumption . . .	June 10	6 months 4 days	5
E. T.	46	Nov. 7, 1828 .	Debility and hydropic tendency.	May 23	6 months 16 days . . .	6
J. W.	66	Aug. 5, 1828 .	Chronic diarrhoea and spontaneous gangrene.	May 25	9 months 20 days . . .	7
J. C.	29	March 7, 1828 .	Consumption . . .	June 8	3 months 1 day	8
F. W.	38	Oct. 20, 1828 .	„	August 13 . . .	42 weeks 3 days	9
J. H.	38	April 21, 1828 .	Dropsy	September 6 . .	1 year 19 weeks 5 days	10
S. T.	17	Jan. 10, 1827 .	Cachexia	September 29 .	2 years 37 weeks 3 days	11
Total . . .						— 11
1830.						
W. H.	23	May 12, 1828 .	Consumption . . .	January 19 . .	1 year 8 months 7 days	1
P. M.	42	Nov. 13, 1829 .	Found dead in bed .	May 29	6 months 1 day	2
E. G.	46	April 28, 1830 .	Cholera, ending in fever	October 5 . . .	5 months 9 days	3
J. D.	34	Jan. 16, 1830 .	Consumption . . .	October 23 . . .	8 months 7 days	4
S. M.	51	Aug. 1, 1825 .	Fever	November 21 . .	5 years 3 months 21 days	5
R. C.	38	Feb. 8, 1829 .	Consumption . . .	December 1 . . .	1 year 9 months 22 days	6
M. B.	21	July 15, 1830 .	„	December 9 . . .	4 months 25 days . . .	7
E. L.	38	Dec. 8, 1830 .	Asthma	December 19 . .	11 days	8
Total . . .						— 8
1831.						
J. M.	60	June 1, 1830 .	Abscess	January 9 . . .	7 months 9 days	1
M. M.	Aged.	Feb. 1, 1831 .	Bronchitis	February 12 . .	11 days	2
J. A.	18	May 3, 1830 .	Consumption . . .	June 25	13 months 22 days . . .	3
W. H.	28	Oct. 25, 1830 .	„	June 27	8 months 2 days	4
J. H.	30	July 29, 1831 .	Bronchitis	December 28 . .	5 months within a day	5
Total . . .						— 5
1832.						
S. G.	59	July 29, 1831 .	Weakness	February 5 . . .	6 months 7 days	1
H. D.	20	June 8, 1831 .	Consumption . . .	February 25 . .	8 months 17 days . . .	2
J. M.	22	Feb. 12, 1831 .	„	March 16	13 months 14 days . . .	3
Total . . .						— 3

A Table exhibiting the Number of Deaths in Her Majesty's Gaol the Castle of Lancaster, &c.—continued.

Names.	Age.	When Committed.	Disease.	Died.	In Custody.	No. of Deaths.
1833.						
J. J.	28	Jan. 31, 1833	Consumption . . .	June 24 . . .	114 days	1833. 1
M. H.	45	March 29, 1833	Effusion on brain . .	December 29 . .	39 weeks	2
Total . . .						— 2
1834.						
W. W.	52	Nov. 16, 1833	Atrophy	February 24 . .	14 weeks 2 days . . .	1834. 1
E. M.	22	Dec. 18, 1833	Bronchitis	May 31	23 weeks 3 days . . .	2
J. C.	48	Oct. 29, 1833	Cachexia	July 3	35 weeks 2 days . . .	3
J. S.	60	July 24, 1834	Paralysis	September 7 . .	6 weeks 3 days . . .	4
W. E.	54	Feb. 4, 1834	Consumption	November 1 . . .	38 weeks 4 days . . .	5
Total . . .						— 5
1835.						
A. L.	25	August 7, 1834	Consumption	January 29 . . .	25 weeks	1835. 1
L. G.	30	May 9, 1834	Asthma	March 31	10 months 22 days . .	2
A. O.	27	July 25, 1834	Paralysis	July 6	11 months 11 days . .	3
A. H.	18	Feb. 2, 1835	Effusion on brain . .	August 30	29 weeks 6 days . . .	4
M. B.	17	August 8, 1835	„	November 26 . . .	15 weeks 5 days . . .	5
Total . . .						— 5
1836.						
C. S.	40	Oct. 26, 1835	Diseased stomach . .	January 29 . . .	13 weeks 4 days . . .	1836. 1
M. O.	54	May 19, 1835	Debility	March 16	9 months 25 days . . .	2
M. G.	38	June 4, 1835	Dropsy	April 7	10 months 3 days . . .	3
T. W.	25	July 31, 1835	Atrophy	May 29	4 months 29 days . . .	4
J. H.	20	Nov. 7, 1835	Consumption	September 8 . . .	317 days	5
Total . . .						— 5
1837.						
J. C.	28	July 7, 1835	Consumption	June 14	1 year 342 days . . .	1837. 1
J. D.	41	July 15, 1836	Scrofula	October 6	1 year 83 days	2
J. A.	55	April 11, 1835	Dropsy	July 26	106 days	3
T. S.	46	July 21, 1837	Debility	October 26	97 days	4
Total . . .						— 4
1838.						
P. C.	66	June 8, 1836	Consumption	February 9	1 year 246 days . . .	1838. 1
A. C.	17	Sept. 12, 1837	„	February 19	160 days	2
S. H.	34	Sept. 16, 1837	„	March 11	176 days	3
E. O.	23	Nov. 24, 1837	„	March 13	109 days	4
J. B.	34	July 12, 1837	„	May 12	302 days	5
S. M.	26	July 20, 1838	Hydrothorax	September 3	45 days	6
J. W.	20	Jan. 20, 1838	Consumption	September 16 . . .	235 days	7
J. P.	70	June 5, 1838	Asthma	November 23 . . .	171 days	8
Total . . .						— 8
1839.						
W. S.	19	Nov. 2, 1838	Consumption	February 3	3 months 1 day	1839. 1
E. L.	17	Nov. 21, 1837	„	February 4	1 year 2 months 15 days	2
P. S.	56	Aug. 25, 1838	„	April 18	7 months 24 days . . .	3
E. W.	46	July 19, 1837	Diseased liver	June 6	34 months 18 days . . .	4
E. F.	49	July 9, 1838	Ulceration of bowels .	June 20	11 months 11 days . . .	5
Total . . .						— 5
1840.						
S. S.	52	Nov. 25, 1839	Diseased lungs	March 8	3 months 11 days . . .	1840. 1
J. P.	56	Jan. 18, 1839	Debility	April 2	14 months 14 days . . .	2
J. S.	86	Dec. 5, 1840	Fever	December 22 . . .	17 days	3
Total . . .						— 3
Total . . .						93

ANALYSIS of the length of Imprisonment at which Death ensued.

Six years and upwards	1
Five years and upwards	1
Three years and upwards	1
Two years and upwards	4
Between one and two years, several nearly two years	23
From ten to eleven months, and under twelve	9
Nine months and under ten	5
Eight months and under nine	5
Seven months and under eight	3
Six months and under seven	6
Five months and under	30
Forty-five days	1
Thirty-eight days	1
Seventeen days	1
Eleven days	2

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In forming an estimate of the proportions of deaths among the prisoners, it is important to observe that eight out of the 28 deaths under six months arose from cholera and dysentery, during the time those diseases prevailed epidemically, and others from diseases under which the prisoners laboured on coming in.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The only variation in the performance of the chaplain's duties has been occasioned by the discontinuing of the attendance of the female prisoners in the prison chapel, which, from their being obliged to pass through the debtors' yards, was the cause of continual disorder. Prayers are read to the women once on the Sundays and on Wednesdays and Fridays by the chaplain, and on other days by the matron, who is furnished with a Commentary on the New Testament, from which she explains the scripture. The chaplain states,—

"I do not see the prisoners in solitary confinement daily. Three prisoners, who were confined in the dark cells, complained to me of the effluvia in them. By order of the magistrates, the schoolmaster superintends the writing of letters by the prisoners, which occupies a great deal of his time. The prisoners very seldom ask to see the Catholic minister; he has left Catholic prayer-books for their use. One prisoner, an Independent, has been attended by his minister, at his particular request. I have frequently been in the yard appropriated to the Chartist prisoners; their conversation always runs upon politics, and very little upon religion."

The schoolmaster also states,—

"I come into the prison at half-past 8 now in the winter time, and see the chapel is in order; attend chapel at 9, and act there as clerk; after chapel I superintend the letter-writing of the prisoners, which takes up nearly the whole forenoon. The convicted prisoners are only allowed to write once in three months, except by special permission, but are permitted to receive letters without restriction. I keep a register of all letters sent. Occasionally I am able to instruct the prisoners, but it is for a very short time. There are now about 15 or 16 scholars. I pay considerable attention to the three boys in the trial yard. Every Saturday the books from the library are circulated. We have about 140 readers at the present time. The books are not much mutilated by the prisoners, and they last as long as can be expected in a place like this."

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's journal, and append his reports to the quarter sessions for the years 1839 and 1840.

Extract from Chaplain's Journal.

"December 14, 1839.—Visited —, now in solitary confinement, as I understood he had behaved himself in a very outrageous manner to the turnkeys, as also very rudely to the keeper, when they had visited him. I remonstrated with him, and exhorted him to consider well his situation. He listened attentively to my advice, and I hope it will be productive of better conduct.

"December 14.—I have visited many of the male prisoners during the present week.

"December 16—Morning prayers.—Visited B—; I found him in a very sullen temper. After a few questions, he told me he wanted neither Bibles nor parsons; there is no sin in the prison; the devil is dead. After such impudent and abominable conduct, I see no prospect of being serviceable to him. I visited also J. D.; I cannot give a much better report of his conduct. They are two of the most wicked men I have had in all my experience to contend with.

"December 20.—Received a message from J. D. that he wanted to see me. I visited him, and found he wanted to inquire why he was not allowed to have his letters; when I had explained the regulations of the prison, he then attacked me on other points. He stated he had no Bible; I replied that was his fault, as he had been urged by myself to peruse his Bible, which he had ridiculed and refused.

"May 18, 1840.—Visited J. D., now locked up in his cell; unhappily no remonstrance or advice is of good service to this man.

"August 22.—Visited all the men in solitary confinement. I really hope that the severe punishment inflicted on J. D. will have a salutary effect on the minds of his fellow-prisoners; as to himself I fear that little is to be expected from him.

"May 24.—Visited R., now placed in the back yard. He appears much more sedate since he was liberated from close confinement, but I am doubtful whether his mind is seriously impressed."

Chaplain's Report for the year 1839.

"To the Magistrates of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in Quarter Sessions assembled.

"Since his last annual Report, the Chaplain of Lancaster Castle begs respectfully to state to the court that 390 prisoners have been discharged from the gaol during the past year, viz., 305 males, and 85 females.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Above 50 years of age	23	Above 50 years of age	10
Between 30 and 50	93	Between 30 and 50	68
" 17 and 30	170	" 17 and 30	3
Under 17	17	Under 17	4
	305		85

State of Learning when admitted into Gaol.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Could read and write well	31	Could read and write well	3
" " indifferently	97	" " indifferently	12
" read well, write indifferently	11	" read well, write indifferently	2
" read well only	5	" read well only	5
" read indifferently	65	" read indifferently	36
" not read	96	" not read	27
	305		85

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Committed for Trial during the Year.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.	
Above 50 years of age	2	Above 50 years of age	1	Reports on Separate Prisons.	
Between 30 and 50	2	Between 30 and 50	2	Lancashire.	
" 17 and 30	22	" 17 and 30	9	Lancaster Castle	
Under 17	5	Under 17	0	County Gaol.	
	37		12		

State of Learning when committed.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Could read and write well	1	Could read and write well	0
" " indifferently	7	" " indifferently	2
" read well only	3	" read well only	0
" read indifferently	10	" read indifferently	6
" not read	16	" not read	4
	37		12

How they were disposed of.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Transported for life	2	Transported for life	1
" 15 years	2	" 15 years	0
" 7 "	1	Imprisoned 18 months	1
Imprisoned 18 months	1	" 6 "	2
" 12 "	1	" 3 "	1
" 6 "	5	" 1 "	1
" 3 "	3	Acquitted	5
" 2 "	1	No prosecution	1
Acquitted	11		
No prosecution	2		
Remaining for trial	8		
	37		12

The former Convictions of Prisoners for Term may be classed as follows :—

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Previously imprisoned in Lancaster Castle	25	Previously imprisoned in Lancaster Castle	7
In other gaols, according to their own ac- knowledgegment	75	In other gaols, according to their own ac- knowledgegment	27
	100		34

The former Convictions of Prisoners for Trial.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Previously imprisoned three times	1	None.	
" twice	1		
" in other gaols	2		
	4		

" The number of boys continues small. There are only eight under 16 years of age. The attention of the schoolmaster is therefore chiefly directed to male prisoners, from the ages of 17 to 25 or 30; and the chaplain is happy to add, that many avail themselves of his services. His time is also much occupied, according to the arrangement made last October, in reading all the letters addressed to prisoners, and in superintending the writing of all sent out to their friends.

" When the chaplain made his last annual report, there were 195 males and 45 females in the gaol. At the present there are 249 males and 55 females. He has also to report that 460 have been admitted during the past year, for different terms of imprisonment, and 49 for trial.

" The Chaplain has also to report that the clerical duties of the gaol have been considerably increased, during the year, by the females being restricted from attending chapel. He has, however, endeavoured to meet, in some measure, the emergency, by taking an additional service on the Sunday afternoon, in their apartments, and by reading prayers in the same place on Wednesdays, and on Fridays. This arrangement will necessarily be interrupted in the winter months, as the inmates are obliged to be placed in their respective cells before the fall of night. His public duties have been, three services on Sundays, and reading prayers in chapel on all the other days of the week, at nine o'clock in the morning; and on Wednesdays and Fridays, at half-past eleven o'clock, in the Penitentiary.

" J. ROWLEY, M.A., Chaplain.

" Lancaster Castle, October 14, 1839."

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Chaplain's Report for the Year 1840.

NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.

"To the Magistrates of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in Quarter Sessions assembled,
October 19, 1840.

Reports on
Separate Prisons.

"The Chaplain of Lancaster Castle stated in his last annual report, that there were in the gaol 249
males, and 55 females.

Lancashire.
Lancaster Castle
County Gaol.

"The Chaplain has to report to the Court, that since that period there has been admitted, after
conviction, 408 males, and 85 females.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Could read and write well	41	Could read and write indifferently	23
" " indifferently	146	" read only	35
Could read only	129	" not read	27
" not read	92		
	<hr/> 408		<hr/> 85

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Under 17 years of age	29	Under 17 years of age	6
Between 17 and 25	179	Between 17 and 25	28
" 25 and 40	151	" 25 and 40	34
Upwards of 40	49	Upwards of 40	17
	<hr/> 408		<hr/> 85

Prisoners for Term, previously convicted, may be classed as follows:—

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Previously imprisoned in Lancaster Castle .	27	Previously imprisoned in Lancaster Castle .	8
In other gaols, according to their own ac- knowledgment	98	In other gaols, according to their own ac- knowledgment	36
	<hr/> 125		<hr/> 44

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Natives of Lancashire	269	Natives of Lancashire	44
" other counties	80	" other counties	13
" Ireland	43	" Ireland	26
" Scotland	11	" Scotland	2
" Wales	2		
" Isle of Man	1		
" Italy and Germany	2		
	<hr/> 408		<hr/> 85

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Instructed in week-day and Sunday schools	177	Instructed in week-day and Sunday schools	23
" week-day schools only	60	" week-day schools only	14
" Sunday	77	" Sunday	21
" self-taught	1		
" in the Castle	1		
	<hr/> 316		<hr/> 58

Committed for trial since my last annual Report—males 50, females 17. Remaining for trial—
males 11, females 2.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Could read and write well	1	Could read and write indifferently	3
" indifferently	18	" read only	3
Could read only	19	" not read	11
" not read	12		
	<hr/> 50		<hr/> 17

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Under 17 years of age	6	Under 25 years of age	7
Between 17 and 25	23	Between 25 and 40	5
" 25 and 40	18	Upwards of 40	5
Upwards of 40	3		
	<hr/> 50		<hr/> 17

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Previously imprisoned in Lancaster Castle .	11	Previously imprisoned in Lancaster Castle .	2
In other gaols, according to their own ac- knowledgment	10	In other gaols, according to their own ac- knowledgment	3
	<hr/> 21		<hr/> 5

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The prisoners for trial were disposed of as follows :—

Males.		Females.	
Transported 15 years	2	Transported 7 years	1
" 7 "	1	Imprisoned 2 "	1
Imprisoned 2 "	2	" 6 months	2
" 1 "	2	" 4 "	1
" 6 months	2	" 3 "	2
" 3 "	3	" 1 "	1
" 2 "	1	Acquitted	4
" 1 "	1	No bill	3
" 6 weeks at Preston	7	Remaining for trial	2
" 6 weeks in Lancaster Castle	1		
Acquitted	11		
No bill	3		
Admitted evidence	1		
Remaining for trial	14		
	50		17

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" The Chaplain has also to report, that there remains in the gaol 249 males, and 55 females, on different terms of imprisonment, and 13 males and 2 females awaiting their trials. The debtors' side contains 182 males, and 8 females.

" The Chaplain has further to report, that there are only 17 boys confined at present in the gaol; all of whom, and many young men, avail themselves of the services of the schoolmaster, and are making considerable progress in reading and writing, and in committing to memory suitable collects, catechisms, &c.

" The Chaplain has endeavoured to perform the duties of his office with punctual attention; and he is happy to add that the inmates of the gaol have, with few exceptions, conducted themselves in chapel with becoming reverence and solemnity.

" J. ROWLEY, M.A., Chaplain.

" Lancaster Castle, October 19, 1840."

Labour, Expenditure, Books.

Earnings of Prisoners.

1839.		1840.		£. s. d.	
September 1.—By earnings of prisoners this quarter				146	16 6
December 1.—By ditto ditto				144	14 9½
March 1.—By ditto ditto				76	13 5½
June 1.—By ditto ditto				138	0 7
				£ 506	5 3½
From June 1, 1839, to June 1, 1840—					
Cash paid prisoners when discharged				91	15 1½
To disbursements, as per book of particulars				4	16 9
				£ 96	11 10½
Balance in favour of the county				£ 409	13 5½

The male prisoners are employed in weaving, picking cotton, shoemaking, &c.; the females in washing, making and mending linen. The amount of earnings, as given above, and set forth in the annual statement of the gaol accounts, I find to be extremely fallacious, as neither the cost, repair, nor wear and tear of machinery, the salary of the task-master, or his assistant, appear on the debit side; and the sum displayed as earnings can be regarded as only nominal. I have every reason to believe that this unsatisfactory method will be discontinued.

The task-master states,—

" The prisoners employed in picking cotton do about 1½ pound each a day; it is the spinning waste, and is sent here from the factories to be picked, at the rate of three farthings a pound. The masters now only allow us 10d. a cwt. for work, having reduced it a penny. The work is no worse done since the payment of earnings has been discontinued. The daily labour of a prisoner at the wheel is now only 2½ hours, in consequence of the numbers; and from the lightness of the labour, 39 prisoners are now working as volunteers upon the mill. As the days increase this will alter, and the volunteers will fall off in number. It is only done by them to shirk labour. Fifty-two prisoners are required to man the tread-wheel daily. The books relating to the work kept by me are taken down to the keeper, and the bills made out by the deputy keeper."

I cannot but state it as my decided opinion, that the allowing of individuals in the condition of prisoners to select their own labour is at variance with every principle of good discipline; and I also think that the practice of two prisoners at a time suspending their labour and walking up and down the crowded work-rooms for exercise is quite needless, and destructive of order.

I examined the provisions, and found them of most excellent quality.

All articles of provisions, with the exception of groceries, are furnished by contract. Each tradesman has a pass-book, and is paid according to the weight delivered at the gaol, and entered therein. I examined the prison books and found them neatly kept, and made up to the present time. I observe the officers employ the prisoners in tailoring, making and mending shoes, for which the charge is something less than out of doors. I am satisfied, from ex-

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perience, that any infringement of the principle which forbids the employment of prisoners in any service for the officers tends to mischievous consequences. I find that the keeper receives the amounts due for the prisoners' labour from the manufacturers quarterly, and accounts for the same only once a year. I am of opinion that the account should be made up every sessions, and the amount paid over to the treasurer at the time, or at least carried to the credit of the establishment quarterly, the more particularly as the keeper is obliged to obtain advances from the banker for current expenses, for which interest is charged against the county. This appears to me hardly necessary, and this county presents the single instance of such being the case throughout my district. In the day-book I observe several entries of items of expense which appear to me as not exactly coming under public ones; the keeper, however, explains that he enters all payments as they occur, and then charges them in the ledger to their proper heads. I am of opinion that the treasurer, who, being a practising barrister, and attending the Sessions, should himself pay the amount of the quarterly bills for prison expenditure; the fewer financial transactions left to the officers the better.

The courts for the recovery of small debts at Bolton, Rochdale, Bury, Oldham, and Warrington, pay 6d. a-day for each prisoner, by agreement with the parties.

The amounts found in the poor box at the gate, and carried to the credit of the charity fund, were, in 1838, 10*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; 1839, 6*l.* 16*s.* The total amount of receipts of the charity fund from August, 1839, to March, 1840, were 110*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; the disbursements during the same period were 97*l.* 10*s.* The amount of 72*l.* 2*s.* was paid for herrings and cheese, in aid of the insufficient county allowance to debtors, which amounts weekly to 7 lbs. of bread, 2 lbs. of meat, 10 lbs. of potatoes, and 4½ oz. of salt, to which ¼ a lb. of cheese and 4 herrings weekly were added from the charity fund. On the day of inspection, out of 135 debtors 95 were receiving the county allowance, and also that of the charity. I cannot forbear expressing a doubt whether thus increasing the rations of the debtors out of the charity fund is a legitimate application of its revenue, the more particularly as the county, in several instances, receive 6d. a-day for their maintenance.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITY and PRICE of PROVISIONS used by the Prisoners in Lancaster Castle, with the amount of their EARNINGS in each Quarter of the Year, from June, 1839, to June, 1840.

QUANTITY AND PRICE OF PROVISIONS,

From the 9th of June, 1839, to the 8th of September, 1839 (13 weeks).

Crown Prisoners.

	£.	s.	d.
15,265 lbs. of wheaten bread, at 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs.	127	4	2
17,127 lbs. ditto at 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto	141	5	11½
3,013 lbs. of beef, at 5½ <i>d.</i> per lb.	69	0	11½
3,314 lbs. ditto, at 5 <i>d.</i> ditto	69	0	10
19,188 lbs. of potatoes, at 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per load of 224 lbs.	36	8	1½
21,501 lbs. ditto, at 8 <i>s.</i> ditto	38	7	10½
5,158 lbs. of oatmeal, at 38 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per load of 240 lbs.	41	3	10
5,771 lbs. ditto, at 40 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ditto	48	9	10
25½ bushels of pease, at 8 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per bushel	10	7	10½
29½ ditto at 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ditto	11	8	5½
1,405 lbs. of rice, at 26 <i>s.</i> per cwt. of 112 lbs.	16	6	1¼
431 lbs. of cheese, at 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	10	15	6
471 lbs. ditto at 7 <i>d.</i> ditto	13	14	9
997 lbs. of salt, at ¼ <i>d.</i> per lb.	1	0	9½
2,718 lbs. of cows' shins, at 2 <i>d.</i> per lb.	22	13	0
	<u>£ 657</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0¼</u>

Average number of prisoners this quarter, 347½.
Average cost per head weekly, 2*s.* 10½*d.*
Gross amount of prisoners' earnings, £146. 16*s.* 6*d.*

Debtors.

	£.	s.	d.
3,446 lbs. of best wheaten bread, at 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs.	28	14	4
4,359 lbs. ditto at 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto	35	19	2¼
4,870 lbs. of potatoes, at 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per load of 224 lbs.	9	4	9½
6,080 lbs. ditto at 8 <i>s.</i> ditto	10	17	1½
974 lbs. of oatmeal, at 38 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per load of 240 lbs.	7	15	6¼
1,175 lbs. ditto at 40 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ditto	9	17	5½
308 lbs. of salt, at ¼ <i>d.</i> per lb.	0	6	5
	<u>£ 102</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>

Average number of debtors this quarter 131½, of whom 84½ received the county allowance.
Average cost per head weekly, 1*s.* 10½*d.*

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PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

QUANTITY AND PRICE OF PROVISIONS,

From the 9th September, 1839, to the 8th December, 1839 (13 weeks).

Crown Prisoners.

	£.	s.	d.
13,599 lbs. of best wheaten bread, at 16s. 6d. per 100 lbs.	112	3	10
15,810 lbs. ditto at 19s. 11d. ditto	157	8	9½
2,653 lbs. of beef, at 5d. per lb.	55	5	5
3,118 lbs. ditto at 4½d. ditto	55	4	3½
17,209 lbs. of potatoes, at 8s. per load of 224 lbs.	30	14	7½
19,660 lbs. ditto at 5s. 8d. ditto	24	17	4
4,594 lbs. of oatmeal, at 40s. 4d. per load of 240 lbs.	38	12	0½
5,337 lbs. ditto at 40s. 7d. ditto	45	2	5½
21½ bushels of peas, at 7s. 10d. per bushel	8	10	4½
26 ditto at 7s. 6d. ditto	9	15	0
600 lbs. of rice, at 24s. per cwt. of 112 lbs.	6	8	6½
574 lbs. ditto, at 22s. ditto	5	12	9
389½ lbs. of cheese, at 7d. per lb.	11	7	4½
454½ lbs. ditto, at 6d. ditto	11	7	3
916 lbs. of salt, at ½d. per lb.	0	19	1
1,297 lbs. of cows' shins, at 2d. per lb.	10	16	2
1,420 lbs. ditto at 1½d. per lb.	8	17	6
204 lbs. of onions, at 2s. 6d. per stone of 16 lbs.	1	11	10½
	£ 594	14	8½

Average number of prisoners this quarter, 316½.
 Average cost per head weekly, 2s. 10½d.
 Gross amount of prisoners' earnings, £144 14s. 9½d.

Debtors.

	£.	s.	d.
3,937 lbs. of best wheaten bread, at 16s. 6d. per 100 lbs.	32	9	7½
4,317 lbs. ditto at 19s. 11d. ditto	42	19	9½
5,580 lbs. of potatoes, at 8s. per load of 224 lbs.	9	19	3½
6,245 lbs. ditto at 5s. 8d. ditto	7	17	11½
1,118 lbs. of oatmeal, at 40s. 4d. per load of 240 lbs.	9	7	10½
1,249 lbs. ditto at 40s. 7d. ditto	10	11	2½
332 lbs. of salt, at ½d. per lb.	0	6	11
	£ 113	12	7½

Average number of debtors this quarter 146½, of whom 90½ received the county allowance.
 Average cost per head weekly, 1s. 11½d.

QUANTITY AND PRICE OF PROVISIONS,

From the 9th December, 1839, to the 8th March, 1840 (13 weeks).

Crown Prisoners.

	£.	s.	d.
13,800 lbs. of best wheaten bread, at 19s. 11d. per 100 lbs.	137	8	6
14,491 lbs. ditto at 16s. 10d. ditto	121	19	3½
2,603 lbs. of beef, at 4½d. per lb.	46	1	10½
2,922 lbs. ditto at 4½d. ditto	54	15	9
35,267 lbs. of potatoes, at 5s. 8d. per load of 224 lbs.	44	12	2
4,594 lbs. of oatmeal, at 40s. 7d. per load of 240 lbs.	38	16	9½
4,906 lbs. ditto at 39s. ditto	39	17	2½
21½ bushels of peas, at 7s. 6d. per bushel	7	19	4½
24½ ditto at 7s. 1½d. ditto	8	11	10½
571 lbs. of rice, at 22s. per cwt. of 112 lbs.	5	12	1½
652 lbs. ditto, at 20s. 6d. ditto	5	19	4
462½ lbs. of cheese, at 6d. per lb.	11	11	4½
430½ lbs. ditto at 5½d. ditto	10	6	1½
902 lbs. of salt, at ½d. per lb.	0	18	9½
1,271 lbs. cows' shins, at 1½d. per lb.	7	18	10½
1,601 lbs. ditto at 2d. ditto	13	6	10
208 lbs. of onions, at 2s. 6d. per stone of 16 lbs.	1	12	6
	£ 557	8	10½

Average number of prisoners this quarter, 301½.
 Average weekly cost per head, 2s. 10d.
 Gross amount of prisoners' earnings, £76. 13s. 5½.

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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Debtors.

	£.	s.	d.
3,942 lbs. of best wheaten bread, at 19s. 11d. per 100 lbs.	39	5	1½
5,281 lbs. ditto at 16s. 10d. ditto	44	8	11¼
12,305 lbs. of potatoes, at 5s. 8d. per load of 224 lbs. . . .	15	11	3½
940 lbs. of oatmeal, at 40s. 7d. per load of 240 lbs. . . .	7	18	11½
1,526 lbs. ditto at 39s. ditto	12	7	11¼
344 lbs. of salt, at ½d. per lb.	0	7	2
	<hr/>		
	£	119	19 4½

Average number of debtors this quarter 152½, of whom 101½ received the county allowance.
Average weekly cost per head, 1s. 9¼d.

QUANTITY AND PRICE OF PROVISIONS,

From the 9th of March, 1840, to the 8th of June, 1840 (13 weeks).

Crown Prisoners.

	£.	s.	d.
13,349 lbs. of best wheaten bread, at 16s. 10d. per 100 lbs.	112	7	0½
15,570 lbs. ditto at 15s. 6d. ditto	120	13	4
2,533 lbs. of beef, at 4½d. per lb.	47	9	10½
3,159 lbs. ditto at 5d. ditto	65	16	3
36,254 lbs. of potatoes, at 5s. 6d. per load of 224 lbs. . . .	44	10	1½
4,433 lbs. of oatmeal, at 39s. per load of 240 lbs.	36	0	4½
5,225 lbs. ditto at 36s. 3d. ditto	39	9	2½
21½ bushels of peas, at 7s. 1½d. per bushel	7	11	4½
25½ ditto at 6s. 11d. ditto	8	14	7½
573 lbs. of rice, at 20s. 6d. per cwt. of 112 lbs.	5	4	10½
675 lbs. ditto, at 19s. ditto	5	14	6
379½ lbs. of cheese, at 5½d. per lb.	9	1	8½
442½ lbs. ditto at 6d. ditto	11	1	3
310 lbs. of salt, at ½d. per lb.	0	16	10½
3,224 lbs. of cows' shins, at 2d. per lb.	26	17	4
80 lbs. of onions, at 2s. 6d. per stone of 16 lbs.	0	12	6
	<hr/>		
	£	542	1 3½

Average number of prisoners this quarter, 309½.
Average weekly cost per head, 2s. 8¾d.
Gross amount of prisoners' earnings, £138. 0s. 7d.

Debtors.

	£.	s.	d.
3,311 lbs. of best wheaten bread, at 16s. 10d. per 100 lbs.	27	17	4
5,052 lbs. ditto at 15s. 6d. ditto	39	3	0½
11,818 lbs. of potatoes, at 5s. 6d. per load of 224 lbs. . . .	14	10	2
1,091 lbs. of oatmeal, at 39s. per load of 240 lbs.	8	17	3½
1,267 lbs. ditto at 36s. 3d. ditto	9	11	4½
329 lbs. of salt, at ½d. per lb.	0	6	10½
	<hr/>		
	£	100	6 0½

Average number of debtors this quarter, 139½, of whom 90 received the county allowance.
Average weekly cost per head, 1s. 8¼d.

RECAPITULATION.

Average number of Crown prisoners during the year	318½		
Average number of debtors during the year	142½		
Average number of Crown prisoners and debtors during the year	460½		
	£.	s.	d.
Cost of food during the year for Crown prisoners	2,351	12	11½
Cost of food during the year for debtors	436	12	11½
Average weekly cost per head for Crown prisoners	0	2	10
Average weekly cost per head for debtors	0	1	10
Gross amount of prisoners' earnings during the year	506	5	3½

Prisoners for Sedition, &c.—The following persons were undergoing imprisonment for offences connected with Chartism:—

RETURN of PERSONS convicted of POLITICAL OFFENCES, imprisoned in Her Majesty's Gaol, the Castle of Lancaster, 10th December, 1840.

Name.	Age.	Length of Imprisonment before Trial.	Offence.	Sentence, &c.	Expiration of Sentence.
J. B. O'B.	36	Nil . . .	Seditious Conspiracy, Unlawful Assemblies, and Seditious Speeches.	18 calendar months' imprisonment. To enter into his own recognizance in £500, with two sureties in £150 each, for three years.	24th Sept. 1841.
W. V. J.	27	Nil . . .	Ditto . . .	Two years' imprisonment. To enter into his own recognizance in £500, and two sureties in £150 each, for three years.	24th March, 1842.
W. B. .	31	Nil . . .	Ditto . . .	Nine calendar months' imprisonment. To enter into his own recognizance in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, for three years.	24th Dec. 1840.
J. W. .	24	Nil . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto, except his own recognizance, being £200.	Ditto.

JAMES HANSBROW, Keeper.

To which number must be added J. M., received, by order of the Secretary of State, from the house of correction at Northallerton, having been sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 calendar months for a seditious libel. These prisoners were accommodated with a ward to themselves, were allowed the use of newspapers, to write letters, and receive visits, and to maintain themselves at their own cost. W. B., not having the means to maintain himself, has been acting as one of the cooks to the criminal prisoners. Mr. O'B. and Mr. J., in consequence of delicate health, are allowed the privilege of sitting up at night after the others, who are locked up at eight o'clock. These prisoners appeared to be well satisfied with their treatment.

There having been so much public excitement upon the treatment of this class of prisoners, I consider it proper to report the following correspondence, which took place between the keeper and a prisoner elsewhere imprisoned for political offences.

(Copy.)

“December 5, 1840.

“Sir,—I enclose you a paragraph from “The Northern Star,” which, I believe, contains in every line a *lie*. Now I hate humbug, and above all such infamous attempts to excite sympathy in the public mind. I know this T., if it be the same man; an old and very eccentric character; a weaver by profession, and a very noisy, meddling fellow. However, I will expose this kind of trickery, if you will favour me (in confidence) with the following information:—

“How long was he under your care, and when? Where was he confined, and in how many different places? What depth is your well from the surface? How often was he reported, and for what? What was his general character in the gaol? My own experience will supply the rest as to damp, &c.

“I remain, Sir,

“Your very obedient servant,

“R. J. RICHARDSON.

“To James Hansbrow, Esq.

“Governor of Lancaster Castle.”

Copy of Paragraph.

“THE TENDER MERCIES OF WEIGGERY.—W. T., of Chorley, a Chartist victim, lately liberated, has sent us the following account of his treatment in prison:—At first I was taken to Lancaster Castle, and was put into a damp cell, the ceiling of which was dropping with water, the walls running down with water; the clothing which covered my bed was covered with water, like dew on mowed grass. I remained in the same damp cell for five months, sleeping on the dewy bed all the while, according to prison regulations. The consequence of such treatment brought on a very bad state of health, to such a pitch, I could neither walk nor stand; still I was to have no mercy shown to me, because I was a Chartist, till one morning, when I was coming down stairs from my bed-chamber (cell), when I fell head foremost down stairs, catching in the stair rails; I broke my chamber-pot, spilled my urine, and no doubt should have killed myself—(a circumstance that would have pleased my enemies well)—had not my feet been caught by the stair rails; then, and not till then, was I to be removed to a better pleck (place.) After my removal, my bad health took another bad turn. My bones were full of severe pains, I was removed to the hospital, and there met with worse treatment than before. I have been nine days at once without eating or drinking anything, except now and then a drink of cold water. I was not permitted to enjoy those nourishments which are given to felons in the same hospital. While I have been so poorly and not able to speak, I have been insulted about my Chartism, as they termed it. Such are some of the Whig blessings I have received.”

(Copy.)

“Lancaster Castle.

“Sir,—I am much obliged by your attention in enclosing to me the paragraph respecting poor old T.; and I give you full credit for feeling (as an honest Englishman naturally would do) indignant at such a barefaced attempt upon public sympathy and credulity.

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"The paragraph is, from beginning to end, in the emphatic language of Shakespeare, 'a lie—a lie—upon my soul a lie!'"

"T. was tried at Preston Sessions. Until within a short time of his liberation I really did not know he was charged with a political offence, his warrant importing that he was simply convicted of rioting. On inquiry too to-day, I find that neither our surgeon nor the hospital assistant is even now aware that the poor old creature had anything to do with politics. So much for his being ill-used 'because he was a Chartist.'

"He was one year in my custody, during the whole of which period (with the exception of a short stay in hospital) he abode in No. 3 (our best and warmest) tower. Our well is about 30 yards in depth. Although sentenced to hard labour, T. was never put upon the wheel, but was profitably employed, during nearly the whole of his time, in weaving, in a perfectly well-aired and well-ventilated shop.

"He never was reported for misconduct. Indeed, to do him justice, he was, I believe, a very quiet, well-behaved old man while here.

"The hospital assistant tells me that T.'s appetite was generally good while in hospital; and that had he applied to the surgeon (which he did not) for nutriment, beyond the excellent gaol allowance, it would undoubtedly have been granted to him.

"About 10s. for earnings were given to him on his discharge from gaol.

"On my account do not waste a moment of time or a drop of ink in exposing the imposture. Perhaps the unhappy man has been driven by necessity thus to attempt raising a few pence. If so, may God help him,—and in any case, may God forgive him, as I freely do.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"JAMES HANSBROW, Governor.

"Mr. R. J. Richardson,
"House of Correction, Kirkdale."

Discipline, Observations.—I make the following extracts from the journal of the keeper, which in a measure corroborate the opinion I have long formed and expressed of the inefficiency of Lancaster Castle as a penal establishment.

Extracts from the Keeper's Journal.

Let out 9th May
at 10 A.M.
Let out 19th October
at 5 P.M.

"May 7, 1839. Felon J. H. locked up at noon for having a piece of tobacco in his possession contrary to orders.

"October 18. Felon W. B. employed as a shoemaker, locked up for working at , to the neglect of his proper occupation, and contrary to orders.

"October 18. The porter at Messrs. Dunn's coach-office yesterday informed Mr. Arthur Hansbrow, that there was a parcel there odorous of tobacco, directed for 'R. O., care of W. C., 50, Bridge-lane, Lancaster;' that C.'s wife had called for it, taken it away, and then brought it back again, saying, 'She would not have it.' As we have a felon, R. O., as cook, and as C. frequently brings cheese, rice, salt, &c., to the Crown side, I had no doubt the parcel was intended for the gaol. I therefore sent for and opened it, and I found it to contain twist tobacco and 2s. in money. I apprized the turnkeys of the circumstance, and ordered them strictly to watch C. whenever he came hither, and to prevent all communication between him and the prisoners. I also spoke to O. on the subject; but he, of course, denied all knowledge of the parcel, &c. &c., and as there was not a scrap of writing within, I had nothing like proof positive against him. A few days after I saw C., who also solemnly denied all knowledge of the parcel, saying he 'never heard of a R. O.'!! To end the matter, I ordered the 2s., less 2d. for portage of the parcel, to be put into our debtors' charity box, and the tobacco to be given away.

"C. was subsequently excluded the gaol.

"December 14. On Thursday last, the 12th instant, the misdemeanants solicited that J. D. might be restored to their ward, although he was put apart at their unanimous request, and at his own particular desire. I told them that D. was in the hands of the magistrates, not in mine; that all had gone on peaceably since his exclusion, whereas, as they well knew, there was nothing but turmoil while he was among them. I said I would consider of the matter. After giving it some thought, I deemed it proper not to advise the magistrates to put D. among the other prisoners, in which decision I was confirmed by the general opinion of the turnkeys, by the expressions of some of his comrades as to the danger of restoring him to his ward, and by the observation to me in private of misdemeanant J. C., who said that if he came back 'blood would be shed, as he well knew that D. and some others intended to attack the Irish in the ward.' To-day, at noon, on entering the misdemeanants' ward, these fellows were about to fall in in the yard, to show me that there was a majority in D.'s favour!!! I instantly ordered them to stand fast; told them no alteration should now be made in D.'s situation, and pointed out, as strongly as I could, the gross impropriety of their presuming, in some sort, to dictate to the magistrates and the keeper. An apology was made by their organ of the day, J. B., a smooth-tongued sort of person, and they generally seemed sensible of the wrong course they had taken. I have since heard that out of 45 misdemeanants 34 voted, forsooth, in favour of 'the D. question!' What next in this age of improvement?

Let out 15th February
at 10½ A.M.

"Trial man, H. L., locked up at noon for brutally kicking deserter J. P. upon very slight (if any) provocation, and for telling monitor M., who reproved him, 'to go about his business.' If this ruffian be convicted I hope to get him transported, as he is a decidedly desperate character.

"NOTE BY THE KEEPER.—The inspector of prisons objected to the recording in my journal of the determination expressed in the foregoing paragraph. The inspector is not aware that L. has been twice convicted at Lancaster of acts of violence, as well as of passing base coin. He was also once tried for wilful murder, and was only acquitted from some blundering of the persons who conducted the prosecution.

"On mature reflection I would again record a similar determination with reference to such a character. His case before conviction could not possibly be prejudiced thereby; after conviction it would be my duty to make the judge who tried him aware that he was unfit to remain in this country.—J. H.

Same day, W., H., and G.,
let out at 4½ P.M.
Feb. 16, B. let out at noon

"February 15, 1840.—The following prisoners locked up at 10½ A.M.; viz., felon J. W., for hanging by one hand from the treadwheel-rail, and continuing to do so after being repeatedly cautioned.

Felons J. R. and J. W., for inducing the millers to drop off the wheel before they were ordered to do so, R. actually throwing water on one man to induce him to do so. Felons T. W. and W. R., for interfering to prevent the monitor from doing his duty when the millers dropped off. Felon G. G., for not taking his turn alertly on the wheel, the monitor being obliged to seek for him, and for saying to the monitor, who threatened to report him, 'report away!' Misdemeanant W. H., for being very noisy on the wheel (a constant practice of his I am told); and felons S. B. and J. C., for not falling in for inspection this morning, for refusing to stand up during the saying of grace after breakfast, when bid to do so by monitor P., and for hooting at the latter.

"Feb. 15. Felon boy J. D., reported by monitor G. for irregular conduct on the treadmill, and for being very saucy to the monitor when spoken to. This boy has so repeatedly transgressed the gaol rules, that I purpose laying an information against him before a magistrate.

"NOTE BY KEEPER.—It is proper to apprise the inspector of prisons that the above irregularities were consequent upon the introduction into the gaol (under the new Prison Act) of a set of raw *paid* monitors, who, for some time, were objects of derision with the prisoners. What else could be expected?—J. H.

"March 19. The post-mistress sent me a packet from the Home Office, directed thus, 'The Visiting Justices of the Liberty Gaol, at Peterloo, Lancaster,' desiring to know for whom it was intended. The packet bore the Marquis of Normanby's seal, and had every appearance of authenticity. Conceiving there was some blunder in the superscription, I opened the packet, and found it to contain the usual annual forms of gaol returns, headed—'From the Liberty Gaol at Peterloo,' and the regular accompanying circular from Mr. Phillipps, the Under Secretary of State!!! I am quite at a loss to know what to think of this affair; but I presume some impudent imposition has been practised upon the authorities at the Home Office. I purpose letting some of our visiting magistrates see the packet and its contents.

"March 25. This afternoon Mr. Arthur Hansbrow discovered J. S., the cleaner of No. 1, letting down a sheet of letter-paper in a pocket handkerchief to J. D., kept separate in No. 2. I, in consequence, directed a search to be made, at locking-up, in both wards, when were found a large coil of string and two candles in S.'s cell, and candles, onions, a razor, two or three gaol knives, five pocket handkerchiefs, six blankets, a number of bone toys, writing paper, and materials, and last not least, a letter received by D., on the 23d instant, through the post, from Manchester, directed to 'Mr. J. D., at the Boot and Shoe, Market-place, Lancaster.' From this last circumstance I fear there is a traitor among our officers and servants; but of this more hereafter. [NOTE.—Discovered the labourer, who has been about the gaol upwards of 20 years, to be the 'traitor,' and had him dismissed from his situation.—J. H.] I will try to sift the latter affair to the bottom. D. endeavoured to put the papers into the fire, and partially succeeded; but by the activity of turnkey M., the letter in question, and another MS., were saved. Whereupon D. used the most violent language to the assistant keeper; threatening to do him a mischief as soon as his imprisonment should end.

"NOTE BY KEEPER.—This desperate character, D., has been upwards of *thirty* times in gaol for offences against the game laws,—twice or thrice at Wakefield, and other places where the 'silent system' is enforced.

"April 20. Misdemeanants W. V. J. and W. B. (Chartists brought from Kirkdale on the 18th instant), sentenced to 'imprisonment,' refused to work at cotton picking, saying they were not sentenced to labour. Mr. Pilling showed them the 38th section of 4 Geo. IV., c. 64; when they observed that two or more magistrates had not ordered *them* to work. This was reported to me at chapel-time. I had the two men out, and showed them the order of our annual session, directing that *all persons* in their situation *should* work. This satisfied them and they went to work.

"They complained bitterly of being compelled to associate with such characters as are in the misdemeanants' ward, and in this respect I certainly sympathize with them and with others also.

"August 14. In consequence of E. H. being locked up to-day, the prisoners in ward D. refused to go to work at noon, although Mr. Arthur Hansbrow (in my absence in the Crown Court) investigated the matter, and found that H. was properly punished. I saw the men myself shortly after, and told them if they did not go to work I would leave them supperless. They then went.

"The men in ward F. complained that the meat in their scouse was tainted, and the greater part of them stood out till evening and *were* left supperless. They then told me that they were misled, and saw their error; but I would not listen to them, and sent them to bed without supper.

"In ward D., J. D., with six others, left a considerable portion of scouse, saying the meat was tainted, and that there were no onions in it, and D. asked to see a magistrate. I was so engaged that I could not obtain a magistrate, but determined upon procuring the attendance of some of the visiting justices to-morrow. About 5 p. m. D., who refused to work, told Mr. Pilling that if he (D.) and the others did not get dinner (in addition to their scouse), they would not be locked up at night. In consequence of this insolent threat, I ordered D. out and locked him up; and I shall submit his case, with the cases of others who refused to work, to the magistrates.

"On locking up, the misdemeanants refused to turn in, with the exception of a few, but gradually they changed their minds, and by 9½ p. m. the most obstinate begged, in abject terms, to have their beds.

"I think it but justice to the felons confined in the time rooms (about 100 in number) to record, that they not only took no part in these disorderly proceedings, but that they volunteered to work the mills out of their turns, rather than labour should be stopped, and sent to me to offer their services, if I would head them, in forcibly putting down the men of the towers, in the event of the latter resorting to violence.

"Now the time-room men are cut off, by their position, from the influence of D. (the origin of all the disorder that has prevailed for some time) and his associates, which proves the necessity not only of all communication between wards being effectually barred, but of never suffering the wards to be so injudiciously, nay, *dangerously* crowded as they now are.

"August 17. Laid informations before W. B. Bolden, Esq. and the Rev. R. S. Barton, against the following prisoners, who were convicted and thus sentenced:—Misdemeanant J. D. to receive 12 dozen lashes on his bare back, and to be kept apart; misdemeanant W. H. solitary, on second diet nine days; misdemeanant J. H. solitary, on second diet 28 days; felons J. M., C. K., and E. J., solitary, on second diet three weeks each.

"August 18. Misdemeanant J. D. punished in the inspecting room, in the presence of the men of the

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in consequence of ill-health.

Feb. 17, W., W. R., and C., let out at noon.

Feb. 18, R. let out at 10 A.M.

Feb. 18, laid information before Thomas Eastwood, Esq., who ordered D. to be severely whipped. See depositions filed, p. 162.

March 20, showed the packet to E. G. Hanby, Esq., one of the visiting justices, who advised me to return it to Mr. Phillipps, with a letter to the effect of that copied in L. B., p. 171.

March 26, D. removed to the Upper Gallery of No. 1 Tower, as I do not deem it advisable he should remain in No. 2. As we have not the means of perfectly separating him from all communication with prisoners, I shall turn in my mind the propriety of asking the magistrates to report his case to the Secretary of State, with a view to his removal to Milbank, under the provisions of Acts 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 36, and 15 & 16 Will. IV. c. 38.

I shall also deem it proper at the expiration of his imprisonment to have him bound over to keep the peace.

NOTE.—Application made to remove D. to Milbank. Proposed by the Home Office, on the ground of there being no *hard labour* imposed in the General Penitentiary.

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Let out 26th August
at noon.

tower-wards, all of whom were in the picking shops. Previously to the punishment, I spoke to the prisoners, exhorting them to conduct themselves with propriety during the infliction. After listening in silence, the most perfect order prevailed, until D. (who made a determined resistance, and called loudly on the prisoners not to suffer him to be punished) was brought in by force. Then, indeed, the scene was one of great confusion, and, to a certain degree, affecting. The prisoners uttered loud execrations, and to me supplications for mercy, and the greater part of them wept bitterly, the tears running down the faces of some of them. In punishing, the turnkeys Pennington and Bard did their duty manfully, especially Pennington; but Pilling (who was applauded by the prisoners) made a mere mockery of flogging, and monitor W. was little better.

"After all, I hope the effect of this (to our gaol) novel exhibition may have a salutary effect on the conduct of the Crown prisoners.

"August 24. Misdemeanant J. H. locked up, at 10½ A. M., being caught in the act of writing the letter annexed hereto, and for having pen and ink in his possession, contrary to the gaol rules.

Copy of Letter referred to in above Minute.]

"Lancaster Castle, August 23, 1840.

"Dear Father and Mother,—I take this opportunity of writing unto you, hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me at the present, thank God for it. Dear Father, I received your kind letter, together with the tobacco and other articles, and I return you my sincere thanks for it. I desire you let my Brothers and Sisters know that I shall want a little of tobacco regular whilst I am here, and desire they will have the goodness to give you a trifle towards it, as it will not lie so heavy on you. I was told before I got into this trouble Lancaster Castle was very near as good as being at home, but I find it far to the contrary. I shall ever think well of my own and my parents when I get my liberty. I am well provided here with clothing and bedding, but when I said that I have done, I can say no more in behalf of the prison. Dear Father, if it was not for the tobacco you send me I should suffer greatly from hunger. I do not use the tobacco myself, but I change it with other prisoners for their meat, such as above comon, such as beef and cheese and bread. Dear Father, as you spoke about writing in your letter that you sent, I wish to inform you that writing is not allowed here now as it use to be; but I can get candle or oil for tobacco, so that I can write in my cell of a night when we are locked up, so that by these means I can improve myself very much, as we are allowed all kinds of libery books to whatsoever. Dear Father, tell my brother J. to let me be a warning to him, and not go so much the Star and Garter so much as he did go, for I know if it will bring him to what I am come to if he do not refrain such like places. So I hope he will let me be a warning to him. Dear Father, let me know in your letter what you have done with my dog, as I should wish you to keep it till I come out, but as you thought of coming to see me, I think it will be of too much expence, and as I can write to you any time unknown to the Governor, any time to you, so if you come you will only have about five minutes to discourse with me, and then I shall be more discontent than what I am now when I see you, so the expence you would be at in coming I would that you laid it out in tobacco, and send it me as I want it, and I want you to send me a dozen of stele pens and some slate pencil and a black lead pencil or towe, and the same quantity of tobacco as you sent before of twist and a little of smoking tobacco. Dear Father, I shall now take my leave of you, so I you disire will my best respects to my friend J. C., R. W., and to his mother, and also to J. R. and to A. S., and tell them I am much ob

Extract from the Keeper's Order Book.

"July 26, 1838.

"No persons who are known or supposed to be friends or relatives of Crown prisoners are henceforth to be permitted to go through, or to view the interior of the castle, even upon the order of a magistrate, without the keeper's approbation and sanction."

The inconvenient arrangement of the interior of Lancaster Castle for the purposes of a prison, is undoubtedly a great obstacle to the maintenance of that rigid discipline to which criminals should be subjected, in obedience to the awards of justice; yet I cannot but remark, in aggravation of this evil, great laxity in the regulations and the absence of energy in their application, as instanced in permitting prisoners, while engaged in labour, to amuse themselves in noisy conversation, even in the presence of the officers, and the option allowed to them of volunteering to the tread-mill, in preference to being employed at picking cotton. In March, 1840, a person who had been employed for 20 years as a labourer within the prison was discharged, having been detected in supplying the prisoners with prohibited articles. It is, however, quite clear, from the finding of the letter, (*vide* extracts from keeper's journal,) of the subsequent date of August 20th, and the smell of tobacco in the dormitories, and in one of the cells noticed by myself in going through the wards, that these mal-practices are still continued, and to no considerable extent. At the time of my going through the wards, in one, if not more, of the classes, I observed several of the sleeping cells to be untenanted, while in others the prisoners were sleeping three and four in a cell, and although the removal of prisoners at night from one class to another may be attended with trouble and partial inconvenience, I think, taking the crowded state of the gaol into consideration, that it would be better even to sacrifice so nice an observance of classification. I observe with satisfaction that the dormitories are now subject to the supervision of officers during the night, and that lights are burned there for the purpose of facilitating inspection. This is certainly an improvement, but so long as prisoners are congregated in numbers together at night, and in such situations, and under such circumstances, as to render it impossible to prevent their communicating with each other, it is in vain to expect any other result from imprisonment here but that bad men will be made worse. The large room made use of as an hospital appears to be more than is required for the purpose, and if some other suitable building or situation for the purpose could be found, the converting of it and the dormitories into sleeping cells, with two ranges in each, would be a very convenient addition to the present inadequate number. The performance of Divine service to the females in their own wards is also an improvement: the matron states, "I read prayers to the prisoners every

day in the week, except those on which the chaplain attends for that purpose. The women not going over to the chapel has been attended with very good effects, they always returned excited and were very bold. They have behaved remarkably well of late, we have used the refractory cell but once during the last six months." I have to express my regret that the attention of the schoolmaster should be so engrossed with superintending the writing of letters by the prisoners as not to permit him to attend to their instruction. Convicted prisoners, I observe, are not permitted to write letters, but there is no restriction upon their receiving them, which, I am of opinion, there ought to be. I think it advisable that the chaplain should see every prisoner in solitary confinement, and report his having done so in his journal. Pursuant to the Act for the better ordering of prisons, the earnings paid to prisoners for work have been discontinued, and paid officers appointed in the place of wardsmen.

The observance of a much more rigid discipline, which seems imperatively called for, would unquestionably produce the good effect of making imprisonment in Lancaster Castle more irksome to its inmates; but increased convenience and space is required to carry into effect anything deserving the name of a penal system.

The debtors appear to be an increasing class of prisoners; and looking to the population of this great county, and the fluctuations to which they are so peculiarly liable, this must continue to be the case. Their present accommodation is of a most inferior description, and the building of a prison in some convenient locality exclusively for debtors, would admit of the entire of Lancaster Castle being appropriated to Crown prisoners, and the introduction there of an improved system of discipline; nor would the cause of morality gain less by a better arrangement for the reception of prisoners confined for debt. When I look upon the sloth, idleness, intemperance, and corrupting association which prevails among many of this class of prisoners, I am disposed to think that more injury to society is engendered there than even on the criminal side, with all its imperfections.

DEBTORS FROM COURTS OF REQUEST IN LANCASTER CASTLE.

At page 50 of my Second Report upon the prisons of this district, I have entered at large upon the subject of this class of prisoners, the ordinary inmates of the castles of Lancaster and Chester, and sent from the various Courts of Requests in those counties. From there being no debtors' prisons in their immediate neighbourhoods, these prisoners are conveyed from distances of fifty to sixty miles, at the expense of the creditor, and after being supported by the county or from the funds of the Court, are turned out at the expiration of the terms of their imprisonment to find their way home as they best can. Their poverty is described as extreme. I annex a Return of the number so imprisoned in Lancaster Castle during the year 1840, with the amount of their respective debts, costs, and conduct-money to gaol.

RETURN of DEBTORS from the Courts of Requests committed to Lancaster Castle, from January 1 to December 31, 1840.

Number.	Debt.			Costs.			Conduct-Money to Gaol.			How Discharged.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1	1	12	8	0	16	6	3	3	0	Served.
2	3	17	2	0	13	0	3	3	0	Ditto.
3	2	2	11	0	15	7	2	19	0	Ditto.
4	3	15	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
5	4	4	4	0	12	7	2	15	0	Served.
6	5	0	0	0	13	4	2	15	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
7	0	18	8	0	7	10	2	15	0	Served.
8	4	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
9	4	14	0	0	18	1	3	0	0	Served.
10	4	4	4	0	13	1	2	15	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
11	5	0	0	0	13	4	2	15	0	Ditto.
12	13	5	6	1	7	10	3	2	0	Served.
13	15	0	0	1	9	2	2	18	0	Ditto.
14	4	3	6	0	12	7	2	15	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
15	1	19	0	0	6	10	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
16	2	4	3	0	12	6	3	3	0	Served.
17	1	16	6	0	7	6	3	3	0	By commissioners' order.
18	2	9	10	0	12	7	2	15	0	Served.
19	3	16	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
20	1	18	4	0	6	10	2	15	0	Ditto.
21	5	0	0	0	17	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
22	4	0	0	0	18	1	2	15	0	Ditto.
23	3	13	6	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
24	1	5	10	0	11	4	2	15	0	Ditto.
25	4	17	10½	3	9	2	.	.	.	Ditto.
26	15	0	0	4	11	7	.	.	.	Ditto.
27	3	19	4	3	9	2	.	.	.	Ditto.
28	3	6	0	3	9	2	.	.	.	By commissioners' order.
29	3	9	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Served.
30	0	4	6	0	8	6	3	3	0	Ditto.
31	3	4	1	0	13	0	3	3	0	Ditto.
32	7	0	0	3	15	2	.	.	.	Ditto.
33	4	14	1	3	6	0	.	.	.	Ditto.
34	5	0	0	0	13	1	.	.	.	Ditto.

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

Return of Debtors—*continued.*

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EASTERN DISTRICT.
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Separate Prisons.
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Number.	Debt.			Costs.			Conduct-Money to Gaol.			How Discharged.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
35	4	16	4	0	12	7	2	15	0	Served.
36	4	14	6	1	0	1	3	2	0	Ditto.
37	3	6	0	0	13	1	2	15	0	Ditto.
38	3	4	7	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
39	0	19	11	0	13	3	.	.	.	Ditto.
40	2	7	6	0	17	2	.	.	.	Ditto.
41	0	15	10	0	11	10	2	15	0	Ditto.
42	0	4	0	0	7	5	0	9	0	Ditto.
43	0	18	4	0	7	3	3	3	0	Ditto.
44	4	19	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
45	2	2	1	0	12	6	3	3	0	Ditto.
46	3	19	0	0	12	10	2	15	0	Ditto.
47	3	17	6	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
48	3	6	4	0	17	7	3	0	0	Ditto.
49	1	7	0	0	6	10	2	15	0	Ditto.
50	0	19	6	0	7	2	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
51	7	17	6	1	1	4	2	18	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
52	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
53	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
54	4	14	0	0	17	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
55	5	0	0	0	13	1	2	15	0	Served.
56	5	0	0	0	12	0	3	3	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
57	3	13	6	0	13	6	3	3	0	Served.
58	0	16	10	0	10	3	2	2	6	Ditto.
59	4	6	7	0	13	1	2	15	0	Ditto.
60	5	0	0	0	18	4	2	15	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
61	5	0	0	0	13	10	2	15	0	Ditto.
62	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Served.
63	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
64	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
65	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
66	5	0	0	0	13	4	2	15	0	Ditto.
67	4	14	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
68	0	15	9	0	7	4	2	15	0	Served.
69	4	0	0	3	15	4	.	.	.	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
70	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
71	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
72	2	15	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Served.
73	0	11	0	0	12	1	2	14	6	Ditto.
74	1	3	6	0	9	11	2	14	6	Ditto.
75	3	2	5	0	7	0	.	.	.	Ditto.
76	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
77	4	2	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
78	1	2	0	0	7	10	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
79	5	0	0	0	13	10	2	15	10	Served.
80	4	4	0	0	13	4	2	15	0	Ditto.
81	3	16	11	0	14	6	3	3	0	Ditto.
82	5	0	0	0	13	0	3	3	0	Ditto.
83	3	4	9	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
84	2	7	11	0	13	4	2	15	0	Ditto.
85	1	15	5	0	10	2	2	15	0	Ditto.
86	4	10	0	0	13	1	2	15	0	Ditto.
87	1	1	2	0	9	5	0	9	3	Ditto.
88	1	12	10	0	7	2	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
89	1	3	9	0	6	10	2	15	0	Served.
90	5	0	0	0	15	7	2	19	0	Ditto.
91	2	12	9	0	14	6	3	3	0	Ditto.
92	2	19	10	0	12	0	3	3	0	Ditto.
93	0	12	3	0	7	6	3	3	0	Ditto.
94	0	14	8	0	8	6	3	3	0	Ditto.
95	0	7	9	0	5	8	0	6	6	Ditto.
96	1	4	0	0	6	10	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
97	4	9	0	0	19	7	2	15	0	Served.
98	7	10	6	1	2	4	2	19	0	Ditto.
99	5	0	7	1	0	4	.	.	.	Ditto.
100	4	19	0	0	13	4	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
101	4	15	0	0	13	4	2	15	0	Served.
102	3	5	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
103	1	16	8	0	7	4	2	15	0	Served.
104	1	10	0	0	7	10	2	15	0	Ditto.
105	1	17	11	0	11	0	2	15	0	Ditto.
106	1	19	11	0	5	5	0	3	6	Ditto.
107	1	7	0	0	7	4	2	15	0	Ditto.
108	2	0	0	0	8	0	2	15	0	Ditto.
109	1	8	0	0	7	3	3	3	0	Ditto.
110	0	19	0	0	5	5	0	8	3	Ditto.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Return of Debtors—continued.

Number.	Debt.			Costs.			Conduct-Money to Gaol.			How Discharged.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
111	4	18	0	0	13	1	2	15	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
112	2	12	11	0	13	10	2	1	6	Served.
113	4	4	2	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
114	2	0	0	0	7	10	2	15	0	Ditto.
115	2	0	0	0	6	10	2	15	0	Ditto.
116	0	18	3	0	7	2	2	15	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
117	0	17	3	0	7	2	2	15	0	Served.
118	5	0	0	0	13	4	2	15	0	Ditto.
119	3	16	6	0	14	1	2	15	0	Ditto.
120	3	13	6	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
121	3	9	1	0	13	10	2	15	0	Ditto.
122	3	4	2	0	13	1	2	15	0	Ditto.
123	2	14	6	0	13	1	2	15	0	Ditto.
124	2	4	10	0	13	1	2	15	0	Ditto.
125	4	6	6	0	12	0	3	3	0	Ditto.
126	4	2	0	0	12	0	3	3	0	Ditto.
127	3	3	10	0	13	6	3	3	0	Ditto.
128	1	10	9	0	12	0	3	3	0	Ditto.
129	1	13	0	0	7	3	3	3	0	Ditto.
130	0	10	7	0	7	3	3	3	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
131	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
132	5	0	0	0	14	1	2	15	0	Ditto.
133	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
134	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
135	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
136	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
137	5	0	0	0	13	1	2	15	0	Ditto.
138	4	17	6	0	13	1	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
139	4	12	6	0	12	7	2	15	0	By 1 and 2 Vic. cap. 110.
140	4	11	10	0	13	4	2	15	0	Ditto.
141	4	10	0	0	13	0	3	3	0	Ditto.
142	3	4	0	0	12	6	3	3	0	Ditto.
143	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
144	2	0	0	0	6	10	2	15	0	Ditto.
145	4	5	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Served.
146	5	15	0	1	0	7	.	.	.	Ditto.
147	4	4	10	0	12	3	2	6	0	Ditto.
148	5	0	0	0	16	4	3	0	0	Ditto.
149	8	9	11	1	6	3	2	5	8	Ditto.
150	5	3	6	1	4	0	2	8	4	Ditto.
151	2	9	6	0	12	6	2	8	0	Ditto.
152	2	0	4½	1	0	6	.	.	.	Ditto.
153	3	10	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
154	3	8	3	0	13	1	2	15	0	Served.
155	0	13	5	0	8	2	2	15	0	Ditto.
156	5	0	0	0	13	4	2	15	0	Ditto.
157	4	0	0	0	13	1	2	15	0	Ditto.
158	1	3	6	0	7	2	2	15	0	Ditto.
159	5	0	0	0	16	6	3	3	0	Ditto.
160	5	0	0	0	13	4	2	15	0	Ditto.
161	4	5	8	0	12	7	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
162	3	13	0	0	13	1	2	15	0	Served.
163	1	13	6	0	12	10	3	0	0	Ditto.
164	5	0	0	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
165	5	0	0	0	13	1	2	15	0	By commissioners' order.
166	1	16	9	0	7	6	3	3	0	Served.
167	4	5	8½	0	12	9	2	3	0	Ditto.
168	5	0	0	0	13	10	2	15	0	Ditto.
169	4	17	0	0	14	1	2	15	0	Ditto.
170	3	4	2	0	12	7	2	15	0	Ditto.
171	2	11	0	0	17	1	3	0	0	Ditto.
172	1	6	6	0	7	2	2	15	0	Ditto.
173	3	15	6	0	7	2	2	15	0	Ditto.
174	2	16	0	2	17	2	.	.	.	Ditto.
Served their respective terms of imprisonment . . . 124										
Discharged by Payment 16										
Discharged by Insolvent Debtors' Court 34										
Total 174										

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NOTE.—In the foregoing Return the word "served" implies that the debtor completed the prescribed term of imprisonment.
When noted "discharged by commissioners," it is presumed the debt has been paid.
The "conduct-money" is not inserted in the warrants of some of the new Courts of Requests.

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If the object of imprisonment in these cases was to compel payment, it seems to have most signally failed, for out of the 174 reported in the above Return, 16 only appear to have obtained their liberation by such means.

The hardship upon the creditor of being obliged to pay a sum, oftentimes exceeding the debt and costs, for conducting a dishonest debtor to prison, has long been felt as a great grievance at Manchester and its vicinity; and the tradesmen have there formed themselves into various societies for the collection of their debts, and defraying their expenses in sending prisoners in execution to Lancaster Castle. I cannot but express an opinion that such societies may be the instruments of great cruelty; all sympathy between the creditor and debtor is destroyed by their intervention. My attention has been drawn particularly by the following twelfth rule of the Manchester Social Protection Society:—

“That any member sending a debtor to prison under an execution from the Court of Request for the parish of Manchester, shall be allowed from the funds of the society the following sums, viz. 55s. for a debt of 20s. and upwards, 27s. 6d. for a debt of 10s. and under 20s., which allowance will be paid by the committee at their first or any subsequent monthly meeting, on the member producing a certificate from the serjeant of the Court, of the delivery of the debtor into the hands of the keeper of the prison. No allowance will be made for any debt under 10s. That any member be entitled to send two debtors to prison within twelve months, with the full allowance of 55s. from the fund if the debt be 20s. and upwards; but if a third be sent within that period the allowance shall be 45s., and for a fourth 27s. 6d., beyond which number no further allowance shall be granted. Should any member cause the discharge of a debtor before the expiration of the full term of imprisonment, such member shall repay the conduct-money received from the society, or be excluded therefrom.”

I have exposed in a former Report the considerable emolument derived by the officers of the Court in conducting these prisoners to Lancaster Castle, which is now increased by the facilities and low charges of railroad communications. The practice appears to be to execute a number of writs late in the evening, and place the prisoners for the night in a room in a public-house, and convey them at an early hour in the morning to Lancaster Castle. The large amount allowed as conduct-money for lodging the debtors in gaol gives the officer a direct interest in his being so lodged, and naturally averse to any intermediate intervention or settlement. The building of prisons distinct from gaols where debtors can be legally received, upon a similar plan to the one at Halifax, in the West Riding, the expense to be defrayed out of the funds of the Court, the vesting a discretionary power in the judge to decide upon the amount of conduct-money, and the exercise of a strict superintendence over the officers charged with the execution of writs against the person, are, perhaps, the only remedial measures which can be suggested short of the abolition of imprisonment for debt altogether.

I have with some difficulty obtained copies of the regulations of two of the societies formed at Manchester for the reimbursement of expenses in sending debtors from the Courts for the recovery of small debts, to Lancaster Castle, which I append.

Rules and Regulations revised and unanimously adopted at a General Meeting of the Members of the Manchester Social Protection Society.

Title.	I. That this society be called “The Manchester Social Protection Society,” established for the purpose of reimbursing to its members the amounts, named in a subsequent part of these rules, for sending debtors to the county prison of Lancaster, under executions from the Court of Request for the parish of Manchester.
Purposes of the Society. Imperative duty of members.	II. This society being formed for the mutual benefit of its members, it is imperative on them, for the better government and good meaning of the same, as well as to prevent the forfeiture of their membership, that they should perfectly understand the rules, and act in accordance with them, as well as use every exertion on their part to keep the same respectable, and recommend only those individuals who they consider will truly further the general interest of the society at large.
Appointment of officers.	III. That a president, vice-president, and two auditors be annually elected at a general meeting of the members, and that a committee of twelve be appointed (five of whom shall be competent to act). That six of the committee retire from office every three months, and be replaced by six other eligible members by the then existing committee. Any member refusing the office of president, vice-president, or auditor shall be fined 5s., unless he has served one of those offices within the last two years, when others shall be appointed at this meeting, or by the committee at their first subsequent meeting, liable to the same fine.
Fines of officers not serving.	IV. That the president, vice-president, committee, and secretary shall manage the general business of this society, who shall at all ordinary and special meetings be allowed 1s. each from the funds, to be spent for the benefit of the house where the society is held.
Allowance of Committee.	V. That the president, vice-president, committee, and secretary shall attend on the second Wednesday in every month, at seven o'clock in the evening, to transact the general business of this society. The president shall act as treasurer, shall receive all monies, and pay such accounts as a majority of the committee present may direct. Any of the above members who are not in the committee-room at a quarter-past seven o'clock, when their names are called over, shall be fined 6d., and if not present at eight o'clock 1s., unless prevented by sickness or absence from home, in either of which case a written notice must be sent to the committee. The books to be closed at half-past eight, provided there be no business before the meeting. Should any dispute arise the president must be informed, and he shall state the circumstances of the case to the members of the committee present, when the same shall be decided by a majority of such committee, the president in all cases having the casting vote; and any member conducting himself improperly in the committee room, or speaking disrespectfully of a member, the president and a majority of the committee present shall have the discretionary power to fine him any sum not exceeding 5s., which the aggressor must pay, or be excluded the society. All fines due to the society to be paid at the succeeding meeting after they are incurred, and placed to the general fund. If any member refuse or neglect to pay the fines imposed by the committee, agreeably to the foregoing rules, he shall be excluded should a majority so decide.
Monthly meetings.	
Payment of accounts.	
Fines of officers being too late.	
Exempt from Fines.	
Disputes settled.	
Improper conduct.	
All fines to the fund.	

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VI. That the secretary be annually elected by ballot, who shall send three days' previous notice to the president, vice-president, and committee, apprising them of the monthly or other meetings, or be fined 1s. for every default, and shall send notice to every member three days previous to each half-yearly meeting, or be fined 6d. for every omission; he shall be present at the time when all meetings are called, or be fined 2s., and if he omit attending any monthly meeting he shall be liable to be fined 7s. at the discretion of the committee; he likewise shall take minutes of the committees, and keep an exact account of all receipts and disbursements, and produce such accounts properly stated and balanced when required; and generally that he shall fulfil such duties, in connexion with the society, as the president and committee may require from him.

VII. That every person or firm, wishing to become members of this society, shall be recommended by two members, in writing, who shall transmit the same to the secretary, signed by the party or parties applying, and the person or firm's name, occupation, and residence shall be made generally known to the committee, who shall ballot for the same, when a majority shall constitute an election; if elected the secretary shall inform the party, and receive 25s. for entrance, and 6d. for a copy of the rules. Partners shall not, under the protection of this society, collect their private debts, unless they pay their full entrance of 25s. each; only one of the said partners shall be entitled to vote upon any question; and provided a dissolution in a firm should occur, the remaining partners in the society shall inform the committee, and pay the extra proportionate share of entrance, or be excluded. The secretary upon receiving any monies shall forthwith pay the same over to the treasurer.

VIII. That a strong box be provided, with three locks and keys, together with all necessary books, &c., out of the funds of the society; the keys shall be held by the president, vice-president, and senior member of the committee, and in default of each key not being brought or sent at the time the committee meet, the holder thereof shall be fined 2s. 6d., if not brought or sent before eight o'clock he shall be fined 5s. The box and contents shall be in the care of the landlord of the house where the society is held, who shall give security for the same if required.

IX. That a general meeting of the members of this society be held twice in the year by notice from the secretary; the first half-yearly meeting on the second Wednesday in July, and the annual general meeting on the second Wednesday in January, when half-yearly subscriptions of 2s. 6d. shall be paid by every member at the time and place named in such notice, or in default thereof he must pay the sum of 3s. within the following two months to the secretary, or be excluded (the extra 6d. being for his trouble in collecting); and any member changing his residence must give notice to the secretary either at his house, or at the first monthly meeting of the committee after his removal, or be fined 6d.

X. That when the fund in the box amounts to £10 or upwards, the same shall be deposited in the bank of Messrs. Jones, Loyds, and Co. by the president, vice-president, and senior member of the committee, or any two of the committee they may depute, who shall immediately return and deposit the bankers' book in the box, and deliver the keys to the members appointed to hold the same, or be fined 2s. 6d. each; likewise the president, vice-president, and senior member of the committee shall have power, with the sanction of a majority of the committee, to withdraw from the bank such sums of money as may be necessary to meet all claims on the society; and when the funds of the society are reduced to £50, the treasurer for the time being shall direct the secretary to send notice to every member requesting the payment of 2s. 6d. each, in addition to the half-yearly subscription, and such members who neglect or refuse to pay the same at the succeeding monthly meeting shall be excluded all benefits arising therefrom.

XI. That every member shall pay the sum of 2s. for each summons of 40s. and upwards that he may take out of the said court, and the sum of 1s. 6d. for each summons of 20s. and under 40s., and a sum of 1s. for each summons of 10s. and under 20s. Before the defendant has been served with the summons, the plaintiff shall leave at the house where the society is held these respective payments, together with the date, plaintiff and defendant's name, residence, and amount of debt (blank forms for which may be had on application to the secretary), or be fined from 2s. to 5s. If the case have been heard in court, and not paid for as above, he shall be fined from 5s. to 10s.; and if execution be issued, and the defendant sent to prison, before the amount be paid as above, the plaintiff shall be fined from 20s. to 55s., or be excluded this society. The committee shall have power to mitigate the above fines, but not below the smaller sums.

XII. That any member sending a debtor to prison under an execution from the Court of Request for the parish of Manchester, shall be allowed from the funds of the society the following sums, viz. 55s. for a debt of 20s. and upwards, 27s. 6d. for a debt of 10s. and under 20s., which allowance will be paid by the committee at their first or any subsequent monthly meeting, on the member producing a certificate from the serjeant of the court, of the delivery of the debtor into the hands of the keeper of the prison. No allowance will be made for any debt under 10s. That any member be entitled to send two debtors to prison within twelve months, with the full allowance of 55s. from the fund, if the debt be 20s. or upwards; but if a third be sent within that period the allowance shall be 45s.; and for a fourth 27s. 6d., beyond which number no further allowance shall be granted. Should any member cause the discharge of a debtor from prison before the expiration of the full term of imprisonment, such member shall repay the conduct-money received from the society, or be excluded therefrom.

XIII. That no new rule, order, bye-law, or alteration, of the present rules shall be made, unless a month's previous notice in writing be given to the president, who shall present the same to the meeting, and if approved of by a majority of the committee, they shall have power to act upon the same, *pro tempore*, but not to impose a fine without previous notice being given by the secretary, and at the succeeding general meeting it shall be made known to the members who attend, and if approved of, be made a law of the society, and a copy of the same sent to every member; and when the number of new rules amount to six, the same shall be printed, and every member of the society have a copy sent him gratis.

XIV. That the committee do appoint when the auditors shall inspect the books, which shall be at least twice in the year, who shall report at a general meeting of members, the state of the funds and expenditure, with every other necessary information.

XV. That the committee meetings be open to all the members of the society, but that none but the president and members of the committee shall vote at such meetings.

XVI. That no one be considered a member until he has paid his entrance money, and has signed his name to the rules of this society, in a book provided for that purpose.

XVII. That in the absence of the president and vice-president a member of the committee shall be chosen by a majority then present, to act as chairman.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lancashire. Lancaster Castle County Gaol.

Duties of secretary. Secretary's fine. Secretary's accounts. Admission of members. Entrance. Dissolution of partners. Extra entrance. Box and keys.

Fines of key holders.

General meetings.

Amount of subscription.

Neglect of payment.

Members changing residence.

Fund.

Bankers. Bank book.

Permanent fund. Extra subscription.

Amount of summons money.

Fines for neglect of entry.

Debtors sent to prison.

Committee's power to mitigate fines.

Allowance for sending debtors to prison.

Number of debtors to be sent in twelve months, and what allowance.

Debtors released from prison.

New rules, or alteration of the present.

Auditors to meet.

Open Committee meetings.

Signing the rules.

President's absence.

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Lancashire.

Lancaster Castle County Gaol.

Secretary's salary.

Special meetings.

Allowance of auditors.

Debt circulars.

Permanent fund.

Bonus.

Summons when case not tried.

XVIII. That the secretary's salary be 8*l.* per annum.

XIX. That the president and vice-president, or six of the committee, shall have power to call a special committee meeting, and the members shall have notice sent; if they omit attending they shall be subject to the fines of ordinary committee meetings.

XX. That when the auditors meet to examine the books of the society, preparatory to a general meeting, or otherwise, they shall have the same allowance as the committee, and be subject to the same fines.

XXI. That the president shall deliver to the secretary, at the monthly meetings, so many debt circulars* as may be sufficient to meet the necessary demand of the members during the month, which he shall account for every subsequent meeting, and none shall be sold to any member of this society before his name be inserted, and the secretary's signature to the same. He also shall have copies of the rules, to sell to any person desirous of entering the society, which shall be accounted for as above.

XXII. That when the fund in the bank amounts to one hundred pounds, it shall be called the permanent fund, and when the fund increases by the regular payment of the half-yearly subscriptions, &c., so as to allow a bonus of five shillings each member, notice shall be sent him to receive the same; and if not claimed in the course of three months, the same shall be forfeited, and appropriated to the general fund.

XXIII. That when a member has paid the required sum on taking out a summons, and the case does not come on for trial, either from the officers of the court not being able to serve the summons, or any other cause, but that a fresh summons has to be taken out, then, and in all such cases, no further payment shall be demanded, provided the debt is in every respect precisely the same.

XXIV. That all meetings of this society in future be governed as to time by the Manchester Exchange clock.

Rules and Regulations of the Manchester Union Protection Society.

I. That this society be called the Manchester Union Protection Society, established for the purpose of reimbursing its members the expense of sending debtors to the County Prison of Lancaster, under executions from the Court of Requests for the parish of Manchester.

II. This society being formed for the mutual benefit of its members, it is imperative on them, for the better government and good meaning of the same, that they should perfectly understand the rules, and act in accordance with them, as well as to use every exertion on their part to keep the same respectable, and recommend only those individuals whom they consider will truly further the general interests of the society.

III. That no person shall be admitted unless he be recommended by one or more members belonging to the society, and, if accepted, he shall pay the sum of 20*s.*, and 6*d.* for a copy of the rules. No licensed hawker shall be eligible to become a member.

IV. That a president and vice-president be appointed annually, viz., the first quarterly meeting in every year; any member refusing to serve shall be fined 5*s.*, unless he has served either of the above offices the preceding year. The president shall receive all monies on account of the society, and keep order during the hours of quarterly meetings; and any member refusing to be silent after the president hath thrice called to order, shall be fined 6*d.* for each offence; and if intoxicated, shall be fined 2*s.* 6*d.*

V. That a deputy treasurer shall be appointed, as in the foregoing rule, who, with the president, shall deposit all surplus money above 5*l.* 10*s.* in the bank of Cunliffes, Brooks, and Co., in the name of the society; and at the expiration of his office, he shall deliver all monies due to the society to his successor; the president to hold the banking-book, and to produce it on the quarterly meetings or be fined 2*s.* 6*d.*

VI. That a secretary be appointed annually, who shall enter all receipts and payments, and all other matters and things relating to the society, and shall be paid from the fund thereof, as a majority of the members shall determine on his appointment, and he shall send each member a circular per post, or otherwise, three days previous to every meeting.

VII. That the times of meeting of the society shall be the first Thursday after the 25th of March, 24th of June, 29th of September, and the 25th of December, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the house appointed for that purpose, when every member shall pay 6*d.* for liquor; and any member being absent at 8 o'clock shall be fined 1*s.*, except a letter be delivered to the president or secretary before the time specified, stating his excuse, and enclosing 6*d.* for liquor; and any member neglecting to pay up all fines to which he may have become liable for three successive quarterly nights, shall be excluded, unless the said fines shall be paid before the business of the fourth quarterly meeting shall have commenced, three days' notice of the said fines having been given by the secretary prior to the third quarterly meeting.

VIII. That the deputy treasurer, president, vice-president, or secretary, being absent at half-past seven o'clock, shall forfeit 2*s.* 6*d.*, subject to the same exceptions as in the foregoing rule.

IX. That a box be provided with a lock and key thereto, at the expense of the society, which key shall be kept by the secretary; the box to be kept at the bar of the house where the society is held. Any member or members taking out a summons or summonses from the Court of Requests, shall leave a letter at the house where the society meets, with the date of delivering the same on the outside thereof, on the day or day following the taking out such summons or summonses, with his name and the names of the persons summoned inside, and 6*d.* enclosed for each summons; or be fined for each neglect in the sum of 1*s.* for the first summons, and 6*d.* for each succeeding summons; any member taking out a second summons for the same debt shall not be compelled to pay 6*d.* into the summons box.

X. That any member taking out an execution against the body of any person, and the money be demanded for the conveyance of such person to Lancaster Castle, the member making such demand

* I annex a copy of one of these circulars:—"As secretary to the Manchester Social Protection Society, I am directed by Messrs. James Alsop & Co., 56, Shudehill, to inform you, that if your debt of £1. 12*s.* 8*d.*, due to them, be not immediately paid into their hands, an action in the Court of Request will be commenced without further notice.

I am yours, &c.
JOHN SIMPSON.

Manchester, August 27, 1840.

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is hereby required to deliver to the secretary of the society a certificate (on or before the next quarterly meeting) of the person being conducted to the county gaol, and stating therein the amount of the debt, or be fined 2s. 6d. On receipt of such certificate the secretary shall give such member an order upon the deputy treasurer for the immediate payment of 2l. 15s., the expense of the conveyance where the debt exceeds 10s.; no claim will be allowed to any member sending more than one in each quarter; and if, at any time, any member shall have received the sum allowed for sending a debtor to prison, and it be discovered that such member shall have discharged the debtor from prison before the expiration of the full time according to law, every such member shall repay to the society such conduct-money; any member not complying with this rule shall be excluded.

XI. That a committee, to consist of four members, two to be taken quarterly by rotation from the list (the names to be read over the preceding quarterly meeting), to inspect the summons box, to audit the secretary's account, and shall report every quarterly meeting the state of the funds thereof; any member refusing to serve shall be fined 1s., or not attending within half an hour after the time specified, shall be fined 6d., and non-attendance 1s. The secretary to attend the committee meetings; the allowance to the committee shall be 8d. each, out of the fund of the society; all fines of the committee to be at their disposal. Females exempt from all offices. The secretary to send notice to each member of the committee three days previous to each meeting.

XII. That if at any time the funds of the society be reduced under 30l., each member shall pay 2s. 6d. the next quarterly meeting, for and towards the purpose hereinbefore mentioned, or be excluded, unless the money be paid by some other person before half-past 9 o'clock.

XIII. The committee and president to have power to call special meetings.

XIV. That if any misunderstanding or dispute arise among the members as to the true intent and meaning of these rules, the same shall be settled by a majority of the members present at any quarterly meeting, whose decision shall be final.

XV. That a majority of the members present at any quarterly meeting shall have power to alter or amend all or any of the above rules; notice for that purpose being duly given the quarterly night preceding. Notice of motions for altering or amending the rules must be given in writing before 9 o'clock, and inserted in the circulars for the next quarterly meeting.

XVI. That so long as ten members shall continue to meet and observe the before-mentioned rules this society shall not be broken up or dissolved.

XVII. That in the absence of the president and vice-president at any general meeting a member shall be chosen by a majority of the members then present, to act as chairman, who, in case of the votes of the other members present on any proposition being equal, shall have the casting vote.

XVIII. Any member appointing a representative shall give notice thereof in writing to the president or secretary, such representative to be approved by the society, and liable to all fines for non-attendance, &c.

II.
NORTHERN AND
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Lancashire.
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PRESTON—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This house of correction was inspected on the 7th of December and following days. I annex returns of the number and classification of the prisoners at the time.

Preston
County House of
Correction.

RETURN of PRISONERS, with their disposal at Night, on the 7th December, 1840.

Number of Ward.	Crimes.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Cells in Class.	Remarks.
1	Misdemeanors	39	51	
2	9 felons, 1 misdemeanor	10	15	Solitary ward.
3	Misdemeanor	1	4	Receiving ward.
4	Felons	20	24	
5	Misdemeanors	16	12	
6	„	15	9	
7	„	15	9	
8	Transports	13	16	
9	2 misdemeanors, one further examination, and 1 untried misdemeanor	4	13	
10	Misdemeanors	3	..	Cook-house. The three cooks sleep in No. 4 yard.
11	1 tried misdemeanor; 2 felons; 1 misdemeanor, summary	4	..	Hospital; in two bed-rooms.
12	1 debtor; 1 misdemeanor; 1 felon	3	..	Women's hospital; two bed-rooms. Three of these debtors are on county allowance.
13	4 debtors	4	7	
14	Felons	7	6	
15	Misdemeanors and 1 felon	17	12	
The Sick Ward.	1 felon; 1 misdemeanor	2	1	
Debtors' Yard.	Debtors	15	..	Two dormitories.
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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

MORNING STATE OF PRESTON HOUSE OF CORRECTION, 7th December, 1840.

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Crimes.	Males.	Females.	Remarks.
Misdemeanors for trial	1	..	
Felons tried	42	9	
Misdemeanors tried	15	..	
Further examination—Misdemeanor	1	..	
Misdemeanants, summary	83	17	
Debtors	15	5	
	157	31	

RETURN of all PRISONERS EMPLOYED otherwise than at Hard Labour or Picking Cotton, whether receiving any other Allowance, and how often Committed, 7th December, 1840.

Names.	Employment.	Extra Allowance.	Previous Committals.
S. M.	Constable.	None	Five times for misdemeanors.
T. H.	„	„	Not.
J. R.	Constable and singer	Half a loaf and quarter of a pound of cheese per week for singing.	Ditto.
R. B.	Constable.	None	Twice before for misdemeanors.
G. S.	„	„	Once before.
H. W.	„	„	Not.
W. S.	„	„	Ditto.
J. B.	„	„	Ditto.
R. W.	„	„	Once before.
C. D.	„	„	Once in Lancaster Castle.
J. W.	Flour carrier	„	Not.
R. A.	Cook	One-third of a loaf and quarter of a pound of cheese per day.	Ditto.
J. S.	„	„	Ditto.
J. N.	„	„	Ditto.
W. C.	Tailor.	None	Ditto.
W. D.	Barber	„	Ditto.
R. C.	Miller's man	„	Ditto.
J. L.	Singer	Half a loaf of bread and quarter of a pound of cheese per week.	Ditto. } The singers are employed in hard labour, &c.
J. R.	„	„	Ditto. }
J. F.	„	„	Ditto. }
FEMALES.			
M. H.	Servant to matron . . . . .	. . . . .
A. B.	Hospital nurse . . . . .	. . . . .
M. B.	Constable. . . . .	. . . . .
A. B. . . . .	„	. . . . .
J. R. . . . .	„	. . . . .
M. N. . . . .	„	. . . . .

Upon my inspection of the interior, I found the cells and wards in general clean, with the exception of those appropriated to the debtors, particularly their sleeping-rooms. The weaving and picking rooms were also uncleanly, from the want of proper urinals. On examining the cook-house, I observed a collection of dirty lumber and rubbish; also a quantity of potatoes and soap secreted, and evidently subtracted by the cooks; the 29th number of a publication entitled Tales of the Wars; also mashes and twine for making nets, and two papers, written by one of the cooks, containing instructions, of one of which the following is a copy:

“Instructions for making a snig net.—Start at the barrel end of the net, and nit the barrel the lenth you want it; and then make your chone fast to one of the bows, and then go on your rase to what lenth you want it; and then set in your wings By deviding your mashes inter four equal quantities, and then go on your wings by nitting backwards and forwards till you come to the lenth of you wings, and so Ends the net

“And good luck to the niter,

“RICHARD ALMOND, Croston.”

In the misdemeanants' ward, in some instances, the prisoners were, contrary to the Gaol Act, sleeping two in a cell. On passing through the tread-wheel yard, I found the prisoners lounging about the cages and talking loudly, evidently their usual practice, for my presence was not the least restraint. In the yard appropriated to transports recently sentenced at the sessions I found five of them in irons; and upon asking the keeper if he had any written order, he replied that he had none, but that it was usual, and that they were placed in irons the moment sentence was passed.* In the female prison I found a prisoner engaged in domestic

* An order was subsequently signed (in my presence) by a magistrate upon the statement of the keeper that they might attempt to escape.

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offices for the matron, and learned, upon inquiry, that she was acting as servant to her. On going to the door of the female prison, I found a male prisoner there. Upon asking his business, he said he had been sent from the office at the lodge for 8½d. belonging to a prisoner going to Lancaster. The door had been opened to him by the female prisoner who acts as the matron's servant. He said that he was frequently sent with messages, and was stationed at the gate as flour-carrier.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

“There have been no cases of epidemic disease since inspector's last visit. We have had three cases of fever, but it did not assume the typhoid form. It is a remarkable fact, that we have not had a case of typhus for seven years in this prison. The diet is ample; and I consider it too much for the females. The extra diet has been discontinued to those on the wheel.”

The surgeon does not comply with the Gaol Act in examining prisoners before they are classed, or of seeing every inmate of the house of correction twice during the week; nor are prisoners in solitary confinement visited by him unless ailing.

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MALE PRISONERS under MEDICAL TREATMENT in the Preston House of Correction, December 8, 1840.

Name.	Age.	Disease.	How long in Hospital.
M. W. . . .	13	Simple fever	Admitted November 8.
J. C. . . .	29	Dyspepsia, with worms	Ditto November 29.
W. F. . . .	24	Syphilis	Ditto December 5.
CASES not admitted into Hospital.			
E. H. . . .	28	Chronic catarrh	Admitted on the books Nov. 11.
T. H. . . .	29	Secondary syphilis . . .	Ditto November 13.
J. S. . . .	23	Gonorrhœa	Ditto November 28.
FEMALE PRISONER under Medical Treatment.			
M. M. . . .	75	Chronic rheumatism . .	Admitted November 19.
CASES not admitted into Hospital.			
M. A. P. . .	26	Dyspepsia	Admitted on the books Dec. 1.
E. G. . . .	23	Syphilis	Ditto.

NUMBER of DEATHS in the Preston House of Correction, in the Years 1839 and 1840.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other cause of Death.
S. D. .	33	January 29, 1840	Exhausted by consumption.	From Dec. 21, 1839, to Jan. 29, 1840.	Consumption.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states the following to be the amount and detail of labour performed by him in the execution of his office: On Sundays, two services with sermons, except in December and January, when the sermons are omitted, from the darkness of the hour. Prayers every morning at half-past seven or half-past eight, according to the season.

“I remain from that hour until half-past one in the prison, and, in summer, occasionally return in the afternoon. A schoolmaster has been appointed; and after prayers he comes to me with a book, in which is inserted the names of the prisoners committed since the previous morning. He then brings before me the prisoners who may wish to speak with me privately. I visit those in hospital and in solitary confinement, and superintend daily the progress of the school. The average time I spend in the prison is nearly five hours a-day. Divine service does not always begin at the regulated hour on Sunday morning, in consequence of the governor being engaged in inspecting the yards, and the time devoted to that duty varies; and I have been obliged in consequence to curtail the service; for instance, I was on one occasion obliged to curtail the Psalms and Lessons, and omit the Litany altogether. I have not thought it fit to administer the sacrament, from the apprehension of hypocritical motives. The magistrates now hold a second court for the despatch of business, and having no professional person as chairman, employ me to take notes of the evidence.”

With reference to the chaplain's being employed to take notes of the evidence on the trial of prisoners at quarter sessions, I am of opinion that such an employment is not altogether a proper one. I am induced to make this observation from experience of the entire confidence oftentimes reposed before trial in the minister of the prison, and the shock that must be given to such confidence, on finding that functionary connected with the administration of justice; independently of which I am satisfied it must have a tendency to increase the already plentiful amount of hypocrisy and falsehood among prisoners, with the view of courting his supposed influence in their behalves.

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's journal:

Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.

“June 3, 1839.—A corporal of the 86th regiment was received a few days ago under sentence of 42 days' solitary confinement. I wrote to Major Bouverie to-day requesting that the man might be permitted to attend chapel on the Sunday and at the morning prayers.

“June 4.—Major Bouverie called at the prison this morning, and assented to the request made in behalf of the corporal. He also consented to allow him an hour's exercise daily.

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to assist her by paying the attorney's demand, and finding that such a thing was altogether unlikely, or rather impracticable, I raised a subscription among the magistrates and barristers assembled at the sessions, and the poor girl was discharged to-day, the attorney receiving 1*l.* 10*s.* and 1*l.* 18*s.* being retained for the benefit of the girl.

"One of the worst circumstances attending this and similar cases is, that the debtor is unavoidably placed among females of the worst character, and runs almost inevitable risk of contamination.

"August 1.—Upon visiting the hospital to-day I found one of the patients reading Cobbett's Grammar. The book had an inscription on the first leaf to the effect, that it was presented to the Chartist — by the Radicals of Preston as a mark of respect to him for having been persecuted by the Attorney-General, &c. &c. I do not know how — obtained the book; but, under all the circumstances, I requested that he would keep it to himself, and not permit the other prisoners to read it. He promised compliance with my wishes very cheerfully.

"September 6.—After evening service, —, the Chartist, came to have his book changed, and told me that I had hurt his feelings by some assertions contained in my sermon. I had been preaching from 'Thy will be done in earth,' &c. The offensive passage was one which I read to my congregation, that 'whether in poverty or in prison, &c., it was by the will of God.' — insisted that I meant to imply that 'our rulers were justified for incarcerating him;' and after working himself into a passion, concluded by saying he had never heard such falsehoods as he had heard that afternoon in the chapel. During the whole of my ministry in this gaol, nearly 20 years, I have never until now been insulted by a prisoner.

"November 26.—A letter was placed in my hands this morning addressed by — to the Chartist Committee at Manchester, and intended, by his own admission, for publication in the Northern Star. It was written in violent language upon the usual inflammatory topics. I sent for —, and told him that I could not permit the letter to be posted without first submitting it to the inspection of a visiting justice, and offered him the choice between that and withdrawing the letter. He chose the latter alternative."

The chaplain has added two new registers to those already kept by him, one a register of juvenile offenders, the other of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, corporal punishment, or both. These are chiefly for the purpose of assisting him in his statistical computations. I annex a specimen of each.

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JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Description of School.	Schooling.		Commitment.				Former Offence Times for		Present Charge.	Sentence.	Conduct in Prison.	Remarks as to former habits, origin of Criminality, &c.	
	Period of Attendance.		First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	More frequent.	Felony.					Misdemeanor.
	Years.	Months.											
Sunday and day.	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	Setting fire to a factory.	3 years—Lancaster.	Indifferent.	Lives with his parents: father a calico-printer. Sober, and attends church frequently.
Presbyterian Sunday.	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Lives with his parents: father a spinner, who gets drunk once a-week. Parents attend chapel occasionally. "Set the factory on fire because the spinner kept licking him."
National and Baptist Sunday.	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Breaking into a warehouse.	1 month solitary, and whipped.	Ditto . .	Lives with his parents: father attends Baptist chapel regularly. Sometimes drinks. Says, " — led him off," (one of the party escaped.)
Sunday .	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Bad . .	Lives with his mother, father having "run away with another woman." Mother attends church every Sunday afternoon. Three days out of work.
Sunday Methodist.	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Robbing his lodgings.	Ditto . .	Indifferent.	Father and mother separated, and each married. No one ever advised him to go to church or chapel. His master told him to go to school about three years. Could read the Bible when he left school; cannot read at all now.
Independent Sunday.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	Money 1	Stealing from a dwelling-house.	Transported 7 years.	Bad . .	Discharged on the 1st instant. Father often been here for drunkenness and neglect of family: would not let him remain at home because he could not get work. Mother sober. Parents never attend public worship. Went to school of his own accord. Parents never asked him to go. Was led off by —: now for trial. Has slept about brick kilns.
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Money 1 from a child	Stealing from a child in the street.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Father and stepmother never attend public worship. Parents treat her well. Got acquainted with a member of — family at the factory, and was led off and encouraged by them to steal. Went to — upon her discharge.
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Stealing a watch from a farm-house.	1 month solitary.	Tolerable .	Never was in a place of worship. Hired herself to a canal-boatman to steer and drive the horse. Had previously been similarly employed by her father, and, after his death, by her mother. Mother lives with an older daughter, who will not permit prisoner to live with her. Says she was instigated to the felony by the boatman.

SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

CHAPLAIN'S REGISTER of Prisoners who have been sentenced to Solitary Confinement, Whipping, or both.
(Arranged alphabetically.)

Name.	Age.	When Tried.	Commitment.				Nature of former Offence (if any.)	Sentence.			Behaviour in Confinement.	If re-committed, when, and for what.	Remarks.
			First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.		Ordinary imprisonment.	Solitude.	Whipping.			
J. B. . .	16	1839. October.	1	..	..	..	..	4 months.	..	1	Indifferent.	October Session, 1840. Felony. 12 months Lancaster.	July, 1840. Bears a bad character in Walton-le-Dale.
R. B. . .	16	Ditto .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 month.	1	Pretty good		
J. B. . .	16	Ditto .	1	..	..	..	..	1 month.	..	1	Indifferent.	July Sess., 1840. Felony.	Transported 7 years.
J. B. . .	15	1840. January.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 month.	1	Tolerable .		
T. B. . .	23	April .	1	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto .	..	Good . .	..	Seems morally stupid. Stole fellow-prisoner's bread.
H. B. . .	29	Ditto .	1	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto .	..	Ditto . .		
J. B. . .	21	July .	1	..	..	..	..	1 month.	Ditto .	..	Very unsatisfactory.		
J. B. . .	32	Ditto .	1	..	..	..	..	2 weeks .	3 weeks and ditto	..	Very good, serious, and impressed.	..	This man boasted, during his former imprisonment, that he had killed <i>Lavender</i> ,* of which there is little doubt.
M. B. . .	81	Ditto	1	..	Felonies	20 months	4 months	..	In Lancaster Castle.		

* Formerly chief police constable of Manchester.

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The annual report of the chaplain of the house of correction is too well-known a document to require much comment. I subjoin various extracts therefrom ; but, in expressing my approbation thereof, I must guard myself from its being inferred that I approve of its being restricted to statistical inquiries, or indeed of their forming its principal topic, as the Gaol Act expressly lays down that this report shall be "a statement of the condition of the prisoners, with the chaplain's observations thereupon;" and I am induced to make this remark in consequence of having observed such an exclusive tendency in other instances.

Extracts from the Chaplain's Yearly Report to the Quarter Sessions, October 1840.

"There has been a great increase in the number of committals during the year just ended, attributable, I think, mainly, if not solely, to the establishment of the county constabulary, for the augmentation took place about the time that the force became distributed through the districts which furnish inmates to the Preston House of Correction. That criminality should have *apparently* increased was to be expected; the new police was appointed that a more vigorous control over evil doers might be maintained; and if this and other prisons of the county had not received an additional influx, the inference would be that the new police had produced no effect, and consequently was not required.* These circumstances, therefore, being borne in mind, it will excite no surprise, and less regret than would otherwise be felt, that the commitments of the last 12 months should exceed by 37 per cent. those of the preceding year. The commitments for all offences during the last 10 years are as follows:—

TABLE No 1.

	Years.									
	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Committals . .	1,191	1,249	1,140	1,184	873	972	988	1,214	1,117	1,532

"If the long catalogue of culprits in the sessions' calendars furnishes then no real cause of sorrow to those who are hoping for evidence of the decrease of criminality, there will, on the other hand, be found, I trust, much cause for satisfaction in reference to the amount of those offences punished by transportation. In 1837-8 that sentence was passed upon 53 individuals, or 1-5th of the whole number convicted. In 1838-9 it was passed upon 36, or 1-9th of the whole; and in the year just ended only 29, or 1-13th of the whole.

"The next table which I beg to submit is one which shows the different directions which criminal practices take from time to time:—

* The committals for the former half of the last year, say from July 1st to January 1st, were 674; and for the latter half, from January 1st to July 1st, 858. The force was principally distributed through its several districts about the middle of March.

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TABLE No. 2.

	Years.			
	1836-7.	1837-8.	1838-9.	1839-40.
1. Robberies by workpeople from employers	62	19	56	45
2. Ditto by domestics from ditto . . . . .	..	9	13	8
3. Ditto of exposed articles	46	41	62	60
4. Ditto from public-houses	12	14	22	38
5. Ditto from the <i>person</i> , one or both parties being intoxicated.	11	22	11	16
6. Ditto accompanied by breaking and entering.	10	24	29	23
7. Ditto of fowls, &c.	9	19	10	15
8. Ditto from lodgings	6	8	22	35
9. Ditto by prostitutes	5	1	5	1
10. Ditto from the person by violence	3	3	0	4
11. Receiving stolen goods	2	13	4	4

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"The increase in the robberies from public-houses and lodging-houses is, I think, deserving of attention.

"The annexed large table furnishes certain particulars as to the cases of felony and misdemeanors at the quarter sessions during the year.

TABLE No. 3.—See page 60.

"This table shows that the proportion of offenders under 15 years of age is precisely the same as it was last year, viz., somewhat under 7 per cent.; the proportion of those between 15 and 20 is diminished, being now about 20½ per cent., while last year it was more than 25 per cent. On the other hand, the number of offenders in the prime of life, say between 21 and 30, and 31 and 40, has increased; in the former case by 8 per cent., and in the latter by two. The proportion again falls off in the criminals of more advanced age: those between 41 and 50, last year, were more than 10 per cent., now they are only 6 per cent., while those beyond 51 years old have decreased from 8 per cent. to 5½.

"It is somewhat interesting to observe the variation which takes place in the *proportion of the sexes*, as the ages of the criminals advance. From the above table it would appear that from the earliest period up to 40 years of age, the females are to the males in the proportion of 1 to 4; between 40 to 50 they are 1 to 2½; and from 50 years of age and upwards they are somewhat more than 1 to 2.

"If, however, we take the proportions from the aggregate of the last four years, we shall find them differing from the above, and more nearly approximating to what may be called the statistical law of the subject. I therefore give the following table:—

TABLE No. 4.

TABLE showing the Proportion of Males and Females committed for Trial at the Sessions in the four years ending July, 1840.

Years.	Under 15.		15 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		41 to 50.		51 and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1837	28	3	71	15	61	24	27	7	16	8	11	6	214	63
1838	22	..	87	6	82	19	25	16	12	9	13	8	245	58
1839	19	6	70	17	102	24	44	13	20	17	21	8	276	85
1840	24	6	72	17	149	38	60	16	20	8	15	10	340	95
Total	93	15	300	55	394	105	160	52	68	42	60	32	1,075	301
Proportion of females to males	1 to 6		1 to 5.5		1 to 3.7		1 to 3		1 to 1.6		1 to 1.9		1 to 3.5	

"Without pretending to account fully for these variations in the relative numbers of male and female criminals, I would observe, that up to 20 years old the females are more under parental control than the males; and that they are (as girls) less likely to commit those offences that require the daring and hardihood of boys. The proportion of females to males begins to rise, it will be perceived, when the age of 20 is passed; because, as I conceive, the number of the former is now increased by the miserable class which, originating in the profligacy of the opposite sex, now exists by preying upon it. The still greater proportion of females who have passed the age of 40 arises, in reality, from the diminished proportion of men, who no longer addicted to the drunkenness and other vices of irreligious youth or manhood, are led less frequently into breaches of the law. The condition of the sexes at this period of life is one in which the predisposing causes and temptations to crime exert a more equal influence. Straightened circumstances, weak principles, and neglect of religious ordinances, now act alike upon both; while the peculiar vices which, more or less, manifest their power at an earlier age, have in some, perhaps in a great, measure ceased to operate.

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" Upon making a similar inquiry, as to the relative number of the sexes, with regard to the prisoners committed under summary convictions—i. e. for all offences, excluding felonies, &c., brought to the sessions,—I find a striking discrepancy between its results and those of the table last given (No. 4), as regards young persons; putting them out of the question, the ratio of females to males generally seems to be about one to six.

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TABLE No. 5.

	Under 15.		15 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		41 to 50.		51 and up-wards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	80	1	693	118	1,129	199	601	104	262	46	216	28
Proportion of females to males	1 to 80		1 to 6		1 to 5·7		1 to 6		1 to 5·6		1 to 7·7	

" The greater natural proneness to irregular conduct in boys than in girls is forcibly illustrated by the above table. If the latter do offend against the law, it is, most probably, by some act of secret pilfering; while the more daring boy is sent to prison under the vagrancy act—sleeping about brick-kilns, &c., for robbing gardens, attempts to commit felony, and other offences into which the more timid nature of the girl does not lead her.

" The estimated value of the property stolen, I do not offer as a close approximation to reality; but I believe it will be sufficiently near the truth to furnish one point among others for consideration, as to more summary proceedings in certain cases of larceny. The prisoners comprised in the table are the subjects of 370 indictments; and the cost to the county of the prosecutions may be estimated at 2,960l.*

" It would be no part of my duty to meddle with these matters of finance, were it not likely that the facts adduced might lead to measures which, while promoting economy, would be calculated at the same time to obviate, in some degree, the greatest moral evil incident to the present gaol system, viz., long and demoralizing imprisonment before trial.

" I have already observed that the decrease in the sentences of transportation during the last year, presents a favourable feature in our criminal records. The following table will furnish the means of comparison on this head:—

TABLE No. 6.

	Sentences passed in the Years ending respectively,									
	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	
Transported for life	5	2	9	3	1	2	3	1	2	} 29
„ 14 and 15 years	20	15	14	8	2	5	16	5	6	
„ 7 and 10 years	11	17	34	21	19	31	34	30	21	
Imprisoned 1 year and upwards	14	13	20	11	16	28	31	56	37	} 180
„ 6 months to 12	30	33	43	37	37	55	56	100	74	
„ 3 months to 6	32	36	85	55	78	106	71	72	51	
„ under 3 months	68	46				6	55	49	180	} 63
Acquitted	41	33	39	32	33	36	32	47	63	
Evidence	3	3	5	1	1	1	4	1	1	} 435
	224	198	249	168	187	270	302	361	435	

" The ' results of trial' given in the large table, No. 3, do not exhibit the full particulars which require to be noticed under that head, inasmuch as the imprisonment of a certain portion of the criminals included a term of solitary confinement, and, in some cases, the additional punishment of whipping. This modification of prison discipline was first adopted at the October sessions of 1839, and has been continued by the sentences passed at each subsequent sessions. I give the following particulars of the instances in which it has been resorted to:—

* "From the special return ordered on the motion of William Earle, Esq., it appears that the prosecutions at the Preston Sessions average about 8l. each.

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TABLE No. 7.
An ACCOUNT of Prisoners sentenced to SOLITARY CONFINEMENT, &c., in the Preston House of
Correction for the Year ending July, 1840.

	Commitments.			Sentences: the "Imprisonment" including the period of "Solitude."										Behaviour in Solitude.			Re-com-mitted in the Year.			
	Total.	First.	Second.	Imprisonment.					Solitude.					Whipped.	Very good.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Felony.	Misdemeanor.
				6 Months and under 12.	3 Months and under 6.	2 Months and under 3.	1 Month and under 2.	Under 1 Month.	2 Months.	1 Month and under 2.	Under 1 Month.									
Under 15 . . .	21	15	4	2	..	..	3	18	..	..	21	..	18	1	8	9	3	1	1
15 to 20 . . .	35	29	4	2	3	..	4	25	..	1	34	..	23	6	11	16	2	1	..	
21 to 30 . . .	32	30	2	..	1	2	6	21	2	1	28	3	5	11	14	6	1	..	..
31 to 40 . . .	11	11	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	11	..	2	5	3	3	..	..	..
41 to 50 . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
51 and upwards .	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	101	87	10	4	4	5	18	71	3	2	95	4	53	25	36	34	6	2	1	

"The effects, so far visible, of the plan of solitary confinement have been, to my mind, highly satisfactory; although strict non-intercourse, the principle essential to the full development of its benefits is not yet enforced. But even under all the disadvantages incident to a first and imperfect trial of its power, the individual separation of prisoners has, I rejoice to say, operated in many cases, most beneficially. It might, indeed, be expected to work well in comparison with the ordinary imprisonment of the gaol; for, in the latter case, the newly-sentenced convict is placed in a ward, or upon the tread-wheel, where there is either no supervision at all, or merely a formal one, and where the prisoner is left to all the evils of an unbridled intercourse with 'spirits more wicked than himself.' In the former case, he is removed from the court of justice, while the solemnities and anxieties of his trial are still sobering and saddening his mind, into a solitary cell, where, left alone with his own thoughts, he may reflect upon his crime and its consequences, and weigh the pleasures of sin against the pains which follow, undisturbed by the jeers and scoffs of the hardened and irreclaimable. The plan at present adopted is, as already intimated, incomplete, and may undergo some beneficial changes,—especially as the inspector of prisons for the district has not yet given the certificate which will authorise the cells to be used for any longer period of confinement than one month. As the routine now exists, the prisoner is enabled to take an hour's exercise daily, in silence, under the inspection of an officer; he attends prayers every morning, and also the services of the Sabbath; while such as are unable to read have the benefit of the schoolmaster's instruction. Three or four days elapse after they have received their sentence before I visit them; but when I do enter their cells with copies of the Holy Scriptures or other suitable books, it need hardly be said that my presence is evidently very acceptable to them; and I seldom take leave of the better disposed without an earnest request that I will repeat my visit at an early period. During the conversations which take place at those interviews, the prisoners, in many cases, have shown that softening of the heart which is evinced by tears. Among those who have attained mature age, and who have not been previously hardened by a long course of profligacy, this favourable and encouraging symptom is almost invariably met with; while it is seldom seen in the young criminals who are undergoing a second or third sentence. Their cases are the most hopeless.

"It is, alas! very melancholy to discover how easily, and rapidly, and permanently, corruption does its work upon the young! how soon feeling and principle, and the wholesome dread of disgrace disappear, leaving behind no germ or remnant of good which might yet 'take root downward or bear fruit upward.' The above table shows that although prisoners under 15 are not more than one-fifth of the whole number, they furnish almost the only instances of recommitment.* Still, as regards boys whose irrepressible depravity does not necessitate their removal from the kingdom, this kind of discipline, especially when accompanied by whipping, offers the fairest prospect of advantage.

"I have generally inquired from the solitaries at the beginning of their confinement whether they preferred separation or the wheel. The most frequent answer has declared a preference for solitude; though in some few cases a wish to be placed on the wheel has been intimated. This latter inclination disappears, however, as time goes on. A young man of 22, convicted of a trifling offence which he could never be brought to regard in its true light, observed, the day before his discharge, 'at first I wished to be on the wheel, but now I am very glad I have been kept here; I am sure it will do me a great deal of good.' It will be recollected that many convicts have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment; the first and last three weeks being in solitude, and the interval, of course, being passed on the wheel. I have been apprehensive,—and I am so still,—that this short period of intercourse with other prisoners might dissipate the good effects of the previous separation; and I expressed these fears to one of the more orderly of the prisoners when he returned to solitude: he said in reply,—'No, sir, we had nothing to do with the other prisoners; we kept ourselves to ourselves.' Three prisoners undergoing ordinary imprisonment applied to me to be placed in solitude, alleging that they thought it would be for their spiritual benefit: one of them was upon the tread-wheel, the second was employed,—among a number of others where conversation is completely unrestrained,—in picking cotton, and the third had the easy occupation of keeping clean the stairs and passages near the chapel. I feel satisfied that these applications were grounded in good motives. Only one instance has occurred in which a solitary requested to have some work. At first I thought such a thing desirable; but, upon reflection, I think otherwise. The term of solitude, at present, is short; and it is

* "The table, it will be observed, only comprises the recommitments within the year. Since the close of it, viz., since the 1st of July, several more recommitments have taken place, and sentence of transportation has been passed upon five of the criminals, the oldest being only sixteen!"

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important that the mind of the solitary, during the term, should not be interested by any manual occupation. Work, under such circumstances, would be amusement; it would, to employ the prisoners' words, only serve to 'put on time,' and divert the thought from dwelling upon those serious subjects which will certainly present themselves in the absence of all bodily occupations and intercourse with others. The case would be different were the solitary confined for six or twelve months, or his confinement unmitigated by the visits of the chaplain or schoolmaster, and by daily attendance at chapel. I am very glad to be enabled to state that no case of illness, resulting from this kind of discipline, has occurred; and I would conclude the subject by expressing my conviction that, from the facts presented to my observation during the last year,—solitary confinement, relieved by daily exercise, the visits of the chaplain, the assistance, when required, of the schoolmaster, and the perusal of religious books, is a reformatory discipline of infinitely greater value than any which has hitherto been tried in this prison. It is valuable to all conditions and all ages, but most especially to those adults who do not belong to the class of regular thieves, but who may have been led into a first offence by distress, sudden temptation, wantonness, or drunkenness. Characters of this kind will not only be deterred from future offences by the dread of a similar or severer punishment, but, by the Divine grace, permanent reformation will, in many cases, be the result of the self-communing and prayer which, during a month's seclusion from outward influences, must have been more or less exercised.

"I now subjoin, in conformity with my former practice, an account of the various trades of the criminals:—

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TABLE No. 9.

Males.	Males.	Females.
Labourers 92	Sweeps 2	Of the labouring class . 50
Weavers 66	Dyer 1	Factory 18
Factory 44	Shopkeeper 1	Domestics 11
Spinners 25	Cattle dealer 1	Hawkers 3
Mechanics 15	Shoemaker 1	Tramps 3
Joiners 10	Hawker 1	Dressmakers 2
Colliers 8	Basket maker 1	Potseller 1
Calico printers 7	Farmer 1	Farmer 1
Butchers 7	Fustian cutter 1	Prostitute 1
Canal boatmen 6	Flax dresser 1	Unknown 2
Tailors 5	Millwright 1	Children 3
Warehousemen 5	Silversmith (journeyman) 1	
Carters 5	Hatter 1	Females 95
Ostlers 4	Mason 1	Males 340
Smiths 4	Soldiers 7	
Bricklayers 2	Unknown 4	435
Sawyers 2	Child 1	
Plumbers 2		
Tinmen 2		
Grocers (journeymen) 2		
	27	
	313	
313	340	

"The observations to be made upon the above table are, first, as regards a great increase among the labourers,—a class which last year amounted only to 54. The increase is owing to the number of Irish, (as will be seen in the next table,) more than 40 of whom have been committed for riot. The class of weavers furnishes nearly the same proportion as it did last year; the same observation applies to the factory population, (excluding the spinners.) The spinners, I regret to perceive, have increased from 5 to 25. The mechanics,—by whom are meant the various operatives employed in making machinery for the cotton mills, &c., have had their numbers nearly doubled. The female criminals are in a proportion very nearly approaching to that of last year. The number of domestics is the same in each year.

"The following table will show, as already intimated, the large proportion of disorderly characters brought into this neighbourhood from Ireland by the prospect of employment on the railways, &c. Justice to these men demands, however, that I should mention that many of them have remitted to their parents in Ireland a very large portion of their earnings. One man, I have reason to believe, sent home £20 to his relatives.

TABLE No. 10.

BIRTH-PLACE OF CRIMINALS.

County of Lancaster 300	Brought forward 333
„ Yorkshire 13	County of Leicester 1
„ Westmoreland 6	„ Devonshire 2
„ Cumberland 5	„ Middlesex 2
„ Cheshire 4	Ireland 85
„ Suffolk 2	Scotland 7
„ Staffordshire 1	Wales 2
„ Worcestershire 1	Isle of Man 1
„ Norfolk 1	Belgium 3
333	436

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"The various religious persuasions to which the prisoners belong,—and in few cases do they belong to any portion of the Christian church otherwise than nominally,—are given in the following

TABLE No. 11.

RELIGIOUS PERSUASION OF PRISONERS.	
Church of England	266
Roman Catholic	144
Methodist	29
Independent	12
Church of Scotland	6
Baptist	5
Uncertain	3
	435

"I now beg to submit some short tables illustrative of circumstances to be considered on the question of extending the practice of summary conviction. The first relates to the

TABLE No. 12.

APPREHENSION OF PRISONERS.

Within a day from the commission of their offences	316
Within a week	58
„ 1 month	35
„ 6 months	12
„ 2 months	10
Beyond 6 months	4
	435

"During the intercourse which it is my duty to hold with the prisoners, those committed for trial admit or deny their guilt, either in accordance with their conception of the facts, or in the hope, in the cases of denial, that something may occur to enable them to escape conviction. These admissions or disavowals are not always persevered in when the accused are placed at the bar; and as it may be interesting to observe what changes a culprit's determination undergoes, as well as the chances of escape even for those who have avowed their guilt to me, I offer the following particulars, which involve no breach of confidence towards the unfortunate objects of my ministerial duties:—

TABLE No. 13.

PLEAS OF PRISONERS ON admission into the Gaol, and on being arraigned.

Guilty on admission and on arraignment	188
Ditto ditto not on arraignment.	21
Not guilty ditto and on arraignment	191
Ditto ditto guilty on ditto	22
Guilty ditto bills ignored	3
Ditto ditto no pro-ecution	6
Not guilty ditto ditto	4
	435

"According to the tables in the present report, about one-half of the prisoners who have been acquitted have been defended by counsel. The following are the results of the defended cases:—

TABLE No. 14.

64 persons charged with felony, defended—30 acquitted, 34 convicted.
31 misdemeanors defended 2 „ 29 „

"The large proportion of convictions for misdemeanors arises from one or two indictments for riot having included a considerable number of persons. I think I am not liable to the imputation of entertaining harsh opinions, when I say that acquittals procured by the aid of counsel are by no means to be regarded as proving the innocence of the accused party. The juries usually empanelled are not such as can obtain a clear sight of the evidence through the veil which a skilful advocate throws over it; and the conscious thief often anticipates an acquittal merely because he is able to procure legal aid. A young man whose long career of irregularity had been closed, in this part of the world at least, by a sentence of transportation, in giving me the details of his many offences, spoke of 'robbing a pawnbroker of some silk handkerchiefs; but,' he said, 'we got off when we were tried o'er having a counsel.'

"Last year the number of indictments exceeded the number of criminals, the reverse is now the case to a considerable extent, as will be seen in the following

* NOTE BY INSPECTOR.—I am decidedly of opinion that any reference to so delicate a subject as the avowal of guilt, made by prisoners privately to the chaplain before their trials, had much better be avoided in a public report. Independently of the introduction of this topic being likely to form an injurious precedent, by being followed, and perhaps enlarged upon, by others, I see no real utility, or serviceable deductions, that can possibly be derived even from the reverend gentleman's method of treating it.

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TABLE No. 15.
ACCOUNT OF INDICTMENTS, &c., as compared to Offences.

		Indictments.	Criminals.
1	251 persons each charged with 1 offence	251	251
2	27 " " 2 "	54	27
3	2 " " 3 "	6	2
4	38 indictments each charging 2 prisoners	38	76
5	9 " " 3 "	9	27
6	1 " " 4 "	1	4
7	1 indictment charging 5 prisoners	1	5
8	1 " " 6 "	1	6
9	1 " " 10 "	1	10
10	3 cases in each of which 2 prisoners were charged jointly with 2 offences.	6	6
11	1 prisoner included in the fifth line again indicted separately.	1	
12	1 prisoner included in the first line, and another in the fifth, again indicted jointly.	1	
13	21 prisoners not prosecuted . . . . .	..	21
		370	435

To the above may be added:—

4	indictments for felony of parties who did not surrender.		
16	" " " surrendered at the sessions and acquitted.		
2	" for misdemeanors of parties surrendered at the sessions and acquitted.		
2	" " " sentenced nominally.		
2	" " " not prosecuted.		

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EASTERN DISTRICT.
—
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
—
Lancashire.
Preston
County House of
Correction.

“ Referring still to the 435 alleged cases of criminality disposed of at the quarter sessions, I beg to submit the following table, which exhibits, so far as such a thing can be shown in a tabular form, the moral and domestic condition of the unfortunate and misguided persons who form the subject of it.

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TABLE

Age.	Total.	A. Parentage.				B. Education.				C. Religion.			D. Domestic Condition.						E. Previous		
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	Children.		1	2	3
																	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.				Sober.	Drunken.	Industrious.
Under 15.	M.	24	23	1	5	1	19	3	2	..	15	9	..	..	24	..	..	24	..	..
	F.	6	6	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	1
15 to 20	M.	72	66	6	5	3	48	14	8	2	43	27	2	2	70	..	..	55	17	21
	F.	17	14	3	1	..	14	3	..	..	3	14	..	1	16	..	..	17	..	10
21 to 30	M.	149	145	4	..	..	85	36	23	5	43	103	3	48	98	3	..	50	99	81
	F.	38	34	4	..	..	20	16	2	..	10	28	..	17	19	2	..	30	8	20
31 to 40	M.	60	57	3	..	..	35	14	10	1	20	38	2	41	17	2	..	20	40	30
	F.	16	15	1	..	..	12	2	2	..	6	10	..	10	4	2	..	11	5	9
41 to 50	M.	20	20	..	..	..	13	3	4	..	5	15	..	14	3	3	..	7	13	9
	F.	8	7	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	5	3	..	6	1	1	..	6	2	6
51 and upwards	M.	15	15	..	..	..	3	3	8	1	3	12	..	9	..	6	..	8	7	6
	F.	10	10	..	..	..	2	6	2	..	1	9	..	6	2	2	1	6	4	6
Total	M.	340	326	14	10	4	203	73	55	9	129	204	7	114	212	14	..	164	176	147	
	F.	95	86	9	3	..	61	28	6	..	29	66	..	40	48	7	1	76	19	52	
Total		435	412	23	13	4	264	101	61	9	158	270	7	154	260	21	1	240	195	199	

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"It has been seen by the table that 30 young offenders, under the age of 15, have been committed to the jail during the year under charges of felony, and by a table to be presently given, (No. 19,) that 34 of a similar age have been received under summary convictions for vagrancy, attempts at felony, &c.

"Compared to the amount of juvenile delinquency in Manchester and Liverpool, that of Preston must be exceedingly small; but I fear, at the same time, that the detected portion of the latter is small in comparison to its real amount. I give some particulars of a few cases of this kind, by way of exhibiting examples of the unhappy circumstances which nurture and encourage demoralization, with the remark that they form only a small part of the list of young offenders committed since the 1st of July of the present year:—

"E. W., aged 17.—Fourth commitment. Parents separated—the mother having lived in adultery, and the father having been twice in prison.

"J. F., aged 14.—Father dead. Mother has three illegitimate children.

"J. T. C., aged 16.—Says, 'Father gets drunk every Saturday night and beats my mother and me, because I'm a chance child. I was five years old when my mother married my step-father.'

"T. C., aged 12.—Charged with setting fire to a factory. Mother dead. Father in America. Quite insensible of the enormity of his offence.

"R. N., aged 15.—Second offence. Father often imprisoned for drunkenness and neglect of family; and would not let prisoner remain at home because he could not get work.

"Sarah T., aged 15.—Daughter of a canal boatman. Assisted her father, and, after his death, for a short time, her mother, in the management of the boat. Mother went to live with an elder daughter, and prisoner hired herself to a canal boatman to steer and drive the horse. Never was in a place of worship. Was instigated to her offence by the boatman.

"J. H., aged 15.—Fourth offence. Mother and step-father live separate.

"W. B., aged 13.—Father died in Lancaster Castle while undergoing a second imprisonment for uttering base coin. Mother a profligate, and now imprisoned for a similar offence.

"H. F., aged 16.—Sixth offence. Illegitimate. 'Mother first 'ticed him to steal flour from the mill at Moulden Water.'

"W. B., aged 15.—Mother dead twelve years. Deserted by his father four years ago.

"T. W., aged 17.—His father, who has eight children, a drunkard, and now in prison for poaching.

"J. C., aged 17.—Both parents drunkards, and father turned him out of doors.

"B. G. H., aged 14.—Discharged from the factory for bathing in the lodge. Father told him to go about his business if he could get no work. Father has taken to drinking lately; always treated him ill, and said he was not his.

"T. R., aged 15.—Father a drunken profligate, and has been frequently imprisoned; has seven children.

"B. C., aged 15.—Step-father sent him to steal onions.

"R. N., aged 17.—Third commitment. Parents addicted to drinking. 'Father drunk for weeks together.'

"W. W., aged 16.—Second commitment. 'Step-mother will not let him live at home.'

"J. W., aged 16.—Father a soldier abroad. Mother deserted him in infancy.

"J. W., aged 15.—Mother dead. Father in prison.

"W. S., aged 15.—Too late at his work on the morning of his offence, and durst not go home for fear of his father 'licking him.'

"M. C., aged 14.—Mother dead six months ago. Step-father turned him out of doors as soon as he (prisoner) became unemployed.

"J. B., aged 14.—Illegitimate. Mother, after his birth, married his step-father, and they have since separated. 'I did not know that I had a mother until about two years ago, when I began to get some wages at the factory, and then they fetched me from the old woman who had nursed me.'

"J. M. C., aged 16.—Of Irish parents in Manchester. Father a 'navigator.' Left to his own guidance from the earliest period he can recollect. 'Mother was honest, but father encouraged me

Character.	F. Conviction.				G. Inducements to Offence.							H. Prox. cause of Offence.						I. Belonging to Benefit Societies.	K. Average weekly Earnings.		L. Unemployed.			
	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	Desire of gain.		3	4	5	6	7	Intoxication.				4	5		6	1	2
								Prof. Profligacy.	Distress.						Of offender.	Of offeree.	Of both.								Usual.	Actual.
Idle.	Orderly.	Vicious.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Prof. Profligacy.	Distress.	Wantonness.	Sexual Desire.	Malice.	Passion.	Various.	Of offender.	Of offeree.	Of both.	Temptation.	Profligacy.	Unknown.	Usual.	Actual.	Unemployed.		
24	..	24	16	6	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	..	s. d.	s. d.	8
5	1	5	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
51	20	52	61	9	2	..	58	6	7	..	1	..	..	9	1	1	12	49	..	12	0	9
7	9	8	14	3	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	9	..	6	3	6
68	67	82	140	5	4	..	105	3	40	1	..	..	..	77	2	4	31	34	1	12	6	15
18	20	18	34	4	..	..	32	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	15	19	1	8	0	7
30	27	33	55	4	1	..	46	4	7	..	..	..	3	29	..	3	11	16	1	4	15	0
7	9	7	14	2	..	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	7	..	8	0	6
11	9	11	15	5	..	..	17	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	4	8	1	14	0	10
2	6	2	7	..	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	1	..	8	6	8
9	7	8	12	2	..	1	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	7	..	10	9	10
4	5	5	8	2	..	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	4	..	6	0	5
193	130	210	299	31	9	1	264	16	55	1	1	..	3	126	3	8	68	133	2	18	..	..
43	50	45	83	11	1	..	76	17	1	..	..	..	1	8	..	1	41	43	2	..	..	..
236	180	255	382	42	10	1	340	33	56	1	1	..	4	134	3	9	109	176	4	18	..	..

to steal; he was a great drunkard, and when in liquor he used to beat me and my mother with anything he could lay hold of. Parents never went to any place of worship, and I never was in one until I was in this chapel. I turned a wheel for a tobacconist three years—then he broke; and after I had been idle for three or four weeks my father turned me out of doors.' (Tried at the August sessions for a fourth offence, and transported.)

"What is to become of these unfortunate creatures? Some with no homes, some with worse than none, without employment, without character, destitute and demoralized. Are they to be left, in their wretchedness, to the devices and desires of their own hearts, until the cup of their offences is full, and they are ripe for Sidney or Norfolk Island? or are they to be recognized as fellow-creatures, capable of usefulness to the community, of happiness here and hereafter, and possessing in their misfortunes especial claims upon the sympathies and aid of those who have been born and reared under happier auspices? There is a county refuge for the destitute at Liverpool, but females only are admitted there; surely the condition of the other sex, exhibiting, as it does, ten times the amount of juvenile depravity, is worthy of consideration! I have little doubt, from the result of experiments tried in Glasgow and elsewhere, that a well-organized house of refuge for the reception of young and destitute criminals on their discharge from prison, even if supported by the county funds, would tend upon the whole to diminish the county expenditure. A year's food for a boy, at such an asylum, would cost less than a single conviction at the sessions.*

"I now present an account of the summary convictions during the year; the offences, causes of offence, and age of offenders being distinguished. (See Table 17, top of p. 68.)

"The amounts under the heads of 'idleness' and 'want' are very small; not but that idleness and want have contributed to many more offences than are set down to their account; but they have not operated as *leading* causes; having generally merged in the more prominent ones of 'drunkenness' and 'confirmed bad habits.' Intoxication indeed still continues to be the bane of the working man. The Table shows that it has led *directly* to the offences of more than one-third of the male delinquents, that is, the criminality has originated, or existed, in *acts* of drunkenness. If the extent of the *habit* could be known, we should find that more than another third of the yearly offences would be thus accounted for.

"The Table which follows contains an account of ALL the committals for the year, classed according to the ages of the parties:—

TABLE No. 18.
COMMITMENTS, distinguishing the Ages.

Ages.	First Committal.		Second Committal.		Third Committal.		Fourth Committal.		Fifth Committal.		Sixth Committal.		Seventh Committal, and upwards.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 15	43	6	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	6
15 to 20	232	40	54	9	17	5	10	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	316	54
21 to 30	390	70	57	19	34	6	16	3	5	..	1	..	..	3	503	101
31 to 40	157	33	40	7	7	3	7	3	..	2	5	..	11	2	227	50
41 to 50	65	19	13	1	4	2	3	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	89	23
51 and upwards .	56	16	11	3	9	..	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	84	21
Total	943	184	188	39	73	16	49	9	10	2	11	..	12	5	1277	255

* £10,000 were subscribed at Glasgow, in a few days, in 1836, for a "House of Refuge." The result has been highly satisfactory.

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

TABLE No. 17.

Offences.	Causes of Offences.														Ages.										
	Total.		Drinking.	Uncertain.	Idleness.	Want.	Weak Mind.	Bad Habits.	Total.		Under 15.	15 to 20.	21 to 30.	31 to 40.	41 to 50.	51 and upwards.	Total.								
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
Vagrancy	178	7	1	20	7	1	1	1	121	19	149	29	9	53	3	43	15	16	5	10	3	18	3	149	29
Disorderly	222	137	10	21	4	1	1	1	27	21	186	36	2	44	9	85	11	24	8	14	5	17	2	186	36
Assault	151	103	2	27	7	1	1	1	7	4	138	13	1	24	2	65	5	27	5	15	6	1	138	13	
Neglect of work	60	11	1	36	1	2	1	1	8	2	57	3	1	34	1	13	1	3	1	3	3	1	57	3	
Neglect of family	80	5	1	49	3	1	1	1	20	1	74	6	1	35	2	35	2	29	1	8	2	2	74	6	
Prostitutes	53	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	50	3	53	3	1	17	2	11	2	11	2	2	2	2	53	3	
Embezzling	34	2	1	25	1	2	1	1	4	1	33	1	1	1	1	5	1	11	4	1	1	1	33	1	
Workhouse	42	4	1	15	5	1	1	1	11	1	36	6	1	7	3	11	3	11	5	1	1	1	36	6	
Poaching, &c.	49	5	1	27	1	1	1	1	16	1	49	1	1	11	1	17	1	17	3	1	1	1	49	1	
Trespass	29	5	1	14	1	1	1	1	9	1	29	3	1	8	1	13	1	1	2	1	2	2	29	3	
Bastardy	23	1	1	23	1	1	1	1	7	1	23	2	1	18	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	23	2	
Hawking without licence	23	1	1	13	2	1	1	1	7	1	20	3	1	8	2	4	1	2	1	3	2	2	20	3	
Pawning	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	2	
Soldiers from courts-martial	38	26	1	10	1	1	1	1	2	1	35	1	1	12	1	16	1	10	1	1	1	1	38	26	
Deserter	16	6	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	6	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	6	
Attempted felony	61	4	1	5	4	1	1	1	44	2	54	7	1	24	3	10	1	6	1	1	1	1	54	7	
Factory Act	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Stealing fruit	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	13	3	1	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	3	
Removing goods	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	
Maiming cattle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Distilling	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	
Other misdemeanors	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Chartists	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	
Total	1097	325	16	303	38	4	4	2	292	102	937	160	34	244	37	354	63	167	34	69	15	69	11	937	160
	1097	341	16	341	4	4	6	11	394	1097	34	281	417	201	84	80							1097	160	

II. "Of the 1,532 committals during the year, 76 have been cases in which the parties have come in a second, third, or fourth time within that period. The particulars are explained by the following Table:—

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TABLE No. 19.
Particulars of 76 Cases of RECOMMITTAL during the year ending July, 1840.

Offences upon			
1st Committal.	2nd Committal.	3rd Committal.	4th Committal.
14 Disorderly	11 Disorderly	1 Disorderly	
	1 Trespass	1 Attempt at felony	
	1 Desertion		
	1 Felony		
11 Vagrancy	7 Vagrancy	{ 3 Felony	
	3 Felony	{ 1 Vagrancy	
11 Prostitution	1 Disorderly		
	11 Prostitution	4 Prostitution	1 Prostitution
7 Felony	4 Felony		
	3 Vagrancy	{ 1 Assault	1 Felony
7 Dis. in workhouse		{ 2 Disorderly	1 Assault
	4 Workhouse	{ 3 Workhouse	
	2 Disorderly	{ 1 Disorderly	
2 Neglecting family	2 Neglect of family	1 Neglect of family	
1 Bastardy	1 Bastardy		
1 Disorderly apprentice	1 Apprentice		
1 Attempt at felony	1 Felony		
1 Trespass	1 Attempt at felony		
1 Poaching	1 Poaching		
	56	17	3

"From the above it appears that the re-committals for the year are about five per cent. upon the whole, being at the same rate as they were last year.
"Whatever progress may be made in the mental and religious education of the labouring class, none is manifested by the condition of such as come within the prison walls, and I trust it ever may

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be so. I trust that the criminal population may always be confined to the uneducated, and that the diffusion of useful and saving knowledge may be perceived, not by the increased proportion of lettered criminals, but by the absolute paucity of criminals of any kind.

"The Table No. 16, column B, presents the requisite information as to the capability of reading and writing possessed by the persons brought to the quarter sessions; the one which follows contains similar particulars of the 1,030 persons committed summarily.*

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TABLE No. 20.

Prisoners unable to read	653
— able to read only	200
— able to read, but write ill	135
— able to read and write well	20
— of superior education	2
	1,030

"Again referring to the 16th Table, column C, for particulars of the religious knowledge of the prisoners referred to in that Table, I present the following account of the spiritual state of the more numerous class, the 1,030 mentioned above:—

TABLE No. 21.

Quite ignorant of the Saviour's name, and unable to repeat the Lord's prayer	438
Able to repeat the Lord's prayer, and in some cases the creed, but in the whole, more or less ill instructed	587
Well instructed in the doctrines of religion	5
	1,030

"The report of the chaplain to a gaol must tacitly or avowedly bear upon one great question, the necessity of extending the blessings of education—religious education. The facts set forth in the above short Tables ought to speak with 'a voice potential.' The inmates of a gaol are only a few specimens from the great uneducated mass, a preponderating majority, which, if quiescent now, is by its ignorance more likely to be rendered powerful for evil than for good, whenever any conjunction of circumstances may take place requiring from it patience, forbearance, and true information. The state, mental and moral, of hundreds of thousands in the labouring population of this county would, could it be presented to view in its real character, pain and startle every serious mind. Existing without any conception of their responsibilities and destiny, either here or hereafter, all their pleasures and pains are the pleasures and pains of sense; and if their untrained feelings are roused at all, it is by appeals to their sensuality, or by highly coloured and false representations of their wrongs and rights. I am persuaded, I repeat, that if a searching inquiry could be made into the intellectual and religious condition of the working orders, the results would grieve and alarm. One portion of them would be found living soberly and religiously; another intent upon dangerous political views, or tainted with the abominations of Owenism; and a third existing in ignorance or indifference about principles of any kind, bent only upon animal enjoyments, and almost as careless of to-morrow as of eternity. Let any one endeavour to test the truth of these observations; let him consider how few of the working male adult population assemble in places of worship, and how many crowd the gin palaces, ale houses, and beer shops, and he will be convinced that the first of the above-named classes, the sober and religious, is by far the least numerous. The second class, the political fanatics and the Owenites, are recruited from among the multitudes of the third section, viz., the ignorant and indifferent. Certain of these last, awakened by some apostle of Chartism or Socialism to a false idea of their capabilities, hear that 'knowledge is power,' and eventually they so find it; they begin a course of self-instruction; they learn to read, and read mischievous books and newspapers; they acquire a little readiness in speaking, and they speak and spread sedition and irreligion. It soon becomes difficult to mark the limits of the power for evil which their ill-digested knowledge gives them the means of exercising upon an ignorant crowd. Measuring their own acquirements with the ignorance of those to whose passions or prejudices they pander, and puffed up with an idea of the influence which they exert upon the multitudes whom they have excited, they sincerely believe themselves to be possessed of unusual capacity, and to be destined for great things. Some persons of this kind have been under my observation during the greater part of last year. Born in the lower ranks of society, they are all self-educated, and are fully possessed with the notion that they are playing, and have yet to play, an important part in public life, while they are at the same time absurdly insensible to their ignorance in the most elementary subjects.† The mysteries of spelling and grammar are impenetrable by them, but they will undertake to unloose the knottiest point of policy. Surely it is by the spread of education that the power and importance of these 'blind leaders of the blind' is to be counteracted.

"Before closing this report, I would beg to state that several regular thieves have escaped the sentence due to their characters, from the court's want of information as to their previous habits. I would suggest therefore, and I am, I believe, only repeating a recommendation made by the respected governor of Lancaster Castle, that an officer from each of the county prisons should attend every quarter or intermediate session, for the purpose of identifying any offenders who may have been previously confined in other gaols.

JOHN CLAY, Chaplain."

"Preston, October 20, 1840."

* "There are 67 cases of relapsed criminality among the summary convictions, and nine among the sessions cases. The 1,097 summary committals therefore, comprise only 1,030 persons.

† "One of these men having mentioned to me his intention to petition the House of Commons for a mitigation of his sentence, I told him that I thought, under the circumstances, it would be useless to do so, for the matter rested with the Government. 'But,' said he, 'surely the Government will allow my case to be an open question!'

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The chaplain of this establishment devotes himself almost entirely to the duties of his office; and I have great satisfaction in bearing testimony to his zeal and attention.

The schoolmaster, who has been recently appointed, is accustomed to tuition, having been master of a church of England school. His salary has been fixed at 42*l.* a-year. He stated, when questioned as to the execution of his duty,

“The prisoners for trial, and those in solitary confinement, are the only ones under instruction. I come into the prison at 10 minutes before 8; I go through the yards with the governor, the prisoners being drawn up for him to inspect. If there are any applications granted by him for the writing of letters, he gives me directions to furnish the paper. I then go to chapel, where I act as clerk; after this, prisoners to whom permission to write letters have been accorded, attend me in the school-room, where I superintend their doing so, and write for those who are unable. I then take all fresh committals before the chaplain for his examination, and also any prisoner who may desire to see him. This being done, I take a class in the school-room, the prisoners being divided into two classes, of those who can read, and those requiring elementary instruction. I also attend upon those in solitary confinement, and hear them read, and instruct them to do so. At half-past 12 the singers come to the school-room for half an hour, and we practise singing. I select the singers myself, ascertaining first their knowledge of singing. They seem to take a great interest in the singing. I cannot say whether it is for the extra allowance or not. I go to dinner at one, returning directly after, then to the school again, and the men in solitary confinement.”

I see no reason why the attention of the schoolmaster should not be extended to convicted prisoners, and particularly to those not sentenced to hard labour. The matron might also, I think, make some attempts to teach the females.

Punishments.—On examining the register of punishments, in which there are many erasures, I find that from the July sessions, 1839, to those in October, 1840, the punishments were in the following proportion:—

Three Days.	Solitary Confinement, Two Days.	One Day.	Half a Day.	Dinners stopped.	Suppers.
494	37	62	3	2	6

It appears to be the practice of the keeper, and to say the least, an injudicious one, of awarding three days' solitary confinement to almost every offence, without reference to its gravity. Thus, in nine months 494 prisoners were sentenced by the keeper to the maximum of three days' solitary confinement each, while only 110, during the same period, were punished by minor penalties. To show the want of discretion I make the following extracts, under the following dates:—

“June 2, 1839. James S., William R., and Benjamin H., awarded three days' solitary confinement for having dirty feet. April 6th. Joseph D., three days' solitary confinement for picking a prisoner's pocket in prison chapel. June 24th. William B., three days' solitary confinement for not washing himself. September 28th. John S., three days' solitary, for not getting out of his bed when the bell rung. August 19th. Thomas R., William H., and Thomas R., three days' solitary for provoking prisoners to quarrel.”

The picking pockets in chapel, and a neglect of personal cleanliness, are punished alike.

Labour.—There is scarcely anything in this prison deserving of the name; the tread-wheel labour is mitigated by the laxity of discipline which is allowed to prevail among the prisoners while engaged upon it, and referred to in another portion of this report.

In addition to the tread-wheel, the male prisoners are also employed in weaving and picking cotton; the women at washing, sewing, and picking cotton. The want of an additional officer to superintend the prisoners while at work was quite as evident in the picking-room and weaving-shops, as at the tread-wheel. A very much more convenient yard and work-rooms being unoccupied on the other side of the gateway, I recommend the prisoners' removal thereto.

Expenditure, Books, &c.—I examined the provisions, and found them of excellent quality. Inspected the books, which appear of late to be but indifferently kept. The present clerk recently appointed, is quite unfit for the office. The provisions and stores are provided by contract. It appears that it was formerly the very proper practice of the county treasurer to discharge the bills himself, but that this duty is now performed by the keeper. I cannot too strongly recommend the revival of the former practice.

QUANTITY and COST of PROVISIONS consumed by the Prisoners in the House of Correction at Preston, for the Quarter commencing June 2nd, 1839, and ending August 31st, 1839, inclusive, being 13 weeks.

	£.	s.	d.
15,923 loaves of bread, at 15 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> and 14 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per hundred.	120	1	8
2,230 lbs. at beef at 5 <i>d.</i> and 4 <i>d.</i> per lb.	40	9	1½
726 lbs. of stew at 2½ <i>d.</i> and 2 <i>d.</i> ditto	6	10	10
557 lbs. cheese at 6 <i>d.</i> and 6½ <i>d.</i> ditto	14	1	7
4,402 lbs. of oatmeal at 3 <i>s.</i> and 3 <i>s.</i> per load	26	19	9
11,068 lbs. of potatoes, at 10 <i>s.</i> and 14 <i>s.</i> ditto	29	6	2
671 lbs. of salt, at 4 <i>s.</i> ditto	0	11	0
52 heads, at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> and 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per head.	3	18	3
1,682 quarts of pease at 50 <i>s.</i> per quarter	12	0	7
	<hr/>		
	253	18	11½
Extra bread and cheese allowed by the magistrates to prisoners at hard labour	19	3	5½
	<hr/>		
Cost of food this quarter	£273	2	5

The average number of prisoners this quarter is 169, and the cost per head weekly is 2*s.* 9*d.* Gross amount of prisoners' earnings this quarter 19*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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		£. s. d.
1839. August 31, By earnings of prisoners this quarter		19 18 11
„ November 30 „ „		10 0 1
1840. February 29 „ „		13 5 11
„ May 30 „ „		18 9 9
		61 14 8
Cash paid prisoners, being their share of earnings for the whole year.		2 15 4
	Balance in favour of the county . . .	£ 58 19 4

ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICERS.

	Salaries. £. s. d.
Keeper	300 0 0
(with 25 <i>l.</i> from the borough of Preston, for taking charge of their debtors.)	
Chaplain	350 0 0
Surgeon	60 0 0
Head Turnkey	65 0 0
Porter	54 12 0
Miller	46 16 0
Mill-watch	54 12 0
Day-watch	54 12 0
Schoolmaster	0 0 0
Matron	70 0 0
Assistant ditto	30 0 0
Clerk	50 0 0
Four night-watchmen, each at 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a-week.	

The chaplain's salary has been increased to 350*l.* per annum.

I have on a former occasion recommended the discontinuance of the retail of flour ground at the tread-mill; during the last year a loss of 36*l.* was incurred by it, independently of the great inconvenience resulting from the constant applications at the gate, and the employment of a prisoner as flour carrier between the mill and the gate, and the objectionable practice of the governor going into the market every Saturday to make purchases of wheat; I again recommend the magistrates to put an end to it, and to have a set of cranks applied to the mill machinery as a counteracting power, and which may be worked by prisoners incapable of treading the wheel.

Debtors.—I regret to state that this class of prisoners, who never, under any circumstances, should be inmates of a house of correction, are much on the increase, and I recommend the magistrates most strongly to require the proper authorities to take steps for their removal under contract to Lancaster Castle. Their treatment in the house of correction is in many respects most objectionable, and particularly so the want of separation between the female debtors, (who, at the period of inspection, were five in number,) and the criminals, also the turning over to the misdemeanants' wards and to picking cotton of such debtors as unfortunately are unable to maintain themselves, and receive the county allowance. The debtors who support themselves are allowed to introduce one pint of ale daily, and are not locked up until nine o'clock. The keeper states,

“A prisoner may lay here to eternity if his debt is under 5*l.*, which prevents his taking the benefit of the Act; it happens that some of them, after having been refused by the Thatched House Charity, find the means of discharging their debts. We have had a prisoner here nearly two years who could not pay. They have been here for very low debts, one as low as 4*s.* 9*d.*; the costs from the borough court are never less than 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*”

This amount of costs appears enormous. I find upon inquiry that these debtors are received in this prison, on the understanding with the magistrates that they are to be withdrawn upon their requiring it, the only remuneration being 25*l.* yearly to the keeper for his trouble. I am quite satisfied that the earlier this takes place the better.

RETURN OF DEBTORS, Male and Female, with Amount of Debt and Costs, distinguishing each, with date of reception.—December 7, 1840.

Names.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs.	Date of Reception.
MALES.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
G. H. . . .	4 12 11	. . .	28th June, 1840.
J. F. . . .	3 1 9	2 9 6	7th October, 1840.
R. W. . . .	1 2 6	2 9 6	20th „
„	0 15 0	2 9 6	Detainer.
J. C. . . .	1 2 4	2 9 6	24th October, 1840.
T. D. . . .	2 10 7	2 9 6	27th „
J. M. . . .	10 2 6	4 9 1	28th „
J. P. . . .	1 2 8	2 12 8	31st „
J. S. . . .	3 0 0	2 9 6	2nd November, 1840.
G. G. . . .	5 18 0	3 6 0	3rd „
M. C. . . .	2 14 0	2 9 6	9th „
T. W. . . .	5 14 2	7 5 0	10th „

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Return of Debtors, Male and Female,—*continued.*

Names.	Amount of Debt.	Amount of Costs.	Date of Reception.
MALES.			
J. S. . . .	£. s. d. 1 5 5	£. s. d. 2 9 6	16th November, 1840.
J. S. . . .	1 18 0	2 9 6	19th "
R. H. . . .	4 8 0	2 9 6	24th "
J. D. . . .	12 1 1	3 6 0	27th "
FEMALES.			
N. B. . . .	0 14 8	2 9 6	31st October, 1840.
F. F. R. . .	0 7 11	2 9 6	28th "
E. F. . . .	1 9 0	2 9 6	6th "
M. H. . . .	0 19 0	2 9 6	23rd "
M. P. . . .	0 18 0	2 9 6	28th November, 1840.
E. T. . . .	1 10 11	2 12 4	9th December, 1840.

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Solitary Confinement.—Fifteen of the ordinary cells have been set apart for solitary confinement, when forming part of a prisoner's sentence; they are warmed by hot water, but as to the degree of heat kept up in them I could obtain no information, there not being even a thermometer in the prison. The whole apparatus is most clumsily applied; at the period of my visit the pipes were leaking in one or two of the cells. The prisoners under this sentence attend chapel and take exercise in the yard for one hour daily, and are visited by the chaplain and schoolmaster, but not by the surgeon unless ailing. An officer has been appointed to attend on them exclusively during the day. He states,

"The prisoners in solitary are let out, and walk for one hour around the yard in rank entire. There are no water-closets in the cells, but a pot in each. At each meal I unlock them, and let them down singly to fetch their meals from below to their cells. I attend to the fire that warms their cells. I never tried a thermometer in them, nor do I know if there is one in the prison. There is a very bad smell on opening them. They go to chapel daily. They generally behave pretty well, except the boys, and I do not think they care much about it; they consider the warming a great thing."

Discipline, Observations, &c.—The principal turnkey details the routine of duty to be as follows:—

"The bell rings at daybreak, and the prisoners come down from their cells, having first made their beds. A wardman sweeps the cells and passages. They go immediately to labour, and at a quarter before eight they are let out of the treadmill cages and shops to wash themselves. As soon as washed the governor inspects them all, to see if they are clean. They then go to breakfast. The prisoners committed for trial take their meals in their day-rooms, the convicted in two large rooms provided for the purpose. Chapel commences at half-past eight, and from thence they return to labour until dinner-time at 12. They are half an hour at dinner, and then are allowed to go to their day-rooms and yards for half an hour, after that to work again until half-past three; they then go to supper, which takes half an hour, then to their day-rooms for ten minutes, and are then locked up for the night, making during winter 15 hours in bed. On Sundays they rise at the same hour, and pass the day in their day-rooms when not at chapel or meals. I do not think the men under sentence of transportation are at all likely to make an attempt to escape. It is a general practice to put irons on transports; they do not complain of it. There is one debtor placed with the convicted misdemeanants; he picks cotton and sleeps in their ward, being very poor and unable to maintain himself; there have been other cases. The duty of the constables is to clean and preserve order, but they have no authority over the prisoners. Every man and woman are in the chapel on the Sundays except the cooks, who during that time may do as they please. The cooks are unlocked at five in the morning and locked up at nine. There have been mistakes about the discharges of prisoners. Formerly when the old clerk was here he used to make out a weekly list from one Monday to the Monday following of all persons to be discharged, which is not done now. We generally now go down and ask the governor's son, who is the clerk, the morning before, who is going out, he sometimes tells us, and sometimes does not. He is careless, and tells us he has not time; sometimes the prisoners of themselves say they are going out on a certain day, we cannot tell them. We therefore take them to the office, and sometimes they are sent back, and at others it is found they ought to have been discharged in the morning."

The matron states,

"The male prisoner, who acts as messenger, always brings messages from the lodge to the female side, such as when the women's friends come to visit them; the reason why the female prisoner is obliged to answer the door, is from the shortness of help. There have been instances where prisoners have been detained beyond the proper periods for their discharge. Mary A—, who is here, was kept six days and a-half beyond her time. I once made a representation to the governor, and he said it was not my place to interfere. There have been other cases, and I have been down to the lodge to ascertain. I recollect one woman who ought to have been discharged the day before. They send messages from the lodge for their discharge at all hours; very seldom so early as the day before. I have been called out of chapel for the purpose on more than one occasion."

The chaplain confirms the statement of the matron as to irregularities in the discharge of prisoners, and cites other cases.

I regret to be obliged to make the observation that the management and discipline of this establishment are of a very inferior order, and this must invariably follow whatever may be the

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personal qualities of the individual officers, if disunion prevails among them, as is the case here between the keeper, chaplain, and matron. I strongly advise the magistrates to take this important point into their consideration, and to make such arrangements as will secure the public from such inconveniences as must follow the want of cordiality among those in their employment. I notice since my last visit that the keeper's bodily health and vigour appears to be greatly on the decline; should this continue to be the case his retirement may reasonably be expected, an event which, by removing one of the contending parties, would at once put an end to the discord now unfortunately prevailing.

I conclude with a summary of the principal defects of this prison:—laxity of the general discipline, lightness of the labour and restrictions to which the prisoners are submitted, neglect of providing some employment for prisoners before trial and those not sentenced to hard labour, and also of any means, such as the imposition of silence, for preventing mutual contamination. The classification of prisoners in custody for debt, with those for criminal offences. The disregard of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament for the better ordering of prisons, by the employment of prisoners in the service of the officers, and the absurd practice of giving an extra allowance of food to those instructed in psalmody. The imperfect state of the books, and the want of regularity in the discharging of prisoners, evidently arises out of the inefficiency of the person employed as clerk. I recommend very strongly the appointment of another officer to superintend the cook-house, and also that the convicted prisoners should on no account be permitted to congregate together in their yards without supervision, for any portion of their time; there is not the slightest necessity for this being the case, as they may remain in the two large rooms where they take their meals. I have adverted in another portion of this Report to the principle adopted here in punishing prison offences, which appears to require alteration. I also recommend that some slight allowance be made to apparently deserving characters on their discharge from prison and who reside at a distance. I am quite aware of the many objections made to such being the case, but I have found the omission of it has in various instances returned a miserable fellow-creature to the prison on the same day. If he has not wherewithal to support himself on the road, he must be guilty of an act of mendicancy. Caution in the distribution of such aid is of course indispensable.

I again suggest to the magistrates the importance of their taking the necessary steps for the riddance of the house of correction of the debtors, a class of prisoners most inconvenient, and unsuitable for an establishment devoted to penal purposes.

At the time of my visit there was but a single prisoner confined here for political offences; he was acting as hospital attendant, and expressed himself satisfied with his treatment.

PRESTON.—BOROUGH POLICE LOCK-UP.

Preston.
Borough Police
Lock-up.

Inspected these lock-ups; found them in general clean and without a prisoner. I annex the following returns in connexion with the state of crime in this borough.

RETURN of Prisoners at the Police Lock-up at Preston for the last two years, ending the 24th day of December, 1840.

Females charged with felony above 18 years	60
" " under "	29
Males " " "	73
" " above "	49
Females—drunk, prostitutes, vagrants, &c.	89
Males—drunk, riotous, vagrants, &c.	727

Total for the year 1839, ending December 24th. 1,027

Females charged with felony, above 18 years	39
" " under "	33
Males " " "	166
" " above "	76
Females—drunk, prostitutes, vagrants, &c.	134
Males—drunk, riotous, vagrants, &c.	1,067

Total for the year 1840, ending December 24th. 1,515

The superintendent of police states,

"It has not hitherto been the practice here to register the ages of persons in custody for drunkenness or petty misdemeanors, but in future I intend to have it done.

"The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at one time (between Saturday night and Monday morning) has been 27. I attribute the great increase during the last year principally to having our constables increased; it will be seen that the extra numbers of persons in custody are mostly drunkards."

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SALFORD.—NEW BAILEY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I annex two returns descriptive of the state of this prison at the period of inspection.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE NEW BAILEY PRISON ON THE 11TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1840, AND HOW EMPLOYED.

Number of Wards.	Offences.	Weaving.	Winding.	In the Warehouse.	Carrying Bobbins.	Shoe Making.	Tailors.	Carrying Irons.	Coal Yard.	Cook Shops.	Cleaning Wool, &c.	Women with Children.	Washing.	Cleaning Wards.	Sick or Infirm.	Twisting-in-warp.	Deporters.	Hospital Servant.	Sand Mill.	Heading Pins.	Solitary Confinement.	Labourers.	Painting.	Sewing.	Carpenters.	School.	Not Employed.	Tread Mill.	Total.
1	Male felons before trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
2	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
3	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
4	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
5	Transports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
6	Male Felon Convicts	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
7	Ditto	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
8	Ditto	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
9	Ditto	14	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
10	Ditto	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
11	Male Misdemeanors	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
12	Ditto	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
13	Ditto	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
14	Under commitment for want of Sureties to answer at Sessions, and keep the peace.	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
15	Bastardy	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
16	Male Vagrants, men	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
17	Male Vagrants, boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
18	Female ditto	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	8	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
19	Females convicted of misdemeanors and lewd women.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
20	Female felons before trial.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
21	Convicted female felons—old offenders.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
22	Convicted female felons	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
23	Female felons before trial—old offenders.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
24	Females under commitment before trial and for want of sureties.	2	15	1	..	1	19
	Total	73	52	3	2	2	4	..	1	9	167	10	8	32	25	2	..	2	..	76	26	9	1	70	3	11	..	127	714

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RETURN of the present Establishment of OFFICERS employed in the New Bailey House of Correction at Salford, September 15, 1840.

Names.	Office.	Age.	When appointed.	Salaries.		Fees and Allowances.		Total.		Nature of Fees and Allowances.	Number of Children.
				£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.		
Richard Dunstan	Governor	40	August, 1826	500	0 0	50	0 0	550	0 0	House, coals, and candles	One—wife.
Edward Davies	Assistant ditto	39	January, 1840	100	0 0			100	0 0		
F. C. Bagshaw	Chaplain	39	October, 1830	400	0 0			400	0 0		
Henry Ollier	Surgeon	42	October, 1823	200	0 0			200	0 0		
W. S. Ritter	Steward	46	"	52	0 0			52	0 0		
Thomas Fallows	Task-master	39	April, 1836	100	0 0			100	0 0		
Stephen Hughes	First clerk	33	June, 1837	78	0 0			78	0 0		
John Bedall	Second clerk	25	November, 1838	65	0 0			65	0 0		
Benjamin Woulidge	Receiving officer	38	December, 1836	72	16 0	10	0 0	82	16 0	House and coals	Two—wife.
James Booth	Turnkey of No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 wards	49	April, 1826	72	16 0	10	0 0	82	16 0	Ditto	Seven—wife.
George Raynor	Ditto of No. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 wards.	31	August, 1838	65	0 0			65	0 0		
George Camm	Ditto of No. 10, 11, and 12 wards	44	April, 1835	65	0 0			65	0 0		
William Gregson	Ditto of No. 13, 14, and 15 wards	63	September, 1833	65	0 0			65	0 0		
Peter Wakefield	Ditto of No. 16 and 17 wards	46	February, 1826	65	0 0			65	0 0		
William Evans	Superintendent of tailors and shoe-makers.	67	July, 1810	65	0 0	10	0 0	75	0 0	Ditto	Two.
William Fallows	Ditto of convict weavers.	47	January, 1840	65	0 0			65	0 0		
Edward Cooper	Ditto of misdemeanant ditto	47	"	65	0 0			65	0 0		
Nicholas Drew	Ditto of pin-room	40	"	65	0 0			65	0 0		
William Bennett	Ditto of misdemeanant wool-room	36	"	65	0 0			65	0 0		
William Spary	Ditto of cooking-house	23	"	65	0 0			65	0 0		
Thomas Batho	Ditto of tread-mill	47	"	65	0 0			65	0 0		
Charles Jackson	Ditto of convict wool-room	34	August, 1840	65	0 0			65	0 0		
Benjamin Pickering	Machine lodge-keeper	40	April, 1829	78	0 0	10	0 0	88	0 0	Ditto	Four—wife.
Richard Walker	Assistant, front gates	31	August, 1838	65	0 0			65	0 0		
James Hague	Night watchman	57	December, 1822	65	0 0			65	0 0		
Samuel Hague	Ditto	36	October, 1828	65	0 0			65	0 0		
Benjamin Grimshaw	Day watchman	75	October, 1825	54	12 0			54	12 0		
James Lees	Miller	70	October, 1824	54	12 0			54	12 0		
John Roberts	School-master	41	June, 1838	80	0 0			80	0 0		
Sarah Hilton	Matron	60	October, 1830	80	0 0	45	0 0	125	0 0	House, furniture, coals, and servant	None.
Harriet Mills	School-mistress	45	December, 1837	52	0 0			52	0 0		
Betty Blakeley	Task-mistress	43	October, 1837	39	0 0	7	10 0	46	10 0	House, furniture, and coals.	
Elizabeth Blakeley	Turnkey	34	October, 1839	41	12 0	7	10 0	49	2 0	Ditto.	
Sarah Walker	Ditto	26	January, 1840	39	0 0	7	10 0	46	10 0	Ditto.	
Miss Lowe	Ditto	26	"	39	0 0	7	10 0	46	10 0	Ditto.	
Harriet Mather	Superintendent of cooking-house	40	"	39	0 0	7	10 0	46	10 0	Ditto.	
Elizabeth Fox	Ditto of washhouse	30	"	39	0 0	7	10 0	46	10 0	Ditto.	
Frances Proctor	Ditto of pin-room	39	October, 1839	39	0 0	7	10 0	46	10 0	Ditto.	
Sarah Dunn	Hospital nurse	46	October, 1837	39	0 0	7	10 0	46	10 0	Ditto.	
H. H. Farrar	Assistant task-master	74	"	52	0 0			52	0 0		

A RETURN of all Prisoners employed otherwise than at Hard Labour in the House of Correction, Salford, on the 19th May, 1841.

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Names.	Age.	Offence.	Times before.	Employment.	Emolument.
MALES.					
J. Y. . .	23	Convicted of felony	Cleaning wards . .	None.
W. S. . .	22	"	..	"	"
R. B. . .	39	"	..	"	"
F. A. . .	27	"	..	"	"
S. P. . .	39	"	..	"	"
J. C. . .	28	"	..	"	"
G. S. . .	25	"	1	"	"
G. B. . .	22	"	..	"	"
T. J. . .	23	"	1	"	"
J. C. . .	25	"	..	Joinering	"
T. R. . .	29	"	..	"	"
H. B. } . .	24	"	..	Painting	"
J. J. . .	27	"	..	"	"
J. C. . .	35	"	..	Cleaning offices & chapel	"
C. M. . .	32	"	..	Warehouseman . . .	"
E. A. . .	27	"	..	"	"
T. M. . .	25	Defrauding revenue . .	..	Cleaning wards . .	"
J. T. . .	31	Neglect of family . .	..	"	"
T. C. . .	46	Breach of contract . .	..	"	"
T. P. . .	21	Police Act . . . .	..	Cooking	"
J. C. . .	23	An assault . . . .	..	"	"
G. M. . .	23	Convicted of misdemeanor	..	"	"
G. W. . .	24	"	..	"	"
M. S. . .	33	"	4	"	"
J. P. . .	24	Want of sureties . .	..	"	"
J. M. . .	23	Want of sureties . .	..	Cleaning wards . .	"
T. W. . .	21	"	..	"	"
J. H. . .	32	Convicted of misdemeanor	2	"	"
J. W. . .	35	"	..	"	"
W. D. . .	23	"	..	"	"
J. B. . .	25	"	..	"	"
J. T. . .	46	"	..	Cleaning hospital and nursing.	"
T. J. . .	39	"	2	Cleaning wards . .	"
S. B. . .	28	"	..	"	"
T. H. . .	29	"	2	"	"
W. H. . .	23	Vagrancy . . . .	..	"	"
T. B. . .	29	"	..	"	"
J. R. . .	21	"	2	"	"
J. T. . .	24	"	1	"	"
T. S. . .	30	Sureties . . . .	..	Cleaning hospital . .	"
FEMALES.					
M. A. B. . .	25	Felon before trial . .	4	Cleaning wards . .	"
A. C. . .	19	"	9	"	"
M. W. . .	26	Convicted of felony . .	3	"	"
M. A. C. . .	20	"	..	"	"
A. G. . .	26	Vagrancy	28	"	"
M. L. . .	27	"	4	"	"
M. H. . .	22	"	3	"	"
E. B. . .	20	"	..	"	"
A. K. . .	20	"	8	"	"
M. B. . .	25	"	1	"	"
B. M'H. . .	24	Sureties	3	Cleaning court rooms.	"
A. L. . .	42	"	..	"	"
F. S. . .	21	Convicted of felony . .	..	Cleaning hospital and nursing.	"
M. O. . .	17	"	..	Cook house	"
A. G. . .	24	"	..	"	"
M. S. . .	19	"	..	"	"

CLASSIFICATION and NUMBER of Prisoners in the New Bailey Prison, this 15th day of September, 1840.

WARD.			No.	
1	Felons . . .	First offence	15	There are in this ward 32 one-bedded cells.
2	„	Ditto	9	
3	„	Old offenders	13	
4	Transports . . .	Transports	33	
5	Convicts . . .	First offence	30	
6	„	Ditto	32	
7	„	Old offenders	15	
8	„	First offence	30	
9	„	Ditto	43	
10	Misdemeanors .	Fines not hard labour	33	
11	„	Neglect of family; breach of the articles of war; deserters; stealing from garden.	70	
12	„	Breach of contract; excise laws; fines; hard labour.	13	
13	„	Convicted misdemeanors	20	
14	„	Sureties to answer and keep the peace	48	
15	„	Bastardy	8	
16	„	Vagrants—Men	61	
17	„	„ Boys	45	
18	Females . . .	Vagrants	20	
19	„	Convicted misdemeanors; lewd women.	20	
20	„	Felons, first offence	14	
21	„	Convicted old offenders; transports.	27	
22	„	Convicts, first offence	27	
23	„	Felons, old offenders	27	
24	„	Sureties; fines	31	
			684	

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The interior of this establishment was in a much cleaner condition than at my last visit. On going through the wards I detected the presence of tobacco in two instances, one on a prisoner, the other concealed in a day-room. A prisoner was also found in possession of a song book, and another was discovered in his sleeping cell engaged in making some article of dress out of the county blanket, which he had mutilated for the purpose. On visiting the numerous prisoners in solitary confinement, it appeared they had neither been visited by chaplain nor surgeon; in the former case, the chaplain being in ill health and absent on leave, was unable to perform his duties, and the gentleman appointed as his substitute confined himself to the mere performance of the chapel duties; upon inquiry also at the hospital, it appeared that the pro-chaplain only attended there when sent for. I observed prisoners before trial and after conviction employed together in working for the county, for instance, three prisoners were engaged in painting, one of the number was for trial, another a convicted felon, and a third for a fine. R. W., one of the painters referred to, stated in answer to my inquiries, that he had been employed in painting a fortnight before trial, and eight weeks since, that he was sentenced to four months' hard labour, and had been only three days on the mill. Had been in the New Bailey once before.

On visiting the female wards, I encountered a male prisoner in the passage adjoining the matron's room, unaccompanied by an officer; he stated he had been carrying linen from the other side. Another prisoner was at the exterior gate with provisions, who, upon seeing me approach, rang the bell; the matron appeared almost immediately. On going into the prison I caught a glimpse of a female prisoner in one of the rooms of the lodge; and upon opening the door, which had been suddenly closed, I found two engaged there in washing linen.

On another occasion, I observed a prisoner standing in the area before the turnkey's office, and upon asking him his business there, he lifted off his cap, and a piece of tobacco fell from it.

Upon visiting the prison at 10 o'clock at night, and proceeding through some of the wards, a loud shouting was heard from some of the cells in the upper story. The watchman reported that it arose from five boys, whom he had been obliged to remove from the lower to the upper tier, in consequence of their uncleanness and misconduct. I proceeded with the officer on duty, and found the prisoners had barricaded the doors with their bedsteads, and it was not until after long entreaty, that they would be persuaded to give us admittance. The watchman it appears is entrusted with the keys, and I think improperly, by which he is enabled to open the cells, and had removed these prisoners without even mentioning it to the officer on duty. Since my last visit, the misdemeanants and vagrants take their meals together in a large room formed out of several of the weaving shops, and as many as 300 at a time have been thus accommodated. A similar room has also been appropriated to the purposes of a workshop, where they are employed in picking oakum and wool. From the lowness of the ceilings, these rooms are very deficient in ventilation, and the difficulty of inspecting the prisoners while at labour is much increased by their being unprovided with seats. Several rooms at the lodge have been appropriated as a reception ward for male prisoners. On the female side, a bath, washing place, and a convenient work-room divided into compartments have been erected.

Among other complaints made to me by prisoners; J. C., came forward and stated that he was placed in the Ecclesiastical Court, and sentenced to pay a fine of 1s. and 14s. costs; that he had been in prison 10 weeks, and had no means of paying, and hoped that a representation might be made of his case, or he must remain a prisoner for ever. Upon referring to this man's commitment, I find that he was summarily convicted before two magistrates, that on the of June, being the Lord's day, called Sunday, in the township of ———, did neglect to attend a church, or at some other place of religious worship, on the said day, he not having any reasonable excuse to be absent, and adjudged to forfeit and pay 1s. together with 14s. costs, and in default, to be kept in prison until the said sums shall be paid. It appeared that the following number of persons had been committed for a similar offence, and been discharged upon payment of the fine and costs.

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Name.	When received in Prison.	Fine.		Costs.		Period of Confinement.	
		s.	d.	£.	s.		d.
	1839.						
J. B.	February 12 .	1	0	0	10	6	63 days.
J. S.	„ „	1	0	0	10	6	61 days.
W. W.	April 15 . .	1	0	0	19	0	16 days.
J. S.	April 22 . .	1	0	0	13	0	12 days.
G. B.	August 5 . .	1	0	1	4	0	17 days.
J. K.	August 6 . .	1	0	0	11	0	2 days.
A. G.	November 4 .	1	0	0	17	6	16 days.
B. K.	November 6 .	1	0	1	7	0	26 days.
P. F.	December 13 .	1	0	0	12	6	3 days.
T. R.	December 23 .	1	0	0	16	0	27 days.
	1840.						
T. S.	May 10 . . .	1	0	0	12	0	3 days.

The poverty of the prisoner J. C. appearing to be such as to leave no hope of his being able to pay the fine and costs, I decided on making a representation of his case to the Secretary of State, who was pleased to recommend him forthwith, as a fitting object for Her Majesty's pardon, and he was discharged in consequence.

Complaints were made by other prisoners to me on the subject of the refusal of clothes and other articles at the gate by officers of the prison, and their receiving money from the friends of prisoners, which led to a lengthened investigation, the result of which will be noticed in another portion of this Report.

Health.—I annex returns of the prisoners under medical treatment at the period of my inspection, and of the deaths which have taken place in the house of correction for the last two years.

RETURN of Prisoners under MEDICAL TREATMENT this day, September 15, 1840.

OUT OF HOSPITAL.

Name.	Class.	Age.	Complaint.
M. W. . . .	C.	50	Rheumatism.
M. R. . . .	C.	15	Malingering.
E. S. . . .	C.	17	Slightly feverish.
R. R. . . .	M.	25	Catarrh.
A. R. . . .	M.	56	Rheumatism.
A. W. . . .	T.	46	Fretting.
C. L. . . .	T.	19	Malingering.
J. J. . . .	T.	23	Malingering.
S. T. . . .	T.	26	Catarrh.
M. L. . . .	C.	27	Malingering.
M. A. M. . . .	C.	23	An affection of the bowels.
M. A. T. . . .	T.	21	An affection of the bowels.
J. G. . . .	M.	21	Itch.
S. B. . . .	M.	28	Malingering.
J. L. . . .	C.	28	Catarrh.
T. R. . . .	C.	25	Secondary venereal symptoms.
J. O. . . .	C.	17	Scrofulous swellings.
C. C. . . .	C.	34	Malingering.
M. C. . . .	C.	41	Injury of the side.
E. S. . . .	C.	31	Malingering.

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Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment—*continued.*

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PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Name.	Class.	Age.	Complaint.
G. F. . . .	M.	19	Scrofulous swellings and debility.—20th regiment, report forwarded.
J. P. . . .	C.	28	Venereal.
J. G. . . .	C.	30	Partial palsy.
G. C. . . .	M.	28	Inflamed eyes.
J. C. . . .	T.	18	Venereal.
J. J. . . .	M.	23	Feverish.
J. W. . . .	M.	41	Delirium from drinking.
H. T. . . .	T.	58	General decline.—An old transport.
E. T. . . .	C.	21	Low fever.—Not contagious.
— B. . . .	C.	49	Feverish.
M. A. S. . . .	C.	27	Feverish.
A. L. . . .	C.	18	Feverish.
M. D. . . .	F.	50	Fretting.
E. H. . . .	M.	19	Feverish.
PRISONERS SITTING IN HOSPITAL DURING THE DAY.			
J. B. . . .	M.	16	Idiotic.—Fit for a workhouse.
J. R. . . .	M.	73	Old age and weakness.
T. Y. . . .	M.	24	Jaundice.
Number of Prisoners in Hospital			17
Number of Prisoners out of Hospital under treatment			20
Total number under treatment			37

RETURN of the NUMBER of DEATHS from August, 1838, to August, 1840.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	Date of Admission into Hospital.	Deaths.	Date of Death.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Disease.
P. R. . . .	18	July 14, 1838 .	October 18, 1838	1	Jan. 4, 1839 .	88	Consumption.
W. C. . . .	33	June 21, 1838 .	Nov. 22, 1838 .	1	Dec. 7, 1838 .	15	Decline.
H. B. . . .	17	January 17, 1839	Feb. 12, 1839 .	1	April 10, 1839 .	26	Consumption.
B. P. . . .	20	February 2, 1839	Feb. 11, 1839 .	1	Feb. 25, 1839 .	14	Asthma.
J. C. . . .	67	Nov. 9, 1838 .	Feb. 19, 1839 .	1	March 10, 1839.	19	Asthma.
J. H. . . .	43	April 17, 1839 .	April 23, 1839 .	1	April 24, 1839 .	1	Disease of lungs (from the lock-up.)
C. E. . . .	18	March 18, 1839.	May 9, 1839 .	1	June 4, 1839 .	26	Consumption.
D. L. . . .	54	April 1, 1839 .	June 21, 1839 .	1	June 24, 1839 .	3	Disease of lungs.
E. S. . . .	30	May 15, 1839 .	July 13, 1839 .	1	July 14, 1839 .	1	Apoplexy.
M. M. . . .	21	Sept. 9, 1839 .	October 30, 1839	1	Nov. 3, 1839 .	3	Effusion from disease of chest.
W. W. . . .	22	August 27, 1839	Nov. 5, 1839 .	1	Nov. 14, 1839 .	9	Disease of brain.
G. B. . . .	45	Sept. 30, 1839 .	Nov. 7, 1839 .	1	Nov. 20, 1839 .	13	Disease of lungs.
B. P. . . .	35	October 26, 1839	Nov. 25, 1839 .	1	Dec. 19, 1839 .	24	Delivered in hospital, and died of debility.
S. F. . . .	25	Nov. 15, 1839 .	Dec. 20, 1839 .	1	Jan. 3, 1840 .	14	Fits.
J. D. . . .	22	Sept. 27, 1839 .	Jan. 4, 1840 .	1	Jan. 8, 1840 .	4	Common fever.
D. P. . . .	25	Jan. 13, 1840 .	Jan. 20, 1840 .	1	Jan. 25, 1840 .	5	Common fever.
J. H. . . .	19	August 30, 1839	Feb. 28, 1840 .	1	March 21, 1840.	21	Apoplexy.
J. P. . . .	27	Nov. 4, 1839 .	Feb. 14, 1840 .	1	April 20, 1840 .	34	Pulmonary consumption.
E. H. . . .	39	March 2, 1840 .	March 13, 1840.	1	March 20, 1840.	7	Common fever.
H. F. . . .	26	July 25, 1839 .	August 1, 1840.	1	August 15, 1840	15	Apoplexy.
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Every attention appears to be paid to the sick in hospital, but there are several circumstances connected with this department of the prison which do not appear to me at all satisfactory. The surgeon neglects to perform one of the most important duties of his office, prescribed by the Gaol Act, that of seeing prisoners before they are classed, and the evidence of the officers establishes the fact, that the itch is constantly breaking out among the prisoners. The medical officer of Lancaster Castle also speaks of it as of frequent occurrence, that prisoners from the New Bailey are sent in this state to the county gaol. The surgeon also omits to perform another part of his duty as laid down in the Gaol Act, that of seeing every prisoner at least twice every week.

The surgeon in evidence states that he lays it down as a rule never to allow any extra food or alteration in the diet, to any but patients in hospital. This appears to me an injudicious departure from those sound precautions for the preservation of health observed in other establishments. I allude particularly to the cases of soldiers imprisoned here under sentences of courts-martial, for lengthened periods, and who have in several instances suffered most materially in health. Had this regulation been enforced by taking every prisoner into hospital who might seem to require extra diet as a preventive to disease, I should not have felt it my duty to make these remarks, but I find from the surgeon's admission this not to have been the case, which is still further corroborated by the very short periods between admission into the infirmary and decease, shown in the return of deaths.

I am of opinion that the surgeon should daily visit all prisoners undergoing solitary confinement.

Upon looking over the surgeon's journal, I find the following entries, and certain of them, I think, scarcely come within the scope of professional observations, and his awarding punishment to a boy for violating the rules of the prison, is clearly out of his province, and contrary to law.

Extracts from Surgeon's Journal, 1839.

"Attended and inspected the hospital patients, &c. Biddy P. is in my opinion better still though restless, and a non-conformist.

"16th March, Henry J., misdemeanor, age 18, was admitted into hospital with neglected venereal disease.

"31st, Sunday, Robert S. admitted on the 28th, is insane and exceedingly loquacious, 'nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.'

"10th September, 1839, ——— a boy confined in the hospital (by himself), by order of the committing magistrate, on account of his bad conduct and extreme youth, was found singing and otherwise violating the rules of the prison, by myself, whilst visiting the hospital; I ordered that he should have bread and water for three days.

"7th November, G. B., convict, 45, admitted consumptive. November 20, sent for 9 o'clock A.M., and attended G. B., whom I found suddenly and unexpectedly sinking, I remained with him until he died, about 10 o'clock.

"28th February, 1840, J. H., 19 years old, private of the 20th regiment, was admitted with general debility, his sentence is twelve months, and he has served six months.

"21st, J. H. admitted on the 28th, died at midnight very suddenly and unexpectedly."

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain, from ill health, has been unable to give that close attention to his duty which the importance of this establishment requires. I am of opinion that whenever a chaplain is temporarily incapacitated by ill-health, or other causes, his substitute should be required to devote the same time and attention to the prisoners as himself. The visiting of prisoners in solitary confinement does not appear to have been carried on with that systematic attention which its importance requires. It is true that several of the prisoners undergoing this punishment are improperly placed in dark cells, where the visits of the chaplain would be comparatively of little service; but a portion of them are also located (as was the case at the period of inspection) in the ordinary sleeping cells, where no obstacles interfere to prevent the chaplain from using his best endeavours to give effect to this peculiar punishment, by availing himself of the moments of solitude, when the unoccupied mind of the criminal falls back upon its own void, and becomes perhaps susceptible of serious impressions. Without such interposition, solitary confinement is but a mere physical infliction.

Upon attending Divine service, I found the greater number of the prisoners unprovided with prayer-books, and even those so provided refraining from uttering the responses enjoined by the rubric.

The chaplain is required by the Gaol Act to "enter in his journal any observations that may occur to him in the execution of his duty."

I strongly recommend that the female prisoners should attend Divine worship in the chapel attached to their wards, and that a separate service should be instituted for them. This would have the good effect of confining them more exclusively to their own side of the prison, an arrangement which has been attended with the best possible effects at Lancaster Castle and elsewhere.

Prison Schools.—I was well satisfied with the method, intelligence and attention of the schoolmaster and the schoolmistress. With regard to the boys, unfortunately so numerous in this establishment, I think that the schoolmaster should not be restricted to the instruction of one class daily, as at present, but that the whole number should be brought into the school room once during the day, and that instead of the tread-wheel labour, they might be much more satisfactorily employed in learning shoemaking or some other useful trade. I subjoin the statement of the schoolmistress with respect to the mode of instruction pursued with the females.

"All classes of females are assembled together, both those before trial and convicted. The mis-

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demeanors are in a certain degree kept distinct from the others, by being placed on one side of the partition which divides the new school-room, while the felons and those for trial are together on the other side. Those waiting for trial and the convicted take their meals together in the same room. It is impossible to keep prisoners quiet, when those that are untried are sitting in the same room, one class being allowed to talk and the other not. The Roman Catholic prisoners are all aware that they may see the priest if they please: they occasionally manifest a disinclination to attend to the Bible by refusing to be taught at all. There is a general disinclination to learn among them. They frequently rob me of things from the work-table, in the school-room. They have actually borrowed Testaments of me, and then taken them away and stitched them up in their beds for concealment and to cause trouble, some are still missing. I always give to those who can read, Bibles and Prayer Books for the chapel. They are carried to them on the Saturday night. I come into the prison now in winter at half-past 8, and the school continues until 12. It is renewed again at 1 and lasts until half-past 5 or 6. The women are occupied with acquiring elementary knowledge, and in mending and making the prisoners' linen, and in the manufacture of mats, which last has produced about 80*l.* during the year."

I annex the examinations, taken by me, of several of the prisoners of both sexes attending the schools.

Examination of Boys attending the Prison School.

J. M., aged 15. Father a labourer; mother dead. Two brothers, one in prison with him. His father out of work. Employs himself with his brother in hawking eggs, &c. Used to help his brother to sell eggs before he came in. Father a Catholic. Attended a Catholic Sunday-school for two years. This boy is described as reading very imperfectly when committed; he appears to have been much improved, for he now reads tolerably well, and appears to understand what he reads.

J. M., aged 13, factory boy. Has a father, but does not know where he is; has not seen or heard of him for a month. Has three brothers; another, like himself, out of work. Used to get 4*s.* 8*d.* a-week in the factory; but they turned him out, as they wanted a smaller lad, to do the work at less wages. Was taken up, with two others, for stealing shoes. Was six months at the Lancasterian Roman Catholic School, in Lisle-street.

J. C., aged 10. Father dead; mother living in — street, Manchester; supports herself by washing. One sister, now in the prison, for felony, and a brother, less than he is, a sweep. Cannot read; is in for stealing shoes. Mother made him go to the Catholic Sunday-school for three months. Can now repeat alphabet and read short words.

J. N., aged 9. Was born in the neighbourhood of London. His father was a soldier, and, with his mother, acted as servants to the officers. Knows his father had a red coat on, but cannot tell how long since; he left him behind when he went a soldiering. Grandmother took him then to Ireland to his uncle and aunt, where they stopped some time; then came to England to Rochdale. His uncle was a soldier and had a pension of 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day. He made whiskey, and the *revenue's* came in and caught him one day and took him to gaol, and he lost his pension. "I have been once in Rochdale lock-up for sleeping out;" a lad asked him to do so. Went home after he was discharged. Used to sell matches, which his aunt made for him. His aunt hawks cotton, lace, and stay-laces about. He is now in prison for stealing two horse-cloths. Was at a day school when in Ireland.

This boy's person was in a most filthy condition.

J. W., aged 15. Father and mother were weavers; both dead. His father has been dead 12 years; his mother was in bad health for four years, and receiving parochial relief. He worked at Mr. —'s factory for seven years. Was once before charged with throwing stones before the Borough Court; was throwing a stone, and broke a window. "A boy working in the same factory persuaded me to leave work and go away with him into Yorkshire. We set off and the weather was so bad, — said he could not stand it, and went home. I took a bottle of pop from a stand, that the policeman might take me up, which he did, and I am sent here for a month. I attended the Lancasterian Free-school for a year. I never was at the play but once. The boys at the factory were singing 'Nix my dolly, pals,' and I heard a great talk in the factory about it, and this made me pay 6*d.* at the play-house to hear it. I thought after I was in I would rather have my sixpence. I used to earn 6*s.* a-week in the factory."

This boy reads very well, and writes.

J. L., aged 14. Father dead; he was a sticking-plaister and pill-box manufacturer, and used sometimes to earn 35*s.* a-week, and was employed all the year round. "I used to be errand-boy at the factory, at 5*s.* 6*d.* a-week. The first time I was ever at the theatre was to see Jack Sheppard. There were two or three boys near to the house who were going, and they asked me. Mother said I might go once, but not more. I took 6*d.* from the money I used to lay up weekly for clothes. The next time I went, which was the week after, I borrowed the money from a boy; I returned it to him the Saturday after. I then went many times. I took the money from my mother out of her pocket as she was sitting down, and I beside her. There was more than 6*d.* in her pocket. I got a great love for the theatre, and stole from people often to get there. I thought this Jack Sheppard was a clever fellow for making his escape and robbing his master. If I could get out of gaol I think I should be as clever as him; but after all his exploits he got done at last. I have had the book out of a library at Dole Field. I paid 2*d.* a book for three volumes. I also got Richard Turpin, in two volumes, and paid the same. I have seen Oliver Twist, and think the Artful Dodger is very like some of the boys here. I am here for picking a pocket of 25*l.*"

H. C. aged 15. Father and mother alive. Father is a traveller for an ale and porter brewery; mother keeps a public-house in —. "I have one brother six years of age. Father is a Protestant, mother a Catholic; been at both schools. I used to go to a Catholic chapel. Father has been neither to church or chapel for some years. I have frequently robbed my parents to buy sweets and go to the play. The first time I went to the play was at Preston,

with father and mother, on New Year's night. About a year after, when we came to Manchester, I went to the play, and saw 'Jack Sheppard' the first night it came out. There were pictures of him about the streets on boards and on the walls; one of them was his picking a pocket in the church. I liked 'Jack Sheppard' much. I had not been in prison there. I was employed in a warehouse at 6s. 6d. a-week, and was allowed 6d. out of it for myself, and with that I went regularly to the play. I saw 'Jack Sheppard' afterwards four times in one week. I got the money out of my money bag by stealth, and without my master's-knowledge. I once borrowed 10s. in my mother's name from Mrs. —, a shopkeeper, with whom she used to deal; I went to the play with it. Mother found it out about a month afterwards, and beat me, but did not tell my father; he does not know it now. I then took a watch and pawned it for 10s., and was found out, and sent here for two months. It is not six months since I left prison; I have been to the play since, and am now here on suspicion of stealing a gold watch."

This boy born of respectable parents; reads and writes well.

J. M'D., aged 15. "My parents are Irish. I am here for housebreaking for four months, one solitary, and to be whipped. I have been here for two months and whipped once before, and in the lock-up, for stealing. I have been for a long time at the Lancasterian school in —, and the Sunday school. I used to give the monitors apples, pencils, and other things, not to turn me out. There were two monitors to every class, and they turn the boys for misbehaviour into the middle aisle; sometimes 100 are turned out, then the schoolmaster comes and canes them as he fancies. Father was a soldier, and been dead eight years. Mother alive, a cotton bather; she earns 6s. a-week. I have been a piecer in the factory, and earned 5s. 6d. Though I have been at school so long, I could not tell what five words were when I last came in. I have heard of 'Jack Sheppard'; a lad whom I know told me of it, who had seen it, and said it was rare fun to see him break out of prison. Whatever money I stole I spent it in cakes and sweetmeats; never slept out of mother's house."

This boy reads tolerably well, and understands in the same degree.

J. L., aged 11: Has been four times in the New Bailey. Father and mother alive; they are fustian-weavers. Was at a day-school for six years. Has lately been at a silk-mill, earning 3s. a-week. Has been to the play twice and seen 'Jack Sheppard.' Went with his brother the first time, and by himself the second. "I took the money to go a second time out of mother's house off the chimney piece, where she had left a sixpence. It was the first night 'Jack Sheppard' was played. There was a great talk about it, and there were nice pictures about it all over the walls. I thought him a very clever fellow; but Blueskin made the most fun. I first went to the markets, and begun by stealing apples. I also knew a lad, —, who has been transported, and went with him two or three times. The most I ever got was 10s. out of a till."

This boy reads well.

T. B., aged 14. Father and mother living. Father a painter in a foundry, and was working with him. In prison for stealing three ducks; never in prison before.

This boy bears a good character, seems properly impressed with his situation, reads tolerably well, and writes a little.

Girls' School.

E. S., aged 11. Father alive, a bricklayer; mother been dead two years. Father never goes to church or chapel. I used to go to Sunday school; only missed going there since with my master, a pawnbroker. A woman (sentenced to 10 years' transportation) persuaded me to take the watches; I never did anything wrong before.

This girl only knew her letters when she came in; she is sentenced to four months' imprisonment. She has not much improved in reading, but can repeat the Lord's Prayer and Creed, and seems well disposed.

A. W., aged 15. Parents dead; lost them nearly three years ago. Attended Sunday school for five months. This is the second time of her being in the New Bailey; is convicted of stealing boots from a shop. Has worked in a factory, where she had two looms, and at one time earned 12s. 6d. a-week. The work is not regular, the factory only going on for a short time. When she last left prison did not go back to work, but went to lodge with a girl she knew, a bad girl. Knew her letters before she came in first, but has learned to sew and the greater part of her learning in prison this time.

M. H., aged 20. Father and mother alive. One brother and sister. Father a warehouseman; had to work in factory and earned 9s. 6d.; has been out of work for nine months. Used to attend the Sunday church school for about six or seven months. Went to church occasionally. This is the third time of her being in the New Bailey; always returned home after her discharge, but left it three days before her committal for trial. Is now sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

This girl can read a little, but was taught to the same extent when last in the prison.

M. A. S., aged 15. The ninth time of her imprisonment. Parents living; father a printer. Has three sisters and a brother, all younger than herself. "I was never at school or chapel in my life. Father does not go; he is only my step-father; nor mother neither. I have been from home ever since I was five years; mother would not let me stop at home. Mr. Davis (of the police) found me in the street, and used to take me to the office. I slept anywhere, and took food whenever I could get it. Some have told me it would be better for me to be transported."

This girl has been taught to read, and does so tolerably well.

B. G., aged 11. Her mother alive; father left her. Mother and her worked in factory; mother earned 11s. and she 2s. 6d. a-week. Attended Methodist chapel school for three years. This is the first time of being in prison; is sent here with two others for stealing boots.

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This child barely knows the letters of the alphabet; upon questioning her she could not tell me her Saviour's name or who he was, and had never heard of the Commandments before coming into the prison.

E. M., aged 11. Never in prison before. Lost her father 12 months ago. Mother sews and binds stocks, for which she gets from 1½d. to 2d. a dozen. Works herself in a print shop, and gets 3s. a-week. Was never at any school, except the Roman Catholic Sunday school for a few times. Did not attend chapel regularly; mother used to go there when she had clothes. Has been here six weeks.

This child has much improved; she could not read when she came in, but now does tolerably well, and is learning to sew.

The following statistical table has been compiled by the schoolmaster relating to juvenile offenders imprisoned in the House of Correction, 1839:—

Misdemeanant committals	407
Felon ditto	150
	557
Re-committals	148
Total of offenders	409

Employment.

Cotton mills	256
Various	28
Warehouse, callender, and shop-boys	20
Print works	14
Shoemakers and weavers	12
Travellers with books and small-ware	12
Chimney sweeps, sand, and match-sellers	12
Rope-walk, collieries, and brickcroft	10
Silk-mills	10
Dye-houses	10
Woollen factory	9
Foundry	9
Never employed	7
	409

Ages.

Age	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Boys	2	5	8	13	32	50	91	110	98	409

Committals.

Times committed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Boys	216	70	33	33	25	12	4	6	3	1	3	1	1	1	= 409

Parentage.

Having Father and Mother.	Mother only.	Father only.	Orphans.
227	88	53	41

Religion and Education.

	Can Read.	Cannot Read.	Total.
Roman Catholics	57	74	131
Church of England	53	56	109
Methodists	37	53	90
Dissenters	17	37	54
None . . . . .	..	25	25
	164	245	409

Committals.

From Manchester and Salford	435
„ Bolton	40
„ Stockport	28
„ Ashton	19
„ Oldham	13
„ Rochdale	12
„ Bury	10
	557

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PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Misdemeanants' Period of Imprisonment.

2	4 days.
6	6 days.
11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 days.
88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 days.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21 days.
152	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 month.
54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 months.
93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 months.
<hr/>												
407												

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
—
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
—
Lancashire.
New Bailey, Salford.
House of
Correction.

Punishments.—The practice in this prison of holding over the infliction of corporal punishments to which boys are sentenced until the expiration of their imprisonment, appears to me very injudicious. The punishment thus inflicted is severe, ordinarily amounts to several dozen lashes, and the back of the sufferer must, on discharge, be in such a state as to incapacitate him for immediate labour, independently of the moral obstacle it must be to his obtaining employment. I examined the scourges used for punishment, and am of opinion that they are of too severe a kind to be used for boys. I find also that this punishment has, in one instance, if not more, been inflicted at very unusual and improper hours. I instance the case of E. D., who, on June 2nd, was taken out of bed after locking up, and the sentence of whipping carried into effect, previous to his discharge the next morning. I consider the dark cells for refractory prisoners as wholly unfit to be appropriated to men sentenced to periods of solitary confinement. Even the refractory should be allowed the convenience of a seat, which might be firmly fixed in the wall of the cell.

Labour.—There has been no alteration of importance in the employment of the prisoners since my last visit. Considerable laxity appears to exist in this branch of discipline, for I find the taskmaster removing men from mill labour to weaving, without reference to the keeper. I have to repeat my recommendation that the tread-wheels should be divided into compartments for separate labour.

Expenditure, Accounts, Books, &c.

AMOUNT of the QUANTITIES and PRICES of PROVISIONS consumed in the New Bailey prison for the Quarter ending July Sessions, 1839, with the amount of the earnings of the prisoners.

For the Quarter ending July, 1839.

		£.	s.	d.
24 loads of meal	at 44s. 6d. per load	53	8	0
28 ditto	at 41s. 3d. per load	57	15	0
40 bushels of pease.	at 8s. 4d. per bushel	16	13	4
56 ditto	at 7s. 11d. ditto	22	3	4
18 lbs. of pepper	at 1s. 6d. per lb.	1	7	0
24 lbs. ditto	at 1s. 6d. ditto	1	16	0
26 bushels of salt	at 10½d. per bushel	1	2	9
23,967½ lbs. of bread	at 1½d. per lb.	187	4	10½
6,193 lbs. of ditto	at 1½d. ditto	48	7	7½
25,282½ lbs. ditto	at 1½d. ditto	177	15	4
6,426 lbs. ditto	at 1½d. ditto	45	3	7½
2,872 lbs. of beef	at 4½d. ditto	49	7	3
522 lbs. ditto	at 4½d. ditto	8	19	7
161 cows' heads	at 1s. 8½d. per head	13	15	0½
3,286½ lbs. of beef	at 4½ per lb.	59	18	0
558 lbs. ditto	at 4½d. ditto	10	3	4
212 cows' heads	at 1s. 8d. per head	17	13	4
161½ loads of potatoes	at 7s. 11d. per load	63	18	6½
		<hr/>		
		£	836	11 11½

	£.	s.	d.
Total amount of prisoners' earnings	109	14	11
Paid prisoners when discharged	30	18	2
<hr/>			
Balance in favour of the hundred	£78	16	9

The average number of prisoners receiving these rations per day in this quarter was 621½, namely, 475½ males, and 145½ females.

This quarter contained 12 weeks.

The cost of maintaining a male prisoner per week in this quarter was 2s. 4½d., and of a female 1s. 6½d.

SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

II.

For the Quarter ending October, 1839.

		£.	s.	d.	
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT. Reports on Separate Prisons. Lancashire. New Bailey, Salford. House of Correction.	28 loads of meal	at 41s. 3d. per load	57	15	0
	44 ditto	at 39s. 9d. ditto	87	9	0
	40 bushels of pease	at 7s. 11d. per bushel	15	16	8
	72 ditto	at 7s. 4d. ditto	26	8	0
	60 lbs. of pepper	at 1s. 6d. per lb.	4	10	0
	39 bushels of salt	at 10½d. per bushel	1	13	3
	23,583½ lbs. of bread	at 1½d. per lb.	165	16	4½
	6,646 lbs. ditto	at 1½d. ditto	46	14	7
	40,622½ lbs. ditto	at 1½d. ditto	253	17	9½
	10,352 lbs. ditto	at 1½d. ditto	64	14	0
	2,865½ lbs. of beef	at 4½d. ditto	52	4	7
	522 lbs. ditto	at 4½d. ditto	9	10	3½
	159 cows' heads	at 1s. 8d. per head	13	5	0
	6,008 lbs. of beef	at 3½d. per lb.	81	7	2
	333 cows' heads	at 1s. 6d. per head	24	19	6
215½ loads of potatoes	at 7s. 11d. per load	85	6	0½	
		£	991	7	3½

Account of Earnings.

	£.	s.	d.
The amount of prisoners' earnings	178	18	4½
Paid prisoners when discharged	34	17	6
Balance in favour of the hundred	£144	0	8½

The average number of prisoners receiving three rations per day, in this quarter, was 615²/₇, namely, 456²/₇ males, and 159 females.

This quarter contained 15 weeks.

The cost of maintaining a male prisoner per week, in this quarter, was 2s. 1²/₇d. and of a female 1s. 6¹/₇d.

For the Quarter ending January, 1840.

		£.	s.	d.	
28 loads of meal	at 39s. 9d. per load	55	13	0	
28 ditto	at 39s. 6d. ditto	55	6	0	
56 bushels of pease	at 7s. 4d. per bushel	20	10	8	
48 ditto	at 7s. 4d. ditto	17	12	0	
42 lbs. of pepper	at 1s. 6d. per lb.	3	3	0	
30 bushels of salt	at 10½d. per bushel	1	6	3	
50,110 lbs. of bread	at 1½d. per lb.	313	3	9	
14,064 lbs. ditto	at 1½d. ditto	87	18	0	
3,623 lbs. of beef	at 3½d. ditto	49	1	2½	
171 cows' heads	at 1s. 6d. per head	12	16	6	
3,731½ lbs. of beef	at 2½d. per lb.	38	17	0½	
215 cows' heads	at 1s. 4d. per head	14	6	8	
79 loads of potatoes	at 7s. 11d. per load	31	5	5	
84 ditto	at 5s. 9d. ditto	24	3	0	
		£	725	2	6

Account of Earnings.

	£.	s.	d.
Total amount of prisoners' earnings	101	17	6
Paid prisoners when discharged	26	4	7
Balance in favour of the hundred	£75	12	11

The average number of prisoners receiving three rations per day in this quarter was 702¹/₇, namely, 531¹/₇ males, and 171¹/₇ females.

This quarter contained 11 weeks.

The cost of maintaining a male prisoner per week in this quarter was 1s. 11¹/₇d. and of a female 1s. 5¹/₇d.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

For the Quarter ending April, 1840.

		£.	s.	d.
26	loads of meal	at 39s. 6d. per load	55	6 0
48	ditto	at 41s. 3d. ditto	99	0 0
40	bushels of pease	at 7s. 4d. per bushel	14	13 4
68	ditto	at 7s. 6d. ditto	33	0 0
54	lbs. of pepper	at 1s. 6d. per lb.	4	1 0
38	bushels of salt	at 10½d. per bushel	1	13 3
27,287½	lbs. of bread	at 1½d. per lb.	170	10 11½
5,976	lbs. ditto	at 1½d. ditto	36	18 3
42,355	lbs. ditto	at 1¼d. ditto	297	16 2
8,034	lbs. ditto	at 1¼d. ditto	56	9 9½
3,636½	lbs. of beef	at 2½d. ditto	37	17 7
176	cows' heads	at 1s. 4d. per head	11	14 8
5,865	lbs. of beef	at 4¼d. per lb.	103	17 2½
331	cows' heads	at 1s. 7½d. per head	26	17 10½
210	loads of potatoes	at 5s. 9d. per load	60	7 6
			<u>£1,010</u>	<u>3 6½</u>

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
—
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
—
Lancashire.
New Bailey, Salford.
House of
Correction.

Account of Earnings.

		£.	s.	d.
Total amount of prisoners' earnings.		167	6 5	
Paid prisoners when discharged		35	8 8	
Balance in favour of the hundred		<u>£131</u>	<u>17 9</u>	

The average number of prisoners receiving three rations per day in this quarter, was 725¼, namely, 577¼ males, and 148¼ females.

This quarter contained 14 weeks.

The cost of maintaining a male prisoner per week in this quarter was 2s. 0¼d. and of a female 1s. 5¼d.

The accounts and expenditure of the prison are managed by a steward, but there appears to have been no efficient check upon the issue or receipt of stores, or upon any of the transactions of the taskmaster, connected with the disposal of the produce of the prisoners' labour. The appointment of a new deputy governor, in consequence of the decease of the former officer, has, however, been the cause of a very great improvement in the store department. Order and regularity have been introduced where none before existed, a result entirely owing to his zeal and activity. I annex forms of the books which are now used for keeping the accounts of stores.

Dr. Stock to receipt of Goods for the Quarter ending

Date.	By whom supplied.	Meal.		Salt.		Pepper.		Peas.			Potatoes.	
		lbs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Pecks.	Quarts.	Gills.	Loads.	lbs.
184												
Total.												

Cr. Stock by daily delivery for the Quarter ending

Date.	No.	Meal.		Salt.		Pepper.		Peas.			Potatoes.	
		lbs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Pecks.	Quarts.	Gills.	Loads.	lbs.
184												
Total.												
Balance												
Grand Total												

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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Dr. Stock to receipt of Goods for the Quarter ending

Bags.			Towels.			Bed Bottoms.			Black Lead.		
Date.	By whom supplied.	No.	Date.	By whom supplied.	No.	Date.	By whom supplied.	No.	Date.	By whom supplied.	lbs.
Total .											

II.
NORTHERN AND
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New Bailey, Salford,
House of
Correction.

Cr. Stock by delivery for the Quarter ending

Bags.			Towels.			Bed Bottoms.			Black Lead.																		
Date.	Felon Wards.	Convict Wards.	Fine Wards.	Surety & Bastardy do.	Vagrant Wards.	Matron.	Receiving Officer.	Offices.	Sundries.	Loss from Repairs.	Total.	Felon Wards.	Convict Wards.	Fine Wards.	Surety & Bastardy do.	Vagrant Wards.	Matron.	Loss from Repairs.	Total.	Governor.	Court-room, &c.	Matron.	Hospital.	Offices.	Sundries.	Total.	
Total .																											
Balance																											
Grand Total																											

Dr. Stock to receipt of Goods for the Quarter ending

Combs.			Razors.			Looking Glasses.			Brown Soap.				
Date.	By whom supplied.	No.	Date.	By whom supplied.	No.	Date.	By whom supplied.	No.	Date.	By whom supplied.	Cwts.	lbs.	Ozs.
Total .													

Cr. Stock by delivery for the Quarter ending

Combs.			Razors.			Looking Glasses.			Pounds of Brown Soap.																	
Date.	Felon Wards.	Convict Wards.	Fine Wards.	Surety & Bastardy do.	Vagrant Wards.	Female Wards.	Hospital.	Total.	Felon Wards.	Convict Wards.	Fine Wards.	Surety & Bastardy do.	Vagrant Wards.	Female Ward.	Matron.	Female Cook House.	Receiving Officer.	Lock-ups and Court.	Hospital.	Washing Department.	Male Cook House.	Offices and Mill.	Sundries.	Loss from Drying.	Total.	
Total .																										
Balance																										
Grand Total																										

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
Lancashire,
New Bailey, Salford,
House of
Correction.

Dr. Stock to receipt of Goods for the Quarter ending

Soft Soap.			Candles.			Rush-lights.	Clasps.	Leather.	Clog Soles.		Cans.	Spoons	Woollen Cloth.		
Date.	By whom supplied.	Fks. lbs.	Date.	By whom supplied.	lbs.	lbs.	Pairs.	Cragging Bucket Butts.	Date	By whom supplied.	No.	No.	Date.	By whom supplied.	Yards.
Total .															

Cr. Stock by delivery for the Quarter ending

Pounds of Soft Soap.				Pounds of Candles.							Rush-lights.	Clasps.	Pounds of Leather.	Pairs of Clog Soles.	Cans.	Spoons.	Yards of Woollen Cloth.																	
Date.	Washing Department.	Matron.	Hospital.	Lock-ups and Court.	Loss from Drying.	Firkins.	Total.	Lanterns.	Male Prison.	Female Prison.	Governor.	Matron.	Lock-ups and Court.	Hospital.	Taskmaster.	Misdemeanants' Dining Room.	Receiving Officer.	Felon Office.	Sundries.	lbs.—Total.	lbs. Hospital.	Taskmaster.	Cragging.	Bucket Butts.	Taskmaster.	Male Cook House.	Female Cook House.	Total.	Receiving Officer.	Matron.	Total.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Total.
Total .																																		
Balance																																		
Grand Total																																		

Dr. Stock to receipt of Goods for the Quarter ending

Date.	Type.	Thread.	Paper.				Pens.	Ink.	Wax.	Wafers.	Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.								
			Pieces.	lbs.	Date.	By whom supplied.					Quires.	No.	Gallons.	Sticks.	Ozs.	Caps.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Chemise.	Sheets, pair.	Woollen.	L. Woolsey.	Calico.	Total.	Woollen.	L. Woolsey.	Calico.	Total.
Total .																							

Cr. Stock by delivery for the Quarter ending

Date.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Total.	Pounds of Thread.	Paper.	Pens.	Ink.	Wax.	Wafers.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.					
											Quires.	No.	Gallons.	Sticks.	Ozs.	Receiving Officer.
Total .																
Balance																
Grand Total																

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Dr. Stock to receipt of Goods for the Quarter ending

Date.	No.		Pairs of Clogs.		No. of Shirts.		To Yards of Cloth supplied by Gaol Manufacture.													
	Aprons.	Date.	Pairs.	Date.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Plain Calico.	Shirting.	Linsey Woolsey.	Misdemeanants' Clothing.	Bed Ticking.	Date.	Plain Calico.	Shirting.	Linsey Woolsey.	Misdemeanants' Clothing.	Bed Ticking.	
Total.																				

II.
NORTHERN AND
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Reports on
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Lancashire.
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Cr. Stock by delivery for the Quarter ending

Date.	No. of Aprons.	Pairs of Clogs.	No. of Shirts.	Yards of Linen or Plain Calico.	By Yards of Cloth, Gaol manufacture.	Loss from Repairs of Male Clothing.	Loss from Repairs of Female Clothing.																												
	Female Wash and Cook House.	Male Cook House.	Loss from Repairs.	Total.	Receiving Officer.	Matron.	Loss from R-pairs.	Total.	Receiving Officer.	Loss from Repairs.	Total.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Schoolmistress.	Shirting.	Linsey Woolsey.	Misdemeanants' or Calico Clothing.	Bed Ticking.	Caps.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Clogs.	Caps.	Chemise.	Clogs.	Woollen.	Linsey Woolsey.	Misdemeanants' or Calico.	Woollen.	Linsey Woolsey.	Misdemeanants' or Calico.	Jackets.	Petticoats.	
Total.																																			
Balance																																			
Grand Total																																			

Upon investigation it appeared that the taskmaster, employed and paid as a servant by the county, to superintend and make arrangements for the provision of work for the prisoners, had himself entered into business, and instead of soliciting work from the firms who had been accustomed to supply the prison, was acting in the capacity of employer by sending in his own goods to be manufactured in the prison. As it was quite impossible that, in such an anomalous position, this officer could do justice to the county and protect his own interest at the same time, I considered it my duty to lay the case before the magistrates, and his resignation was the consequence. The average number of weavers is about 50; no account appears to be taken of the work done by each individual. On looking over the taskmaster's books, I find that the practice of employing the prisoners in work for the officers is still continued, as appears by the following entries:—

Day-book, p. 77.

One oil-cloth painting, Mr. O., 15s.

Page 106.

Making a dressing-gown, Mr. O., 4s.

I find that every prisoner, whatever his employment, is credited with 1d. weekly during his stay in the house of correction, which he receives on discharge. This allowance appears to me in opposition to the principles of the 8th clause in the recent Act for the Better Ordering of Prisons, and I am of opinion that any assistance granted to prisoners on discharge, which is often most requisite, should be based on the peculiar circumstances of each case, the character and conduct of the individual, and the distance from his or her usual home or residence.

The paying over of fines, by the keeper, to the parties entitled to them, appears to have been extremely irregular; I recommend that a book be kept for the purpose, which should show at once the state of the account; and that such book be always laid before the quarter-sessions, and the visiting justices at their ordinary meetings. I annex a Return, called for by me, from the keeper, of all unclaimed fines remaining in his hands, with the date of his receiving them.

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II.

No. 1.—A LIST OF FINES in the hands of the GOVERNOR from March 25, 1823, to August 21, 1839.

NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
—
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
—
Lancashire.
New Bailey, Salford.
House of
Correction.

Date.	Name.	Offence.	Amount of Fines.
1823			£. s. d.
March 25 .	J. B. and G. C.	Wilfully damaged a bonnet, the property of S. F. . .	0 8 0
1824			
February 17	A.P., S.B., and J.M.	Wilfully breaking three jugs, two glasses, and one form, the property of J. D. at Manchester.	0 6 0
July 12 . .	J. B. . .	Wilfully damaged certain timber, the property of J. W. at Manchester.	0 19 0
1826			
August 17 .	H. A. . .	Stealing a quantity of fruit from the garden of J. M. at Manchester.	0 5 6
1827			
April 9 . .	J. A. . .	Wilfully damaged certain railing, the property of J. D. at Manchester.	1 7 0
October 31	R. J. . .	Wilfully breaking the windows of M. A. at Manchester	0 9 6
1828			
February 19	J. W. . .	Wilfully stealing a dog, belonging to P. F. at Manchester	2 17 0
June 16 . .	W. M., E. L. and S. L.	Wilfully breaking the windows of J. T. at Manchester .	0 1 10
June 24 . .	R. J. and J. W.	Wilfully breaking the doors of J. W. at Oldham . .	1 0 0
July 1 . .	J. H. and J. W.	Breach of Sabbath at Oldham	0 2 0
1829			
March 20 .	W.G. and R. R.	Wilfully damaged the door of E. B. at Manchester . .	0 1 0
May 21 . .	J. H. . .	Wilfully damaged a coat, the property of J. R. at Manchester.	0 2 0
1830			
February 15	W. W. . .	Wilfully breaking the windows of W. D. at Chorlton-row	0 9 6
Sept. 14 . .	W. H. . .	Wilfully breaking the doors of two cottages, the property of H. H. at Charles-town.	0 17 6
Sept. 22 . .	G. W. . .	Wilfully damaged a coat, the property of C. S. at Manchester.	0 17 0
October 22	E. P. . .	Pawning goods belonging to D. T. at Manchester . .	1 9 0
October 25	T. J. . .	Assaulting E. P. in the execution of his duty at Manchester.	0 17 0
1831			
May 14 . .	O. L. . .	Unlawfully disposed of a chair, the property of G. L. at Manchester.	1 2 6
August 1 . .	J. L. . .	Wilfully damaged the lands of J. G. at Manchester . .	0 9 0
August 25 .	J. D. . .	Wilfully damaged one drinking-glass, the property of S. D. at Rochdale.	0 11 0
1832			
June 12 . .	R. H. . .	Wilfully breaking the windows and door of D. P. at Manchester.	0 15 6
1833			
April 28 . .	E. S. . .	Unlawfully pawned two frocks and one cloth coat, the property of H. B. at Manchester.	1 2 0
June 19 . .	S. L. . .	Wilfully damaged the windows of J. P. at Manchester .	0 7 0
Sept. 16 . .	E. B. . .	Unlawfully pawned two shawls, the property of E. H. at Manchester.	1 10 0
Dec. 27 . .	J. B. . .	Wilfully breaking the doors of W. J. at Manchester . .	0 12 0
„	G. S. . .	Wilfully breaking the windows of J. R. at Manchester .	0 9 0
1834			
January 18	G. O. R.	Wilfully damaged a lace veil, the property of S. W. at Manchester.	0 17 0
February 17	E. F. . .	Unlawfully pawned one pair trowsers, the property of E. S. at Manchester.	1 10 0
„	J. H. . .	Wilfully breaking a quantity of jugs and glasses, the property of R. A. at Manchester.	0 10 0
March 29 .	A. A. . .	Unlawfully disposed of a coat, vest, and trowsers, of D. H. at Manchester.	2 0 0
Nov. 17 . .	M. O. . .	Unlawfully disposed of one pair of shoes at Manchester	1 3 0
Dec. 10 . .	J. M. . .	Unlawfully disposed of a fiddle and stick, the property of J. B. at Manchester.	1 7 0
Dec. 22 . .	M. H. . .	Unlawfully disposed of one umbrella, the property of S. D. at Manchester.	1 5 0
1835			
January 8 .	H. P. . .	Unlawfully disposed of a pig of iron, the property of H. at Manchester.	1 1 8
February 16	T. H. . .	Unlawfully disposed of a cloak and umbrella, the property of B. H. at Manchester.	0 11 0
March 10 .	J. M. . .	Wilfully damaged the windows of H. M. at Manchester	0 11 6
„	J. H. . .	Wilfully damaged a gown, the property of H. S. at Manchester.	0 4 0
October 20	J. R. and J. W.	Wilfully damaged the windows of J. M. at Manchester .	0 9 10
Nov. 16 . .	P. F. . .	Wilfully damaged the windows of T. B. at Manchester .	0 5 0
Dec. 17 . .	T. F. . .	Unlawfully disposed of a barrel, the property of J. H. at Manchester.	1 5 0
		Carried forward . .	32 6 10

No. 1.—A List of Fines, &c.—continued.

Date.	Name.	Offence.	Amount of Fines.
1836		Brought forward .	£. s. d. 32 6 10
April 20 . .	J. B. . .	Wilfully damaged the windows of M. B. at Manchester.	0 12 0
April 28 . .	J. F. . .	Unlawfully disposed of two bags, the property of S. D. at Manchester.	1 2 6
June 17 . .	M. A. D.	Wilfully damaged the windows of W. P. at Manchester.	0 3 0
October 10 1837	J. C. . .	Unlawfully disposed of certain mats, the property of C. T. F. at Manchester.	1 2 0
January 24	H. H. . .	Unlawfully disposed of a glass, the property of C. S. at Manchester.	1 7 6
May 5 . .	H. H. . .	Unlawfully disposed of screw-key, the property of W. and J. C. at Manchester.	1 2 0
Sept. 16. .	M. O. D., the younger	Wilfully damaged the coat of G. T. at Manchester . .	0 12 0
Sept. 25. .	E. F. . .	Unlawfully disposed of a blanket, the property of J. L. at Manchester.	1 2 0
October 14	J. G. . .	Unlawfully disposed of 20 lbs. of lead, the property of J. G. at Manchester.	1 0 6
Nov. 16 . .	J. F. . .	Wilfully damaged a hat, the property of S. R. at Manchester.	0 13 0
Nov. 20 . .	W. J. . .	Unlawfully pawned a blanket, the property of H. H. at Manchester.	0 18 0
Dec. 23 . . 1838	A. J. . .	Unlawfully pawned a kettle, the property of E. C. at Manchester.	0 17 4
February 2	T. A. . .	Unlawfully disposed of two hammers, the property of S. J. at Manchester.	0 2 0
February 12	S. E. . .	Unlawfully pawned three silk handkerchiefs, the property of J. S. at Manchester.	2 1 0
August 6 . 1839	J. C. . .	Unlawfully disposed of a quantity of wrapping and rope, the property of D. C. and Co. at Manchester.	0 19 0
May 6 . .	T. P. . .	Wilfully damaged a door, belonging to M. J. at Manchester.	0 9 6
August 21 .	J. J. . .	Unlawfully disposed of seven chisels, the property of G. L. at Manchester.	3 0 0
		Total	£ 49 10 2

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No. 2.—A LIST OF FINES in the hands of the GOVERNOR from April 27, 1831, to April 20, 1839.

Date.	Name.	Offence.	Amount of Fines.
1831			£. s. d.
April 27 . . 1833	S. K. . .	Unlawfully pawned a coat, the property of T. I. at Great Bolton.	1 14 0
Sept. 21 . . 1835	T. S. . .	Knowingly suffered a certain boat, of which he had the care, to strike against the lock-gates at Giant's Seal.	2 7 0
August 20 . 1836	J. C. . .	Assaulting J. M'D. at Great Bolton	0 15 4
January 28	M. F. . .	Disturbing the peace at Great Bolton	0 11 0
July 21 . . 1838	J. B. . .	Wilfully damaged certain meadows, the property of J. W. at Great Bolton.	0 11 6
January 9 .	J. G. . .	Assaulting H. C. at Great Bolton	1 9 0
Dec 24 . . 1839	T. H. and W. S.	Assaulting P. G. at Great Bolton	3 1 0
April 20 .	J. G. . .	Assaulting A. J. at Great Bolton	0 19 0
			£ 11 7 10
			49 10 2
		Totals of No. 1 and No. 2	£ 60 18 0

The entries in the keeper's journal are not in his own handwriting, but are made by the clerk; they consist almost exclusively of entries of punishments for offences in the prison, and copied from the punishment-book, a practice which appears to me entirely at variance with the object for which such a journal is required to be kept.

Extracts.

" January 16, 1840.—Ordered Peter M——, misdemeanant, three days' solitary, for attempting to pick the pocket of another prisoner.

" May 20.—S. A. S——, convict, two days' solitary confinement, for having 5 sovereigns, 1 half-crown, 3 shillings, and a small quantity of tobacco in her possession.

" July 13.—Reported R. N. and G. T. to D. Maude, Esq., for having concealed a quantity of welf, and having made it into muffetees and purses, and placed them in a belt round the waist, for the purpose of taking them out when discharged. Mr. Maude ordered them one month each in solitary confinement."

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I have to notice the introduction of a new and comprehensive set of criminal registers, which were much wanted.

I recommend that the transactions of the taskmaster should be placed under the supervision of the steward, who should himself collect all monies due for labour done by the prisoners, and frequently inspect and check the books.

Prisoners committed by Commissioners of Bankrupts.—There were two of this description of prisoners in the house of correction at the period of my visit: a most undesirable description of persons as inmates of a penal establishment, their treatment being necessarily different from any other class. The county gaol appears a much more fitting place for their reception. I annex the statement of one of the prisoners referred to, an infirm old man, upwards of 70, who, I regret to state, expired suddenly in the prison a few days afterwards. Mr. W. states:—

“I have been here twenty-two weeks; I sleep in one of the ordinary cells in No. ward. The door of the cell is unlocked at 6, and I come down when I please, the door being left open. I am allowed the range of the exterior yard, and spend my time in walking there and reading the Scriptures. I take my meals, and sit during the day in the turnkey’s lodge. One of the officers supplies me with food, and I believe is reimbursed by my son and daughter. I am above 70 years of age; every Tuesday I get a pint of ale, when my son and daughter come to visit me. I have also the opportunity of smoking a pipe of tobacco. I am a member of the Church of England; I have not seen the chaplain privately, it would be a great comfort for me to do so. The prisoners have solicited me for tobacco. I have 2*l.* in my possession, given me by my son.”

Discipline, Observations, &c.—I have on other occasions reported upon the laxity of the discipline, and the want of energy in the management of this extensive prison. The infirmity of deafness, and the varying health of the keeper, render him physically incapable of satisfactorily performing the duties of his office. In the course of my inquiry I discovered that several of the officers were in the practice of receiving money from the friends of prisoners, with the view of securing their good offices in behalf of those under their charge; and after considerable pains I was enabled, by unimpeachable evidence, to establish the fact before the magistrates. In elucidating these facts, others were developed, which induced me to recommend the magistrates to enter into an investigation of the general state of the prison, furnishing them with the heads of the subjects which appeared most to require their attention.*

The enlargement of this prison has occupied the attention of the magistrates; and if the borough of Manchester should not erect a gaol for their own jurisdiction, but contract with the county for the maintenance of their prisoners, such enlargement is indispensable.

Without waiting for the solution of this question I strongly recommend the justices to provide a residence for the deputy keeper within the prison, and am of opinion that the present hospital might with very little expense be appropriated to the purpose, and that separate infirmaries for the males and females be erected on their respective sides of the prison. Much evil at present results from their contiguity. One of the gravest defects in the prison is that of there being no cells in which solitary confinement by order of court can be enforced according to the strict sense and intention of the sentence; the erection of some suitable cells for this purpose is well worthy of the immediate attention of the magistrates.

I recommend to the visiting justices that the journals of the governor, chaplain, and surgeon be laid before them at all their ordinary meetings, and the entries made between each meeting be read over by their clerk, and the initials of the chairman be affixed. I think that the schoolmaster and schoolmistress should be required to keep books, detailing their daily labours and the progress made by the prisoners.

I recommend that every article of stores, including drugs, wine, spirits, &c., for the use of the hospital, be supplied through the storekeeper, on requisition from the proper officer of each department.

I am of opinion that two offices in different parts of the prison are attended with great inconvenience, and advise their consolidation into a single one, where they can always be under the inspection of the superior officers. I also recommend that the descriptions of the females be taken on their side of the prison. That it be a standing regulation, that every prisoner committed to take his trial for a first offence be placed at night to sleep in a cell by himself. That no under officer of the prison be allowed to have letters for prisoners directed to his or her care, and that on every such case occurring the letter be placed in the hands of the keeper. The introduction of gas light into the work-rooms and corridors would also, I am persuaded, be found to be advantageous; this being done, labour might be prolonged, and the moral and religious instruction of the male adults be attempted.

I recommend the justices to take the necessary steps to prevent the disgusting scenes of noise and filth which I find invariably to be the case in the lock-ups on the arraignment of prisoners at the time of holding the sessions. I was myself a witness of 72 prisoners being placed together in a room, termed by them the Glory Hole, without any supervision, and kept there till called into the court above. It is impossible adequately to describe the tumult, filth, and heat; it was necessary to have recourse to the police to quell the disturbance.

* The result of this inquiry by the magistrates has been the discharge or removal of many of the under officers. The keeper has also retired on an allowance.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR SOUTH LANCASHIRE AT KIRKDALE.

I annex various returns in connexion with the state of this prison at the time of inspection.

RETURNS of the NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of PRISONERS confined in the Gaol and House of Correction at Kirkdale, 16 October, 1840.

MALES.	Total.	How sleeping.			FEMALES.	No.
		Single.	Three in a cell.	Seven or more in a cell.		
Trial at Assizes	10	10	..	..	Trial at Assizes	2
Trial at Sessions above 15 years of age	33	33	..	..	Convicted at Assizes.	14
Ditto, under 15 years of age	2	2	..	..	Trial at Sessions.	6
Not sentenced to hard labour	21	10	5	6	Convicted at ditto	16
Discretionary	3	3	..	..	Not sentenced to hard labour	6
Convicted at Assizes	49	49	..	..	Vagrants, &c.	11
Ditto at Sessions above 15 years of age	57	42	15	..	Total	55
Ditto at Sessions under 15 years of age	1	1	There are sleeping of the above in single cells	8
Vagrants, &c.	130	29	87	14	Ditto, in double cells	47
Total	306	178	107	21		55

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DISTRIBUTION, MALES.

	No.		No.
Employed at the Tread-mill	77	Brought forward	202
" Weaving	37	Employed at the Wash-house	2
" Winding	32	" Shuttle repairing	1
" Cleaners	14	" at School	18
" Wool-pickers	25	" in Hospital	7
" Cooks	3	" Hospital Nurse	1
" Labourers	5	Aged and decrepit, not employed	10
" Wool-weighers and Packers	2	Not employed, prisoners for trial, &c.	60
" Joiners.	1	In solitary confinement, per order of Sessions	2
" Tailors.	4	Discharged this day	3
" Assistant in mill	2		
Carried forward	202	Total	306

FEMALES.

	No.	Observations.
Employed as Cooks	2	Discontinued during Inspector's visit.
" Washers	8	
" Cleaners	9	
" Hospital servant	1	
" Matron's servants	2	
" Court-house cleaner	1	
Sewing, knitting, and other work	30	
Discharged this day	2	
Total	55	

RETURN of Prisoners employed otherwise than at Hard Labour.

Name.	Occupation.	Offence.	If in Prison before.
MALES.			
R. B.	Cleaner.	Assault	Never.
M. M'A.	Ditto	Felony	Ditto.
J. P..	Ditto	Assault	Twice.
A. C.	Ditto	Vagrancy	Never.
W. T.	Ditto	Felony	Ditto.
G. H.	Ditto	Horse stealing	Ditto.
S. S.. . . .	Ditto	Chartist	Ditto.
D. B.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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Return of Prisoners employed otherwise than at Hard Labour—*continued.*

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Name.	Occupation.	Offence.	If in Prison before
MALES.			
W. W.	Cleaner	Poaching . . .	Never.
B. S.	Ditto	Vagrancy . . .	Once.
G. J.	Ditto	Rape	Never.
H. A.	Ditto	Felony	Ditto.
T. P.	Ditto	Felony	Ditto.
T. H.	Ditto	Riot, &c.. . . .	Ditto.
W. P.	Cook	Bigamy	Ditto.
J. S.	Ditto	Felony	Ditto.
E. O'N.	Ditto	Ditto	Once.
M. F.	Joiner	Ditto	Never.
T. N.	Labourer	Bigamy	Ditto.
G. S.	Ditto	Poaching	Once.
R. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Never.
I. R..	Ditto	Assault	Ditto.
	Ditto		Ditto.
P. T.	Tailor	Felony	Ditto.
J. C.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
P. W.	Ditto	Poaching	Once.
J. G..	Ditto	Awaiting Her Majesty's pleasure, having been tried for murder and found to be insane, was removed to the lunatic asylum, and afterwards removed back to this gaol, he being of sound mind.	
J. R..	Employed in the mill	Felony	Never.
J. S..	Wash-house	Ditto	Ditto.
M. D.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
E. R.	Hospital nurse	Cutting, &c.. . . .	Ditto.
A. R.	Shuttle repairing	Felony	Ditto.
J. G.	Wool weigher and packer	Base coin	Ditto.
R. B.	Ditto	Manslaughter	Ditto.
FEMALES.			
M. J.	Cook	Felony	Three.
E. B.	Ditto	Misdemeanor	Never.
R. L.	Matron's servant	Felony	Twice.
H. W.	Ditto	Vagrancy	Ditto.
A. M.	Hospital servant	Misdemeanor	Ditto.
A. W.	Cleaner	Felony	Ditto.
A. A.	Ditto	Vagrancy	Three.
M. C.	Ditto	Felony	Never.
M. L.	Ditto	Cutting, &c.. . . .	Once.
A. C.	Ditto	Felony	Never.
I. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
A. B.	Ditto	Assault	Ditto.
M. W.	Ditto	Felony	Ditto.
E. Y.	Ditto	Vagrancy	Once.
E. H.	Washer	Felony	Never.
H. L.	Ditto	Misdemeanor	Twice.
B. G.	Ditto	Felony	Never.
M. K.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
M. B.	Ditto	Ditto	Three.
E. I..	Ditto	Ditto	Never.
M. L.	Ditto	Misdemeanor	Three.
W. H.	Ditto	Vagrancy	Ditto.

ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICERS of Kirkdale House of Correction, with Date of Appointment, Yearly Salary, &c.

Officers' Names.	Office.	Yearly Salary.	Date of Appointment.	Observations.
Thomas Amos	Governor	£. s. d. 500 0 0	August, 1817 . . .	
Richard Appleton	Chaplain	300 0 0	August, 1839 . . .	
Thomas Chalmer	Surgeon	63 0 0	August, 1821 . . .	
Michael Deveny	Cash-book keeper	130 0 0	October, 1829 . . .	
Jonathan Wright	Deputy Governor	73 0 0	February, 1840 . . .	Turnkey, January, 1821.
Roger Bridgman	Turnkey	63 0 0	August, 1817 . . .	
Joseph Fisher	Ditto	63 0 0	September, 1821 . . .	
Thomas George	Ditto	63 0 0	February, 1840 . . .	Watchman, December, 1836.
George Holt	Taskmaster	84 0 0	June, 1838	
John Scarsbrick	Miller	62 8 0	August, 1826	
James Brewer	Schoolmaster	52 0 0	December, 1836	
Thomas Bowman	Watchman	46 16 0	February, 1840	Put on duty March, 1840.

Establishment of Officers of Kirkdale House of Correction—*continued.*

Officers' Names.	Office.	Yearly Salary.			Date of Appointment.	Observations.
		£.	s.	d.		
William Kidwell	Superintendent Monitor.	65	0	0	February, 1840 .	Office clerk, December, 1836.
Thomas Holden	Monitor	52	0	0	„	Put on duty March, 1840.
Richard Smith.	Ditto	52	0	0	„	Ditto ditto.
John Carmichael	Ditto	52	0	0	„	Put on duty April, 1840.
John Wood	Ditto	52	0	0	„	Ditto ditto.
Thomas Hope	Ditto	52	0	0	April, 1840 . . .	Put on duty forthwith.
Henry Formby	Ditto	52	0	0	February, 1840.	Put on duty March, 1840.
Daniel Johnson	Ditto	52	0	0	„	Put on duty April, 1840.
John Chamley	Ditto	52	0	0	„	Ditto ditto.
Letitia Heard	Matron	70	0	0	August, 1819 .	
Elizabeth Yellowly	Hospital matron	31	10	0	June, 1828 . . .	
Elizabeth Dawes	Court-house keeper . . .	31	10	0	January, 1833 .	
Isabella Creasy	Turnkey	31	10	0	March, 1827 . .	
Mary Green	Ditto	31	10	0	September, 1832	
Barbara Hannah	Ditto	31	10	0	June, 1835 . . .	
James Randles	Joiner	58	10	0	April, 1840 . . .	This salary is charged to the building and repairing account.

I commenced my examination of this prison by visiting the cook-house, which I found in a most disgraceful state of dirty disorder. In a hole in the wall I discovered a box with tobacco; and, concealed in a Bible, the following correspondence, one of the letters being sealed ready for sending out of the prison, and the other with the Manchester post-mark, apparently but recently received:—

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COPY OF LETTERS found concealed in the Cook-House of the House of Correction at Kirkdale,
8th October, 1840.

No. 1.
Addressed to

Manchester Post-mark.

Mr. Thomas Wright,
Back-Summers Gardens,
Kirkdale, Liverpool.

Sep. 30, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—I write to inform you that you must have as much patience, as I find great difficulty in getting a person to represent M'Gee in the court before the magistrates. The person that I named in my : Charles Birch was is name; this person is willing to go with me, but he as scalded his foot, and it will be two or three days before he can get his shoes on, so that go down to the court. Could I have done the business myself, it should have been done long since, you may depend. I am extremely sorry that it requires two persons, as every one that I have asked as been frightened that the might come to some trouble by taking an oath the did not know to be truth. Dear William, you see the position we are placed in; you must see, dear Will, that it quires a stranger to act as M'Gee in this case. If i was to take my brother William, many a one would know that is name was not M'Gee, and that he was not a book-keeper at all, so we should be exposed at once. I have promised this Charles Birch 5s. to go, and will give it him freely. I mentioned to one person, a friend of mine, and he said he would not do it on any account; and this person was a very respectable book-keeper in this town. Dear William if This said Charles Birch does not do it, I do not know whom I shall be able to get; but if you think it necessary to write to me in the mean time, state all the particulars you can, as I do not like to go near Bessy at all; in fact I durst not trust her in this business at all, for she is, I think, such a person that she would expose the whole matter, as she told me she did not know you had a nother wife living at the time you married her; and this is the reason why I do not intend to go near her in the business, so you will see what I mean by what I say in this letter; but my utmost shall be done for you by Monday next at the outside. I think myself that the magistrates would not ask any questions about the place of abode, or where you was married, or where you lived before you was married; but, my dear William, however I get all men to think as I do upon such matters; if you write please to inform me if we may alter the name M'Gee to Charles Birch, and then the said Birch might take the oath in his own name; and he his a book-keeper by trade; so that by altering the name you see he would just be the person named in the affidavit; but please yourself; perhaps it may be done in its present form. This I leave to you, and remember ever writing to serve you with all my might,

JOSEPH KNIGHT.

(A true copy.)

No. 2.—Addressed to

Mr. John Stillman,
In the care of Mr. Thomas Clare,
No. 3, Combermere Street, Park Road,
Liverpool.

Do it on Wednesday for me.

Kirkdale, Oct. 3, 1840.

DEAR FRIEND,—Please to do me a kindness, for I am as you have seen me, for I am starved for the want of meat; and if you would get Sarah Hodson to go to the pawnbrokers to pledge all my clothes, leaving one pair of drawers, one gursy, two pair of stockings, to raise me the sum of 3l. 10s.; and if you would bring it down to the village of Kirkdale to a public-house, the sign of the Beehive, and leave it in the landlord's hands and tell him that a man will call for it the following day; and you must not direct it to me, but to George Hargraves; and write me a few lines, but not mention the money in it, for it is not allowed in, but put the word "yes" in one corner of your letter,

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then I should know that you have brought it: so no more from Reece Rigby, your friend and well-wisher.

Enclosed in a fly-leaf from a Prayer-Book, and re-directed in another hand writing, "*with speed*" in the corner.

Upon investigation, the Mr. Thomas Wright, to whom one of the letters were addressed, turned out to be the keeper's private servant; the individual for whom it was intended, and to whom it had been delivered, was a convict under sentence of imprisonment for bigamy, who had been petitioning the mercy of the crown for a mitigation of punishment, on grounds which he was endeavouring to support by the procuration of false affidavits, as set forth in this letter. The keeper's servant was immediately dismissed, and I thought it my duty to bring him before the magistrates, and he was convicted under the 19th clause of the 2d and 3d Vic., cap. 56, and sentenced to pay a fine of 2*l.*, or be imprisoned for 14 days. It appeared that the prisoner above alluded to had the sole control of the cook-house, that he was in the habit of taking slush up to the governor's house in the evening for the pigs, and thus formed an intimacy with his servant. In addition to these improprieties, upon my inquiring to whom belonged a portion of uncooked meat in the cook-house, the cook replied to him, and that they were entitled to the food of prisoners who were suddenly discharged after its issue. This man was immediately dismissed from his situation and placed in solitary confinement. The cells were cleaner and more orderly than at my last visit. In the day-rooms, concealed among the coal-heaps, were found several knives, a paper of snuff, and a large quantity of articles such as belts, socks, &c., surreptitiously taken by the prisoners from the shops, and manufactured by them out of the county clothing. In the day-room of the prisoners for trial, at the back of the board of rules I found the following inscription:—

" August 19, 1840.

H. M., Life. For Shonful Grew, Manchester.
F. F., 14 yrs. For Murder, Manchester.
James K., 15. Killing a Black, Liverpool.
James A., 15. Murder, Rochdale.
W. M., 15. Manslaughter, Manchester.
J. M'G, 10. Housebreaking, ditto.
J. W., 16. One Gamure Finiff, Bolton.
R. V., 10. For a Crack Attempt only, Ashton.
J. W., 10. Sheep Stealing, Manchester.
W. D., 10. Rape, Wigan.
W. S., 10. Forgery, Manchester.
B. E., 10. Burglary, Wigan.

ALL INNOCENT."

On the walls of the sleeping cell of W. S., convicted of uttering a check knowing it to be forged, he had neatly drawn an apparent fac-simile of the cheque.

No. . Manchester, 21st June, 1840.
Pay Mr. T. Cleyg or bearer Sixty-six
Pounds.
£66.

MATHEW BRIGNALL.

The sleeping cells in the female wards were not so clean as on former occasions.

There appears to be a want of precision in carrying out the sentences of the law. I found two prisoners who, by order of Court, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the first and last week solitary, who, through some inexplicable neglect, had only been placed in solitude on the Thursday, their terms of imprisonment expiring on the following Monday.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

" That there has been no epidemic disease in the prison. No cases of dysentery at the present moment. Considers the diet to be sufficient. Has observed that whenever a man who has been used to good generous living and diet is attacked by fever of the typhoid character, after having been for some time in prison he invariably dies. Has not had latterly any such cases, but many during the course of his experience. Never saw one recover."

I find that the surgeon does not comply with the provisions of the Gaol Act, which require him to see every prisoner at least twice during the week, nor are prisoners examined by him before they are classed. The surgeon is not present at the infliction of corporal punishment. The salary of the surgeon to this important establishment is only 63*l.* per annum, with the understanding that he furnishes medicines at a profit price. I am of opinion that the better course is to give a sufficient salary to the surgeon, and have the drugs supplied by contract. I annex a return called for by me, which shows the charge for medicines for several years, with the average daily number of prisoners. The annual amount paid for drugs is shown to be nearly stationary, notwithstanding the variation in the number of prisoners.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A RETURN of the AMOUNTS paid for Drugs in each Year, from the 31st May, 1830, to the 1st June, 1840.

Year.	Amounts paid for Drugs in each Year.			Average number of Prisoners daily in each Year.
	£.	s.	d.	
1831, May 31.	142	5	0	522
1832, "	140	6	0	588 $\frac{1}{3}$
1833, "	135	1	6	557 $\frac{1}{3}$
1834, "	134	12	6	573 $\frac{1}{3}$
1835, "	144	1	0	627 $\frac{1}{3}$
1836, "	142	16	0	615 $\frac{1}{3}$
1837, "	124	12	6	335 $\frac{1}{3}$
1838, "	126	1	6	363 $\frac{1}{3}$
1839, "	125	7	6	311 $\frac{1}{3}$
1840, "	127	10	6	340 $\frac{1}{3}$
	1,342 14 0			

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I strongly recommend that a paid officer should be appointed as hospital servant, the more particularly when taking into consideration the distance the surgeon resides from the prison, and the fact that the administering of medicine is left to a prisoner. I found this individual in the possession of a small quantity of laudanum, which, after the experience of the former hospital servant having nearly destroyed himself, by making use of what was intrusted to him in that capacity, appears to me at the least to be imprudent.

I make the following extracts from the surgeon's journal:—

"Nov. 27.—C., who complained yesterday for the first time since his admission to the gaol, and was sent to the hospital, died this morning at half-past nine o'clock; he had taken his breakfast heartily a few moments before.

"Nov. 29.—Attended the inquest on P. C., when a verdict died by the visitation of God was recorded.

"Jan. 10.—Was sent for in the evening to see S., the hospital nurse, who was suddenly attacked with a furious attack of delirium, arising most probably from distress of mind.*

"March 14.—Came up in the evening to see C. D., who has been for some time in the hospital merely for warmth; he has no particular disease, but is completely exhausted. Let him have half a glass of brandy in half a pint of arrow-root to-night, and repeat it the first thing in the morning.

"March 27.—J. H. admitted into hospital, his wrist having been cut by a fellow-prisoner. I have not thought it right to run the risk of opening the wound by an examination.

"August 12.—Admitted L. into hospital with swelled testicle; let him be blistered and have the prison diet; I think the complaint is a manufactured one."

RETURN of PRISONERS under MEDICAL TREATMENT in Kirkdale House of Correction, October 17, 1840.

IN HOSPITAL.					
Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	State of Health when Admitted.	Length of Sentence.	Disease.
I. E.	24	Dec. 20, 1839	Good . . .	One year . . .	Typhus.
E. R.	24	Sept. 11, 1840	Very unwell . . .	Till the assize . . .	Pulmonary consumption.
J. W.	39	July 1	Good	Ten years	Common cold, with great mental anxiety.
H. P.	40	Oct. 2	Unwell	For trial	Ulceration of the leg.
J. S.	38	Oct. 12	Unwell	Three months	Injury from the bite of a dog.
J. D.	36	Jan. 14, 1839	Good	Three years	Common cold.
B. D.	49	Aug. 13, 1839	Good	Two years	Dysentery.
S. A. B.	46	July 27	Good	Six months	Insanity with lousy disease.
PATIENTS UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT IN THEIR WARDS.					
H. M.	26	Sept. 29	Good	28 days	Scurvy.
T. W.	29	June 16	Good	10 years	Common cold.
J. W.	18	Sept. 29	Unwell	Three months	Syphilis.
T. R.	21	July 22	Good	Three months	Constipation.
H. O'H.	25	Oct. 14	Unwell	Three months	Syphilis.
O. S.	46	Oct. 19, 1839	Decrepit	Two years	Common cold.
J. P.	53	May 25	Well	Three months	Liver disease.
J. O. alias D.	19	Aug. 10	Good	Three months	Scurvy.
H. J.	24	Aug. 20	Good	Three months	Common cold.
S. H.	36	Oct. 2	Unwell	For trial	Scurvy.
E. N.	53	Aug. 12	Good	For trial	Common cold.
J. P.	19	July 25	Good	For trial	Boils.

* Vide extracts from keeper's journal, where this man's condition is attributed to taking laudanum intrusted to him as hospital servant.

RETURN OF DEATHS in the County Gaol at Kirkdale, from October 20, 1839, to October 17, 1840.

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Name.	Age.	Disease.	Length of Imprisonment.	State of Health when Admitted.	Date of Decease.	Date of Admission into Hospital.	Remarks.
P. C.	65	Apoplexy . .	One month	*Good . .	Nov. 27, 1839 .	Nov. 26 .	Died suddenly, after taking a hearty breakfast.
J. J.	61	Exhaustion . .	Three years	Good . .	Jan. 6, 1840 .	Dec. 29 .	Had been in gaol since 6th November, 1837. He was quite worn out.
C. D.	59	Exhaustion . .	Three years	Good . .	March 17, 1840	Feb. 23 .	Was admitted 17th July, 1838. Came from Windle work-house quite infirm.
J. J.	50	General dropsy	Four months	Unwell .	April 5, 1840 .	Feb. 1 .	Had been a common thief and vagrant for more than 15 years.
J. F.	71	General dropsy, ending in gangrene.	Excise fine	. .	April 30, 1840 .	April 20	
J. S.	42	Pulmonary consumption.	Ten years .	Unwell .	June 4, 1840 .	April 8 .	A hopeless case from the period of his first complaint.
M.M.K.	57	Typhus . . .	One month	. .	June 19, 1840 .	June 13 .	An old vagrant, very ill when admitted into gaol.

* By the term good is simply implied that they were not actually suffering under any disease.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The decease of the late most excellent chaplain had led to the appointment of a no less worthy and efficient successor. The chaplain's emoluments are the same as his predecessor, namely, a residence adjacent to the prison, with a stipend of 300*l.* per annum. He states,—

"On Sundays I perform two services with sermons, and after evening service visit the hospital, and read the Visitation of the Sick, with a selection from the Common Prayer, and an exposition of some portion of the Scriptures. I read prayers every morning to the males in the chapel. I then go to the women's prison, and read prayers to them. I visit daily the hospital and those in solitary confinement. I have administered the Sacrament, but only to such as, after examination, have satisfied me of the purity of their motives. I see every prisoner upon his committal, and take down various particulars relating to them, and inform them that I am always ready to see them on application; I also see each prisoner on his discharge. Every prisoner that can read is provided with a Bible, Prayer Book, and suitable tracts; elementary books are issued to those who are deficient. The books circulated among the prisoners are generally, but not exclusively, obtained from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The 'Cottage Monthly Visitor' is in particular request among them: it is a miscellany of moral, religious, and entertaining knowledge. Every prisoner's name, with the volume lent to him, is inserted in a book, and the monitors held responsible for their safety. There is but little mutilation of them. There have, I think, since my appointment, been three instances of prisoners applying to be attended by ministers of their own persuasion. In one a Jew, and in the two others Dissenters. I have met with the greatest respect from the prisoners, and the relations between us are those of minister and parishioners. Their conduct in chapel is unexceptionable. The school-room is close to the vestry; the progress of the boys is satisfactory. I have them up before me on the Sundays, and catechise and hear them read. Several females have been sent to the Refuge, but the results have not been very satisfactory. The appointment of paid officers as monitors has, I think, been beneficial. The average time I spend daily in the prison is from three and a-half to four hours, and I am always within call for extra duty."

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's journal:—

Extracts from Chaplain's Journal.—Kirkdale.

"Nov. 26, 1839.—J. —, convicted of stealing coals at the last sessions, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment; promises well, and think sincerely.

"A. —, charge and sentence the same as the last; appears truly sorry, and determined never to be guilty of a similar offence.

"S. —, stealing coal, one month at the last sessions. Declares she thought herself at liberty to take it, as she had done so for many years: apparently a decent kind of person. Visited the female hospital; found the nurse changed. Only one patient besides the old nurse, and she in the back ward.

"Nov. 27.—, an old man from —, convicted of having stolen iron belonging to Lord Barham, and sentenced at the last sessions, died suddenly in hospital this morning. Saw —, a Chartist, and —, a navigator on the railway, charged with being connected, with his brother —, in a robbery of watches at Todmorden.

"Nov. 30.—After prayers, J. D., J. B., M. S., and J. C., four men sentenced at the last sessions to one month's imprisonment for being present at a Chartist riot, all earnestly declare that they will quietly pursue their own calling, and never allow themselves to be led astray by Chartists, whom they now see to be their enemies and not their friends. All going out this morning.

"I had a long conversation to-day with —, a man sentenced at the last assizes to six months' imprisonment, for being present at a Chartist riot at Manchester. Declares himself one of Owen's disciples; considers the Bible a work full of contradictions and absurdities; denies that the will can have any control over the judgment, and that, consequently, no man can be responsible for the faith he holds; asserts that his religion consists in perfect sobriety and universal philanthropy: wine and other exciting beverages he regards as the wicked inventions of men, not the gifts of God; and thinks our blessed Lord most culpable in his miraculous supply to the guests at the marriage at Cana of Galilee: asserts that he was brought up in the faith of the church of Scotland, and that it was the doctrine of particular election; as held by that church, that first led him to doubt the authority of the Scriptures in which they professed to discover so palpably unjust a decree of the great Creator of man. Promised to discuss with him the subject of the authority and inspiration of the Bible on a future

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day, but have little hope of convincing him of his dangerous errors, as he tells me he has read most of the ablest works on the subject, and sees no reason to change his opinion.

"The governor has put into my hands a series of letters by a man of the name of Haslam, of Manchester, addressed to the clergy of all denominations, in which the infidel's arguments are brought forward in the most ingenious, plausible, and popular form; whilst the terms in which the Bible, the clergy, the Saviour, and the Deity of the Scriptures (as he terms him) are spoken, are the most outrageously indecent and blasphemous. These were intercepted in the form of a parcel addressed to B.; and it is very evident, from his conversation, that he has had but too intimate an acquaintance already, either with the work itself or with its author. I tremble for the consequence which such a publication may have upon the minds, not only of the wholly uneducated, but of those also who profess (that "dangerous thing") a little knowledge, and who have just begun to be aware of the existence of a reasoning power within their minds.

"Dec. 23.—Twenty men and two women have expressed a desire to receive the sacrament on Christmas-day. Have examined the males: obliged to reject ten of the men, most of them being perfectly ignorant, not merely of the importance, but of the very nature of the Eucharist: the others, I am induced to believe, are in a proper frame of mind for being worthy partakers.

"Jan. 1, 1840.—Had another long conversation with B., the Chartist and Socialist. He is still, I fear, unshaken in his infidel opinions, and will not give up his opinion of man being entirely a creature of circumstances, and of necessity obliged to act according to the strongest motive furnished by those circumstances, over which he has no control. He is remarkably civil, and even respectful, and (as indeed all the rest of his yard do) conducts himself in a very orderly manner.

"Jan. 2.—Had a long interview with J. S. (another Chartist), a very decent fellow. He is an Anti-socialist, and tells me that he has ever strenuously opposed those doctrines, or rather opinions, both in the yard against B., and also at the Socialist meetings at ——. He says that those opinions have made no progress there at all, although Haslam, the man who wrote the intercepted pamphlets mentioned earlier in my journal, has repeatedly lectured there. He still persists in Chartist opinions, however; thinking that all classes should share alike, both the labours and the pleasures of life. He would not, however, bring this about by illegal measures. He thinks the poor manufacturers are between two grind-stones, the Tories and the Whigs, the interest of both of which parties is to oppress them.

"June 14.—S. — and — worse; the latter ill of a malignant typhus fever. She being anxious to see a Roman Catholic priest, I wrote to Mr. Watson, who promptly complied with my request.

"July 9.—W.* brought me a petition, which he had had drawn up by his attorney, to have his sentence of one year's imprisonment for bigamy, tried at the last assizes, mitigated. I told him I thought he ought to congratulate himself upon being got off so easily, and that I did not think he had the slightest chance of success.

"Sept. 11.—L. H. expressed a wish to see his rabbi occasionally: gave him permission. Wishes also to absent himself from chapel: referred him to the magistrates.

"Sept. 19.—Excused H., the Jew, (committed on the charge of rape from the assizes,) from further attendance at chapel.

"Sept. 25.—Conversed with J. C. and J. R., two Chartists from Manchester, who have been in 17 months, and the rest of whose sentences have been remitted by Lord Normanby. C. denies that he had had any connection whatever with the Chartists. R. allows that he had paid money to them, but denies that he was implicated in the affair for which he suffered. They both declare (C., I think, sincerely) that they will have nothing to do with the Chartists in future. I had interviews with — and —, committed from Wigan, the former for the fourth, the latter for the twelfth time, for disorderly conduct and attacking policemen; — for assaulting a woman when drunk. Conversed, in company with Rev. T. Dwyer, with the two boys from Low Hill workhouse."

Prison School for Boys.

The boys of all classes attend the school daily, from the hours of 9 to 12, and from 1 to half-past 4. I think the time thus spent might be judiciously abridged by a portion of it being occupied in teaching them some useful trade, such as shoe-making, &c. I found 17 boys in the school at the time of my visit.

EXAMINATION OF BOYS IN SCHOOL.

P. S., age 13; summarily convicted for breaking hedges and picking blackberries on a Sunday, to one month's imprisonment. Never in prison before. Step-father a blacksmith, earning 40s. Mother's only child. Never was at school; did not know his letters when he came in. Was sent to school but did not go; used to play truant. "I have slept out two or three times, but was beginning to get a little better when I was sent here. Father is a scholar, but he is only step-father. He does not care about me, nor I about him, except when he drubs me, which he does sometimes. He does not drink. Mother is very kind. When I slept out I lay near the factory boilers. I work at pin-heading, and get about 3s. a-week." This boy is very dull; his imprisonment expires to-morrow; he cannot put letters together.

W. H., age 14; tried at sessions for stealing, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In once before for a fine for breaking a window. Step-father a bricklayer's labourer; mother alive. Has two brothers and a sister; one brother been here for six months for stealing 11s. Works in a pin-heading factory with (P. S.) and about 40 boys and girls, some about seven years of age. Earns about 4s. a-week. Knew his letters when he came in. Never was at church or chapel. Does not live with his father but with his grandmother." This boy reads remarkably well, forms letters, and puts together sentences on a slate. He is very attentive, and desirous of acquiring knowledge.

T. H., age 15; been in prison before for one month; has now been tried at sessions for

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* This is the prisoner detected by the Inspector in carrying on a clandestine correspondence to obtain a mitigation of his sentence by false affidavits.

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stealing pigeons, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Father alive; works in a flat. "I was never regularly at school. I was in Warrington workhouse for six years. We used to read an hour on the Sunday morning in the workhouse before going to church, and I was sent out to work at pin-heading with the other boys on week-days." Could only say the alphabet when first committed; improved.

A. M., age 13; father alive; Catholic; a marine-store dealer. One brother at sea. Been in the Borough Gaol, Liverpool, for one month, for sleeping out, and once before in this prison for three months as a vagrant. Is now sent here for one month for stealing a pair of shoes. "Sometimes I live by stealing, sometimes by begging. I sleep in pig-styes or anywhere. The reason of my leaving my father's house was going to the penny show, and it was so late that I did not like to wake him up. This is about four months since. I should like to go to sea. I have only been at penny show. I like to see the playing. I have attended the St. Patrick's day and Sunday-school, and could read in Testament." This boy is intelligent, reads and writes well, and also answers questions. It is a pity his desire to go to sea cannot be gratified.

A. N., age 12; deserted child brought up in the workhouse. "I did not like being in the workhouse. I used to go to school on Sunday mornings in the workhouse. Was sent to work in a glass-house. I staid then at a lodging-house, which was paid for by my master. I used to go at seven in the morning to the glass-house, and be there till one, dinner-time; then went in again at seven in the evening, and remained till one at night: another set would then come on and work till seven in the morning. I have run away three times, and am now here for three months." This boy knew nothing when committed, and is now getting on with spelling.

W. H., age 13; "I was in the workhouse at . . . My parents are dead. Father was captain of a ship, and died on the coast of Africa: mother died of cholera three years after. I have two brothers at sea, two sisters married, but I do not know where they are, and another little brother living with an uncle. I used to go to church and went to school. I do not like the confinement of the workhouse. I am working with a paper-hanger. I go out of the workhouse at six in the morning and return at six at night. I want to go to sea, and have run away from the workhouse four times." This boy reads very well.

T. W., age 15; parents living; father a flatman; two children. "I am with my father in the flat. I am sent here for stealing apples; it was on the side of the river where I took them; there were about 16 boys; they were all but three let clear, and they got three months. I never was regularly at any school, but have been for a day at times at the Sunday-school." Reads imperfectly, but is well disposed, well behaved, and is fast improving.

D. B., age 10; this boy is committed for trial for stealing clothes from the constable who had taken him into his house in a state of destitution. No parents; never at school. "I never saw my father; mother died in Liverpool five years ago; she used to sew and wash, or do any thing. I used afterwards to work in the pottery, and learned to chip bricks; got 6s. a-week. They had no more work for me, and I was turned off. I went to Warrington; was taken up by police for sleeping out. Was employed by one of the magistrates in weeding, and afterwards by ———, the constable who took me in for charity." Can distinguish the letters of the alphabet.

J. R., age 12; convicted of riding without reins; to pay a fine of 10s. 6d., or be confined one month. "Says his father can pay the fine, but he told him he must come to prison and learn better sense than to ride without reins. His father is carter at a factory, and he helps him, and goes to Manchester twice a-week with carts. Has a step-mother, who is kind; three married sisters and two half-sisters besides. Father goes to chapel; I don't. I like to stop at home. I have no idea that there is a God. I never heard of Jesus Christ. Father is a scholar. I should like, I think, to learn to read."

The school appears to be well conducted, but I must again suggest the propriety of teaching these boys some industrial art, if with no other view than the creation of some interval in their attendance of school.

Labour.—The male prisoners work on the tread-wheel, at weaving and wool-picking; but I must repeat my former observation, that there is nothing deserving the name of hard labour in the prison. The women are quite idle, and it is difficult to conceive the reason why some might not be put to weaving, and those not so employed to winding. The task-master states,—

"I do not think that more work is spoiled by the prisoners since the discontinuance of payment of earnings to them. We have had very few complaints to make of it lately. The men now in the wool-picking room go for three hours daily to the tread-wheel, and that is all they have to do. We have thirty-five pair of cotton-looms at work, but many standing idle."

Punishments.—I repeat my former recommendation to the magistrates, that a sufficient number of suitable cells be erected for the infliction of solitary confinement when ordered by Court.

Expenditure, Books, &c.—The issue of provisions and stores, and the books and accounts connected with the expenditure, continue to be managed by the steward with the same degree of praiseworthy exactitude which has on all previous occasions commanded the expression of my entire satisfaction. I annex the abstracts of the accounts for 1839-40, showing the general expenditure of the prison, and the receipts from certain boroughs for the maintenance of their prisoners according to contracts between the magistrates and their respective municipal authorities. (See pp. 103 and 104.)

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A STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS confined in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Kirkdale, in each month of the year ending 31st May, 1839; showing the Number of Crown Prisoners, and those sent under contract from the Boroughs of Liverpool and Wigan during the same period, with the gross amount of Expenditure monthly, the amount paid for Food monthly, and the amount paid for each particular description of Food during the year, and continued to the 1st of January, 1840, of the current year.

	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Crown Prisoners.	Number of Liverpool Prisoners.	Number of Wigan Prisoners.	Total Amount paid for these respective descriptions of Food in the Year.	Total Amount paid Monthly.	Amount paid for Food in each Month.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Numbers and amounts rendered to 1st January, 1839	70,124	12,660	20,535	6,853	961 19 7½	3,520 13 7½	961 19 7½
January	9,076	1,775	1,719	942	Bread . 315 1 3	626 6 11½	185 7 6
February	8,188	1,683	1,576	824	Beef . 92 16 7	660 7 6	131 8 6
March	9,870	1,876	1,828	911	Beef heads 22 1 8	368 10 1	87 5 4
April	8,583	1,294	1,784	905	Oatmeal 78 8 2	1,027 1 2½	190 15 10
May	7,866	937	1,616	966	Potatoes 164 13 1	1,079 2 6	129 8 9
					Bacon . 48 0 6		
					Pepper . 1 8 2		
					Salt . 2 6 6		
	113,727	20,225	29,008	11,401	£1,686 15 6½	7,282 1 10½	1,686 15 6½
General average numbers daily	311½	55½	79½	31½			
1839, June	8,071	1,003	762	1,163	Bread . 475 18 1	326 1 10	80 14 6
July	8,767	1,236	838	1,172	Beef . 138 3 4	408 4 6	136 13 7
August	8,954	2,534	384	883	Beef heads 32 10 10	457 3 2½	100 18 2
September	9,113	2,524	233	843	Oatmeal 124 3 9	364 10 7	133 15 6
October	10,796	2,672	977	1,072	Potatoes 43 0 2	383 18 8½	117 18 6
November	10,760	2,864	1,132	1,033	Bacon . 59 6 3	563 4 7	179 4 8
December	11,607	2,903	1,573	1,005	Pepper . 1 12 6	379 12 7	129 13 0
					Salt . 4 3 0		
	68,068	15,736	5,699	7,191	£878 17 11	2,912 16 0	878 17 11
Average daily	318½	73½	27½	33½			
Received for maintenance, year ending 31st May, 1839.					£. s. d.		
From the treasurer of the county of Lancaster for Crown prisoners					910 5 7		
From the treasurer of the borough of Liverpool for its prisoners					1,654 7 4		
From the treasurer of the borough of Wigan for its prisoners					472 6 5		
					£3,036 19 4		
Received to the 1st January, 1840, of the current year.*							
From the treasurer of the county for Crown prisoners					1,181 7 2		
From the treasurer of the borough of Liverpool for its prisoners					465 7 8		
From the treasurer of the borough of Wigan for its prisoners					344 2 0		
					£1,990 16 10		

* These amounts are in full, that of the county to the 1st of June, and the borough to the 1st of November, 1839.

I make the following extracts from books connected with the discipline:—

Extracts from Governor's Journal.

"Feb. 18, 1840.—Sent for the surgeon this evening, in consequence of Henry Smith, the hospital nurse, being taken suddenly ill; he attended immediately on the receipt of the message; I afterwards ascertained that his illness proceeded from his taking a quantity of laudanum.

"April 6, 1840.—Fisher, on going into the transport-yard, discovered some bricks which had been removed in the privy, with the intention, no doubt, of attempting an escape. Indeed the whole of the transports were locked up at night to be kept in their cells until further orders, and this morning I saw each of them in their cells; finding it a difficulty (some from fear) to fix it on the right person, I ordered them to be let down, and when assembled, I told them I was aware of their intentions, and was prepared, and had they made the least attempt to escape, it would have been fatal to some of them.

"Having the assizes to attend, I thought it prudent to place an officer in the yard with them.

"April 8, 1840.—On examining the transports' cells this morning, turnkey discovered that S. K., a transport, had, with two iron bolts taken from under the seats in the day-room, removed a quantity of bricks in his cell. I ordered him to be put in irons, and locked up until further orders.

"July 13.—A large room for picking wool is much wanted, and a roof over the space occasioned by the gale of wind in January, 1839, which blew down several of the weaving shops, would make a very complete one. Solitary cells are much wanted.

"August 14.—At unlocking this morning, the cell of J. F., whose supper had been stopped last evening, and in which two other prisoners slept; F., after the latter had left the cell, fastened the

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A STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS confined in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Kirkdale, in each month of the year ending 31st May, 1840; showing the Number of Crown Prisoners, and those sent under contract from the Boroughs of Liverpool and Wigan during the same period, with the gross amount of Expenditure monthly, the amount paid for Food monthly, and the amount paid for each particular description of Food during the year, and continued to the 1st of January, 1841, of the current year.

	Total Number of Prisoners.	Number of Crown Prisoners.	Number of Liverpool Prisoners.	Number of Wigan Prisoners.	Total Amount paid for these respective descriptions of Food in the year.	Total Amount paid Monthly.	Amount paid for Food in each Month.
Numbers and amounts rendered to 1st January, 1840	68,068	15,736	5,899	7,191	£. s. d. 878 17 11	£. s. d. 2,912 16 0	£. s. d. 878 17 11
February . . .	12,576	3,295	1,872	1,264	Bread . 474 5 3½	604 11 5	234 8 4
February . . .	10,735	3,030	1,532	905	Beef . 119 1 0	991 19 0½	197 8 2
March . . .	11,237	3,372	1,111	1,002	Beef heads 22 15 0	432 16 3	138 8 4½
April . . .	11,156	3,264	1,429	1,127	Oatmeal . 135 10 0	565 16 2	189 4 0
May . . .	10,883	2,617	2,592	1,058	Potatoes 108 8 5	1,106 14 11	162 2 0
					Bacon . 57 0 0		
					Pepper . 1 9 2		
					Salt . . 3 2 0		
	124,655	31,314	14,435	12,547	£1,800 8 9½	6,614 13 9½	1,800 8 9½
Average numbers daily	340½	85½	39½	34½			
1840, June . . .	12,386	2,591	3,170	1,196	£. s. d. Bread . 669 9 1	£. s. d. 333 14 9½	£. s. d. 144 4 6½
July . . .	13,201	2,875	2,723	982	Beef . . 167 0 7	544 15 7	212 19 4
August . . .	12,709	3,006	2,442	909	Heads . 31 1 3	712 14 5	212 10 10½
September . . .	11,172	2,645	1,650	802	Oatmeal . 155 19 4	550 6 10	182 12 8
October . . .	11,210	2,456	2,134	872	Potatoes 161 17 3	434 12 0½	155 6 1
November . . .	11,173	2,554	2,258	804	Bacon . 76 10 11	664 10 1	175 9 2
December . . .	13,160	2,943	2,796	876	Pepper . 1 10 4	491 1 11	185 1 1
					Salt . . 4 15 0		
	85,011	19,070	17,173	6,441	£1,268 3 9	3,731 15 8	1,268 3 9
Average numbers daily	397½	89½	80½	30½			
Received for maintenance, year ending 31st May, 1840.					£. s. d.		
From the treasurer of the county of Lancaster for Crown prisoners . . .					1,181 7 2		
From the treasurer of the borough of Liverpool for its prisoners . . .					660 9 5		
From the treasurer of the borough of Wigan for its prisoners . . .					473 16 5		
					£2,315 13 0		
Received to the 1st of January, 1841, of the current year.							
From the treasurer of the borough of Liverpool for its prisoners . . .					877 4 10*		
From the treasurer of the borough of Wigan for its prisoners . . .					347 15 11*		
Received for the subsistence of soldiers, deserters, &c.					9 6 6		
					£1,234 7 3		
Balance due by the treasurer of the county for Crown prisoners to 1st June, 1840					1,569 13 8		

* These amounts are in full to the 1st of November, 1840.

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door by placing the bedstead against it, and refused to open it. I mentioned the circumstance to the magistrates who were attending the petty sessions; they visited the cell, and desired F. to open the door, but he refused.

“ August 15.—F. having opened his cell door this morning, I ordered him into solitary confinement,

“ October 3, 1840.—Number of prisoners in custody :—

Males, county	222
Liverpool	56
Wigan	25
Females, county	50
Wigan	6

Total . . . 359

7 Prisoners received yesterday.
5 Discharged.

“ Put J. R. and R. H. into close confinement for destroying the county clothing. W. W., who was at work near the tread-mill, went into one of the cages, he says, for a certain purpose, and by some means the wheel caught his clothes, and dragged him partially under it, by which his leg and thigh were much injured.”

Extracts from Matron's Journal.

" Dec. 25, 1839.—At the request of Mrs. —, the committee allowed the females their treat again on this day, a white loaf and coffee, and they were permitted to remain up until 8 o'clock; their conduct was very orderly the whole day.

" Feb. 7.—Mrs. H. visited and read to the females in the wards, and reported all correct in conduct, with the exception of — and —, who were deprived of their suppers.

" Feb. 20.—Mrs. S. visited and read to the females; considered the generality of them very attentive, but five of them did not behave well; they were deprived of their suppers.

" May 11.— was reported last night for rude conduct in the dining-room, and I ordered her to be left in her cell this morning till I could see her. She threw her breakfast out of the window, and fastened her cell door with the bed stocks. She has refused to open the door to admit her food.

" May 12.— found it convenient to take part of her food to day, but at present her conduct is very far from being what it ought to be. She has found the means of working a hole through the cell door. She is a restless, teasing creature at all times.

" June 25.—Miss — visited, read to the females, and heard the two classes read. — deprived of her supper, and confined to her cell for behaving very ill during the reading, and replying in a violent manner to Miss — when requested to be quiet or leave the ward.

" July 30.— again detected receiving and passing notes to a youth, a male prisoner, who cannot write himself; but some of the men encourage the folly between them. I must endeavour to find who writes for her, as she cannot herself.

" Sep. 18.—Mrs. H. visited and read to the females; heard a class read, and attended to the learners; three deprived of their suppers for improper conduct during and after the reading."

Prisoners convicted of Political Offences.—I annex a return of this description of offenders in confinement at the time of my visit.

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RETURN of PRISONERS confined in the Gaol at Kirkdale for Political Offences, 13th October, 1840.

Name.	Age.	Trade.	Offence.	Sentence.	Length of Imprisonment before Trial.	Expiration of Sentence.	Diet.
S. S., Manchester .	29	Mechanic .	Seditious conspiracy, unlawful assembly, and seditious speeches.	8 cal. months, and sureties for three years.	Rendered in Court 8th April, 1840.	Nov. 23, 1840	Prison diet. White bread, a pint of milk each daily, & allowed to purchase a little tea and coffee.
G. J., Ashton-under-Lyne	38	Hatter .		9 cal. months, and ditto .	Ditto 9th April, 1840	Dec. 23, 1840	
W. A., ditto	27	Teacher .		Ditto ditto	Ditto 10th April, 1840	Ditto	
W. B., Manchester .	21	Weaver .	Seditious conspiracy and riot.	18 calendar months	Ditto 7th April, 1840	Sep. 23, 1841	Prison diet.
D. B., ditto	21	Cotton spinner.	Riot and assault upon a constable in the execution of his office.	18 cal. months and sureties for 3 years.	Ditto 9th April, 1840	Ditto	Ditto.
C. M., Little Bolton	27	Weaver .	Riot	1 year, and sureties for 3 yrs. For trial at the next quarter sessions.	Ditto 9th April, 1840	Mar. 23, 1841	Ditto.
T. H.	55	Ditto	Unlawful assembly .		Received in Custody 21st July, 1840.	..	Ditto.
R. J. R.	32	Cabinet maker and stationer.	Seditious conspiracy, unlawful assembly, & seditious speeches	9 cal. months, and sureties for 3 years.	Removed by order of Sec. of State from Lancaster Castle.	Dec. 23, 1840	Maintain himself.

The prisoners of this description not sentenced to hard labour were placed in the discretionary class, and allowed various indulgences, such as the introduction of extra diet, the use of writing materials, books, candles, fire, the visits of friends, the sending and receiving of letters, wearing their own clothing, and sitting up to a later hour in the evening. They appeared satisfied with their treatment, and had no complaint to make.

While engaged in my inspection, another individual, convicted of a similar offence, was removed here by order of the Secretary of State, from Lancaster Castle; being subject to chronic disease he was placed in the infirmary, with a room to himself, and allowed every indulgence consistent with his situation.

Prisoners of Unsound Mind.—There are two prisoners under the following circumstances:—

J. G., who was tried for the murder of his wife, at the Liverpool assizes, 1836, acquitted on the grounds of insanity, but ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. After acquittal on the 26th July, 1836, he was sent to the Lancaster asylum, and returned to the prison from thence on being of sound mind.

C. B., sentenced to six months' imprisonment for passing base coin.

I annex the surgeon's certificate as to their state of mind at the period of inspection:—

" This is to certify that I have examined J. G., a prisoner in Kirkdale Gaol, and that he is of sound mind, as witness my hand this 20th day of October, 1840.

THOMAS CHALMER, Surgeon."

" This is to certify that I have examined S. alias C. B.; that she is labouring under derangement of the mental faculties, and incapable of taking care of herself, as witness my hand this 20th day of October, 1840.

" Kirkdale Gaol.

THOMAS CHALMER, Surgeon."

Discipline, Observations.—The routine of the discipline is detailed by the officers as follows:—

" The prisoners are unlocked at a quarter past six; they come down from their cells with their utensils, and having cleaned them take them up again.* They descend again, wash themselves, and

* This returning of the prisoners to their cells is quite unnecessary, and only leads to disorder. Their utensils, after being washed, should be placed in the open air in the yards, and taken up by them at night.

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go to weaving and wool-picking. When there is no wool, as is now the case, they do nothing. They do not go to the tread-wheel before breakfast. They are in chapel by eight o'clock, which only keeps them a quarter of an hour; they then go to breakfast. From nine to twelve they are at labour, including the tread-wheel. Dinner at twelve. From one to four at the tread-wheel, which makes six hours daily of this description of labour. The weaving and picking is carried on until five, when they go to supper, and are locked up at ten minutes before six. On Sundays the cells are unlocked at the same hour, and they come down into the yards to change their linen and wash. This being done, they are marched round the yards in file until eight, the hour for breakfast. Morning service in the chapel at a quarter past ten, which lasts till twenty minutes past twelve. Service in the afternoon, and locking up at the usual hour. The males and females alternate in attending the chapel services on the sabbath; when the men do not attend, they are kept quiet in their wards under the supervision of the monitors."

Since my last visit eight monitors have been appointed, with a superintendent, to overlook the prisoners during the day. They are thus distributed,—two over the tread-wheel, two at the weaving and picking shops, four with prisoners not sentenced to labour. Each monitor has a book, in which he enters the name, date of admission, number of sleeping-cell, employment, &c., of every prisoner under his superintendence. There can be no doubt but that, under this arrangement, the supervision of the prisoners is more effectual, than has hitherto been the case; but until the day-rooms are discontinued, the prisoners not sentenced to hard labour provided with some employment, and the whole placed under the restraints of silence, it is quite hopeless to expect any sensible diminution of corrupting intercourse. The erection of a large room or two, similar to the one at Wakefield, where the prisoners work and take their meals under perfect supervision, would tend greatly to this object.

New rules have been introduced for the government of the prison; but there appears an important omission in their not containing any regulation for the prisoners' correspondence.

I am of opinion that the matron has not the legal power to punish for offences committed against the rules; but that she should report all instances of misconduct to the keeper for his adjudication.

I observed in several instances that prisoners, in opposition to the law for the better ordering of prisons, are still employed as servants, &c. The matron has two female prisoners as servants. The turnkeys have male prisoners under the name of lodge-keepers, who are in and about their lodges the greater part of the day, who might, and I have no doubt do, acquire a great deal of information which ought to be withheld from persons in their situation. I questioned one of those prisoners so employed as to how he was engaged during the day. He stated,

"I get up at a quarter before six, before the other prisoners are unlocked, and light the fire and clean up the lodge. I eat my meals in a little shed adjoining the lodge. I clean the officers' shoes, knives, and forks, and help to get their dinners and meals. At the locking-up hour I carry the lantern while the officer locks up, and I am myself locked up the last. I do not go to chapel prayers in the week days, but go twice on Sundays. The keys are kept in the lodge-house."

A female prisoner was also employed during the day as a servant or porter in the court-house adjoining the prison. The keeper, upon being asked whether, if disposed, she might not walk out, replied, "Certainly there is nothing to prevent her!" This was at once discontinued on my pointing it out to the magistrates, and the prisoner sent to her ward.

I recommend most strongly that, whenever ladies attend the prison for charitable or religious purposes, that they be never left alone with prisoners, but that an officer be invariably present. One of the female officers states,

"The attendance of ladies in the prison, when they are all at home, is daily. They have all the prisoners collected in one ward, and read the Scriptures, and pray with them. There is very seldom any officer present when the ladies are with them. The women are sometimes very rude to them; the last time Mrs. H. was here they behaved very ill to her."

Among the items of prison disbursements I find payments to the keeper for the cartage of rubbish, and materials for the prison works, and prisoners' labour, he employing his own horse and cart for the purpose. In noticing this practice, I have not the remotest intention of making any reflections upon the keeper; but I am of opinion that it had better be discontinued.

This prison may be said to be in a slightly improved condition since my last visit, but is still very far from what might reasonably be expected.

LIVERPOOL.—BOROUGH GAOL.

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As circumstances of a peculiar nature have arisen out of my recent inspection of this prison, I consider it necessary to refer to them preliminarily, but shortly, in order to account for what may appear omissions under certain of the usual heads of inquiry, and which subsequent events have induced me to refrain from enlarging upon, beyond what is indispensably necessary to the formation of a correct estimate of the state of this establishment.

The chaplain of this prison having published a letter, ostensibly upon the subject of Prison Discipline, addressed to the mayor and magistrates of Liverpool, but which contained statements of gross cruelty practised on prisoners under the pretext of maintaining the discipline of silence, I felt it to be my duty, on visiting the Liverpool prison, considering that it might be inferred that the borough gaol was alluded to by the Reverend gentleman, to put the question to him: "Whether the passages in his pamphlet, in which it was stated that prisoners were punished for praying aloud in their cells, or for moving their hands to wipe away tears in the chapel, referred to the gaol in which he officiated." He distinctly replied, They

did, and that punishments for such acts were still going on there. This being affirmed to be the case, and by such authority, I felt that I had no other resource but to enter into a most searching investigation of the subject. I did so, in the presence of the chaplain, who suggested the witnesses to be called, and put such questions as he thought proper. I also solicited him to furnish me with the name of a single individual who had been so outrageously punished, but he declared his inability to do so from the length of time which had elapsed. I called before me the superior and under officers, as well as several of the prisoners; and after the most rigid examination could find no trace of any such cruelty having been practised on a single occasion, the evidence entirely proving the contrary. In the course of my inquiries, facts were elicited, which proved the existence of various abuses, and that the discipline of the prison had greatly deteriorated; that there was a want of union among the officers, and that in several instances their conduct had been improper and irregular. On a full consideration I deemed it imperative on me to submit the heads of my information to the magistrates, and recommend them to enter into a general investigation of the state of the prison. An inquiry was immediately instituted by the magistrates, at which, by their request, I attended, and assisted during the several weeks it lasted. Evidence was taken upon oath, which confirmed the facts stated in the *primâ facie* case, and disclosed others, all tending to show the existence of great abuses in the management of the prison. The investigation suddenly terminated by the resignation of the keeper and chaplain on the grounds of ill health. The chaplain, in his written explanation,* having thought proper to reflect upon my conduct in the execution of this official but painful duty, I signified to the magistrates a desire to be permitted to reply, which elicited from them the subjoined resolutions:—

“At an adjourned Meeting of the Gaol Finance Committee and Visiting Justices on Saturday, the 21st of November, 1840, at 1 o'clock.

Present,
 Sir Joshua Walmsley in the chair,
 R. Ellison Harvey, Esq.
 William Brown, Esq.
 Edward Rushton, Esq.
 R. Vaughan Yates, Esq.
 Christopher Rawdon, Esq.
 Thomas Booth, Esq.
 James Aikin, Esq.
 Hugh Hornby, Esq.
 Francis Haywood, Esq.

“Captain Williams having informed the magistrates at their last meeting that it was his intention to reply to the statements made by Dr. Buck, so far as such statements had reference to him,

“Resolved,—That the magistrates deem it quite unnecessary that Captain Williams should reply in any way to Dr. Buck's charges.

“Resolved further,—That it is their unanimous opinion, that Captain Williams, throughout the whole of the late laborious investigations, has conducted himself in a manner to entitle him to their most cordial approbation, and that the charge brought against him, of being stimulated by vindictive feeling rather than higher motives, is without the slightest foundation. That, on the contrary, the magistrates feel bound to state that Captain Williams's whole conduct has been marked by the most delicate consideration towards every officer of the prison, from the highest to the lowest, and that a sense of public duty has alone prompted him to the performance of a task of a most painful and anxious character.

“Resolved unanimously,—That the magistrates feel it their duty hereby to offer to Captain Williams their thanks for the able services which they have received from him in matters of so great importance to the correct administration of justice.

“Resolved also,—That the chairman be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the Secretary of State.

“Extracted from the proceedings,
 “R. RADCLIFFE.”
 Clerk of the Peace.

I annex returns of the state of this gaol at the time of my visit:—

EVENING STATE of PRISON, 19th September, 1840.

PRISONERS CONFINED HEREIN.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under sentence of imprisonment from sessions	99	90	189
” transportation	3	5	8
” regimental court martial	3	0	3
Summarily convicted	162	102	264
Committed for want of common bail	25	14	39
” trial at the sessions	37	25	62
” bail for sessions.	2	4	6
” further examination	2	0	2
Deserters.	4	0	4
Debtors	31	5	36
Total	365	245	610

* Subsequently printed.

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DISTRIBUTION.						
Class.		No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cells.	No. of Berths in Cells.	No. of Berths in Dormitory.	Total No. of Berths.
FEMALES.						
A.	Hospital, debtors, and laundry . . .	14	. .	. .	17	17
1	Juveniles in separate cells and berths attending school.	24	13	30	. .	30
2	Committed for trial and want of bail .	34	13	27	. .	27
3	Adult vagrants and misdemeanants .	104	42	117	17	134
4	Adults convicted at sessions . . .	69	37	82	. .	82
MALES.						
5	First class adults convicted at sessions.	28	14	34	. .	34
6	Adult vagrants committed to hard labour.	60	28	88	. .	88
7	Other vagrants and misdemeanants .	32	14	42	. .	42
8	Reception ward for daily prisoners and drunkards.	18	13	41	. .	41
9	Second class adults convicted at sessions	53	46	48	30	78
10	Juveniles in separate cells and berths attending school.	59	51	62	19	81
11	Committed for trial upon charges of felony.	35	13	39	. .	39
12	Committed for want of bail, fines, and deserters.	41	32	42	. .	42
13	Debtors under Borough execution. Court of Requests.	31	24	40	. .	40
14	Hospital.	8	6	6	4	10
	Total	610	346	698	87	785
NUMBER OF SICK.						
			In Hospital.	Slight Cases.		
	Males . . .		7	. .		
	Females . .		8	. .		
	Total . . .		15	. .		

LIST of PERSONS for Further Examination and Desertion, 19th September, 1840.

Date of Committal.	Name.	Age.	Offence.
Sept. 15 . .	J. B. . . .	19	Committed by Edward Rushton, Esq., charged upon oath with having unlawfully and by false pretences obtained the sum of one shilling from one James Leathorn, being the monies of the said James Leathorn, with intent to cheat and defraud him of the same.
„ 16 . .	J. B. . . .	25	Committed by Edward Rushton, Esq., charged upon oath with having violently assaulted and struck and wounded one Francis Curran upon his head with a jug and a drinking glass, so that he is at present confined to his bed with the injuries there and then received from the said J. B.
	DESERTERS.		
„ 17 . .	J. D. . . .	19	Committed by Edward Rushton, Esq., as a deserter from the Honourable East India Company's service.
„ 19 . .	D. S. . . .	21	Committed by Edward Rushton, Esq., as a deserter from Her Majesty's 79th regiment of foot.
„ 19 . .	J. S. . . .	22	Committed by War Office route as a deserter from Her Majesty's 79th regiment of foot.
„ 19 . .	J. T. . . .	37	Committed by War Office route as a deserter from Her Majesty's 43rd regiment of foot.

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PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS entitled to their Discharge this Week.

Class A.	Class 1.	Class 3.	Class 6.	Class 7.	Class 10.	Class 12.	Class 13.	General Total.
2	5	41	4	20	7	6	7	
Females . . . 48 Males . . . 44								92

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LIST of PERSONS serving time for Non-payment of Fines, 19th September, 1840.

Date of Committal.	Name.	Date of Committal.	Name.	Date of Committal.	Name.
1840		1840		1840	
June 22 . .	E. F.	Aug. 17 . .	T. H.	Sept. 8 . .	J. M.
„ 24 . .	J. C.	„ 17 . .	S. E.	„ 10 . .	B. T.
„ 24 . .	E. M'Q.	„ 17 . .	A. R.	„ 10 . .	T. L.
July 1 . .	J. J.	„ 22 . .	H. B.	„ 11 . .	J. M.
„ 2 . .	M. S.	„ 24 . .	T. H.	„ 11 . .	F. P.
„ 2 . .	M. D.	„ 24 . .	G. J.	„ 12 . .	M. W.
„ 14 . .	T. D.	„ 24 . .	H. H.	„ 14 . .	J. R.
„ 22 . .	J. C.	„ 24 . .	J. C.	„ 14 . .	J. J.
„ 22 . .	W. M.	„ 24 . .	M. S.	„ 14 . .	J. T.
„ 22 . .	J. M.	„ 25 . .	E. B.	„ 15 . .	E. B.
„ 22 . .	H. B.	„ 26 . .	N. R.	„ 15 . .	W. M.
„ 23 . .	C. D.	„ 27 . .	J. W.	„ 16 . .	J. S.
„ 23 . .	E. H.	„ 27 . .	J. K.	„ 16 . .	J. R.
„ 24 . .	W. C.	„ 29 . .	C. S.	„ 16 . .	M. G.
„ 25 . .	J. W.	„ 31 . .	J. H.	„ 17 . .	S. L.
Aug. 3 . .	D. G.	Sept. 1 . .	M. M.	„ 17 . .	E. S.
„ 3 . .	M. M'K.	„ 2 . .	M. H.	„ 17 . .	M. H.
„ 4 . .	H. D.	„ 4 . .	C. C.	„ 17 . .	J. P.
„ 4 . .	J. A.	„ 4 . .	B. F.	„ 17 . .	M. R.
„ 5 . .	S. H.	„ 5 . .	T. P.	„ 17 . .	W. D.
„ 5 . .	T. R.	„ 5 . .	T. C.	„ 18 . .	W. B.
„ 5 . .	J. W.	„ 7 . .	T. G.	„ 18 . .	J. C.
„ 7 . .	T. S.	„ 7 . .	I. D.	„ 19 . .	A. S.
„ 10 . .	J. G.	„ 8 . .	E. F.	„ 19 . .	M. A.
„ 10 . .	M. F.	„ 8 . .	A. E.	„ 19 . .	J. C.
„ 14 . .	P. W.	„ 8 . .	J. M'N.	„ 19 . .	J. W.

The wards and cells were generally clean and orderly. On visiting the women's prison after mid-day, I found a female prisoner in solitary confinement; her cell was in a neglected state, no officer had visited her since 8 o'clock in the morning, and she had been deprived of her dinner; her case had not been adjudicated by the keeper, to whom it was reported on the preceding evening. In the reception-ward for males, which is most inconveniently placed in the centre of the prison, two prisoners were in a cell together, one of whom was under treatment for the itch; and there appeared to be a great neglect of the precaution necessary to prevent the spread of this disease. A want of attention to the personal cleanliness of the prisoners on their committal was also apparent by the neglect of the rule that all pass through the bath. September 20.—I attended Divine service in the prison chapel; the chaplain officiated without a surplice; the appointed service was not read as required by the Gaol Act. Sept. 21.—Upon entering the prison this morning I was informed by the keeper that the convicted women were in a state of insubordination, and had refused to work, and that he in consequence had withheld their breakfasts. I accompanied him to their ward, and found them assembled in the day-room, when one, speaking for the rest, complained of their food being reduced, also of its general insufficiency, and expressed a determination not to work until the allowance was increased to what it had been. The keeper in explanation stated that until the preceding morning they had been allowed an additional half pint of gruel out of what was termed the overplus, and which was now withdrawn.

It was only after a very long expostulation that they proceeded to the work-room and resumed their labour.

Additions and Alterations to the Buildings.—Since my last visit, the hospital, and the ward and laundry for females, have been completed and occupied. A portion of the building previously occupied by the male debtors has been appropriated as an infirmary for the men; the cook-house has been fitted up with convenient apparatus, including Papin's digester, and other judicious alterations have been effected, tending materially to increase the comfort of the officers, and affording additional facilities to them in the execution of their duties. At the period of my inspection, a further improvement was in progress, by which much of the inconvenience (if it be not suffering) from heat and smoke to which the prisoners are subjected in stoving the oakum, previous to its manufacture, will be prevented by the introduction of a more convenient apparatus for the purpose. It is, however, still to be regretted that the stove-house had not been altogether removed from its present inconvenient

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site, close to the exterior gate, and a more eligible one selected in the body of the prison. I annex a report of the particulars of this convenient apparatus, furnished at my request by the parties under whose direction it was constructed.

"SIR,
"THE apparatus we have made for the borough gaol in lieu of the stove used in the preparation of junk for oakum, consists of a boiler 12 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 3 feet 6 inches deep, having a pipe 15 feet high, and a cistern containing 10 cubic feet of water on the top thereof.

"The boiler and rising pipe are quite filled with water; the use of the cistern is to give room for the expansion of the water by heat. The furnace is at one end of the boiler, and the flame, &c., after passing under the entire length, returns by a flue 24 inches by 12 inches, through the body of the water, and is then allowed to escape into the chimney.

"Two hot closets or ovens are constructed in the boiler, each 5 feet 4 inches long, and 14 inches high, which are surrounded by hot water on all sides, except the back and front, the front being closed by iron doors, and the back closed by the wall against which the boiler is fixed.

"In using the apparatus, the two closets are filled with junk, which becomes sufficiently heated to soften the tar and render the strands easy of separation, after which it is taken out in convenient quantities, laid on the hot top of the boiler, and handled in the same manner as the old stove.

"The advantages of the apparatus are,

"1st.—Perfect safety from fire.

"2nd.—Freedom from the volumes of smoke arising from the burning tar and light portions of rope.

"3rd.—The greatly improved quality and increased value of the oakum, none of which is made tender and crisp by too great a heat.

"4th.—The preservation of the prisoners from the injurious effects of working in a dense smoke of burning tar, &c.

We are, &c.

(Signed) HENRY POOLEY AND SON."

"Liverpool, October 20, 1840.

I strongly recommend to the magistrates the erecting of a reception-ward on the side of the gate unoccupied by buildings, and in a line with the laundry, &c. The most useful purposes of a reception-ward, which is indispensable for the maintenance of health and cleanliness, are rendered quite nugatory by placing there various descriptions of prisoners, such as those afflicted with the itch, prison labourers, and others. I suggest that the work-rooms and hospital should be provided with water-closets, and that the privy at the foot of the staircase leading to the men's infirmary should be removed. A store-room for the clothing of the female prisoners is much wanting, the sleeping cells being now made use of as such.

Health.—I annex a return of the number and particulars of the deaths which have occurred in this establishment since my last visit, and also of those under medical treatment on the day of inspection:—

RETURN OF DEATHS in the Liverpool Borough Prison.

Name.	Age.	Sentence.	Date of Admission into Gaol.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other Cause of Death.
1839.							
J. M'K.	28	For trial	July 31, 1838	Good	October 17, 1838	79 days	Hemorrhage of lungs and consumption.
E. R.	29	1 month.	January 19, 1839	,,	January 31, 1839	13 days	Apoplexy; clot on fourth ventricle of brain.
M. B.	40	14 days	February 14, ,,	,,	February 20, ,,	6 days	Apoplexy.
J. D.	28	For trial	January 29, ,,	,,	March 3, ,,	34 days	Puerperal fever, after delivery.
M. R.	69	1 month.	Sept. 3, ,,	Bad	Sept. 27, ,,	24 days	Disease of the heart.
1840.							
D. D.	29	12 months	July, ,,	Good	December 4, ,,	157 days	Pulmonary consumption.
M. O'H.	20	7 years	October, 1838	Bad	March 3, 1840	1 year & 216 days	,,
E. B.	23	12 months	July, 1839	Indifferent	March 4, ,,	230 days	Effusion of water on the brain.
J. M.	20	1 month.	March, 1840	Good	April 2, ,,	20 days	Typhus fever.
T. H.	21	7 months	February, ,,	,,	April 28, ,,	83 days	Pulmonary consumption.
T. M.	14	12 months	October, 1839	,,	July 31, ,,	322 days	Typhus fever.
J. D.	24	2 years	March, ,,	,,	Sept. 5, ,,	1 year & 217 days	Pulmonary consumption.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF SICK in the Liverpool Borough Prison, on the 17th September, 1840.

Name.	Disease.	Term of Imprisonment.
J. F.	Slight fever	Two years.
G. R.	Ulcer of leg	Twelve months.
J. B.	Slight fever	Three months.
H. B.	Disease of the lungs	Nine months.
J. S.	Hemoptysis	Unlimited, for an excise fine.
J. L.	Diarrhœa	Twelve months.
G. F.	Injury of the back	Ditto.
E. E.	Paralysis	Fifteen years' transportation.
S. M.	Chronic rheumatism.	Twelve months.
E. L.	Slight fever	One month.
A. E.	Diarrhœa	Three months.
M. A. M'D.	Dysuria	Ditto.
E. G.	Fever after delivery	Six months.

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I regret to report that the health of the prisoners has been very unsatisfactory during the present year ; there have been no less than 66 cases of typhus fever, 11 of which were removed to the Fever Hospital ; and I can come to no other conclusion, but that the disease has been aggravated, if not generated, by the greatly increased number of prisoners committed to the gaol. Notwithstanding the existing contract with the county magistrates for the maintenance of the borough prisoners at the house of correction at Kirkdale, and which was entered into for the very purpose of preventing the borough gaol from being inconveniently crowded, I find that the committals of prisoners there have been greatly increased, while those to the house of correction have been correspondently diminished. In connexion with this subject I have to notice that the number of gaol deliveries by adjourned sessions have been curtailed,* which has added to the duration of imprisonment, and to the number of prisoners in custody before trial. I have always been of opinion that the holding an intermediate session in each quarter is absolutely necessary at Liverpool. This is the case at Manchester, where the population is not of such a transient character as at Liverpool, where a large proportion of the crime committed is connected with the fluctuating population of the port, and where the administration of justice must be speedy to be effectual.

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The surgeon states,

“Typhus fever has been prevalent in the prison this year. Upon symptoms of the fever presenting themselves, I put the patients into the gaol hospital until the disease assumed the form in which it might be considered contagious; when satisfied of such being the case, I gave a certificate in the usual form, and they were removed to the fever hospital. The gaol has been excessively crowded, but fever has been prevalent in the town. The cases in the gaol were of an aggravated character. The itch patients are placed in the reception ward; they have the means of communicating with other prisoners there, at least they had so until the inspector came. The labourers about the prison are also in the reception ward. I examine the prisoners’ food very frequently. I consider the diet in general sufficient; but as the female convicts have had a larger measure of gruel than the legal one, I can merely give an opinion as to the sufficiency of their diet. Two prisoners act as nurses in the hospital. I recommended that the women employed in washing should be allowed coffee. I did so from the severity of the labour. They had ale before. I have frequently been in the wash-house, and never observed any evils from their drinking coffee. Gonorrhœa and syphilis are common among the prisoners. Itch is variable; there is not much of it at present, only three cases in 600 prisoners. A dispensary has now been established within the gaol; the drugs are purchased in large quantities; sulphate of quinine, hydriod of potass, and every medicine requisite, without regard to expense, is to be found in the dispensary. I attend daily at the prison, and comply with the requisitions of the Gaol Act. I am also present at all inflictions of corporal punishment. The case of —, a debtor, who is apart from the others, is, that he is suffering under caries of the bones of the nose from syphilis. In consequence of the delicate state of his health, and the offensiveness, I removed him to the hospital; but he there so tainted the atmosphere, that I requested the governor to remove him elsewhere. He is now in a room, which had been used as a convalescent ward, with two other prisoners, misde-meanants.”

The surgeon complies with the Act of Parliament, and inserts in his daily case-book the particulars of the medicine, diet, and general treatment of each patient.

I make the following extracts from his journal:—

Extracts from the Surgeon’s Journal.

“ March 30, 1841.—At the request of the governor I visited G. in his cell, who the day before had made an attempt to escape from the prison. He appeared to be in a state of only half consciousness; nor could I obtain an answer to any questions I put to him, until I desired to be left alone with the prisoner, when he informed me that in getting up the wall the rope broke, and he fell on his back and shoulders. He complained of pain in his heart and mazedness. On examining him I found no mark of external injury. I took some blood from his arm, ordered him some medicine, and directed him to be put into the hospital.

“ April 8.—To-day I inspected the female convicts, for whose removal an order had arrived. I found them all in good health and fit to travel, with the exception of M. O., and certified to this effect. O. has been a patient in the hospital for some time with dysenteric symptoms, probably produced by her having swallowed a piece of silver coin previous to her admission into the prison.

“ July 12.—Was sent for by the governor to see K., who had swallowed a liniment I had prescribed for him, instead of a purging draught. I found Mr. M’Cartney in attendance, who had administered an emetic, which considerably relieved him, and the following day he was quite well.

“ Sept. 27.—Among the prisoners who requested to see me to-day was M. R., an old man of 78 years of age. I had prescribed for him the day before; but as he seemed much worse I ordered him into hospital, and gave directions for his treatment. I was sent for the same night; but on my arrival I found him dead. He had been labouring under disease of the heart for some years, for which I had treated him when in the prison a few months since.

“ Sept. 28.—No water in the male bath-room.

“ Nov. 16.—While inspecting the prisoners this morning, I observed that some of the boys, who were washing themselves, had discoloured marks on their legs; and inquiring into the cause, they informed me that they arose from blows inflicted with a cane by —, one of the turnkeys. I immediately examined all this class of prisoners, and found that five had suffered from the same cause. I mentioned this circumstance to the governor, who inquired into it. I regret to make this report, as — has always appeared to me to be a vigilant and good officer.”

Extracts from Surgeon’s Report.

“ Jan. 4, 1840.—The only circumstance which should, perhaps, call upon me for a remark on the present occasion is the crowded state of the prison, which I fear will not admit of any increase of numbers, as I am convinced that more than three men cannot, with safety to their health, be confined for so many hours in a single cell, particularly as fever is prevalent within the walls of the prison.

* They have been since resumed, so as to make six gaol deliveries during the year.

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" March 2, 1840.—The governor has been taking considerable pains to ascertain how much nutritive soup may be extracted from a given quantity of bones in the digester. From specimens that I tasted, I believe that a pound of bones will at least yield a quart of good soup.

" March 9.—I directed W. K., who is undergoing solitary confinement for one month by sentence from the Court, to have an hour's exercise in the open air, as he complained of being unwell, and appears delicate. He is, moreover, unable to read.

" Sept. 9.—A poor lad of the name of J. M., sent here from the workhouse, is in a very delicate state of health. He is afflicted with disease of the knee-joint, and his constitution is much wasted by the constant discharge. I have directed him to be placed in the hospital, and to have either mutton chops or mutton broth every day for his dinner."

Moral and Religious Instruction.—Although much room has been gained in the chapel by a more convenient arrangement of the seats, and the removal of the reading-desk and pulpit, it is still insufficient in size to accommodate the number of prisoners who have of late formed the population of this prison. The prisoners excluded from want of accommodation remain during the performance of Divine service in the day-rooms, one of their number reading aloud under the superintendence of officers. I recommend that the selection of the parts of Scripture be made by the chaplain, and not be left to the officers or prisoners. On one of the sabbath-days, when present, I requested that reports (as should invariably be done) of the portions of Scripture read under these circumstances should be made by the respective officers in charge of the prisoners not attending chapel, which I annex:—

" Oct. 11, 1840.—Portions of Scripture read this day in wing No. 3:—

" Class 7.—The general epistle of Jude.—J. M.

" Job i. to viii.—W. B.

" The gospel, Matthew i. to v.—T. J.

" Class 6.—Job viii. to xiv.—T. S.

" Matthew xx. to xxvi.—B.

" JAMES W. REDMAN."

" Portions of Scripture read in Class 6 on Sunday, Oct. 11, 1840.—T. T., (a prisoner,) read during the morning nine chapters, from Acts xvi. to xxiii.; and after service in the evening read 11 chapters from the book of John, i. to xi.

" J. S., (a prisoner,) read during the morning eight chapters, from Acts viii. to xvi.

" GEORGE TOPPING."

" T. J., (a prisoner,) read during the morning, in Class 7, ten chapters from the book of St. Matthew, from chapter xviii. to xxviii. Also, eight chapters from St. Luke, from chapter i. to viii.

" W. B. read from the book of Job six chapters, from chapter viii. to xiv.

" T. J., after service in the evening, read from the book of Revelation 14 chapters, from chapter i. to xiv.

" WILLIAM SIMON."

The chaplain's stipend has been increased from 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Prison Schools.—The boys who attend school are formed into three classes; the first and second are in the school-room for one hour and a-half daily; the third class, consisting of such as are further advanced in instruction, are engaged for two hours and a-half daily in school, being taught writing and orthography. The boys learn their lessons and perform their daily labour (picking oakum) in their sleeping-cells, contiguous to the school-room. They are exercised at intervals by walking round the yard in file during the day. The schoolmaster, who appears to have taken great interest in the instruction and welfare of these boys, states,

" Boys have been sent into the school from other parts of the prison with the itch. About a fortnight since I sent out one or two boys with it. I attribute it to the reception-ward not being properly attended to. I have had boys sent to the school who have not been properly cleansed. I do not think there is one in ten that go through the bath. I have been obliged, from the state of filth in which they have come in, to have them sent out of the school-room to be washed. The Act of Parliament, which will not permit the employment of boys in instructing each other, has caused me to employ a greater portion of my time in attending to the elementary work."

I have every reason to be satisfied with the pains taken by the schoolmaster in the instruction of the boys; but am disposed to think, especially from the circumstance of there having been five attempts at suicide among them, that the discipline is of too sedentary a nature for youths of their description. When out of gaol the life of these boys is one of unrestricted liberty and variety; and if ordinarily stamped with misery and deprivation, is not without its occasional fits of excitement and enjoyment; and it is not improbable but that the many hours during the winter months in which they are in solitude, destitute from condition of those moral and religious resources which alone, in such a situation, can tranquillize and strengthen the mind, but that a degree of depression may be engendered, which is much to be deplored, and cannot be too soon removed. With this view I have recommended the monotony of the exercise round the yards to be relieved by teaching the boys some of the most common military movements; that, instead of picking oakum, they should be taught some useful trade; and that gas should be introduced into the school-room and wards, in order that the hour of final locking up may be extended beyond that of early dusk in winter. I also am of opinion that the schoolmaster should record in a book the particulars of the progress made by the boys, with remarks upon their conduct, disposition, inclination, &c., to be laid before the justices at their ordinary meetings.

Girls' School.—The female prisoners attending school are divided into classes. Adjoining the school-room are six light sleeping-cells, in each of which a prisoner is placed for one hour and a-half to learn their lessons. The six are then brought into the school-room as a class, and six more take their places. The schoolmistress says,

" This answers well, for by this means I can get through the whole five classes. They are employed

in reading and writing in the forenoon, and in reading, sewing, or knitting in the afternoon. The female prisoners who attend school are selected from those sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. There are 24 at present attending school."

I examined the female prisoners in spelling, reading, the Catechism, and as to their understanding what they had acquired. I found no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress made by them in the school. The knowledge taught there is but of a humble character, but sufficiently elevated for the ignorant, wretched, and transient class of our fellow creatures for whom it is provided.

Punishments.—Very great irregularity has taken place in the infliction of punishment for breaches of prison regulations. The keeper has, contrary to law, in many instances allowed the head turnkey to punish prisoners, instead of hearing and adjudicating upon their cases himself. I do not find that any injustice has been done, or that the punishments themselves have in any degree varied from those ordinarily inflicted for similar offences; but the unauthorized delegation of this power I cannot characterize by any other term than as a gross irregularity.

The chaplain having stated that prisoners were punished for praying aloud in their cells, and for lifting their hands to wipe away tears in the chapel, I subjoin a summary of the evidence of the officers, taken by me in connexion with this statement, the whole subject having undergone a more thorough investigation upon oath in the subsequent inquiry before the magistrates.

Turnkey, J. R. S., called, at the instance of the chaplain, to prove that a man was reported and punished for repeating the Lord's Prayer aloud in his cell at two in the morning:—

"I should not report a man for praying in his cell. I never had orders to that effect. I never heard a man praying in his cell. I never reported any man for saying the Lord's Prayer in his cell. I should not report a man for wiping a tear from his eye in chapel. I should not consider it a breach of discipline.

"C. R. B., head turnkey.—I have seen men put their hands up to wipe away tears; but they have never been reported for it. I never knew of any man being reported for crying, or putting his hand up to remove a tear in chapel. I saw a man do it last Sunday; a man named — did, and was not reported. I have heard prisoners pray in their cells when I had charge of a ward; it was in the morning before unlocking.

"W. B., taskmaster.—Question: Do you ever recollect a man being punished for putting his hand up to wipe away a tear?—I recollect the chaplain speaking to me on the subject; this is all the knowledge I have of such being the case. I do not recollect the month. I should not report a man for doing so, unless I thought he was doing it for making fun. I never conceived it came within my duty to report a man for so doing. I should feel sympathy for him.

"R. R. turnkey.—I have been here two years. I never reported any man for praying. I should not have thought it my duty to report any man for so doing. I should not report any man for crying in chapel. I recollect hearing once something about a man being reported for saying the Lord's prayer in the middle of the night; it was mentioned by the chaplain, but I thought it could not have been the case. I have often heard the prisoners pray after locking up. They have made a prayer of their own. This has been the case during the whole time I have been in prison. There have been conversations among us about the propriety of reporting men praying in their cells, and we thought, from humane motives, they ought not to be reported. I never recollect any man being reported for it. It was not from any fear of a prisoner's being punished by the keeper for praying, but from thinking we were justified in such cases in not adhering to the letter of the law.

"J. I. R., schoolmaster.—I recollect the fact of its being stated to me that a man had been reported for repeating the Lord's prayer in the night-time. I believe the chaplain and one of the turnkeys mentioned the subject to me. I do not think that a boy would be reported for repeating the Lord's prayer. The report relating to the punishment of the individual was generally rumoured in the prison. The conversation among the officers arose from the chaplain's mentioning the subject to them; it did not arise from the officers themselves. I am quite sure, if the governor had heard of a man being reported for praying in his cell, he would not have punished him.

"T. T., turnkey.—I have been here three years. I never recollect any prisoners having been either reported or punished for repeating the Lord's prayer in his cell. I should not, at any time, have considered it a breach of discipline if it had occurred, nor should I have reported a prisoner for so doing. I recollect a conversation with R. (turnkey), who told me he heard a noise on the landing, and found the man was praying very devotedly; he seemed satisfied with it, and commended it. (In answer to question by chaplain). 'I never recollect any prisoner being reported or punished for it, but merely the conversation which took place between me and R. I have always reported what I considered a breach of discipline, and have not reported less frequently lately.'

"H. L., turnkey.—I should not consider it my duty to report a man at all, if satisfied he was praying. I never knew of a single report for talking, or otherwise, when he was engaged in prayer. I have heard men pray often, but more frequently seen them on their knees. Yesterday the chaplain came to me and asked me if I did not recollect a case of a man being reported and punished for praying. I said I did not. He said, you recollect a number of prisoners were punished for wiping away tears in chapel; you know I kicked up a row about it. I told the chaplain I would think about it, and I recollect, on several occasions, prisoners have set up this plea, but the particulars of their conversation were overheard, and brought forward in evidence against them.

E. D., matron.—I should say it was decidedly not the case, that men are punished for lifting their hands to wipe away tears. I was formerly a turnkey to the women, I never heard of such a thing as reporting prisoners for praying in their cells. I should think it an act of the greatest cruelty. I do not believe any thing of the sort, that men have been punished for lifting their hands to wipe away tears. I have seen prisoners cry many times in chapel."

I annex a return of the average daily number of prisoners, with the punishments inflicted, by which it will be seen that a considerable diminution has taken place in the punishments for breaches of discipline, since April, 1840; but I am by no means satisfied that the same degree of order has prevailed; the great increase in the number of prisoners may also have augmented the difficulties of detection.

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RETURN of the Average Daily NUMBER of PRISONERS, Average Daily NUMBER of PUNISHMENTS, and per Centage, from March 1839 to October 1840 inclusive.

Date.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Average No. of Punishments.	Per Centage of Punishments.
1839			
March . .	385 $\frac{1}{3}$	12 $\frac{1}{3}$	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
April . .	373 $\frac{1}{3}$	12 $\frac{1}{3}$	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
May . .	373 $\frac{1}{3}$	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
June . .	432 $\frac{1}{3}$	18 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
July . .	484 $\frac{1}{3}$	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
August . .	510 $\frac{1}{3}$	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
September .	593 $\frac{1}{3}$	14 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
October .	583 $\frac{1}{3}$	14 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
November .	573 $\frac{1}{3}$	17	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
December .	560 $\frac{1}{3}$	15 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
1840			
January .	581 $\frac{1}{3}$	14 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
February .	529 $\frac{1}{3}$	17 $\frac{1}{3}$	3
March . .	547 $\frac{1}{3}$	10 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
April . .	541	10 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
May . .	580 $\frac{1}{3}$	7 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
June . .	562 $\frac{1}{3}$	10 $\frac{1}{3}$	2
July . .	586 $\frac{1}{3}$	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	2
August . .	597 $\frac{1}{3}$	10 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
September .	608 $\frac{1}{3}$	8 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
October .	588 $\frac{1}{3}$	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	1

Note in explanation by the Keeper.—With reference to punishments in the prison, I beg to state the cause of their number not decreasing immediately upon the appointment of extra officers is, I think, obvious; the officer being at first generally inexperienced in prison discipline, has not had that power or authority over the prisoners which an old officer by his knowledge of their characters and temper obtains; this, I have no doubt, has in some instances led to offences which, had the prisoners been under the superintendance of more experienced persons would never have been attempted. I think it evident from the foregoing return, as well as from my own experience, that some time must of necessity elapse before the appointment of additional officers could have its due effect; and I venture further to state that no report made by any officer connected with the establishment has had any influence on its management, except so far as to keep the prison discipline within the rules and regulations pointed out by the 2nd and 3rd Victoria, cap. 64, and to meet the views of the Government or visiting justices.

The increase in the number of officers has been gradual, and not altogether suddenly at the expiration of the last year. It is those gradual appointments, and the discontinuance of prisoners being employed as wardsmen or monitors (holding a petty authority over other prisoners), that in my opinion has contributed to the decrease of punishments in the prison.

The increase of officers was greater in the latter part of 1839, and that increase was made by the magistrates to meet the contemplated changes in the Gaol Act, which came into operation at the commencement of the present year.

WILLIAM BATCHELDOR, Governor.

Among the most prominent deficiencies in this prison must be noted, there being no convenient cells for the punishment of the refractory, nor for carrying out the sentence of the law when awarding solitary confinement, and which I consider so requisite, as imperatively to call upon the magistrates to take the earliest opportunity of considering the readiest means of making such provision. In former reports upon this prison, I have noticed and reproved a tendency to violence in certain of the under officers. I regret to say traces of such demeanour are still observable. Threats, harsh or loud language, violent gesticulations, are means of exciting prisoners to resistance, not of subduing them; and any officer making use of such, is quite unfit for the post with which he is entrusted. I recommend that in the punishment register the cases of the tried and untried prisoners should be entered in separate columns.

Labour.—The prisoners are employed in the following work:—

Males. Picking oakum, manufacturing fancy mats from coir, clogging, bootclosing, shoe-making, and tailoring.

Women. Washing, sewing, shirt and slop-making.

The taskmaster states,—

“ Since the passing of the Act for the better ordering of prisons, my per centages on the work done by the prisoners have been discontinued, and I am paid a salary of £90. The prisoners are not doing full labour at present; we have 16 or 17 tons of oakum on hand, and it is increasing daily. I am fearful we shall not be able to sell it during the next winter, the price has decreased 40s. a ton. I attribute this fall to the vast increase in the picking of oakum in the various workhouses. The price of the material has fallen 10s. a ton, which shows that it is the price of labour which has most materially affected the article. The humbler classes in Liverpool pick a great deal during the winter. I should be glad to sell our present stock at any rate, it is employment we want more than profit. To remedy, in some degree, this state of things, I now buy the hardest stuff I can procure, which will require more time in picking, and keep the prisoners longer employed. The quantity picked by each man is regulated by the hardness of the material.

“ The mat-making is the most profitable employment we have; I have orders now which would

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	Brought forward	2,729	19	0
The governor, for sundry disbursements		80	5	11
Ditto, moiety of three fines, to be applied to the poor fund of the gaol, (previously paid in error to the borough fund)		15	0	0
The magistrates of the county, for the maintenance of prisoners in Kirkdale gaol		836	15	6
The parish of Liverpool, for medicine, and the maintenance of prisoners in the fever hospital		14	1	1
The watch committee, for constables' wages in attendance at gaol		104	11	4
Contractors, for removing convicts to the hulks		407	19	0
For conveying prisoners to trial at the sessions		28	10	0
For bread and meal, &c.		2,360	7	11
For butcher's meat		369	7	6
For bacon and herrings		136	11	9
For potatoes and straw		220	8	9
For groceries and spices		153	10	1
For medicine		81	0	6
For milk		24	8	1
For water		14	14	0
For coal and slack		263	8	11
For soap and candles		150	11	1
For oil, &c.		25	4	5
For gas		86	5	11
For brushes		129	6	6
For white cooper's work		26	15	9
For stationery and printing		222	17	3
For woollen cloth, flannel, calico, &c.		614	19	4
For hardware, cutlery, &c.		39	12	0
For clog wood and leather		106	17	5
For clothing for watchmen		45	4	0
For combs, &c.		9	3	8
For junk and old rope		1,951	17	9
Additions and repairs		2,142	0	2
		<u>£ 13,881</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>
Deduct—Received from the paymaster of civil services for the maintenance and other expenses of the Canadian prisoners		£ 312	0	3
For oakum sold and work done by the prisoners		1,730	11	10
		<u>2,042</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>
Total expenses		£ 11,339	2	6

The books of the prison appear to be neatly and accurately kept, with the exception of the governor's journal, in which the entries are copied from a rough book by a clerk. I am of opinion that the entries should be made daily in the journal by the governor himself, and that the present practice of keeping two books should be discontinued.

Discipline, Observations, &c.—I make the following extracts from the visiting justices', keeper's, and chaplain's journals and reports.

Extracts from Visiting Justices' Book.

"January 29, 1839.—Visited the gaol. Investigated the charge made by the governor against Mrs. —, the female turnkey, —, the head turnkey, and —, the gate keeper, and dismissed Mrs. — for being intoxicated on Tuesday night last, and being in the male turnkey's lodge for an hour, between 10 and 11 at night. Also dismissed the head turnkey, he having been previously reprimanded; his conduct on the same night being considered highly reprehensible in permitting Mrs. — to introduce ale and rum into the gaol, and for inviting her to sit in the male turnkey's lodge, contrary to the orders of the governor; and for having given his evidence in this investigation in a prevaricating manner, in consequence of which he is quite unfit for the situation which he now holds. Reprimanded —, the gate-keeper, on the same night for being much intoxicated with liquor, and for having used language very improper to a superior officer. Reprimanded —, the storekeeper, and —, the watchman, for having given their evidence in a prevaricating manner, and cautioned them as to the repetition of such conduct, as it will be followed by instant dismissal. Reprimanded Mrs. — for having rebuked the turnkey, —, for making the charge against Mrs. — to the governor.

"January 21, 1840.—John D— was charged with striking another prisoner, insolence to a turnkey, giving himself a black eye and telling the chaplain it was done by the officer, and being found guilty was sentenced to receive 20 stripes with a birch rod. Prisoner aged 18."

Extracts from Keeper's Journal.

"October 8, 1839.—Patrick —, was brought before the magistrates on several charges for offences against the prison regulations; and having violently assaulted H. L., one of the turnkeys. This prisoner is a most violent and dangerous character; he has been previously placed in heavy irons for an assault on another turnkey, but on the recommendation of the governor they had been exchanged for some of a lighter description. The magistrates directed that he should be placed in heavy irons, and kept in separate confinement for the space of two months.

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“ October 26.—The appointment of paid officers to superintend the work-rooms, day-rooms, and day-houses, instead of selecting monitors and wardsmen from the prisoners, has been of the most essential service in carrying out the rules and regulations of the prison; and although it has led to a great increase in the number of reports for offences against the prison rules, still I have the satisfaction of knowing that the system of favouritism which formerly existed is now totally abolished.

“ January 4, 1840.—A Catholic prayer book was this day placed in the hands of —, a debtor, sick in the hospital, by order of the magistrates.

“ May 13, 1840.—Mary Ann —, who was yesterday morning entitled to her discharge, after serving her imprisonment of three calendar months for illegally pawning, upon being searched by the female turnkey two petticoats, the prison property, were found concealed upon her person. She was taken to the police court before R. E. Harvey, Esq., and remanded until this day, when she was fully committed for trial at the next sessions.

“ August 13, 1840.—This day the schoolmaster reported to me that —, a vagrant under conviction for three months, had attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. I immediately proceeded to the ward and ordered him to be removed to the hospital. The surgeon was in the building, but Mr. M'Cartney had also been sent for. The prisoner received every attention. I believe the cause of this boy's attempting to commit suicide has arisen from disappointment in not getting to sea, or into some employment. His time expires on Monday next. In the conversation I had with him he stated that he felt assured, if again brought before the magistrate, he would be committed for trial, and was afraid of being transported.

“ August 16.—This day —, a prisoner under conviction for three months as a vagrant, was discovered by the turnkey in attempting to imitate the example set by —. From all the inquiries I have made I do not believe the boy's object was anything beyond showing to another boy the manner in which — had attempted to hang himself; being more an attempt at bravado than with any intention to commit suicide; both boys are now doing well. In concurrence with the surgeon's opinion I have detained — (the first case alluded to), and requested his mother to attend the meeting of the magistrates on Tuesday.

“ September 8, 1840.—The boy alluded to (first case) I obtained a situation for on board the ship —; he sailed this morning, and I have every reason to hope from the kindness shown him by the captain, and his being placed under the care of the second mate, that his conduct will be satisfactory.”

I find this boy's name mentioned in a former part of the journal, dated November 23, 1839.

“ —, a boy who has been committed 12 times as a reputed thief, and whose last term of imprisonment expired this morning, has long experienced a desire to get to sea; although so very frequently committed he is a sharp, intelligent lad, and I do believe he would be found very serviceable to any captain going a long voyage; he has no home or friends, and I am satisfied that many of his offences have been the result of want and unprotectedness, rather than a confirmed predisposition to crime. At his own request I have allowed him to remain until the meeting of the magistrates on Tuesday.”

Extract from Chaplain's Report, April 22, 1839.

“ I shall not, I trust, be thought to overstep the limits of my duty in this periodical address, if I state that the discipline of this prison is preserved by a most mild and kindly government, by which the irritation produced by confinement has, in a great degree, been removed from the minds of the unhappy inhabitants of this place, and that there is a degree of harmony subsisting among the authorities of this place I have never before witnessed.”

Extract from Chaplain's Report, October 26, 1839.

“ The great, the crying evil of a prison, and which is amply sufficient to account for the little good effected by incarceration is, that it is regarded as a place of mere coercion and punishment; not as an atmosphere where moral feeling may be engendered. So long as the tendency of prison discipline is to annoy, distress, wound, and irritate the mind, it is impossible that a beneficial moral change can be effected.

“ In conclusion allow me to suggest that moral discipline, connected with really hard labour, kindness of demeanour towards prisoners instead of habitual harshness, and the hope of reward held out, instead of the fear of accumulating punishments, might go far towards rendering a prison a reformatory rather than a receptacle of villainy and a nursery of crime.”

Extracts from the Chaplain's Journal.

“ February 14, 1838.—Mr. D. Hodgson, visiting magistrate, here this day. Declined the assistance of a committee of ladies suggested by Miss H., as also any distribution of books or tracts, on the ground of every inmate of the place having some portion of the Word of God explained daily.

“ March 5.—At sessions from 10 till 5.

“ March 6.—At sessions from 9 till 5.

“ March 7.—One to half-past three in prison; at sessions from nine till close.

“ April 15.—At sessions from half-past 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

“ April 16.—At sessions from half-past 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

“ July 22.—Half-past 9 to 3 in prison; attended the sessions.

“ July 23.—Half-past 9 to half-past 2 attended the sessions.

“ July 24.—Nine to three attended the sessions.

“ January 6, 1840.—Attended at the sessions the whole day.

“ January 9.—Attended at the sessions the whole day.

“ January 10.—Attended at the sessions the whole day.

“ February 13, 1840.—Visited the hospital. The woman —, apparently dying, but she declined conversing with me altogether.

“ February 16, 1840.—Visited every part of the prison, and now I believe every person in confinement; the hospital, girls' school, and all the wards. Found the women in the untried ward, and in the vagrant ward, reading a story book by way of amusement. These books have obtained an entrance without my knowledge, and are no proper substitutes for the Scriptures on the Lord's day.

“ July 12, 1840.—Visited the prisoners early this morning for the purpose of examining the girls and boys in the schools, in their understanding of what they read.

“ The six senior girls I called up in the first instance; they read three verses between them with

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some difficulty. As to answering questions, they had not the least notion. One girl refused either to read or speak, evidently upon bigotted principle. I had every possible cause to be dissatisfied with the state of the school, where it is evident the children do not know the meaning of one word they read.

"In the boys' school I had cause for satisfaction; these boys answered plain questions very well, and were attentive and willing to be taught.

"Friday, October 9, 1840.—Visited both the hospitals. One boy wept bitterly; I reported the matter to the governor, being fearful of misrepresentation. One woman, a member of the kirk, lately delivered of a child; I asked her if she should like me to send for any minister of her own persuasion; she declined. One woman, apparently very weak, declined communication with me; I at once left her.

"R. T. conversed with me on his private affairs, in reference to St. John's College, Cambridge, I having formerly interested myself in that business at his request.

"Sunday, October 11, 1840. As in reading the entire morning prayers, the Liturgy, and the Communion Service, in the chapel, leaves not time between the service to go to my own residence for refreshment; and as the length of the continued services and sermon were necessarily very fatiguing, I request of the justices to allow me some small refreshment, in the way of a biscuit and wine, as really needful for my support, and commonly supplied in parish ministry. The time away from own dwelling on Sundays will be from half-past 9 until 5.

"I also request most respectfully that I may be supplied with a clean surplice at least weekly; and as the canons of the church enjoin my wearing with it a scarf and the hood of my collegiate degree, that these, together with a black gown for preaching and bands for daily use, may be ordered."

As in other establishments where abuses have prevailed, their origin has generally been traced to divisions among the principal officers, thus I attribute many of the disorders and laxities in this prison to the unfortunate disagreement between the late keeper and chaplain. I cite one instance of indecorum arising therefrom, which occurred even in the chapel; the clerk having given out the 116th psalm from the version appended to the book of common prayer, which had been selected for singing, according to practice by the keeper, or his daughter, who acted as organist; the chaplain, after it had been sung, addressed the prisoners from the pulpit, and said he trusted as they valued their souls, they would never be again guilty of repeating such blasphemy as was contained in the following lines of the psalm:—

"Happy are they, and only they,
Who never from thy precepts stray."

Among other irregularities to be guarded against in future is the issuing by the keeper upon his own authority of extra diet to prisoners for work done in the prison, contrary to the Act of Parliament for the Better Ordering of Prisons. To show the extent to which this was carried, I annex a return of all prisoners receiving extra diet, with the authority for the issue.—(See pp. 119, 120.)

The relinquishment of the keys by the keeper during the night and entrusting them to an under officer, the delegation of punishment, the keeping late hours and absence at night from the gaol, must also be noticed among the number of irregularities of which it may be hoped there will be no recurrence. I recommend the justices to enjoin that the keeper shall be invariably present at the discharge of every prisoner, and that no person shall be employed by him in any capacity whatever, without first receiving the sanction of the visitors. That neither pigs nor other animals, with the exception of watch-dogs, be kept within the purlieus of the prison by any officer thereof; and that every description of offal, bones, rest of provisions, manure, &c., be sold, and the proceeds carried to the credit of the borough. That the keeper be called upon rigidly to adhere to the provisions of the Act for the Better Ordering of Prisons, and record in his journal the reasons, why he has not gone through every part of the prison once in 24 hours, whenever any such omission shall have taken place. I recommend the appointment of a paid officer to act as cook, who shall take charge of that department; when this important office is left to prisoners, the temptation to abuse is almost irresistible. Under the head of punishment I have adverted to the bearing and demeanour of the sub-officers; they require to be most strictly cautioned against carrying messages or forming intimacies with the friends of prisoners, accompanied with the assurance that any such intercourse, however trifling it may appear to them, will cause their dismissal. One case of this description was elicited during my inspection, and I have every reason to believe it was by no means a single instance.

I suggest to the justices the importance of the chaplain performing his official duties in exact compliance with the various statutes referring thereto. I am quite satisfied that the closer the religious observances within a prison are kept to those appointed for public worship without, the more calculated are they to influence and impress. The criminal population, however ignorant in educational knowledge, are not wanting in acuteness, and the least deviation from the church service on the sabbath, the most trifling omission of the customary ceremonial, such as the chaplain appearing without a surplice, or his delegating to the clerk or others the reading the appointed service on the Sunday, is liable to be imputed to neglect and inattention, as emanating from the general want of human sympathy for their condition as criminals, and tends to confirm them in the too prevailing feeling, that being the off-casts of society, any efforts of their own to better courses are useless. It is with this impression that I strongly recommend the chaplains of prisons to urge those to receive the sacrament to whom they can conscientiously administer it, and also that such of the officers as may be of the Established Church, should for the same reasons be enjoined by them to communicate in the prison chapel. I regret to observe that this has not been the practice in the Borough Gaol.

The success of the prison school in a great measure depends upon the good understanding between the keeper and chaplain. I think it ought to be a standing rule

RETURN OF PRISONERS RECEIVING EXTRA ALLOWANCE. October 1, 1840.

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Employment.	Nature of Employment.	Extra Allowance.	By whose Order allowed.
1	CLASS 2. A. N.	23	Stealing a watch	For Trial	August 1, 1840	Occasional only . .	Day-room, work-room, and landing cleaner.	Portion of plus of gruel (if any) daily . . .	Keeper.
2	CLASS 3. B. F.	23	Endeavouring to obtain charitable contributions under false pretences. Reputed thief	3 months' hard labour	September 11, 1840	" "	" "	" "	" "
3	A. G.	20	" "	" "	September 23, 1840	" "	" "	" "	" "
4	J. O'B.	19	" "	" "	September 17, 1840	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	CLASS 4. M. M.	54	Receiving stolen goods	18 months' hard labour	June 12, 1839	July 28, 1839	Washerwoman	1 pint of coffee and ½ lb. of bread night and morning.	Surgeon.
6	M. M.A.	21	Stealing money	2 years' hard labour	March 8, 1840	January 20, 1840	" "	" "	" "
7	M. J.	32	" "	12 months' hard labour	February 4, 1840	April 5, 1840	" "	" "	" "
8	E. P.	27	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
9	H. J.	19	Stealing silver plate. . . .	" "	May 4, 1840	June 10, 1840	" "	" "	" "
10	A. Q.	36	" 8 sovereigns, &c. . . .	" "	May 12, 1840	July 28, 1840	" "	" "	" "
11	J. C.	30	" bed-linen, &c. . . .	" "	July 20, 1840	" "	" "	" "	" "
12	J. H.	25	Receiving stolen goods	18 months' hard labour	June 12, 1839	Occasional only . .	Day-room, work room, and landing cleaner.	Portion of plus of gruel (if any) daily . . .	Keeper.
13	S. T.	24	Stealing 1 watch, &c. . . .	12 months' hard labour	April 24, 1840	" "	" "	" "	" "
14	J. J.	17	Receiving stolen goods	18 months' hard labour	December 2, 1839	" "	" "	" "	" "
15	M. E.	49	Possessing base coin	12 months' hard labour	January 4, 1840	" "	" "	" "	" "
WOMEN with CHILDREN.									
16	CLASS 3. A. D.	19	On suspicion	1 month hard labour	September 18, 1840	" "	" "	1 pint of gruel night and morning . . .	Surgeon.
17	E. S.	33	Illegally pawning	1 month, or pay 42s. . . .	September 17, 1840	" "	" "	" "	" "
18	F. P.	24	" "	" or pay 41s. . . .	September 11, 1840	" "	" "	" "	" "
19	M. T.	20	Malicious damage	7 days, or pay 6s. 6d. . . .	September 25, 1840	" "	" "	" "	" "
20	M. D.	24	Illegally pawning	3 months, or pay 60s. 6d. . . .	July 2, 1840	" "	" "	" "	" "
21	CLASS 4. E. G.	27	Stealing wearing apparel	6 months' hard labour	April 14, 1839	" "	" "	" "	" "
22	C. E.	26	" 5 sovereigns	12 months' hard labour	December 23, 1839	" "	" "	" "	" "
23	M. M.	30	Keeping a common brothel	4 months' hard labour	July 23, 1840	" "	" "	" "	" "
24	CLASS 5. J. F.	35	Stealing cotton	2 years' hard labour	October 30, 1839	January 5, 1840	Barber	Portion of plus of gruel (if any) daily . . .	Keeper.
25	J. L.	19	" 1 bag and 20 sovereigns	6 months' hard labour	June 2, 1840	September 25, 1840	Landing cleaner. . . .	" "	" "
26	H. P.	47	" 1 box, &c. . . .	" "	June 4, 1840	July 28, 1840	Yard cleaner	" "	" "
27	CLASS 6. G. H.	20	On suspicion	3 months' hard labour	July 7, 1840	July 11, 1840	Landing cleaner	" "	" "
28	J. M.G.	20	Reputed thief	" "	August 5, 1840	September 3, 1840	" "	" "	" "
29	J. T.	20	" "	" "	July 16, 1840	September 21, 1840	" "	" "	" "

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Return of Prisoners receiving Extra Allowance—continued.

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Employment.	Nature of Employment.	Extra Allowance.	By whose Order allowed.
30	CLASS 7. J. W.	22	Assault	2 months, or pay £5	August 5, 1840	September 29, 1840	Landing cleaner	Portion of plus of gruel (if any) daily	Keeper.
31	R. G.	51	Reputed thief	3 months' hard labour	March 14, "	"	"	"	"
32	CLASS 8. J. Y.	32	Threatening	4 months, or bail	June 11, "	June 12, "	Day-house man	½ lb. of bread and a portion of plus of gruel (if any) daily.	"
33	T. H.	51	Dock Misdeemeanor	3 months' hard labour	July 8, "	August 25, "	Attending on the disinfecting apparatus.	"	No order.
34	M. M.	42	Suspected person	"	July 18, "	July —, "	Boot-closing	1 pint of gruel daily	"
35	CLASS 9. P. H.	41	Conspiracy and fraud	2 years' imprisonment	October 24, 1839	February 7, "	Cook	½ lb. of beef extra per week	Keeper.
36	R. M'A.	39	Stealing 2 pigs	18 months' hard labour	February 26, 1840	June 31, "	"	"	"
37	W. M.	24	" 1 gelding	12 months' hard labour	March 9, "	July 20, "	"	"	"
38	R. G.	21	" 1 watch	"	June 9, "	July 21, "	"	"	"
39	G. M'K.	32	" 1 watch	"	July 10, "	September 1, "	"	"	"
40	T. C.	32	" 1 watch, &c.	"	June 9, "	September 10, "	"	"	"
41	W. E.	24	Stabbing	2 years' "	June 9, "	September 12, "	"	"	"
42	W. L.	24	Stealing copper	12 months' hard labour	September 13, 1839	March 29, "	Stowing oakum	½ lb. of bread and a portion of plus of gruel (if any) daily.	"
43	J. C.	23	" 1 flute, &c.	"	September 14, "	June 1, "	"	"	"
44	P. M'G.	22	" 4 cwt. of iron	"	November 23, "	July 16, "	"	"	"
45	M. S.	24	" 1 watch	"	January 1, 1840	July 20, "	"	"	"
46	W. M'D.	28	Base coin.	1 year's hard labour	May 6, "	July 21, "	"	"	"
47	J. C.	28	Stealing wearing apparel	12 months' hard labour	November 26, 1839	"	"	"	"
48	J. Y.	34	Embezzlement	2 years' hard labour	April 5, "	October 21, 1839	Blanket and bed inspector	Coffee night and morning, mutton chop five times a-week.	Surgeon.
49	J. M.	19	Burglary	18 months' hard labour	December 11, "	May 15, 1840	Barber	Portion of plus of gruel (if any) daily	Keeper.
50	W. R.	38	Publishing obscene books	2 years' imprisonment	November 29, "	April 18, "	Day-house man	"	"
51	J. M.	29	Obtaining money under false pretences.	12 months' hard labour	September 6, "	July 12, "	Landing cleaner	"	"
52	R. C.	23	Embezzlement	"	December 6, "	July 5, "	Hospital nurse	"	"
53	CLASS 10. J. P.	18	Burglary	"	April 10, 1840	June 8, 1839	Day-house cleaner	"	"
54	J. K.	17	Reputed thief	3 months' hard labour	July 4, "	September 28, 1840	Landing cleaner	"	"
55	R. W.	17	"	"	September 10, "	September 30, "	"	"	"
56	CLASS 11. J. M'L.	30	Stealing a watch	For trial	July 20, "	July 20, "	"	"	"
57	J. H.	40	Embezzlement	"	July 24, "	July 24, "	"	"	"
58	CLASS 12. T. S.	55	Stealing cotton	2 years' hard labour	October 30, "	January 6, "	Convalescent hospital nurse	"	"
59	J. C.	20	Violent assault	3 months' bail.	July 22, "	July 21, "	Landing cleaner	"	"
60	J. K.	43	Keeping a common brothel.	For trial	July 24, "	July 24, "	"	"	"

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that all boys under 17 should attend the school, and that this rule should be extended to those of riper years according to their particular circumstances; a class of male adults sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, might, I think, be very profitably placed under the schoolmaster at least on certain days of the week.

I am of opinion that for the maintenance of health and cleanliness, the female vagrant class should have gaol clothing. I again solicit the attention of the justices to the inconvenient and improper situation of the reception-ward with the view to its removal.

The most important means of insuring the good government of this prison under able and discreet officers are not allowing the number of prisoners to reach such an amount as must render effective superintendence a work of difficulty, if not of impossibility. To maintain anything like discipline a separate cell for each prisoner is indispensable at night. At the time of my visit the prisoners were sleeping three, and the females had recently been sleeping four in a cell. I am of opinion that 400 prisoners are the highest number which this prison is fitted to receive, or should be sent there, with due regard to their proper treatment.

There are two measures of easy practicability, by which this most desirable state of things may be materially assisted. The one is, the holding of two gaol deliveries or an adjourned sessions every quarter, as at Manchester; the other, by sending a larger portion of the convicted prisoners under the existing contract to the house of correction for the county at Kirkdale. It is difficult to conceive for what purpose the number of prisoners formerly sent to Kirkdale have been reduced to 43, the number on the 24th of September, while in the borough gaol they have been allowed to accumulate to above 600, with only 395 cells. I subjoin a return of the prisoners committed by the borough magistrates during the three months previous to my inspection.

A RETURN of Prisoners, showing the Number committed to Kirkdale House of Correction, from 1st July to 22d September, 1840, inclusive.

July	36
August	74
September	18
<hr/>	
Total	128

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, LIVERPOOL.

I have thought it more convenient to treat the subject of juvenile delinquency at Liverpool under a separate head, and the extent to which this social evil has increased, and its lamentable consequences in that important town, well merit this distinction. To show that I do not exaggerate the deplorable state of depravity which pervades so large a portion of the humbler classes, and to which certain local causes may have in some degree contributed, I annex a tabular return of the number of male adults and juveniles committed and recommitted to 13 of the principal prisons in Great Britain, with the proportions per cent. on the whole number and on their recommittals. (See p. 122.) For this interesting table, with its analysis, I am indebted to the present keeper of the Liverpool Borough Gaol.

From this document it appears that, during one year, the number of male juvenile prisoners committed to the Liverpool Borough Prison was, in proportion to the whole number of male prisoners, much greater than in any of the gaols selected, and that the proportion of juvenile recommittals was in Liverpool nearly double that of the average proportion of the metropolitan prisons, and more than double the average of the remaining five English prisons; whilst of the gravest class of recommittals, those who had been in gaol four times or oftener, the proportion in Liverpool was upwards of seven times the average proportion in the metropolitan gaols, and nine times more than in the five provincial gaols.

The proportion of male juveniles to the whole number of male prisoners committed to the Liverpool Borough Gaol was 4 per cent. more than the average proportion in the six metropolitan prisons, 8½ per cent. more than the proportion in Salford New Bailey Prison, 10½ more than Bristol, 10 more than Warwick, 12½ more than Wakefield, 7½ more than Hull, and 4 per cent. more than in Glasgow, or about 9 per cent. more than the average of six of the largest provincial prisons attached to the most populous manufacturing and commercial towns and cities in the kingdom.

The character of the offences for which they were committed will be evident from the fact, that of 709 juvenile prisoners committed during the year to the Liverpool Borough Prison, 316 were committed as known or reputed thieves, and 256 as vagrants.

The proportion of male juvenile recommittals to the whole number of male juveniles, during the year, was, in Liverpool 66 per cent. Of these 28½ per cent. had been in prison four times, or oftener. So that 66 out of every 100 boys committed to this gaol had been previously imprisoned, and more than 28 of such 66 who had been previously committed had been in gaol 4 times, or oftener. In the metropolitan gaols the proportion of recommittals to the number of juvenile prisoners averaged 35½ per cent., and in the other 5 gaols in England 32½. The number of recommittals to the Glasgow bridewell does not appear in the return.

Compared with the proportion of recommittals in the adult class of male prisoners, the proportion in the male juveniles was much greater generally. The average number per cent. having been, in the metropolitan gaols, 35½ per cent., whilst of adults it was 23½; and in the other 5 gaols the average recommittments of juveniles was 32½, and of adults 18½ per cent. In Liverpool the proportions were, of adults 36, of juveniles 66 per cent. The returns of the preceding year exhibit nearly similar results. Of the 2740 juvenile recommittals to 203 prisons in England and Wales, 299, or about ¼th of the whole occurred in Liverpool; and of the 506 juveniles who had been in gaol 4 times, or oftener, the number in Liverpool was 138, or upwards of ¼th of the whole number of this class in 203 prisons, from which the returns were made.

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

TABLE OF COMMITTEES AND RECOMMITTALS OF MALE ADULT AND JUVENILE PRISONERS for the year 1839, to certain Prisons herein named, with the proportions per Cent.

Gaol.	Total No. of Prisoners Committed.		Proportion per Cent. on the whole Number.		Number of Recommitments.								Proportion per Cent. of Recommitments.		Proportion per Cent. of Recommitments.								
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Total.	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.				Juveniles.				Adults on the whole No. of Adults.	Juveniles on the whole No. of Juveniles.	Adults on the whole No. of Adults.				Juveniles on the whole No. of Juveniles.			
						Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four or more.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four or more.			Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four or more.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four or more.
Liverpool . . .	2466	709	3175	77½	22½	356	134	114	291	134	71	66	201	36½	66	14½	5½	4½	11½	18½	10	8½	28½
Salford . . .	4127	650	4777	86½	13½	633	295	171	233	89	66	39	88	33½	43	15½	7	4½	6½	13½	10	6	13½
Bristol . . .	488	65	553	88½	11½	11	18	14	12	15	8	8	..	11½	48	2½	3½	2½	2½	22½	12½	12½	..
Warwick . . .	961	161	1122	85½	14½	72	18	6	8	19	12	3	..	10½	20½	7½	1½	5	11½	11½	7½	1½	..
Wakefield . . .	2696	290	2986	90½	9½	459	203	80	89	53	22	11	5	30½	31½	16½	7½	2½	3½	19½	7½	3½	1½
Hull . . .	535	92	627	85½	14½	22	4	..	..	7	7	3	2	4½	20½	4½	..	..	..	7½	7½	3½	2½
Glasgow . . .	992	236	1228	81½	18½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
London— Coldbath-Fields	5418	1231	6649	81½	18½	926	299	123	211	27	65	21	49	28½	29½	17	5½	2½	3½	18½	5½	1½	3½
Clerkenwell . . .	2865	757	3622	79½	20½	211	70	28	66	98	53	11	110	13½	96	7½	2½	1	2½	13	7	1½	14½
Newgate . . .	2349	472	2821	83½	16½	483	89	9	31	133	24	6	9	25½	38	20½	3½	½	1½	28½	5½	1½	2
Giltspur-street	615	36	651	94½	5½	31	21	9	7	7	4	2	1	11½	38½	5	3½	1½	1½	19½	11½	5½	2½
Bridewell . . .	692	177	869	79½	20½	89	42	30	54	20	22	3	3	27½	27½	12½	6½	4½	7½	11½	12½	1½	1½
Tothill-Fields	2795	580	3375	82½	17½	472	169	39	240	132	44	9	64	33½	43	16½	6½	1½	8½	22½	7½	1½	11

Assuming that this mode of ascertaining the comparative character and extent of juvenile delinquency is a correct one, it follows that the amount of juvenile criminality in Liverpool is proportionally greater than in the metropolis, or in any of the most populous manufacturing and commercial districts in Great Britain; and that judging from the description of the offences, and the number and frequency of the recommittals in this class of prisoners, the character of juvenile delinquency is generally, and in Liverpool in particular, more desperate than that of the adult class of criminals.

In my second Report, under the head of juvenile delinquency at Liverpool, I have stated, in addition to the general and universally operating causes, that "various circumstances tend to give it this numerical preponderance in juvenile delinquency over other populous places in the vicinity. Among them may be stated the fluctuating variety and vicissitudes of the population of a great maritime town; the continual ingress of poor Irish: the absence of factory employment, or other work, for children; the number of destitute orphans from the deadly visitations of cholera and fever; the temptation afforded to want and idleness by the comparatively unguarded and careless exposure of valuable property in the markets, stores, and about the dock; the excitements to criminal pursuits induced by the low shows and theatres."

The causes above stated are still in active operation, but a subsequent five years' experience has satisfied me how greatly I underrated the mischievous effects which result from vitiating and corrupting public amusements. The passion for the theatre among the children of the humbler classes in large towns, is of itself the most common impulse to crime. In the greater number of cases, parents, compelled by straitened circumstances, send from home their children when scarcely beyond the confines of infancy to eke out, by some employment, the subsistence of the family, leaving neither time nor opportunity for the cultivation and proper direction of their mental powers. Thrown thus early into active life, they acquire, both by intercourse with their fellow labourers of more advanced years, and from personal observation, a precocious and pernicious knowledge of the world. Inordinate desire spring up in their youthful minds, and in the absence of a moral sense to restrain them, they scruple not to resort to dishonest means for their gratification. The first act is generally the subtracting of pence from the shelves, drawers, and indeed the persons of their parents or relations, for the purpose of obtaining admission to some low theatre or amusement, of which they have heard the most captivating descriptions. This rubicon once passed, neither menaces nor blows are of avail. Late hours, loose associates, abandonment of home, robbery from the person and shops, utter vagabondism follow in a quickness of succession quite lamentable. Perhaps in no other town in the United Kingdom has the demoralizing influence of low theatres and amusements upon children been so decidedly experienced as at Liverpool. The number of children frequenting the Sanspareil, the Liver, and other theatres of a still lower description, is almost incredible. The streets in front, and the avenues leading to them, may be seen, on the nights of performance, occupied by crowds of boys, who have not even been able to possess themselves of the few pence required to obtain admission. I cannot forbear describing, as a sample, one place of amusement called the Penny Hop, in Hood-street, to which the admission is one penny, and where two or three series of performances take place the same evening. It consists of a spacious room fitted up in the rudest manner, with a stage, and seats on an inclined plane; the access to it is through a dark passage and up a ladder staircase. On one occasion I was present, and found the audience to consist almost exclusively of boys and girls of the very lowest description, many without shoes or stockings, and to the number of 150. As they were descending the ladder at the termination of the performance, I pointed out to the superintendant of police, who accompanied me, a well-dressed youth among the number, who proved to be the son of a respectable tradesman, and was delivered over to his parents. I had some conversation with the persons in the interior who appeared to have the management, and they stated in answer to my questions, that the theatre was almost always filled, and with boys; that they had attempted to play Jack Sheppard, but in consequence of the frequent interruptions from the audience, who seemed all to wish to take a part in the performance, they were obliged to give it up. I understand the authorities have no legal power of either regulating, restraining, or putting down such dens of infamy, and that children of the most tender years, and entering by themselves, cannot lawfully be prevented. I trust, however, that the borough magistrates and town council of Liverpool, who have ever manifested a deep interest in this subject, will lose no time in obtaining from the legislature powers, so necessary for the protection of society, and which have already been vested in, and most beneficially exercised by, the commissioners of police for the metropolis.

The evils produced in children by the gratification of this passion for the theatre, has, of late years, been most seriously aggravated by the introduction of a novel kind of amusing and dramatic literature. I cannot do better than describe it in the words of a French writer, M. Frégier*—for the evil is not confined to the large towns in this country—who says in his valuable work,

"There is another class of writers, who, to excite the curiosity of the vulgar by a no less powerful stimulant, have introduced malefactors upon the stage, endowed them with a wonderful dexterity in the execution of criminal acts, made them the heroes of the drama, the vehicles of their humour, their sarcasms, and their ridicule against public authority and the officers of justice. They have invested these ruffians with indomitable courage, imperturbable sang froid, fertility of expedient, lively conversation, indeed with every quality that can interest or divert. They are made to sport with human life, and their unconcern before and after the perpetration of crime is set off by such an exterior and with such buffoonery, that indignation is smothered at the very moment it is on the point of breaking out.

"Whoever has witnessed the representation of those popular dramas the *Auberge des Adrets*

* Des Classes Dangereuses de la Population dans Grande Villes. Par H. A. Frégier, Chef de Bureau à la Préfecture de la Seine. Paris, 1840.

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and *Robert Macaire*, will at once acknowledge the justice of my observations. It is the triumph, the apotheosis of criminal audacity.

“Although the upper classes of society do not disdain to frequent the secondary theatres where such dramas are represented, I have no fear that the bon mots and the sallies of malefactors would ever diminish their contempt for crime. But I am not so well satisfied with regard to the effects such pieces may produce upon the ignorant and unreflecting mass of spectators. The latter, unaccustomed to analyse the impressions thus created, or fathom their moral foundation, abandon themselves, without mistrust, to the illusions of the authors; they do not stop to consider that the principal characters represented are enemies of society, criminals, men sunk in public estimation; and that neither their effrontery, their address, nor the salt of their humour, can efface their ignominy. The vulgar do not reason with their pleasures; but diverted at the expense of a *gend'arme* by the stratagems of a thief, they become interested in the fate of the latter from the same motive which makes us desire the success of a man engaged in an arduous enterprize. Having gone to the theatre for the purpose of enjoyment, they laugh at everything which can possibly afford them the opportunity, until the incidents of the drama are exhausted, and the hero, that is, the thief, crowned with the plaudits of the audience, escapes triumphantly from the peril with which he was threatened, or succumbs with courage to his fate. In the latter case they pity, as they would have applauded, had he, by his dexterity, avoided the pursuit of justice. The *people* are so constituted, and a very considerable number of enlightened minds are *people* under similar circumstances.”

If this be the effect produced by such exhibitions on those of mature years in the humble ranks of life, and of which no reasonable person can doubt, it will require no stretch of imagination to conceive their aggravated evil consequences upon children, when their very amusements, rare as they are, both to the aged and young of their condition, are thus made the active agents of their moral corruption.

Independently of my own impressions of the mischief inflicted on the youthful mind by such productions as *Jack Sheppard*, and others of a similar character, I am strengthened in this opinion, by the voluntary statements made to me, almost universally, by keepers, officers of prisons, and others, of facts coming within their knowledge fully corroborative of their injurious effects, more especially when embodied with substantial life and action, and clothed with all the illusive appliances of theatric representation. With the view that the mischievous tendency of such productions may be placed beyond doubt, the extent of the morbid excitement produced by them on the younger classes ascertained, and some estimate formed of the injury done by them to public morals, and with the hope by this exposition that those unintentionally guilty of these social offences may, perhaps, be prevented from their repetition,—that attention may be excited to the subject, and some means may be suggested for the extension and purification of those pleasures which the poorer classes of society are entitled to in the intervals of labour; I have caused the whole of the boys imprisoned in the borough gaol at Liverpool at the time of my visit to be questioned, and I annex, without further comment, the particulars of their evidence, together with the statement of the schoolmaster of the New Bailey prison at Salford, and the most extraordinary cases of three boys convicted of burglary, whom I found under sentence of transportation at the House of Correction at Preston.

Examinations of Boys taken in the Borough Gaol at Liverpool.

“1. J. G., 15. I have been four times in prison. I have been at the Queen's Theatre. I was at the shows at the Custom-house. I never stole any money to go to the plays with, but I used to pawn things that I stole to any of the shops I was nearest.

“2. J. B., 15. Eleven times in prison. I have been at the Sanspareil, and many times at the penny hop in Wood-street, and often at the shows at the Custom-house. I never picked pockets in my life; I never took anything but old ropes.

“3. T. W., 12. I have been twelve times in prison; I am now confined for two years. I have been at the Sanspareil about twenty times; I have been at all the other theatres. I always stole the money to go with, except the first time. I have been as often at the Amphitheatre as the Sanspareil.

“4. B., 15. I have been fourteen times in prison. I have been hundreds of times at the Sanspareil, and often at all the other theatres. I have no parents, no home. I always stole the money to go to the theatre. I was apprenticed to a sweep; I was ticed away from my master by bad companions I met with at the theatres; we always made our plans at or coming from the theatres.

“5. R. F., 17. I have been seven times in prison, hundreds of times at the Sanspareil, and almost as often at the Amphitheatre, and I have been several times at the others also. I have no home, no parents. I was in work when I first went to the Sanspareil; paid the money out of my wages. It was at the theatres I first became acquainted with bad boys, who enticed me to steal anything I could lay my hands upon.

“6. D. M., 12. I have been three times in prison. I have been at the Sanspareil, the Liver, and Queen's. I have stolen money to go with. It was at the theatres I was first introduced to bad characters. I was sent here for stealing thirteen pair of boots belonging to my master. I sold them to Mrs. B., she now lives in — street; there were three others joined with me; we got 8s. each. I have sold her boots before. I was first taken to Mrs. B. by J. W. I had stolen a rug, I met W., he said he could show me where to sell it. I got 1s. 6d. I have played at pitch and toss.

“7. H. M., 15. I have been three times in prison, and about twenty times at the Sanspareil. I had money of my own. I left my ship, went to the brick-kilns, and there met with bad characters.

“8. J. R., 16. I have been several times in prison, and hundreds of times at the Sanspareil and Amphitheatre, also at all the others. I have been at the penny hop. I at first used to steal money from my parents, afterwards I got acquainted with very bad characters by going to the theatre, which was the principal cause of my coming here.

" 9. T. D. I think I have been fifty times at the Sanspareil, I have also been at the Queen's. I used to get the money any way I could. It was at the theatres I first picked up bad companions.

" 10. M. A. I never was at any of the theatres, except a penny show at the top of Preston-street. I think they called it P——. I first met with bad company by stopping to see boys play at pitch and toss.

" 11. J. F. I think I have been at the Sanspareil twenty times, I have also been at the Queen's. The first time I went I sold my cap; it was so late when we came out I dare not go home; I went with another boy to sleep in a stable; I slept there four nights, since then I have always mixed with bad boys.

" 12. J. H. I have been at the Sanspareil about fifty times, I have been at the Theatre Royal and Liver. I used to save my money; it was given to me; I did sometimes steal it. I believe I should never have been here had I never gone to the theatres.

" 13. J. Mc. I was never in any theatre. I left my father's house through his bad conduct towards me. I soon met with idle boys, who enticed me away with them. The first thing I stole was a roll of tobacco off a shop counter; we sold it for 1s. 6d. at a house in B—— street.

" 14. W. S. I have been four times at the Amphitheatre, and twice at the Sanspareil. I always had the money given me; but I believe I should not have known so many bad boys, or have been here, had I never gone to the theatre.

" 15. J. W. I was never in any theatre, but was often at the shows opposite the Custom-house. I stole the money from my parents except once; I stole that from a woman. I got acquainted with many bad boys by going to the shows.

" 16. M. L. I never was at any theatres, but I have been oftentimes at the shows opposite the Custom-house. I got my money by cleaning ships' decks. I was never with any bad boys. I was never brought up to prison for anything but old ropes, &c. I got off ships for cleaning them.

" 17. H. L. I think I have been six times in the Sanspareil; I have been in many shows repeatedly, especially those beside the Custom-house, an acting show in Hood-street, called the penny hop. I took various things to make money, so that I could get to look at the shows, &c. I first became acquainted with bad characters in St. John's Market, where we used to meet.

" 18. J. H. I have been three times at the Sanspareil, and once at the Liver; I have been a great many times in Hood-street at the penny hop, and at several shows. I used to get my money as I could, it did not matter how or where if I got it. I think I should never have come here had I never gone to those places.

" 19. J. C. I have been twice at the Sanspareil; I have been in Hood-street at the penny hop, and at several other shows. I never stole any money to go into the shows, but I should never have come to prison had I kept from such places, I there met with bad companions.

" 20. J. J. I have been so often at the Sanspareil I cannot count them; I have been at all the other theatres, also at the penny hop in Hood-street, at the shows frequently opposite the Custom-house. I cannot say that I ever went to those places for good, but it was the cause of my becoming acquainted with bad characters. I was often afraid to go home when we came out, it was so late; I have frequently slept in necessaries by myself and with other boys. I have a good home to go to, and my parents would do anything for me.

" This statement is perfectly correct. I have made inquiry.

" (Signed) J. H. R., Schoolmaster.

" 21. W. B. I never was at any theatre, or in any show whatever. I have no parents, no home. I was led away by meeting boys in the streets, who taught me to steal.

" 22. D. G. I have been at the Sanspareil and Queen's Theatre, also many times at the penny hop in Hood-street. I sometimes got money from my mother, and sometimes stole things, which I with other boys sold at the second-hand shops.

" 23. C. F. I have been at the Sanspareil, the Amphitheatre, and Queen's; I cannot tell how many times. I have been at the penny hop in Hood-street, I have been so often I cannot tell how many times. I always stole the money I went with. We got sometimes handkerchiefs. Once I and another boy stole a cheese, which we sold to Mrs. B—— in H——street. It weighed about fifteen pounds; we got 4s. for it. We sold all the things we got at the same place. We used to make all our arrangements either at the theatres or in coming from them.

" 24. M. C., alias W. R. I cannot tell how often I have been at the Sanspareil, I have been so many times; I have been at all the other theatres many times, and at the penny hop in Hood-street. I used to steal from my father's house anything to sell, or go into the market to steal oranges, apples, onions, or anything else; when we had got a quantity we sold them; the other things, such as handkerchiefs, &c., we always pawned them at McP——s, and at a place in Marylebone. I used to be afraid to go home when we came late out of the theatre. I have frequently slept in necessaries, hay-lofts, and lodging-houses. I first met with bad companions at the Sanspareil. The first thing I did at the Sanspareil was when the place was losing; we used to put our hands over the rails when the people were going down stairs, and take off shawls, hats, or anything else; the people that had lost them could not get back the crowd was so strong. If the hat was a good one we used to put our own inside, and put it on our heads; we also used to creep under the seats, strangers would have their pockets hanging down (men or women), we used to cut them off sometimes. I have found bottles with liquor in them, copper, oranges, and other things; in the women's we sometimes found purses. My father has often said those cursed places have been my ruin.

" 25. T. U. I have been once with my mother at the Amphitheatre, I have also been at the penny hop in Hood-street; I never saw any good company there; I always got more harm than good while there. I never was in prison before this time.

" 26. E. B. I never was at any theatre or show but once, and that was at a show in Marybone. I never was in prison before this time.

" 27. J. C. I never was at any theatre except the penny hop in Hood-street; I have been there many times, and at the shows at the Custom-house. I sometimes earned the money by carrying, and

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sometimes stole things, which I sold at Mrs. B.'s in V— Road, or N— Street; whatever the value of the article she gave half the price. When I went to shows, &c. it was sometimes so late I feared to go home; I then went with boys to sleep in hay-lofts or lodgings. Had I never gone to those places I believe I should never have come to prison.

“ 28. J. L. I have attended the Sanspareil two seasons; I think I have been there about twice a-week on an average. I have often been at the penny hop in Hood-street, and at the shows at the Custom-house, not so much to go into the shows as to look out and pick pockets. I was at a cooper's shop, and had the chips, which made me about 9d. per week. I sometimes stole nails (new ones) and sold them in High-field street. The first pocket I picked I got a silk handkerchief, which I pawned at H.'s in J— Street for 1s. I believe I got first into bad company at the shows at the Custom-house.

“ 29. J. C. I never was at any of the theatres, but was often at the shows at the Custom-house. I used to steal for the money I went to shows with. I got pocket-handkerchiefs and other things, and pawned them at H.'s in James-street. I was first led to steal by some big boys, who gave me a penny or twopence for every pocket I picked. I used to think twopence a great deal.

“ 30. R. L. I never was in the Sanspareil, but often at the door; I had no money or else I would have gone in. I was often tempted to pick pockets for that purpose; I only tried twice and was caught; the gentleman let me go. I have been at the penny hop in Hood-street. I used to steal onions in the market, and sell them for money to go to hop with. I have stolen beef also, which I sold to Mrs. B. in North-street; the greatest sum I received from her at one time was 1s. 6d. for a large breast of mutton. I have sold cheese and other things. I first got into bad company by going about the markets.

“ 31. W. C. I never was at the Sanspareil or any other theatre; I was often at the shows at the Custom-house. My father gave me money. I first became acquainted with bad company by my father going to live in Lace-street. I have assisted to steal handkerchiefs, iron, &c. We sold things at the bottom of Chippin-hall-street; iron at a farthing a pound. I picked a woman's pocket at the shows at the Custom-house; got half a crown; spent it in going to the shows.

“ 32. R. W., 17. Four times in prison. I have been so many times at the Sanspareil I cannot tell. I have been at the Amphitheatre and Queen's, and often at the shows at the Custom-house. I got the money any way I could. I first met with bad companions at the Sanspareil. The first thing I stole was at Wavertree, a shirt and petticoat. I sold them at a marine store on Brownlow hill for 6d. My parents say the theatres have been the ruin of many boys.

“ 33. E. B. I have been three times at the Sanspareil; I cannot tell how often I have been at the penny hop in Hood-street. I did not care how I got the money. The first thing I stole was lead off a house, 8 lbs.; I sold it in Duncan-street for 1s. 6d. We sold and pawned other things at a shop in Marybone, and at McP's. McP. would never give us a ticket when he was in the shop. I am sure had I never gone to the Sanspareil I should never have come to prison.

“ 34. C. H., 15. Twice in prison. I never was at the Sanspareil. I have been at the Amphitheatre and Queen's, and often at the penny hop in Hood-street. I made money in overtime at Maw's foundry. I first met with bad companions at the market. I first commenced stealing by seeing other boys stealing apples and oranges; I first stole apples and beef.

“ 35. J. C., 15. Four times in prison. I have been at the Sanspareil hundreds of times; I have been in all the theatres; I have been at the penny hop in Hood-street. I always stole the monies I went to those places with. The first things I stole were some clothes hanging to dry; we went to different places; the things we got were principally shirts. We had a sack, we got it three parts full; we sold some to a woman in Priston-street, in a cellar: the others we pawned at a place I think the back-door comes into Brick-street. I did not go in; I staid out to see if any one should come. I first met with bad companions at the Sanspareil. I have seen boys creep under the seats to pick pockets, sometimes they cut them off.

“ 36. J. E., 12. Twice in prison. I have been at the Sanspareil, and penny hop in Hood-street, and at the shows at the Custom-house. I got to know very bad boys at the shows and theatre. My mother bought me a pigeon; I sold it to some bad boys; it made so much dirt my mother told me to do so. The boys I sold it to were bad ones; I went with them that night to the Sanspareil, it was near 12 o'clock when we came out. About three days after I went down with them to the docks; we stole ropes and sold them.

“ 37. J. F., alias A. M., 16. Six times in prison. I have been so many times at the Sanspareil I cannot number them; I have been at all the theatres, and very often at the penny hop; it is a place where none but lads and lasses go; it is one of the worst places that girls could go to; I should not like my sister to go there. The first thing I stole was my sister's bratt (apron); I sold it for 4d. to Mrs. J. in P— Street. The first night I went to the theatre I was afraid I should get scolded; I slept in a necessary. I am certain the theatres have been my ruin.

“ 38. T. H., 15. Four times in prison. I have been so often at the Sanspareil I cannot tell how many times; I have been at all the theatres except the Theatre Royal. I think I have not been less than forty times at the penny hop, Hood-street, and at the shows at the Custom-house. I did not care how I got the money so that I got to the play. The first bad thing I did, I ran away with my wages from my father, 3s.; I took them to the Sanspareil. I treated other boys. It was about half-past 11 when we came out. I went with some boys to lodgings in Johnston-street; I slept there three nights. Going to the theatre was my ruin.

“ 39. J. B., 15. Four times in bridewell, and once in prison. I have been at the Sanspareil and at the penny hop in Hood-street; I had my hat stolen from me the first time I went there. It is a very bad place. I never saw many men there; they are almost all boys and girls; they do all sorts of impudent tricks. I am sure the Sanspareil was the first thing that led me astray.

“ 40. R. H., 15. Twice in prison. I have been at the Sanspareil, and at the penny hop in Hood-street. My mother gave me the money. I never stole anything in my life. I saw nothing good while I was at the theatres; the boys and girls were very wicked and impudent. I was brought to prison for being found in a necessary; having come out of the theatre late I dare not go home.

“ 41. W. J., 12. Twice in prison. I have been at the Sanspareil, and the penny hop. An-

other boy treated me. I have stolen from my mother; and lead from my father, he is a plumber. I met bad boys at a show in Sparling-street; they got me to cut bags at the docks, and steal from them; and then go into shops. I have slept in a small boat, and in hay-lofts.

"42. M. C., 13. Seven times in prison. I have been at the Sanspareil and penny hop; my brother gave me the money. I first met with bad boys when we came to live in Grayson-street. The first thing I stole was from the Graving Dock. I did not care how I got money so that I had it to go to shows and theatres.

"43. P. L., 12. Four times in prison. I have been many times at the Sanspareil, the Queen's, and the penny hop in Hood-street. I stole the monies to go with. I have stolen clothes or anything else. I used to pawn the things myself at Mr. M.'s, at the corner of F— Street. I have taken things to pawn there for my father and mother. I first became acquainted with bad boys in Addison-street. I never saw anything good at the theatre.

"44. W. E., 13. I was only in Liverpool two days before I was taken. I came from Manchester to the races. I was taken up for picking pockets. I was enticed away by some young men; I was not picking pockets at the time. I have been at all the theatres in Manchester; I am sure I got no good at them, but got into bad company.

"45. R. H., 11. I have been seven times in prison. I have never been at any theatre or at the shows at the Custom-house. When I first began to steal my brother used to send me into shops to take money or anything I could get hold of; he took anything I got, along with other big boys, and sold them.

"46. W. D., 13. I have been five times in prison. I never was at any theatre or at the penny hop in Hood-street, or at the shows at the Custom-house. I have stolen money from shops; stockings, or anything else. I have picked pockets; I sold things that I stole, at a cellar at the top of Preston-street. I have also sold beef and mutton; they would give me ninepence or a shilling for a good breast of mutton; for six or seven pounds of beef sixpence or ninepence. I always spent the money at the cook-shops and in cakes. When I was about ten years old, a big lad, J. G., got me to steal bacon, beef, and mutton in the market. I have also stolen apples and oranges. I first commenced to steal in the market.

"47. T. W., 14. I have been six times in prison. I have been at the Sanspareil, cannot tell how many times, and at the Queen's Theatre. I have been often at the penny hop. I have run away with my wages. I have slept in necessaries, and on the steps of houses. I have stolen lead, knives, handkerchiefs, pistols, everything. I won't tell what we did with them. I don't know what first led me to mix with bad boys; it was not the theatres.

"This boy I know for a fact has nearly ruined his parents; they have paid nearly two years for him at the workhouse, and have even sent him into Cheshire.

"J. H. R., Schoolmaster."

"48. J. M'D., 12. I have been four times committed, seven times discharged. I never was at any theatre except the penny hop, and the shows at the Custom-house, and a show in Marybone. I did not care how I got the money. I have stolen lead, suits of clothes, cheese, books, everything. I always sold them to Mrs. B. in N— Street. I was first led to do bad things through the neglect of my mother. She is now in this prison.

"49. G. M'D., 9. I have been in prison seven times, and eight times discharged. I never was at any theatre except the penny hop. I have often been at the door of the Sanspareil, but never inside. I have been at the shows at the Custom-house. I always stole the monies to go with. I have stolen mutton, beef, clothes, books, cheese, everything. I once got 30s. out of a till; I bought a suit of clothes with it; when I got home my father took them from me and pawned them. I once got 9s. out of another till; my aunt made me drunk and took it from me. I once got five sovereigns and eleven shillings out of the market. I always sold the goods I stole to Mrs. B., N— Street. She gave me 3d. per lb. for mutton, and 2d. for beef. Myself, brother, and Charles — stole two pair of boots. We sold them to Mrs. C— in a cellar in N— Street; she gave us 7s. 6d. for them. She bought us a pack of cards, and she fetched us whiskey and ale to drink; we slept at her house that night. I stole a pair of shoes the next day; I took them to Mrs. C—; she was to give me 2s. for them; they had no holes made in them; she said she would go and get them made, but she did not come back. I never got anything for them afterwards; she laughed at me. I once got into a shop in London Road; I got 9s. 6d. Once in Pit Street, 10s. 6d. I gave some of this money to my father, and treated some boys to the Sanspareil. I got 5s. out of a shop in Pownall-square; 6s. out of a drawer in the market; and next day I got 7s. 6d. from the same place, but was caught and taken to bridewell; I was discharged. I got 6s. out of a drawer in Byron-street. I took a five shilling paper of copper out of a drawer in Scotland-road market, and the next day I took 3s. 6d. from the same place. I took a pair of trowsers out of Tithebarn-street; sold them to Mrs. B—. I went into a shop in Great Crosshall-street, I stole a waistcoat and a shirt; sold them to Mrs. B—'s daughter; she pawned them for 3s., and did me out of 6d.; she only gave me half-a-crown; with that money I went and treated other boys to the Marybone show. Me and my brother stole a ham out of a shop in Scotland-road; we sold it to Mrs. B— for 3s. 9d.; we took the money to Mrs. C—, where we slept; next day I stole a hat out of a shop in Cleveland-square; sold it to Mrs. B— for 2s. My brother and me took a hat out of Byrom-street; sold it to Mrs. M'D—, corner of F— Street, she sells furniture; gave us 3s. for it. Me and Charlie T. stole three pairs of stockings from a shop in Whitechapel; sold them to Mrs. B. for 1s. 3d. I took a pair of shoes from a shop-door in Whitechapel; sold them to Mrs. B. for 2s. Me and my brother stole nine pounds of beef; sold it to Mrs. M'D. for 2s. 6d. I went into a shop in Tithebarn-street; got an iron kettle, sold it for 1s. 6d. to Mrs. B. Myself and George W. were going up Scotland-road, took a silk handkerchief out of a gentleman's pocket; sold it to Mrs. B. for 2s.; after that W. went home. I went into a tobacco shop, saw a sovereign on the counter, took it; went home and gave it to my father; he asked me where I got it, I told him I had stolen it; he said nothing. I went down Vernon-street into a shop; went round the counter to see if there was anything in the till, it was empty; I took two pounds and a half of white sugar; sold it to Mrs. B. for 13d. I next took out of a shop an eighteen pence loaf; sold it to Mrs. B. for 8d. My brother and I took a leg of mutton out

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of a shop in London-road; sold it to Mrs. B. for 1s. 9d. I never saw Jack Sheppard performed; I have heard the boys speak of him; he was a wonderful chap. My mother has a picture of him hanging up in our house, he has got a lantern in his hand.

" 50. E. F., 18. I have been twice in prison. I had only been in Liverpool two days; I come from Manchester; I was born there. I have been at all the theatres in Manchester; it was going to theatres that first led me into bad company. Sometimes when I could not get money from my parents, I used to steal it. I took anything I could get. I came to Liverpool races; my father is a respectable attorney. I was taken into custody for picking pockets.

" 51. H. T., 19. I have been twice in prison. I was only in Liverpool two days. I came from Manchester to the races; I had no work. I have been at all the theatres. I used to earn 11s. when in full work. I have robbed my parents to satisfy my desire to go to the theatre; I began very young to frequent them; it was the theatres that first created in me a desire to steal, and the cause of my getting into bad company. I was brought here for making an attempt to pick pockets; I had no money, and was without food. I have seen Jack Sheppard performed; I think it will be the means of inducing boys to copy his tricks. I have read his life; many boys have it.

" 52. G. J., 18. I have been three times in prison, and once in bridewell for safety. I have been at all the theatres, and often at the Sanspareil. My cousin first took me there; his father was on the spree (drinking); he was asleep; he took money out of his pocket; we went to the Sanspareil; it was after 11 o'clock when we came out; my father leathered me with a stick when I got home; however I used still to go with my cousin. I saw everything that was bad there. I never stole money to go with. I was first brought into bad company by going to the theatres. I have been at the penny hop in Hood-street. I have seen Jack Sheppard performed. I do not recollect any particular part that pleased me most; he was a clever fellow.

" 53. T. A., 18. I have been five times in prison. I have been at the Sanspareil and at all the theatres; I have also been at the penny hop in Hood-street, and the shows at the Custom-house. I did not care what I did, to get the money to go to those places with. I went to the Sanspareil first, and it was there I first met with bad boys. I have seen shawls and hats taken from people going down stairs. I have seen boys creep under the seats to pick pockets; sometimes they cut them off. The first thing I did that was bad, was taking 6d. from my aunt; I took it out of her pocket when asleep; I went to Sanspareil with it. I have slept in haylofts when it was so late in loosing, I was afraid to go home. The first time I was brought to prison was for taking three seal skins from my master, to make into money to go to the theatre. I am sure had I never known the theatres I should have been quite a different character at this day. I have heard 'Jack Sheppard' performed; I was very fond of it; I had his life, but some boy took it from me; most boys have his life.

" 54. G. G., 17. I came from Manchester to the races. I was taken into custody when I had only been in Liverpool two days. I was taken up for attempting to pick pockets. I never was in the New Bailey in my life or at any other place. I have been at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester. I got the money out of my wages. I was first led into bad company at pitch and toss. Theatres are very enticing. I never saw 'Jack Sheppard' performed; I have read his history; I have seen many boys buy his history; I borrowed mine from another boy.

" 55. W. C., 18. I have been twice in this prison, once in Kirkdale, and once discharged from bridewell. I never was at any theatre or show, my parents would never let me go. I served seven years to a sweep. I was induced to do bad things by seeing the other boys throw flat-irons or candlesticks, or anything else into the soot bag; we used to do it at any house if we had an opportunity; by those means I was led to do such tricks myself. We used to pawn the things at M. I often played at pitch and toss. I have heard boys talk of 'Jack Sheppard;' he was a wonderful man.

" 56. B. C., 18. I have been eight times in prison. I have no parents, no home; I have been frequently at the Sanspareil, and at all the theatres; I have been at the hop in Hood-street, and at the shows at the Custom-house. I had no way of getting money but by stealing it; had it not been for plays and shows I do think I should never have committed theft; I have seen boys steal hats and shawls from the people when they have been going down the stairs at the Sanspareil. The first thing I stole was a handkerchief; the next a gown; I pawned the things I stole at different shops; I took the money to the theatres. I have sold things to a Mrs. C. in a court in Preston-street; I have sold a many things there. I have often played at pitch and toss; I used generally to lose; we sometimes borrowed and lent to each other; when our money was done we used to steal more. I have seen 'Jack Sheppard' performed; I don't think anything of it.

" 57. J. G., 18. I have been five times in prison, and discharged twice. I have been at the Sanspareil and Queen's Theatre; I never was at the penny hop, Hood-street; I generally stole the money to go with; they have been my ruin. I have often played at pitch and toss. I believe the first thing I stole was for money to go to the theatre; I was taken into custody for stealing out of a shop.

" 58. W. M'G., 17. This is the first time of my being in prison; I was once in bridewell, but discharged. I have been so often at the Sanspareil, I cannot tell how often; I have been at the amphitheatre, Liver, Queen's, as often as I have fingers and toes. I was a sweep; we used to get a good deal of money given; I never stole anything; my master was very strict with us, he would not allow us to take the value of a pin unless it was given to us (Mr. Ashton). I never mixed with bad companions at the theatres; I never saw 'Jack Sheppard' performed.

" 59. J. J., 19. I have been eight times in prison. I have been so many times at the Sanspareil, I cannot tell; I have been at all the theatres; I have often been at the penny hop, Hood-street. I have seen boys steal hats off people's heads when the Sanspareil has been loosing. The first thing I stole was from my parents, 3d., which I took to the Sanspareil. I next stole 1s. from them for the same purpose. I knew a certain party had committed a robbery, and had hid a quantity of boots, shirts, top coats, silver spoons, and silk handkerchiefs. They were stolen from Captain G.'s house, Grosvenor-street; they were hid up a chimney, in the hollow, in Wash Grove; I went and stole a silk handkerchief from them; I pledged it for 2s.; I did not know the parties who stole them. I sincerely believe theatres have been my ruin. I think nothing of 'Jack Sheppard.'

" 60. T. P., 18. I have been four times in this prison, and twice in bridewell. I have been

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often at the Sanspareil, I cannot tell the times; I have often been at the penny hop, Hood-street; I did not care how or where I got the money, so that I got it to go to the theatres with. The first thing I stole was sugar out of hogsheads at the docks; sometimes I eat it and sometimes sold it; I sold it for 4d. per pound; I sold it at a cellar in Mersey-street. I have seen boys creep under the seats at the Sanspareil to pick pockets, and sometimes cut them off. I have slept in stables when we have been so late at the theatre. I have great reason to say plays have been my ruin.

“61. M. K., 17. I have never been in any prison before. I was at the Sanspareil very near every night; I have been at all the theatres; I have been numberless times at the penny hop in Hood-street; my desire was so strong for the theatre, that I have often kept monies from or belonging to my father to go with; in fact I did not care how I got it. I have frequently slept in necessaries and stables with other boys when we have been late out of the theatre; while we were in the stables we often contrived what we should do next. I have stolen horse-cloths from stables we have slept in; I sold them to carters. The theatre was the first thing that caused me to sleep from home, and brought me here. I have seen ‘Jack Sheppard’ performed; I cannot say I thought much about it, but he was a very deep chap.

“62. W. E., 13. I was only two days in Liverpool before I was taken. I came from Manchester to the races. I was taken up for picking pockets; I was enticed away by some young men; I was not picking any pockets at the time I was taken. I have been at all the theatres in Manchester; I am sure I got no good at them, except it was getting into bad company.

“63. G. T., 23. I never was in prison before; I was once in bridewell for being drunk. I have been at all the theatres (*not often*). I did not make a practice of frequenting such places. I was respectably brought up; my father is a master printer, and one of the oldest. I attribute my falling away to evil practices (*the love of drink*); that, and that alone has been my ruin. I never took any notice of the play of ‘Jack Sheppard.’

“64. J. M., 19. I have been three times in prison, and once discharged. I have been at the Sanspareil and Amphitheatre; I have also been at the penny hop. The penny hop was the means of bringing myself and many others to prison. I never stole anything for the purpose of going to the theatre. I was first led to do bad things by being kept late at the theatre, and going along with bad companions to sleep, when we dare not go home from the theatre. I have frequently slept in hay-lofts and stables. The first thing I did that brought me to prison was picking pockets. I am sure the theatres would bring any youngster to ruin: they don’t care where they get the money, so that they do but get it to join their companions. I was very fond of seeing ‘Jack Sheppard’ performed. I have read his life; I bought it.

“65. B. K., 21. I have been four times in prison, and discharged many times from bridewell, for being drunk. I never was at any theatre. I once played the violin for a show six months. I was first led to commit myself to evil, through meeting bad companions, playing at pitch and toss; from playing at that, I got to playing at cards in public houses, and by those means got to love drink; these things I attribute as the cause of my ruin. I hope I have now got sufficient to teach me better. I have often heard the boys praise the feats of ‘Jack Sheppard.’ I should think it put very bad thoughts into their heads.

“66. J. H., 17. I was never in prison before. I have been twice discharged, and am now waiting for trial. I never was at the Sanspareil or any other theatre. I never was at the penny hop. I have been once at the Zoological Gardens. I never played at pitch-and-toss, nor at cards. I never frequented public-houses or places where they sing. I have heard the ‘Life of Jack Sheppard’ read; it did not lead me to think of anything good, but I am sure it would lead young folks to do everything bad. The man that I heard read it, lived in a house in Gore-street and sold penny-beer, apples, and other things: it is a house where men and boys meet. I first met with my bad companions by being employed to ride on the Aigburth omnibus to take up passengers: at night the carmen got me to go with them, and spend my money at public-houses.

“67. T. E., *alias* W. J., 17. I have been 12 times in prison and discharged—12 or 14 times—and am now waiting trial. I have been repeatedly at the Sanspareil and at the other theatres; if I had never seen them I should not have been here. I have been at the penny hop; it was the first place I ever went to. I stole a fish-woman’s shawl out of the market, and pledged it at ——— in Vauxhall-road for half-a-crown. I always stole the money to go to such places with. The greatest amount of money I ever stole at one time was 35*l.* in gold. I immediately cut off to Manchester with two other companions; we staid there a few weeks, and then cut to Stockport and some other places until the money was nearly done; then we came back: the money that is got in that way does not last long. I have sold clothes to P. K. He has two or three small shops about F—— Street. He always knew the things I sold him were stolen. When I have been some time and not called upon him to sell anything, when he saw me he would ask if I got nothing in the clothes way, or anything else. He buys from any that is known. I have pledged all the plate I ever stole at M.’s; he knew me very well. I have pledged with him at time and time plate to the worth of 300*l.* or 400*l.* He always knew the same to be stolen. He never gave us more than 2*s.* per ounce, and when he gave us the ticket he would wish us to chew it or sling it. He would say, ‘You have fenced them, and you know I shall not let you have them back.’ I never saw ‘Jack Sheppard’ performed; I have often heard speak of him. I don’t think anything of him; there is better men now than ever he was: if prisons were only now, as they were in his day, his tricks would look foolish. I used to play at pitch-and-toss when I was younger: I have many times lost my school-wages in that way. My first commencement of stealing was at Saint John’s Market; apples, oranges, then beef and cheese, or anything else; and all this was for money to go to the play with, and to treat my comrades. I am sure if the mayor knew how many young thieves are made in the market he would put a stop to little boys going in. I know I was ruined by going there.

“68. J. T., *alias* W. D., 16. I have been nine times in prison, and three times discharged. I am now waiting trial. I have been at the Sanspareil I cannot tell how often, and at all the other theatres. I have been frequently at the penny hop, and anywhere else where there was anything of that sort. I have seen ‘Jack Sheppard’ performed: I think there is none like him; but prisons are not so easy to get out of at this day, or else I believe there might be some as clever as Jack. The first thing I did for money to go to the penny hop was stealing lead from an old house: I sold it for 1*s.* 2*d.* The first thing I was committed for was stealing clothes from a shop door. I have often sold things to Mrs

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B., N— Street; Mrs. B., H— Street; Mrs. N., P— Street, and at Mr. J.'s, F— Street, next shop but one to the timber-yard. I have known many boys sell things to Mr. J. I attribute my first committing crime to have arisen entirely from a desire to go to plays. I never was given to playing at pitch-and-toss.

" 69. M. S., 18. I have been eight times in prison and twice discharged, and am now waiting trial. I cannot tell how many times I have been at the Sanspareil I have been so often. I have been at all the theatres in the town. I have been at the penny hop. It was the first place I went to see. I always stole the money to go with; I did not care how I got it so that I got to the plays. I have seen boys creep under the seats at the Sanspareil; have crept myself to pick pockets. I used generally to pledge the things I stole at M.'s. I have pledged many things for which I never got a ticket. M. knows me very well; he has told me to get out of the way when there has been any noise about anything that I have pledged; once in particular, respecting two jackets pledged for 20s.; I went to his shop to pledge a handkerchief a day or two after, he told me to go out and get out of the way as there was a noise about the jackets. I have sold things to Mr. K., clothes-dealer. I am here for some clothes I sold to him. I went to K. and asked him if he would buy so and so; I told him they were stolen; he said, 'Never mind, I can send them to Ireland.' I went for them; there were two Mackintoshes, two black surtout coats, and a pair of trousers. He looked at them very closely, and asked me what I wanted for them. I asked him 1l.; he said that was too much, but he would give me 12s. I told him it was too little, and offered to go away. He then gave me a cap edged with sable worth 6s. and the 12s., and I gave him the share of 1s. worth of rum at B.'s, in N— Street, the next door to Mrs. B.'s. While he was examining the Mackintoshes he found the name of M. E. M. on the seam of one of them. He took the name out in my presence; I could point out the place. I have sold things to Mr. B. and Mrs. B. I have seen 'Jack Sheppard' performed: I am sure, if anything, it encouraged me to commit greater crimes. I thought that part the best where he robbed his master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Wood; he broke through the window with a bar of iron, and went to Mrs. Wood's bed-room, and got a large purse of money; Mrs. Wood screamed out; Blueskin struck her: she fell, and they got away. But Jack was afterwards taken for the robbery and committed to Newgate. I was at first led to steal on purpose to get money to go to the plays and singing rooms.

" 70. R. S., 18. I have been five times in prison and twice discharged, and am now waiting trial. Scores and scores of times have I been at the Sanspareil, and many times at all the theatres. I went to the penny hop the first; I saw so many boys going which gave me a desire to go also; to accomplish my end I stole some iron, and sold it for 2d., and went to the hop. This increased my desire to see the Sanspareil. I have heard tell of boys creeping under the seats to pick pockets. I have seen cloaks taken off people's backs when going down the stairs. I have seen 'Jack Sheppard' performed: I thought he was a capital example for those that followed the trade. I did not learn much at the sight myself, but I think it was very likely to encourage younger boys. I think the greatest amount of anything I ever stole at one time was a pair of woman's boots; I pawned them for 2s. at M.'s; it was my general pawning shop. They do not refuse anything I take. I have pledged things without getting a ticket; I have asked but could not get one: I have been desired to chew tickets before I have come out. I am certain it was a desire to go to the theatres that first brought me to ruin.

" 71. J. F., 19. I have been six times in prison and once discharged. I am now waiting trial. I have been at the Sanspareil so many times I cannot number them; it was the first place of the kind I went to. I have been at all the theatres, and numberless times at the penny hop. I never played at pitch-and-toss or at cards. I cannot tell you what it was that first led me to commit crime. I always slept at home. My father looked well after me; and had I taken his advice I should not have been here. I never saw 'Jack Sheppard' performed. I have heard speak of him: I suppose he went on the highway; that's all I know about him.

" 72. T. E., 19. I have been nine times in prison and once discharged, and am now waiting trial. I have been at the Sanspareil and Theatre Royal. I never was at the penny hop. I have played at pitch-and-toss and at cards. I believe I was first led away by bad companions, which I met with in Heath-street. I never saw 'Jack Sheppard' performed. I have read his Life, and heard a good deal about him. I think that those who read his Life are not likely to reap any good, or those that see the play performed, I am sure will get no good. I generally pledged the things that I stole. I did not sell them. I was not particular to any pawn-shop so they would take them.

" 73. H. C., 16. I have been in prison only this time. I am waiting trial. I am committed for robbing my master. I never was at any theatre; never played at pitch-and-toss, or at cards. I never frequented public-houses, or any place where there is singing, such as J. W.'s. The cause of my being here was by getting acquainted with a young man at a neighbouring druggist's shop, who had often invited me to go with him to the theatre. I told him I had no money to go with; he said 'I will pay for you.' I told him I could not go, for should I be out of my lodgings after nine o'clock I could not get in; he said, taking me by the arm, 'You can sleep with me;' but I left him and went home. The next day he came to me again, and told me I was like no one else; I should take some of my master's money if I had a chance, and enjoy myself; and having so often heard of the plays, I began to have a desire to see them. The next morning, while my master was out in the yard, and having left his coat upon the bed in the parlour, I went to his pockets, took out five sovereigns, and went immediately to find my companion at the druggist's shop, but could not find him. I once thought to go back and give the money back to my master and tell all about it; but I thought he would likely lock me up, so I set off to Dublin. Master followed me and took me. It was nothing but the advice of the young man, and a desire to enjoy myself like other boys at the theatres and other entertainments, that caused me to commit the offence I am now in prison for committing.

" 74. M. F., 19. I have been six times in prison and four times discharged, and am now waiting trial. I have been so many times at the Sanspareil I cannot tell exactly. I have been at all the theatres. I never was at the penny hop; it is more for the smaller boys. The first thing I stole was half-a-crown from my cousin; it was his rent money: I went with it to the Sanspareil, and treated others. The greatest amount I ever took at one time was about 4l.'s value. I generally pledged my things at the bottom of M— Street. I have pledged everything there. He never refused anything I took. I have pledged plate there; he gave 3s. per ounce. He would ask me if

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I should ever come for them ; I always said no : he then knew what to do with them. I never sold or did much with Mrs. B., Mrs. N., or Mrs. B. ; the last is a very bad woman, but they are more for young ones that are breaking in. I have played at pitch-and-toss, and at cards in public-houses. I have been at J. W.'s and at F.'s to hear the singing. I became very fond of drink, which was the principle cause of my being here so many times. I never saw 'Jack Sheppard' performed. I have often heard and read about him : they all seem to say he was a great man and a great prison-breaker ; and when he was at liberty, like a gentleman. I am quite satisfied that my ruin was brought on by getting into company and going to theatres.

" 75. T. G., 18. I never was in prison before. I am now waiting trial. I am sent here for robbing my master. I have been at the Sanspareil and all the theatres except the Queen's. I never was at the penny hop ; never played at pitch-and-toss : never played at cards or any other games. I never frequented public-houses. I have been at J. W.'s many times. It was a desire to have money to enjoy myself like other young men with whom I kept company, and they were not very steady. I believe that was the principal cause of my committing the offence that has brought me here.

" 76. E. C., 20. I have been six times in prison and once discharged, and am now waiting trial. I have been at the Sanspareil, at the Amphitheatre, and Liver. I never saw 'Jack Sheppard' performed. I have heard of him ; I have heard people talk about him. Never played at pitch-and-toss. I was very fond of cards. I used generally to play at public-houses : was fond of drink. The cause of my first coming here was by meeting bad companions at theatres and public-houses.

" 77. P. H., 18. I have been three times in prison and once discharged, and am now waiting trial. I have been at the Sanspareil I cannot tell how often, and at all the theatres. I never was at the penny hop, but often at the shows at the Custom-house. My first attempt at stealing was apples and oranges out of the market, and then selling them three or four for a penny for money to go to the Sanspareil. I always pledged my things at B.'s, Manchester-street. He gave us 2s. 3d. for a good handkerchief, but no ticket. He never refused anything I took. I know K., North-street ; his sons keep other shops ; he will buy anything from those he knows, if he knew it to be stolen. I first commenced playing at pitch-and-toss on Sundays in Spittlefields and Peter-street. Never played at cards. I was very fond of going to H.'s, Hatton-gardens ; L.'s, Vauxhall-road, and B.'s, Tithebarn-street ; these are public-houses where there is plenty of singing. We met as companions. I never saw 'Jack Sheppard' performed. I have heard tell of him, about his robbing and breaking out of gaols and breaking into houses ; I never heard much else about him. The first night I went to the Sanspareil it was so late when I came out I dare not go home. I slept in a pig-sty. I have slept in necessaries, stables, coaches, and cars. Theatres was the ruin of me ; for if I was short of money, other boys would raise me the money, and then coax me with them to steal.

" 78. A. L., 19. I have been twice in prison, and am now waiting trial. I have been twice discharged for being drunk. I have been at the Sanspareil and at all the theatres. When young I was fond of playing at pitch-and-toss, cards, skittles, and other games. I was very fond of attending the singing at J. W.'s, H.'s, and L.'s, and fond of drink. I have seen 'Jack Sheppard' performed ; have read part of his Life ; I thought the play was very interesting : I am sure it did not create in me any bad thoughts, nor increase my desire to follow bad practices. I am quite satisfied the love of drink has been the cause of my coming here.

" 79. J. R., alias R., 19. I have been seven times in prison and four times discharged, and am now waiting trial. I have been at the Sanspareil and Amphitheatre. When young, I used to go to the penny hop. I have played much at pitch-and-toss. I don't know the cards. I have frequently played at dice at public houses, for drink. I was often at J. W.'s, F.'s, C.'s, L.'s, and L.'s. I got to be very fond of drink. Never saw Jack Sheppard performed ; I have often heard boys speak of him. The first thing I stole was a bag ; I sold it at a marine store shop for 2½d. I went twice with that to the penny hop, and bought myself a halfpenny-worth of nuts. It was a desire to play at pitch-and-toss, and go to such places as the penny hop, was my first cause of stealing.

80. J. F., 15½. I have been six times in prison, and four times discharged. I have been at the Sanspareil and all the other theatres, except the Queen's. I have been many times at the penny hop, it was the first place I went to. The first thing I stole was a shawl, off a clothes line ; I sold it for 7d. to Mrs. B., in a cellar in F—— Street. I have sold things to Mrs. N., P—— Street, corner of Showhill-street, and to Mrs. N., L—— street. Never saw Jack Sheppard performed ; have read his life, and often heard speak of him ; he was very clever. I have crept under the seats of the Sanspareil to pick pockets ; I once got a pocket-book, it had nothing in it but papers ; I gave the book to another boy.

" 81. T. C., 10½. I have been four times in prison, and twice discharged. I have been at the Sanspareil, but at no other theatre. I have been a great many times at the penny hop, and at Brundell-street shows. The first thing I took was my best clothes from home ; I pawned them at P.'s, at the bottom of W—— Street, B—— Street, for 9s. I spent the money in going to plays, and buying cakes, &c. At this time I stayed away from home better than two months. I never saw Jack Sheppard performed ; I have heard boys talk of him, and have heard my father read his life. I have heard boys say, when people were in their houses Jack would open their doors and take things out ; they say he was wonderful. I have sold butter and bacon to Mrs. C., Heath-street, in a cellar next a coal-yard. The first time I met with bad company was a boy called R. (transported now.) I was fond of playing pitch-and-toss.

" 82. J. K., 13. I never was in prison in my life before, but I have been twice discharged. I have been at the Sanspareil, but at no other theatre. I have often been at the penny hop. I never stole anything but apples. I have seen Jack Sheppard performed ; I have heard lads talk about him. I never played at pitch-and-toss. I first got into bad company in the neighbourhood where my parent lived. I have often seen boys steal apples in St. John's market ; boys generally meet there.

" 83. W. D., 14. I have been six times in prison, and twice discharged. I have been at the Sanspareil, and all the other theatres, except the Royal. I have been very often at the penny hop. The first place I went to was the Queen's ; I picked a gentleman's pocket of his handkerchief ; I pledged it at M.'s for 2s. I know Mrs. B. ; I never sold her anything. I know Mrs. N. ; I have sold her geese at 9d. per piece, about nine pounds of beef for 1s. I sold the following at the shoe shop, top of Preston-street ; half a fitch of bacon for 4s. 6d. ; beef, mutton, handkerchiefs, or any-

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thing else. I have seen boys creep under the seats to pick pockets at the Sanspareil, or cut them off. I have seen 'Jack Sheppard' performed; thought it was very nice, and if I was only as clever I should be thought one of the best of thieves. I thought that part the cleverest, where he takes the purse from the lady, also the taking the snuff-box from Lady Trafford was very good; his method of picking locks and getting out of gaol was very good. I first commenced stealing in the market, apples, &c. Meeting boys in St. John's market was the first beginning of my ruin.

"84. L. C., 14½. I have been seven times in prison at the borough gaol, three times in Kirkdale, and twice discharged. I have been at the Sanspareil, but at no other theatre. I have been numbers of times at the penny hop, and at the shows that was at the custom-house. I stole either money or else something to sell for money. The first thing that I stole was apples and oranges, out of the market; these I sold when I had got a small stock, and with the money went to the Sanspareil. I generally sold the things to Mr. B. and to Mrs. B. I never saw 'Jack Sheppard' performed; I have heard speak of him; the boys that have seen it at the plays say he is a wonderful chap in robbing houses and breaking out of prison. I am fond of playing at pitch-and-toss; we used to play in North-street and Lace-street. I was first led into bad company by playing at pitch-and-toss, and going to the penny hop.

"85. J. D., 15. I have been six times committed to prison, and five times discharged. I have been at the Sanspareil for three seasons, about 30 times each season; I have been at the Amphitheatre and Queen's, and repeatedly at the penny hop, in Hood-street. I never saw 'Jack Sheppard' performed; I have often heard the boys talk about him; they used to say he was one of the cleverest robbers, he could get out of any prison, or do anything. I used to travel with my father; he sold salmon and all sorts of fish; I cabbaged money from him, on purpose, when I got home, to go to the plays with. I have taken as much as 15s. from him on one journey. It was at the plays I first met with bad companions. I soon after this got taken into custody at the George Pier Head, for picking a lady's pocket of 3s. 6d. After this I forsook home entirely, and gave myself up to anything. Theatres, and boys being allowed to play at pitch-and-toss, are the worst things for ruining boys.

"86. H. H., 18. I have been three times in prison, twice from the sessions, 12 months each time. I have been often at the Sanspareil, I cannot tell how many times. I have been at all the theatres repeatedly: I have often been at the penny hop; I should not have been here now but for the Sanspareil. The crime, that I committed, that I am here for, I did on the Sunday night, on purpose to get money to go to the Sanspareil on Monday night. I took a top coat out of a house; had I not been taken, I could have got 10s. for it; I should have sold it to a milkman who comes down Ford-street every morning with milk to sell; he sends them into Wales; I have known several things sold to him; he used to tell us we need not be afraid of him getting us into any hobble, for he sent them direct into Wales. The first thing I did for money to go to the theatre with, was cheating my mother out of a shilling; I went to the Amphitheatre with it; when we came out it was so late I was afraid to go home; I went to my brother-in-law's rope-walk, broke the door open where he keeps his tools, slept there all night; next morning I went home about half-past 9; my mother would not let me go out until my father came; he leathered me well with a strap, and cut my head. I went to work next morning; at night I met with a girl that is now transported; she pawned her shawl to treat me and herself to the theatre; when we came out we went to her father's, and slept together; she kept her father, he was very old. After this I forsook home altogether, and became her bully. From that time to my being brought here I have committed all sorts of crime. I have seen 'Jack Sheppard' performed twice; I think it is a foolish thing, because a female takes the character instead of a man; she was not able to accomplish his ingenious tricks. To the best of my opinion, one-half of the boys would not be here, if there was no such places as theatres. If I had taken your advice when I went out last time, I should not have been here.

"87. J. J., 21. I have been about eight times in prison, and many times discharged. I have been twice or three times at the Sanspareil; I have frequently been at all the other theatres. I never was at the penny hop; it is for younger boys. I have seen 'Jack Sheppard' performed; I do not think anything good of it; I noticed them picking one another's pockets upon the stage; it gave every one a great insight how to do it. I was in London when I saw it performed at the Paviliou Theatre. If I did not know how to do such tricks, when I went into the theatre, I am sure I should when I came out. I am sure it would be a very great inducement for boys to imitate the example shown. I think the first thing I did for money was to take 9½d. from my mother. I do not recollect many of my first exploits, it is so long since, but I am sure the principal inducement to steal was for money to go to the theatre with.

"88. E. B., 18. I never was in prison before. I have been at the Sanspareil, and at all the other theatres, except the Queen's. I never saw 'Jack Sheppard' performed; I have heard the prisoners speak about it many times; some would speak well of the play, others would say it was most of it false. I have read his life; I think myself it is mostly false; there may have been such a man, but I think he could not go through all the exploits that is spoken of. I was never acquainted with any bad companions. The cause of my committing crime was to obtain money to go to the theatres and other places of amusement. I was very fond of meeting young friends at public houses, to play at cards; so those things combined was the cause of my being here.

"89. J. H., *alias* J., 18. I have been three times in prison, and once discharged from Bridewell. I have been so often at the Sanspareil that I cannot tell the number of times. I have been at all the theatres. I have been at the penny hop when I was much younger; it is a breaking-in place for boys; After that they must steal to get to the Sanspareil. I have seen boys creep under the seats at the Sanspareil, and have crept myself to pick pockets. I have seen pockets cut off. I have seen shawls and hats taken when the throng have been going down stairs. I have seen 'Jack Sheppard' performed three times at the Sanspareil and twice at the Liver. I thought it was a very fine thing for young lads like me, to show us how to manage. I thought the best part of the play was, where Jack was behind Jonathan Wild's top coat, in Jonathan's room. Jonathan thought Jack was in prison, but he had broke out, and got into Jonathan's room, unknown, and was listening to Jonathan's conversation. The penny hop, was the first thing that drew me into bad company. I got the first two or three pennies honestly; after that I was so much enchanted with the place, and had such a desire to go, that I stole from my mother. I stole from a shop door a pair of trousers, and sold them in P— for 1s. 6d.; with this I treated other boys to the hop. I have slept in necessaries and stables often. I have been very

fond of playing at pitch-and-toss. St. Andrew's-street is a great place for boys to meet at for that purpose. The greatest amount that I ever got at one time was about 10*l*. I have been two voyages to sea; I should have been at sea now if I had not met with some of my old acquaintance at the Sanspareil. While my money lasted on shore all was right, but when the money failed I then pawned my ship clothes while they lasted, and then I commenced to take the mate's, when I was caught. I think I have reason to curse such like places.

"90. J. H., 14½. I never was in prison before. I was taken into custody for attempting to rob my master. I have been at the Sanspareil, and at the shows at the Custom-house. I had the money given me. When I was at the Sanspareil I did not know any boys there. I never saw 'Jack Sheppard' performed; I have read part of his life; I think he was a clever man; I don't know that reading his life created any difference in my mind; the cause of my stealing was to satisfy a desire I had for fruits of all sorts. I had no companions.

"91. J. D., 16. I have been four times in prison, and twice discharged from bridewell. I have been at the Sanspareil, but at no other theatre. I have been at the shows at the Custom-house many times. I was first brought into had company in the park, by mixing with boys to play at pitch-and-toss. The first thing I stole was some loaves; I sold them to R., marine-store, P—W—Street. I have been at the Sanspareil, but at no other theatre. I was often at the shows at the Custom-house; I saw many bad boys there."

The suppression of low fairs in the neighbourhood of the metropolis has caused many of the itinerant shows to become fixtures in large provincial towns, among which Liverpool seems to be specially favoured. Some convenient unoccupied spot, off a great public thoroughfare is selected, from whence they are irremovable, except at the wishes of the owners, which I regret to state, are not always in concurrence with those of the authorities charged with the duty of protecting persons and property. The flaunting exterior of these shows attract crowds of children about them in the evenings, and must be added to the already too numerous temptations in the markets and streets. Nor are the objects represented of that innocent and elevating character which should mark the amusements of those of younger years. If they do not directly corrupt the mind, they tend to its vitiation, by familiarizing it with scenes of grossness, crime, and blood, all presented with a revolting coarseness. The murders of Maria Martin in the Red Barn by Corder, of Hannah Brown by Greenacre, and other similar atrocities are among the most common exhibitions.

Extracts from Schoolmaster's private Journal, New Bailey, Salford, and examinations of Boys.

"JACK SHEPPARD.—Saturday, Nov. 30, 1839. Went to witness 'Jack Sheppard.' About 500 in gallery; 100 or 200 in other parts. Every evil passion at play in gallery, cursing, fighting, quarrelling, and associations of girls and boys. About 200 boys under 16 years of age. Spoke to some Sunday-school boys; came there for first time; had heard of it; teachers did not know of their coming; wouldn't practise coming; only come once. Some of the boys Protestants, and some Catholics. The performance itself a school for thieves—lessons on villany—training in the art of robbery—murders—pocket picking—cant expressions—pal—cracksman—bit—jemmy—cudgel—skeleton keys—escapes from prison—gaolers—gangs of thieves, drinking with females—midnight house-breaking—dark lantern—'Thank you for your coat and waistcoat' (a laugh)—chicken—gin—ale—bribery of officers—'hanging'—'Wait till it comes' (response in gallery).

"Dec. 1, 1839, Sunday. Spoke to chaplain of 'Jack Sheppard.' Said would report to magistrates to-morrow.

"Dec. 2. E. D., for trial. Seen 'Jack Sheppard,' and 'liked it very well; a good thing.'

"Dec. 9. M. G. said much of the performance of 'Turpin,' at the Olympic Theatre. Was nearly drunk when saw it. 'Thought, if he was like Turpin, would not get into prison.'

"H. D. said to-day, 'Please, can you put me anywhere else from among these lads in No. 1. They are always talking about thieving. I wish to be a good boy when I go out.' Poor boy! he must be made a thief, against his will, by means of prison discipline!

"Dec. 5, 1839. Examined the boys on the subject of the theatre. Forty boys present; misdemeanants.

15	boys present	been at	Queen's theatre.
13	"	"	Olympic theatre.
5	"	"	Theatre Royal.

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Six saw 'Turpin' performed; 5 'Jack Sheppard,'—'It teaches us what we did not know,' observed one boy.

"Dec. 10. Forty-six boys. E. C., a first offender, been to see 'Jack Sheppard' and 'Turpin;' 'liked them well.'

"Thursday, July 9, 1840. M. B. states that B., and J. W., 12 years of age, were committed to lock-ups for same offence. When W. was taking the bricks out of the lock-up wall, he said, on taking out each brick, 'Here's young Jack Sheppard—here's Jack Sheppard—here goes Jack Sheppard.' He then asked a prisoner to lift him up, and put his feet through the hole, which he did, and alighted feet first, and got clear away.

"July 13, 1840. T. W., admitted aged 16. Handkerchief—one month. First offender. Seen 'Jack Sheppard' two or three times; liked it very well. On Thursday night went to the Queen's theatre; saw the 'Wandering Boy,' and other things. After all was over, went to the Concert Tavern about 12 o'clock at night. Picked a gentleman's pocket of a silk handkerchief. 'Jack Sheppard picked a pocket well.'"

Examination of Boys in the New Bailey by the Inspector of Prisons.

"J. W., aged 15. Father and mother were weavers; both dead. His father has been dead 12 years; his mother was in bad health for four years, and receiving parochial relief. He worked at Mr. —'s factory for seven years. Was once before charged with throwing stones before the Borough

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Court; was throwing a stone, and broke a window. A boy working in the same factory persuaded me to leave work and go away with him into Yorkshire. We set off and the weather was so bad, — said he could not stand it, and went home. I took a bottle of pop from a stand, that the policeman might take me up, which he did, and I am sent here for a month. I attended the Lancasterian Free-school for a year. I never was at the play but once. The boys at the factory were singing, 'Nix my dolly, pals,' and I heard a great talk in the factory about it, and this made me pay 6d. at the play-house to hear it. I thought after I was in I would rather have my sixpence. I used to earn 6s. a week in the factory.

"J. L., aged 14. Father dead; he was a sticking-plaister and pill-box manufacturer, and used sometimes to earn 35s. a-week, and was employed all the year round. I used to be errand-boy at the factory, at 5s. 6d. a-week. The first time I was ever at the theatre was to see 'Jack Sheppard.' There were two or three boys near to the house who were going, and they asked me. Mother said I might go once, but not more. I took 6d. from the money I used to lay up weekly for clothes. The next time I went, which was the week after, I borrowed the money from a boy; I returned it to him the Saturday after. I then went many times. I took the money from my mother out of her pocket as she was sitting down, and I beside her. There was more than 6d. in her pocket. I got a great love for the theatre, and stole from people often to get there. I thought this 'Jack Sheppard' was a clever fellow for making his escape and robbing his master. If I could get out of gaol I think I should be as clever as him; but after all his exploits he got done at last. I have had the book out of a library at Dole Field. I paid 2d. a book for three volumes. I also got 'Richard Turpin,' in two volumes, and paid the same. I have seen 'Oliver Twist,' and think the Artful Dodger is very like some of the boys here. I am here for picking a pocket of 25l.

"H. C., aged 15. Father and mother alive. Father is a traveller for an ale and porter brewery; mother keeps a public-house in —. I have one brother six years of age. Father is a Protestant, mother a Catholic; been at both schools. I used to go to a Catholic chapel. Father has been neither to church nor chapel for some years. I have frequently robbed my parents to buy sweets and go to the play. The first time I went to the play was at Preston, with father and mother, on New Year's night. About a year after, when we came to Manchester, I went to the play, and saw 'Jack Sheppard' the first night it came out. There were pictures of him about the streets on boards and on the walls; one of them was his picking a pocket in the church. I liked 'Jack Sheppard' much. I had not been in prison then. I was employed in a warehouse at 6s. 6d. a-week, and was allowed 6d. out of it for myself, and with that I went regularly to the play. I saw 'Jack Sheppard' afterwards four times in one week. I got the money out of my money-bag by stealth, and without my master's knowledge. I once borrowed 10s. in my mother's name from Mrs. —, a shopkeeper, with whom she used to deal; I went to the play with it. Mother found it out about a month afterwards, and beat me, but did not tell my father; he does not know it now. I then took a watch and pawned it for 10s., and was found out, and sent here for two months. It is not six months since I left prison; I have been to the play since, and am now here on suspicion of stealing a gold watch."

This boy born of respectable parents; reads and writes well.

"J. L., aged 11. Has been four times in the New Bailey. Father and mother alive; they are fustian-weavers. Was at a day-school for six years. Has lately been at a silk-mill, earning 3s. a-week. Has been to the play twice and seen 'Jack Sheppard.' Went with his brother the first time, and by himself the second. I took the money to go a second time out of mother's house off the chimney piece, where she had left a sixpence. It was the first night 'Jack Sheppard' was played. There was a great talk about it, and there were nice pictures about it all over the walls. I thought him a very clever fellow; but Blueskin made the most fun. I first went to the markets, and begun by stealing apples. I also knew a lad, —, who has been transported, and went with him two or three times. The most I ever got was 10s. out of a till."

This boy reads well.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, PRESTON..

The accompanying statements were taken by the chaplain of the house of correction at Preston separately, from three boys whom I found in the prison under sentence of transportation in December last. Their cases are most extraordinary, they being in a respectable condition of life, far removed from want, residing with their parents or masters, and the sole motive for their committing the numerous robberies traced to them, appears to have been to emulate the exploits of Jack Sheppard. The superintendent of police at Preston states that they had been committing robberies for nearly two years without detection or even suspicion. That 17 robberies had been committed by them, of which 15 were for breaking and entering, where the cases could have been made out against them. The largest amount they obtained was about 20l. They would after entering houses sit and drink and enjoy themselves, and destroy property when not able to find anything removable. On one occasion they destroyed machinery to the amount of 15l., on another they eased themselves upon a quantity of cotton.

Statements of J. H., aged 18; J. S., aged 17; and J. C., aged 17; under sentence of transportation.

"J. H., 18. Father sells fish; mother dead 3 years. Has been 4 years apprentice to Mr. Penny, cabinet-maker. Lived with his father and 2 sisters, who kept the house. Father was a very sober man and used to attend public worship regularly. Mother was a good woman, and endeavoured to give me religious principles; had she been living should not have been here now. Attended the Orchard day-school. I assisted in teaching in the day, and the master taught me at night in return. I learned writing, reading, arithmetic; attended also the Methodist Sunday-school. When I left school I went to Mr. Banks, bookseller, 2 years. I had good opportunities of reading then voyages and such; read the life of Jack Sheppard. I borrowed it from another boy. After leaving Banks went to Penny, cabinet-maker. I had just entered into the fifth year of my apprenticeship and was to receive 7s. a-week, which had been raised from 2s. 6d. I read 'Jack Sheppard' about 5 months before I began the robberies. I saw 'Jack Sheppard' played twice. It excited in my mind an inclination to imitate him; the part was well acted at the play. I read how he got into places; and I had a wish to try if I could do the same. The play made the greatest impression on my mind. A

few weeks after I saw the play, I committed the first robbery. 'When the scene is hoisted, he is carving his name on a beam which goes across the shop.' I wrote 'Jack Sheppard' on the shop beam, just as it was in the play. It occurred to my mind that his trade was like my own—a carpenter. I often thought about it when I was at work. J. and me were always thinking and talking about it at the shop. Sheppard used to follow carding and that set us 'agaite.' K. used to encourage us to card. It was K. who first told us how to get into Ogle's. K. used to talk about breaking into places; he is run away. Pollard's was the first place we got into. S. was not always with us; he was not with us at Trelfoll's, ironmonger. We got in at the back cellar door; it was not fastened. We got into the kitchen and the shop. We got 10s. and 3 or 4 knives and a silver thimble. The other places are those mentioned by S.; at Parkinson's we got a travelling cap and a pack of cards. We continued to talk about Jack Sheppard, and said we were getting like Jack and his companions. 'I am quite convinced that if I had never seen the play I should never have got into this trouble.' The play did me far more harm than the book. We did these things for the name of the thing; we were not short of money. We thought we should be found out if we did not give it up, and we made up our minds to separate from each other. I trembled when we were getting into Pollard's; we gradually grew bolder. We spent most of the money at K.'s. I owed him 9s. and paid him out of Ogle's. We went to Langridge on Sunday, C. and me, with 2 girls; they were not bad girls. I have made up my mind to make a reform. I think the playhouse does a deal of mischief. I have known boys (apprentices) to steal money from their masters to go to the play."

"J. S., 17. Father a warper with E. Jackson, and a respectable man. Mother a religious woman. Lived at home. Parents attended chapel as regularly as possible. Never punished by parents for doing wrong, because he never did wrong; attended the Independent Sunday-school 3 years, also the national school 3 years (at the same time). Learned to read and write. Can read and write still. Has read much since he left school; read the 'Life of Nelson' and 'Gilderoy'—a play-book, which gives an account of robberies and escaping out of prison; also some story books. Only been 3 times to the theatre. Can't recollect the name of the first play; the second was 'Jack Sheppard,' and the third was 'Jack Sheppard.' I thought Jack Sheppard a fine, sharp fellow. The first place we broke into was Pollard's warehouse in ham-street. This was shortly after I saw the play. H. proposed to do it. H. and C. went together a good while before I had anything to do with them; they got 15s. at Pollard's. The next place was Leach's, the bread baker, (C.'s master). C. let us in, and let us up into the warehouse; my share was 24s. (10 o'clock at night). The next was Parkinson's corn warehouse, St. John-street. We got in by means of a centre-bit through the door under the cellar-lid, so that he was out of sight. We (C. and me) sat on the cellar lid. We got 15s. The next was a corn warehouse (Archer's), corner of Lord-street; the cellar-door was left open; C. and H. went in; I remained outside; 2½d. was all they got. The next was another corn warehouse in Lane-street (Porter's). H. put his hand over the top of the door, which did not fit close, and removed a sneak; this was the cellar-door (about 9 o'clock). They gave me 2s. The next was another corn warehouse. Seth Walmsley's or Fair's. They got into the cellar, but told me they could not get any further. The next was John Penny's, coach-maker. H. cut away the lead off the window, and then put his arm through the opening and removed the fastenings of the door. C. was not there. We both went in and found some paint brushes and a piece of cloth. The next was Mr. Ogle's, the Beehive, at Cheapside. H. bored into the cellar-door, as in former cases, 5 o'clock in the morning. My share was 20s., besides a handkerchief and some other things. I stopped out. The next place was Ogle's, the bookbinder's, about 10 o'clock. His (Ogle's) shop was under our master's shop. The shutter did not fit close, and H. pushed up the bar with his rule. We got 25s. altogether. I spent my money in confectionary. I got bolder every time. H. often compared us to Jack Sheppard and his comrades; he said we had gone through as much as Jack Sheppard very near. H. and C. spent their money in going to Longridge twice; they took 2 young girls with them, both of whom work in factories. I had begun to learn to drink, but I did not like it. H. seemed always to have Jack Sheppard in his head. He printed his (Sheppard's) name on the shop beam with a piece of chalk, the same as Jack Sheppard does when the first scene opens. When I used to think of what I had done I used to tremble very much; but I never did so at the time of the robberies, except at Leach's. I intended to have saved the money, and to have had a pleasure trip to Liverpool. C. and H. did save some. I looked on H. as the ringleader. I never neglected my business all this time, except one afternoon, when H. and me went round by Walton and the water-side. Master summoned H. for neglecting his work, and punished me by keeping me out of work half a day, and 'bating' me a day. H. was considered clever at his work. My wages were 5s. a-week. I have 3 sisters and 1 brother. We live in comfort at home. I have food and clothing enough, and kind parents. I never could sleep the night after one of these things had been done. H. and C. used to find the places to be robbed, and lay the plans. C. and me had made it up that Ogle's, the bookbinder, was to be the last robbery. I believe the other two committed some robberies both before and during the time of my associating with them. My parents used to talk to me and caution me against bad company; I always thought they could see something going wrong. When my parents knew I had been to see Jack Sheppard they gave me a good talking to, and said I could not have gone to a much worse thing."

"J. C., 17. Apprentice to a baker; both parents living. Father a master tailor, employs 2 or 3 men; has 8 children in all; 7 live with him; he sometimes gets tipsy. Both parents attend chapel (Independent) regularly, and they have punished me for not going to chapel. Attended a day-school for 7 years; learnt reading and writing and arithmetic, and a little mensuration. Can read well now. Attended chapel regularly up to the time of my apprehension. Did so for the sake of his parents. Father would have punished him if he had not done so. Has been apprentice nearly 4 years. Master never had occasion to punish him for misconduct. For the first year or two of my apprenticeship I spent my evenings sometimes in the streets, sometimes in reading at my master's. Did not sleep at home during my apprenticeship, but with my master, because our work was very often in the night-time. The first beginning of my bad conduct was seeing a play acted at the theatre in Fishergate; and then we (*i. e.*, H., S., and J.) started a making it up how we could break into places. This play was about a highwayman; so we thought we would try to do as he did. H. was the first to begin talking about it. We thought it was a better way of getting money than working. We often talked about Jack Sheppard, and said we could like to be like him. The first place we broke into was Pollard's; second, Leach's (my master); third, Parkinson's; fourth, Archer's; fifth, Porter's; sixth, Fair's; seventh, Trelfoll's; eighth, Ogle's (Beehive); ninth, Ogle's, bookbinder. The last Ogle's

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was 3 weeks before our apprehension. Fair's and Porter's were both on the same night; Parkinson's and Archer's was within a night or two of each other. I trembled very much at Pollard's, but got bolder as we went on. I kept thinking more and more that we should be found out, but we could not stop. We spent our money at K's, and sometimes by going into the country in a car; H. and me and 2 girls. We often said we thought we were good Jack Sheppards. H. often used to say he thought we had done almost as much as Jack Sheppard. We also saw 'Jack Sheppard' acted at the theatre in Chadwick's Orchard. A great many lads and girls from the factories went to see it at Chadwick's Orchard. The admission at Chadwick's Orchard was 3d.; at Fishergate, 6d. We once saved some of the money we got at my master's, thinking of going to the Liverpool races, but we spent it at K's. Whenever Jack Sheppard did a clever thing at either of the theatres the people used to clap and applaud; it was that clapping that set me off a good deal. My master found me in clothes and meat, and 'spending brass.' Some weeks 1s.; some 6d. Master was good-natured and kind. My parents never suspected that anything was going wrong. Kept to my work all this time. We used to plan most of the robberies in the streets, but K. was the first that put the Beehive into our heads. He called me to him at his stand in the market (which was nearly opposite the Beehive) and told me he could tell us how to get into the Beehive, and there would be plenty of money there, viz., through the cellar door. He afterwards told me to get him some brass weights from the stalls in the market. I got him 6 altogether; he gave me 2d. in money and some fruit for them. We used to brag and laugh with him about the robberies that had been done, but we never told him the particulars.

Treatment of delin-
quent children.

The satisfactory treatment of children, when sentenced to imprisonment, is replete with difficulty, it being necessary, for the sake of public example, to carry out the ends of justice with a certain degree of penal rigour, and at the same time combine with it a course of moral training, which can only be inculcated through the agency of mildness, persuasion, and confidence. I am of opinion that, whenever the number of delinquent boys will admit of it, they should be kept wholly and entirely separate from the adults. So long as old and young remain together they must be treated alike; and I know nothing more likely to confirm children in bad habits than to attach the same gravity and consequences to their unconfirmed errors as to the vices of those of maturer years. The boy charged with a felony is frequently thrust into a class with, perhaps, 15 or 20 adults, whose offences bear the same legal distinction as his own. His self-love is flattered in being treated the same as a man, and he is excited to a closer imitation by this his miserable elevation. I have never failed to observe in such cases a degree of boldness, effrontery, and assumption which I have not met with in any prison where men and boys are separated.

I consider such labour as the tread-wheel and picking oakum as not suitable for criminal children; such may harden or depress, but will never improve either the old or young. I recommend the magistrates of Liverpool to discontinue the latter employment for boys, and to put them to the acquiring of some useful occupations, such as shoemaking, tailoring, &c.; and that during the winter months their hours of active life should be prolonged by the introduction of gas-light into the work and school-rooms, instead of locking them up at dusk, and engendering idle habits by allowing them nearly 14 hours of undisturbed rest. I have, in another portion of the present Report on the borough gaol, referred to other evils, which the sedentary character of the discipline may, perhaps, have promoted.

Vide p. 112.

I think it not unworthy the consideration of the justices, in the notorious want of sufficient accommodation in the borough gaol, whether it would not be desirable to build a separate and distinct ward for boys on the spare ground adjoining the prison, by which a more complete separation would be obtained, and much that is defective in arrangement supplied.

I am satisfied that much good would arise if more attention was everywhere paid to the circumstances of juvenile delinquents on their discharge from prison. When their friends can be ascertained, previous notice should be given to them of the hour of the prisoner's discharge, and a desire expressed that they should attend to receive them. In cases where they are friendless and destitute, instead of turning them outside the gaol without even the means of providing themselves with a meal, they might be placed in the workhouse for safety. It is not uncommon for children discharged from gaol in the morning to be returned thereto the next.

It is quite in vain to suppose that any discipline however rigorous, any moral training however effective, will, from their temporary application in a prison, make such an impression upon children as to protect them from relapsing into crime when returned into their former atmosphere of want and temptation. In the great majority of instances, I do not hesitate to affirm that the only means by which the reformation of such can be rationally expected, is by their thorough and permanent severance from those scenes and associations in which their evil habits were formed. Although suffering from hunger and misery, it must not be supposed that the lives led by these delinquent children are void of pleasurable sensations; the very alternation from one extreme to another, keeps the mind in a state of feverish excitement; the want of a copper to buy food on one day is more than compensated by the reckless profusion of the next; and the despondency created by privation and long suffering is speedily supplanted by exultation on the success of some criminal feat of daring and dexterity.

In the selection of occupations for those whom rational benevolence would desire to befriend, I recommend they should be such as may give a fresh impulse and direction to the mind by their interest, novelty, and variety. Among the least exceptionable are apprenticeships in the commercial marine, on board of vessels bound to distant ports, settling in the colonies, and military service in the East India Company's European regiments. I have much satisfaction in reporting that the municipal authorities of Liverpool have given their zealous attention to this the most important feature of the whole subject; and with a liberality, tempered by discretion, have provided the necessary funds for clothing and apprenticing to captains of vessels, or otherwise disposing of a number of these children, whose cases appear most to merit such interference. The extent and results of their practical benevolence will be found in the accompanying returns:—

RETURN of Boys who have been sent to Sea, Apprenticed to Trades, obtained Situations, &c., from the Liverpool Borough Prison, from May, 1838, to December, 1840.

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How disposed of. Names.	If returned to Gaol.	Expense to the Borough.
SENT TO SEA.		
1. G. C. . . . .	. . . . .	£. s. d.
2. J. J.	Committed to gaol, obtained Queen's pardon, and again sailed.	0 10 6
3. W. J.	Returned to gaol . . . . .	. . .
4. J. S. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .
5. W. C. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .
6. T. L. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .
7. T. B.	Returned to gaol, and now in Kirkdale prison.	. . .
8. J. C. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .
9. J. L. . . . .	. . . . .	1 18 3½
10. A. B. . . . .	. . . . .	5 2 3½
11. A. R.	Returned to gaol and transported	5 11 7
12. P. B.	Returned to gaol	4 16 11
13. E. G. . . . .	. . . . .	4 7 2½
14. J. M. . . . .	. . . . .	4 1 5
15. J. S. . . . .	. . . . .	5 1 5
16. E. H. . . . .	. . . . .	4 7 6
17. E. C.	Returned to gaol	5 1 6
18. R. H. . . . .	. . . . .	4 7 6
19. L. K. . . . .	. . . . .	5 9 6
20. J. B. . . . .	. . . . .	4 19 7
21. R. R. . . . .	. . . . .	5 0 0
22. J. G.	Returned to gaol	4 13 3
23. T. K. . . . .	. . . . .	4 13 3
24. J. K.	Returned to gaol	5 4 6
25. P. W. . . . .	. . . . .	4 15 6
26. J. P. . . . .	. . . . .	4 7 0
27. E. W.	Returned to gaol and transported	4 7 11
28. J. T. . . . .	. . . . .	4 16 2
29. J. B. . . . .	. . . . .	4 10 8
30. J. A. . . . .	. . . . .	4 13 2
31. J. C. . . . .	. . . . .	5 2 6
32. J. C. . . . .	. . . . .	4 5 0
33. M. L. . . . .	. . . . .	4 3 0
34. J. K. . . . .	. . . . .	4 2 0
35. T. R. . . . .	. . . . .	5 0 6
APPRENTICED.		
36. R. G., hatter . . . .	. . . . .	. . .
OBTAINED SITUATIONS FOR		
37. J. D., ship carpenter .	. . . . .	. . .
38. W. S., bricklayer . . .	. . . . .	. . .
39. E. O., rope-maker . . .	. . . . .	. . .
		£ 125 9 7½

ABSTRACT of RETURN of Boys who have been sent to Sea, or otherwise provided for, from Liverpool Borough Prison, from May, 1838 to December, 1840.

How disposed of.	Number.	Average Cost per Head.	Number recommitted to Prison.	Remarks.
Sent to sea	35	£. s. d. 3 11 8½	8	In addition to these there have been three or four boys sent to sea without expense, of whom no record has been preserved.
Bound apprentice	1	. . .	. . .
Obtained other situa- tions for	3	. . .	. . .

The evidence of the schoolmaster of the borough gaol with reference to these boys is particularly interesting. He says,—

“ The boys are apprenticed for five years, and are to be taught the art of navigation, and be made perfect seamen. Each boy is to receive 5*l.* the first, and an increase of 1*l.* yearly, with 9*s.* a-week to provide themselves when in port. They are fully and neatly clothed and provided with bedding. The greatest number have gone into the North and South American trade. From the good opinion entertained by me of five of the boys, I have become security for their good conduct in 25*l.* each, and

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none of them have as yet given me any cause to repent it. I keep boys whose terms of imprisonment have expired, and who appear deserving objects, under a sort of discipline. I appoint them to be at the borough gaol at a certain hour on particular days, and if they break their words, or do not keep their appointments, I consider it as a proof that they have rejoined their old associates, and give them up entirely, unless their absence is accounted for satisfactorily. I have now two boys in the workhouse quite destitute, who are waiting for an opportunity to go to sea. It would be very advantageous if there were some receptacle or lodging-house for these boys after their discharge from prison, and until opportunities offer of disposing of them. It would make the captains of vessels less difficult in taking them, than is the case at present, when they go at once from the borough gaol. Several of these boys who have been so relieved have, on their return to port, brought me some little token of gratitude, such as shells, plants, or curious objects obtainable by their trifling means."

I see no objection to the provision of some lodging-house or receptacle for the temporary accommodation of destitute boys, until occasions present themselves for their final disposal; but I incline to the opinion that a quiet, unostentatious method of providing for them abroad is far preferable to their being retained in refuges and asylums for lengthened periods with the view of their moral reformation. As long as they remain in this country something of the taint of crime must be expected to adhere to them; and the class of persons who ordinarily seek for apprentices and domestic servants from such sources, are not those who always form the best guarantee for the steadiness of those entrusted to them. I am far from wishing to underrate the value of such asylums; but I am apprehensive that their extension on any very large scale might operate as a direct encouragement to crime, from the superior advantages and comforts which they would infallibly afford, compared with the condition of a large portion of the humbler classes. Something of the sort has already manifested itself in more than one instance at Liverpool. The school-master states,

"I met, a few days since, a man in the streets who said, 'I hear you are getting lads to sea. I will give a sovereign or two to get my boy sent.' I asked him what he was imprisoned for? He replied that he was not in gaol, and never had been. Upon which I told him I could do nothing for him. Almost immediately after this lad was committed to take his trial at the sessions for a trifling felony. I am sure it would be better not to make too much stir in the matter. I frequently call upon the parents of children to ascertain why they cannot keep them from bad connexions. One man, with a wife and six or seven children, told me on one occasion that his children were better done to, in the borough prison than they were at home, for he had nobody to attend to them there. Three out of the number are now here, and we have had four; a younger one has been here only once."

Remedial Measures.—It would be in vain to expect that such evils as juvenile delinquency in large towns, which owe their origin to a peculiar state of society, can be removed by ordinary means, or that any radical change can be effected in the habits of the labouring classes, but by an antecedent improvement of their physical condition. But still there are many palliatives, of which the judicious and timely administration, may serve to allay the graver symptoms of this social disease, and to some of which I shall now cursorily refer.

1. One of the most important I consider to be the further encouragement and extension of infant-schools in large towns, in which the children of the working classes are preserved from the contamination of the streets, and withdrawn from that freedom from early restraint, so common and so dangerous to those of their condition.

In many of these schools it is the practice for the children to return to their homes through the streets for dinner, the inconvenience of which might possibly be avoided, by supplying them with this meal at a trifling charge or gratuitously. Such a regulation might also operate as an inducement to parents whose avocations or labour call them to a distance from their homes, to send their children to school for the day. It should be an instruction to the local police to take all young children found idling in the streets, and leave them for safety at the public or parish-school, there to be placed in a class until owned by their parents; and all such not claimed by a certain hour might be transferred to the workhouse, and treated in a manner consonant to their situation. In the year 1840, the number of children in Manchester found wandering and restored to their parents by the police amounted to 5475. Parents neglecting to send their children to school, or to provide for their safety in their absence, in case of their being lost or found wandering in the streets, should be compelled to pay the expenses attending their recovery.

2. I need scarcely recur, after what has been said in the earlier pages of this Report, to the necessity of some means being adopted for increasing and purifying the relaxations and amusements of the labouring classes, and of making their pleasures conducive to their moral advantage, instead of their corruption.

3. I likewise strongly recommend the institution of societies in all large towns for the visiting, improvement, and assistance of discharged prisoners. Local knowledge is often essential to the thorough investigation of cases, the prudent administration of succour, and the prevention of imposition. The simple manifestation of interest towards a fallen but not degraded fellow creature may be attended with the happiest effects, by rousing and encouraging the desponding mind to fresh exertions in life.

In conclusion, I must express my great satisfaction at the steps taken by the magistrates and corporation of Liverpool in behalf of the delinquent and destitute children of that important town, and trust that the success of their endeavours in a cause so interesting to humanity may be such as to induce others "to go and do likewise."

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LIVERPOOL.—BOROUGH BRIDEWELL AND POLICE LOCK-UP.

I visited the main bridewell, and found it in excellent order, notwithstanding its inconvenient architectural arrangement, and want of sufficient ventilation; the prisoners in custody of the police are lodged here prior to disposal by the magistrates. I annex a return of the number of prisoners, and their distribution, at the period of my inspection.

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RETURN of PRISONERS lodged in the Main Bridewell, Liverpool, September 21st, 1840.
DISTRIBUTION.

No. of Rooms.	Offence.	
15	Disorderly	17 men.
20	Ditto	12 ,,
12	Ditto	5 ,,
9	Ditto	6 ,,
14	Felony (not known)	6 ,,
6	Ditto	4 ,,
16	Ditto (known)	9 ,,
11	Disorderly prostitutes	9 women.
5	Ditto	13 ,,
3	Ditto	6 ,,
2	Ditto (married)	11 ,,
4	Felony	11 ,,
1	Total in Bridewell	109
	Bailed to appear	3
	Discharged	1
	Total on Books	113

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The prisoners in custody of the police at the various stations are removed to the main bridewell in vans, which go round for the purpose twice during the 24 hours.

Since my last inspection of this establishment there has been 1 case of suicide and 2 deaths from the effects of drink.

The officers in charge of prisoners under detention are required to visit them every half hour, and not to leave them when in a state of dangerous drunkenness. When relieved they are required to make a report, in writing, of the state of the prisoners at the time, and to go round in company with the relieving officer, and personally deliver over each prisoner under charge. I make the following extracts from the Report-book:—

“ Sarah B. was brought in for quarrelling; she was in the first instance taken to Vauxhall workhouse, and subsequently brought down to the bridewell in the van. At half-past 8 she complained of being in labour; a medical gentleman was sent for, who attended at half-past 9, and stated she ought immediately to be removed; she was consequently sent home. (Vide Doctor's book.)

“ A man, named —, was brought to this bridewell on suspicion of stealing a letter containing a 20l. note. He was booked at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock p. m. After being searched, he was put into the best room we had, and locked up in the usual manner. At a quarter past 6 p. m., constable Isaac Haultrey was examining the prisoners in the different rooms, when he found this man had strangled himself with a small sharp cord to one of the stancheons of the window. A doctor was immediately sent for to the North Dispensary, who attended in 10 minutes, but there was no hopes of recovery.”

The arrangement for the prompt supply of medical aid, in cases of emergency, are most complete. The surgeons of the dispensaries situate in various quarters of the town are engaged to attend upon written summons. A book is kept, in which the blanks are filled up by the attending surgeon and the keeper of the bridewell, and which serves as a check upon both parties.

I annex a specimen, as well worthy of being adopted in other establishments:—

“ September 11, 1840.
“ A woman was visited by George Longbottom, from —, found to have a contused elbow.
“ Note sent at 7; attended at half-past 7.

“ Bridewell, Liverpool,
“ September 11, 1840.
“ The attendance of a medical gentleman is required to examine a woman who appears to have received a severe contusion on the elbow.
“ J. PARKINSON, Keeper.

“ September 12, 1840.
“ E. R. visited by Samuel Deane, from North Dispensary, found to have received severe stripes upon the shoulder, back, and other parts of the body. I do not consider them dangerous.
“ Note sent at a quarter past 12; attended at —.

“ Bridewell, Liverpool,
“ September 12, 1840.
“ The attendance of a medical gentleman is required to examine E. R., who appears to
“ J. PARKINSON, Keeper.

“ September 13, 1840.
“ A man visited by J. Norton, from the North Dispensary, found to be in a dangerous state of intoxication.
“ Note sent at 7; attended at half-past 7.”

“ Bridewell, Liverpool,
“ September 13, 1840.
“ The attendance of a medical gentleman is required to examine a man who appears to be in a dangerous state of drunkenness.
“ J. PARKINSON, Keeper.”

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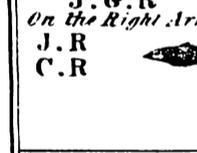
Lancashire.

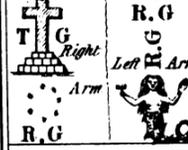
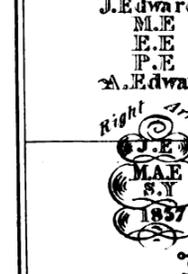
Liverpool.

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Among other books kept in this establishment, the registers of thieves and suspicious persons is most valuable, and reflects great credit on the keeper of the main bridewell for the accuracy and neatness, with which the entries are made. The various figures so generally found tattooed upon the bodies of the prisoners are most faithfully delineated in the margin, and prove of the greatest assistance in the recognition and identification of offenders. I was an eye-witness of its value in the attempt made by a returned convict to efface such marks: he had created a large superficial sore on the back of his hand by the continued application of aquafortis; but this painful experiment had only partially succeeded, for though the surface of the eschar was extensive, the form of the figure (an anchor) was still plainly perceptible. This register also appears to me well worthy of imitation, and I annex a fac simile. (See plate.)

I subjoin various tables illustrative of the state of crime in the borough for the year 1840, compiled by the keeper of the main bridewell.

Reference.	Nature of Crime.			
				
	1840,	30 th July, 1840,	10 th Augt, 1840,	
		Susp ^d Person,	Pick ^d Pockets	
		July Sessions, 1839.		
				
				
				
				
				
		10 years, - February Sessions, 1840.		

Reference.	Nature of Crime.			
	40			
	January Sessions, 1840.			
				
	40.			
				
				
				Standidge & Co. Litho. London.

A RETURN showing the NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS brought before the MAGISTRATES on Charges of FELONY, &c., and the Number of Times they have been in CUSTODY, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1840.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Number of times in Custody in 1840.	MALES.										FEMALES.																																				
	Number of Males in Custody in 1840, who were not known to have been in Custody previously.		Number of Males in Custody in 1840, who were known to have been in Custody previously.		Total Number of Males in Custody in 1840.		Number of Females in Custody in 1840, who were not known to have been in Custody previously.		Number of Females in Custody in 1840, who were known to have been in Custody previously.		Total Number of Females in Custody in 1840.		Total Number of both Sexes on Charges of Felony in 1840.		Number of Prostitutes in Custody in 1840, who were not known to have been in Custody previously.		Number of Prostitutes in Custody in 1840, who were known to have been in Custody previously.		Total Number of Prostitutes in Custody in 1840.																												
	12 and under.	13 to 15.	16 to 18.	19 and upwards.	Total.	12 and under.	13 to 15.	16 to 18.	19 and upwards.	Total.	12 and under.	13 to 15.	16 to 18.	19 and upwards.	Total.	12 and under.	13 to 15.	16 to 18.	19 and upwards.	Total.																											
Once	120	244	287	1620	2271	24	72	86	341	523	144	316	373	1961	2794	2644	127	814	1013	511	26	207	249	35	55	133	1021	1262	177	371	526	2982	4056	457	227	288	24	288	312	4	81	515	600				
Twice	15	26	39	76	156	16	34	55	74	179	31	60	94	150	335	24	6	62	74	23	79	91	4	7	13	141	165	34	67	107	291	500	111	37	48	11	109	120	22	146	168						
Three times	9	8	4	11	32	11	18	24	32	85	20	26	28	43	117	3	1	17	24	33	43	3	7	6	7	60	77	27	29	35	103	194	1	8	9	5	62	67	1	6	70	76					
Four times	1	6	5	6	18	4	14	2	13	33	5	20	7	19	51	1	2	2	4	11	13	2	3	2	3	5	21	30	8	21	12	40	81	1	4	4	1	1	37	39	1	41	43				
Five times	3	1	4	7	19	5	4	7	3	19	8	5	11	3	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Six times	
Seven times	
Eight times	
Nine times
Ten times
Total	148	285	340	1713	2486	61	145	176	464	846	209	430	516	2177	3332	3451	136	896	1117	1618	444	367	445	50	69	180	1263	1562	256	499	696	3440	4894	469	280	353	1	43	545	589	5	112	825	942			

A RETURN showing the NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS who have been COMMITTED on Charges of FELONY, &c., and the Number of Times they have been COMMITTED, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1840.

Number of times in Custody in 1840.	MALES.										FEMALES.																																			
	Number of Males Committed in 1840, who were not known to have been in Custody previously.		Number of Males Committed in 1840, who were known to have been in Custody previously.		Total Number of Males Committed in 1840.		Number of Females Committed in 1840, who were not known to have been in Custody previously.		Number of Females Committed in 1840, who were known to have been in Custody previously.		Total Number of Females Committed in 1840.		Total Number of both Sexes Committed on Charges of Felony in 1840.		Number of Prostitutes Committed in 1840, who were not known to have been in Custody previously.		Number of Prostitutes Committed in 1840, who were known to have been in Custody previously.		Total Number of Prostitutes Committed on Charges of Disorderly in 1840.																											
	12 and under.	13 to 15.	16 to 18.	19 and upwards.	Total.	12 and under.	13 to 15.	16 to 18.	19 and upwards.	Total.	12 and under.	13 to 15.	16 to 18.	19 and upwards.	Total.	12 and under.	13 to 15.	16 to 18.	19 and upwards.	Total.																										
Once	23	82	105	561	771	13	56	84	207	360	138	189	768	1131	6	11	34	242	293	611	117	139	163	48	160	240	1139	1587	3	36	132	171	16	263	279	352	395	450								
Twice	7	10	30	54	104	16	34	36	49	135	41	46	79	189	4	4	2	14	21	31	41	18	24	25	48	100	109	17	132	139	8	22	30	9	100	109	17	132	139							
Three times	1	5	2	6	14	12	16	16	13	57	21	18	22	74	1	1	4	9	9	31	41	10	16	17	22	24	36	99	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4					
Four times	1	1	2	4	8	1	5	3	5	14	2	6	5	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Five times	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Six times	
Seven times	
Eight times	
Nine times
Ten times
Total	33	95	119	597	844	42	111	140	274	567	206	259	874	1414	8	15	40	260	323	1114	1423	160	208	19	25	63	420	531	94	233	322	1294	1045	3	44	163	210	1	32	476	509	476	639	719		

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

A RETURN OF MALE PRISONERS IN CUSTODY ON DISORDERLY CHARGES, ASSAULTS, &c., for the Year 1840.

Date.	Drunk and Disorderly.				Drunk and Safety.				Disorderly.				Assaults.				Other Offences.										
	Number.	Married.		Total.	Number.	Married.		Total.	Number.	Married.		Total.	Number.	Married.		Total.	Number.	Married.		Total.							
		Committed.	Discharged.			Committed.	Discharged.			Committed.	Discharged.			Committed.	Discharged.			Committed.	Discharged.		Committed.	Discharged.	Committed.	Discharged.	Committed.	Discharged.	
January	156	49	19	33	104	52	179	33	49	25	72	58	121	28	37	8	30	12	67	20	95	10	23	31	41	54	
February	129	33	30	14	85	44	149	12	56	10	71	22	127	15	28	8	23	9	51	17	83	12	11	34	26	37	
March	135	36	30	24	81	34	181	1	81	2	97	9	178	22	24	7	34	11	58	18	95	12	16	23	47	63	
April	153	47	21	26	106	47	172	3	52	6	111	9	163	33	30	13	33	6	63	19	117	20	20	28	49	69	
May	211	54	27	36	148	63	165	2	59	4	100	6	159	66	40	14	43	11	81	23	109	20	21	26	42	63	
June	240	91	29	28	193	57	184	2	67	8	107	10	174	38	4	39	15	50	10	89	140	26	18	47	73	67	
July	245	86	28	41	176	69	258	5	105	5	143	10	248	32	2	7	8	15	104	36	121	17	21	36	47	53	
August	255	81	28	52	175	80	192	3	87	3	99	6	186	46	8	15	17	23	106	27	102	13	15	25	49	58	
September	193	71	29	68	139	54	178	1	69	1	107	2	176	29	4	10	5	10	65	34	106	11	12	28	55	39	
October	192	51	34	69	129	69	181	..	62	3	117	2	179	31	3	11	6	11	92	14	66	25	15	24	50	44	
November	177	56	22	74	130	47	193	..	82	3	108	3	180	29	3	6	4	16	71	21	80	18	8	22	32	40	
December	121	39	21	55	94	27	168	1	73	1	93	2	166	23	..	8	4	11	67	27	171	11	34	23	103	34	
Total	2217	697	318	857	344	663	2200	63	842	70	1225	133	2067	395	47	95	88	165	460	142	888	292	1328	187	214	347	580

A RETURN OF FEMALE PRISONERS IN CUSTODY ON DISORDERLY CHARGES, ASSAULTS, &c., for the Year 1840.

Date.	Drunk and Disorderly.				Drunk and Safety.				Disorderly.				Assaults.				Other Offences.										
	Number.	Married.		Total.	Number.	Married.		Total.	Number.	Married.		Total.	Number.	Married.		Total.	Number.	Married.		Total.							
		Committed.	Discharged.			Committed.	Discharged.			Committed.	Discharged.			Committed.	Discharged.			Committed.	Discharged.		Committed.	Discharged.	Committed.	Discharged.	Committed.	Discharged.	
January	112	14	15	4	7	51	21	69	43	82	1	19	2	11	23	26	56	17	9	5	5	5	9	1	16	1	2
February	77	3	11	5	4	34	20	42	35	64	1	20	2	5	13	23	16	48	40	7	4	3	28	1	6	8	7
March	92	13	14	3	7	47	8	63	29	97	1	23	2	17	24	30	27	70	35	13	4	42	3	12	4	2	3
April	127	23	26	2	9	56	12	80	47	82	1	26	15	11	29	12	70	51	24	11	3	2	69	7	15	7	38
May	142	22	21	9	5	62	23	93	49	66	1	20	8	10	27	11	55	63	18	4	8	1	80	14	16	1	95
June	176	23	21	13	10	81	28	117	59	66	1	17	14	49	60	7	4	5	3	2	27	6	90	17	23	12	33
July	158	23	15	14	6	88	12	125	33	93	1	26	19	7	40	8	8	16	21	10	4	3	13	12	5	25	6
August	198	29	24	10	15	96	24	135	63	79	1	22	1	19	1	36	2	77	70	3	8	64	13	7	3	16	4
September	162	25	18	7	4	93	15	125	37	70	1	20	17	1	32	1	69	63	4	9	30	5	13	14	13	8	11
October	186	16	20	6	7	109	28	131	55	88	1	26	19	1	42	1	87	55	21	7	6	9	9	6	20	8	15
November	143	18	15	7	5	80	18	106	98	89	1	98	18	1	46	1	86	51	26	10	6	1	2	7	6	13	8
December	110	20	7	5	4	69	5	94	16	102	1	29	1	18	1	53	2	100	42	6	4	2	46	4	9	5	23
Total	1683	228	207	85	83	866	214	1179	504	975	14	275	7178	100	401	121	854	597	80	68	16	39	308	142	348	249	231

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PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS on DISORDERLY CHARGES, &c., in each Month during the Year 1840.

Date.	Males.		Females.		Total Number of both Sexes.	
	Com-mitted.	Dis-charged.	Com-mitted.	Dis-charged.	Com-mitted.	Dis-charged.
January	277	268	133	145	410	413
February	209	235	90	126	299	361
March	181	328	127	152	308	480
April	243	314	153	200	396	514
May	302	353	163	181	470	534
June	381	345	230	192	611	537
July	353	443	202	186	555	629
August	348	383	200	211	548	594
September	254	351	189	168	443	519
October	244	360	197	220	441	580
November	251	320	150	173	401	493
December	291	376	150	162	441	538
Total	3244	4076	1979	2116	5233	6192

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
—
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
—
Lancashire.
—
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Borough Bridewell
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A RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS on Charges of FELONY, &c., in each Month during the Year 1840.

Date.	Males.		Females.		Total Number of both Sexes.	
	Com-mitted.	Dis-charged.	Com-mitted.	Dis-charged.	Com-mitted.	Dis-charged.
January	160	175	61	125	221	300
February	147	189	44	110	191	299
March	189	190	48	120	237	310
April	137	185	50	109	187	294
May	170	226	48	128	218	354
June	147	247	59	166	206	413
July	157	266	52	190	209	458
August	133	234	46	132	179	366
September	140	196	64	116	204	312
October	158	165	62	108	220	273
November	139	162	54	88	193	249
December	136	154	57	73	193	227
Total	1813	2389	645	1465	2458	3855

A RETURN of the whole NUMBER of PRISONERS for the Year 1840.

Total number of male and female felons, &c.	6,313
Total number of male and female disorderlies	11,425
Grand Total	17,738

WM. PARKINSON, Keeper.

I also append the report of the watch committee of the town council, on the state of crime for the year 1840.

Report.

“ The Watch Committee beg to lay before the Council the criminal and other police returns for the year 1840.

“ Although the criminal classes have not, in the aggregate, decreased during the past year in the same ratio as in 1839, there has been a considerable diminution in the number of individuals in custody more than once, and of course a corresponding decrease in the number of hardened offenders, as shown by the following table:—

NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS in CUSTODY for Felony, Suspicious Characters, &c.

Number of Times during the Year.	1840.	1839.
Once	4,056	3,795
Twice	500	790
Three times	194	222
Four times	81	92
Five times	38	47
Six times	19	32
Seven times	2	12
Eight times	3	10
Nine times	1	4
Ten times	0	0
Eleven times	0	0
Twelve times	0	1

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"In 1840, the convictions to the whole number of prisoners in custody was 44 per cent., and in 1839, 51 per cent. In the class of juvenile thieves there is a decrease; in 1840, the number known to the police was 139; in 1839, 171.

"The number of burglars and housebreakers, in 1840, was 233, and in 1839, 249. The number of felons apprehended in the act by the police, in 1840, was 136; and in 1839, 132. The total number of offences prevented by the police, in 1840, was 212; and in 1839, 237. The number of prisoners apprehended by the police, subsequent to the commission of the offence, from a description of their persons, was, in 1840, 1,507; and in 1839, 1,567. The following table gives a comparative summary of the criminal returns for the last two years:—

Nature of the Charges.	1840.			1839.		
	In Custody.	Committed.	Discharged.	In Custody.	Committed.	Discharged.
No. of prisoners on charge of a felonious nature.	5,482	2,247	3,235	5,702	2,210	3,492
No. of reputed thieves and suspicious characters.	805	199	606	1,329	356	973
No. of drunk and disorderly . . .	8,069	3,469	4,600	8,908	5,339	3,569
„ begging and other acts of vagrancy.	1,016	206	810	515	165	350
No. of assaults	1,411	1,037	374	1,238	894	344
„ murder	10	2	8	2	2	0
„ manslaughter	16	10	6	7	7	0
„ other offences	729	334	595	373	240	133
Total	17,738	7,504	10,234	18,074	9,213	8,861

OFFENCES against the BYE LAWS.

The following Table gives a Summary of Offences against the Bye Laws:—

Nature of Offence.	1840.		1839.	
	No.	Amount of Penalty.	No.	Amount of Penalty.
Disorderly public and beer houses	156	£. s. d. 305 10 6	226	£. s. d. 346 2 6
Carters, car-drivers, &c.	966	186 19 6	1162	159 6 0
Cruelty to animals	21	20 17 6	35	15 4 6
Nuisances, obstructions, &c.	1,459	320 12 6	1589	329 3 0
Disorderly eating-houses	10	41 15 0	17	32 10 0
Total	2,612	875 14 6	3029	882 13 6
Offences under the local laws committed on the dock quays.	4,903	958 8 6	3282	882 13 6

Fires.

"The number of fires, in 1840, was 129; and in 1839, 103. The amount of property lost, in 1840, was 6,128*l.* 5*s.*; and in 1839, 8,530*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The amount of property saved under the roof of the building or buildings on fire, was, in 1840, 161,125*l.* 10*s.*; and in 1839, 159,278*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Brothels and Prostitutes.

"Table 6 shows that the number of brothels was, in 1840, 568; and in 1839, 591. During the past year 72 disorderly houses were closed in consequence of being indicated, and 84 by removals of the parties, reformation, transportation, and death; in all, 156. There were, however, 133 houses of this description opened, leaving a decrease in the number of brothels of 23. The number of houses where prostitutes lodge was, in 1840, 209; and in 1839, 184. During the past year 28 were closed, and 43 new ones opened.

"The number of prostitutes inhabiting both descriptions of houses was, in 1840, 2,487; and in 1839, 2,404.

"JOSHUA WALMSLEY, *Chairman.*

"*Watch Committee Room, February 20, 1841.*"

Accompanied by Mr. Whitty, the chief constable, I visited, between the hours of 9 and 12 at night, the lock-ups for the temporary detention of prisoners in various parts of the town. I have great satisfaction in bearing testimony to the excellent order, cleanliness, and propriety which characterised the whole of them, without a single exception. The arrangements in connexion with these bridewells and lock-ups are such as to be well worthy of imitation in other towns, and reflect the highest credit upon the watch committee of the town council, to whom the management of this important department of the borough business is entrusted.

I have but one recommendation to make in regard to a practice which I consider to be as wrong in principle as it is illegal in practice, as tending to create obstacles in the receiving of bail, and liable to great abuse. Attached to each of the lock-ups are rooms,

furnished with beds and other conveniences, which are provided by the keepers to prisoners of a superior class who can afford to pay for the same at the rate of 2s. nightly. I entirely approve of such accommodation forming a part of the establishment; but I recommend that the bedding and furniture be supplied at the cost of the borough, to whom should be credited the amount received for their use. In some of these lock-ups I notice that the cells are in the basement of the buildings, and, being below ground, are deficient both in light and ventilation; but, considering that the prisoners are detained in them only for a few hours, no practical inconvenience can be said to result therefrom.

LIVERPOOL.—SESSIONS HOUSE.

The prisoners, awaiting their trials at the assizes and sessions, are brought from the county and borough gaol in the morning, and deposited in dark and ill-ventilated cells in the basement of the sessions house. I was present, and witnessed the noise, disorder, and general impropriety of the prisoners' conduct on one occasion, which doubtless was no exception to their ordinary bearing. The cells for male prisoners were crowded to excess, and from their want of light, the exercise of any effectual supervision is impracticable. The room appropriated to females has the advantage of light from windows which look into the street, but which give facility to improper communication. I strongly recommend the magistrates to direct that on all such occasions female prisoners be attended by officers of their own sex, and not, as has hitherto been the case, left in charge of male turnkeys. It is to be hoped that in the contemplated erection of the new courts at Liverpool, it is intended to provide more suitable accommodation for prisoners under these circumstances.

BOLTON.—BOROUGH LOCK-UPS.

The accommodation for the detention of prisoners, previous to their cases being disposed of by the magistrates, consists of two lock-ups; one situate in Bowker's-row, attached to the police station, and the other in the basement of the town-hall at Little Bolton. They were clean and in good order at the time of my visit. I annex their respective dimensions:—

Dimensions of the Lock-ups at Great and Little Bolton.

BOWKER'S-ROW, GREAT BOLTON.—Male cell: length 16 feet 2 inches, breadth 10 feet, height 10 feet; flag floor; boarded ceiling, with guard bed 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 3 inches; wall 1 brick thick; wooden benches round the cell; ventilated with iron grating over the door, 3 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.

Females cell: length 11 feet, width 7 feet 9 inches, height 10 feet; guard bed, and benches round as above; ventilated with iron grating over the door, 3 feet by 2 feet 8 inches. Both cells heated by Dr. Arnot's stoves.

LITTLE BOLTON.—Six cells; length 8 feet 1 inch, width 6 feet, height 8 feet 3 inches; guard beds inside each cell; ventilated with iron grating over each door, 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 2 inches. All the cells heated by one of Dr. Arnot's large stoves, which stands in the centre of the lobby that divides the cells.

BOWKER'S-ROW LOCK-UPS.—Greatest number from Saturday to bailed on Sunday,—9 males, 6 females. Greatest number, without being bailed, from Monday to Thursday,—6 males, 3 females.

LITTLE BOLTON.—Greatest number, from Monday to Thursday, without being bailed,—4 males, 1 female.

The roofs of the cells in the Bowker's-row lock-up, being simply the floorings of the office above, appear to be wanting in security, and would no doubt be found so, but for the constant presence of the police.

The six cells under the town-hall at Little Bolton are very unfit for the detention of prisoners for the time they are liable to be detained in them in consequence of the magistrates only disposing of cases on three days of the week. At the time of inspection, there was one female prisoner who had been apprehended on the Monday afternoon, charged with offering an umbrella for sale, knowing it to be stolen, who would not, in the regular course, be brought up before the bench until the ensuing Thursday. These cells are quite dark, imperfectly ventilated, and have no water-closets or other conveniences.

The superintendent of police states:—

“The magistrates meet three times a-week, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. In all cases where bail can be taken it is done. Prisoners are liable to be detained from Saturday till Monday. They are supplied, while under detention, out of the police funds, at the rate of 3d. for breakfast, and 4d. for dinner. The prisoners are sent off, as early as possible, after committal, by the rail-road, to the New Bailey or Kirkdale. There has been a considerable saving in the item of prisoners' maintenance since the lock-ups have been in charge of the police. The average charge is now 1l. 7s. a-month, while prior to the present system it was 6l.”

I consider it a point of great importance that the cases of prisoners detained in these lock-ups should be heard by the magistrates daily, and the more especially when the defective state of the cells under the town-hall, is added to other considerations.

MANCHESTER.—BOROUGH LOCK-UPS.

There are five station-houses with lock-ups attached, in the occupation of the police force of Manchester. The head quarters of the force and the principal lock-up are in the basement of the town hall. The entire of the lock-ups were clean and orderly at the time of my visit. I annex a description of them with the dimensions of the several rooms appropriated to prisoners under charge.

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Town Hall.
 No. 1 Cell.—20 feet 2 inches by 11 feet 11. | No. 4 Cell.—19 feet 8 inches by 9 feet.
 No. 2 Cell.—20 feet 2 inches by 11 feet 11. | No. 5 Cell.—7 feet 4 inch by 9 feet 2.
 No. 3 Cell.—7 feet 2 inches by 9 feet 2.

The cells are dark and imperfectly ventilated.

Oldham Road.
 No. 1 Cell.—12 feet by 18 feet 4 inches. | No. 3 Cell.—12 feet by 11 feet.
 No. 2 Cell.—12 feet by 18 feet 4 inches. | No. 4 Cell.—12 feet by 11 feet.
 Communication from without may very easily take place with the prisoners in these cells, a boundary wall would be a great improvement to this establishment.

Kirby Street.
 No. 1 Cell.—14 feet 1 inch by 8 feet 4 inches.
 No. 2 Cell.—10 feet 3 inches by 14 feet 2 inches.

Moss Lane.
 No. 1 Cell.—11 feet 5 inches by 7 feet. | No. 2 Cell.—9 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 1 inch.

Town Hall Charlton upon Medlock.
 No. 1 Cell.—12 feet 8 inches by 8 feet 3 inches.
 No. 2 Cell.—12 feet 10 inches by 12 feet 9 inches.
 No. 3 Cell.—13 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches.

These three cells are in the basement, and have arched roofs with stone floors, and are provided with privies. One of the cells is heated by a common stove.

The prisoners while under detention are supplied with food at the rate of 3d. a meal. The regulations laid down by Sir Charles Shaw, the Commissioner of Police, for the supervision of the prisoners in charge, and the prompt supply of medical assistance when required, are very judicious and effective. I consider the main lock-ups under the town hall, insufficient in size, and defective in the arrangements necessary to meet the exigencies of so numerous a population as that over which the protection of the police extends. There are no adequate means provided for the separation of prisoners before examination, a measure so frequently indispensable to the ends of justice.

I am of opinion that persons under charge should not be placed together in dark cells where all sorts of improprieties and indecencies may be committed, without the risk of detection. I recommend the introduction of gas light into the entire of the cells. Independently of other advantages, light is one of the best preventives of disorder.

The magistrates sit daily in the Borough Court for the disposal of cases, where the Court of Quarter Sessions is also held. The court room is on the first floor, the ground floor being occupied by the post office. I regret to report that the arrangements for the temporary reception of the prisoners when taken there for trial or examination, are of the very lowest order, and wholly unfit and insufficient for the purpose. The accommodation consists of three dark and ill ventilated cells of the following dimensions.

No. 1 Cell.—For Male Prisoners.
 Breadth 4 feet 9 inches ; length 22 feet 10 inches ; height 11 feet 3½ inches. E. door height 7 feet ; breadth 2 feet 8 inches, with ventilator over or door-way, 1 foot 6 by 2 feet 5½ inches. G. e. passage of door under stairs.

TABLE SHOWING THE AGE, SEX, AND DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF THE PERSONS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

—	Total in the Year 1840.		Ages.								
			Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 20.		20 Years and under 25.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Taken into Custody	12,417	8,647	3,770	29	4	804	156	1,601	918	1,958	985
Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	2,543	1,900	643	6	..	117	33	494	155	569	233
Tried and Convicted	671	538	133	1	..	53	13	262	82	85	16

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1840.

Number of beer-houses in the Borough of Manchester	812
„ public-houses	502
„ pawnbrokers	142
„ brothels	185
„ prostitutes known to reside in	629
„ Inquests held	407
„ lives saved by the police	11
„ thieves known by the police to reside in	648
„ receivers of stolen property	94
„ fires in the Borough of	104
„ fires extinguished by the police without engines	61
„ warehouses and houses found open by the police	708
„ lost children found by the police and restored to their parents	5475
„ persons arriving in Manchester daily by railway about	7500

No. 2 Cell.—For Female Prisoners.

Breadth 7 feet; length 19 feet 5 inches; height 12 feet 9½ inches. G. door 7 feet by 3 feet, with ventilator over, 2 feet by 3 feet.

No. 3 Cell.—For Male Prisoners.

Breadth 11 feet 1 inch; length 19 feet 5 inches; height 12 feet 6 inches. G. doorway 7 feet high by 2 feet 8 in breadth, with ventilator over, 2 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 1 inch.

The very circumstance of the Post Office and the Borough Court being together appears to me a most infelicitous arrangement in such an important, commercial, and populous town. It must have the effect of drawing to that vicinity, the usual crowd of thieves and vagabonds who ordinarily infest the purlieus of a police court, to gain intelligence of the fate of their associates. I annex the evidence of the deputy keeper of the New Bailey and others. "At the time of holding the three quarter sessions for the borough, the whole of the prisoners for trial were brought to the court together, and there remained till evening. From the restricted space allowed for them, the greatest confusion ensued. The men and women were all together. There was considerable danger in getting prisoners sentenced to transportation away in the evening, from the crowds in the street." One of the inspectors of police states, that "when the prisoners are about to be called on for examination, in the Borough Court, the men and women are altogether and every sort of impropriety might take place. If they are to be together in the Borough Court, there is no use our endeavouring to separate them in the lock up." Another inspector says, "I have seen 140 prisoners at one time in the lock-up of the Borough Court. I have seen 40 men and women together in the passage." I recommend the Borough authorities to take the necessary steps to remedy this very grave inconvenience, and which will be still more serious when the holding of quarter sessions is resumed.

It is not to be expected, so shortly after the commencement of a new system of municipal government, that institutions and establishments can have attained a perfection which results only from experience. In point of arrangement and accommodation, the lock-ups at Manchester are greatly inferior to those at Liverpool, and I recommend those of the latter town as in many respects well worthy of imitation.

A very comprehensive set of criminal returns, illustrative of the state of crime in Manchester, and the activity of the police in the year 1840, have been drawn up under the direction of Sir Charles Shaw the commissioner, from which I make the following extracts.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS taken into Custody from the formation of the present Police Force, 17th October, 1839, to the 31st of December, 1840.

	Taken into Custody.	Discharged by the Magistrate.	Summarily Convicted.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted and Sentenced.	Acquitted.	Bills not found or not Prosecuted.
1839. 17th Oct. to 31st Dec.	2,602	1,638	816	148	115	29	4
1840. 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	12,417	9,078	2,543	796	671	118	7

SUMMARILY CONVICTED, or held to BAIL by the MAGISTRATES, and TRIED and CONVICTED.

AGES.										DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION.									
25 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and under 50.		50 Years and under 60.		60 Years and upwards.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read only, or Read and Write Imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Instruction.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1,598	764	1,632	348	642	248	268	149	215	107	4,113	2,191	3,659	1,468	679	100	196	11		
343	92	252	57	88	40	22	22	9	6	968	360	765	252	147	31	20	..		
63	7	36	7	21	5	13	2	4	1	283	85	216	42	33	6	5	1		

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of property taken from drunken persons when in custody	935	11	0
,, destroyed by fires	68,145	0	0
,, recovered or saved from fire	162,363	0	0
,, stolen in the borough of Manchester	11,047	11	4
,, recovered	3,229	12	9

Number of Public and Beer Houses, Reported and Summoned.	Number of Informations.	Number of Acquittals.	Number of Convictions.	Amount of Penalty.
Disorderly Public Houses	165	5	160	£. s. d. 55 2 6
Disorderly Beer Houses	320	10	310	105 8 6
				160 11 0

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COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following Table compiled from official documents, shows the effective strength of the several undermentioned police forces, on the 31st day of December last, with a return of the number of Prisoners taken up by them respectively, during the year 1840; the estimated extent of the area over which the said police forces are distributed, together with an account of the population comprised therein.

Name of Police Force.	Effective Strength on the 31st day of December, 1840, all ranks included.	Number of Prisoners taken up during the Year 1840.	Area over which the Police Force extends in square miles.	Population comprised within the limits of the Police Force.
Dublin	1,116	36,758	25	260,000
Bristol	228	4,568	7	140,000
Liverpool	601	17,738	13	230,000
Edinburgh	274	9,168	5½	150,000
Birmingham	391	5,986	17½	200,000
Bolton	47	420	3	80,000
Glasgow with its suburbs Calton . . . . .	.	.	.	.
Anderston* and Gorbals	342	10,333	5	278,000
Manchester	330	12,417	7½	260,000†

On Saturday, September 5, I accompanied Sir Charles Shaw, who was attended by two intelligent inspectors of the police force, on a walk through Manchester after 12 o'clock. The public houses mostly frequented by disorderly persons, were found all open and in full trade at a quarter past 12, and were only closed on the appearance of the police. They were crowded with men and women, several of the latter with infants in arms, and many of both sexes in a state of intoxication, who became noisy and irritated at what they appear to consider the improper interference of the police. We then proceeded to visit the low lodging-houses and brothels in the part of the town most frequented by the criminal population. They presented the usual scene of indiscriminate connexion of the sexes and low dissipation, and I think a more than usual one of filth and wretchedness. Upon descending into a cellar, in which were some half dozen occupants in bed, I was struck by what appeared the unusual sight of the room being papered. But upon the inspector of police holding his lantern to the walls and ceiling, it was discovered that it was occasioned by the myriads of bugs which had been crushed against them, and which covering the whole surface conveyed the idea of being hung round with a figured paper. There was, however, one gratifying circumstance attending my examination of these haunts of vice, that they appeared to be little frequented by boys of that age and appearance, who form the larger class of juvenile delinquents in the neighbouring house of correction at Salford, scarcely one was to be seen among the crowd of human beings here huddled together; many old offenders were recognized by the police, and acknowledged the recognition with the most perfect good humour. The amount paid for a night's lodging is from twopence to a shilling. We visited also the Nightly Asylum for the Houseless, an institution of which the name is sufficiently significant of its purpose. The building appropriated to this charitable use, appears to have been originally a large store for goods, it is divided into wards for the sexes, and its general arrangement and management merits commendation. The interior was unexceptionably clean and neat at the time of my visit. The wards are fitted with a sort of guard beds, built of boards on an inclined plane, and every inmate is supplied with a woollen rug. Each person on coming in receives a portion of bread in the evening, and another in the morning, to which is added an allowance of coffee in the winter. Two policemen attend during the night to prevent the entry of improper characters and to preserve order. A very comprehensive register is kept, in which various particulars relating to the inmates is inserted, among others the cause and motives of their travelling, which I observed in a great many instances to be in "search of work." It is understood that this asylum is only to be made use of for a single night, except under peculiar circumstances.

INMATES admitted into the NIGHT ASYLUM, from February 11, 1839 to February 11, 1840.

	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Total.
Males .	776	1,402	1,039	822	817	735	638	763	954	1,081	1,361	1,825	558	12,771
Females.	224	437	344	320	353	373	294	323	353	406	543	592	210	4,792
Children.	106	193	210	264	352	241	176	153	197	199	324	250	92	2,772
Total	1,126	2,032	1,593	1,406	1,522	1,349	1,108	1,245	1,504	1,686	2,228	2,676	860	20,335

Artizans and mechanics 7,837
 Labourers 4,934
 ————— 12,771
 Belonging to the district 2,407
 Strangers 17,920

* No return received of the number of prisoners taken up by the Anderston Police.
 † About.

In thus traversing the parts of Manchester inhabited by the humbler classes between the hours of one and half past three on the Saturday morning; it was remarkable to observe so large a proportion of the people in the streets, or at the doors of their own dwellings. I observed among other instances, one man and his whole family, among them an infant, arranged about their door-way at this late hour of the night, as if enjoying the fresh air; and with a degree of complacency intimating it to be habitual. The necessity of submitting these low lodging-houses to some efficient control and superintendence, and of enforcing cleanliness as a sanatory regulation, was most obvious. I believe one half of the cutaneous disease so prevalent among vagrants owes its propagation to these lazar houses of filth and corruption.

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SALFORD.—BOROUGH LOCK-UPS.

There are three lock-ups for the temporary detention of prisoners in this borough. The principal one is under the town hall, and originally consisted of three cells dark and ill ventilated, and three additional ones were in course of erection at the time of my visit. The new cells will be provided with water-closets, but are like the old ones, dark. The same observation as to the inconvenience of dark cells, to be found in my report of the Manchester lock-ups, will apply to these. The other lock-ups are situate one in Chapel-street, with six cells and a small yard attached, and the third in Oldfield-row containing two cells.

DIMENSIONS OF CELLS.

Town Hall Lock-ups.

Three cells, each 9 feet 7 inches by 8 feet.
Three cells, each 7 feet by 9 feet 3 inches.

Chapel Street.

Six cells, each 10 feet by 4 feet 6 inches.

Oldfield Row.

One cell 11 feet by 7 feet.
One cell 11 feet by 5 feet 6 inches.

The greatest number of prisoners ever in the lock-ups at one time, was at the election in July 1837, when there were 38. The number of prisoners lodged in the lock-ups from 14th September, 1839 to 14th September, 1840, has been 1,161 males and 325 females.

The lock-ups were in general clean and in order at the time of my visiting them.

YORKSHIRE.

YORK CASTLE.—COUNTY GAOL.

I visited this gaol on the 19th of December and subsequent days. The state of its interior, as to cleanliness and order, was most satisfactory. I annex returns showing the number of prisoners, with their offences and classification, the establishment of officers, punishments for prison offences, &c.

Yorkshire.
York Castle
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A RETURN of the NAMES, AGES, LENGTH OF SERVICE, and SALARIES of the Officers and Servants employed in York Castle, 19th December, 1840.

Names.	Office.	Age.	Length of Service.	Salary.
John Noble . . .	Governor . . .	49	9 Months as Governor, 9 Years as Deputy.	£. s. d. 600 0 0
Rev. William Flower	Chaplain . . .	59	23 Years . . .	200 0 0
George Champney	Surgeon . . .	51	28 Years . . .	300 0 0
Baxter Barker . .	Deputy Gaoler . .	29	9 Months . . .	190 0 0
Thomas Holmes . .	First Turnkey . .	45	15 Years . . .	60 0 0
George Thompson .	Second Turnkey . .	49	12 Years . . .	60 0 0
John Abbey . . .	Third Turnkey . .	30	9 Months . . .	60 0 0
William Lonsdale .	Fourth Turnkey . .	45	2 Months . . .	60 0 0
William Pashley . .	First Porter . . .	34	4 Years . . .	70 0 0
John Piper . . .	Second Porter . .	38	9 Months . . .	60 0 0
Barnabas Burnett .	Cook . . .	22	5 Years . . .	60 0 0
John Reynolds . .	Assistant Cook . .	31	11 Months . . .	46 16 0
Joseph Powell . .	Watchman . . .	35	8 Months . . .	46 16 0
Henry Pears . . .	Schoolmaster . . .	29	2½ Years . . .	50 0 0
Robert Naylor . .	Assistant Turnkey .	26	6 Months . . .	46 16 0
Margaret Holmes .	Matron . . .	37	9 Months . . .	40 0 0

DEBTORS IN CUSTODY, 19th December, 1840.

Male.					How disposed of at Night.		Female.		Total.	
Execution.	Meane Process.	Contempt of Court.	Bankrupt.	Queen's Debtors.	Top Gallery.	Low Cells.	Execution.	Meane Process.		
70	3	4	7	7	41	34	16	6	1	98

The male debtors have the great yard to exercise in during the day, and sleep in their day rooms, except those in the low cells, who have separate sleeping rooms on the same floor. The females have a small back yard to exercise in, and sleep in a room separate from the day room.

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Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory, there having been no disease of importance since my last visit.

RETURN OF CASES under Medical Treatment in York Castle, December 19, 1840.

Name.	Age.	Disease.	Slight cases.	Hospital cases.
C. D. .	28	Bowel complaint . .	1	..
W. D. .	24	Paralysis	1	..
J. R. .	61	Asthma	1	..
W. K. .	25	Severe cold	1
R. S. .	46	Ulcerated leg.	1
G. G. .	27	Rheumatic fever	1
W. B. .	24	Gun shot wound.	1

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RETURN OF NUMBER OF DEATHS from October 1st, 1839, to October 1st, 1840.

Name.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Commitment and State of Health at that time.	Length of time in Hospital.	Date of Death.
M. B. Debtor	75	Paralysis	June 23, 1835, Bad health.	Four years and 5 months.	Feb. 6, 1840 .
G. S. . . .	62	Broken constitution.	July 31, 1839, Bad health.	Three weeks .	Feb. 15, 1840
D. S. . . .	20	Strangled himself	April 26, 1840, Good health.	. . .	April 23, 1840

GEORGE CHAMPNEY, Surgeon to the York Castle.

It will be observed that among the deaths is one case of suicide, that of a soldier who strangled himself when undergoing his sentence of solitary confinement. It is thus referred to in the keeper's journal :—

"April 20th, 1840.—D. L., private in the 7th Hussars, sentenced to one month solitary confinement, strangled himself in his bed-cell. Found about a quarter past six o'clock; gave immediate notice to the doctor, magistrates, and coroner. Inquest was held next morning at nine o'clock; verdict, 'felo-de-se.' He was buried in Castle-gate church-yard, between nine and ten o'clock on the 29th instant, at the expense of his relatives."

The keeper states, in evidence—

"The soldier said it was a very grievous punishment for so light an offence. On the day he committed the act he said he was very poorly, and the turnkey in consequence let him into his bed-cell, and went for the doctor. When the doctor came, he appeared to be lying in a deep sleep on his bed, but upon further inspection was found to be lifeless, having strangled himself in this short interval with his braces. A vein was opened, but ineffectually."

I am of opinion that both chaplain and surgeon should visit all prisoners in solitary confinement daily, which does not appear to be the practice at present.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—There has been no variation in the performance of the duties of the chaplain since my last visit. The chaplain states :—

"The average time I spend in the prison is about two hours daily. The schoolmaster does his duty very well; the prisoners make considerable progress. The sacrament has been regularly administered. There has been one execution since the last inspection."

The schoolmaster states :—

"My salary is 60*l.* a-year. I come into the prison a little before nine, and, with the exception of an hour for dinner, and carrying the letters to the post, remain there in winter as long as I can see. I hear the prisoners read in their respective wards. The day-rooms are very inconvenient in the winter, from their want of light. I am often obliged to stand at the door when hearing them. The chaplain regularly examines the progress made by the prisoners. The three men charged with murder are under instruction; one of them could both read and write indifferently, the other two were wholly ignorant. The prisoners make use of the books for seats, the benches being of stone and very cold."

I examined the progress made by the prisoners in writing, which appears satisfactory. The want of light in the day-rooms is a great inconvenience, and might easily be remedied by removing the iron bars from the windows, or at least a portion of them, and without compromising the safety of the prisoners in the slightest degree.

EXPENDITURE, BOOKS.

EXPENDITURE on account of York Castle, from Michaelmas, 1839, to Michaelmas, 1840.

Salaries.	Maintenance.	Clothing.	Bedding,	Coals, Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Printing and Stationery.	Incidental Expenses.	Repairs of Buildings, &c.	Total.
£. s. d. 1,968 6 9.	£. s. d. 892 11 10½	£. s. d. 161 3 5	£. s. d. 102 11 8	£. s. d. 198 8 6	£. s. d. 34 12 3	£. s. d. 188 1 9	£. s. d. 545 2 2½	£. s. d. 4,090 18 4½

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NUMBER of Prisoners received into York Castle, from the 1st of October, 1839, to the 30th of September, 1840, and the Number of Days they have been confined during that period, distinguishing those received from the County, and from the City, with Cost of Maintenance, &c.

Number of Prisoners.	Number of Days Confined.	Cost of Maintenance.
		£. s. d.
County. . 846	61,288	3,728 18 4
City . . 91	3,913	236 8 2
Total . . 937	65,201	3,965 6 6

I examined the prison books, and found them neatly and accurately kept. I make the following extracts :—

Extracts from Visiting Justices' Book.

" May 17, 1840.—It having been the custom for many years past that the prisoners under sentence of death sit up and are not permitted to sleep the night previous to execution, it is the opinion of the visiting justices that such a regulation is unnecessary, and that the gaoler be empowered to act in this respect according to the wish of the prisoner.

" July 26, 1840.—The visiting justices have to state, for the information of the Court, that, notwithstanding the establishment of local courts in some parts of the county, the number of debtors in York Castle previous to the late insolvent sessions was nearly double the amount of the corresponding period of the year. The number of debtors in confinement in June, 1839, was 98; and in June, 1840, they amounted to 150, being an increase of 52. The visiting justices had contemplated, from the operation of the Act, a diminution in the number of debtors would have taken place, but the contrary is the case; and are of opinion that there must be some means of evading the operation of the local courts, and suggest the propriety of some investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the reason of such an increase, and of a remedy to be applied."

Extracts from Keeper's Journal.

" November 27, 1839.—

" J. C. }
" W. M. } Escaped from the Castle about 12 o'clock this evening.
" W. S. }

" December 3.—W. M. brought back to the Castle.

" June 13, 1840.—T. H., first turnkey, arrived from Grantham, where he has been detained some time. He left York on the 26th of May with three female convicts for the penitentiary, and one male criminal lunatic for the Bethlem Hospital, St. George's-fields, whom he delivered on the following day, and left London 30th May, with the Wellington coach, having charge of two criminal lunatics who were ordered to be removed from Bethlem Hospital to York Castle; on approaching Spittle-gate Hill, near Grantham, the coach was overturned, and —, one of the lunatic prisoners, was so much bruised that he died on the following Tuesday. An inquest was held the next day, and a verdict of accidental death, with a deodand of 30*l.* on the coach, returned. The body of — was interred the same evening in St. Mary's Church-yard, Grantham. — was much bruised on his legs, and will not be fit to remove for some days, as reported by the doctor. The turnkey was hurt on the right ankle.

" August 1, 1841.—H. G., T. H., T. G., W. M., J. M., and J. V., all convicted prisoners above the age of 17 years, three days' solitary on bread and water, for insubordination in refusing to go into the day-room to be locked up, and conspiring to take the keys from the officers and escape out of prison.

" October 6.—J. S. and W. W., two debtors, three days' solitary on bread and water, for assaulting S. R. and abusing him by pumping water over him.

" December 14.—Being ill this day, I did not visit the prison."

Discipline, Observations.—I regret to notice another instance of escape from this gaol. The parties being J. C. a convict retained for the purpose of acting as executioner, and two others detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, having been acquitted of serious charges, upon the grounds of insanity. The two last prisoners were retaken; the first has not been heard of since. The circumstances under which the escape was effected appear in the following evidence taken by the visiting justices at the time.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—J. C., W. M., and W. S.

Examinations as to the Escape, taken before the Visiting Magistrates:—

" GEORGE THOMPSON.—The prisoner, J. C., was the executioner here. His brother, W. C., came to see him on Wednesday, the 27th November. J. C.'s box was in the store-room on the morning of that day before 10 o'clock, for the purpose of being packed; it was packed in the visiting room by C., in my presence; I was there for the purpose of watching; he packed what he could into the box from some large drawers; he took the things out of the drawers, and afterwards put the clothes back into the drawers, to send them home; he then sold the drawers to me; I gave 2*l.* for them. I was present when the clothes were packed from the drawers into the box; he packed some pictures in with them. C's. brother came after chapel began and before I bought the drawers. When chapel was over, C. said I have sold most of the things. My wife asked the price of the drawers; he said 50*s.*; we gave 2*l.* for them; my wife paid the brother for them in my presence. What we bought before came to 3*l.*, and afterwards was made up to 5*l.*; my wife gave him 5*l.* and he returned her 3*l.* for money paid for him when he was ill. The boxes were

taken away by a rully of Newcombe's at 3 o'clock; I did not go with them; John Arey went with them."

"JOHN AREY.—On Wednesday, between 2 and 3 o'clock, I went with W. C. and J. C., and the man that drove the rully, to take three boxes to the outer porter's lodge. There were no beds went out of the stable; the goods taken from the stable were nine chairs and some fire irons. W. C. and J. C. walked together to the lodge; I walked by the side of James but not between them; William might have given the prisoner money at that time without my seeing him; sometimes they were left together, but never out of my sight. I assisted to put the trunk on the rully. I was not always with them at the gate. Exley, the porter, was there. I took some chairs through the gate. The prisoner, James, walked with his brother William from the governor's house to the outer lodge; I walked by the side of the prisoner."

"JAMES SHEPHERD.—On Wednesday, the 27th November, the prisoners were locked up in their sleeping cells, at 5 o'clock in the evening. I went with S. Holgate, George Thompson, and Arey, to lock up. Holgate opened the day-room door, No. 1. S. and M., who escaped, were in that room. I stood opposite the door and watched them all out; Thompson did the same, and I saw them up stairs until they were in Thompson's sight. John Arey went up stairs before the prisoners. C. was in No. 2. When I saw No. 1 prisoners going up stairs I went to No. 2, opened the door and stood opposite to it; Thompson followed me and went up stairs before the prisoners. In No. 2 there were four prisoners, of whom C. was one. I there kept my position. I could see Thompson at the top, and the prisoners were in my sight until they came up to him. I then went into No. 2 and examined it; I afterwards did the same in six other wards. There was no person in the cell passage but Arey when the prisoners were locked up."

"GEORGE THOMPSON.—I stood opposite the passage end to see the prisoners up stairs. I saw them after leaving No. 1 pass Mr. Shepherd, and counted six of them; I saw them within three feet of John Arey's position. I then went to No. 2—No. 2 Mr. Shepherd let them out; I could see Mr. Shepherd. I saw four pass Mr. Shepherd and go up stairs past my position. I locked them up. I locked C. up myself in the end cell of No. 2."

"JOHN AREY.—No 1. I stood opposite the end of the passage of the sleeping cells of No. 1. I could see George Thompson but not Mr. Shepherd. I saw six men; after they passed him they passed me into the sleeping cells; S. was first and M. last. I locked up Y. the first, C. next, Y., jun. next, S. next, and M. next. I saw them all in their cells except S.; I saw M. in his cell but not S.; M. and S. slept together in a double cell at the end of the passage. I did not see S.; M. stood at the door and wished me good night; M. often stood there. I felt sure S. was in the cell, as I concluded there was no other place but that for him to be in. The bolt of one of the small cells next to the large cell was upright; I did not examine the lock or door of that cell."

"GEORGE THOMPSON.—I awoke next morning earlier than usual; I was awoke by a noise at half-past 4 o'clock; I opened the window and listened; I heard a calling out, but could not make out what it was; I put my clothes on; I went about to various places; I then made a fire. At the front door I saw the watchman going towards the debtors' buildings; I called to him; he went into the debtors' buildings and returned; we went round day-room No. 1; we heard talking in a cell; it was about 5 o'clock; I heard shouting again; watchman called me, and said that some prisoners had escaped from No. 1. I ordered Mr Shepherd to be called; I went to the end of the passage No. 1, and found all the grates fast; I went on to No. 4, and that was open; I then thought there was something wrong, as I had locked that myself; I went on to all the cells to ask about the noise; I was told that M. and S. were gone; I was told to try the door; I did so, and found it locked and bolted, but they were gone. I went to Mr. Shepherd and told him; Mr. Shepherd came with me; we went to the hospital and found all right; we went on the long passage, and I showed him the iron gate unlocked; we went to the stable near the lodge. Mr. Shepherd suggested that I should see if C. was missing; I went, and found him missing, and returned to tell Mr. Shepherd directly."

"JAMES SHEPHERD.—After examining the hospital, Thompson and I went to the stable; we found the door open, which is unusual; we found the cart taken from the yard and placed with the shafts against the wall, and a ladder on the front of it. We took the ladder down, and I then said, is C. right? as I thought the others could not escape without his management and ingenuity, or some such person; his cunning was, in my opinion greater than theirs; I sent George to see for C.; he returned, and said he was missing. I went with George after the men had been let out between 7 and 8 o'clock, and found in the end cell, No. 1, which was the cell occupied by M. and S., the beds and bedding rolled up as they are always left in a morning, and a bundle of clothes folded upon the bed; there was only one night-pot in the double cell of No. 1, although two ought to have been carried there; finding only one pot there, we opened the next cell, which was locked, and we found a night-pot there which would not have been there if both the men had gone into the double cell; the cell was locked. In the large cell, No. 2, (C.'s), the bed, rugs, and blankets were rolled up, and did not appear to have been occupied."

"W. M., prisoner who escaped.—About a year ago Coates mentioned the escape to me and asked me to assist and go with him. About that time he took a sleeping-cell lock off, and brought it into the cook's shop; he fitted a key to it, and said it would do; the lock was immediately replaced. After that he has mentioned it once or twice; he did not tell me much about it; he did not appear to place much dependence on me. I do not know whether he had ever unlocked any of the doors before the escape took place. On the day of the escape it was fixed for us to go off that night; on the same day, Wednesday afternoon, I consented to go with him; I was in the cook's shop; he told me to give him the keys; they were at the end of a large copper in the cook's shop; he made the place on purpose for the keys; I got the keys and gave them to him in the ward at the mess time. C. had sickness, but I do not know whether he kept the cell in consequence. He told me he had unlocked a cell door where S. was to go; he said it was the furthest cell next to ours. At locking-up time S. went into it; I did not know S. would go into it until I got into my own cell; he appeared to know he had to go into it. S. opened my cell door, and I went to let C. out; I let him out with the key; there was no impediment in the way; I let him out and gave him the key; I stayed in my cell until C. came. We left all the doors open and

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went to the store-room; we saw our clothes by the light of the gas lamp. C. brought some rugs into the cell; we tore them up in the cell where I slept; we changed our clothes in my cell when we returned from the store-room. We left the cell, and locked all the doors. We took the ladder from the store-room; C. and I carried it to the three-cornered yard, opposite the mess passage; C. let me down on the ladder first; the others let themselves on to the ladder by the ropes. We tied a board to the ladder, and found it too short to get over the outer wall; the board was at the top of the ladder. We got another ladder at the stable and tied them together; we reared the ladder up against the wall. We got the cart and reared it with the shafts against the wall. The board was laid down, and I thought the ladder would injure the cart; we put the board on the cart and lifted the ladder upon it; the ladder reached nearly to the parapet. I went up first; the others followed. There was only one rug rope, it was fastened to a board and placed across the parapet; C. went down from the wall first; I did not hear the rope break; S. said, C. had fallen from the top to the bottom; I did not hear C. groan; he laid insensible for a quarter of an hour. After the rope broke, S. then went to fetch the rope that was tied to the ladder; he fetched it and tied it; I went down; it broke with me, and I fell about six yards; I was stunned. I fell on my side after falling on my feet; S. went to fetch some leather; he tied something to the rope, and fell about the same distance as I did. When C. came to himself he threw the keys into the river. I was not there when S. fell; we were surprised to see S. come; we did not think he could get down at all. We had two glasses of wine at Ellis's hotel, at the corner of Castlegate, and some tea and brandy at a night house at Tadcaster. We carried Coates between us to Tadcaster; C. could not walk; the man at the inn at Tadcaster then hired us a conveyance to Leeds. We separated in Marsh-lane, and I went on to Oldham."

Examination respecting the conduct of the Cook (BURNETT.)

"W. M.—During the last year a prisoner, A., and I were in the habit of assisting in the cook's shop. When A. left, C. and I assisted the cook. The cook was generally there when we went in the morning, and remained there three-quarters of an hour or an hour, sometimes less than half an hour; he was often absent, and at times more absent than present. Some days I never saw him but in the morning for half an hour. I never gave any meat to the prisoners during his absence. I know that Turnpenney did. When there was any meat left we generally had it to eat. Mr. Noble took charge of any meat left and put it in the store-room, to be stewed up next day. I believe that Mr. Noble kept the key of the store-room. I believe that the turnkey, John Arey, found Turnpenney giving meat to the prisoners through the grate. The iron gate was always unlocked when the cook was absent, by which we had access to all the prisoners. Burnett was frequently absent. I cannot say where the cook was when the keys were made; he was not present. He could not have been present when the hole was made in the wall for the keys. I saw C. make the hole to hide the keys in; Burnett was not present. I often missed Coates out of the cook's shop when Burnett was absent. I think the lock was not off for the purpose of having the key fitted so long as during a whole day; I think it was not off during the night."

"JOHN NOBLE.—I have the charge of all meat going into the cook's-shop. I have sometimes found a deficiency of 20 lbs. out of 40 lbs. I have spoken to the governor about it, and also to the cooks, and the cooks say it is lost in the boiling. I have often doubted whether it could lose so much. I used to think something was not right, as I could not think there could be so much loss. I believe the cook was not always present. I do not know where he was. He was absent in my opinion more than he ought to have been. I have mentioned to Mr. Shepherd as to the loss in the stewing of the meat, and his inquiries have not set the matter right. Take the whole year, I think the cook was absent one-half the time which he ought to have been present. I have kept an account of the meat, and my accounts show exactly the loss. I weigh the meat when given to the cook, and when it is served up, and my accounts show the deficiency. I always understood that Burnett kept it under lock and key from the prisoners employed to assist him. My accounts are the check upon him:—

21st June, 1838	30 lbs. in	19 lbs. boiled
19th October	35 "	20 "
27th ditto	36 "	18 "
29th November	50 "	33 "
2nd January, 1839	70 "	40 "
19th ditto	60 "	33 "
26th ditto	50 "	28 "
3rd August	38 "	18 "
10th ditto	38 "	18 "
19th October	56 "	26 "
2nd March	45 "	26 "
9th ditto	45 "	26 "

"JAMES SHEPHERD.—I think that Mr. Noble is not able to decide fairly whether the cook is sufficiently at his post. I think he is occasionally absent when he ought not, but not to the extent imputed to him. Much of his absence is in going to the post-office, or in going necessarily, in the discharge of his duty, for ox-heads and beef to the butchers; he has often to go out for onions and leek and other vegetables when he is much wanted. I am of opinion that he is an efficient officer as cook, and that much of his absence is owing to his duty merely; and I do not remember his leaving the Castle for his own convenience without leave."

"THOMAS BURNETT, (Cook).—I go into the cook's shop at 6 o'clock in the morning, and I remain there until locking-up time, 8 o'clock at night. I am never absent about my own concerns. Mr. Shepherd has found fault with me about the gate. I am always about the place, and discharge all the duty of my situation. I have not been absent as M. says. The gate has been left unlocked very much since I came."

Examination respecting the Conduct of the Watchman.

"THOMAS HOLMES.—I have never been called up by the debtors and been unable to find the watchman. In Curry's time I was called when a fire broke out in the building, and I could not find

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Curry. I do not know where the watchman was from 9 o'clock till 12 o'clock, when the recent escape took place. I never hear him call his rounds. I believe he calls at 10 o'clock, but I never hear him. I do not know who can decide whether he goes his rounds or not."

BARNABAS BURNETT, (Watchman).—On the 26th November I was on my regular round. I went on my beat at 10 o'clock. I call the hours from 10 o'clock till 4 o'clock; I call out loud. I go out every hour. At 10 o'clock I went round the large debtors' yard; half-past 10 o'clock I went again; at 11 o'clock I went across the area of the new prison; I did it again at 1 o'clock, and again at 3 o'clock. At 12 o'clock I went round the big yard; I called 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock in this yard. I heard nothing at half-past 10 o'clock to call my attention. I never went to the stables nor the outer yard. I never went down past the inner lodge; it is not usual to do so. I go round the debtors' yard every half hour, and round the area of the new prison. I go every hour to the dog yard—10 o'clock, 11 o'clock, 12 o'clock, and from 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock. I have no rattle. I have sometimes had to call Mr. Shepherd up when the debtors have been poorly. I sit during the night in the buildings formerly used by Mr. Shepherd."

"JAMES SHEPHERD.—The watchman was in the prison at 11 o'clock. I think that no charge is to be brought against the watchman, considering the whole circumstances of the escape, which took place before he comes on his beat. The watchman brings me the debtors' key at 9 o'clock, and is in attendance till 10 o'clock, he then brings me the key of the outer gates. I can swear he was on his beat in the felons' yard at 11 o'clock. His voice is weak, and I often told him to speak louder. When I awake, and hear a clock strike during the night, I generally listen for the watchman, and hear his voice, though faintly. On the night of the escape the snow did not come on till half-past 12 o'clock. The watchman told us next morning when it began, which corresponded with the accounts of other people. I have got up at 3 o'clock in the morning to see if he was at his duty, and I found him awake and on the look-out."

The investigation ended in the discharge of the fourth turnkey and the cook, and the enforcing of a most proper regulation, "That in future no prisoners be employed in executing any works in the cook shop, but that additional servants be engaged by the gaoler, and that the cook's shop be never left unoccupied unless the gate is locked."

I am quite satisfied that all buildings within the area of a prison, not indispensably requisite for the purposes of the establishment, are dangerous and inconvenient, among the number I class stables, or sheds. The knowledge of the existence of such erections, with the natural supposition that they must hold farming and other implements, which may be used to facilitate escape, unsettles the minds of men in durance, and causes them to meditate and project schemes of evasion which otherwise, perhaps, would not have entered into their thoughts.

As their appears to be some misunderstanding on the subject, I think it necessary to refer the justices to s. 5 Geo. IV. cap. 64, where it is expressly laid down that prisoners before trial have the right to supply themselves with food.

Prisoners convicted of Political Offences.

I annex a return of the prisoners confined under such circumstances in York Castle at the period of my inspection.

Name.	Offence.	
Feergus O'Connor, Esq.	Seditious libel	18 calendar months imprisonment, and security, himself in £300, and two others in £150 each for three years.
Peter Foden.	For trial. Charged with not appearing upon his recognizances to answer to a bill of indictment found against him for conspiracy, sedition and riot.	For trial.

I annex Mr. O'Connor's description of his treatment in York Castle, as detailed by himself.

"There is no restriction upon my hours of rising, of taking my meals, or of fire and light. There is no obligation imposed upon me of attending divine service. From seven in the morning till eight in the evening, I see no person but the individual who attends me by order of the visiting justices, and the exception of a casual visitor and those are few, which I attribute to the restriction of one of the officers being invariably present. I have free access to all books. I complain of my correspondence being opened and read, also of there being no place of exercise but the yard, which is subject to drafts. I am permitted the use of wine and beer. I pay for my coals, fuel, furniture, and the entire of my maintenance. Generally my health is better, but since the cold has set in, and the smoke been troublesome from the chimney, I have experienced a pain in my chest. As far as I can see, the whole arrangements of the prison are good, nothing can be more admirable than the attention of the officers. I have known them to have been knocked up three times during the night."

Every accommodation that the prison will admit of, and consistent with Mr. O'Connor's situation appears to be provided. The room he inhabits is subject to the inconvenience of a smoky chimney, to which the keeper's attention was directed with the view of remedying.

Peter Foden, the prisoner for trial, was classed with those in custody for felony, he being the only prisoner charged with a misdemeanour.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE CITY OF YORK.

I annex a Return of the prisoners in the House of Correction at the time of my inspection.

RETURN OF THE PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE CITY OF YORK, WITH THE NAMES, AGE, OFFENCE, AND TERM OF IMPRISONMENT, AND LENGTH OF TIME IN PRISON, 21st December, 1840.

No.	Names of Prisoners.	Age.	When sentenced.	Offences.	Punishments.
			1839		
1	N. C.	32	Oct. 14	Felony	Two years' imprisonment to hard labour.
2	G. S.	22	" 14	Ditto	Ditto.
			1840		
3	M. S.	30	Jan. 3	Ditto	12 calendar months' imprisonment to hard labour.
4	M. W.	60	" 3	Ditto	Ditto.
5	W. B.	25	March 5	Forging a Bill of Exchange.	Two years' imprisonment to hard labour.
6	J. R.	21	" 5	Felony	12 calendar months' imprisonment to hard labour.
7	J. S.	26	" 5	Ditto	Ditto.
8	H. C.	21	" 5	Ditto	Ditto.
9	W. T.	20	April 10	Ditto	Ditto.
10	B. C.	22	" 10	Ditto	Ditto.
11	A. B.	22	" 10	Ditto	Ditto.
12	M. D.	30	July 3	Ditto	Six calendar months' imprisonment to hard labour.
13	D. F.	33	Oct. 23	Ditto	Four calendar months' imprisonment to hard labour.
14	R. W.	43	" 23	Ditto	Ditto.
15	B. N.	41	" 23	Suspicion of felony	For trial.
16	A. C.	30	Nov. 3	Ditto	Ditto.
17	W. H.	22	" 8	Reputed thief.	Two calendar months' imprisonment to hard labour.
18	C. H.	28	" 14	Suspicion of felony	For trial.
19	W. B.	39	" 14	Ditto	Ditto.
20	M. R.	29	" 24	Ditto	Ditto.
21	A. W.	23	" 25	Ditto	Ditto.
22	S. D.	21	" 25	Ditto	Ditto.
23	A. R.	27	Dec. 1	Disorderly	One calendar month imprisonment to hard labour.
24	R. S.	26	" 3	Suspicion of felony	For trial.
25	M. A. T.	20	" 3	Ditto	Ditto.
26	E. T.	23	" 4	Disorderly	One calendar month imprisonment to hard labour.
27	S. G.	24	" 10	Ditto	Fourteen days' imprisonment to hard labour.
28	J. S.	24	" 15	Suspicion of felony	December 22, discharged by the committing magistrates.
29	M. C.	30	" 16	Disorderly	Seven days' imprisonment to hard labour.
30	W. C.	47	" 16	Ditto	Ditto.
31	P. T.	25	" 17	Suspicion of felony	For trial.
32	E. J.	32	" 17	Ditto	December 21, discharged by the committing magistrates.
33	T. R.	49	" 19	Assault	One month imprisonment.

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The interior of the prison was clean and neat on the day of my visit. Upon entering the prison, I found the prisoners sentenced to hard labour employed in breaking stones without any superintendence. The stone is procured from the sea-shore, and brought to York by water carriage, and carted into the prison; the largest stones are picked out by the prisoners as suitable for paving, and the remainder broken by them into fragments. The shed under which the prisoners work is open, and constant communication takes place between them and the persons employed in carting the stone. The keeper in corroboration of my own observation states—

"The shed is quite open, there is no watch over the prisoners, and a great deal of tobacco comes in. I have often threatened the carters, but without effect. They drop it down among the stones, and the prisoners take the opportunity of picking it up, there being no person present to prevent them."

The prisoners employed at breaking stones came forward and complained to me that they had not sufficient food.

Diet.

Diet Table, for Prisoners for hard labour.

Sunday.—2lb. bread, 1 pint of milk.
Monday.—2lb. bread, 1 pint of milk, soup, made of beast heads, and beef 5 oz. each man.
Tuesday.—The same as Sunday.
Wednesday.—Ditto.
Thursday.—Ditto.
Friday.—The same as Monday.
Saturday.—The same as Sunday.
Prisoners not for hard labour, half a pound of bread less daily.

I observe that there are now in this house of correction three prisoners, each sentenced to the long periods of two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and eight to 12 months, and upon considering the dietary with reference to such terms, I am of opinion that it is insuf-

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ficient in nutritive qualities for their maintenance in health. The surgeon in evidence states—

“ I am of opinion that the diet is insufficient for the prisoners. I mean, that it is not sufficiently nutritive, particularly for those sentenced to long terms and at hard labour. I consider the diet to be generally insufficient. I have always ordered extra diet when necessary.”

I find this has also been noticed in the surgeon’s journal.

“ Sept. 5, 1840.—I am of opinion that the prisoners confined in the House of Correction have not sufficient food, and that a diet similar to that of the prisoners at York Castle would be more suitable.
“ GEORGE CHAMPNEY.”

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Extract from Visiting Justice’s Book.

“ In consequence of complaints being made by some of the male prisoners of the insufficiency of the allowance of diet for those who are sentenced to hard labour, and also the opinion of the surgeon, Mr. Champney, which is, that the diet ought to be changed to that of the Castle, we recommend a reconsideration of the diet table.

“ JAMES MEEK.
“ JAMES BARBER.”

Extract from the Book of the Visiting Committee of the City Council.

“ September 8, 1840.

“ Mr. Graham visited. He observed a minute by Mr. Champney in the Surgeon’s journal, dated 5th September, respecting the insufficiency of the diet. Ordered Mr. Gawthorpe to procure the Diet Table of York Castle referred to, in order that the Committee may have a conference with the Visiting Justices on the subject.

“ October 13, 1840.

“ The Sheriff. Visited 21 men, 6 women, all in good health.
“ Mr. Hornby.
“ Mr. Watson.
“ Mr. Graham.

“ The Committee having considered Mr. Champney’s recommendation of the 5th of September last, and the recommendation of the visiting magistrates, that the Diet Table be reconsidered, have resolved to order the diet of York Castle to be adopted here for one fortnight by way of experiment, previously to framing their Report to the next quarterly meeting of the Council, and they order Mr. and Mrs. Gawthorpe that such steps be taken that the proposed diet shall commence on Sunday week.

“ November 13, 1840.

“ Mr. Graham.
“ Mr. Watson. Twenty men, seven women.
“ Mr. North. One man in hospital, very ill.
“ Mr. Hornby.

“ This Committee having recommended the Castle diet to be adopted, and the Council having ordered that steps be taken in the proper quarter for having the alteration made,—ordered that Mr. Gawthorpe do revert to the old Diet Table until the order of the Council is carried into effect.”

On the 21st of December, I found the prisoners on the diet which had been declared insufficient by the surgeon on the 5th of September. It appeared that the diet had been altered to that of the Castle for a month, and that in consequence of some difficulty with the matron, who was directed, in addition to her other duties, to undertake the cooking, and who found she could not do it without assistance, the Committee of the City Council directed the resumption of the old scale.

Health.—I annex Returns of the prisoners under medical treatment, and of the deaths which have taken place since my last visit.

CASES UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT in the House of Correction for the City of York,
21st December, 1840.

Name.	Age.	Disease.	Slight case.	Hospital case.
J. C. .	47	Inflammation of the lungs.	. .	1
J. S. .	28	Pain in the chest . .	1	
A. B. .	22	Secondary Syphilis .	1	
M. D. .	30	Scrophula. . . .	1	
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Name.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Commitment and state of Health at that time.	Length of time in Hospital.	Date of Death.
J. W.	20	Peritoneal inflammation.	Sept. 23, 1839. Delicate.	. .	Oct. 17, 1839.
J. W.	66	Bowel complaint and decay of nature.	Nov. 21. Very bad.	13 days.	Dec. 4, 1839.

The case of J. W., who was found dead in his cell, led to an investigation before the municipal authorities, in consequence of the verdict of the jury imputing neglect to the officers of the prison. The keeper states,—

“The doctor saw him at 10 o'clock on the previous evening. He ordered a pill, but it was not sent, but found at the surgeon's the next day. The doctor gave no directions for his being sent to the hospital. The prisoners who slept nearest to him heard him groaning in his cell, and asked him if they should call up the officers; he said ‘No, he did not require it, he should be better in the morning.’”

There can be no question but that there was most reprehensible neglect and inattention manifested in the case of this prisoner. It having, however, been disposed of by the municipal authorities, and precautions taken to prevent a recurrence, I forbear any further reference. The surgeon visits the House of Correction daily.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

“On the Sunday mornings prayers are read by the Rev. Mr. Crossley, who attends for me. I give him a certain allowance for doing this duty for me, in consequence of having been appointed to a cure of about 124*l.* per annum since the last inspection. I attend myself on the Sunday afternoon, and on three days during the week I occupy myself with the instruction of the prisoners. On Tuesdays I am in the prison from half-past nine till eleven; on Thursdays, from half-past nine till twelve; and on Saturdays, my duty is confined to the reading of prayers. I do not confine my visits to the sick to the three days before referred to, but always attend when requisite. I have not administered the Sacrament; indeed, there have been no cases in which it appeared proper. The prisoners are supplied with books, slates, and copy-books. The boys, I think, are not so numerous as they were.”

Extract from Chaplain's Journal.

“Tuesday, May 26, 1840.—Read a portion of Scripture and a selection of prayers. Gave religious and moral instruction to the female prisoners, and taught them to read, according to the new prison rules which were introduced into the prison on Saturday last.”

I am of opinion that the arrangement made by the chaplain for the performance of a portion of his duties on the Sunday morning by deputy is one that ought not to be sanctioned. I conceive it to be unauthorized by law, the Gaol Act only permitting a temporary substitute for the chaplain in case of illness, &c.

Punishments.—There have been but 10 punishments for breaches of prison discipline between October, 1839, and October, 1841.

Labour.—The prisoners are not required to perform any allotted task or labour. They are at the present time, December, let down from their cells at a quarter before eight; they wash, eat their breakfasts, and go to work at stone-breaking until 12, when they dine; resume their labour until four, at which hour they are taken to their day-rooms, where they remain until locked up in their cells at five.

Discipline, Observations, &c.—I cannot report very favourably of the efficiency of this prison as a penal establishment. Many important auxiliaries indispensable to the enforcement of a rigid discipline, seem to be withheld by the exercise of a too narrow system of economy, which, however excellent as a principle, may be pushed in practice to an injurious extreme.

The assistant turnkey has been discharged by the town council, and the only officers now left to superintend the conduct and safety of the prisoners are the keeper and the porter, the latter being almost wholly and necessarily engaged at the gate, in consequence of the constant carriage of stone to and from the prison. I recommend most strongly the appointment of another officer, and that the shed where the prisoners labour should be enclosed and fitted with pens for separate labour, and a daily task allotted them. A more direct superintendence is also required over the prisoners for trial, and those not sentenced to hard labour. Some light employment might surely be found for them, instead of allowing them to pass their hours in corrupting idleness.

One great inconvenience to which the government of this establishment is exposed, arises from the ill-judged erection of a washhouse for the female prisoners adjoining the lodge, and far away from their wards; it gives facilities to improper communication, and, being built against the boundary wall, lessens the security of the prison. The staircase from the women's prison, by which they descend into the airing-yard, should be enclosed with a wooden framework. According to the keeper's statements, there have been instances of gross indecorum among the female prisoners, and frequent communication by signs and gestures with persons without the gaol, by the means of this staircase.

Since my last visit, I observe with satisfaction that gaol clothing has been supplied to the males; I recommend that it should be extended to the females.

I regret to observe, that a misunderstanding appears to exist between the city council and the magistrates, as to their respective powers and duties in the government of this prison; and I

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- " 1. Whether the power of making rules and regulations for the government of the gaol of that borough, and for the duties to be performed by the officers of the same, (in addition to the general rules and regulations embodied in 4 Geo. IV. cap. 64, and 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56,) is now vested in the council or in the justices of the borough at the quarterly gaol sessions?"
- " 2. Have the justices at those sessions power to appoint officers necessary to give effect to the rules and regulations?"
- " 3. Is the power to dismiss officers incidental to the powers of regulation possessed by the justices?"
- " 4. Generally, what are the powers of regulation given to the justices, and by what means can they enforce their authority, if last query be answered in the negative?"

" And, as in the case laid before Mr. Crompton, your attention is drawn to the effect of the Gaol Act of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56, s. 1, upon the powers of the council.

" OPINION.

" 1. We are of opinion, that the power of making rules and regulations for the government of the gaol of the borough, and for the duties to be performed by the officers of the same, (in addition to the general rules mentioned,) are, except as far as they concern any rebuilding or enlarging of the gaol, or appropriation of parts for the confinement of prisoners, vested in the justices of the borough.

" 2. We are of opinion that they have not; the appointment having been given to the council, and not taken away by any subsequent Act.

" 3. We think not.

" 4. We think the justices have all the powers of regulation given by the different Acts, except such as concern the building, repairing, or appropriating different parts of the prison, and that any disobedience of a lawful order of the justices would constitute an indictable misdemeanour. We apprehend, also, that the council who have power to appoint have also power to dismiss.

" We also think that the questions proposed to us are not affected by the statute 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56.

" J. CAMPBELL.
" W. FOLLETT.
" T. STARKIE.
" W. WIGHTMAN."

" Westminster, Nov. 20, 1840.

YORK.—POLICE LOCK-UPS.

York Police
Lock-ups.

I visited these lock-ups; they were not altogether so clean and orderly as they might have been. The coverlids appeared dirty, and the loose straw untidy. The erection of an inclined plane of wood, or guard bed, for the prisoners to lay upon at night, would be a great improvement. I annex returns of the number, sex, and age of the prisoners who have been confined in the lock-ups during the last two years.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS who have passed through the Lock-up in the City of York, from 1st January to 31st December, 1839.

CHARGED WITH FELONY.			
Males under 18 years of age.	Females under 18 years of age.	Males above 18 years of age.	Females above 18 years of age.
9	8	51	29
CHARGED WITH MISDEMEANOURS.			
11	5	157	86
VAGRANTS.			
None.	None.	28	10
Total Number of Prisoners in 1839 . . .			394
The greatest number at one time . . .			9

From 1st January to 31st December, 1840.

CHARGED WITH FELONY.			
Males under 18 years of age.	Females under 18 years of age.	Males above 18 years of age.	Females above 18 years of age.
16	None.	92	37
CHARGED WITH MISDEMEANOURS.			
4	1	170	63
VAGRANTS.			
4	1	34	11
Total Number of Prisoners in 1840 . . .			433
The greatest number at any one time . . .			8

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HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE NORTH RIDING AT NORTHALLERTON.

This prison was inspected on the 14th of December. The wards, cells, and every part of the interior were unexceptionably clean, and bearing the unequivocal marks of good order and methodic arrangement. I annex various Returns, connected with the state of the prison at the period of my visit.

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A RETURN of the STATE of the PRISON on the Day of Inspection, the Number of Prisoners at the various kinds of Labour, and their respective Classes and Offences.

The number of male and female misdemeanants sentenced to hard labour was 27; they were employed as follows, viz.—

<i>Males.</i>	
On the tread-wheel	18
As gaol sweeper	1
As mess-room sweeper	1
At oakum	3
In the itch-room	1
Total	24
<i>Females.</i>	
Washing	1
Knitting	1
On the tread-wheel	1
Total	3

The number of male and female misdemeanants convicted, but not sentenced to hard labour, was 15; they were employed as follows, viz.—

<i>Males.</i>	
At oakum	14
Cooking	1
Total	15

Females.—None.

The number of male and female misdemeanants for trial was 3; they were employed as follows, viz.—

<i>Males.</i>	
At oakum	2
Total	2
<i>Females.</i>	
At knitting and sewing	1
Total	1

The number of male and female felons convicted was 21; they were employed as follows, viz.—

<i>Males.</i>	
At the tread-wheel	17
In the hospital	2
Total	19
<i>Females.</i>	
At the tread-wheel	1
Sick	1
Total	2

The number of males and females in custody for felonies was 19; they were employed as follows, viz.—

<i>Males.</i>	
At oakum	14
Maintaining himself	1
Total	15
<i>Females.</i>	
Knitting and sewing	3
Washing	1
Total	4

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The number of male and female vagrants was 21; they were employed as follows, viz.—

<i>Males.</i>	
At the tread-wheel	14
At oakum	2
In the itch-room	1
Total	17
<i>Females.</i>	
At the tread-wheel	2
Knitting	2
Total	4
Males	92
Females	14
Grand Total	106

The male and female prisoners sentenced to hard labour, employed at oakum, as sweepers, and otherwise, had been ordered off the wheel, from sickness or infirmity, by the surgeon.

A RETURN of PRISONERS employed in Offices not at Hard Labour, with their Names, and if previously Committed, and if allowed Extra Allowance.

Names.	Employed in Offices not at Hard Labour.	If previously Committed.	If allowed Extra Allowance.
James S.	Cook	Not	None.
John D.	Gaol sweeper	Not	None.
John A.	Messroom sweeper	Twice before as a disorderly apprentice.	None.

The two last prisoners were taken from hard labour on account of sickness, by order of the Surgeon.

A RETURN of the NAMES, AGES, OFFICES, and SALARIES of the OFFICERS of the House of Correction, previous to the enforcement of the Act 2 and 3 Vic.

Names.	Ages.	Office.	SALARIES.
			£. s. d.
William Shepherd	53	Governor	350 0 0
John Bownes	42	Chaplain	105 0 0
W. B. Dighton	63	Surgeon	31 10 0
Margaret Shepherd	51	Matron	31 10 0
William Shepherd	25	Under governor and superintendent of silence.	64 2 0
Richard Harrison	65	Chief turnkey	54 2 0
John Proud	34	Night watchman	50 0 0
William Morrison	31	Miller	50 0 0
			736 4 0

A RETURN of the NAMES, AGES, OFFICES, and SALARIES of OFFICERS in the House of Correction at Northallerton, being the increase to the establishment by the enforcement of the Act 2 and 3 Vic.

Names.	Ages.	Office.	SALARIES.
Thomas Garthwaite	27	Wardsman	50 0 0
F. H. Feltham	26	Ditto	50 0 0
C. Chapman	24	Ditto	50 0 0
George Horner	31	Ditto	50 0 0
John Dale	31	Ditto	50 0 0
Matthew Wilson	21	Ditto	50 0 0
William Watson	28	Ditto	50 0 0
Thomas Dale	25	Ditto	50 0 0
The increased expenditure in salaries under the New Act, 2 and 3 Vic. £			400 0 0
The expenditure in salaries previous to the enforcement of the 2 and 3 Vic. £			736 4 0
Total			1136 4 0

Alterations, &c., in the Buildings.—Under this head I have to notice the erection of a day-room, with boarded floor and fire-place, 10 feet by 6 feet in height, and 30 feet by 9 feet. Gas has been introduced into all the rooms where more than a single prisoner sleeps. The tread-wheel has been divided into partitions, for separate labour; and a room with fire-place fitted up for the chaplain's private communications with the prisoners.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

“There has been no epidemic or case of typhus in the prison since the last inspection; but the commitments having greatly increased, and the prisoners being lately of a more unhealthy and enfeebled description, there has been more sickness, and of course more attention required than usual. Itch has been prevalent to an extent quite unusual, but during the same period venereal cases have been of rarer occurrence. I see all the prisoners more than twice during the week, and am in the prison both night and day. The low and damp situation of the prison is of itself predisposing to disease, and I should recommend most strongly, as a prudent preservative of the health of the prisoners, and that the present discipline may be maintained, that the cells and day-rooms be warmed. The sewerage of the prison is also very indifferent, from its being on a flat, and with no fall therefrom. I am always present at corporal punishments; there has been but one, that of a boy.”

I annex various returns connected with this department of the prison.

RETURN of NUMBER of SICK, &c.

From October 10, 1839, to October 10, 1840, there have been committed to the gaol 482 prisoners.

The number of prisoners to whom medicines have been administered
between the 10th October, 1839, and the 10th October, 1840 . . . 232
The greatest number of sick at one time 17
Number of infirmary cases within the year 18

RETURN of PRISONERS under MEDICAL TREATMENT in the House of Correction at Northallerton, December 16, 1840.

J. C. . Rheumatism.	J. L. . Bowels deranged.
W. L. . Bowels deranged.	H. G. . Ditto.
J. D. . Casualty, slight.	G. J. . Gravel.
T. J. . Dropsical.	W. T. . Scald head.
J. W. . Debility.	T. D. . Rheumatism.
J. D. . Pulmonic.	G. B. . Pulmonic.
T. B. . Ditto, Testicle diseased.	T. H. . Casualty, slight.
R. D. . Bowels deranged.	

RETURN of DEATHS in the House of Correction at Northallerton.

Names.	Age.	Date of Disease.	Disease.	Remarks.
Mary J.'s child	Aged 13 months.	Dec. 24, 1839	The effects of Measles.	Was very ill when brought to gaol, Jan. 4, 1840.
George S. . .	. . .	Feb. 19, 1840	Asthma . . .	Alarmingly ill when brought to gaol, and apparently quite worn out, March 10, 1840.

RETURN of PRISONERS upon EXTRA DIET, this Day.

T. J. and J. D.

Expense of Medicines for the year ending October 14, 1840.	£. s. d.
Surgeon, one year's salary	97 11 11
	31 10 0
Total	129 1 11

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The duties of the chaplain are conducted in the same manner as previously recorded, he reads prayers daily, and attends four times a-week, to visit the sick, and for communicating with and instructing the prisoners. He states—

“I have not administered the sacrament, not having found any in a state of mind which would make me think it expedient to do so. I am of opinion it would be very desirable to employ one of the monitors capable of instructing the prisoners in elementary reading, especially those sentenced to long terms. I have instructed those who are able to read a little, with great success; but it is out of my power to afford the time requisite for elementary instruction. With respect to the Chartist prisoners, they have held the opinion that, either by constant application, or some other means, they could obtain their liberation, which keeps them always on the fret, and is most injurious to the discipline. Some of this class of prisoners have been learning to read. I am frequently 2 hours and a-half a-day in the prison.”

The chaplain keeps a public and private journal.

Books, Expenditure, &c.—I examined the prisoners' food, and found it of wholesome quality. I inspected the prison books, and found them both accurately and neatly kept.

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EXPENDITURE of the HOUSE OF CORRECTION at NORTHALLERTON, from 9th of October, 1839, to the 14th of October, 1840.

	£.	s.	d.
Maintenance of prisoners	641	8	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gaoler's salary	237	10	0
Under gaoler's ditto	50	0	0
Matron's ditto	31	10	0
Superintendent of silence's ditto	47	5	10
Miller's ditto	50	0	0
Night watchman's ditto	50	0	0
Wages to 8 wardsmen	141	2	10
Superintendent of silence, and under gaoler, for shaving prisoners and acting as chapel clerk	8	4	0
Coals	82	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Conveyance of prisoners to York and other places, and for journey to Stockton and Middlesbrough, to purchase old ropes	18	17	0
Cloth, serge, linen, blankets, &c.	116	11	9
Tubs, pails, tins, baskets, and for sweeping chimneys	4	14	11
Attending the court-house door at the sessions	1	10	0
Stationery and stamps	3	11	4
Cleaning the court, magistrates' rooms, &c.	7	10	6
Making prisoners' clothes and clogs, for thread and buttons, and for ling, clog-woods, leather, and straw	25	13	1
Extra victuals to sick prisoners and children	19	15	8
Assessed taxes, poor, highway, and church rates	6	8	11
Oil, soap, and brushes	14	5	4
Sand and besoms	3	12	6
Postage of letters respecting prisoners	1	15	0
T. Jackson, for acting as miller during the miller's illness	2	0	0
Paid to prisoners on discharge, and funeral fees for a child	0	14	0
Knitting prisoners' stockings	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prisoners' beds, officers' mattresses and twine	22	3	6
Total	1,589	8	8

Labour.—The male prisoners are employed at the tread-wheel, and picking oakum. The females on the tread-wheel, cooking, mending, and making the prisoners linen. The men sentenced to hard labour at the tread-wheel are on the wheel three-fourths of their time; thus they have two rests every hour and 20 minutes, each rest being 10 minutes. The prisoners sit apart from each other when at rest. The employment of the prisoners not sentenced to hard labour on the tread-wheel has been discontinued; and I strongly recommend the discontinuance of this sort of labour for the females.

EARNINGS of the MILL, from the 9th of October, 1839, to the 16th October, 1840, with the proportions of such Earnings to the Riding, Gaoler, and Prisoners.

	Amount of Earnings.	Riding's Proportion.	Gaoler's Proportion.	Prisoner's Proportion.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From the 9th of October, 1839, to the 25th December, 1840.	12 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 9	3 16 1
From the 25th of December, to the 1st of April	16 2 11	7 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0 4	4 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
From the 1st of April to the 24th of June	14 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*
From the 24th of June to the 14th of October	17 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Total	60 19 5	45 0 9$\frac{1}{2}$	7 5 1	8 13 6$\frac{1}{2}$

* The gaoler and prisoner's proportion of earnings have been discontinued since the passing of the recent Act for the Better Ordering of Prisons.

Punishments.—I have great satisfaction in observing a most marked diminution in the number of punishments for prison offences, as will be shown by the following return:—

A RETURN of PUNISHMENTS inflicted for Breaches of Prison Discipline, under the Old System, from June 22 to September 21, 1840.

Number punished by solitary confinement	118
„ „ stoppage of diet	161
Total	279

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PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A RETURN of PUNISHMENTS inflicted for Breaches of Prison Discipline, under the New System, from September 22 to December 21, 1840.

Number punished by solitary confinement.	57
,, stoppage of diet.	3
Total.	60

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This most desirable diminution of punishment is described by the keeper as being occasioned by the following regulations:—

“No punishment is now ever inflicted on a prisoner for the first, or even for several offences. Punishment only being resorted to in cases of urgent necessity. When a prisoner is first committed, an abstract of various particulars relating to him, including name, offence, length of imprisonment, state of instruction, is made and entered at the head of a sheet of paper. Every report of misconduct, whether punished or not, is entered thereon, with the date, and how disposed of; and upon every fresh report, the former instances of misconduct are read over to the prisoner. The number of punishments has decreased three fourths, since this was first carried into effect, about three months since. It has deterred the prisoners from breaches of regulations in consequence of their finding all former reports recorded, and liable to be referred to. After a man has been reported and punished for an offence, the former reports are not taken in aggravation, should he offend again subsequently. Every prisoner is heard in reply to the allegation of each report against him.” I annex copies of the reports made against two prisoners, with the decisions of the keeper.

JOHN M.

Date.	Reports.	Punishments, &c.
1840.		
March 27 . . .	Disorderly in the tread-room	None.
March 28 . . .	Constantly looking about, and taking the wrong place in the rank, and making a disorderly noise in the mess-room.	Ditto.
April 1 . . .	Disorderly in the yard	Ditto.
April 2 . . .	Looking about	Ditto.
April 3 . . .	Constantly looking about	Ditto.
April 8 . . .	Ditto, and talking	No supper.
April 22 . . .	Going into the chapel with his cap on and looking about.	None.
April 25 . . .	Taking the wrong place in the rank four times, and looking about.	Ditto.
April 28 . . .	Taking the wrong place in the rank six times, and looking about.	Ditto.
May 2 . . .	Disorderly at work	Ditto.
May 4 . . .	Making signs, and looking about	Ditto.
May 7 . . .	Disorderly on the wheel	Ditto.
May 9 . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
May 21 . . .	Making water over the bucket, very disorderly	Ditto.
June 2 . . .	Disorderly on the wheel	Ditto.
June 6 . . .	Spitting on the hand railing in front of the wheel.	Ditto.
June 17 . . .	Disorderly on the wheel	Ditto.
June 22 . . .	Neglecting his work	Ditto.
July 10 . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
July 11 . . .	Constantly looking about	Ditto.
July 24 . . .	Taking the wrong place in the rank	Ditto.
September 8 . . .	Writing upon and disfiguring the front of the tread-wheel	2 days solitary .
September 22 . . .	Stopping the rank and looking about	None.
September 28 . . .	Wrong in the rank	Ditto.
October 1 . . .	Disorderly in the yard, and looking about.	Ditto.
November 30 . . .	Won't obey the wardsmen's signal at the change on the wheel.	Ditto.

JOSEPH B.

March 28 . . .	Constantly looking about, taking the wrong place in the rank twice, and making a disorderly noise in the mess-room.	Ditto.
April 3 . . .	Making sign, disorderly in the mess-room, and constantly looking about.	Ditto.
April 18 . . .	Taking the wrong place in the rank thrice, attempting to go into the privy twice when another prisoner was there, and constantly looking about.	Ditto.
May 21 . . .	Disorderly in the tread-room	Ditto.
June 2 . . .	Constantly making a nuisance in the tread-room	No supper.
June 6 . . .	Jumping off the wheel	None.
July 29 . . .	Taking the wrong place in the rank, and looking about	Ditto.
September 1 . . .	Neglecting his work	Ditto.
September 3 . . .	Stopping the rank	Ditto.
September 21 . . .	Neglecting his work, and destroying part of two blankets	3 days solitary.
September 26 . . .	Laying in his clothes all night	None.
September 29 . . .	Neglecting his work	Ditto.
October 1 . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
October 15 . . .	Speaking in the mess-room	Ditto.
December 5 . . .	Making a disorderly noise on the wheel	Ditto.

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Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is as follows :—

As soon as it is light in winter, the officers unlock every cell door, which is the signal for the prisoners to rise and employ themselves in making their beds and opening their windows, they then leave their cells, and station themselves in a single rank before the doors and descend into the yards. They then wash, a certain number at a time, half an ounce of soap is allowed for each prisoner weekly; after washing they are marched round the yard for exercise, and then proceed to chapel; if wet weather they remain in the passages until prayer time. From chapel they go to the mess-rooms, and when breakfast is finished, to labour, it being nearly nine in winter before they get to work. At 12 they dine; to labour again at one, until dark. The misdemeanants leave their work about ten minutes before the others, and take walking exercise in the yards. They return to their mess-rooms for supper and are locked up about five. On Sundays they rise at the same hour, wash, take exercise, breakfast, and go to chapel at nine. After chapel, if fine, they go into the yards, and either walk or stand, occupying themselves with their books. They dine at the same hour, and after dinner any one of the prisoners is allowed to take the Bible and read aloud, one or more chapters; when one has concluded, the officer, who is aware of the capability of those present, taps another prisoner on the shoulder, who proceeds with the reading. Afternoon service commences at half-past two, from which they go into the yards and occupy themselves as before; then to supper, and are locked up at the same hour as other days.

The keeper states :—

“No prisoners are ever left without the presence of an officer, excepting the females and the sick; eight additional officers have been added to the establishment; the employment of paid officers has been attended with great advantage, the prisoners never complain, as they did formerly, of the injustice of the charges made against them. At meal times a prisoner may leave his seat, and ask to see the keeper; if he is not present, the prisoner is asked whether he wishes to see the keeper that day, and if he expresses himself in the affirmative, he is immediately sought for, and acquainted with the prisoner's desire. This rule does not apply to reports of illness, which are made at the time to the officer present, but no prisoner is allowed to enter into conversation with the officers, unless to complain of illness. The letters received by prisoners, after perusal, are redelivered to the keeper, instances having occurred of prisoners leaving their letters designedly in the privies and other places to communicate their contents to others. Three officers sleep in the dormitories with the prisoners, and a watchman is constantly going through the passages.”

The following prisoners, convicted of sedition and conspiracy, were undergoing their imprisonment at the time of my visit.

RETURN of Prisoners convicted of POLITICAL OFFENCES, and undergoing IMPRISONMENT, in the House of Correction at Northallerton.

No.	Name.	Age.	Length of Imprisonment before Trial.	Offence.	Sentence.	Expiration of Sentence.
1	S. H.	25	40 days .	Conspiracy, sedition, and riot.	Imprisoned four years in the House of Correction at Northallerton, in the north riding of the county of York, and to enter into recognizance to keep the peace for the further term of three years, himself in £50, with two sureties in £10 each.	5th April, 1844.
2	J. B.	23	45 days .	Ditto . . .	Imprisoned two years and hard labour, in the House of Correction at Northallerton, in the north riding of the county of York, and to enter into recognizance to keep the peace for the further term of three years, himself in £20.	5th April, 1842.
3	W. B.	20	,,	Ditto . . .	Imprisoned two years in the House of Correction at Northallerton, in the north riding of the county of York, and to enter into recognizance to keep the peace for the further term of three years, himself in £20.	Ditto.
4	W. B.	37	38 days .	Ditto . . .	Imprisoned three years in the House of Correction at Northallerton, in the north riding of the county of York, and to enter into recognizance to keep the peace for the further term of three years, himself in £30.	5th April, 1843.
5	W. W.	18	45 days .	Ditto . . .	Imprisoned one year in the House of Correction at Northallerton, in the north riding of the county of York, and to enter into recognizance to keep the peace for the further term of three years, himself in £20.	5th April, 1841.
6	J. C.	54	,,	Ditto . . .	Imprisoned two years hard labour, in the House of Correction at Northallerton in the north riding of the county of York, and to enter into recognizance to keep the peace for the further term of three years, himself in £20.	5th April, 1842.
7	J. M.	43	,,	Ditto . . .	Imprisoned two years hard labour in the House of Correction at Northallerton, in the north riding of the county of York, and to enter into recognizance to keep the peace for the further term of three years, himself in £20.	Ditto.

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Return of Prisoners convicted of Political Offences, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Length of Imprisonment before Trial.	Offence.	Sentence.	Expiration of Sentence.
8	J. D.	45	45 days .	Conspiracy, sedition, and riot.	Imprisoned three years in the House of Correction at Northallerton, in the north riding of the county of York, and to enter into recognizance to keep the peace for the further term of three years, himself in £30, with two sureties in £10 each.	5th April, 1843.
9	T. B.	55	40 days .	Ditto . . .	Imprisoned three years in the House of Correction at Northallerton, in the north riding of the county of York; and to enter into recognizance to keep the peace for the further term of three years, himself in £30, with two sureties in £10 each.	Ditto.
10	P. H.	24	21 days .	Ditto . . .	Imprisoned 12 calendar months hard labour, in the House of Correction at Northallerton, in the north riding of the county of York; and to enter into recognizance to keep the peace for the further term of three years, himself in £30.	5th April, 1841.
11	T. P.	35	45 days .	Ditto . . .	Imprisoned two years, hard labour, in the House of Correction at Northallerton, in the north riding of the county of York; and to enter into recognizance to keep the peace for the further term of three years, himself in £20.	5th April, 1842.

The prisoners of this description, not sentenced to hard labour, are employed in the picking of oakum in the new day-room, set apart for the misdemeanants. They sit at a distance of 18 inches from each other, while at work and meals, and silence is enforced by the presence of a paid officer. They are not required to perform tasked work. One of these prisoners states:—

“ I am allowed to receive and write letters at my own discretion. The officers have a duty to perform, I do not complain of them. We have not had sufficient exercise, altogether not above half an hour daily since the days have been so short. The chaplain sends for us: the only comfort we have is the use of books. I have a cell to myself at night. The picking of oakum could not possibly be easier; we are not required to pick any stated quantity. I find the keeping of silence very severe, it makes me think; I was much distressed in mind at first, but am better now.”

I extract from one of the prisoner's letters of this class the following passage, referring to the discipline.

Northallerton, June 3, 1840.

“ I AM working at picking oakum, that is teasing old ropes and the waste of rope and twine manufactory. We arise every morning at six o'clock; we go to the airing yard wash our hands and face, and comb our hair, walk some time, then to chapel, thence to breakfast, at eight o'clock to work; we are clothed in a dark plum-coloured woollen jacket, trowsers and cap, striped linen shirt, clogs, and streckled stockings. Every morning and night, we get one quart of skilly, that is, oatmeal boiled in water, and half a pound of bread for dinner; on Thursday and Sunday six ounces of boiled beef, a pound of potatoes, and a pound and a half of bread each day; Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, one quart of beef stew, and one and half pound of bread; on Wednesdays and Saturdays a quart of soup seasoned with onions, pepper and salt, thickened with meal. In fact, I have plenty to eat, and the work is very light. The silent system is observed here most rigorously; we have no communication with each other, by sign, word, or look, and the penalties for disobedience are very severe; we are watched most strictly, from when we rise till we go to bed, in fact we cannot retire without being observed; you no doubt, my dear parents, will think this silent system very severe, but what would be the situation of the young and inexperienced, coming into prison (God having caught them in their first act, or perhaps innocent,) if they were allowed to associate with the hardened inmates of a prison? why the fact would be, that they came in uncontaminated by vice, and went out with all her follies; for my part, I would much rather be as I am, than suffer in the manner I did in York, by hearing all manner of blasphemies of the blackest description; here you can sit unmolested and offer up your prayers in silence to that God who is ever ready to hear the prayers of the penitent.”

Observations.—I have to express myself extremely well satisfied with the state of this prison, which reflects great credit upon all concerned in its management. I am of opinion, that taking into consideration the severity of the discipline, and the perfection to which it has been carried, that some further intermittents are requisite, particularly to those sentenced to long periods of imprisonment. I recommend, therefore, that one of the monitors should act as schoolmaster, and be employed in elementary tuition; also that the exercise of those prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, should be much more frequent and for longer periods than at present: and I also suggest, that a more marked distinction should be made between the treatment of convicted prisoners, and those in custody for trial. I also recommend the discontinuance of a practice, which appears to be unnecessarily irritating to the prisoners, and a departure from the principle of cleanliness, I refer to the frequent changing of prisoners from one sleeping cell to another without previous notice. I most cordially support the recommendation of the surgeon for the warming of the cells and day rooms; the sedentary nature of the discipline, together with the low and humid situation of the prison, require this and the other counter-irritants above mentioned, for the preservation of the prisoners in health.

II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.
—
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
—
*Yorkshire—North
Riding.*
Northallerton
House of
Correction.

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II.
NORTHERN AND
EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on
Separate Prisons.

Yorkshire—North
Riding.

Richmond
Gaol and House of
Correction.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND AND DEBTORS' GAOL
FOR THE LIBERTY OF RICHMONDSHIRE.

I visited this prison the 16th of December, and found it without a prisoner. The cells were clean. The number of prisoners during the year appear to have been 34 men and seven females. The greatest number at one time, six. There has been but one debtor from the Liberty in the present year, whose imprisonment lasted for three weeks. Since my last visit, a large room has been fitted up for the detention of prisoners until taken before the magistrates for examination.

I regret to report that the differences between the county and borough magistrates have not yet been brought to a termination, as long since recommended. No contract has been made between the parties for the maintenance of the borough prisoners in the House of Correction at Northallerton. The present accommodation for the Borough prisoners was only sanctioned as temporary, the premises being wholly insufficient in size and accommodation, and inadequate for the required separation of the sexes. I cannot too earnestly recommend the municipal authorities to lose no time in settling this unpleasant matter, which is creating obstacles to the proper administration of justice.

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SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1841.

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III.

**SIXTH REPORT of the INSPECTOR of the SOUTHERN and WESTERN
DISTRICT.**

**TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE
HOME DEPARTMENT.**

Golden Square, May 11th, 1841.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to submit to your Lordship my Sixth Report on the Prisons of the Southern and Western District. It contains an account of the examination of fifty-two places of this nature.

**III.
SOUTHERN
AND WESTERN
DISTRICT.**

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed) **BISSET HAWKINS.**

*To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State
for the Home Department.*

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REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

ISLE OF ANGLESEY.

EXPENDITURE of the County on the Prison, and on Prisoners, during the year ending 4th of April, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
By Cash paid for conveyance, &c. of vagrants	30	15	9
Prosecutions of Felons at the Assizes	72	4	2
Ditto at the Sessions	44	0	0
Ditto Misdemeanors at the Assizes	2	15	6
Ditto at the Sessions	0	0	0
Ditto Removal of Convicts	12	3	6
Gaol and House of Correction, Gaoler's salary, &c.	232	10	6½
Late Gaoler's superannuated pension	25	0	0
Treasurer of the Fund for the erection of a new Gaol	785	9	4
	<hr/>		
	£1,204	18	9½

III.
SOUTHERN
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Reports on
Separate Prisons.
Beaumaris.
County Gaol and
House of
Correction.

N.B.—The salaries of the chaplain and surgeon of the prison are not included in the above.

BEAUMARIS.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—There have been no alterations in the building since my last visit.

The county is still in debt for the original cost of the gaol, which, in fact, was unnecessarily large, and contains, in particular, much more accommodation for the gaoler than is requisite. The debt, however, will soon be discharged.

One of the chief defects here is, that the house of correction part is not large enough to give every prisoner, in general, a separate cell; although the combined number of cells in the gaol and house of correction is nearly three times as great as the average number of prisoners. This is because the gaol is much too large for the wants of the county, and the house of correction too small. The defect could scarcely be remedied without taking down the building. The whole gaol is badly planned.

The female wards are not numerous enough to fulfil the regulations of the new Act.

The total number of cells here is 37. The greatest number of prisoners here at once during the year ending December 31, 1839, was about 12, including debtors; without debtors, about 10.

There are here:—

- 1 Female debtors' yard.
- 1 Female yard in the gaol, and
- 1 " in the house of correction.

There are only 6 cells for the female prisoners (not including debtors).

For the female debtors there are 3 or 4 rooms.

Management.—There has been no alteration in the officers since my last visit; nor in their salaries. The keeper's salary is too low. The matron's salary is £10. She has been here about 11 years. There is still no turnkey.

There have been no alterations in the system, and no new rules; nor has there been issued any order respecting silence.

The untried receive food from their friends, and have the prison allowance at the same time. I found one of the untried picking oakum by his own wish.

There is no apparent check on communication between the prisoners of any class.

The convicted prisoners, as well as the others, are allowed to receive visits every Saturday between 10 and 1, in the presence of the keepers. There is no check on correspondence, but the keeper reads all letters.

The sum of 2s. 4d. is allotted for the maintenance of each prisoner per week. If the prisoner earn more, the surplus is given to him. He may earn 2s. 6d., or 2s. 8d. per week, and may spend the surplus on his diet if he chooses. The bread is good.

If the prisoner cannot earn the 2s. 4d. per week, he has 4d. per day made up to him from the county fund.

Separate confinement is possible here, so far as regards a sufficient number of cells.

Day-rooms are still in use, with fires in them.

Each prisoner cooks for himself in the day-room.

Wardsmen and wardswomen are no longer employed.

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Reports on
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Beaumaris.
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On first admission the prisoners are washed, and their hair cut, if it be too long. The prisoners shave themselves. If they have not a razor of their own, the keeper lends them one. He is not present whilst they are shaving.

Neither men nor women ever sleep two in a bed.

Escapes.—There have been none during the 11 years that the keeper has been here. One woman tried to escape four years ago, but did not get out.

Suicide.—There has been no case for 11 years.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—At the date of my visit there were no prisoners thus confined, nor any for refractory conduct.

Refractory prisoners are placed in cells not quite dark. A shutter is put up, but some light is admitted.

Their diet is bread and water. They have no bedding.

The women are punished by confinement, in a solitary cell, on bread and water.

The matron thinks that not more than one has been thus punished for two years.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain keeps a school in the town. He has no other duty.

Divine service is performed twice a-week, on Sundays and Wednesdays. The chaplain has not once had occasion since my visit to read in English.

The sacrament is performed four times yearly. The last time one debtor was present. No criminals have attended since the keeper has been here. They might attend, but do not desire it. Some of them tell the keeper that they have not that feeling which would enable them to take it with satisfaction to themselves.

The chaplain does not frequently go into the yards. He enjoys, however, every facility for making his visits.

The keeper is a member of the Church of England. No dissenting minister has been applied for; but one, a Roman Catholic, tried to gain admission, and was referred to the visiting magistrates. The same thing happened at Flint. The prisoners generally behave very well. The chaplain has recently had to complain of only one. He does not, however, recollect any case of reform, after discharge, amongst prisoners committed for a greater offence than drunkenness.

The prisoners are generally tolerably well informed on religious matters. There are a few dissenters, and some of no religion.

Books are moderately well supplied, both in Welsh and English. In one day-room I found three Welsh books, and no English ones; but all the three prisoners could read Welsh. In another day-room I saw only one book, which was in the hands of a prisoner (a convicted one) of a better education.

There is no schoolmaster here; but the keeper has given instruction in reading to four boys who were here together.

There has been one execution during the fourteen years of the chaplain's appointment.

Not one woman out of twenty can spin when they come in. The matron always teaches them this, and finds them very tractable. She has done them much good in this way. She is acquainted at this moment with one female prisoner who, after discharge, returned to a decent occupation.

No ladies visit the females for the purpose of teaching.

The matron states that the women have always behaved very well.

Treatment of Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The surgeon has been unable to attend for some weeks from illness. A substitute is acting for him, by leave of the magistrates.

There has been no fever since my last visit, and no particular disorder has prevailed. The surgeon thinks the water bad, and that it has sometimes caused indisposition.

This prison has been remarkably healthy during the last twenty years. Only one female prisoner has been confined to bed with illness for eleven years. The surgeon's journal does not give the names of the diseases. It only records his visits, and the date when extra diet is ordered, which it appears happens very rarely.

There are good infirmary-rooms for each sex, but only one prisoner has been in them since my last visit. I found them empty. There is no bath.

There has been only one death, of an aged debtor, since my last visit. During eleven years no female prisoner has died. In that time there has been one lying-in: both mother and child lived. I found no prisoners taking medicine for trifling complaints.

Labour.—The labour consists of stone breaking, and picking oakum. The old rope or junk costs 17s. per cwt., and when picked produces 24s. The prisoners go outside the door of the prison to bring the stones in. The women do not pick oakum.

I saw the prisoners bringing in the junk with the gate open, and escape would have then been very easy. It is true the keeper was at hand, but not the whole time.

The keeper is occasionally present during labour, but no one attends constantly.

The profits of the labour do not go to the county; one penny per lb. is given to each prisoner for picking oakum. The money is put into the prisoner's hands, except that 1s. 6d. is stopped weekly for the loaf of bread. The prisoner is allowed to earn as much as sixpence per diem, but that must be spent in food.

The women spin, make shirts, sheets, towels, shifts, jackets, and trowsers; and wash for the whole prison.

Diet.—A 1s. 6d. loaf of bread is given on Tuesdays, to last for the whole week. There is also gruel both morning and evening.

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The loaf is received by the prisoner from the keeper. Some other things are bought of an errand-boy, with the surplus produce of the prisoner's labour, as before described.

At the date of my visit, there were no prisoners on extra diet. In the course of 1839 there was only one such case, an old debtor, who died.

The diet of the females is the same as that of the men.

Population and general Statistics.—The keeper affirms that there has been a decrease latterly, which he ascribes to the exertions of the teatotalers: drinking having most frequently led to imprisonment.

The imprisonment here is said to be dreaded in the neighbourhood.

The number of debtors is much the same as before the passing of the late Act.

I found here no prisoners from the town itself: there were two Irishmen, but there have been very few Irish since my last visit.

The offences are chiefly petty larceny: there has been nothing worse since my last visit.

The prisoners are generally agricultural labourers. There is one cattle-dealer now here, of superior education. Since my last visit there have been here a tailor; a shoemaker; no king's sailor, but some other sailors; no smugglers, and no poachers. There has been one American sailor here for stabbing, who was sentenced to be transported.

I found here, at my visit in August, 1840,—

- 2 male prisoners, debtors.
- 4 ditto for trial.
- 1 ditto convicted from assizes.
- 2 ditto ditto sessions.
- 1 ditto summary conviction.

Total 10

The least number here at once since August, 1837, was 5 (including 3 debtors). The prison has never been empty since then.

Amongst the above 10 there are no re-committals. No prisoner has come a second time during the last two years for any offence more serious than a row, or for drunkenness.

During the last eleven years the greatest number of women here at once has been about 6. In that time never more than one female debtor has been here at once.

- Registration.*—There are here:
- 1 Magistrates' Journal;
 - 1 Surgeon's ditto;
 - 1 Chaplain's ditto;
 - 1 Gaoler's ditto;

and some small account-books.

None of the journals are new.

Stock.—The stock of clothing, bedding, &c. is good. There is bedding sufficient for the greatest number of prisoners.

Combs are very scantily provided. In one day-room I found no prison comb.

General Remarks.—This prison is clean and neat, and as well-conducted as is possible, with only a keeper and matron, who, though they have but very small salaries, take great pains, and I believe are sincerely anxious to make this a good gaol. I believe they have far more labour and confinement than fall to the lot of most keepers, while they are not much better paid than a turnkey should be.

The system of making the prisoners procure their diet through their labour is no real advantage; and the introduction of the errand-boy to supply them with what they order, is an evil.

From Jan. 1st, 1840, up to August of the same year, I find four entries of magistrates' visits. The following are some extracts from the visiting magistrates' book.

"July 15, 1831.—The female prisoners are to be allowed such a quantity of material for work as they can use to the satisfaction of the matron, and no more. They are in no case to receive for their work more than 2s. 4d. per week. When their earnings exceed that sum, the excess is to be kept for them till they are discharged."

"Aug. 14, 1833.—The grand jury having inspected the goal, have particularly to report the cases of four children under 16. who at the time of their conviction were in such a state of ignorance that they did not know the Lord's Prayer; since which period it is pleasing to observe that by the assiduity and attention of the gaoler's wife to the morality and comfort of the prisoners, they have been taught the principles of religion, reading, and writing." *N.B.*—Three of these boys have turned out pretty well, and it is presumed one other.

Relief on Discharge.—The prisoners are sent home occasionally at the expense of the county, and the custom is to assist them to reach their homes.

Five or six years ago a prisoner's fare was paid for him from Bangor to London.

The keeper goes to the magistrates for leave to afford relief. Nothing is given if the prisoners live within eight or ten miles of Beaumaris.

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SOUTHERN
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—
Reports on
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—
Beaumaris.
County Gaol and
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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

STATISTICS of the County Gaol and House of Correction for the Year ending Michaelmas 1839:
No. 1.

III.
SOUTHERN
AND WESTERN
DISTRICT.
Report on
Separate Prisons.
Beaumaris.
County Gaol and
House of
Correction.

Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commence- ment of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Assizes.		Sessions.		Total.		M.	F.		
							Felons.	Misde- meanants	Felons.	Misde- meanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	2	2	2	2										
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	1	..	1	..	1
2. " " Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	2	1	..	..	8	8	..	..	10	9	10	9	10	9	19
3. " " Received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. " " Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	2	3	2	3	2	5
Total	4	1	..	..	10	10	..	..	14	11	14	11	14	11	25
<i>How Disposed of.</i>																
5. Of these were Convicted	2	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
6. " " Acquitted at the Bar	2	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
7. " " No Bills Found . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
8. " " Found Insane on Arraignment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	1	..	..	10	10	..	..	14	11	14	11	14	11	25

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	

1. By Courts Martial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	1	..	1
3. Under the Game Laws . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4. " " Revenue Laws . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
5. " " Bastardy Laws . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
6. " " Vagrant Act	4	..	4	..	4
7. " " Malicious Trespass Act . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
8. " " Larceny Act . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
9. " " Metropolitan, or Local Police Act . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	2	..	2	..	2
11. For want of Sureties	6	7	6	7	13
12. As known or reputed Thieves . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not in the preceding Classes	3	..	3	..	3
Total	16	7	16	7	23

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..	2
1. On Mesne Process . . . . .	..	..	..
2. In Execution	3	..	3
3. Forfeiture of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt . . . . .	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side
Total	5	..	5

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PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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No. 4.—The Total Number of Prisoners Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.					
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1	..	1
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers.	29	18	29	18	47
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Return . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	32	20	32	20	52
DEBTORS.					
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..	2	..	2
6. Admitted in the course of the Year.	3	..	3	..	3
Total of Debtors and Criminals	37	20	37	20	57

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Beaumaris, County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners Confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.												Grand Total of both Sexes.			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.			Total Adult and Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . . . .	..	..	1	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ditto after Trial . . . . .	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	2	2	3	2	8	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
													Grand Total of both Sexes.			
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.		Total Adult and Juvenile.								
M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . . . .		..		..		..		11		9		11		9		20
2. Ditto after Trial		1		..		..		3		2		3		2		5
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction		..		..		..		16		7		16		7		23

No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
14 ,, ,, 17 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
17 ,, ,, 21	5	3	5	3	8
21 ,, ,, 30	2	5	2	5	7
30 ,, and upwards	6	3	6	3	9
Total	13	11	13	11	24

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14
14 ,, ,, 17
17 ,, ,, 21	2	2	2	2	4
21 ,, ,, 30	2	2	2	2	4
30 ,, and upwards	12	3	12	3	15
Total	16	7	16	7	23

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III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
Barnstaple County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	8	8	8	8	16
Can Read only	2	3	2	3	5
Can Read or Write, or both Imperfectly	2	..	2	..	2
Can Read and Write Well	1	..	1	..	1
Total	13	11	13	11	24

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	8	7	8	7	15
Employment not being Hard Labour	20	9	20	9	29
Not Employed	4	4	4	4	8
Total	32	20	32	20	52

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in No. 2.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	6	5	6	5	11
Can Read only	3	1	3	1	4
Can Read or Write, or both Imperfectly	3	..	3	..	3
Can Read and Write Well.	4	1	4	1	5
Total	16	7	16	7	23

No. 13.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement, in the course of the Year.	..	1	..	1	1

No. 14.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of age, and upwards.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solitary Cells	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Stoppage of Diet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Punishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

No. 10.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	8	4	8	4	12
Infirmity Cases	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..

No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors), confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have not been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once
Twice
Thrice
Four times or more	..	1	..	1	1
Total	..	1	..	1	1

No. 15.

	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	2	2	4
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	4	..	4
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	1	..	1

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PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

No. 16.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	31	15	6
— Male and Female Clothing	1	10	0
— Bedding . . . . .	..	..	..
— Straw	0	18	0
— Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	10	0
Total Cost of Medicines . . . . .	..	..	..
— Wine, Beer, and Spirits . . . . .	..	..	..
— Fuel	16	0	0
— Soap	2	0	0
— Candles, Oil, and Gas	3	0	0
— Washing . . . . .	..	..	..
— Cooking . . . . .	..	..	..
— Stationery and Printing	2	0	0
— Books	0	6	6
— Furniture . . . . .	..	..	..
— Rates and Taxes . . . . .	..	..	..
— Officers' Salaries	142	16	0
Pensions to Retired Officers	25	0	0
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentence in other Prisons . . . . .	..	..	..
Total Cost of the Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons . . . . .	..	..	..
Total Cost of the Removal of Transported Convicts . . . . .	..	..	..
Total Cost of the Sundries not mentioned.	10	0	0
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	235	16	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	10	0	0
Prison Diet, per Head per Annum	6	1	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum . . . . .	..	..	..

No. 17.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, Allowances.	Total.
Chaplain	1826	£. s. 54 12	£. s. ..	£. s. 54 12
Clerk	1832	4 4	..	4 4
Surgeon	1811	21 0	..	21 0
Gaoler	1829	52 10	12 0	64 10
Matron	1829	10 10	..	10 10
Total		142 16	12 0	154 16

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Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The debtors have an opportunity of conversing with the untried felons at the gate of their yard. The two gates adjoin, and are both made of open wire-work. In the criminal yards there are also two other gates of the same description. All these gates should have the interstices filled up with wood-work, in order to prevent the too easy communication.
2. One of the chief requisites in this prison is the engagement of a turnkey. This turnkey should be constantly present during the hours of labour, which, otherwise, is little more than a pastime. This turnkey should sleep within the prison for the sake of security.
3. A regular fixed diet should be allowed in lieu of the present plan.
4. The surgeon's journal is required by the New Act to name the diseases which occur, and some other particulars; these have not been hitherto inserted.
5. A bath of some kind should be provided.
6. No prisoner should be permitted on any pretext to go outside of the door of the prison: if no turnkey is engaged, some temporary assistance should be supplied by the county on occasions when stones and junk require to be introduced.
7. Stricter regulations should be issued respecting visits and letters.
8. A few holes should be made in the door of the dark cell, in order to improve the ventilation.
9. The salary of the keeper is so small in comparison with other prisons, and even in proportion with ordinary policemen, that some increase would be quite compatible with a judicious economy.

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CARNARVON.

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of Correction.

Expenditure of the County on the Prison and Prisoners, &c., from Hilary Quarter Sessions, 1839, to Hilary Quarter Sessions, 1840:—

	£.	s.	d.
Paid Salaries to Gaol Surgeon, Chaplain, and Clerk, (1838 and 1839)	158	17	9
For Alterations and Repairs in County Gaol	134	19	3½
Prosecutions at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions (1838 and 1839)	1,041	0	1
Expense of apprehending and conveying Vagrants to Gaol	15	12	11
Expenses of conveying Convicts to the Hulks	49	11	4
Maintenance of Prisoners, and Expenses of County Gaol (1839 and 1839)	700	10	11
Relief to Debtors in the Queen's Bench and Fleet Prisons	4	4	0

N.B.—The items marked 1838 and 1839, comprise some payments made in 1839 but due in the year 1838.

Construction.—The building has been much improved, and has been plastered in some parts. It is now much more secure than formerly; the wall having been raised in some places, and *chevaux-de-frise* placed on it. It still looks too much like a common dwelling-house. The male cells are extremely scanty: at the date of my visit two men were sleeping in each cell on the same bedstead. The yards are sufficiently spacious to admit of several new cells being built. The sleeping cells are in every respect the worst part of the prison. Gas is used in the prison; there is a gas lamp in the middle of the yard.

There are only 10 sleeping cells, and the greatest number of prisoners at once in 1839 was 23; during 1840, 25.

Management.—The most important improvement in the system is that a turnkey has been added. He does not at present live in the house. His salary is 11*s.* weekly; he was previously a constable.

Some rules are wanted which should be adapted to the existing state of things. For the present it would be best to use some already recommended by the Secretary of State. There is no check on the reception of letters by the convicted; but they are all read by the keeper.

Visits to the untried are permitted once a-week.

The untried may talk if they do not work. If they work they must maintain silence as the convicted are compelled to do. Day-rooms are in use for the untried.

On the day of my first visit, the prisoners were working chiefly in two rooms; they were picking oakum over two large stoves, one in each room. The heat was most intense, and to me insupportable. The keeper stated that this extreme heat was owing to his and the turnkey's necessary absence that morning at the assizes, and that, on other days, it was not so great. One prisoner was working in a large room by himself; another in the yard. Two women were working together in their day-room with a fire burning. The hard-labour prisoners, and also the others, are under good inspection from the keeper's rooms as far as their yards are concerned; but it appears to me that there is not a sufficient check on the communication of the prisoners whilst sitting close to each other in the two labour-rooms. The convicted prisoners do not eat in their labour-rooms; there is another room for this purpose. If the untried work they have the produce of their work at the expiration of their imprisonment; on the 29th of July last a man took out with him one pound in money.

All the prisoners are bathed on first admission. There is one reception cell.

On the day of my visit, on account of nine convicts under sentence of transportation being in confinement, two watchmen were engaged in the gaol as extra officers. The turnkey sleeps here when the keeper is absent.

Communication between the prisoners is easy when the turnkey is moving from one labour-room to another. The remedy would be to place all the hard-labour prisoners together, except one, two, or three, who may be engaged alone in different yards or cells at certain work.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—The duration of such confinement is a week at the beginning and end of the term, in a cell between light and dark, with no work, but with exercise. A small yard is attached to the cell in which the prisoner can walk constantly. Such prisoners are on ordinary diet; they do not attend chapel; they are visited occasionally by the surgeon and chaplain, but rarely I believe. In one cell I found a book, but none in the other. Two prisoners were in such confinement at the date of my visit; but neither by sentence of court. One was thus confined for having attempted to escape. He had not been to chapel and was without a book, but the keeper said he had had one. He was in good health.

The other prisoner had not been in a day. He had stabbed his wife.

Refractory prisoners, both male and female, are placed in dark cells, and have no books, work, or exercise. Their diet is bread and water. The matron says that she has, in rare cases (perhaps once a year), kept a refractory female in such a cell for a night, without bedstead or bedding. This would be wrong. There are three very convenient cells for solitary confinement, with small yards attached.

Suicide and Escapes.—There has been no case of either since my last visit.

Treatment of Sick, Disease and Mortality.—The last entries in the surgeon's journal previous to my visit were, July 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 26th, 30th. The journal records the date of visit, name and disease of prisoner.

The surgeon agrees with me, that the heat from the stoves is too great.

Very good infirmary rooms are still set aside for the sick; but have not been once used

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as such since my last visit. I found stores in one of these rooms, and the whole unprepared for patients.

A good bath has been made since my visit.

This prison is very healthy on the whole. There have been no deaths and no lyings-in since my last visit.

Only one prisoner has been confined to bed since my last visit, and he had but a slight cold. Two or three cases of scurvy have been imported; there have been two or three itch cases; and a very few venereal affections. At my visit there were no sick, and no prisoners were taking medicines for trifling complaints.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain is the incumbent of a small parish in the neighbourhood, and lives 2½ miles from Carnarvon.

In addition to his attendance at divine service, he comes about once in three weeks to visit the prisoners. He then usually visits some of the most hardened. He converses with the prisoners in the yards, day-rooms, cells, or chapel. He wishes that the prisoners should not be visited on Sundays by lawyers' clerks, as it diverts their minds from their duty. The sacrament was not once administered in 1839. It was last performed about three years ago. The chaplain has given notice within the last 12 months to some debtors that he would perform it if they were in a fit state and wished it; but none accepted the offer. He would repeat it if he thought that there were any prisoners in a fit state for the reception of the sacrament.

The prisoners generally behave very well at chapel. Of late there have been two or three hardened English prisoners who were less attentive. The Welsh are generally most decorous, and best informed on religious matters; but some are very ignorant.

On general occasions the prisoners behave well to the chaplain and are personally attentive to him.

The attendance of the debtors at chapel is pretty regular.

The chaplain does not know that an application has ever been made for a dissenting minister.

The chaplain buys whatever books he likes out of the Society's list, and is not at all limited in this respect.

There is a good stock of books, but I did not find many in the rooms, except in one day-room. There are a few miscellaneous tracts. It is difficult to get a good supply of the latter in Welsh.

There was instruction in reading formerly when the chaplain lived in the town: since his removal he has encouraged the prisoners to teach one another, and given them spelling tracts.

There is no school-room.

There are no lady-visitors to the females.

The chaplain's journal records very regularly his performance of divine service every Sunday and Wednesday, and also whether service on either day, and the sermon on Sundays, have been in Welsh or English; also the number of debtors, and of male and female prisoners present each time. I find no other note of visits.

Cases of Reform.—The chaplain has formerly been acquainted with some such cases, but does not know of any at this moment. He has received a very affecting letter from a convict transported for life, who seems quite an altered character, and who speaks in the letter of the want of bibles amongst the convicts. The chaplain had given him leave to write to him.

Labour.—The men and women pick oakum, and the latter also make mats. The keeper has taken great pains to introduce oakum picking as a profit, and has succeeded.

The profits of the labour pay for the raw material, for the diet, coals, and gas.

About 16s. per cwt. is usually paid for old rope for picking oakum. Occasionally some is given by gentlemen of the county.

	£.	s.	d.
Receipts from Prisoners' Labour in the Quarter ending April 4, 1840	78	19	9½
Expenditure	102	4	5
<hr/>			
Excess of Expenditure beyond Receipts	23	4	7½
Amount paid for Prisoners' Diet during that time	32	10	6

The tread-wheels which were here at my former visit are now no longer used.

The turnkey is always in one or other of the labour-rooms during labour; but, of course, in that room where he is not present the prisoners are able to talk. They should all work together in one room.

The keeper stops a portion of the diet if a prisoner does not work according to his strength.

They have a very clever simple instrument here which untwists cord of any size, large or small, preparatory to its being picked, and which is extremely convenient. The maker's name is Nehemiah Bracegirdle, and its cost was £1. 10s.

Suggestions made at my former visit.—The magistrates ordered my letter of suggestions to be copied into their books, and most of the suggestions have been complied with.

A curtain has been placed between the sexes at chapel. A fixed diet has been ordered.

Screens have been placed in front of the debtors' windows looking upon the street.

A grating has been fixed in the passage, to separate the public from the debtors.

General Remarks.—I was here at the time of the assizes.

Relief of Prisoners on their Discharge.—None is afforded from the county-rates. A charity box was established for the purpose in 1837, from which usually 2s. 6d., 3s., or 5s. is given, at the discretion of the chaplain or magistrates, according to the distance. If the box

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is empty, something is given from the prisoners' earnings. On the first day of my visit a man and his wife went out, and proceeded to Dolgelly; 5s. was given to them.

Population, &c.—On Aug. 1, 1840, there were here 16 prisoners for trial.

On the 4th, there were 20 male felons.

2 female felons.

6 debtors.

—
Total 28

Of the above, 1 had been here thrice before, 2 twice.

There has been a very large increase in the population, though the imprisonment here is dreaded in the neighbourhood.

Agricultural labourers form the most numerous class of prisoners; and miners the next. Smugglers and poachers are rare. Of the prisoners in confinement at the date of my visit, 3 were merchant sailors, and about 4 Irish. There was no foreigner.

At the date of my visit, all the debtors but two were on county allowance.

Stock.—There are neither bedsteads nor bedding sufficient to afford a bed for the greatest number of prisoners, but the keeper has no difficulty in getting fresh bedding when wanted, at a particular shop ordered by the magistrates.

Formerly there was no soap, but it is now well supplied.

Visits of Magistrates are frequent. One magistrate, in particular, comes, I believe, every Saturday.

Registration.—Among the new registers, are—

A Chaplain's Journal.

Sale Book.

Labour Book.

Turnkey's Check Labour Book.

Miscellaneous Notes communicated to me by the Keeper.

"With regard to the number of punishments in the first six months of 1840, I find that it is more than for the other two years: that is accounted for by receiving some very bad characters for house-breaking, in the month of April. They were Englishmen, and had been often confined in other gaols. In general, when the prisoners are all Welsh, I have very little occasion to punish any of them, but oftener have occasion to reward. The number that has been placed on extra diet is very great; for those prisoners that I see having a desire to work, and paying strict attention to it, and wishing to profit by it, and otherwise deserving, I then place them on the list. The greatest number of criminals since the commencement of 1840 has been greater than any former part of the years I have been here. The number of sleeping cells has increased in the male side by four; in the female side by two. The number of bedsteads is quite sufficient for the present mode of sleeping; but in the new system the number must be increased. The sets of bedding are quite sufficient for the present mode of sleeping; and I get them from a shop in town when I want them. As to whippings, I do not remember any one being whipped while I have been here, but one. As to the number put in irons—in 1838, there was only one; in 1839, three. It is a punishment I seldom or ever resort to, unless in extreme cases. The least number of prisoners in 1839 was formerly considered a very great number for this gaol some years back. The number in the year ending March, 1838, was 35; from March, 1838, to March, 1839, 56; from March, 1839, to March, 1840, 66. Since March, the increase has been very great. Crime is on the increase in this part. The rapid conveyance from the several large towns to this neighbourhood, together with the activity of new police in counties and boroughs, drives the thieves to this once peaceable county.

"The machine for untwisting rope cost us, as you will see, 30s.; but, by a direction to me, and on making another, I am quite sure I could improve on its present construction."

Diet.—First Day.—*Breakfast*: one pint of gruel, and half-a-pound of bread.

Dinner: one pint and a half of scouse, made from one and a half pound of potatoes, with meat, salt, and pepper.

Supper: as breakfast.

Second Day.—*Breakfast*: as before.

Dinner: one quart of broth, made from cows' heads, with vegetables, meat, salt, and half-a-pound of bread.

Supper: as before.

Third Day.—*Breakfast*: as first day.

Dinner: three ounces of bacon, and one and a half pound of potatoes.

Supper: as before.

Fourth Day.—*Breakfast*: as before.

Dinner: one quart of peas-soup, made of cows' heads, marrow bones, &c., and a quarter pound of bread.

Supper: as before.

On the other three days the prisoners have potatoes and herrings, or potatoes and butter-milk for dinner; generally avoiding to give the same dinner for two successive days.

The untried receive no food from their friends.

General Statistics.

1. Number of punishments since January, 1840, to June, 1840—twenty-one.
2. Number of prisoners placed on extra diet during the first six months of 1840—thirty.

3. Greatest number of prisoners at one time since January, 1840—thirty.
4. Total number of sleeping-cells—thirteen.
5. Total number of bedsteads—sixteen.
6. Total number of sets of bedding—eighteen.
7. Number of whippings during the years 1838 and 1839—none.
8. The number of prisoners put in irons during the years 1838 and 1839—three.
9. The least number of prisoners here at one time during the year 1839—eleven.

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No. 10.

No. of Officers and Servants	Officers.	By whom appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Salaries.			Emoluments.
				£.	s.	d.	
1	1 Surgeon	By County Magistrates at General Quarter Sessions	June 16, 1822	40	0	0	None whatever.
2	1 Chaplain	Ditto	June 12, 1827	54	12	0	Ditto.
3	1 Keeper	Ditto	Jan. 6, 1837	150	0	0	Ditto.
4	1 Matron	Ditto	Jan. 6, 1837	20	0	0	Ditto.
5	1 Turnkey	Ditto	Jan. 4, 1838	52	0	0	Ditto.

11. The greatest number of criminal prisoners confined in this gaol at any one time during the year ending Michaelmas, 1839—twenty-eight.
12. The greatest number of debtors confined in this gaol during the year ending Michaelmas, 1839—eleven.
13. The average number of criminals during the same period—nineteen.
14. The average number of debtors during the same period—six.
15. Number of separate cells for criminals—thirteen.
16. Number of separate sleeping rooms for debtors—five.
17. The amount paid for new buildings during the year ending Michaelmas, 1839—£15.
18. Total expenditure of this gaol and house of correction, of the year ending Michaelmas, 1839—£501. 12s. 3½d.
19. The average expense of each prisoner per week, including every thing, for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839—2s. 6½d.

Suggestions towards the improvement of the County Prison at Carnarvon.

1. Although this prison has been much improved since my former visit, and reflects credit on the good intentions of all parties concerned in its maintenance, yet more cells are urgently required; nor can this prison ever attain to a decent rank in comparison with other county prisons, until a good supply of sleeping cells is provided: the system at present prevailing, of placing two men to sleep in one cell, and in one bed, is not only most pernicious, but is contrary to the Act of Parliament.
2. It appears to me important to remove the men from working in the heated atmosphere of the stove-rooms. This may be easily accomplished by making use of some other rooms for labour: there is a large room above, and a large room in the yard, now used as a store-room. It will be essential, wherever they are placed, to have a turnkey constantly present during the hours of labour.
3. In two of the yards privies are wanting.
4. There is no separate ward nor yard for female debtors; such, if any, are placed in rooms intermixed with the male debtors. It would be better, for the present, to place any such in one of the infirmary rooms, to which a privy and a yard are attached.
5. The outer door of the prison should be kept constantly closed; a slit may be made for the admission of letters, &c., and also a small grated aperture or little window may be made in the door, to save the continual opening of the door.
6. As this building at present wears very little externally of the ordinary aspect of a prison, it would be useful to place over the doorway a chain, in order to create a more repulsive appearance, and to distinguish it more from a mere private dwelling.
7. The dark cells require to have their ventilation improved.
8. Prisoners placed in the dark cells by night, should have bedsteads and bedding allowed to them.
9. A bolt of some kind is wanting, in order to retain open the debtors' front windows.
10. The turnkey should sleep in the prison, for the sake of greater security.
11. The new Act of Parliament requires separate locks and keys to be provided for the female side.
12. No prisoner should remain longer than three days in solitary confinement without work or books being supplied; and at the end of that time he should be allowed to attend chapel.
13. A lid or cover should be made to cover over the rubbish pit in the female yard.
14. The provision of books (distributed to the prisoners) and combs was rather scanty. I did not observe any spelling tracts or spelling books, which are particularly useful in a prison, when of a short and simple kind.

General Remarks.—The most glaring defect here is the want of sleeping cells. It is very necessary, and would not be difficult to provide a separate sleeping cell for each prisoner.

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The point next in importance is to have a turnkey constantly present during the hours of labour, without which superintendence the labour becomes merely an amusement.

The keeper appears to me to have displayed much zeal, perseverance, and intelligence in his office.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Expenditure of the county on prisons and prisoners, for the year ending Dec. 30th, 1839:

GAOL.		£.	s.	d.
Gaoler, a year's salary		105	8	0
Ditto, allowance for materials to clean the gaol		1	14	0
Turnkey, a year's salary		42	0	0
Chaplain, ditto		52	18	0
Apothecary, ditto		52	18	0
Smith, ditto		2	6	0
Matron of the female prison, a year's salary		45	8	0
Ditto, two years' allowance for materials to clean the prison		1	2	0
Maintenance of prisoners in the gaol and female prison		177	6	10
Clothing for the prisoners, and sundry other articles for the use of gaol and female prison		57	15	6
To —, one and half year's salary for lighting		7	19	0
To —, ditto for whitewashing		8	1	6
Repairs of the gaol and female prison		26	5	0

HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

Master of Wrexham, a year's salary	12	0	0	
Ditto, maintenance of prisoners	18	19	5	
		30	19	5
Master of Denbigh, a year's salary	10	18	0	
To —, and others, on account of new house of correction at Denbigh	540	8	0	
To —, for the site of ditto	60	2	0	
		611	8	0
Keeper of Llanrwst lock-up house, a year's salary	6	8	0	
Ditto of Llangollen ditto ditto	6	8	0	
Ditto of Abergele ditto ditto	4	8	0	
Ditto, for two pair of handcuffs	0	19	0	
		5	7	0
Keeper of Llanrhaidr Mochnant lock-up house, a year's salary	1	2	0	
To —, for new door to Ruabon lock-up house	1	15	0	
Rent of a house for the keeper of house of correction and police officer at Denbigh	17	14	0	
Providing relief for the poor prisoners confined in the Queen's Bench and Fleet prisons	6	0	0	

DENBIGH.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Denbigh.
Lock-up House.

This is a new building, which has been lately completed, during the summer of 1840. It is rather too extensive for the purpose; but this is a defect on the right side. It contains a residence for the keeper, nine cells, three small yards, and three privies.

It has been built at the expense of the county and the borough conjointly.

Some of the cells, as for instance the lower ones, were rather damp at the time of my visit. They are large enough for the purpose. The two angles of the wall of the yard, adjoining the roof, present a very insecure place, from which a dexterous prisoner might easily escape. In fact it would not be safe to leave a prisoner in any of the yards alone, without the presence of an officer, as an escape would not be difficult to an active and desperate offender.

At the time of my visit I found only one bedstead, and two rugs, with some straw. More bedsteads and more bedding are wanted, and will, I believe, be soon provided.

The keeper is a policeman, patrolling the town constantly, and is sent for in cases of disturbance. This, however, is a very quiet place. During two years and a half the keeper (at the former old lock-up house, as well as here) has only known one charge so serious as sheep stealing.

Prisoners on charge are sent hither both from the borough and county.

Those from the borough are paid for from the parish rates (according to the statement of the keeper): this happened not long ago in one case.

He received £10 annually, as keeper of the old lock-up house, in addition to his pay as a policeman.

He receives sixpence a meal for each meal which he gives to a prisoner.

During two years and a half no prisoner has been here longer than a day and a night. I found no one in confinement on my visit in July, 1840. One man had been confined about eighteen days previously.

Since this new lock-up house was opened, the borough magistrates have placed two prisoners here, but their friends supported them.

The county treasurer pays for the maintenance of all other prisoners, except those who come from the parish of Denbigh, in which case the expense is borne by the parish itself.

The residence of the keeper on the spot is very important and beneficial.

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RUTHIN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—This prison is generally improved in appearance. Immediately adjoining the gaol, a station-house for the rural police has been opened, but it is said not at all to disturb the discipline or order of the gaol.

The number of cells is 16, some of which are large; 14 of these are for men, and 2 for women. The greatest number of prisoners here at once, during the year ending December 31st, 1839, was 43 (including 6 or 7 debtors). Six new female cells are not yet ready for use.

Management.—There has been no alteration in the officers since my last visit. The keeper's salary was increased, in January, 1838, from 75*l.* to 100*l.*

The management is improved in respect to the separation of the prisoners.

Some new rules have been made and approved of by the Secretary of State.

The keeper imposes silence after trial, but there are not sufficient officers to cause it to be rigidly observed. Noise and loud talking are never permitted.

Neither the officers nor the prisoners receive any portion of the earnings of the latter.

Separate confinement is not practised or practicable here. There is no intention to put it into operation.

Day-rooms are still in use: there are fires in them in winter only. Formerly there were fires in them all the year round, and all the cooking was done there; but now this is altered, and there is a proper kitchen.

At the date of my visit, none were in confinement for refractory conduct. The cells in such cases are the same as those used for solitary confinement (See Solitary Confinement). The diet is sometimes only bread and water. Such prisoners have no exercise: they have bedding at night.

The prisoners do no work for the keeper.

On first admission, the prisoners are put into a separate cell, bathed, and clothed. The male prisoners, except misdemeanants, are cleaned. The hair of the men, but not of the women, is cut short.

On the night preceding my visit all the men slept in single cells, except 3, who slept in 1 cell.

None were sleeping two in a bed; but in June 1839, when there were 43 prisoners here, they were obliged to place two in a bed.

On the same night 4 women were sleeping in one room, and I was sleeping in the same room with a female debtor (at the particular request of the latter, but not in the same bed).

The male debtors were all sleeping in single rooms, and single beds.

The turnkey does not sleep in the gaol; he has a family; he lives near the prison. He comes to it between five and six o'clock in the morning, and leaves about half past eight, and is also absent at meals.

Letters and Visits.—A convicted prisoner is allowed to receive a letter only once in six months, and only then instead of a visit from his friends. The keeper reads all the letters which are sent hither.

Visits are only allowed once in six months, except by special permission of the magistrates.

Escapes.—On the 5th of July, 1840, a prisoner, a chimney-sweeper, escaped by means of the insecure points which are marked out in my subsequent suggestion, No. 10.

Suicide.—There has been no case of suicide since my last visit.

Alterations since my former Visit, and chiefly made in conformity with my Suggestions.

1. A kitchen has been prepared.
2. Six cells have been made, at my suggestion, for the females, and there will be also, perhaps, a sick ward for females.
3. The keeper's salary has been raised.
4. Some new rules have been adopted.
5. A fixed dietary has been introduced, in lieu of a money allowance.
6. The debtors have been removed from the front of the prison.
7. Two labour-rooms are in course of preparation on the male side.
8. One of the three front prison-doors is entirely bricked up, and another is only opened by the keeper himself, so that in fact only one door remains in general use.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—I found no prisoners thus confined.

The solitary cells (which are 4 in number) are not darker than twilight. Books are allowed in them, which can be read on a light day; with good eyes. No work is furnished. Such prisoners go to chapel. They have half an hour's exercise twice daily in the yard. The diet is the same as usual. The duration of such imprisonment has never been longer than a fortnight, viz., one week at the commencement, and one at the end of the sentence. Such prisoners usually sleep in their day-cell, but are sometimes placed in another large room during the day. They are visited occasionally by the surgeon and chaplain.

Diet of Prisoners in the Gaol at Ruthin, County of Denbigh, commencing 30th day of June, 1840.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,	}	bread, 1½ lb.; gruel, with salt, 2 pints; cheese, 1½ ounces.
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Nearly all the untried receive food from their friends, in addition to the prison allowance. The hard-labour prisoners have no more food than the rest.

The diet is here rather a small one; it has been only recently adopted, although it was ordered long ago.

The bread is of a good seconds quality.

The female prisoners cook for the rest, under the direction of the matron.

There is a hard rule in force here, which gives only bread and gruel to the prisoners during the first month after conviction. The keeper has observed no one to suffer from the diet, but the prisoners have complained to the magistrates as well as to him of it. One prisoner at the wheel complained to me respecting it. He said that he was growing weaker under it, and losing flesh. I told him that he should address the surgeon on the subject. He is an elderly man, and, I believe, indulged formerly in intemperate habits.

During the entire year 1839, only one prisoner was placed on extra diet, and this was a case of scrofula.

Labour.—There is a tread-wheel here, which opens into two yards: at the period of my visit it was undergoing repair.

I found eight men and two women at hard labour. The two women were washing. No profit is derived from the labour.

One hard-labour prisoner (a misdemeanour) is allowed to clean for the debtors, who give him a little meat.

It sometimes happens, but very rarely, that there are not enough prisoners here to work the tread-wheel; three is the lowest number necessary. The tread-wheel is used to pump water. At the time of my visit no prisoners were exempted from hard labour, on the ground of weakness or illness. Prisoners very rarely go outside the walls to work, but they have done so sometimes. The boys work at the tread-wheel.

Some prisoners have been employed in sawing planks.

It is contemplated to introduce the picking of oakum, which is to be got from Liverpool.

The turnkey is not constantly present during hard labour. This is a great defect: I think that he might be more constantly present than is now the case; this is a point deserving of the attention of the magistrates.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain resides at a distance of three miles from the prison. He is rector of a parish.

Divine Service, including a sermon, is only performed once a week, viz., on Sundays.

The greater part of the prisoners are not church-goers at all; if they go anywhere, it is to a dissenting chapel.

The chaplain visits sometimes twice, and sometimes not once a-week besides on Sunday. I only observed in his journal an account of his coming weekly to perform divine service.

The Sacrament was last administered on the 14th of June last. The keeper, turnkey, matron, one debtor, and a felon attended. It is administered four times yearly. In 1839 only one felon attended. The behaviour of the prisoners, since my last visit, has been on the whole very good.

The debtors at present here always go to church, with one exception.

The service is sometimes in Welsh, sometimes in English, according to the inmates. It is generally in English, because most of the prisoners are from Wrexham.

The prisoners, on admission, are generally found to be very ignorant of religious matters, and of other subjects also. They are for the most part very poor.

Books are well provided; but I did not see any of a miscellaneous character.

There is no schoolmaster. The keeper does a little in directing the instruction of the prisoners.

There are no lady-visitors to the females.

I observe that the chaplain has taken frequent occasion of late, in his journal, to notice the decrease of prisoners, and has frequently remarked on their good behaviour at chapel.

The keeper does not know any instances of discharged prisoners who have subsequently become respectable members of society.

One of the magistrates made a representation to the visiting magistrates, dated April 9th, 1839, in which he states that on visiting this prison he found a lady, who had had no leave of admission from the magistrates, uttering an extempore rhapsodical prayer. There was formerly a lady-visitor to the females, but one of the visiting magistrates, as I was informed by the matron, objected to her coming to the gaol, as a violation of discipline.

There have been no executions since 1825.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon has been an army surgeon. He has no assistant.

There has been but one death since my visit.

I found no prisoners in the infirmary. None were receiving medicine for trifling complaints. It is not observed here that any diseases are dependent on the system, locality, or diet.

The surgeon thinks that the diet is scarcely good enough. He would like to see a little addition to it; but has, as yet, seen no prejudicial results from it, except in one epileptic case.

At the date of my visit one prisoner was on extra diet.

The surgeon recollects one lying-in: the child died a few days after birth.

During the year ending December 31, 1838, there were a few mild cases of fever, which did

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well. Scurvy is unknown. Itch is frequent; as are also venereal affections, which are almost all from Wrexham. Diarrhœa is not so common as constipation.

The surgeon does not always visit daily. He does not examine the prisoners on admission, except when sent for in cases of illness.

There is a male infirmary here; and a female infirmary will perhaps be arranged on the female side.

Population.—At the date of my visit, July 31, 1840, there were in confinement here—

	M.	F.	Total.
For trial	2	0	2
Convicted	9	5	14
Debtors	3	1	4

Of the above one had been committed before to this prison.

Two of the debtors were on county allowance. One had been here for seven years.

The average population in 1835 was . . .	32
„ „ 1839 was . . .	28

Stock.—There is a good stock of clothing and bedding. There is bed-linen sufficient to make up a separate bed for all the bedsteads, of which there are about 30 for felons. More bedsteads are wanted.

Relief on Discharge.—When discharged prisoners are destitute, the keeper applies to a magistrate for leave to afford them relief. No higher sum than a shilling has been given since my last visit.

General Statistics.—During the last three years, there has been one foreigner here.

There is one Irishman here now, but Irish prisoners are rare. Generally speaking there are not many strangers.

Debtors.—The number of debtors has decreased one half since the new Act has come into operation.

Occupations and Trades of the Prisoners.—Of the 16 here, at the time of my visit, all but three had been engaged in agricultural pursuits:—

- 1 was a mechanic;
- 1 was an old soldier, but not a pensioner;
- 1 was a vagrant.

Generally speaking, but few of the prisoners are poachers, and very few are miners. Some years ago there were several prisoners here for breach of contract, but there have been scarcely any during the last two or three years.

At the last Midsummer sessions, nine out of the ten prosecutions were from the Wrexham district. More prisoners come from that district than from all the rest of the county.

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GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1839.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juveniles.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
	Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	11	5	..	..	11	5			
—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.									
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misde-meanants.		Felons.		Misde-meanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year
Number committed for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	1	..	24	13	1	..	27	13
Number rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	1	..
Total	1	..	1	..	25	13	1	..	28	13

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Table No. 1—continued.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.											
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.			
	Felons.		Misde-meanants.		Felons.		Misde-meanants.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
How Disposed of.												
Of these were Convicted	1	..	..	..	18	11	1	..	20	11
" Acquitted at the Bar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
" No Bills found . . . . .	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	6	1
Total	1	..	1	..	25	13	1	..	28	13		
	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.											
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Felons.		Misde-meanants.		Felons.		Misde-meanants.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year		
Number committed for Trial in the course of the Year	1	1	1	1	28	14	42
Number rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	1
Total	1	1	1	1	29	14	43
How Disposed of.												
Of these were Convicted	1	1	1	1	21	12	33
" Acquitted at the Bar	2	1	3
" No Bills found	6	1	7
Total	1	1	29	14	43

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under summary conviction in prison at the commencement of the year	6	1	..	..	6	1	..
1. By Courts Martial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters waiting a route . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Under the Game Laws	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
4. Under the Revenue Laws . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Under the Vagrant Act	16	1	..	..	16	1	17
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
8. Under the Larceny Act	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
9. Under the Metropolitan Local Police Act	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
10. For Assaults	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
11. For want of Sureties . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. As known and reputed thieves	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
13. Other summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	41	1	..	..	41	1	42

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Total of both Sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	4	..	4
1. On Mesne Process . . . . .	..	..	..
2. In Execution	7	..	7
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt . . . . .	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtor, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side . . . . .	..	..	..
Total	7	..	7

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	11	5	..	..	11	5	16
Prisoners for Trial	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary Convictions	69	14	1	1	70	15	85
For Re-examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their return . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but afterwards fully Committed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	86	20	1	1	87	21	108
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	7	7	..	7
Total of Debtors and Criminals	97	20	1	1	98	21	119

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No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.														Total.	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	10	1	4	3	6	5	5	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	27	13
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	2	..	4	5	..	..	4	4	2	..	3	..	16	9
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	1	..	8	..	16	..	8	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	41	1
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		Total.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	2						
	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.										Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.			
	Under 14 Days.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	29	14	43							
2. Ditto after Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	18	10	28							
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1	42							
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	4	2	6											

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No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 years of age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
15 years and under 17	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
21 years and under 30	10	6	..	..	10	6	16
30 years and upwards	8	7	..	..	8	7	15
Total	28	13	1	1	29	14	43

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17 years and under 21	11	1	..	..	11	1	12
21 years and under 30	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
30 years and upwards	25	..	..	..	25	..	25
Total	41	1	..	..	41	1	42

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	17	5	1	1	18	6	24
Can Read only	10	7	..	..	10	7	17
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	29	12	1	1	30	13	43

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners on Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	25	..	2	..	27	..	27
Can Read only	11	1	..	..	11	1	12
Can neither Read nor Write	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	39	1	2	..	41	1	42

No. 10.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	15	5	..	..	15	5	20
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	2	1	..	..	2	1	3

No. 11.—Recommittals.

The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or some other Prisons.	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	6	6	..	6
Twice	1	1	..	1
Total	7	7	..	7

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No. 12.—Labour.

Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the year have been employed.	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	48	10	48	10	58
Not employed.	22	1	3	2	25	3	28
Total	70	11	3	2	73	13	86

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—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the year	4	2	..	..	4	2	6

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Whipped privately	6	..	..	..	6	..	6

No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 years of age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Solitary cells	7	..	1	8	..	8

No. 16.—Greatest Number and Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	29	7	36
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	22	6	28
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	7	..	7
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	5	..	5

No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

—	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of Prison Diet	175	0	0
Bedding	6	0	0
Straw	1	10	0
Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	2	0	0
Soap	1	3	0
Candles, oil, and gas.	5	0	0
Stationery and printing	0	10	6
Furniture	1	0	0
Rates and taxes	1	0	0
Officers' salaries	297	3	0
Removal of prisoners to take their trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other prisons	1	4	0
Removal of transported convicts	61	0	9
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including repairs, alterations and additions	553	1	3
Prison diet, per head, per annum	6	10	0
Prison clothing and bedding, per head, per annum	0	15	0

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No. 18.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

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Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per Day.	Number of Prisoners the Wheel will hold.	Height of each Step.	The ordinary Number of Steps per Minute.	The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheel, to the Number of Prisoners on the Wheel.	Number of Feet in Ascend per Day, as per Hours of Employment.	The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner.	How recorded with Precision.	Application of its Power.
January . . .	6	Fourteen.	Six inches.	Forty-eight.	One third.	8,640	2,880	By a timepiece.	To raise water.
February . . .	6								
March . . .	6								
April . . .	8					11,520	3,840		
May . . .	8								
June . . .	8								
July . . .	8					8,640	2,880		
August . . .	8								
September . . .	8								
October . . .	6								
November . . .	6								
December . . .	6								

No. 19.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.		Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.		Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
			£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.	
Gaoler . . .	38	1835	105	0 0	..	105	0 0	
Chaplain . . .	52	1826	52	10 0	..	52	10 0	
Surgeon . . .	68	1824	52	10 0	..	52	10 0	
Matron . . .	52	1828	45	7 0	..	45	7 0	
Turnkey . . .	46	1828	41	16 0	..	41	16 0	
Total . . .			297	3 0	..	297	3 0	

No. 20.—Receipts.

Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of transports	£. s. d. 1 0 0
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No. 21.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

Total expenses of the prison for the year, not including repairs, alterations, and additions . . .	£. s. d. 553 1 3
Total receipts of ditto	1 0 0
Actual cost to the county, city, or borough, not including repairs, alterations, and additions . . .	552 1 3
Repairs, alterations, and additions	None
Grand Total	552 1 3

Suggestions towards Improvement.

This prison is much improved since my former visit, and considerable improvements are at this time proceeding towards completion. The keeper appears zealous in his endeavours to discharge his duties, and to maintain the establishment on a good footing. In the remarks which I am about to offer, I have constantly borne in view the necessity of an economical expenditure.

1. I find that the turnkey is not constantly present during the hours of hard labour. During his absence the prisoners so engaged are left to themselves, and no sufficient check can at such times exist upon conversation and improper behaviour. The constant presence of a paid officer is the only effectual means of preserving good order, and of preventing mutual contamination. Unless a paid officer is continually present, any occupation in which the prisoners may be engaged in company with each other becomes rather a relaxation than a disagreeable task. If only one turnkey is maintained here, it would be better on every account that he should live in the prison, not only for the sake of greater security, but that less necessity or excuse might exist for his quitting the prison at various times during the day; and I beg leave to express my earnest conviction that the turnkey should be immediately stationed (with his family) in some convenient apartments within the prison. When this is done, it would be very desirable that the magistrates should determine the hours during which the turnkey is to be constantly present at hard labour; and if, on investigation, they believe that he cannot reasonably and consistently with his other duties be present during the whole time, then it would be expedient to engage another turnkey. There is no doubt but that the engagement of another turnkey would be a material benefit to the gaol, in regard to security, night watches, &c., and that such a measure is necessary in order to bring it to a high state of discipline.

2. A sentry-box should be placed in the tread-wheel yard, in which the turnkey might sit in inclement weather. If both the tread-wheels are continued in use, and only one turnkey is maintained here, it would be very desirable that this sentry-box should be so placed as to command both yards; but, on the whole, if only one turnkey is continued here, I think that it would be more prudent to maintain only one tread-wheel in use, because one turnkey cannot thoroughly superintend both. If there were two turnkeys, there might be a sentry-box in both labour-yards.

3. To divide the old vagrants' room into two cells for prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement by order of Court; one yard and one privy already exist: it would be necessary to make another privy and another small yard, which would be taken out of the large yard belonging to the debtors.

4. The close iron blind, external to one window of the large female sleeping-room, should be removed: the wall is damp, and I believe that *one* cause of such dampness is the scanty supply of air, light, and warmth, from without.

5. As the New Prison Act directs that there shall be at least five wards for females as well as for males, it would be expedient to restore the room now used by a female debtor to its original destination as a ward for untried female prisoners, from which original destination it appears to have been diverted. This restoration would, I believe, enable the prison to conform with the provisions of the New Act, so far as regards the number of wards or divisions.

6. No prisoner should be allowed to go outside of the walls on any account. All such practice is not only most insecure as favouring escapes (which, indeed, have occasionally happened in various prisons through this very circumstance), but also tends to diminish that repugnance to incarceration which it is so important to keep up, both on the part of the public and the prisoner. It is altogether an improper and unnecessary relaxation and irregularity.

7. More bedsteads should be supplied, in order that, when the prison is crowded, two prisoners may not be placed in the same bed.

8. It would be prudent, I think, and not lavish, to give one pound of potatoes, or of mixed vegetables (according to circumstances), daily to each prisoner who is at hard labour.

9. To appropriate the new large room on the female side as an infirmary for females; placing a night-stool in it.

10. The positions of the *shed*, placed above the tread-wheels against the side of the infirmary, and also of the *iron spindle* of the telegraph, which is fixed outside of the wall of the infirmary, are sources of much insecurity, and require attention, in order to guard against escapes.

WREXHAM LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This is a small building, in bad repair, and damp, which has been heretofore used as a prison, but in future is only to be appropriated to the purposes of a lock-up house; and even to answer that purpose it will require some repairs. The keeper and his wife live on the spot. A wish had been entertained in some quarters, and had been well considered by the county magistrates, of converting this lock-up house into a prison, to be used for prisoners for trial only; but the magistrates, having ascertained through me that the recent Prison Act would at least require that a chaplain and surgeon should be attached to any such prison, have determined for the present not to take any such step. At the time of my visit in July, 1840, a meeting of the county magistrates was held respecting this matter, at which I was present.

The following is a copy of a petition which had been addressed to the county magistrates on this subject:—

To the Worshipful the Magistrates of the County of Denbigh, in Quarter Sessions assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned rate-payers and inhabitants of the hundred of Bromfield, in the said county,

Showeth,—That the county of Denbigh, according to the census of 1831, contains 83,629 inhabitants, of which the said hundred of Bromfield alone (including the town of Wrexham) contains 26,459, and the adjoining hundred of Chirk 12,048, making the total population of the two hundreds 38,507 (nearly one-half of the whole county).

That the said hundreds being chiefly mineral districts, in which a great number of operatives are employed, and Wrexham being by far the largest and most populous town in the county, and situated upon the line of road from Liverpool and Chester to Shrewsbury and South Wales, considerably more crimes and offences are committed in this neighbourhood than in the other parts of the county.

That, owing to these circumstances, it nearly always happens that the greater part, and sometimes the whole, of the business transacted at the Quarter Sessions for this county is brought from this neighbourhood, and, consequently, very great inconvenience and expense are occasioned to your petitioners, when called upon either as prosecutors, witnesses, or jurors, having to attend the Quarter Sessions from the hundreds of Bromfield and Chirk by having now to travel from 18 to 40 miles, and a very great expense to the county stock is also incurred by attorneys and witnesses travelling so far, and being detained so long from home.

That your petitioners beg humbly to submit to your Worships that the inconveniences and expenses above pointed out would be much obviated and reduced by holding the Quarter Sessions at Wrexham in each quarter, on the Friday after the Tuesday at Ruthin or Denbigh, facilities for which, as your petitioners are informed, are afforded by the Queen's town-hall in Wrexham for a court-house, and the old workhouse and present bridewell, being county property, for a prison and house of correction.

Under these circumstances, your petitioners pray that the Quarter Sessions for this county may in

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future be held at Wrexham, for the hundreds of Bromfield and Chirk, quarterly, on the Friday next after the Tuesday at Denbigh or Ruthin for Yale, Ruthin, Isaled, and Isdulas, in the same manner as the Quarter Sessions have, for the greater convenience of the county of Chester, been held for separate divisions of the county at Chester and at Knutsford; your petitioners conceiving that there exist stronger grounds for making such divisions or districts in the county of Denbigh from its geographical conformation, being 70 miles in length, and only 14 in breadth. Dated this 23rd day of December, 1839.

186 signatures attached.

FLINTSHIRE.

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Flint.
County Gaol and
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FLINT.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—The alterations in the building, since my last visit, have consisted chiefly in the preparation of an infirmary, in the construction of several new cells, and in the cells being heated in the cold season.

The number of male prisoners has never exceeded the number of cells since the introduction of the new system. There are 20 new cells altogether, including the females', but not the debtors'; that is to say, there are 19 new cells and one new infirmary ward.

There is one dark cell where the ventilation is not good enough at present. I have suggested two additional apertures to be made in the corridor for the purpose of improving it. A small opening in the wall unfortunately bears upon the debtors' yard, so that a debtor might converse with the prisoner confined in this cell.

Management.—The turnkeys are appointed by the magistrates.

Since my last visit a turnkey has been discharged as incorrigible and unserviceable. He gave to one prisoner a pot of porter, and acknowledged it. At the date of my visit the vacancy was not filled up.

There have been no alterations in the salaries.

At the time of my visit the matron was absent.

The system is the same for tried and untried prisoners. Separate confinement is practised here in a moderate and limited degree.

The cooking is done by a prisoner in a kitchen.

Convicted prisoners now see their friends once a month, but only by order of a visiting magistrate. Letters also are allowed once a month in the place of visits. The keeper is present at the latter, and reads the letters.

The prisoners go outside the prison-walls to wheel coals.

On the night preceding my visit, all the men, except the debtors, slept in single cells, and all in single beds.

There were two women who slept in the same cell, in different beds. One of them had three children with her, and was assisted by the other in nursing.

There are three cells for women.

Day-rooms are no longer in use, except for debtors. They have been converted into cells since my last visit.

This prison is extremely well managed, on a plan resembling that of Hereford, except that there is no labour in the yard. The prisoners are locked up during the chief part of the day, but are uniformly put to walk in the yard by themselves for one hour twice in the day, and sometimes for more, particularly in the case of those confined for long terms. This system does not extend to the women. All the prisoners go to chapel on Sundays, and thrice a week. They have all books in their cells, and the cells are well sized and well lighted; but not so large as the American ones, nor provided with the water-closet and water-cock.

At my visit, one man was in the kitchen acting as cook; another had some slight carpenter's work in his cell.

Labour is wanting to render this system complete. Either the prisoners should have labour provided in their cells, or otherwise they should break stones in the yard, in compartments, or do some other work in the presence of a paid officer.

The cells are now heated with pipes, a plan which works well and gives no trouble. They keep the temperature at 44°, 46°, 48°, or 50°, Fahr., and can raise it up to 52°.

Debtors.—At present, not one of the debtors supports himself. They are allowed 3s. weekly from the county-rate.

The whole amount of the debts of the six at present here does not exceed 400*l.* The keeper finds sureties to the amount of 2500*l.*

For many years past an old woman has come to clean for the debtors, who give her a few pence occasionally. They cook for themselves, and find their own coals.

Solitary confinement by sentence of Court.—This has not been ordered for upwards of two years, and not since the introduction of the new system, except in one instance. That prisoner was so confined for a week, and only went out to wash.

The diet of such prisoners is the same as usual. The surgeon visits the cells often, at his weekly visits. The chaplain goes into each cell once or twice a week.

Punishments—Refractory prisoners are placed for one night in a dark cell, with no bedding, and on bread and water diet.

A new register is kept of the punishments, which commences January 19, 1839. There were, in that year, four cases of confinement in the refractory cell. In 1840, up to July 31, there were seven offences, but all of a more or less trifling kind.

Escapes.—There have been none since my visit.

Suicide.—No case has occurred since my visit.

Religious and other Instruction.—The late chaplain has been translated, and a new one was appointed three months ago, who is not a visiting magistrate. He is incumbent of the parish. He enjoys every facility in visiting the prisoners.

Divine service is performed on Sundays, and thrice weekly, in English, except the second lesson, which is generally in Welsh. The chaplain has not yet administered the sacrament to the prisoners generally, but only to one man who was executed.

The sacrament was not performed during the year ending December 31, 1839.

The behaviour of the prisoners is good.

The prisoners do not complain of being locked up at all to him, nor to the magistrates; and no complaint whatever was made to me when I interrogated them.

Books are pretty well provided; but some spelling-books and miscellaneous tracts are particularly wanted, as the prisoners are so much in solitude. There are some religious tracts, but no miscellaneous ones. The chaplain says that he can purchase books by applying to the quarter-sessions for them. There is no schoolmaster.

The chaplain's journal only records his performance of divine service on the appointed days.

No dissenting ministers have been applied for since my last visit. I interrogated two Catholics, who expressed themselves perfectly willing to go to chapel, and not desirous of receiving any other assistance. I pointed out to them that if they were anxious for other spiritual aid than that afforded by the prison they could apply to the magistrates. A Roman Catholic priest from the neighbourhood came hither not long ago demanding admission to see the Catholic prisoners; he is said to have remonstrated vehemently on being told that he must obtain permission, and threatened to write to the higher authorities. The fact was, that no prisoner had applied for his assistance.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon lives at Mold, at the distance of six miles. He regularly comes once a week, and immediately whenever sent for.

This prison is very healthy.

I made a particular inquiry into the health of the prisoners, on account of the system of locking up adopted here. All seemed in good health: none complained except two, one of whom had a swelling in the private parts; the other a slight affection of another kind.

There were no patients in the infirmary.

One prisoner was taking medicine for trifling complaints.

A woman who was suckling twins was in good health, but had some milk and mutton broth on account of her children.

There have not been more than four cases of extra diet during the last six months, including the mother just stated; and only two of the cases have lasted for more than a few days. The only infirmary case since my visit was of the man who was executed, who was ill of erysipelas. There have been no lyings-in since my last visit, nor any death. From Michaelmas 1837 to Michaelmas 1838 there were 24 cases of slight indisposition; but no infirmary case. The greatest number ill at once was five. In 1838-9 there was no infirmary case.

ACCOUNT of the Cases of Sickness that occurred in the Prison during the Years 1838, 1839, and the first Six Months of 1840, and of those requiring extra Diet during the same Period.

During 1838.	
Names of Diseases.	No. of Cases.
Chronic rheumatism	4
Dyspepsia	3
Pleurisy	1
Acute inflammation of the liver	1
Constipation	3
Hemorrhoids	2
Itch (not contracted in the prison)	4
Influenza	1
Cholic	1
Inflammation and abscess of hand	1
Injuries of left side and knee	2
Eruption in the child of a female prisoner whilst teething	1
During 1839.	
Inflammatory catarrh	1
Chronic bronchitis	3
Chronic inflammation of liver	1

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Dyspepsia gastrodynica	5
Constipation	1
Hemorrhoids	1
Irritable bladder	1
Mania	1
Itch	4
Ulcers of leg	2
Lacerated wound of face	1
Debility in the child of a female prisoner	1

During the first six months of 1840.

Gastro-enteritis	1
Influenza	2
Erysipelas of the face, with gastro-enteritis	1
Chronic rheumatism	1
Chronic bronchitis	1
Chronic inflammation of bladder	1
Dyspepsia	2
Urticaria	1
Itch	3
Abscess of cheek	1
Contusion of leg	1
Chancre	1

The cases requiring extra diet during the year 1838 were four; and of these, two were the children of female convicts, who were allowed a small quantity of sweet milk.

In 1839 four cases required extra diet, and one of these was the infant of a female prisoner.

During the first six months of 1840 five cases have occurred which rendered extra diet necessary; one of these was the child of a female prisoner, who had an allowance of sweet milk.

The articles of extra diet, in almost every one of the above instances, have been sweet milk or broth.

Labour.—There is an excellent yard, covered over with a roof, and well ventilated, with several windows, where stone-breaking might be carried on.

There is no hard labour for convicted prisoners; nor indeed any real labour at all, except washing for the females.

Diet.—This is just the same as formerly, and consists of 1½ lb. good seconds bread, 1½ lb. potatoes, salt without limit, gruel 1 quart twice a day, boiling hot (made from 1 quart of oatmeal weekly for each prisoner).

Population, and General Statistics.—Imprisonment here is much dreaded in the neighbourhood.

There has been an evident decrease in the population in the last two or three years; but some increase during the last three or four months. Since my last visit the population for a fortnight consisted only of two.

The number of debtors continues the same.

At the date of my visit there were here:—

	Males.	Females.
Debtors	6	0
For trial	3	0
Convicted at last Assizes	3	2
Do. at Sessions	3	1
Summary Conviction	1	0
Deserter	1	0
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 3

Female debtors are placed in the infirmary; but they come very rarely.

Not one of the above had been committed hither before.

Stock.—The stock of clothing, bedding, bedsteads, &c., is very good.

There is a great deficiency in the supply of combs.

Relief on Discharge.—This is afforded according to the distance at which the prisoner lives; but it is very sparingly administered: 5s. is the highest sum ever given; the usual sum is 2s. 6d. or 1s. 6d. It is always ordered by a visiting magistrate, and is not left to the keeper's discretion.

Extract from the Visiting Magistrates' Journal relating to my former Suggestions.—I find the following entry, dated September 2, 1837:—

“Visited the gaol, and had the satisfaction of finding that the recommendations of the Inspector of Prisons had been in part carried into effect. The effects appear to be so particularly beneficial, that we trust that the other projected improvements will be commenced as soon as possible.”

Signed by two Magistrates.

Memoranda respecting the alterations which have taken place in the gaol, and respecting some remaining inconveniences (communicated to me by the keeper).

1st. The two day-rooms are converted into eight cells; the female day-room is converted into two cells. Cross-walls have been erected, giving six airing-yards instead of three. Hot-

water piping has been introduced through 16 cells, for heating them in the winter months. 2nd. Expenses of alterations, &c.—461*l.* 19*s.* 3rd. Name of the maker of the heating apparatus—Messrs. W. and J. Walker, No. 22, Mosley Street, Manchester. 4th. Date of first use of pipes for heating cells—14th October 1837. 5th. Date of first confinement in separate cells—October Sessions, 1837. 6th. The ground on which the prison is erected, together with the old castle, ruins and all, are county property, purchased from the Crown 18 years ago: yet the public will trespass, notwithstanding repeated notices. Even the friends of prisoners and others have been known to promenade the private walks round the prison, and absolutely speak through the crevices in the rear of the Crown side to the prisoners there; and for about twelve months past or more great annoyance has been experienced from a gang of carpenters, to the number of 12 or 15, working at a shipwright's just established contiguous to the gaol premises: these carpenters will not desist from trespassing, declaring "they know it is public property," nor does their employer check them. In fact, the gaol premises are made a common thoroughfare.

It were a desirable object to take peremptory means to stop this evil, by immediately adopting legal measures to prevent the public from entering the gaol premises altogether.

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GENERAL STATISTICS for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.

Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year										none								
Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at the Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.																		
Assizes.						Sessions.		Total.		Total.								
Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Number of Prisoners for Trial in the Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .										..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year										5	..	1	..	15	..	21	..	
Total										5	..	1	..	17	2	23	2	
How disposed of.																		
Of these were Convicted										3	..	1	..	8	..	12	..	
,, Acquitted at the bar										1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	
,, No Bills found . . . . .										..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . . . .										..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year										1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	
Total										5	..	1	..	17	2	23	2	
Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.																		
Assizes.						Sessions.		Total.		Total Adults and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.						
Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.												
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Number of Prisoners for Trial in the Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .										..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .										..	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	22
Total . . . . .										..	..	..	..	1	..	24	2	26
How disposed of.																		
Of these were Convicted . . . . .										..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
,, Acquitted at the Bar . . . . .										..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
,, No Bills found . . . . .										..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	5	..	5
,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	1
Total	1	..	24	2	26

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

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	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Game Laws	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Under the Vagrant Act	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Larceny Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
For Assaults	14	2	..	..	14	2	16
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Total	41	4	..	..	41	4	45

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	4	..	4
On Mesne Process	1	..	1
In Execution	7	1	8
Total	12	1	13

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Prisoners for Trial	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	62	4	1	..	63	4	67
Total	66	6	1	..	67	6	73
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Admitted in the course of the Year	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Total of Debtors and Criminals	79	6	1	..	80	6	86

No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.														Grand Total of both Sexes.						
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.			2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	4	..	2	..	6	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	21
Ditto, after Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Ditto, under summary conviction	11	2	3	2	13	..	9	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	5	45
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation																					
7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total Adults and Juveniles.		Grand Total of both Sexes.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
..	3	1	..	4	..	4	..								

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No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial or tried at Assizes and Sessions.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	5	5	..	5
21 Years and under 30	9	9	..	9
30 Years and upwards	7	7	..	7
Total	21	..	1	..	22	..	22

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17 Years and under 21	12	1	..	..	12	1	13
21 Years and under 30	11	3	..	..	11	3	14
30 Years and upwards	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
Total	41	4	..	..	41	4	45

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Can read only	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Can read and write well	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Total	21	1	..	..	21	1	22

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners on Summary Convictions.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read or write	12	4	..	..	12	4	16
Can read only	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Can read and write well	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Total	41	4	..	..	41	4	45

No. 10.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	21	..	..	1	21	1	22

No. 11.—Recommittals.

The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prison.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	2	2	..	2
Thrice	1	1	..	1
Total	3	3	..	3

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No. 12.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the Course of the Year.	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 13.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Dark Cells	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4

No. 14.—Greatest Number and Average Number of Prisoners in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	17		17
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	8		8
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	5	1	6
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	4	1	5

No. 16.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following heads:—

No. 15.—Clothing and Bedding.

Number of Articles issued to each Prisoner.	M.	F.
Day Caps	1	1
Jackets	1	..
Trousers	1	..
Shirts	2	..
Stockings	1	1
Clogs	1	1
Gowns . . . . .	..	1
Shifts	1	1
Beds	2	2
Blankets	1	1
Rugs	1	1
Towels	1	1
Infirmiry Articles	None.	

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	65	8	7
Male and Female Clothing	9	15	6
Bedding	3	0	0
Straw	1	18	1½
Extra allowances, by order of the Surgeon	2	3	0
Fuel	9	4	8
Soap	0	6	9½
Candles, Oil and Gas	0	7	0
Washing	4	2	3½
Stationery and Printing	0	18	10
Rates and Taxes	0	15	10
Officers' Salaries	230	0	0
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other prisons	11	1	6
Removal of Transported Convicts	53	14	3
Sundries not mentioned	9	8	2
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	402	4	6½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	68	14	10½
Prison Diet per head, per Annum	5	17	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per head, per Annum	0	4	11½

No. 17.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
	ozs.	oz.	lbs.	ozs.	Pins.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	168	..	10½	..	..	30	..	..	..
Women	168	..	10½	..	..	30	..	..	..
Boys	168	..	10½	..	..	30	..	..	..

No. 18.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.			Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.			Total.	Nature of Fees and Allowances.
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
Surgeon	63	1812	30	30	..	A house inside the Prison where the Gaoler, Matron and Turnkey reside.
Chaplain	43	1825	50	..	..	..	..	50	..
Gaoler	45	1832	150	..	..	..	..	150	..
Matron	44	1832	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turnkey	49	1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total .	230	230	..	

No. 19.—Receipts.

Profit arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	£.	s.	d.
	10	0	0

No. 20.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

Total Expenses of the Prison for the year, not including the Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	£.	s.	d.
Total Receipts	402	4	6½
Actual Cost to the County, City or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	10	0	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	392	4	6½
Grand Total	68	14	10½
	460	19	5

No. 21.—Return of the Average Expense for each Prisoner per week, including every thing except the expense of New Building 12s. 10d.

No. 22.—The Aggregate Number of Weeks during which the whole of the Prisoners were confined here, during the same Year, was 626

Suggestions.—1. It is very important that some means should be arranged for the introduction of labour, of which at present there exists scarcely any at all. The most economical and easy mode of accomplishing this seems to be by the introduction of breaking stones in the large covered shed. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour should be placed at some little distance from each other, and a paid officer should be constantly present during the hours of labour; otherwise it would become merely a noisy and mischievous pastime. If each prisoner, while occupied in breaking stones in this covered shed, were separated from his fellows by compartments or stalls, made of wood (and just high enough to prevent sight), it would be an increased advantage. In addition to this mode of labour for the men and the boys, oakum might be picked in the cells by the women, and by the infirm, and by any other prisoner whom it might be desirable to separate more entirely from the risk of communicating with others. But those who break stones, and those who pick oakum, should still continue to have daily exercise in the yards.

2. A night-stool should be provided, and constantly kept in the infirmary.

3. A small opening, or window, should be made in the wall of the female cell, in order to improve its ventilation. This opening, or window, would look towards the keeper's staircase, and should be protected by an iron sliding shutter.

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- 4. The ventilation of the dark cell should be improved, which might be partially accomplished by making two small apertures, or one larger one, in the wall of the passage.
- 5. A supply of spelling tracts, and of some tracts or books of a miscellaneous description, and calculated to arrest the attention while devoted to the promotion of moral and religious objects, might be provided, with probable benefit.
- 6. The supply of combs is not sufficient.
- 7. A window of coarse glass, opening only in one half of its extent, should be placed in the large unglazed apertures in the corridors, opposite to the cells.
- 8. The window of the debtors, which looks on the front yard, should be altogether walled up. As it is only five feet from the ground on the outside, and perhaps four feet on the inside, a debtor may put his hand out, and may receive any article from without, and may easily hold as well a conversation with the public.
- 9. The entrance gate of the prison should be kept constantly locked, so as to prevent the public from passing through at will. At present any passenger may approach close up to the prison. This suggestion is made of course under the supposition that the magistrates possess the right of closing the way.
- 10. It is very essential to good discipline that an order be made that no prisoner shall be taken outside the prison walls for the purpose of performing any labour or service whatever.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

DOLGELLY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Dolgelly.
County Gaol and
House of
Correction.

Construction.—The following alterations under this head have been made since the new keeper came in February, 1840:—

- 1. The chapel has been removed; sittings have been fitted up and painted, and those of the women separated from those of the men.
- 2. Doors have been made in preparation for three new cells, and the iron work placed in them.
- 3. A room for night-charges has been made into an additional sleeping-room for the male debtors.
- 4. A wicket and large gate have been constructed outside the door.
- 5. Two windows have been made for inspection; one looking into the labour yard, and one into the principal felon's court.
- 6. An oven has been made in the kitchen; cooking apparatus put up; and a hole made in the kitchen wall to convey the food to the prisoners.
- 7. The gaol has been painted and whitewashed.
- 8. The old wooden bedsteads have been cut down, and smaller ones made in their place.

Some larger alterations are projected. The whole prison was originally very ill built; the mortar has been dabbed on superficially over the interstices of the stones, leaving cavities beneath; and a large portion of the wall must come down, in order to be rebuilt.

£300 is about the sum of the cost of the intended alterations, which will still leave the gaol insufficient to furnish the number of wards or divisions required by the New Prison Act. The estimate is made by the county surveyor.

There are three new cells in forwardness, which will enable the keeper to place in general every prisoner to sleep in a separate cell.

The present number of cells is nine, not including four debtors' cells, and the ones now being made.

There are six yards (including the keeper's).

Management.—This prison is cleaner and neater than at my last visit.

A new keeper was appointed February 16th, 1840. The late one was discharged in consequence of the escape of a prisoner. His salary is 70*l.*, and 6*l.* for cooking. Coals are not provided for his own private use.

The age of the present keeper is 47. He was formerly in the police, and had previously been a serjeant-major in the army: he has a pension.

There is no turnkey here.

No matron has been appointed: the keeper's wife has received no order on this head.

The new keeper is zealous, and anxious to do well. Unfortunately he does not understand much Welsh, but is desirous of improving himself: some members of his family have some knowledge of it, and he has also the aid of the debtors.

Some rules have been approved of by the Secretary of State, under date of September 29th, 1839, as proper to be enforced until January 1st, 1840.

Visits to the untried are not allowed, without an order from a visiting magistrate; nor to the convicted, in general, without such an order. In all cases the keeper is present.

Letters are permitted to the untried, and also to the convicted; but the keeper reads them all.

Respectable persons are allowed to see the prison.

Tobacco is forbidden. Silence is not ordered here.

Communication between the prisoners is very easy.

Day-rooms are in use, in which all the prisoners eat. There are fires in them six months in the year.

For the women there is one day-room, which is bad and damp.

They lock up at 8 in summer, and at dark in winter.

On their first admission the prisoners are washed. They are not examined by the surgeon. Hitherto their hair has not been cut. The dirty clothes of the women are washed.

They are at present appropriating a particular cell to prisoners with the itch.

There is no night-watch here. The inspection by the keeper is moderately good.

In general the prisoners give no trouble. Only one had been in irons since the keeper's appointment, and he had never yet placed any prisoner in solitary confinement. There is no dark cell.

On the night preceding my visit all the men were sleeping in separate beds.

None of the women were sleeping two in a bed.

The untried are not allowed to receive food from their friends; but the debtors may, and may have at the same time the county allowance. I found two debtors here on county allowance. They have the ordinary prison diet. In winter they are supplied with coals, but not in the summer. They clean for themselves. Their behaviour is tolerable: they go to chapel regularly.

There are no yard and ward for female debtors. One room is to be set apart for them, and they are to take exercise in the keeper's, or female yard.

Solitary Confinement.—No prisoners have been in solitary confinement by sentence of court since the present keeper has been here. There were none in such confinement for refractory conduct at the time of my visit.

Escape.—On the night of September 17th, 1839, two prisoners escaped, having previously broken the links of the chain that fastened their legs together. It was at half past seven in the evening: the keeper and two debtors pursued them, and retook one; the other was never retaken. In consequence of this the keeper was discharged; on the ground, I believe, of negligence. The front door having been left open, the men knocked the keeper down and rushed down the stairs. Both had previously escaped from Reading gaol, and both had made a former attempt here in August, 1839.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain, who is the rector of Dolgelly, lives about one and a half or two miles from the town; but his curate lives in the town, and attends now and then for him. The chaplain had once between February and the date of my visit visited the prison on a week-day, and had twice during that time stopped to converse with the prisoners after divine service.

His salary is 20*l.*

The chaplain's journal is kept in the same book as those of the visiting magistrates and surgeon. He began it March 8th, 1840. It merely records the weekly performance of divine service. Divine service, including the sermon, is always in Welsh, which all the prisoners now here understand. The keeper and his wife, who are members of the Church of England, are present at chapel.

There are no visits of ladies here.

No dissenting minister has been applied for since February.

The sacrament has never been performed or announced since February (the date of the keeper's appointment).

There is a sufficient number of books; several tracts in English, but I saw none in Welsh. There were no spelling tracts, nor miscellaneous ones.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon only comes when the keeper writes to him. He attends and finds medicine for a salary of 10*l.* annually. He lives in the town. His journal is kept in the same book with the magistrates' and the chaplain's. It only records his visits and the names of diseases. He does not come to examine the prisoners on their first admission.

This prison is very healthy.

There has been no death for several years. There has been no illness since February; no prisoner during that time has kept his bed. At present no prisoner is taking medicine.

At present there is no infirmary here. There is no bath.

Diet.—This is precisely the same as at Carnarvon. At my visit there was no prisoner on extra diet. The keeper's wife cooks, and bakes the bread.

Labour.—This consists, for the men, in breaking stones, carpentering, making mats, shoes, cleaning, &c.

Stock.—There are sufficient bedsteads and bedding for the greatest number of prisoners.

The stock of clothing is good. Shoes, with wooden soles, but the upper part of leather, are made in the prison, at 2*s.* 7½*d.* per pair.

Combs, soap, and towels, are pretty well supplied.

Visits of Magistrates.—In the magistrates' journal I find the entries for this year, February 17th, March 8th, April 3rd, July 21st, 28th, 29th.

Population and Miscellaneous.—There were in confinement at the date of my visit, August, 1840:—

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	Males.
Debtors	2
For trial	0
Convicted at Assizes	2
" Sessions	1
Summary Conviction	1
Non-payment of fine	1
Total	7

Of these seven, one had been here once before.

The lowest number here at once since February, 1840, has been four (including debtors).

Greatest ditto 10 (including eight debtors).

At Michaelmas Sessions, 1838, there were six prisoners in the gaol, and eight in the house of correction.

The imprisonment here is feared in the neighbourhood.

The greater part of the prisoners are agricultural labourers. There is one poacher at present, and there has been another since February. There have been no miners, domestic servants, foreigners, or Irish here since February. There is one merchant-sailor here now, and there has been another since February. The only prisoner of superior education is a small farmer.

Relief on Discharge.—None is afforded.

Registration.—This is better since the appointment of the new keeper.

The chaplain's and surgeon's journals are very scanty.

The journals begun since February, 1840, are—

- A Criminals' Journal,
- A Debtors' ditto,
- A private Journal-book of the keeper.

State of Crime in Merionethshire.

Petty larcenies are very frequent, and infanticide is not rare.

There is great difficulty in this county in obtaining evidence, owing to the intermarriages and friendships amongst the people, as well as to other circumstances. The number of offences appears low, because there are no efficient officers to arrest the offender.

Even if, in a fit of passion, an individual accuses another at first, it is difficult to make him subsequently adhere to his original testimony; nor does he appear always to attach sufficient importance to the oath when delivered to him in English. Even when it is known that an offence has been committed, and the offender's person is also known, it is still very difficult to prove the charge.

The people are extremely ignorant. For instance, a farmer now in gaol talks of bringing an action against the chief justice who tried him.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. There has been no appointment, either written or verbal, of a matron, although such an officer is an essential part of a prison, and one required by law. It would, accordingly be proper to invest the present keeper's wife with that office, and give her some small salary for filling it. The law requires, also, that she should have the exclusive charge of the keys of the female side.

2. The locks and keys of the female side are required by law to be different from those on the male side. This injunction of the law is not at present complied with here.

3. The present small, damp, and unwholesome single female ward (consisting only of a large day-room, yard, and privy), should be used as a washing place, kitchen, and place of exercise. There is already a fire-place and boiler in this day-room; and until more suitable accommodation is provided for the females, the large boarded cell (adjoining the chapel), containing a fire-place, may advantageously be used as a sleeping room for the females, in which they would be remote from all intercourse with the male prisoners. In order to fulfil this purpose three light iron bedsteads should be placed in it.

4. On the outside of the prison a board should be placed, expressing in Welsh and in English the regulations and hours respecting visits and letters. The keeper's time is at present too much occupied in attending to such inquiries, and in affording explanations, which are not always easily conveyed to the natives.

5. It is important to accomplish the demolition of one or more trees which overlook the labour-yard, and which stand on ground not belonging to the county. From these trees tobacco, ropes, files, &c., may easily be conveyed to prisoners who happen to be in the labour-yard.

6. A turnkey should be appointed, who should sleep in the prison. The keeper alone is inadequate to exercise all the superintendence which is necessary for the safe charge and orderly disposition of the prisoners.

7. The windows at the side of the entrance door require to be strengthened. Any one, at present, might enter at night, with little exertion of force, by removing the single perpendicular iron bar.

8. An infirmary is still wanting here for each sex, and also a bath.

9. The felons' day-room is damp, so also is the female day-room, both being underground. They are places which require to be reconstructed.

10. A room should be fitted up in which the magistrates might meet, and which the keeper and officers might use as an office for journals, papers, &c.

11. As improvements are about to be commenced, it would be desirable to make them on a larger scale; thus, a dark cell should be made for punishment, both for the men and the women; a proper ward should be built for the females; two cells also for solitary confinement for prisoners sentenced to such by the courts. At present this is the worst, the most scanty, and the most incomplete county gaol in the kingdom; it is true that the inmates are not numerous, but additional wards, or divisions, and cells, are wanting, as well as another paid officer, in order to place it on a decent footing.

12. A small iron shutter should be fitted into the door, in order to receive messages, &c., without the necessity of opening the door.

13. Some small relief should be given to destitute prisoners, on their discharge, out of the county rates.

14. It would be very advantageous if an arrangement could be made with the chaplain and surgeon, so as to secure more frequent visits from them, by a moderate increase of their salaries.

15. Revolving iron spikes, or loose bricks, should be placed on the wall of the labour-yard.

16. The keeper should no longer be employed as a special constable, which appears to have twice happened within a short period of time. At present he has more than enough to do at home, and it would be very unsafe to call him out of the gaol.

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WARWICKSHIRE.

EXPENDITURE ON PROSECUTIONS from Epiphany Sessions, 1839, to Epiphany Sessions, 1840.

Warwickshire.

	£.	s.	d.
By payments for prosecutions at Sessions	3,285	17	6
Ditto for ditto at Assizes	2,030	2	11

COVENTRY.—Expenditure of the City and County of the City of Coventry on Prisoners, and the Prison for the Year ending August 31st, 1840.

THE GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Coventry.
Gaol and House
of Correction.

	£.	s.	d.
Builder, repairs to Gaol	80	16	1
Greengrocer	48	3	2
Linen for Prisoners	7	8	3
Governor of Gaol, One Year's Salary, to 24th June, 1840	160	0	0
For Matron ditto ditto	20	0	0
Two Turnkeys ditto ditto	80	0	0
Clerk to the Chaplain	2	0	0
Subsisting Prisoners, &c.	11	11	6
Removing Convicts	65	1	6
Cleansing Prisoners' Bedding	13	5	0
Chimney-sweep	0	19	6
Glazier	13	10	0
Books for Prisoners	1	0	2
Shaving Prisoners	9	10	6
Baker	177	12	5
Ironmonger	1	14	6
Coal Dealer	52	12	11
Grocer	12	0	10
Bill for Culinary Utensils to Gaol	2	18	2
Marking Prisoners' Clothing	0	10	0
Surgeon, One Year's Salary, to 24th June, 1840.	35	0	0
Druggist	11	11	5
Chaplain to the Gaol, One Year's Salary, to 12th June, 1840	50	0	0
Books for use of Prisoners	1	0	3
Baker	38	15	6
Ironmonger	7	2	1
Whitesmith	6	10	8
Cordwainer	24	9	1
Coopers' Work to Gaol	7	18	1
Cornfactor	8	11	6
Blankets to Gaol	3	6	0
For One Year	15	0	0
Three Quarters' Gas to Gaol	3	15	0
Brushes, &c., to Gaol	12	19	5
Coal Dealer	12	17	2
Butcher	65	3	8
Goods to Gaol	4	3	4
Bread to Gaol	105	15	2

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Warwickshire.

The total expenditure on the prison, including all matters whatever, for the year ending Mich., 1840, was 1008*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

The cost of each prisoner per head, per day, was 1*s.* 2½*d.*

The cost of the prison diet per head, per annum, was 8*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.*

The cost of prison clothing and bedding per head, per annum, was 17*s.* 5*d.*

The repairs, additions, and alterations in the above year amounted to 42*l.* 12*s.*

BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Coventry.
Borough
Gaol and House
of Correction.

General Remarks.—Few alterations worthy of notice have occurred here since my former visit. A female servant of the keeper has been allowed by the magistrates to act as assistant to the matron, who is his wife. This individual has been several years in his service, and the keeper states that he makes some allowance to her from his own pocket for the performance of this extra duty.

Since my visit, also, the prisoners of all classes receive an extra quart of soup.

I did not find the prison in a commendable state of cleanliness and order in all parts; but an excuse is to be made for this, because, at the time of my visit, one of the two turnkeys was ill, and unable to assist in the superintendence of the prisoners.

It is impossible that a steady discipline can exist here on account of the small number of officers. Two turnkeys are quite inadequate to maintain silence, or to prevent mischievous intercourse among 51 prisoners, divided into several classes and yards. Such was the number at my visit (including the debtors); but there have been so many as 84 prisoners here at one time during the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, and so many as 82 at once during the previous year: these were the greatest numbers at once during those two years. The average number during the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, was 2 debtors, and 37 other prisoners. It happens, fortunately, at this prison, that there are cells enough to afford a separate cell to the greatest number of male prisoners who have ever been here at once. During the day-time there appears to be little or no check on conversation, and, worst of all, the prisoners at the tread-wheel are left, during the chief part of their labour-hours, without the presence of any paid officer, and subject only to the nominal and imaginary control of a wardsmen,—a control which is contrary to the late Prison Act. There are not separate cells enough to afford the greater number of female prisoners a separate sleeping cell. The debtors' side is, as usual, the least clean part of the prison. The debtors have increased remarkably during the last two years. The total number of debtors admitted in 1839 was 28, but in 1840 it amounted to so many as 90; many of them are put in for very trifling sums, as from 16*s.* to 30*s.* The Society in London for the Discharge of Prisoners confined for Small Debts procured the release from this prison of so many as 45 debtors during the year 1840.

A dispute is pending at present between the magistrates of the county and those of this city as to the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the borough. At present it happens that prisoners from the disputed district are sometimes brought before the county magistrates, and sometimes before those of the county. The question, which has created a considerable expenditure in legal proceedings, is likely soon to be decided. The disputed district, if finally awarded to the city, does not as yet appear likely very greatly to augment the number of prisoners, although the population is principally a manufacturing one, and consists of several thousands; it does not, however, according to the statement of the keeper, return many offenders.

Day Rooms are kept up in every ward, and a good fire is supplied in each, with no stint of coals.

Trades of Prisoners.—They are generally weavers. Although watchmaking is extensively carried on here, it is rarely that a journeyman watchmaker is committed. Some agricultural labourers are sent hither, and prostitutes.

Diet.—Prisoners, before trial, may receive food from their friends, which must be brought ready cooked,

Debtors receive the allowance of bread daily, namely, a loaf of 1½ lbs of good seconds bread. All the debtors now here are receiving this allowance: they also are supplied with coals.

All other prisoners have the above-named loaf of bread daily, 1 lb. of potatoes daily, and 3 pints of warm gruel daily. On Sundays and Wednesdays each prisoner has a quart of soup, which contains half a pound of meat, with a good portion of vegetables: salt is given in abundance.

Convicts under sentence of transportation, and wardsmen, receive, in addition to the above, 3 lbs. of meat weekly, which is unnecessary and improper.

Classification.

1. For the male debtors there is one ward and one yard.
2. For the female debtors there are two smaller rooms, boarded, each containing a fire-place, but there is no yard allotted for them; such persons, however, are very rarely confined here: there were none such at the time of my visit.
3. Untried felons; but they are not always confined to this ward and yard, because it is sometimes an important point to separate accomplices,
4. Convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour.
5. One ward and yard is generally reserved for vagrants.

6 and 7. Two wards for prisoners at hard labour.

8 and 9. Two wards and yards for the female prisoners,—one for the untried, and one for the convicted; but they are often mixed together for the convenience of washing, &c.

Cooking is performed by a prisoner, superintended by a turnkey.

Combs were very scantily supplied, but the deficiency was immediately remedied.

Soap and Towels were moderately well supplied,

Labour.—The tread-wheel at present is used for crushing oats, and also for raising water; it was formerly employed for bruising beans, but the operation was believed to shake the ceiling. The labour may be considered as rather an amusement than a punishment, since the prisoners so engaged are generally left to themselves, subject chiefly to the deceitful and fictitious control of a brother prisoner. It is true that the revolutions of the wheel are tested by the index, and by the sound which is made; but it is obvious that, when left to their own society, the whole effect becomes rather an agreeable opportunity for amusing exercise of the muscles, instead of a tedious and constraining toil performed in silence. The wheel will hold six at once: the average number of prisoners at hard labour is 30. Every ten minutes a bell rings, and a prisoner goes off the wheel, and is succeeded by another. Four of the hard-labour prisoners are generally engaged in cleansing the prison, and are consequently absolved from hard labour, as are also the wardsmen. The female prisoners wash, work at the needle, and mend; but those who belong to the manufacturing class are usually lamentably ignorant of domestic works: they have generally married early, if at all, and are of very little use in the operations usually required at the hands of women.

The profits of the labour are small, usually from one to two shillings weekly: sometimes there is no profit at all for two or three weeks together. The keeper is allowed to retain this small sum himself, nor is he called upon to render up any account of the amount.

The female prisoners wash some common articles for the keeper, but only some: he sends the bulk of his washing into the country.

Escapes.—None has taken place since my former visit; in fact, no successful one at all, I believe, since 1817.

Alarm of Fire.—None has occurred since my last visit.

Suicide.—None has occurred since my last visit.

Punishments.—From Michaelmas, 1839, to Michaelmas, 1840, 75 prisoners were placed in solitary cells, as a punishment for offences committed within the prison.

Treatment of Prisoners on their first admission.—Male prisoners, if dirty, are bathed; a borrough-dress is given to them, and their own is laid by. The surgeon does not examine them on their first admission, unless the turnkeys perceive something wrong. The hair is only cut when necessary for convenience and cleanliness. A person from the town attends to shave the prisoners once a-week.

Solitary or Separate Confinement by Order of Court is not practised here, no such sentence having been passed. The only exception is with regard to soldiers, who are sometimes sent hither with an order for solitary confinement. In 1838 four soldiers appear to have been sent hither; three were ordered to solitary confinement, and one to hard labour. In 1839 one was sent hither to solitary confinement. The period of their confinement was 17 days, 3 weeks, and 2 during 4 weeks. Such prisoners are placed in an ordinary cell of moderate size; they have the ordinary diet, but no exercise in the yard: they are taken down daily to wash in the yard, but have no other exercise than pacing the corridor exterior to their cell, which corridor is a very narrow and short one.

Recommitments.—During the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, the number of prisoners committed hither, who had been imprisoned here before

Once	was	9
Twice	„	9
Thrice	„	8
Four times, and more	„	5

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Religious and other Instruction.—The present chaplain was appointed in March, 1838. On receiving his appointment no instructions were given to him either verbal or written. He is minister of Christ Church, in this city; it is a chapel of ease, and he has two services to perform there on Sundays. He performs divine service in the prison twice every Sunday, with one sermon. On every week-day he usually reads a selection of prayers from the Liturgy; and he also reads sometimes a portion of Scripture, with an explanation, or else reads a discourse. This occupies usually half an hour daily, but the duration is various. He does not usually visit the yards and wards, but has confined his attention hitherto principally to the chapel. He has sometimes desired a prisoner to be brought to him in the office, for the purpose of conversing with him. He has never received any notice of a prisoner's being placed in separate or solitary confinement. The behaviour of the prisoners towards him has been almost uniformly good: perhaps in the last three years three or four instances of slight misconduct in chapel may have occurred. He has no cause of complaint against the debtors: they sometimes stay away from chapel. He has never delivered the sacrament, nor has offered to do so, because he has never seen any prisoner in what he deemed a fit frame of

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mind for its reception. The majority of the prisoners appear to belong to the Church of England: many of them know the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and parts of the Catechism. There is no instruction in reading, but books are well supplied. He has ordered books when wanted, and the bill has never been objected against. He supplies some spelling-cards; several of the Repository tracts, and others, he has provided at his own expense. During three years a Roman Catholic minister has been applied for once: the chaplain believes he came once or twice, and left some books for a prisoner of his persuasion. The turnkeys attend at chapel; but the keeper and his wife are permitted by the magistrates to absent themselves, being Dissenters. (This last statement was made to me by the keeper himself, and not by the chaplain.) The chaplain has known a few prisoners who, on their discharge, have returned to a regular course of life: they have been chiefly weavers.

State of Education among the Prisoners committed hither during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1840.

Those who could neither read nor write amounted to	. . .	119
„ Read only	. . . . .	86
„ Read or write, or both, imperfectly	. . . . .	158
„ Read and write well	. . . . .	5

State of Disease, Mortality, and Medical Care.—During the last two years only one case of typhus fever has occurred: there have been a few slight cases of common fever also. Diarrhoea has been the most frequent complaint, and particularly with the young, on their first admission. The surgeon generally orders a little meat, and finds opium the best medicine in such complaints. Itch is frequent. There are some bad venereal cases, but they are not frequent: many of the prostitutes come in diseased. There has been no scurvy, nor any epidemic disease whatever since my last visit. About one woman has lain-in during the last two years. The surgeon thinks that the health often suffers from long imprisonment. He occasionally is obliged to order extra diet for such cases, which are entered in his journal under the head of debility: their tongue is slimy, and pulse quick. During 1840 there were five such cases, not labouring under any positive disease, but suffering from imprisonment, and requiring extra diet. No lunatic is here at present, nor has any such been here during the last year. The male infirmary is ill adapted for the purpose; it has a stone floor, and the ceiling at present is damp, from a cistern placed above. The noise of the tread-wheel, to which this room approximates, is also irritating in some disorders. For the female prisoners there is no room specially set apart when sick, but they are placed in one of the rooms appropriated for female debtors, which has a fire-place, and a wooden floor. No one was in the infirmary at the time of my visit, and only three or four were taking medicines for slight indisposition. The surgeon usually visits every second or third day, whether there is any illness or not; and every day if necessary. His apprentice sometimes attends for him, with the approbation of the magistrates.

During the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, there were 169 cases of slight indisposition, and 24 cases placed in the infirmary, of which 17 were men and 7 women. The greatest number unwell at one time was 12.

The total cases of the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, was 158.

No death occurred in either of the above years.

General Statistics.

1. The total number of prisoners (including debtors) admitted here during the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, was 351.

The total number of prisoners (including debtors) admitted here during the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, was 448.

2. The total number of debtors admitted during 1839 was 28; but during 1840 so many as 90.

3. On April 18, 1841, I found 47 prisoners confined here, of whom four were women: these women had also two infants with them.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The first requisite here is another turnkey, whose engagement is necessary in order to secure the presence of a paid officer during the hours of labour; and also in order to effect the abolition of wardsmen, who are now prohibited by the recent Act for the Better Ordering of Prisons.

2. A few more bedsteads should be provided for the use of the female prisoners, in order that the greatest number of such may sleep in separate beds. There are nine bedsteads for the women, but the number of women has sometimes amounted to 14.

3. A bath should be provided for the use of the women.

4. When soldiers are placed here in solitary confinement (as is sometimes the case for four weeks) they should be allowed to take exercise in the yard daily, for a time not less than one hour.

5. It would be very desirable that, in all cases when a prisoner is discharged totally destitute, he should be conveyed to his home at the expense of the borough; or, if he lives in the place, that at least a loaf of bread should be given to him. The prisoner on his discharge is an object well worthy of consideration, and of cautious assistance.

6. A dark cell should be prepared as a place of punishment for refractory prisoners.

7. When a prisoner (as, for instance, a soldier) is locked up for a longer period than one day, notice should always be given to the chaplain of such fact; as well as to the surgeon.

8. A journal book should be provided for the surgeon, with ruled columns, and printed

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headings: it would be most convenient to empower the surgeon to procure such a book for himself.

9. Attention should be turned to the dampness of the male infirmary, arising from the cistern above.

10. The custom of allowing convicts sentenced to transportation 3lbs. of meat weekly beyond the ordinary diet should be abolished on every account, and the more particularly because this unnecessary item is at present charged against the Government.

11. As there is no special female infirmary, it would be desirable to set apart the two small female debtors' rooms for that purpose, and to appropriate one of the upper lumber rooms as a female debtors' ward, making a fire-place, for which a chimney appears to be already provided. This lumber-room would require bars outside the window, and a stronger door, as well as other fittings. The female debtors have at present no yard appropriated to their separate use, so that in that respect they would not be worse off than before; and they would be more apart from the female felons.

12. The stock of clothing is extremely scanty, and a supply is very necessary. A supply constantly kept in readiness, and laid in at a favourable opportunity, would prove more economical than the occasional purchase of single articles, independently of other considerations.

13. I found two or three of the water-closets in bad order; this is a point which, in a closely-packed prison, demands constant attention, in order to prevent the generation of disease.

WARWICK.—COUNTY GAOL.

Management.—I have no particular remark to make respecting this gaol, beyond that which is conveyed in the suggestions at the end: the chaplain and surgeon are the same individuals at both the Gaol and House of Correction; and under the latter head will be found some notices respecting them.

No officers have been discharged since my preceding visit, but one is likely to be discharged immediately.

There are four additional male turnkeys, and one assistant matron.

There is one turnkey in every yard, and two in the tread-wheel yard. For the two misdemeanants' yards, however, there is but one turnkey.

No women, at the time of my visit, were sleeping two in a bed.

The behaviour of the prisoners is tolerably good: there has been no act of violence.

Mutton is sent in at 6d. per pound by contract; beef at 4½d. per pound.

Sick.—I found three men in the infirmary, one of whom was suffering with cough; and another was a soldier, whose leg had been injured at the tread-wheel. Besides these, three or four men were receiving medicine for trifling complaints, viz., two with venereal complaints, one with itch.

Population, &c.—A great number of the tread-wheel prisoners here are from the sessions at Birmingham.

During the year immediately preceding the time of my visit the number of admissions had been very considerable.

From October 6, 1839, to September 23, 1840, the total number of admissions was 1086, exclusive of debtors.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Common Gaol on the 23rd day of September, 1840, on one of my visits.

	Males.	Females.
Debtors	17	2
Fines	18	2
Bankrupts . . . . .	..	..
For Trial at the Assizes	4	..
For Trial at the Sessions	62	10
Under Sentence of Death . . . . .	..	..
Death Recorded . . . . .	..	..
Under Sentence of Transportation . . . . .	..	4
Under Sentence of Imprisonment	97	13
Insane . . . . .	..	..
Deserters . . . . .	..	..
For Re-examination . . . . .	..	..
Total	198	31—229

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1839.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	19	5	3	..	22	5

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	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.									
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misde-meanants.		Felons.		Misde-meanants.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	6	..	1	..	53	15	10	..	70	15
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	68	13	36	1	355	87	29	4	488	105
Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Number of Prisoners received in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	7	..
Total	76	13	37	1	410	102	44	4	567	120
How Disposed of.										
Of these were Convicted	54	12	26	1	324	77	23	2	427	92
„ Acquitted at the Bar	19	1	7	..	52	13	2	..	80	14
„ No Bills found . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	5	3	..	13	5
„ Not Prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	2	17	2
„ Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . . . .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
„ Left for Trial at the end of the Year	3	..	1	..	22	7	1	..	27	7
Total	76	13	37	1	410	102	44	4	567	120
Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misde-meanants.		Felons.		Misde-meanants.		M.	F.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	12	6	1	..	13	6	83	21	104
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	7	2	1	..	63	7	2	..	73	9	561	114	675
Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Number of Prisoners received in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total	7	2	1	..	75	13	3	..	86	15	653	135	788
How Disposed of.													
Of these were Convicted	5	2	..	..	67	9	1	..	73	11	500	103	603
„ Acquitted at the Bar	2	..	1	..	5	1	1	..	9	1	89	15	104
„ No Bills found . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	14	7	21
„ Not Prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	18	2	20
„ Bailed in Court to appear to take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
„ Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	29	8	37
Total	7	2	1	..	75	13	3	..	86	15	653	135	788
Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	5	..	5

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	14	..	..	..	14	..	
By Courts Martial	29	..	..	..	29	..	29
Deserters awaiting a Route	17	..	..	..	17	..	17
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
For Assaults	76	11	2	..	78	11	89
For want of Sureties	42	1	..	..	42	1	43
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	1	1	..	1
Total	167	12	2	..	169	12	181

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No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	27	1	28
On Mesne Process	1	1	2
In Execution	55	3	58
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachment for Contempt	4	..	4
Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side	1	..	1
Total	61	4	65

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	70	15	13	6	83	21	104
Prisoners for Trial	19	5	3	..	22	5	27
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
Summary Convictions	662	117	75	9	737	126	863
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Prisoners for Trial received from the Custody of the Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	767	137	91	15	858	152	1,010
Total	767	137	91	15	858	152	1,010
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	27	1	..	..	27	1	28
Admitted in the course of the Year	61	4	..	..	61	4	65
Total Debtors and Criminals	855	142	91	15	946	157	1,103
Criminal Lunatics	2	2	..	2

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No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.														
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Before Trial	135	39	110	29	186	33	116	19	13	..	..	..	560	120
After Trial	281	68	17	6	29	3	4	5	8	..	2	..	341	82	
Under Summary Conviction	27	..	38	6	52	1	32	4	14	1	4	..	167	12	
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	35	3	32	6	3	..	11	1	5	..	86	10			
	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														
	Under 14 Years.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Before Trial	41	7	19	5	11	2	15	1	86	15	646	135	781
After Trial	45	8	3	..	10	2	1	..	1	..	60	10	401	92	493
Under Summary Convictions	1	..	1	2	..	169	12	181
	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		Total.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	9	..	3	1	1	..	13	1	99	11	110				

N. B.—The number of Prisoners left for trial at the end of the year, viz., 29 Males and 8 Females, are included in the first heading of the above Table, the term of imprisonment before trial being made up to Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, and Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	14	2	14	2	16
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	59	5	59	5	64
17 Years and under 21	154	34	..	..	154	34	188
21 Years and under 30	201	43	..	..	201	43	244
30 Years and upwards	142	28	..	..	142	28	170
Total	497	105	73	9	570	114	684

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners on Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
17 Years and under 21	38	4	..	..	38	4	42
21 Years and under 30	88	3	88	3	91
30 Years and upwards	41	5	41	5	46
Total	167	12	2	..	169	12	181

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No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	165	53	39	5	204	58	262
Can Read only . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	276	50	32	4	308	54	362
Can Read and Write well	56	2	2	..	58	2	60
Total	497	105	73	9	570	114	684

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No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners on Summary Conviction.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	47	9	2	..	49	9	58
Can Read only . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	113	3	..	..	113	3	116
Can Read and Write well	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total	167	12	2	..	169	12	181

No. 10.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	No	account	kept.	..	..	..	..
Infirmary Cases	42	18	..	..	42	18	60
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
Deaths	3	1	..	..	3	1	4

No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	87	9	19	4	106	13	119
Twice	13	2	1	..	14	2	16
Thrice	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Four times or more	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Total	109	12	20	4	129	16	145

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	49	11	3	..	52	11	63
Not Employed	718	126	88	15	806	141	947
Total	767	137	91	15	858	152	1,010

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No. 13.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	16	..	..	..	16

No. 14.

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year	12	..	12	..	12

No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Dark Cells	10	4	72	6	..	..	..	..	82	10	92
Stoppage of Diet	13	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	19	..	19
Total	23	4	72	6	6	..	..	..	101	10	111

No. 16.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the year	181	40	221
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	130	23	153
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	27	1	28
The daily Average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	14	1	15

N.B.—The greatest number of prisoners confined here at one time (not including debtors) from January 1, 1840, to September 23, 1840, has been 293; and the least number at one time during the above period has been 183.

No. 17.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other Cause of Death.
Marcella * * *	30	October 9, 1838	Good	5 weeks & 4 days	Rupture of a Blood-vessel in the Abdomen.
William * * *	18	„ 17, „	Good	7 weeks	Inflammation of the Chest.
James * * *	30	Jan. 21, 1839	Good	45 weeks & 4 days	Apoplexy.
William * * *	23	May 6, „	Bad	32 weeks & 3 days	Consumption.

No. 18.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which charged, or of which convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If removed, Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
James * * *	30	March 4, 1838.	Stealing Bacon.	Found Insane at at Trial.	Died, Jan. 21, 1839.	Duddeston Hall Lunatic Asylum, Birmingham.
William * * *	26	Nov. 15, 1836.	Malicious stabbing	Ditto.	Oct. 23, 1838.	

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No. 19.—Dietary per Week.

For Prisoners at hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men	196	16	2	1½	13
Women	172	16	2	1½	13
Boys	196	16	2	1½	13
For Prisoners employed but not at hard labour, and for Prisoners unemployed.		The same.			

* Made from a quarter of a pound of beef, with vegetables and oatmeal.

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No. 20.—Receipts.

	£. s. d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison	21 11 8
Amount received for support of Prisoners under contract	126 12 10
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	34 4 7
Amount received from Exchequer for the removal of Transports	508 15 0
Other receipts	72 7 11
Total	763 12 0

No. 21.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£. s. d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	3,231 2 11
Total Receipts of ditto	763 12 0
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	2,467 10 11
Repairs, alterations, and additions	347 12 10
Grand Total	2,815 3 9

2815*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*—47,172 days—1*s.* 2½*d.* and about half a farthing per day, cost of each Prisoner.
The average Expense of each Prisoner per week was 8*s.* 5*d.*

No. 22.—Number and Salaries, &c., of Officers and Servants employed.

Officers.	When Appointed.	Salary.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.		Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Keeper	April, 1826	400	17	10 0	417 10 0	Copies of Warrants going into Court, House-Rent, Coals, and Washing.
Chaplain	April, 1826	300	..	..	300 0 0	
Surgeon	Oct., 1836	140	..	..	140 0 0	
Clerk	Aug., 1828	60	..	..	60 0 0	House-Rent, Washing, and Coals.
Matron	June, 1834	40	..	..	40 0 0	House, Washing, Coals, and Candles.
Assistant Matron	July, 1837	10	..	..	10 0 0	
Chief Turnkey	April, 1819	60	..	..	60 0 0	House, Washing, and Coals.
Debtors' Turnkey	June, 1834	52	..	..	52 0 0	Ditto.
Superintendent of Treadmill	Jan., 1832	52	..	..	52 0 0	
Gate-Keeper	April, 1826	52	..	..	52 0 0	Ditto.
Night Watchman	Nov., 1826	52	..	..	52 0 0	
Day Watchman	Dec., 1832	52	..	..	52 0 0	
Surveyor	„ 1828	100	..	..	100 0 0	
Inner Turnkey	Jan., 1840	52	..	..	52 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto	52	..	..	52 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto	52	..	..	52 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto	52	..	..	52 0 0	
		1578				

No. 23.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£. s. d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	920 7 7
„ Male and Female Clothing	121 10 8
„ Bedding	59 17 4
„ Straw	5 10 0
„ Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	20 12 10
„ Wine, Beer, and Spirits	2 10 6
„ Fuel	149 3 9
„ Soap	52 5 2
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas	28 14 3
„ Stationery and Printing	71 0 6
„ Books	9 7 8
„ Rates and Taxes	10 2 3
„ Officers' Salaries	1117 10 0
Pensions to Retired Officers	100 0 0
Removal of Transported Convicts	361 17 0
Sundries not mentioned	200 13 5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3231 2 11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	347 12 10
Prison Diet per Head per Annum:—Males	5 17 0
„ Females	5 6 1
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	4 4 0

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No. 24.—Enumeration of the Cells, and their Description.

Male Prisoners' Cells.	Female Prisoners' Rooms.	Master Debtors' Rooms.	Poor Debtors' Rooms.
24 Double 55 Single 3 Dark Cel.'s 1 Infirmary	6 Treble 3 Double 1 with 4 Beds 2 Infirmarys	10 Single 3 Double	1 Single 1 Double 2 Treble 1 with 4 Beds

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The use of sheets should be reserved for the sick prisoners, for debtors, and for the new first class of misdemeanants. It is so difficult, yet so important, to draw a strong line of distinction between prisons and other institutions and dwellings, that it seems desirable to exclude every amendment which is not necessary for the health of the body and mind. Sheets are a luxury to which many prisoners are unaccustomed; many throw them off; the washing of them is expensive, and still more so the renewal of them when they are worn out. On all these grounds it seems expedient to restrict their use to the classes above named. In any particular case of prisoners who may have been accustomed to sheets, and who suffer from the want of them, the surgeon would have the power of ordering sheets, as in the matter of diet.
2. A water-closet would be a wholesome addition to the male infirmary.
3. It would be convenient to provide in time a separate small ward and yard for the new first class of misdemeanants, enacted by "The Act to amend the Act for the better ordering of Prisons," (3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 25.)
4. The prisoners in the untried day-room were packed together most closely and inconveniently at the time of my visit; additional benches arranged there would form a temporary palliation; but it would be far better, when possible, to provide an additional or a larger room for their use.
5. The tread-wheel privies have an offensive smell; and this is the case with some other of the privies: in a crowded prison, like the present, this is an object that requires to be constantly attended to, with a view to the prevention of disease.
6. To provide a sufficient number of iron bedsteads in all the ordinary sleeping cells, so that each prisoner may sleep singly in a separate bed. In order to arrange such bedsteads for a sufficient number, the bedsteads should be made as compact, light, and moderate in dimensions as may be compatible with the convenience of the prisoner. If each bedstead is made slightly concave it will produce some saving of space. But it would be prudent, if the additional bedsteads are determined upon, to have two or three samples made for trial before the whole number is ordered. In addition to a slight concavity, there should be a good elevation for the head, a point which is often neglected in prison bedsteads. (This suggestion has been complied with).
7. As, in so crowded a prison, it is most essential to maintain as pure an atmosphere as possible, it would be useful to provide lids for the pots employed in the sleeping cells, attached by a hinge.

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Construction.—The following alterations have been made in the building since my last visit:—

1. The staircase leading from the felons' ward to the misdemeanants' ward has been completed about two weeks.
2. Two day-rooms have been thrown into one to make a large school-room 42 feet long by 17 wide.
3. A mangle has been put up, on account of the sheets lately brought into use.
4. Three Arnott's stoves have been put up; one in each school-room, and one in the misdemeanants' day-room.
5. The felons' yard (No. 1) is flagged.
6. A drain has been made from the porter's privy to carry its contents into the main drain without.

The old pinmaking-room is to be converted into a store-room for the prisoners' clothing.

The total number of separate cells is 64, of which 53 are for men and 11 for women.

The magistrates have delayed building or altering beyond what is above stated, until the subject of the Birmingham sessions and probable new prison is settled. That matter is still in doubt.

Management.—Two new turnkeys have been hired in consequence of the new Act.

The matron is assisted by the schoolmistress as before.

Sheets are now given to all the prisoners. The sheets ordered lately, cost about 100%.

The keeper is most careful and zealous. His manners to the prisoners are particularly mild, yet firm. The prison is remarkably clean. The prisoners are under good control, and are quiet and well-behaved.

The great blemish in the management, is that the prisoners sleep two in a bed; an evil which might easily be remedied by making more bedsteads, for which there is ample room in the cells.

Separate confinement is not practised here. Since my last visit one prisoner has been whipped for bad conduct at the wheel. Irons have not been used since my last visit. No wardsmen are employed.

New rules have just been returned with the approval of the Secretary of State.

The prisoners may talk while-at exercise, in the presence of the turnkey, provided they make no noise, but are not allowed to talk during labour.

The most frequent punishment is locking up; the next, the stopping of a meal.

With respect to inspection, turnkeys are present in every yard and day-room. No prisoner is free from inspection, except five or six, who work as carpenters, tailors, or cooks.

There is a night-watchman for the yards alone. Two turnkeys walk nightly in the corridors till 10 o'clock.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—The longest term of such confinement is one month; its average duration is one week. Such prisoners do not go to chapel, but the chaplain visits them. They take exercise along the passages daily. Their diet is the same as usual.

The utmost limit of the solitary confinement of the refractory prisoners has been three days.

Escapes.—There have been none since my visit.

Suicide.—No case has occurred since my visit.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain was unwell at the time of my visit, and I did not see him.

In future two sermons are arranged to be delivered on Sundays at the goal and house of correction.

There is a ladies' committee, composed of three ladies, one of whom always comes once a-week.

Needlework and reading are taught to the women. Two at my visit were employed in cooking.

The women behave pretty well. At first they are often troublesome, and are often brought in in a drunken state. Prostitutes are the worst behaved; I found nearly twenty such here from Birmingham.

Books are very well provided.

I found one prisoner who had learnt to write in three months, since he had entered the prison.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—This prison is particularly healthy.

At the time of my visit three prisoners were ill, and two of them were in the infirmary. One of the latter had been in prison five months; he was suffering from an eruptive disorder, with weakness. The other was not in bed.

No woman was taking medicine for any complaint.

Only one prisoner (an infirmary patient) was on extra diet.

The surgeon believes that there have been fewer eruptive disorders under the new dietary (at which we shall presently arrive) than formerly.

DIETARY ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Michaelmas, 1839.

Days.	Bread.	Mutton.	Soup.	Gruel.	Pudding.	Potatoes.
	lbs. oz.	lb.	Pints.	Pints.	lb.	lbs.
Sunday	1 12	. .	1½	1	. .	. .
Monday	1 12	. .	. .	2	. .	1
Tuesday	1 12	. .	. .	2	. .	. .
Wednesday	1 12	½ { before } { boiling }	. .	2	. .	. .
Thursday	1 12	. .	. .	2	. .	1
Friday	1 12	. .	. .	2	1	. .
Saturday	1 12	. .	. .	2	. .	. .
Total weekly allowance . .	12 4	½	1½	13	1	2

The females receive 1 lb. 8 oz. of bread per day.

At the Midsummer sessions, 1840, it was ordered by the Court that all rogues and vagrants should only receive 1 lb. 12 oz. of bread per day, and no other allowance except by order of the surgeon.

N.B.—See further on, No. 20, of General Statistics.

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Registration.—The surgeon has three journals; one general, one of medicines prescribed, and one of diet.

Population, &c.—I found here, in September, 1839, in one ward and yard, 31 convicted felons, of whom eight were from Birmingham: all were from the assizes.

In the misdemeanants' room 17 out of 56 were from Birmingham.

I found about 20 poachers here from Birmingham. There was one Italian, an optical glass maker (who spoke English well); about six or seven Irish, one East Indian, and no other foreigners. Two at least were Roman Catholics.

Three of the prisoners were above 60 years of age.

During the last one or two years there have been altogether 14 political offenders from Birmingham, committed for assaults upon police officers, or for having offensive weapons in their hands during riots. There are three such here at present (September, 1839). All have behaved well. One has been in the infirmary with bleeding of the nose, to which he had been subject before. He is now well. None other of the political offenders has been ill.

Cases of Reform.—During the last 21 years the keeper is positive that he recollects several hundred prisoners, who, after their discharge, have been in decent situations, and behaved respectably. He believes he knows 200 or 300 at present.

Relief on Discharge.—A book is kept of the relief thus afforded. 7s. is the largest sum that has been given since my last visit. About 5l. per month is thus expended on an average.

One girl now here is to go into a house of refuge in London on her discharge.

Order of the Magistrates, made at the Epiphany Sessions.

5th January, 1841.

Resolved, That the Court is of opinion that the justices of the borough of Birmingham have no jurisdiction over the house of correction of the county of Warwick; and does therefore order that the keeper of the house of correction do refuse to take in prisoners convicted by such justices.

General Statistics.

No. 1.—Number and Description of Prisoners at my visit in September, 1839.

Total number of prisoners now confined in this prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	232
Of whom 192 were men and 40 women.									
Of the above were under 17 years of age	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
" " from Birmingham	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102
" " have been in prison before	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
Proportion of agricultural labourers, 1-7th.									

No. 2.

Expenses of Birmingham prisoners, for maintenance, for six months	.	.	.	618l. 10s. 5d.
Total number of prisoners from Birmingham for six months	.	.	.	281

No. 3.

Greatest number of prisoners confined at one time in the year, beginning January 1, 1840	.	285
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No. 4.—Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial or Tried at Sessions in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

—	17 Years of Age and upwards.		Under 17 years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Sessions.				Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		M.	F.
Number of Prisoners convicted at the Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year .	68	16	2	..	70	16	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year .	3	..	3	..	6	..						
How DISPOSED OF.												
Of these were convicted	3	..	3	..	6	..						

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No. 5.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	75	12	10	1	85	13	
By Courts Martial	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Deserters awaiting a Route.	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Game Laws	70	..	2	..	72	..	72
" Revenue Laws	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
" Bastardy Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
" Vagrant Act	129	89	10	5	139	94	233
" Malicious Trespass Act.	24	3	3	1	27	4	31
" Larceny Act	38	4	19	..	57	4	61
For Assaults	55	9	3	..	58	9	67
For want of Sureties	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
As known or reputed Thieves	53	12	59	2	112	14	126
Other summary Convictions not included in the preceding clauses	115	5	31	5	146	10	156
Total	501	123	127	13	628	136	764

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No. 6.—Total Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	17 Years of Age and upwards.		Under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	68	16	2	..	70	16	86
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	75	12	10	1	85	13	98
Received from the Custody of other Keepers and enumerated in their Return	500	123	127	13	628	136	764
Total	311	64	22	4	333	68	401
Total	955	215	161	18	1116	233	1349

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																Total.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Ditto after Trial	11	..	7	3	46	6	33	8	73	19	99	21	39	6	3	1	311	64
Ditto under Summary Conviction	35	2	82	22	184	72	107	9	78	16	14	1	1	1	..	..	501	123

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.																Total, Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Ditto after Trial	3	5	..	2	1	6	1	3	2	3	..	22	4	333	68	401
Ditto under Summary Conviction	15	1	20	3	39	7	11	2	41	..	1	127	13	628	136	764

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

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	17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17 Years and under 21	1	..	1	..	1
21 Years and under 30	3	..	3	..	3
30 Years and upwards	2	..	2	..	2
Total	6	..	6	..	6

No. 9 —Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	17 Years of Age and upwards.		Under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	21	..	21	..	21
14 " " " 17 . . . . .	..	..	102	13	102	13	115
17 " " " 21	174	31	..	..	174	31	205
21 " " " 30	185	47	..	..	185	47	232
30 Years and upwards	142	45	..	..	142	45	187
Total	501	123	127	13	628	136	764

No. 10.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read only	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Can Read and Write well	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	6	..	..	..	6	..	6

No. 11.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	207	59	64	7	271	66	337
Can Read only	112	43	39	6	151	49	200
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	109	18	20	..	129	18	147
Can Read and Write well	73	3	4	..	77	3	80
Total	501	123	127	13	628	136	764

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
Infirmity cases	58	2	2	..	60	2	62
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	7	7	..	7
Deaths	7	1	7	1	8

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No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been Committed before to this or other Prison.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	72	24	19	12	91	36	127
Twice	18	5	12	3	30	8	38
Thrice	6	7	2	..	8	7	15
Four times or more	8	5	8	5	13
Total	104	41	33	15	137	56	193

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No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	881	205	158	18	1039	223	1262
Not Employed	74	10	3	..	77	10	87
Total	955	215	161	18	1116	233	1349

No. 15.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by the Courts of Justices or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	4	..	4

No. 16.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be privately Whipped in the course of the Year	3	..	6	..	9	..	9

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Tried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Whipping	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dark Cells	111	20	17	1	128	21	149
Stoppage of Diet	8	..	14	..	22	..	22
Total	121	20	31	1	152	21	173

No. 18.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	225	53	278
The Daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	200	34	234

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No. 19.—Clothing, Bedding, &c.

Number of Articles issued to the Prisoners.					
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Night Caps	2	Petticoats delivered clean every Saturday	..	2
Day Caps	1	2	Shifts, ditto . . . . .	..	1
Jackets	1	..	Beds	1	1
Waistcoats	1	..	Blankets	2	1
Trousers	1	..	Rugs	1	1
Shirts delivered clean every Saturday	1	..	Sheets . . . . .	..	1
Stockings, ditto	2	2	Towels delivered daily	28	12
Delivered clean every Saturday :—			Infirmaries Beds	6	6
Handkerchiefs	1	1	Blankets	12	6
Shoes	1	1	Rugs	6	6
Gowns . . . . .	..	2	Sheets	17	12
			Towels	Daily.	

No. 20.—Analysis of the Dietary.

Dietary per Week.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.	pints.	
Men	196	8	2	1½	13	1lb. of Pudding.
Women	172	8	2	1½	13	Ditto.
Boys	195	8	2	1½	13	Ditto.
Employment not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.	The same as above.					

* Made from ½ lb. of Beef with Vegetables and Oatmeal.

No. 21.—Account of the Deaths in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Ann	60	1839. Jan. 14	Bad	Weeks. Days. 0 15	Asthma.
Richard	63	Feb. 17	Constitutionally Asthmatic	32 2	Do.
William	57	„ 24	Good	46 6	Typhus Fever.
William	23	June 1	Bad	21 1	Consumption.
Fredk.	70	„ 8	Bad	58 0	Worn out by Chronic Asthma.
John	23	„ 23	Bad	25 3	Dropsy.
John	45	Aug. 1	Admitted in a state of general debility and extreme exhaustion, and appeared in a dying state, but rallied a little from care and nourishment, until the last few hours of his existence, when a change for the worse was apparent.	0 10	
Charles	19	Aug. 17	Bad	43 1	Consumption.

No. 22.—Total Cost per Annum under the following heads, for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839 :—

Total Cost of Prison Diet	£. s. d.
„ Male and Female Clothing	232 0 10
„ Bedding	24 3 4
„ Straw	19 16 0
„ Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon	45 7 1
„ Fuel	145 6 1
„ Soap	54 15 0
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas	25 10 1
„ Stationery and Printing	15 45 2
„ Books	0 17 0
„ Officers' Salaries	1041 0 0
„ Sundries not mentioned	127 6 6
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	3578 14 3
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	114 6 4
Prison Diet per Head per Annum	7 7 4
Average Expense per Head per Week (including every Expense except Alterations of Building)	0 5 0
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	3 10 6

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No. 23.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison . . .	79	5	0
Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners . . .	23	9	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract . . .	821	2	1
Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners . . .	7	12	0
Other Receipts	141	0	0
Total	1072	8	1

No. 24.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions . . .	3578	14	3
Total Receipts	1072	8	1
Actual Cost to the County, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2506	6	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	114	6	4
Grand Total	2620	12	6
Number of Days the whole of the Prisoners have been in Prison during the Year, 84,580.			
Cost per Day for each Prisoner, 7½ths.			

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No. 25.—The Establishment of Officers and Servants on March 14, 1840.

Officers.	Age.	Salary per Annum.	Allowances.	By whom Appointed.	Date of Appointment.
Governor	45	200 0 0	Coal and Candles	{ Magistrates at Qr.-Sessions. }	Michaelmas, 1832.
Clerk & Storekeeper	25	60 0 0	Do.	Do.	April 3, 1838.
Front Turnkey	69	52 0 0	{ House, Coals, and Candles. }	Governor	September 16, 1814.
Head do.	70	52 0 0	Do. do.	Do.	October 17, 1816.
2nd do.	28	52 0 0	Do.	Do.	July 1, 1839.
3rd do.	32	52 0 0	Do.	Do.	July 3, 1837.
4th do. . . . .	..	39 0 0	Do.	Do.	November 24, 1839.
{ Superintendent of Tread-wheel }	37	52 0 0	Do.	Do.	January 14, 1834.
{ Inner Turnkey and Messenger }	24	52 0 0	Do.	Magistrates	January 25, 1840.
Schoolmaster	31	54 12 0	Do.	Do.	January 18, 1840.
Miller	24	52 0 0	{ ½ lbs. of Bread per Day, }	Governor	November 5, 1836.
Baker	29	52 0 0	Do. do.	Do.	November 16, 1835.
Matron	60	40 0 0	{ House, Coals, and Candles. }	Magistrates	November 17, 1823.
Taskmistress	36	26 0 0	Do.	Governor	October 23, 1837.
Watchman	57	26 0 0	Do.	Do.	August 7, 1825.
Do.	60	26 0 0	Do.	Do.	March, 1835.
Chaplain*	48	300 0 0	Do.	Magistrates	Easter, 1826.
Surgeon*	52	140 0 0	Do.	Do.	Michaelmas, 1836.
Surveyor*	57	100 0 0	Do.	Do.	Michaelmas, 1838.
Deduct*		1427 12 0			
		270 0 0			
		1157 12 0			

* In the amount of Salaries, half the Chaplain's, Surgeon's, and Surveyor's, has been deducted, that being considered the proportion for this Prison; the other half for the Gaol.

Suggestions towards Improvements.

1. To provide a number of iron bedsteads, sufficient to enable each prisoner to sleep in a separate bed. These bedsteads should be made as compact and light, and as moderate in dimensions, as is consistent with the ease of the prisoner. If each bedstead is made slightly concave it will contribute to the saving of space: each bedstead should also have an elevation towards the head, to afford a good pillow for the prisoner. It would be prudent, if this plan of separate bedsteads is adopted, to have two or three sample bedsteads made for trial, before the whole number requisite is ordered. This change would remedy the greatest defect in this otherwise well-ordered prison. At the time of my visit a considerable number of prisoners were sleeping two in a bed;—a usage which is invariably admitted to be one of the most pernicious which can prevail in any such establishment. (This suggestion has been complied with.)

2. The use of sheets should be restricted for the sick prisoners, for debtors, and for the new first class misdemeanants. It is so difficult, yet so important, to draw a strong line of distinction between prisons and other institutions and dwellings, that it seems desirable to exclude every accommodation which is not absolutely essential to maintain the health of the body and the mind. Sheets are a luxury to which many prisoners are previously unaccustomed; many throw them off altogether: the washing of them is expensive, and still more so the future renewal of those when they are worn out. On all these grounds it seems expedient to limit their use to the classes above mentioned.

Chartist Prisoners.—The treatment of those whom I have had occasion to see in this county has appeared to me to be considerate and mild. Their literary education had generally been good in proportion to their condition.

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An ABSTRACT of the Treasurer's Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the County (so far as relates to Prisoners, &c.), from Michaelmas Sessions, 1838, to Michaelmas Sessions, 1839.

RECEIPTS.		£. s. d.
Amount of cash received for Clothing delivered to Prisoners from the Stock of Manu- factory in the Gaol	} 232 19 9	
Ditto for Goods sold to various persons from ditto	50 0 0	
Ditto for the County's Share of the Prisoners' Earnings in the Gaol and Bridewell	122 3 3	
Ditto for Work done for Tradesmen	59 19 3	
Ditto by Gaoler, repayment of Sum advanced (as per last Statement) to make Weekly Payments in the Gaol	} 320 0 0	
Ditto for Fines from sundry convicted Persons	136 0 3	
EXPENDITURE.		£. s. d.
GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.—Salary to Gaoler	150 0 0	
Ditto to Keeper of Bridewell	150 0 0	
Ditto to Clerk of the Gaol and House of Correction	70 0 0	
Ditto to Turnkeys	337 8 0	
Ditto to Matron, Female Turnkey, Messenger, and Door- keeper	} 68 15 0	
Ditto to Baker, Miller, Porter, and Carpenter	211 7 0	
Ditto to Chaplain	250 0 0	
Ditto to Surgeon, and Bills for Inquests, &c.	105 11 2	
Ditto Assistant ditto	11 5 0	
Tithe, Taxes, &c.	23 11 2	
Coal	239 18 7	
Oils, Besoms, Brushes, and Sundries	81 0 7	
Provisions for Prisoners	1363 4 1	
Ditto for Sick ditto	33 6 2	
Clothing for Prisoners	502 7 1	
Alterations, Additions, and Repairs	1767 19 2	
Keeping Dial in repair	2 2 0	
Stationery and Books for the Gaol	47 3 1	
Salary to Watchmen	46 8 0	
Keep of Horse and Dog	12 0 0	
	5,473 6 1	
MANUFACTORY.—Wages earned by Prisoners in manufacturing Goods and grinding, paid by the County	146 11 11	
Out of which—	£. s. d.	
Gaoler has received	24 8 6	
County repaid	122 3 5	
	146 11 11	
PRISONERS.—Apprehending and conveying Prisoners to the Gaol and Bridewell	} 671 12 4	
Relief to Poor Prisoners in King's Bench and Fleet Prison	20 0 0	
Gaoler, under the Act for the Abolition of Gaol or other Fees	18 6 8	
Allowed Prisoners on their discharge	7 3 0	
	717 2 0	
PROSECUTIONS.—Prosecuting Felons at Lent and Summer Assizes	1,038 4 8	
Clerk of Assize, Crier, and Judge's Marshall, for Secretary of State's letters, Orders of Transportation, and Court Fees	} 38 13 4	
Prosecuting Felons at the Four Quarter Sessions	3,798 12 6	
TRANSPORTS.—Removing Transports	156 18 0	

WORCESTER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Worcester.
County Gaol.

Construction.—Most of the suggestions towards improvement which I made in my last Report have been adopted. Some are in course of completion; and one or two I shall repeat on the present occasion.

There are only two day-rooms for the women at present; but they have also a spinning-room and a laundry.

The greatest number of prisoners during the year ending December 31, 1839, was 259; and there were in November, 1840, 207 cells.

A considerable enlargement of the male side has now been made, of which the following Report, made by the visiting magistrates at Michaelmas Sessions, 1840, will convey a distinct notion, and it also points out defects in the accommodation for prisoners which still remained to be remedied:—

“The 80 new cells for prisoners ordered to be erected have been completed and occupied by prisoners; 24 solitary and six dark or punishment cells have likewise been completed, but are not yet

sufficiently dry to be occupied with safety to the health of prisoners. The work-sheds, and store-rooms, and school-room, are in such a state of progress as to be certified by the architect to be within six weeks of completion. The period of completing the works has been exceeded, partly from and owing to the necessity of excavating the whole of the loose earth to the depth of the foundations under the sheds, which has furnished means of providing an excellent bathing-room, as directed by the new prison regulations, and partly by the forcing pump for supplying the whole prison with water being obliged to remain until the erection of another in an appropriate place to supply its room.

“The tread-mill and its yards, together with the turnkeys’ day and lodging rooms, are now complete, and the lodge now only requires furnishing; and the whole is certified to be executed satisfactorily. There are now 179 cells available for lodging prisoners; but there are at this moment 230 criminal prisoners confined within the walls of the gaol, 75 of whom are, till the solitary cells are in a state to receive them, obliged to be crowded together into the garret-rooms, where it is impossible to prevent the contamination of low speaking; and this is particularly the case with the females, 42 of whom are now under confinement, with but 14 cells for separate sleeping, and no separate room for the sick, or those affected with loathsome or foul diseases. The visiting magistrates have frequently urged the necessity of providing further accommodation for the females; and they have considered the necessity of erecting the building proposed some years since, to correspond with the hospital wing, which would provide room for 32 prisoners, a room for the female sick, with rooms for the matron: and they earnestly recommend that the Building Committee should be empowered to obtain plans and estimates for such building in the ensuing quarter, and to provide rooms for the new first-class misdemeanors, such plans, &c., to be laid before the court at the Epiphany Sessions, in order that contracts may be entered into, and the work proceeded with as soon as the season for building will permit.

“The visiting magistrates have likewise, in compliance with the order in sessions, inquired into the necessity of providing further accommodation in the chapel, which at present will admit only 175 prisoners, there being at the present time 262 prisoners confined, 77 of whom (allowing 10 as an average to be sick) are necessarily excluded from divine service. They have considered two plans, one of which includes a new arrangement of the gaoler’s house, and the other only the better arrangement of the seats, so as to make room for 40 more prisoners: the last they think insufficient; the former as more expensive than necessary to accommodate 260 prisoners. We are of opinion that a plan between both these plans might be adopted to provide for 260 prisoners without the great outlay required for moving the roof, or new modelling the gaoler’s house, and recommend that the Building Committee be empowered to make the necessary alterations at the lowest expense at which it can be satisfactorily performed—not to exceed 400*l*.

“The great increase of the number of prisoners and subordinate officers renders it necessary, in our opinion, to re-establish the officer called the task-master or head-turnkey—an office found in all gaols; and we recommend our most experienced and approved turnkey, David * * *, to be appointed to that situation with an addition of four shillings a-week to his salary. We likewise call the attention of the court to the adoption of a plain uniform coat and trousers by the turnkeys and subordinate officers of the prison, which we find is adopted in the prison at Parkhurst and Millbank; and we recommend that the first suit be provided at the expense of the county, not exceeding 2*l*. per man, but to be afterwards provided by the officers themselves, as their ordinary clothing.

“In the present year, ending at Michaelmas, 1146 persons had been confined in the gaol under commitments; being an increase of 301 persons beyond the commitments of any former year; and in the present quarter 65 vagrants have been committed, 12 of whom have been committed more than once, and there have been three decidedly insane at the time of commitment. We beg to call the attention of the magistrates generally to the Act 1 Victoria, cap. 14, which expressly forbids the committal of an insane or lunatic person to the gaol, and directs that any person so committed shall be removed by the overseers of the poor of the place to which he belongs, to a house licensed for the reception of lunatics.

“Until there is a more enlarged accommodation within the walls of the gaol, both the discipline and classification of the prisoners must be in a very defective state; but the governor, chaplain, surgeon, and subordinate officers, have been most assiduous, attentive, and effective in their respective duties, and the prisoners have been healthy and orderly.”

At the Epiphany Sessions ensuing, the following Report was made by the Gaol Enlargement Committee:—

“The Committee have to report that accidental delays have arisen in procuring the estimates for the enlargement of the chapel, directed by the court; but contracts have now been made at an amount very much lower than the limit prescribed by the court, and the work will be executed forthwith.

“The Committee found that it was essential to make a main drain to receive the contents of all the drains of the new buildings, and the same has been contracted for at an expense of 200*l*.

“The Committee directed a payment of 900*l*. to the contractor, under the architect’s certificate; and also 85*l*. 19*s*. for architect’s per centage.

“With regard to the general expenditure, which has been incurred under the orders of the court, the Committee have to report that the whole accounts have been sent in, and that they show a balance in favour of the contractors of 1,546*l*. 13*s*. 1*d*., but as they have not yet been revised by the architect, the Committee are not enabled finally to report upon them, and can now only recommend the payment of 1,300*l*. on account.

“On the important subject referred to this Committee, of providing a remedy for the present deficiency of accommodation for the average number of female prisoners, the Committee have obtained a plan and estimate, as directed by the court; but they have to state that the plan submitted to them embraces so extensive an alteration, and involves so large an expenditure, that they do not feel justified in recommending that plan for the adoption of the court without further considerations. The Committee feel bound at the same time to state to the court, in the strongest terms, that they consider it indispensable for the due classification and proper treatment of the female prisoners that additional accommodation for them should be obtained, and they recommend that this subject should be again referred to them, to be reported upon finally at the Easter Quarter Sessions.

Subsequently, in March, 1841, the Building Committee have resolved on the following

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additions:—The plan adopted comprises rooms for the matron and turnkey; an hospital; a room as a nursery for children committed with their mothers; a room for witnesses giving Queen's evidence; washing and ironing apartments, and 10 sleeping cells, all for the females; a fumigating-room, and store-rooms over it for prisoners' clothing: which are considered to be all that are now required. These additions were to be commenced immediately after Easter.

Management.—This prison is clean, neat, and generally improved, and will be still better when the present alterations are entirely perfected. The want of more space and cells for the women is still much felt: they are extremely crowded, and theirs is the least creditable part of the prison. When new accommodations and separate sleeping-cells have been provided, this blemish will disappear.

A plain blue dress, with a decoration at the collar, has been adopted for all the turnkeys, since the new rules have been received from the Secretary of State. The county paid for the first dress, but it is hereafter to be purchased by the turnkeys themselves.

A female turnkey is engaged, and will remain permanently.

The use of prisoners as wardsmen and monitors is done away with. Silence is now observed both by tried and untried. There have been only nine punishments for breach of it in January, February, and March, 1840. An officer is now present in every yard, both of the tried and untried prisoners.

At my visit all the prisoners were sleeping in separate beds. On the preceding night nine males slept in the garrets, which are the least secure part of the building, and in all respects the least eligible for cells: the garrets are only used when the other parts are crowded.

The surgeon examines the prisoners on their first admission.

Day-rooms are still in use, with fires in them.

There are separate sleeping cells, and separate cells for the prisoners to eat in, to a considerable extent.

Some prisoners belonging to the class of vagrants go outside, with an officer, perhaps once in two or three weeks, to some little distance behind the Shire Hall, for water, which they pump. This is a highly improper custom, which I have noticed in my suggestion, No. 1.

A tailor and his son are constantly engaged, in a room set apart for the purpose, to work for the prison, and they are occasionally assisted by prisoners who can be useful.

Pots made of zinc are now used throughout the prison: they hold a gallon, are painted outside, and cost 2s. each: they appear to answer very well.

Debtors.—The debtors take it by turns to clean, one a-week; and when there have been master debtors, a poor debtor has cleaned for them, and they have paid him from their own funds.

The female debtors have a separate room, but use the common female yard.

The debtors have the hard-labour diet.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—Such prisoners are confined in light cells, with books, but no work; and they go to chapel on Sundays only. Their diet is only bread and gruel. They sleep in their day-cells.

Suicide.—In November, 1840, a man attempted to hang himself in his cell with his blanket, but did not succeed. He was a clerk; a man of some education.

Religious and other Instruction.—At the Michaelmas Sessions, 1840, the chaplain, in his report, after speaking in terms of praise of the general conduct of the prisoners, and going into other matters of detail, expressed much regret that in consequence of the increased number of prisoners, from 40 to 60 of them had been debarred from attending divine worship by the want of accommodation in the chapel. (See the extract from the Visiting Magistrates' Report, quoted above, p. 53.)

The chaplain has a new journal, with very copious headings, relating to the examination of prisoners on their first admission. It was commenced in August, 1840; it promises favourable results, and is very complete for the purpose of future analysis.

There is a communion table. The sacrament is usually performed four times yearly: six felons were present the last time, October 18, 1840.

Divine service is performed as at my last visit.

There have been four executions in the last eight years.

All the present prisoners, during divine service, are attentive, except an idiot, whom the magistrates are about to remove. The debtors attend regularly.

The debtors have sometimes remained away from chapel for want of room; but the proposed alterations will give room for 300 prisoners in all. No Dissenting minister has been applied for that the chaplain is aware of; save only one Catholic priest occasionally.

The prisoners usually come in in an awful state of ignorance, as regards religious knowledge.

The chaplain examines all prisoners on their admission and discharge. He gives bibles and prayer-books to transports, and to some others. He knows one discharged prisoner, a servant, who is at present a very respectable man.

Books are well provided. I found but few spelling tracts: it happened that they were rather in want of them; but they are furnished from time to time.

A new school-room is now being built: the present school-room is a garret, formerly used as a sleeping cell.

All boys under 18, of every class, whether tried or convicted, unless sent here only for a fortnight, go to school.

The schoolmaster is active, intelligent, and of good deportment, and is very likely to im-

prove those who are under his care. He teaches three hours daily, and on November 10th, 1840, had eight pupils. His salary is 30*l*. He only teaches reading, and the chaplain selects from both untried and convicted the prisoners for his instruction, and he is entirely under the chaplain's control, as are also the books. The prisoners at hard labour are not usually taught, nor are the women. Singing is taught to those who have a good voice; but there are very few such. They sing in the chapel, and the schoolmaster leads the singing there. The singers practice twice a-week, and are very attentive to instruction.

There are two or three lady visitors to the females: they had come on the previous Sunday into the yard.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon's journal contains the name of the disease, and the cases of extra diet.

There has been no epidemic since my last visit, except some influenza. There have been several cases of scald head, all or most of which were cured in three or four weeks, by an ointment composed of equal parts of sulphur and tar ointment smeared all over the head. The first case came in September 26th, 1840: on October 4th, there were four new cases; October 10th, one; and one other since. On October 30th all were discharged cured.

There has been no case of influenza of importance; and there has been no case of continued fever since the epidemic described in my Fourth Report, but there have been a few cases of gastro-enteritis, which, taken in time, are soon cured.

The surgeon called in extra advice for a midwifery case, this year, which did well. The surgeon has never known any scurvy to originate here for six or seven years. Cases of syphilis and itch do not diminish in number.

Extra diet is sometimes ordered for weakness, independent of any positive disease, but when the surgeon orders extra diet he usually takes the patients into the infirmary.

Three deaths and a still birth have occurred amongst the prisoners from January 1st, 1840, to November 10th, 1840: on May 10th, one male died; on May 16th, one male; on July 20th, one male; and one man has also died, a builder by trade, from concussion of the brain, produced by a fall from a scaffold in the prison.

One of the above deaths was of an old man, who died of disease of the lungs; one, a debtor, was in a decline when admitted, and died of it.

I found in the male infirmary, on November 10th, 1840, nine patients, viz. :—

- 1 with difficult respiration,
- 1 insane,
- 1 with syphilis,
- 1 with diarrhoea,
- 1 who had attempted to hang himself,
- 1 with swelled testicles,
- 1 with a complaint of the leg,
- 1 with vomiting,
- 1 with scald head.

There were, at the same time, two women with syphilis in their own ward.

Besides these, perhaps three prisoners altogether were taking medicine for trifling complaints. One prisoner was on extra diet. Feigned diseases are very common.

CASES OF SICKNESS AND DEATH in the course of the year ending Michaelmas, 1839. †

	Prisoners of 17 years of age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	234	12	6	1	240	13	253
Infirmary cases	116	11	10	..	126	11	137
Greatest number of sick any one time .	13	4	2	..	15	4	19
Deaths	2	..	..	..	2	..	2

CAUSES OF DEATH in the above-named year.

- 1 man, aged 26, died of stricture, with incontinence of urine;
- 1 man, „ 29, „ typhus fever.

Of the above two cases—

No. 1 came in with the disease of which he died, and remained in prison 7 months and 20 days before his death.

No. 2 came in with a good state of health, and remained in prison 19 days before his death.

Shortly after my last visit to the prison, in November, 1840, a death occurred which appeared to originate in a peculiar cause; and on that account I extract the following account of it, as copied from the *Worcester Chronicle* into the *Times* :—

“ Mr. * *, coroner, held an inquest at the county gaol, on Thursday morning, on the body of a young man, aged 21, who died on the previous evening, while undergoing a month's imprisonment, to which he was adjudged at the Michaelmas Quarter-Sessions, for purloining a scythe and mead, the

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property of Thomas * *, at Tardelegg, in the early part of August last. The court, in sentencing the prisoner, ordered that the first fortnight of his incarceration should be with hard labour, and the remainder of the term in solitary confinement, the former portion of which he was accordingly undergoing, when it was perceived that the fear induced by the contemplation of the approaching solitary confinement had caused so great a debilitation of his nerves, that he became utterly spiritless; and shortly before the expiration of the fortnight he was filled with horrible presentiments that something dreadful would result from his being shut up in a solitary cell; and these symptoms so visibly and alarmingly increased as the time approached, that the surgeon to the gaol, recommended its abrogation, which was granted. Notwithstanding this, however, the poor fellow was, on Monday se'nnight, seized with violent vomiting, headach, and relaxation of the bowels, followed by low fever, which terminated his existence on Wednesday evening last, as we have before related, although every possible medical aid had been rendered him. At the inquest it was stated that when the deceased was brought to gaol he was in excellent health; and the surgeon gave it as his decided opinion that these symptoms, and the low fever under which he sunk, were produced by the apprehension of the solitary confinement to which he had been sentenced. Verdict—Natural Death."

Diet.

A. Prisoners on summary convictions for one month and under, and vagrants, for the first month, receive only one pound of bread daily, and one quart of gruel daily, notwithstanding their being at hard labour.

B. Of the other prisoners those on hard labour have per week,—

	Bread.	Meat (when cooked).	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.	Other Food.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	pints.	pints.	
Men	172	2½	2	4	14	1 lb. of baked suet pudding.
Women	140	24	2	4	14	1 ditto.
Boys	172	24	2	4	14	1 ditto.

* The soup is pea-soup, with vegetables in it: it is made with the boilings of the beef, with ½ pint of peas, and 1½ oz. of oatmeal, to a quart of soup.

C. Other prisoners not on hard labour have weekly:—

	Bread.	Gruel.
Men	172 ozs.	14 pints.
Women	140 „	14 „
Boys	172 „	14 „

A prisoner may be here for some months on only bread and gruel; others, if they can afford it, spend a penny daily, on potatoes if they please: but this is an impropriety.

Salt is not given except to hard-labour prisoners: the others have some put into their gruel and bread; and they may also lay out a halfpenny on salt. I closely examined several on this matter, and found a few who appeared to use no salt at all. The chaplain thinks the prisoners suffer from the diet when only on bread and gruel: he remembers an instance of a man being kept to this diet for four months. The surgeon states, that those especially who have been in two years, suffer much: he often orders extra diet to prisoners at hard labour, receiving only bread and gruel; which he thinks insufficient for them.

Labour.—Beating hemp has been introduced for the convicted; but the heavy mallets used are an objection. On one of my visits I found them hanging up in a room adjoining a work-room in which several men were engaged in different occupations, and the door was not closed: they might have been easily laid hold of for any purpose, and might prove violent weapons. I am assured, however, that this was an accidental and rare circumstance.

On October 31st, 1840, there were:—

- 75 prisoners at the tread-mill,
- 14 „ picking oakum,
- and 18 „ on (what is called) *fatigue* (that is, cleaning wards, cells, &c.)

There were 42 „ for whom there was no work.

Total. 149 Males.

The total number of male prisoners at present sentenced to hard labour is 149.

The 42 above mentioned were unemployed for want of work.

On another day when I visited the prison I found:

- Prisoners.
- 68 at the wheel (75 is the full number).
- 2 employed as tailors.
- 1 as a shoemaker,
- 9 picking oakum.
- 2 at the crank for water.

The old tread-wheel has been taken down to make room for cells, and a new tread-mill, on an enlarged scale, is in course of erection. The height of each step will be 7½ inches, and the ordinary number of steps per minute, 48; it will employ 75 prisoners.

Number of Lunatics during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.—One, a female, who showed no sign of insanity until after her conviction. She has been removed to the County Lunatic Asylum at Droitwich.

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PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in prison	53	12	7
Amounts of fines paid by prisoners applicable to the county rate	21	1	0
Other receipts	50	0	0
Total	124	13	7

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Total Expenses, year ending Michaelmas, 1838.

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenses for the year, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	3921	14	8
Total receipts of ditto	124	13	7
Actual cost to the county, city, or borough, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	3797	1	1
Repairs, alterations, and additions	1727	0	6
Grand total	5524	1	7

Cost per head, per day, 1s. 7½d.

Remarks on the Character and Condition of the Prisoners.—Some prisoners are committed here for the most trifling offences. One man was here a month for letting off squibs on the 5th of November. Another, a month for stealing peas, to the value of a halfpenny; but it was his second offence.

The first impression which the imprisonment here produces on the minds of the neighbourhood is generally one of fear.

The majority of the prisoners here are for slight offences. The last page alone of the Chaplain's Journal contains eight such committals, among which

- 1 was for stealing bread.
- 1 " a shirt.
- 1 " a pair of shoes.
- 1 (a prostitute) for making a noise in the street.
- 1 for the same offence.
- 1 ditto ditto.

The majority of the prisoners are agricultural labourers; a good many are poachers (but not so many as formerly), boatmen, and bargemen. On October 31, 1840, there was no political offender here; but two went out in the course of that year, both of whom could read.

There is here one Italian boy who had carried a musical instrument, and who was taken up as a vagrant, attempting to pick pockets. He is 15 years of age, was committed for three months, and has 17 days to stay.

There are from 40 to 50 debtors here on an average.

All the debtors now here are on county allowance except one. On October 27, nine were discharged. The new Act has made a great difference in their numbers, which are reduced to a little more than half: it particularly affects the master-debtors.

There has not been more than one female debtor at a time this year.

Stock.—Combs are moderately well supplied. There are brushes for the hair. Towels, soap, and paper for necessary purposes, are well supplied.

Society for the Relief of Prisoners on their Discharge.—See Appendix.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—The greatest Number of Persons confined at any one time in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 2.—Average Number confined during the same time.

Criminals	212
Debtors	21

Criminals	178
Debtors	15
Total	193

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No. 3.—The Total Expenditure for the same Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expense, exclusive of Building.	4,573	15	2
The Cost of the New Building . . .	1,073	0	0
Total	5,646	15	2

No. 4.

	£.	s.	d.
Average Expense of each Prisoner per week, including everything except the expense of New Building.	0	9	1½

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the County Gaol at Worcester, on the 17th of October, 1840, at the time of one of my visits.

Transports	3
For Trial at Assizes	1
For Trial at Sessions	104
For Assaults	11
For Poaching	8
Vagrants	24
Deserters	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	54
For Misdemeanors	24
Debtors	15
Total	245

Of these have been confined here before 36.
Greatest number confined at one time since 1st January, 1840, 245.
Least number confined at one time during same period, 193.

No. 6.—Alterations in Salaries, Officers, Buildings and System, since Michaelmas, 1838.

The Governor's salary has been increased 30*l.* per annum, and he has now a servant at 10*s.* per week, in lieu of his share of the prisoners' earnings and of a prisoner in his house, formerly allowed. The Surgeon's salary has been increased 20*l.* per annum: he finds medicines, but not leeches. The Clerk's salary has been increased 30*l.* per annum. The Chief Turnkey's salary has been increased 4*s.* per week. One additional Turnkey has been appointed, at 21*s.* per week; six Assistants, at 18*s.* each per week; with an Assistant Matron, at 8*s.* 6*d.* per week. The Baker's salary has been increased 3*s.* weekly, and he has an Assistant at 15*s.* The salary of the Miller's Assistant (being one of the night watchmen) has been increased 5*s.* weekly. A Schoolmaster, at 30*l.*, and a Barber, at 20*l.* per annum, were appointed at Michaelmas Sessions, 1838. 114 new cells, a new treadmill, apartments for the turnkeys, and a kitchen and bakehouse for the prison, have been erected; and worksheds, with a school-room, and a bath 27 feet by 7 feet 9 inches, and 5 feet deep, are nearly completed. One building, containing 15 cells; the old mill, kitchen, and two garrets; have been taken down. Prisoners are not (as formerly) employed as monitors or wardsmen.

No. 7. Particulars of an Escape.

Benjamin ———, under sentence of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for a misdemeanor, being employed in cleaning bricks out of the old building that had been taken down (there being then no treadmill), made his escape through a door which had been opened in the boundary wall for the purpose of bringing the materials for building into the gaol, but was retaken about two hours after, seven miles from Worcester.

No. 8.—New Registers which have been commenced since Michaelmas, 1838.

A Chaplain's Register, with the following headings:—
When brought in, number, name, age, where born, residence, parents (whether living), character of connexions, single or married, if married whether any children, school attended and state of instruction, religious denomination and attendance on worship, trade and wages per week, depositions in savings' bank or if member of a sick club, inducement to commit crime, nature of offence, sentence, previous imprisonments, conduct in prison, if situation ready when at liberty, remarks.

No. 9.

Total Number of Prisoners committed, from Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838	803
" " " " 1838, " 1839	845
" " " " 1839, " 1840	1146

No. 10.—Number of Prisoners confined in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	M.	F.	Total.
CRIMINALS.			
In custody at the commencement of the year.			
Prisoners for Trial	7	..	7
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	98	12	110
Summary Convictions	43	4	47
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other keepers	685	123	808
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	14	1	15
Total Criminals confined . . . . .	..	..	987
Criminal Lunatics . . . . .	..	1	1
DEBTORS.			
In custody at the commencement of the year	20	..	20
Admitted in the course of the year	40	..	40
Grand Total			1048

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No. 11.—Recommitals.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	74	11	2	..	76	11	87
Twice	14	1	14	1	15
Three	9	9	..	9
Four times or more	9	3	9	3	12
Total	106	15	2	..	108	15	123

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No. 12.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Irons	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Whipping	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	6
Dark Cells	112	8	67	1	1	..	..	..	180	9	189
Solitary Cells	6	2	1	3	1	..	7	..	15	5	20
Stoppage of Diet	24	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	30	1	31
Other Punishments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	148	10	75	5	4	..	7	..	234	15	249

No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
64	..	1	..	65	..	65

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately Whipped	5	..	14	..	19	..	19

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. No prisoner ought to be allowed to be conducted outside of the prison walls for any purpose; and, least of all, should be permitted to be taken away so far as to the shire-hall,—a custom which at present exists with some of the prisoners belonging to the class of vagrants, who appear to be conducted thither for the purpose of pumping water.
2. It is worthy of consideration to engage the schoolmaster to come to the prison for six hours daily, instead of for three, as is the case at present. A small augmentation of his actual salary would probably induce him to consent to such an arrangement; the benefit towards the prisoners would be consequently doubled, and he would be enabled to teach some of the prisoners placed at hard labour, whose labour might be occasionally somewhat abridged, in order to facilitate their attending his instructions.
3. As on a former occasion, I must express my opinion that a diet consisting only of bread and gruel is not wholesome nor sufficient as a systematic diet to be continued for some weeks at a time. One week is, in my opinion, the longest period during which such a diet may be safely persevered in, and not for a month, or more, as appears to be at present the case here

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with certain prisoners. Some of this class, also, receive only 1 lb. of bread per day, which is too scanty an allowance of that article, independently of the general objection which may be urged against the continuance of a diet confined to bread and gruel alone. I make these remarks very cautiously, knowing well all the difficulties of the subject. The addition of potatoes (1 lb. per day), or of mixed vegetables equivalent in quantity, would remove any ground for objection.

4. The system of allowing certain prisoners to spend one penny a-day towards their diet is objectionable, and it would be far preferable to remove all plea for such a practice by somewhat augmenting their diet.

5. A window should be opened in that room belonging to the female side, which is now used as an infirmary, in order that its ventilation may be improved.

6. It will be very advantageous to assign a more convenient room for the use of the chaplain, whenever such an arrangement may become readily practicable.

7. The solitary cells will require to be warmed by some apparatus during the winter.

8. Salt should be allowed for the use of all the prisoners, and not only to those who receive meat: a free allowance of salt is very essential to the general health.

9. The fumigating operation should be transferred from the room in which it is at present somewhat dangerously performed to a more appropriate and safe spot.

10. A new building is very necessary for the use of the female prisoners, who are at present most inconveniently crowded together in a manner injurious alike to their morals and physical well-being, as well as subversive of the necessary rigour of a prison. An infirmary and work-room should form a part of any such new structure. For a specimen of a good work-room for female prisoners, as well as for an excellent mode of conducting such a work-room, I cannot refer to a better model than to the one established in the County House of Correction at Warwick.

WORCESTER.—BOROUGH GAOL.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS for the Year ending 31st August, 1840, so far as relates to Prisoners, Police, Prosecutions, and Inquests.

Borough Gaol.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
POLICE.—Pay of Men	1035	12	0			
Clothing	107	8	6			
Staves, Lanterns, &c.	11	0	5			
Oil, Candles, &c.	13	9	1			
Rewards and Compensations	11	4	0			
Medical Attendance, &c.	1	6	3			
Stationery, Advertisements, &c.	1	14	6			
Station House (Repairs, Cleaning, &c.)	37	10	9			
Ditto (Bedsteads, Stretcher, &c.)	10	1	8			
Ditto (Rates, Taxes, and Insurance)	5	1	0			
Ditto (Coals)	17	17	3			
Ditto (Bread for Prisoners, &c.)	2	9	0			
				1254	14	5
CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.—Assizes	118	13	0			
Sessions	404	3	2			
Court Fees	5	12	8			
Sheriffs, for Advertising Assizes, &c.	30	0	0			
Expenses of Attempted Apprehensions	3	0	0			
				561	8	10
MAGISTRATES' CLERK.—Bills of Cravings				107	4	6
CLERK OF THE PEACE.—Bills of Cravings				109	17	6
CONVICTS.—Removal of				122	7	0
CITY GAOL.—Keeper's Salary	200	0	0			
Chaplain's ditto	75	0	0			
Surgeon's ditto	30	0	0			
Matron's ditto	20	0	0			
Keeper's ditto, as Bread Maker	6	0	0			
Wages of Turnkeys and Assistants	132	4	9			
Provisions for Prisoners	214	0	10			
Clothing for ditto	46	7	7			
Sundries for ditto	23	4	5			
Coals	27	3	2			
Soap	8	15	11			
Mops, Brooms, &c.	12	13	1			
Rates, Taxes, and Gas Lights	24	16	0			
Insurance	3	3	0			
Stationery	8	10	7			
Calendars	15	7	4			
Keeper's Debtors' Fees	7	13	4			
Transport Orders, &c.	0	19	0			
Tubs, Pans, &c.	4	18	9			
Bedding	3	6	0			
Chief Rents	4	9	10			
Repairs	122	9	6			
				991	3	1
Carried forward				3146	15	4

	£.	s.	d.	
Brought over				3146 15 4
INQUESTS.—Jurymen, Bailiffs, and Witnesses	49	18	0	
Hire of Rooms	7	15	0	
Surgeon's Fees	29	8	0	
Coroner's ditto	72	0	0	
				<hr/>
				159 1 0
Total	£3305	16	4	

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Construction.—There is one unsafe place where there are two windows of a neighbouring house which look into one of the yards. Very few prisoners, however, have access to this yard, except those committed for seven days, or others of a similar class. The defect is difficult to be remedied, as a wall would be a nuisance to the neighbour.

Management.—On the whole this is one of the best borough gaols in my district. No new rules have been introduced, and no alterations have taken place in the system of management. I have recommended the magistrates to select some new rules from the Secretary of State's rules. A man has been appointed to assist in cooking, whitewashing, and also as messenger. This appointment has taken place since the new Act.

The keeper is zealous in the discharge of his duties. There are cells in sufficient number for each male prisoner to sleep in a separate cell; but this is not the case with the females, who are crowded, having only four sleeping-cells.

On the night preceding my visit all the men were sleeping in single cells, and none two in a bed. The women were all sleeping singly; but are very frequently two in a bed, when numerous, on account of the scanty accommodation. There are some double beds.

On their first admission all the men are bathed, except those who come in for slight offences and for short terms, and who are known to the keeper as being cleanly persons.

A loose tub is used as a bath for the men, and another for the females.

There are fires in the day-rooms.

The officers sleeping in the prison have been latterly a turnkey and the keeper and matron; the other turnkey has slept out.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—Eight men and three women were thus confined at the date of my visit. Their health was good. They were supplied with books, but no work. They took exercise twice daily, for half an hour each time. They slept in their day-cells.

The Recorder sentences some prisoners to 14 days, some to three weeks of such confinement, and some to a month.

There were no prisoners in confinement for refractory conduct at the date of my visit. Such prisoners are placed in dark cells.

Suicide.—There has been no case since my visit.

Escape.—No escape has been made since my visit.

Diet.—Flour is bought and baked at home. They find that the present loaf of 1½ lb. baked at home is more satisfactory to the prisoners than the former baker's loaf of 1½ lb.

The prisoners do not usually remain here long, nor is the labour severe; therefore a more moderate diet might be safely adopted. Three ½ lbs. of meat per week is too much to be given to all indiscriminately: the ¼ lb. is 6 ozs. each time when dressed, and without bone. The meat costs about 60*l.* a-year.

Labour.—The hard labour is not severe. The tread-wheel does not grind any article.

Stone-breaking is sometimes practised by the boys. One boy has been here 11 months during 10 of which he has worked at the tread-wheel; he has a bad hand at present, but is well in other respects.

A turnkey in a sentry-box is present during labour.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain here is also chaplain to the Berkeley Hospital. That institution requires his professional attendance four times weekly.

There is no sacramental table; but one might easily be made by placing the leaf of a table in front of the pulpit.

The chaplain catechises the women frequently, and teaches them to read sometimes.

Books are particularly well provided, better than in most gaols. A benevolent lady, in a distant county, usually sends two sovereigns annually to purchase books for the prisoners. There are some miscellaneous works of a moral and religious tendency, and some spelling-books.

There is no schoolmaster; but the chaplain assists some prisoners in improving themselves in reading, and gives them spelling-books.

There is no school-room.

The sacrament has been offered twice in the present year to some debtors, in private, but not to the prisoners at large. The chaplain has never delivered it to the prisoners since his appointment.

The prisoners have never been guilty of any misconduct towards the chaplain. Their behaviour is generally very good.

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The chaplain writes out a list of such books as he wants, and it is then laid before the magistrates, who order them.

The chaplain performs service four times weekly; twice on Sundays. He comes at other times, if there is a sick prisoner, or on any other particular occasion.

On the three days on which he does not perform service the keeper reads prayers.

Religious instruction, by the conjoint efforts of the chaplain and keeper, is here very well imparted to the prisoners.

The chaplain frequently converses with the prisoners in the day-rooms or cells; sometimes he reads to them. He has no room.

No ladies visit regularly here.

The Prisoners Relief Society of the county does not extend to the borough gaol.

One man has had his sentence remitted during the last two years, on the ground of weak intellect. He is gone to America.

The chaplain makes the following remarks in his annual report for 1838:—

“Although I am not enabled on this occasion of presenting an annual report of the state of the City Prison, for the year ending October, 1833, to exhibit, as on several former ones, a diminution in the number committed, when compared with the year preceding, yet the increase (two only) which has taken place is so small as hardly to call for notice; but should it be thought desirable to assign a cause for this, it may, perhaps, be found in the privations and sufferings experienced by the poor during the late severe and prolonged winter. Again, if we regard the past year and its predecessor in another point of view, we shall discover as little dissimilarity between them—as in both we find the same cause operating with equal force to the same fatal end, viz., in supplying inmates to the gaol. But very few cases have occurred within the past year, of which drunkenness, or an excessive fondness for intoxicating liquors has not been the direct or the approximating cause. Many in a state of inebriety, and others for the sake of procuring the means wherewith to indulge in it, have committed the offence which consigned them to prison. Instances have occurred of women being driven to procure for themselves and families, by illegal means, the bare necessaries of life, whose husbands were, at the same time, earning sufficient for all their wants, if it had not been squandered at the beer-shop. Children, too, the offspring of dissolute and drunken parents, almost without a home,—certainly without proper example, advice, instruction, correction, or parental care, are left, from a very early age, to seek a precarious subsistence how and where they can. The inevitable consequence is, that they grow up with a distaste for labour and settled habits, and soon find their way into prison. Again, a young man, of good education, but addicted to intemperance, had, on a Sunday, entrusted to his brother the whole of his previous week's earnings. The brother, upon obtaining the money, immediately repaired to a public-house, and there spent the whole before night. Early the next morning the young man, thus deprived of his money, sought also a house of this kind, and there, being penniless, committed the robbery for which he was shortly after transported.

“These are instances which have come under my notice, and which I have cited to show, first, some of the consequences of this vice, and which are here so evident and so miserable; and secondly, that this vice of drunkenness, with all its wretched, palpable, and undisputed effects, lamentably prevails in the lower classes among us.

“The total number committed, between Michaelmas, 1837, and Michaelmas, 1838, was 252. Of these 36 had been in this prison once before; 14 twice; 5 thrice; and 12 four times and more.

“The serious offences were five, viz., one manslaughter, four burglary. One prisoner was under 10 years of age; fourteen under 15; fifty-six under 20; and ninety-two under 30.

“Again, 4 had received a superior education; about 94 could read and write; 81 read; and 73 could neither read nor write.

“The duties performed by myself have differed in no respect from that course which I have hitherto followed; and which, having been detailed in former reports, it may be needless to repeat here.

“With respect to the prisoners, their conduct has, with very trifling exceptions, been orderly and obedient, exhibiting a commendable attention to their religious duties in the chapel, and generally willing to receive, and properly regard, the instruction imparted to them in their wards.

“To pronounce an opinion of what may be the effect upon the minds or habits of those at present in confinement, or very recently liberated, from the course of instruction pursued, and the general discipline of the prison, long experience has proved to me to be very hazardous—little better than random assertions.

“All that I can take upon myself to advance is, that many persons, formerly inmates of this gaol, are now, to all appearance, honest, industrious, and respectable members of society; some of whom, looking to their former lives, may be supposed to have first received serious impressions here; and others to have had former serious impressions revived and confirmed during their confinement.”

And he again observes, in his report for 1839, as follows:—

“To promote the regeneration of the moral and religious character, by the introduction of a scheme perfect, if possible, in its kind, may be presumed to have been an object the Government have had much at heart for years past; and, under the impression that much more than has hitherto been done in this way might be effected, that mass of evidence upon Prison Discipline, which forms the groundwork of the Bill lately passed for a better and uniform regulation of prisons, has been collected.

“Keeping this object in view, and previous to the introduction of two measures (an improved method of internal management, and the establishment of a county police), both likely to have a material influence in altering the present aspect and state of the prison, the following remarks upon the character and circumstances of the prisoners confined here during the past year, taken collectively in classes, with reference to age, may not appear out of place in a document of this nature.

“Within the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, none have been confined here under 10 years of age. In the previous year, one. Under the age of 15, 19; being an increase of four on the year previous. The greater part of these were, in appearance, mere children, fitter objects for the discipline of pa-

rents and schoolmasters than the punishment of a gaol, or to be branded with the stigma which inevitably attends imprisonment. Vicious to a degree, far beyond their years, they certainly were, with very few exceptions. But then, some were homeless orphans; others, the children of parents who cared not where or how they lived, so that they burthened not them; and all of them unaccustomed to any kind of restraint. Some were in such a state of squalid poverty as must of itself have rendered them fit instruments for the commission of any crime within the scope of their age and strength.

"To hold such rigidly responsible for their offences, would appear wrong in principle; and to punish them severely, harsh in practice. For either to the neglect or improvidence, the poverty or vices, the severe treatment or example of the parents, may generally be traced the delinquencies of this class of offenders. That a large portion of them are reclaimable I have always supposed, from many circumstances constantly arising under my observation. But that the locality of any common gaol is adapted, or can be, by any alteration in its internal arrangement or system of management, for carrying out successfully the reformation of juvenile offenders, is a conclusion not warranted by experience.

"Corroborative of this assertion, a boy of this class, now in Parkhurst prison-school, may be instanced. He was at one time considered amongst the worst of such delinquents infesting this city, upon whom the discipline of either gaol (for he had been in both) had no permanent good effect. This same boy, the first removed hence, under sentence of transportation, to that establishment, is now reported of by its officers in high terms of approbation.

"Of their general deportment in prison, and attention to the course of instruction they were placed under, I can speak rather more favourably than their previous unrestrained habits of life may seem to authorise.

"Between the ages of 15 and 20, 48 were committed; being a decrease in this class of eight on the former year.

"Here the prominent characteristics were, an aversion to steady, settled industry; a strong predilection for constant society, and habits of expense much beyond their honest means of acquisition. Combined with these pernicious habits was observable great impatience under, and an equal disregard for, the restraints of religion; as also a total neglect of its duties, if not forced upon them. Impelled forward in a ruinous career by some or all of the foregoing causes, they have, through a short but natural course, reached its termination—a prison.

"Their conduct during confinement may be stated to have in general been good. To an occasional observer, one not familiar with prisons, it would have appeared commendable; but the same unsteadiness of purpose, arising from a lack of self-government, with many still remained. They would take up with avidity, and pursue with diligence, the acquisition of a new object. But, by degrees, the desire cooled, and their exertions slackened in proportion. Afterwards, by constant urging alone, could reasonable application to the same object be obtained.

"Between the ages of 20 and 30 were committed 74; being, as compared with the previous year, a decrease of 18 in this class.

"In these, habits of idleness, a taste for a desultory mode of life, a propensity to petty acts of plunder as the easiest means of subsistence, and drunkenness, had become so inveterate as—when in connexion with that utter abandonment of religion, its restraints and duties, which characterised them—to make a return to a life of honest industry and moral conduct (which, to be lasting, must be based upon religious principles) appear hopeless. This may be said to be their own sentiment upon the point; for of such magnitude has the change to be wrought appeared to themselves, that their own efforts could contribute nothing to it; and, if ever brought about, it must be the entire work of God's Holy Spirit.

"Upon others, further advanced in years, the impressions produced on their minds during confinement have, in some cases, been deep and serious, affording sufficient ground for indulging a hope that they may also be permanent.

"The commitments, on the whole, fall below those of the previous year by 14; the re-commitments, by 41; the serious offences are less by two. 72 could read and write, and 73 read.

"To particularise the duties performed by myself may appear superfluous, as they are fully stated in the Governor's Report."

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The late surgeon became insane, and his father resigned for him. The present surgeon was appointed in February, 1839.

The surgeon's journal will contain the medicines prescribed in future. He had not seen the new Act, of which I gave him a copy. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of Apothecaries' Hall. Leeches are charged for. The borough finds trusses. The medicines are provided by the surgeon out of his salary. He has no assistant. He visits nearly every day. He enjoys every facility he desires.

There has been only one death since the surgeon's appointment: that was of a poor debtor, aged 42. This person died of hæmoptysis, August 12, 1840; he was addicted to drink.

There had been four cases of itch during the preceding year—a smaller proportion than usual. Venereal diseases are frequent, and are the worst cases. There have been no lyings-in, and no surgical operations here, since the surgeon's appointment.

The prisoners suffer in solitary confinement during winter from cold, and the surgeon has been obliged to remove them occasionally. The recorder sometimes sentences them to a month of such confinement.

No particular disease prevails here. No scurvy is known. Altogether this is a very healthy prison.

There is no female infirmary.

On the day of my visit I found one man in his cell with ague and fever; one man professing to suffer from ague, but who was not in bed, and who presented no positive symptoms of it; two women taking medicine for venereal disorders; one boy with scald head, of six years'

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standing, nearly well; one man with a bad leg from tumbling off the wheel—he had been removed from tread-wheel labour.

The only extra-diet case was that of one woman, who was allowed tea and sugar.

The surgeon recollects one instance of suffering from long imprisonment since his appointment. In this case the prisoner remained at the tread-wheel about 15 months; he came in stout and well, but went out deteriorated in health. During about eight months he worked at the wheel in pretty good health.

No prisoner here at present has been in a year.

Debtors.—Of the five debtors now here, one supports himself by his work as a millwright; the other four are supported by the county. There has been no female debtor here for above a year.

Population, &c.—There has been no increase of late. It must be observed that a considerable district which formerly belonged to Worcester is now, since the passing of the Municipal Act, no longer a part of it.

The offences for which prisoners are committed hither are usually slight.

The debtors have decreased since the new Act.

Of the women now here, one is a prostitute, and one a servant-girl with syphilis.

Stock.—The stock of clothing, bedding, bedsteads, &c., is very good, and ample.

The ticking of the beds, which covers the straw, was, however, very much stained, which does not indicate careful cleansing.

Combs, towels, and soap are well supplied.

The convicts' dress is party-coloured.

Relief on Discharge.—There is no society in this city for the relief of discharged prisoners. The keeper is allowed to appropriate the whole profit of the labour to this purpose; but the profit is so small as to accomplish very little. During the preceding 12 months it had amounted to only 40s. This is not sufficient. The magistrates sometimes give a trifle themselves; never more than 5s.

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the Gaol, October 19th, 1840 :—
Debtors 6; Felons 22; Misdemeanors 8. Total 36.
2. Number of the above who have been recommitted—10.
3. Alterations in Buildings, Systems, Rules, and Officers' Salaries, during the last two years :
The boundary wall has been raised.
The system and rules are the same.
Officers.—A watchman has been discharged. An officer has been appointed at 15s. per week, under the new Gaol Act, for sundry employments formerly executed by prisoners. The turnkey's salary has been raised 1s. 6d. per week.
4. Deaths from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1840—2.
5. Lunatics committed since Michaelmas, 1838—2.
6. Number receiving medicine on October 19th, 1840—3.
7. Number of cases from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, and from Michaelmas, 1839, to Michaelmas, 1840, of Itch, Influenza, Venereal Disease, Fevers, Asthmas, &c. :—

Number from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839 :—

Itch	12
Venereal Disease	14
Influenza	2
Asthmas	0
Fevers	2
Other Diseases	8
Total	38

Number from Michaelmas, 1839, to Michaelmas, 1840 :—

Itch	7
Venereal Disease	10
Asthmas	1
Influenza	2
Fevers	2
Other Diseases	17
Total	39

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8. Number placed on extra diet during 1839—7.
9. Greatest number of Prisoners at one time since January 1st, 1840:—
Prisoners 35. Debtors 7.
10. Least number of Prisoners at one time since January 1st, 1840:—
Prisoners 20. Debtors 3.
11. Total number committed from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, and from Michaelmas, 1839, to Michaelmas, 1840:—
Total number committed from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839:—
Prisoners 215. Debtors 21.
Total number committed from Michaelmas, 1839, to Michaelmas, 1840:—
Prisoners 298. Debtors 21.
12. The Amount of Committals since Michaelmas, 1838, compared with the two former years:—
A little increase on the two former years. Crime nearly the same.
13. Trades of Prisoners committed since Michaelmas, 1838:—
Glovers 32 Bricklayers 5
Cordwainers 29 Labourers 128
Tailors 17 Other Trades and Boys . . . 134
Carpenters 12 Women and Girls 112
Watermen 44
14. Number committed in the year 1839 from any Union Workhouse—1.
- 15.—A Return of Prisoners convicted of Felony from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1840, who are now living by industry in honesty.

N.B. The letters prefixed to each name indicate their attainments, as W. R. well—writes and reads well.

- a. W. R. well. William —, 22, shopman, convicted at Epiphany Sessions, 1839, of felony in stealing money from his master, who is a grocer; sentence—fourteen days' imprisonment; is now living in a respectable situation in Birmingham.
- b. W. R. imp. Ann —, 26, spinster, convicted of felony at Lent Assizes, 1839; sentence—three calendar months' hard labour; is now living at Worcester, getting her living by industry.
- c. N. William —, 30, labourer, convicted of felony at Midsummer Sessions, 1839; sentence—three calendar months' hard labour, first and last month in solitary confinement; is now getting his living in Worcester by industry.
- d. R. imp. Thomas —, 26, labourer, convicted at Michaelmas Sessions, 1839, of felony; sentence—two calendar months' hard labour, the first and last three weeks in solitary confinement; is now getting his living in Worcester by industry.
- e. R. imp. Thomas —, 18, groom, convicted at Epiphany Sessions, 1840, of a burglary; his master, who is a surgeon, appeared in the Court and gave him a character; sentence—three calendar months' hard labour; his master took him again into his service.
- f. N. Edwin —, 23, labourer, convicted of felony at Epiphany Sessions, 1840; sentence—three weeks' solitary confinement; is now living in Worcester by industry.
- g. W. R. imp. John —, 26, labourer, convicted of felony at Midsummer Sessions, 1840; sentence—three calendar months' hard labour; is now getting his living in Worcester by industry.

The above are all the cases which the keeper can collect:—many prisoners convicted of felony, not belonging to Worcester, as soon as they have been discharged have left the town.

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In custody at the commencement of the year.	Prisoners for Trial	5	..	..	5	..	5
	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	4	..	4	4	8
	Summary Convictions	3	1	..	3	1	4
	For re-examination	1	..	..	1	..	1
Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	112	36	19	6	131	42	173
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	21	10	9	2	30	12	42
Total	146	51	28	8	174	59	233
DEBTORS.							
In custody at the commencement of the Year	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
Admitted in the course of the Year	21	21	..	21
Total of Debtors and Criminals	178	51	28	8	206	59	265

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No. 17.—Terms of Imprisonment of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.														Total.	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	7	3	10	2	11	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	9
Ditto after Trial	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	..	5	2	1	..	3	..	16	5
Ditto under Summary Conviction	34	19	26	5	12	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	74	24

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Total, Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	40	11	57
Ditto after Trial	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	5	1	21	6	27
Ditto under Summary Conviction	7	..	1	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	13	4	87	28	115

No. 18.

	7 Years.		15 Years.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	7	1	2	..	9	1	10

No. 19.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	4	4	4	4

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	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.									
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misde-meanants.		Felons.		Misde-meanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	5	..	..	..	5	..
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	6	3	3	..	25	9	4	..	38	12
Total	6	3	3	..	30	9	4	..	43	12
How Disposed of.										
Of these were Convicted	6	2	1	..	17	4	2	..	26	6
„ Acquitted at the Bar	4	1	..	..	4	1
„ No Bills found	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
„ Not prosecuted
„ Found Insane on Arraign-ment	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	1	..
„ Left for Trial at end of Year	7	3	2	..	9	3
Total	6	3	3	..	30	9	4	..	43	12
Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..
Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	18	7	..	..	18	7
	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	Assizes.		Sessions.		Total.					
	Felons.		Felons.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	5	..	5	
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	1	6	1	6	2	44	14	58	
Total	1	6	1	6	2	49	14	63	
How Disposed of.										
Of these were Convicted	5	1	5	1	31	7	38	
„ Acquitted at the Bar	4	1	5	
„ No Bills found	1	..	1	..	2	3	5	
„ Not prosecuted	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
„ Found Insane on Arraign-ment	1	..	1	
„ Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	1	
„ Left for Trial at end of Year	9	3	12	
Total	1	6	1	6	2	49	14	63	
Prisoners for re-examination at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1	
Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	7	2	7	2	25	9	34	

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No. 20.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
Deserters awaiting a route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Vagrant Act	33	7	2	..	35	7	42
" Malicious Trespass Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
" Larceny Act	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
For Assaults	23	3	3	..	26	3	29
As known or reputed Thieves . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Other Summary Convictions	13	14	6	4	19	18	37
Total	74	24	13	4	87	28	115
Prisoners committed for Re examination in the course of the Year, on charges under Summary Jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by Magistrates	3	3	2	..	5	3	8

No. 21.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	11	..	11
In Execution	20	..	20
Forfeiture of Recognizances on an Attachment for Contempt	1	..	1
Total	21	..	21

No. 22.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	4	2	4	2	6
17 Years and under 21	9	3	..	..	9	3	12
21 Years and under 30	16	4	..	..	16	4	20
30 Years and upwards	3	5	..	..	13	5	18
Total	38	12	6	2	44	14	58

No. 23.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	4	1	4	1	5
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	8	3	8	3	11
17 Years and under 21	23	8	..	..	23	8	31
21 Years and under 30	18	9	18	9	27
30 Years and upwards	33	7	33	7	40
Total	74	24	13	4	87	28	115

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No. 24.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	9	4	1	2	10	6	16
Can Read only	9	5	4	..	13	5	18
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	16	3	1	..	17	3	20
Can Read and Write well	4	4	..	4
Total	38	12	6	2	44	14	58

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No. 25.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	23	7	5	..	28	7	35
Can Read only	20	12	4	3	24	15	39
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	21	5	4	1	25	6	31
Can Read and Write well	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total	74	24	13	4	87	28	115

No. 26.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	18	4	3	2	21	6	27
Infirmity Cases	7	4	..	..	7	4	11
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	1	1	1	1	2	2	4
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 27.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
Twice	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Thrice	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Four times or more	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
Total	21	4	1	..	22	4	26

No. 28.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	56	15	10	2	66	17	83
Employment, not being Hard Labour	25	16	1	1	26	17	43
Not employed	65	20	17	5	82	25	107
Total	146	51	28	8	174	59	233

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No. 29.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	10	3	6	1	16	4	20

No. 30.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 years of Age.				Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Dark Cells	11	2	3	..	1	..	2	1	17	3	20
Solitary Cells	14	..	..	..	10	..	2	1	26	1	27
Stoppage of Diet	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total	28	2	5	..	16	..	4	2	53	4	57

No. 31.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	23	8	31
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	14½	4½	18½
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	11	..	11
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	5½	..	5½

No. 32.—Total Cost per Annum.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	872	13	11
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	95	12	10½
Prison Diet per Head per Annum	7	5	2
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	1	18	6½
Cost of each Prisoner per day, 1s. 10d.			

No. 33.—Receipts during the above Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the Rates	2	5	0
Amount received from Exchequer for the Removal of Transports	63	0	0
Total	65	5	0

No. 34.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
John	27	Nov. 15, 1838	Good, but subject to Fits	7 Months	Died in a Fit.

No. 35.—Analysis of the Dietary (per week).

Hard Labour.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
Men	140	18	10	14
Women				
Boys				
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed	The Same.			

N.B.—Prisoners committed for 14 Days and under have 1½ lb. Bread and 1 quart of Gruel per Day.

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No. 36.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Office.	When Appointed.	Salaries.	Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances.	Total.	Nature of Fees and Emoluments.
Governor	1819	£. s. d. 200 0 0	£. s. d. 10 3 4	£. s. d. 210 3 4	The Keeper has House and Fuel; and 1 lb. of Candles weekly. 6s. 8d. is allowed for discharged Debtors.
Chaplain	1825	75 0 0	..	75 0 0	
Surgeon . . . . .	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0
Matron	1835	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
Turnkey	1822	47 14 0	..	47 14 0	
Ditto	1830	47 14 0	..	47 14 0	
Watchman*	1834	33 10 0	..	33 10 0	
Errandman . . . . .	..	7 19 0	..	7 19 0
Baker	1838	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	
Haircutter, &c.	1826	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	
Engineer	1837	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	
Total . . . . .	..	476 1 0	10 3 4	486 4 4

* The Watchman has been since discontinued.

N.B.—Since the 14th of January, 1840, a person has been engaged to cook, and to do other work, in conformity with the provisions of the New Prison Act; his salary is 15s. weekly. And since the above table was made, the two Turnkeys receive 1s. 6d. additional weekly.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To frame new rules, and to extract them from the regulations for prisons lately recommended for use by the Secretary of State. When the selection is made, the rules so selected should be transmitted to the Secretary of State for his approval. When his approval has been received, these rules should be printed, and copies of them should be distributed to every visiting justice, to the mayor, sheriff, town-clerk, to each prison officer, and they should also be suspended in each day-room. The rules to be suspended in the day-rooms should be only those relating to the conduct and treatment of prisoners.

2. In order to gain additional accommodation for the female prisoners, who are less supplied with room than any other prisoners, it would be prudent to devote the back laundry to their use as a sleeping cell; and also to make another cell for their use out of the recess in the vagrants' yard. The back part of this recess would be converted into the female cell; and the front part, looking towards the yard, would still remain appropriated to its present use as a working shed. It would be very proper to keep the prostitutes as separate as possible at night from the other females.

3. A small flap-table should be made in front of the pulpit in the chapel, in order to facilitate the administration of the sacrament.

4. If the present one diet for all is continued (allotting three half pounds of meat per week to each prisoner), then, it appears to me, that two half pounds of meat would be a sufficient standard for the maintenance of the general health. But if the plan proposed in the new regulations recommended by the Secretary of State be adopted, of allotting three different scales of diet to various classes of prisoners, according to their length of imprisonment, &c. (see Regulations for Prisons, p. 76), then, I think that it would be proper in this goal to retain the three half pounds of meat weekly for the highest dietary, No. 1; to give two half pounds for the lower diet, No. 2; and one half pound for the lowest dietary, No. 3.

5. I have formerly pointed out the want of an apartment for the sick of each sex. It would be desirable to prepare and fit up the watchhouse attached to the prison for this purpose; at present it is not at all employed for any purpose. If it is thus appropriated, there should be an

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entrance at each end, one for a male prisoner, the other for a female: the two sexes should be cut off from all communication, and the door which at present communicates with the street should be walled up. Until this plan is carried into effect, it would be convenient to use the large master-debtors' room for cases of illness. This room has a fire-place and a wooden floor.

6. I have thought it necessary to point out to the sheriff and to two of the visiting justices the insecurity of the back yard, on one side of which are two windows of an adjoining private house; and on another side is the window of the machine-room of the tread-wheel. However difficult it may be to correct the evil, under the actual circumstances, it would be prudent to make it a matter of consideration.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Herefordshire.

ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL REPORT of the Treasurer of the County for the Year, from Easter Sessions, 1839, to Easter Sessions, 1840, inclusive, so far as relates to the EXPENDITURE of the County on Prisoners and Prosecutions, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Chaplain to the County Prison	150	0	0
Surgeon	60	0	0
Clerk and Schoolmaster	80	0	0
Gaoler	250	0	0
Turnkeys, Porters, Wardsmen, and Superannuated Turnkeys	214	15	0
Matron, Nurse, Wardswomen, and Superannuated Matron	59	0	0
Baker and Cook	48	16	0
Errandwoman	8	0	0
Chimney-cleaner	4	0	0
Washerwomen	88	6	8
			962 17 8
Repairs at prison			167 16 6
Gaoler's Bill for contingent payments, sick diet, extras, and necessaries for the prison			97 6 8½
Groceries, draperies, coals, meat for soups, books, printing calendars, and other necessaries for the prison			295 15 6
Manufactory at prison			93 19 6
Wheat, oats, and other grain, ground and consumed in the prison			472 4 6
To Constables, for conveying Felons and Vagrants to prison			141 1 9
Prosecution of Felons, &c., at the Quarter Sessions	1,055	1	7
Prosecution of Felons, &c., at the Assizes	734	17	2
Removal of Convicts to the Depôts	100	9	6
Allowance to Chief Constable	57	18	6
Allowance to Special Constables	2	16	0

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Cash received for grain ground, and for articles sold at the mill	32	19	4
Amount of Cash received from the Treasury for one-half of the expenses of Criminal Prosecutions for the year ending Dec. 31, 1839	879	7	1
Ditto for conveying Convicts, during the same time, to Depôts	113	14	7
Received from the Treasurer of the City for the maintenance of City Prisoners in the County Gaol	56	7	5
Amount of Rent received for the Garden at the prison	5	5	0

HEREFORD.—COUNTY GAOL.

Hereford.
County Gaol

Construction.—The rooms appropriated to the use of the turnkeys still remain one of the blemishes on this prison: they have been a little improved since my last visit, but they are still not sufficiently convenient nor spacious, and are quite inadequate to the purpose.

There has been a decrease in the number of debtors and many large cells are empty. There is only one yard for the use both of master-debtors and others. There is a larger yard for the use of the female debtors, who come rarely, and of whom I found only one here.

Management.—I found this prison in good general condition. It is managed with the strictest attention to economy; but there is no sacrifice of any accessory important to the well-being of the prisoners, and to the requisites of the establishment.

Two new male wardsmen have been engaged since my last visit, and one new wardswoman.

The schoolmaster is clerk to the magistrates and governor, and clerk in the chapel.

A new surgeon has been appointed, and also a new chaplain. The salary of the latter is 60*l.*; the former chaplain had 70*l.*

One paid officer (head-wardman, as he is called here) has been discharged since my last visit for having left the prison without permission for two weeks. Paid officers are now employed here to superintend both the male and female prisoners, under the appellation of wardsmen and wardswomen.

They bake at home. There is a baker and miller who is not a prisoner: the cook is also not a prisoner.

Paper is allowed for necessary purposes.

When a prisoner confined in his cell wants to go to the privy, he slips a strip of strong white paper, which is always hanging up ready in his cell, through a slit in the door: the officer, when he visits, perceives it, and lets the prisoner out.

There is a sentry-box for the turnkey in the labour-yard.

Separate confinement is practised here without danger to the prisoners.

Day-rooms are no longer in use.

Eight Arnott's stoves have lately been purchased at 5*l.* each. There is one placed in each corridor, and this is found sufficient to warm the prison moderately as yet, but they have only been put up a few months.

They are put up in the following manner: the stove is placed in the middle of the corridor, and from it a pipe is carried along one-half of the whole length of the corridor, and makes its exit through the window at one end of the latter. Thus the half of the passage through which the pipe passes is better warmed than the rest.

Most prisoners go into the yard thrice daily: once in the morning to wash, and twice afterwards. But the prisoners who are sentenced to solitary confinement only go out twice: once to wash, and once for exercise. Every prisoner has a certain quantity of exercise daily, but the term is not fixed.

In general all the prisoners sleep in single cells: on the night preceding my visit, one man who required to be watched had slept in a double cell, in which was another prisoner who served as his guard. All the prisoners eat in their cells, which are only warmed by Arnott's stoves placed in the corridor. Those not at hard labour remain in their cells, except when out at washing or exercise. One of the debtors cleans for the rest. The wardsmen clean the criminal cells.

The women take exercise in one large yard and two smaller ones. In the large one they walk in file, a female officer being present. In the two small ones, a woman is put to walk by herself. They place the worst characters as much alone as possible. I found two women thus placed in rooms by themselves.

Both men and women are bathed on admission if dirty, but not if clean. The women have for this purpose only a common circular wooden tub, in which the whole person cannot properly be washed: nor is it usual to attempt it; only the feet, arms, face, and neck have in general to be washed.

A separate fixed bath for the women would be an improvement; but the male bath-room might be used, if the matron or assistant-matron were present, and the door properly secured.

In the magistrates' journal for October 7th, 1840, a reference is made to the turnkeys having the power of getting into the female wards through the chapel: a new lock was accordingly made, to be kept by the matron.

On October 31 there is a reference to sharp instruments which had been made use of by prisoners in whitewashing a ward, and with which they had made incisions in their veins.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—Such prisoners do not appear to suffer here in their health. They are in light cells, and are supplied with books. They do not attend chapel, but have exercise for an hour daily. Their diet is the same as usual. They sleep in their day-cells.

Refractory prisoners are placed in dark cells. There were none thus confined at the date of my visit.

Suicides and Escapes.—There have been none since my last visit.

Religious and other Instruction.—The late chaplain retired, and a new one has been appointed. He comes almost daily, and is, I believe, very active. I accidentally did not see him.

The chaplain receives (exclusively of his salary) 20*l.* per annum from a charitable bequest called Bridge's Charity. At the time of my visit I was informed that this matter was about to be considered anew by the visiting magistrates.

The chaplain's journal is extremely well kept. He visits both men and women twice a-week.

No acts of violence have been committed by the prisoners since my last visit. One man at present, pretending to be a lunatic, is chained to his bed at night.

There is a good supply of religious books here, and also a few tracts, of which about two or three contain some kind of narrative.

There is a schoolmaster, who is an active, intelligent man. Neither writing nor arithmetic is taught. The pupils behave particularly well to the schoolmaster, who has only once had occasion to complain, and that was of the conduct of a boy. The chaplain teaches the more advanced: all the prisoners are taught except the females.

There are no lady-visitors to the female prisoners, who have no schooling.

The Schoolmaster, and the Plan adopted in Teaching.

At the July Sessions, 1837, a schoolmaster was appointed at a salary of 20*l.* a year to teach the illiterate prisoners to read; to effect this object, the following plan has been, and is, regularly adopted:—

The whole of the convicted prisoners are divided into two classes: the one comprises those who can read well, and are taken by the chaplain; and the other, those who cannot read at all, or can read but imperfectly, and are taken by the schoolmaster.

At 9 o'clock in the mornings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the school-

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master assembles his class in a room appropriated to that purpose; such prisoners who possess the ability of reading some of the easier chapters in the New Testament are put to read by alternate verses; the rest are taught separately from the Primer: this generally occupies an hour. The average number attending is about *fifteen*, exclusive of any who may be in solitary confinement, or in the hospital.

At the same hour on the same mornings (except Monday) the Chaplain assembles his class in another room appropriated to the purpose; the rule being for the Chaplain and the Schoolmaster to take their respective classes at the same time, as far as practicable, with a view to obviate any inconvenience which may arise from having the prisoners away from their work at two different times. After hearing them read in the Old or New Testament he practically expounds the same to them; this usually occupies an hour.

The Chaplain once in the week, after dismissing his own class, visits the schoolmaster's room, for the purpose of ascertaining the progress made by the prisoners constituting the schoolmaster's class; and as soon as any of them become sufficiently competent, they are immediately turned over to the Chaplain's class.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the prisoners for trial are taken, who are also divided into two classes; the one under the Chaplain, and the other under the Schoolmaster. Those of the reading class are arranged in the corridor, and after reading a portion of Scripture have the same explained to them; those who cannot read are generally visited in their respective cells by the Schoolmaster, except when they become numerous, when they also are arranged in the corridor, which frequently takes up another hour.

On Wednesdays and Fridays, being chapel mornings, the Chaplain also visits those in solitary confinement, those in the hospital, and the female prisoners.

Both Chaplain and Schoolmaster keep a journal. The Schoolmaster makes a weekly entry of the number of prisoners comprised in his class, distinguishing the number that can read at all, and also the number discharged during the week, and noticing the degree of instruction of such prisoners discharged. At the end of each quarter he collects these weekly entries and embodies them in one summary, and at Michaelmas in every year he condenses the whole in one general Report, and hands it over to the Chaplain, who embodies it in his own Annual Report, which is lodged at the Clerk of the Peace's office previous to its being laid before the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions assembled.

The following are copies of the Schoolmaster's Reports for the three years since his appointment, viz. :—

Michaelmas Sessions, 1838.—During the year from Michaelmas 1837 to Michaelmas 1838, there have been 73 prisoners discharged (exclusively of those more immediately under the superintendence of the Chaplain), of whom 30 have been taught either to read the Psalter and the New Testament imperfectly, or have so far improved themselves as to read well. Of the rest, some have progressed to a knowledge of most words of two syllables, and the remainder were totally ignorant, the short periods of their imprisonment not admitting of improvement.

Michaelmas Sessions, 1839.—During the year ending at these Sessions, there have been 81 prisoners discharged, who more immediately came under the notice of the Schoolmaster. Of this number, 37 had been taught from a state of ignorance to read the Psalms and the New Testament imperfectly, or had so far improved themselves as to become good readers, many of whom had on that account joined the Chaplain's class; the other 44 might be considered illiterate—the short periods of imprisonment of some of them not admitting of improvement, and others from a total want of capacity rendered tuition useless and unavailing.

Michaelmas Sessions, 1840.—Since Michaelmas 1839, there have been 89 prisoners discharged who were comprised in the class of illiterate persons, and consequently came under the care of the Schoolmaster. Of this number, 46 were discharged with little or no improvement in their reading; the short sentences of imprisonment of some of them, and the mental incapacity in others, rendering instruction of no purpose; of the other 43, some had acquired such a knowledge of the Psalter and New Testament as to be enabled to read these books with tolerable fluency.

At present there are 25 prisoners in the gaol who require teaching in reading, of whom there are nine who are advancing in some of the easier chapters of the New Testament satisfactorily.

During the year not more than three instances are recorded of prisoners who at the time of their committal were so ignorant as not to be able to repeat the Lord's Prayer. Many instances however have occurred of prisoners whose knowledge has not extended to any other article of the Church Catechism.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The Surgeon is very attentive; he comes almost daily; he visits all the prisoners in their cells twice a-week. I am acquainted with no prison where a better inspection by the surgeon takes place. Owing to an accident I did not see the surgeon.

The surgeon has journals, one very complete, with several columns, including all necessary particulars, and a case-book.

The surgeon has not been long appointed; his predecessor died through a fall from his horse.

The health of the prison has been pretty good during the last two years; no epidemic has prevailed; the year 1839 was very healthy.

At the time of my visit, I found in the infirmary—

- 1 male patient, aged 50, with cough.
- 1 " with inflammation of the chest.
- 1 " with weakness of the limbs.
- 1 " with a venereal sore.
- 1 " with itch.

Total 5 men; and also 1 woman in the female infirmary.

Besides these, there were two men and one woman lying in bed in their cells unwell. The woman in her cell appeared to be somewhat delirious.

About four prisoners, not in the infirmary, were receiving medicine for trifling complaints. This makes a total, at the time of my visit, of seven men and two women with illness of some severity, and four prisoners labouring under slight complaints.

Stock.—The stock of clothing, bedding, &c., is very good.

Labour.—There has been no alteration in the labour since my last visit. The prisoners make their own clothing and bedding: there are two looms for weaving; the women card and spin wool and flax in their cells. Grinding corn for the public, and also for the consumption of the prison, is the chief labour of the men. The crank is the instrument of hard labour.

Relief on Discharge.—Every discharged prisoner, male or female, who is destitute, receives 2s. 6d. from the county-rate. There is no society for the relief of discharged prisoners.

Registration.—There are no new registers since my last visit, except the surgeon's large journal with columns.

Population.—The greatest number here at once, from January 1, 1840, up to the date of my visit, was 96.

At my visit, in Nov. 1840, I found here 79 prisoners, of whom 18 were women, and 9 were debtors, viz. 5 master and 4 poor debtors; one of the debtors was a female.

There has been very little and perhaps even no increase lately in the population.

Most of the prisoners are agricultural labourers.

Punishments.—Punishments for breaches of silence appear to decrease, and the combination of the silent system with partial confinement in the cell, and with labour in the yard, under the eye of a paid officer, answers well.

The Form of a General Statement of the County Gaol and House of Correction for one Week, from the 6th to the 13th of November, 1840.

Description.	Alterations during the Week.																				
	Prisoners as per last Return.			Admitted.			Removed for Transportation.			Discharged absolutely.			Discharged on Recognizances.			Prisoners at this Time.			Sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Prisoners under condemnation . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto under reprieved Sentences . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto for transportation . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto for Trial at Assizes . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Ditto for Trial at Sessions . . .	1	..	1	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	1
Ditto for want of Security . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Ditto for Fines . . .	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..
Ditto Vagrants . . .	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	1
Ditto for further Examination . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Deserters . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Convicts, for Hard Labour . . .	35	8	43	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	33	9	42	4
Ditto Convicts, not for Hard Labour . . .	5	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	4	1
Ditto Master Debtors . . .	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..
Ditto Poor Debtors, receiving County Allowance . . .	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	4	..
Totals . . .	60	13	73	6	5	11	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	61	18	79	7

* Itch.

† Venereal.

‡ 1 Diseased lungs, 2 rheumatism, 1 cough, and 1 itch.

§ Diseased lungs, chronic, principally of the air-tubes.

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No. 1.—continued.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers, for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	8	2	4	2	12	4
Total	43	15	2	..	93	24	13	4	156	43
How disposed of.										
Of these were convicted	30	7	1	..	54	10	7	..	92	17
" acquitted at the Bar	9	4	1	..	20	5	2	3	32	12
" no Bills found	4	4	..	..	9	5	4	1	17	10
" not prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	3
" admitted evidence on the part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
" left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	11	1
Total	43	15	2	..	98	24	13	4	156	43
Prisoners committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of peace-officers, for offences charged to be committed in distant places . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.								Total, Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.		Sessions.		Total.		Total.			
	Felons.		Felons.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..	20	3	23
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	2	..	7	2	9	2	135	36	171	
Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers, for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	16
Total	2	..	9	2	11	2	167	45	212	
How disposed of.										
Of these were convicted	1	..	6	1	7	1	99	18	117	
" acquitted at the Bar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	12	44
" no Bills found . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1	18	11	29
" not prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
" admitted evidence on the part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
" left for Trial at the end of the Year	1	..	2	..	3	..	14	1	15	
Total	2	..	9	2	11	2	167	45	212	
Prisoners committed for Re-examination, in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of peace-officers, for offences charged to be committed in distant places	3	..	3	

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No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the year.

	Prisoners of 17 years of age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of age.		Total, Adult and juvenile.		Grand total of both sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under summary conviction in prison at the commencement of the year	14	2	2	..	16	2	18
Deserters awaiting a route	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Under the Game Laws	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
„ Bastardy Laws	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
„ Vagrant Act	30	10	..	..	30	10	40
„ Malicious Trespass Act	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
„ Larceny Act	26	4	4	..	30	4	34
For Assaults	17	3	..	..	17	3	20
„ Want of Sureties . . . . .	..	10	..	..	..	10	10
Other Summary Convictions	48	16	8	8	56	24	80
Total	143	45	12	8	155	53	208
Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the year, on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by magistrates	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the year.

	M.	F.	Grand total of both sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the year	15	..	15
On Mesne Process	1	..	1
In Execution	17	..	17
Forfeitures of recognizances, or on attachment for contempt	1	1	2
Crown debtors or offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on the criminal side	4	..	4
Total	23	1	24

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	18	3	2	..	20	3	23
Prisoners for Trial	12	1	1	..	13	1	14
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	14	2	2	..	16	2	18
Summary Convictions	281	83	21	10	302	93	395
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Prisoners for Trial received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their return	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	329	91	26	10	355	101	456
DEBTORS.							
In custody at the commencement of the Year	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
Admitted in the course of the Year	23	1	23	1	24
Total of Debtors and Criminals	367	92	26	10	393	102	495

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No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	32	10	28	8	46	16	22	4	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	133	38	
" after Trial . . . . .	..	..	13	4	8	2	15	2	14	3	12	1	9	2	3	1	74	16
" under Summary Conviction	1	2	12	8	63	22	40	8	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	143	45	
	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	4	..	5	1	7	..	2	..	18	1								

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														Total, Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.		
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.				Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial . . . . .	..	..	4	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	141	40	181
" after Trial	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	1	79	17	96
" under Summary Conviction . . . . .	..	1	4	4	5	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	155	53	208
	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		Total.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20	1								

No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions.

Ages of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	8	1	8	1	9
17 Years and under 21	26	8	..	..	26	8	34
21 Years and under 30	52	12	52	12	64
30 Years and upwards	60	20	60	20	80
Total	138	40	9	2	147	42	189

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

Ages of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of age . . . . .	..	..	1	2	1	2	3
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	8	6	8	6	14
17 Years and under 21	28	8	..	..	28	8	36
21 Years and under 30	55	27	55	27	82
30 Years and upwards	60	10	60	10	70
Total	143	45	12	8	155	53	208

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No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions.

State of Instruction of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	55	20	6	1	61	21	82
Can read only	59	12	3	1	62	13	75
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	21	8	..	..	21	8	29
Can read and write well	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	138	40	9	2	147	42	189

No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

State of Instruction of Prisoners.	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	56	18	7	5	57	23	80
Can read only	62	16	5	3	67	19	86
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	22	10	..	..	22	10	32
Can read and write well	9	1	..	..	9	1	10
Total	143	45	12	8	155	53	208

No. 10.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

Cases of Sickness and Death.	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	40	8	4	2	44	10	54
Infirmary Cases	26	4	..	..	26	4	30
Greatest number of Sick at one time	7	2	..	..	7	2	9
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 11.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	37	10	..	..	37	10	47
Twice	10	3	..	..	10	3	13
Thrice	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
Four times or more	4	3	..	..	4	3	7
Total	59	17	..	..	59	17	76

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	184	50	16	2	200	52	252
Employment, not being Hard Labour	20	20	20	20	40
Not employed	125	21	10	8	135	29	164
Total	329	91	26	10	355	101	456

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No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the year	35	6	4	..	39	6	45

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No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Privately	4	..	4	..	4

No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Dark Cells	151	2	30	1	4	..	..	..	185	3	188
Solitary Cells	42	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	48
Total	193	2	36	1	4	..	..	..	233	3	236

No. 16.—Number of Criminals and Debtors.

—	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the year	84	17	101
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the year	65	10	75
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the year	11	..	11
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the year	5	..	5

No. 17.—Scale of Crank Labour.

Months employed.	Number of Working Hours per day.	Number of Prisoners the cranks will employ at one time.	The ordinary velocity of the cranks per minute.	The daily amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner.	How recorded with precision.	Application of its power.
January	8	Twenty-eight in two Mills, not in separate apartments, but in the immediate presence of an officer.	Twenty revolutions per minute.	One hundred ground per hour on the average.	By the quantity ground and the number employed.	Grinding grain for the Prison and for hire. Two-horse power each wheel.
February	9					
March	10					
April	10					
May	10					
June	10					
July	10					
August	10					
September	10					
October	9					
November	8					
December	8					

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No. 18.—Total Cost per Annum under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total cost of Prison diet	357	5	9
„ Male and female clothing	65	0	0
„ Bedding	4	10	0
„ Straw	4	15	0
„ Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	7	13	1
„ Fuel	111	11	6
„ Soap	4	19	0
„ Candles, oil, and gas	37	18	0
„ Washing	86	13	4
„ Stationery and printing	28	17	6
„ Books	3	16	0
„ Furniture	7	7	0
„ Rates and taxes	7	1	1
„ Officers' salaries	832	10	11
Pensions to retired officers	27	6	3
Total cost of removal of prisoners to take their trials at assizes and sessions, or to undergo their sentence in other prisons	6	15	0
Total cost of removal of transported convicts	100	5	0
„ Sundries not mentioned	90	0	6
Total expenses of the prison for the year, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	1784	4	11
Repairs, alterations, and additions in and about the prison in the course of the year	120	18	6
Prison diet per head per annum	5	2	1
Prison clothing and bedding per head per annum	0	19	10

Average expense of each prisoner per week (including all items) 9s. 0½d.

No. 19.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on admission.	How long in prison before Death.	Disease, or other cause of Death.
Thomas ———	41	May 20, 1839.	Consumptive.	Six days.	Inflammation of the lungs, brought on by cold from leaping into the water to escape from the constable.

No. 20.—Analysis of the Diet.

Dietary per Week.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men	147, (or 9 lbs. and 3 oz. each.)	4	10	14
Women				
Boys				
Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.	ozs.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.
Men	147, (or 9 lbs. and 3 ozs. each.)	.	.	14
Women				
Boys				

* The soup is made from meat and vegetables; of meat not more than 2 ozs. per quart. The soup and the potatoes are not given to the prisoners till the expiration of six weeks from their conviction, and only then if at work; in addition to which each one (of those at hard labour) has for supper one pint of gruel and one pound of potatoes.

No. 21.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison	18	15	9
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	0	7	6
Amount of fines paid by prisoners applicable to the county rate	12	15	0
Amount received from Exchequer for subsistence of transports	1	7	4
Other receipts from Government for conveyance of convicts	100	5	0
Total	133	10	7

No. 22.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenses of the prison for the year, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	1784	4	11
Total receipts	133	10	7
Actual cost to the county, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	1650	14	4
Repairs, alterations, and additions	120	18	6
Grand total	1771	12	10

HEREFORD.—CITY GAOL.

AN ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the Treasurer of the Borough of HEREFORD, from the 1st day of September, 1839, to the 1st day of September, 1840, so far as relates to Prisoners, Prosecutions, and Police.

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PAYMENTS.		£.	s.	d.
<i>Sessions.</i>				
Expenses of 22 prosecutions for felonies and misdemeanors		204	18	8
<i>Assizes.</i>				
Expenses of 7 prosecutions		87	9	10
<i>Convicts.</i>				
Expenses of the conveyance of criminals to the depôt		18	10	0
<i>Expenses of the City Prison.</i>				
Contribution to chaplain's salary		5	0	0
Gaoler, a year's salary		10	0	0
Turnkey, ditto		31	4	0
For bread		111	6	4
Clothing for prisoners, and bedding		36	0	8
Soup, gruel, and potatoes, for the prisoners		33	16	11
Medicines, and medical attendance		20	5	0
Extra allowance for sick prisoners		8	10	0
For the maintenance of children of female prisoners		1	17	4
Coals and wood		26	18	3
Soap, soda, candles, mops, brooms, brushes, &c.		16	8	8
Poor-rates, paving and lighting assessment, and postage of letters		1	18	0
Sundry bills for articles for the prison		14	15	10
Blacksmiths' work, &c.		5	8	1
		<hr/>		
		323	9	1
<i>Police.</i>				
Superintendent, inspector, serjeant, and police constables	656	15	8	
Clothing, &c.	170	4	6	
Oil, cotton, &c. for lamps, and station-house	18	11	6	
Coals, &c., for the station-house	11	2	1	
Postages of letters	0	17	6	
Expenses incurred in the pursuit and apprehension of persons charged with felonies	7	13	4	
For searching female prisoners	0	5	6	
For cleaning station-house	3	1	0	
Mops, brooms, &c.	0	8	0	
		<hr/>		
		868	19	1

Results of my former Suggestions.

- No. 1. The keeper's wife has received no appointment to act as matron. Nothing has been done under this head.
- No. 2 has been complied with. The males have been separated, during Divine service, from the females by a screen.
- No. 3 has not been complied with. No bath has been procured.
- No. 4 complied with: a chaplain's and surgeon's journal have been brought into use.
- No. 5 complied with: a better supply of books and reading has been provided.
- No. 6 complied with: new rules have been made, but are not printed.
- No. 7. The windows of the female cells which look on the yard in which stone-breaking is carried on are now protected from broken stones by means of their shutters.
- No. 8 not complied with. The females still pass through the male yard to their inconvenient wash-house.
- No. 9 not complied with. The keeper's family are still obliged to go constantly to the female yard in order to fetch water.

Construction.—In the present building there is no infirmary and no chapel; one and the same room is used by the officers, the magistrates, and as a chapel.

In its present condition this prison remains, as before, one of the worst in England, but measures have at length been adopted for the construction of a new gaol.

A plan for a new prison has been adopted, which will include a yard for stone-breaking as a means of hard labour. The proposed number of cells is 24; their proposed dimensions 13 feet by 7 feet.

Considerable previous discussion had taken place as to the possibility of arranging with the county magistrates for the admission into the county gaol of the borough prisoners on terms satisfactory to the town council. I understand that the county magistrates requested an interview with the city magistrates at the close of 1839, or the beginning of 1840. They proposed to take 7s. 6d. per head per week; but they refused at their own expense to make

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to make the necessary alterations in the county gaol for the purpose of accommodating the city prisoners. The county authorities calculated that the cost of such alterations would amount to 1000*l.* If accordingly the town council contracted for five years they were to pay 500*l.* towards the alterations; if for ten, 1000*l.* If the contract was dissolved at the end of a few years, the county was to repay the city for the expense of the building, with a small deduction.

Another offer was I believe made to take the city prisoners at the average cost of the county prisoners per head, and the outlay required for the new cells to be paid as above. This conference, however, like the former discussions of the same matter, did not terminate in any agreement, and the building of a new prison has been finally decided upon by the town council. The new plan embraces large cells without water-closets or water-cocks.

Management.—The management is nearly the same as before, but the prison is a little cleaner perhaps, and is also neater. But it is impossible that it should be maintained in a decent state on account of its crowded population and scanty accommodation. There is no proper room for the sick.

The keeper does all he can, and his task is no easy one, as he has much police business as superintendent of police; he has also a good deal of writing to do; and is at the same time the superintendent of this crowded prison. His wife appears likely to fill the office of matron beneficially to all parties.

There are some rules which are in manuscript, and have been approved, I believe, by the Secretary of State.

I found the male prisoners sleeping two in a bed, in double cells.

No wardsmen or wardwomen are employed. There is one turnkey, aged 34.

Day-rooms are still in use, with fires in them.

There is only one small day-room for all the males, in which I found them all huddled together. There was scarcely room to move about in it.

Separate confinement is not practised here; nor is it possible.

The women are attended to by the male turnkey, who brings them their meals, locks them up, and unlocks them. They told me that they saw the keeper's wife about once or twice a-week. This is no reproach whatever to her. She has not been appointed matron, and receives no salary.

The women have one day-room.

There are two rooms for debtors near the entrance.

Escapes.—On Sept. 8, 1840, at a quarter to seven, two men escaped by placing a pair of steps (which had been left by the turnkey in the passage leading to the men's cells) upon the broken stones in the men's ward, and dropping from the wall on buildings adjoining. They were retaken on the same day. There has been one other attempt, but it failed: the prisoners not being able to get outside.

Suicide.—There has been no case since my last visit.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—They have no proper means of carrying this into effect at present as the cells are so few.

There are no dark cells for refractory prisoners.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain has not long been appointed: he has some other duty. He receives as salary from the town council 5*l.* per annum; but he also derives 15*l.* annually from a charitable bequest which goes under the name of Bridge's Charity.

The chaplain's journal records only the dates of his visits.

The chaplain reads prayers twice a-week, and on Sundays there are prayers and a sermon. I saw very few books here.

There is no schoolmaster, nor school-room.

There are no lady visitors to the females, and no one teaches them to read.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon sends in a bill (amounting in fact to 5*l.*) every quarter; this bill includes his attendance, and also the medicines. He comes very frequently. I believe he was the first surgeon specially appointed to the gaol. He keeps a very good journal, with several ruled columns, nearly similar to the one kept at the county gaol. He has been in office 1½ years. He has great trouble with such cases as itch, scald head, and gonorrhœa, from the crowded state and limited space of the prison. There is, as above stated, no separate room for the sick.

Only one prisoner died here in 1838 and 1839.

On November 12, 1840, I found two prisoners ill in bed, and two taking medicine for syphilis. One man was in bed in his sleeping cell, with an affection of the head and a pain in the side. One woman was just recovering from the itch.

Number of Sick for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.—The cases of slight indisposition amounted to 50 men and 22 women; in all, 72. The number of infirmary cases was 5 men and 7 females; in all, 12.

The greatest number of prisoners sick at any one time was 7 men and 5 females; in all, 12.

Only one death occurred, a man aged 22; he died of cold, exhaustion, and weakness, after a stay of only six days in prison. His state of health on admission was bad.

No criminal lunatic was confined here during the above year.

Analysis of the Dietary per week.—Prisoners at hard labour receive—of bread, 147 ozs. ; potatoes, 4 lbs. ; soup, 10 pints ;* gruel, 14 pints.
Prisoners not at hard labour receive—of bread, 147 ozs. ; gruel, 14 pints.
Salt is distributed to all without stint.

Labour.—Both male and female prisoners sentenced to hard labour break stones.
The women also wash, spin, make, and mend ; and the prostitutes break stones.

Extra Diet.—During the calendar year, 1839, the extra allowance for diet seems to have been considerable.

Population.—This appears to increase more than that of the city gaol at Worcester, while, on the contrary, the county gaol presents a diminution in comparison with the county gaol at Worcester. I found here, Nov. 12, 1840 :—

	Males.	Females.
For trial	1	0
Summary convictions	3	1
Convicted at Sessions	9	3
	13	4

There was also one child in arms.

In the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, two debtors had been confined here ; neither supported himself.

At the time of my visit there were no debtors here.

They have never, during four years, had more than two male debtors here at once ; and never once a female.

Many of the women are prostitutes.

Most of the men who come hither have no fixed trade : they are vagabonds and the like.

There have been no political prisoners confined here.

General Remarks.—At my visit, I found the street door of the prison open, and the prisoners conveying out stones. A policeman was on the pavement watching them. Any passer-by could see into the prison-yard. As the station-house of the new police adjoins, the keeper readily obtains the aid of a policeman. This station-house contains a sitting-room and two cells.

On one occasion, in 1838, there were locked up in this station-house, at the same time, so many as 15 men and 3 women.

Stock.—That of clothing is tolerably good in proportion.

The dress of the convicted prisoners is party-coloured.

Soap is supplied. There is but a scanty supply of combs.

Expenditure.—The expense of diet for the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, was 2s. 8d. per week per head.

The expense of clothing and bedding was 7½d. per head per week. Salaries are not included in the above calculations.

The expenditure from May 1 to July 31, 1840, was 69l. 14s. (5s. 2½d. per head).

From August 1 to October 31, it was 75l. 16s. (5s. 10d. per head).

In the former quarter the number of days passed here by the prisoners was 1806 ; and in the latter quarter it was 1862.

The site of the old prison will probably purchase a site for a new one ; and a considerable sum has accrued to the town council by the sale of their property.

The cost per head per day for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, was 9½d. (this calculation includes salaries, diet, and clothing).

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. I.—The Number of Prisoners confined in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839, was as follows :—

A.—Criminals in Custody at the Commencement of the Year.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	2	2	4
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	1	4
Summary convictions	8	4	12
B.—Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other keepers			
	107	63	170
C.—Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed			
	23	13	36
Total	143	83	226

N. B.—The 36 not finally fully committed should be deducted from the above in forming an estimate of the frequency of offences at Hereford.

* Chiefly vegetable soup, with about 3 ozs. of meat to each quart.

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No. II.—Debtors.

	Males.
In custody at commencement of the year	1
Admitted in the course of the year	1
Total	2

No. III.—Ages of the Criminals.

Of the 226 above mentioned, 35 were under 17 years of age.

No. IV.—Recommittals.

Number of prisoners (except debtors) confined in course of year who have been committed before to this or to other prisons :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once	26	17	43
Twice	1	4	5
Thrice	1	2	3
Four times or more	0	4	4
Total	28	27	55

Ages of those recommitted.

Of the above 55, 8 were under 17 years of age.

No. V.—Punishments.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Solitary confinement	26	20	46
Stoppage of diet	12	3	15
Total	38	23	61

No. VI.—Labour.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hard labour	114	69	183
Employment not hard labour	6	2	8
Not employed	23	12	35
Total	143	83	226

No. VII.—Greatest and average Number of Criminals.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Greatest number at one time during the same year	23	5	28
Daily average throughout the year	14	5	19

No. VIII.—Expenditure for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet	128	12	5½
Male and female clothing and bedding	40	0	0
Straw	3	19	9
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	16	13	8
Medicines	20	0	0
Fuel	23	9	0
Soap, candles, oil, washing, and cooking	7	18	0
Stationery and printing, and books	2	15	10
Rates and taxes	0	16	0
Officers' salaries	31	16	0
Sundries not mentioned	15	8	3½
Total expenditure, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	291	9	0
Repairs, alterations, and additions	10	0	0
Prison diet per head per annum	6	15	4½
Prison clothing and bedding per annum	2	6	3½

No. IX.—Receipts.

Profits from productive labour done in the prison	16	12	6
Fines paid by prisoners, applicable to city rates	6	7	6
Received for subsistence of military prisoners	1	18	0
Received from Exchequer for subsistence of transports	0	11	6
Other receipts	0	12	0
Total	26	1	6

No. X.

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenditure, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	291	9	0
Total receipts	26	1	6
Actual cost to the city	265	7	6
Repairs, alterations, and additions	10	0	0
Total	275	7	6

No. XI.—Salaries.

The Keeper, aged 31, receives 10*l.* (he also receives 75*l.* as superintendent of police, and has lodging, fuel, soap, and candles).

The Chaplain, aged 52, appointed in 1839, receives, as above stated, 5*l.*, and in addition 15*l.* from the bequest.

The Surgeon, aged 50, sends in his bill annually.

The Turnkey, aged 48, appointed in 1839, receives 34*l.* or 36*l.*

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. A matron is required by the Prison Acts constantly to superintend the female prisoners, and to have the custody of the keys; it is also required that when the keeper or any other officer shall visit the female prisoners, the matron shall accompany him. At present there is no matron here, and I found a male turnkey in the habit of attending on the women.

2. The Prison Acts lay down certain duties to be performed, and visits to be paid, by the surgeon, who in the eye of the law is not merely an occasional functionary, but a permanent and vigilant officer. The surgeon, accordingly, should receive annually a fixed stipend, instead of sending in a quarterly bill for such cases as may occur.

3. The Prison Act declares that the keeper of a prison shall not be concerned in "any occupation whatsoever." This will militate against the employment of the keeper as superintendent of police, and will require a suitable salary to be provided for him as keeper of the prison. It is impossible, indeed, for the keeper of a prison to discharge the numerous and laborious duties now imposed upon him by law, if his attention is liable to be diverted away to matters of another kind; and if he is subject to be called far from the premises of the prison.

4. Two turnkeys will be necessary in order to maintain even a moderately good state of discipline, and to approximate to the intention of the legislature.

5. Books should be more abundantly provided for the use of the prisoners.

6. To permit two prisoners to sleep in the same bed is one of the worst evils which can prevail in a prison. I am well aware how much the magistrates are straitened by the scanty accommodation of the prison, but, even at present, it is most important to avoid this mischief, so far as may be practicable.

7. I take it for granted that the town council have fully examined into the nature and terms of the bequest from which the chaplain derives the principal part of his salary. I need scarcely add, that as the Prison Act requires the appointment of a chaplain, and defines some of his duties, it will be necessary to provide a proper salary for him out of the city funds, if upon inquiry it should appear that the bequest is not legally applicable to this purpose.

8. A bath of some kind is urgently requisite, in order both to clean the filthy prisoners on their first admission, and also as a remedy in some diseases.

The above suggestions are as brief and as few as possible, consistently with my duty, because I know the difficulties which at present impede here a better state of things.

LEDBURY.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This place of confinement consists of a single room, of very small dimensions, not much larger than the ordinary cell of a prison. The door opens immediately on a back street, and there is a small window towards the street. The room is dark, ill ventilated, extremely insecure, out of repair, damp, and dirty. I saw, at my visit in November, 1840, no other bedding than straw, and this appeared to have been lying some time there. In one corner was a broken necessary-stool. On one wall was a patch indicating a recent repair. This repair had been made at the expense of an individual living in an adjoining house: a prisoner had broken through the wall, and, as no party at present will maintain the lock-up house, the individual in question had mended the wall himself.

The inhabitants of Ledbury support a policeman by subscription.

This lock-up house is in the same unsettled condition in which several others in various parts of England are at present placed. The Poor Law Commissioners will not allow any portion of the poor-rates to be appropriated to their support, and the county magistrates believe that the county-rates cannot be justly chargeable with the burthen, light as it is: consequently, in the mean time, a prisoner is either placed here at the risk of his health, or with a certainty of incurring physical filth, if not moral pollution. As there is only one cell, individuals of both sexes are sometimes left here together during the night. Not long ago two women and a man were locked up together here during the night. On a former occasion five prisoners were packed together here during the night, in a party consisting of two men and three women. Sometimes a prisoner has been removed to a public-house, and in one such case, although left chained to some appendage of the room, contrived to escape. Escapes have not been rare here, and it would be easy to accomplish them. The constable not long since paid 1*s.* 10*d.* out of his own pocket for a lock and key. There is a bill of 9*s.* or 10*s.* for handcuffs and other such matters due to a tradesman here which no party will pay. There is no provision made for the maintenance of any prisoner in custody; the constable or policeman appear sometimes to give bread and cheese out of their own pockets. As far as I can ascertain, the magistrates will not defray any expenses unless a prisoner is convicted. I have

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reason to believe that prisoners have suffered in their health from a confinement here; and such a result seems probable. No one resides on the spot. The constable keeps one key, and the policeman another. A week seems to have been the longest time during which any one has been confined here during the last eight years. The ordinary stay is one night. The magistrates always meet in petty sessions here once a fortnight; but every case which intervenes is immediately attended to. The constable who apprehends conducts the prisoner to the county gaol at Hereford, and receives 10*d.* per mile for one prisoner. No one was in confinement at the time of my visit.

A prisoner may buy food if he has money, or may receive it from his friends; otherwise he might possibly be in want.

The population of this parish, in which the petty sessions for the district are held, is (taking the census of 1831) 3909. The population of the district is about 11,000. To the petty sessions offenders are of course brought from all parts of the district, for whom a place of safe custody is necessary until their case can be heard, and after the hearing until their committal, which in consequence of the distance from the county town (14 miles) cannot frequently take place till the following morning. Offenders too are frequently brought to Ledbury, from distant parts of the district, for examination before a magistrate, and a place of confinement till the arrival of the magistrate of course becomes necessary.

The only lock-up house for the above purpose in this extensive district consists of one small unhealthy cell, above described, the dimensions of which are 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches, and the close smell from it renders it totally unfit for the confinement of a human being, however criminal he may be.

This lock-up house, with other buildings, formed part of the parish property, and the Poor Law Commissioners were, with some difficulty, induced to reserve this portion of the property from the general sale; and I may mention at the same time, though it may not be immediately connected with the subject of my inquiry, that a part of the property was used by the magistrates for their meeting-room, and for other public purposes, of which they are now deprived, and are driven either to hire a room at their own expense, or to a public-house where the landlord is willing to allow them to meet free of expense, on the strength of suitors spending their money in the house.

A bill was formerly brought in by government for the purpose of amending the summary jurisdiction of magistrates, in which bill a provision was made for places for safe custody, and for rooms for the use of the magistrates, the expense to be defrayed by a rate, but the bill was not proceeded with. The magistrates' district here is co-extensive with the Poor Law Union, and is so, I am informed, throughout the county.

Hampshire.

HAMPSHIRE.

Expenditure of the County, so far as relates to Prisons and Prisoners, and Prosecutions, from Midsummer Sessions, 1838, to Midsummer Sessions, 1839.

THE COUNTY GAOL.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Expense of Prosecutions at the Assizes	1532	4	7			
Certificate of Fees of the Clerk of Assize, and Marshal, and Crier	162	9	8			
Conveying Prisoners	399	14	11			
				2094	9	2
Expense of Prosecutions at the Sessions	2158	2	3			
Certificate of Fees of the Clerk of the Peace	144	8	8			
				2302	10	11
Prisoners' Maintenance, exclusive of Bread supplied by the Bridewell	198	5	6			
Ordinary Repairs	18	18	1			
Salaries to Governor, Turnkeys, &c.	572	10	0			
Salaries to Chaplain and Surgeon	412	10	0			
Governor's Bill of Cravings	120	17	2			
Insurance of Gaol	25	0	0			
Clerk of the Peace (Business)	31	4	4			
Printing and Stationery	43	5	7			
Interest on Gaol Bonds	222	15	0			
Lighting Lamps	31	10	0			
Church-rates, Poor-rates, and Land-tax	15	18	7			
				1697	14	3

THE COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Conveying Prisoners	387	2	1
Prisoners' Maintenance	725	0	2
Ordinary Repairs	32	16	10
Wheat	973	15	9
Carried forward	2118	14	10

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	£.	s.	d.	
Brought forward	2118	14	10	
Salaries	360	0	0	
Bridewell Keeper's Bill of Cravings	123	11	10	
Bridewell Keeper's and Turnkeys' share of Prisoners' Earnings	267	18	8	
Printing and Stationery	32	11	9	
Rent of Lodge	9	9	0	
Interest on Bridewell Bonds	38	5	0	
Principal Money and Interest in full discharge of Bridewell Bonds	609	0	0	
Lighting Lamps	35	9	0	
				£. s. d.
				<u>3594 19 1</u>

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GOSPORT BRIDEWELL.

Conveying Prisoners	58	1	8
Prisoners' Maintenance	167	12	1
Ordinary Repairs	28	8	0
Bridewell Keeper's Bill of Cravings	83	12	8
Printing and Stationery	2	11	4
Salaries to Bridewell Keeper, Turnkeys, Matron, Chaplain, and Surgeon	297	10	0
Lighting Lamps	3	1	0
Incidents	6	1	4
			<u>646 18 1</u>

ODIHAM BRIDEWELL.

Conveying Prisoners	34	7	0
Prisoners' Maintenance	87	8	7
Ordinary Repairs	7	0	1
Bridewell Keeper's Bill of Cravings	18	9	2
Bridewell Keeper's attendance at Sessions	0	14	0
Salaries to Governor, &c.	100	0	0
Printing and Stationery	1	6	0
Incidents	1	16	0
			<u>250 19 10</u>

MONEYS received by the TREASURER of the COUNTY during the above year, in relation to the same matters.

To Cash received of Clerks at Petty Sessions and Constables, for fines on persons convicted of various offences	£.	s.	d.
	60	3	2
To Cash received of Clerks at Petty Sessions and Constables, for fines on persons convicted of various offences	65	3	7
To Cash received for subsistence of Marines confined in Gosport Bridewell	17	6	0
To Cash received of Government, being half the amount of Prosecutions, &c., up to Christmas last	899	1	0
To Cash received of Clerks at Petty Sessions and Constables, for fines on persons convicted of various offences	41	10	1
To Cash received of Bridewell Keeper for Flour sold from 3rd of October to 23rd of December, 1837	30	5	9
To Cash received for subsistence of Marines in Gosport Bridewell	17	15	6
To Cash received for maintenance of Deserters in the County Gaol	4	10	6
To Cash received of the Treasurer of the Borough of Winton, on account for maintenance of Prisoners in the County Gaol and Bridewell	200	0	0
To Cash received of Clerks at Petty Sessions and Constables, for Fines on persons convicted of various offences	51	7	3
To Cash received of Government for half the expense of Prosecutions, &c., up to Midsummer, 1838	1078	8	7
Discharged Prisoners	19	12	0
Conveying Insolvent Debtors	1	10	0
To Cash received for subsistence of Marines in County Bridewell	10	16	6
To Cash received for subsistence of Marines in Gosport Bridewell	24	10	0
To Cash received of the Treasurer of Andover for maintenance of Prisoners in the County Gaol and Bridewell	83	14	3
To Cash received of the Treasurer of Southampton for maintenance of Prisoners in County Gaol and Bridewell	130	19	1

ODIHAM.—COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Odiham.
County Bridewell.

Construction.—Since my last visit some alterations have been made in the chapel, and the governor's room is improved.

There are here three cells, a wash-house, and one day-room. The greatest number of prisoners, at one time, during 1839, was 14.

Management.—The keeper and his wife were appointed to their respective offices in July, 1839.

The former keeper had been appointed to the office of governor of the county house of correction at Winchester.

At the time of my visit the keeper was gone, by leave of the magistrates, to attend the

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funeral of his brother. Before his appointment, he was a saddler in Odiham, but does not now work at all at his trade.

During the keeper's absence he appoints a man on whom he can depend, who comes to lock up.

The Winchester rules are in force here. Silence is observed.

This prison is neat, clean, and apparently well-conducted.

No wardsmen or wardswomen are employed.

Separate confinement is not practised here.

Day-rooms are still in use; the prisoners eat in them. There are fires in them in winter.

The prisoners have never been outside the walls to work since the keeper's appointment, except twice to clean the walls, and he was with them on both occasions. The prisoners perform no work or services for the keeper, matron, or turnkeys.

On the night preceding my visit one man only had slept in a single cell. Two have never slept in a bed, except at one time in 1839, when there were 14 prisoners here at once, there being only 13 sets of bedding.

There has been no solitary confinement by sentence of court, or for refractory conduct, since the keeper has been here.

All letters are seen by the keeper.

No visits are allowed for short terms, such as a fortnight, unless when the prisoners are sent to Winchester, or are ill: the keeper is always present at them.

The new police bring prisoners here sometimes at night, to lock them up on charges. This is inconvenient, but the magistrates think of making a lock-up house at Hartly-row, which would remedy the inconvenience.

Escapes and Suicide.—There have been no escapes and no cases of suicide since my last visit.

Religious and other Instruction.—Divine service is twice performed on a Sunday with one sermon.

Extracts from the Liturgy are read on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The sacrament has not been performed since my last visit.

The behaviour of the prisoners is very orderly; since my last visit no acts of violence have been committed.

On their first admission some prisoners are able to read. No instruction in reading is afforded in the prison, but books are well provided.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon comes when sent for; but if a prisoner is ill he visits daily. He lives in the town.

I found no prisoners in the infirmary; one man was using a lotion for a bad leg; he had seen the surgeon the same day. No prisoner was on extra diet.

There has been no death during the year that the keeper has been here.

No particular disease prevails in this prison. There have been two cases of itch since the keeper has been here.

Diet.—Both men and women have 1 lb. 14 ozs. of bread daily, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of oatmeal to make gruel with.

On Sundays they have also $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat, including bone, and weighed before dressing.

No prisoner has been placed on extra diet since the appointment of the keeper.

Labour.—There is a crank here which holds twelve at once, with a dial indicating the quantity of work done.

Of 3 prisoners whom I found here, 1 was at the crank; 1, not sentenced to hard labour, and with a bad leg, was cutting wood; and 1 was a man of eighty, not sentenced to hard labour.

No profits are derived from the labour.

Population and Expenditure.—There has been no marked decrease in the population.

I found 3 prisoners here; 2 of whom had been sent from unions; 1 had been in a week, 1 three weeks, and 1 two weeks. Two of these men had been committed before to this or other prisons. The new police has not increased the population.

The lowest number of prisoners here at once, since July, 1839, was	1
The highest ditto	14

There are always fewer prisoners in the summer quarter.

Several of the prisoners are from union-workhouses. There are several poachers in winter. Most of the prisoners are agricultural labourers.

In the quarter ending June 24, 1839, there were here—5 misdemeanours, 2 assaults, 3 vagrants, 1 under the game-laws, and 5 deserters. Total—16, all of whom were males.

The bill for this last-named quarter was 15*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* (not including salaries).

In the quarter ending October 9, 1839, there were—11 male and 2 female misdemeanours, 4 male and 2 female vagrants, 1 male under game-laws, and 1 female for assault. Total—16 males and 5 females.

The bill for this last quarter was 19*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

In the quarter ending December 24, 1839, there were—5 male and 1 female misdemeanours, 5 male and 1 female vagrants, 1 male under the game-laws, 1 male under suspicion of being a deserter, 9 male and 3 female felons, 11 male and 1 female assaults. Total, 32 males and 6 females.

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The bill for this last quarter was 36*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*
 In the quarter ending March 31, 1840, there were—16 male and 6 female misdemeanours, 3 male poachers, 6 male and 1 female felons, 2 male and 1 female vagrants, 2 male and 1 female assaults. Total, 29 males and 9 females.

The bill for this last quarter was 41*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*

The chaplain's salary is	£40 per annum.
The keeper's do.	50 "
The matron's do.	10 "

The keeper is allowed candles and coals and some wood.

The surgeon sends in a bill.

Registration.—There are 2 registers, 2 account-books, and 1 chaplain's journal.

Stock.—There is clothing for 3 men and 3 women, and bedding for 13 prisoners. The stock is getting very bad; the dresses and blankets are becoming very thin; and the linen, both for men and women, is nearly worn out.

Some, but not all, the prisoners are dressed in prison clothing. They only give it to such as are destitute of clean clothes.

There are only 4 combs and 4 towels at present.

Soap is allowed.

Relief on Discharge.—None is given by the county.

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PORTSMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Portsmouth.
 Borough Gaol.

I am happy to state, that since my last visit to this gaol in July, 1839, the greatest defect has been remedied by the appointment of a chaplain. The mayor of Portsmouth exerted himself most zealously in 1840 to accomplish this object, which I had submitted to his consideration of as urgent necessity towards the well-being of the prison. A clergyman has been chosen to fill the office, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum. I trust that Sir J. Williams, the mayor, will pardon the mention which I am now making of his name, as through his efforts I believe that the whole matter was finally arranged, and received the confirmation of the town council.

SOUTHAMPTON.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Southampton.
 Gaol and
 House of Correction.

Construction.—There have been no alterations in the building, since my last visit, except that a portion of a wall has been taken down to ascertain the cause of a bad smell which had always been present in a female cell used for one prisoner. It was discovered to arise from an old privy which had not been used for several years, and had not been properly closed. From the alteration which has since been made, one *new* cell has been gained for the women.

Management.—There have been no alterations in the officers since my last visit; nor in their salaries.

On the 11th March, 1840, new rules came into use, signed by the Secretary of State. At the period of my visit the magistrates were discussing the new rule which had been sent down respecting the calling of each prisoner by a number.

Silence is enforced on the convicted prisoners but not on the untried.

On the night preceding my visit five men and one woman were sleeping in single cells.

None of the prisoners, to the knowledge of the keeper, were sleeping two in a bed.

One untried woman was sleeping in the same cell with a convicted woman: the untried woman having fits, it was necessary to place some one with her.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—On the day of my visit one man was thus confined. He was in good health.

The solitary cells are not light. Neither books nor work are supplied in them.

Such prisoners go to chapel, but take exercise very rarely, there being no fixed rule in this respect. The usual duration of their sentence is a fortnight. They are not visited by the surgeon or chaplain.

The cells of prisoners in solitary confinement for refractory conduct are dark. Such prisoners have no exercise. There were none in such confinement at the date of my visit. The number of prisoners sentenced to it in the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, was 10.

Religious and other Instruction.—A new chaplain commenced his duties here in March, 1840. He has the same salary as the previous one. He does not appear to converse often with the prisoners. He is master of the grammar-school at Southampton, and vicar of St. Michael's. He purposes hereafter to converse with the prisoners more frequently and separately.

A selection from the morning service is read by the chaplain daily at half past nine. On Sunday mornings there is full service, and also in the afternoon at half past three. There is no singing. The selection is that which was approved of by the Bishop of Winchester for the

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Southampton grammar-school in 1704. The prisoners behave exceedingly well to the chaplain, and are very attentive at chapel.

There is nothing very offensive in the conduct of the female prisoners towards the matron. The greatest of all objections which they make is to having their hair cut; but this is not done till after trial.

The chaplain's journal contains a daily entry of his visits to the gaol, to which is almost invariably appended a statement that the prisoners had behaved well.

The sacrament has not been administered since the chaplain has been here, and has only been administered once during the last five years, and that was to a young man who died here.

With respect to the religious condition of the prisoners when first admitted, the chaplain observes that they show a certain degree of facility in turning to the proper place in the prayer-book.

Books are well supplied here: a few tracts are of a miscellaneous biographical character. The chaplain provides the prisoners with tracts contained in the society's list.

There is no schoolmaster here, and no instruction in reading is afforded to the males. There is no school-room. A prisoner used to be selected to teach, but since the New Prison Act was brought into operation this has not been the case.

To the females there are several lady-visitors, most of whom are Dissenters. One usually comes at a time; formerly two sometimes came at a time. They usually visit once a-week, and enter their names in a book. They have given several books to the prison. They do not teach the women to work. The matron is present during their visits. In two cases during the last five years these ladies have procured situations for female servants who had been confined here. They have also given books to females on their discharge.

At their visits they teach the women to read, and explain the Scriptures to them. In five years the matron has known three girls who have been taught entirely to read, partly by herself, and partly by the ladies. Some others have been much improved in reading. Writing has been taught to two.

One dissenting minister has been applied for during the last two years—a Roman Catholic priest, who came to see a female several times.

The chaplain knows two or three instances of discharged prisoners who have subsequently become respectable members of society; but not amongst those who have left since he has been here.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There were no patients in the infirmary at the date of my visit. Two men were receiving medicine for trifling complaints, one of whom had come in on that day. There is an old Frenchman here with rupture; he has bought a truss since he has been here.

No women were taking medicine. There has been no serious illness amongst them for the last two years; the worst case was a feverish cold. Several, however, have been put on extra diet, and some even without any positive disease, merely from debility. None has ever lain in here during the last two years.

There is no lunatic patient here at present.

In March, 1840, one prisoner had scarlet fever; no one else caught it except the keeper and two of his children. The keeper's bed-room immediately adjoins the room used as an infirmary.

A death occurred here, June 24, 1840, of a male prisoner, from fever and debility. His age was 24; he had been in prison nine months. He was healthy on his admission, and enjoyed good health till three weeks before his fever. The matron had it afterwards; she had occasionally been in his room. One other prisoner also caught it and recovered. They assign no cause for the breaking out of this fever.

The surgeon always attends the prisoners himself. At the time of my visit he came to the prison every day.

The surgeon's journal contains copious headings, including the date of his attendance, (which appears to be every day), the nature of the disease, the medicines daily administered, and the diet, &c.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality, during the year ending Michaelmas, 1839.—

Among the gaol prisoners the number of infirmary cases was 8. The greatest number of sick at one time was 3.

Among the house of correction prisoners in the same year the number of

Infirmary cases was	30
The greatest number of sick at one time was	6
The deaths	1

In the year ending Michaelmas, 1838, there was no death in the gaol nor in the house of correction.

Population.—At the date of my visit there were here—

Males.	Prisoners for trial	6
	Summary convictions	4
	Convicted at sessions	10
	Carried forward —	20

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN. 93

		Brought forward	20
<i>Females.</i>	For trial		2
	Summary convictions		0
	Convicted at sessions		1
		—	3
		Total	23

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The greatest number of prisoners here at once, from January 1, 1840, up to the date of my visit, was 56
The lowest do. 23

Stock.—They have not bedding enough for the greatest number of prisoners. There are only 49 sets of bedding, though once, in the course of the first six months of 1840, there were 56 prisoners here.

Total of each article supplied to the prison since the year 1835, including those which were in use at that time:—

	Beds.	Pairs of Blankets.	Rugs.	Shifts.	Shirts.	Pairs of Trousers.	Men's Stockings.	Women's Stockings.	Petticoats.	Handkerchiefs.	Linsey Jackets and Petticoats.	Sheets.
Total supplied	60	61	51	29	60	31	9	15	16	6	4	4
Now in hand	49	52	50	12	30	16	3	6	6	1	1	4

The above shows that the consumption for five years has been 11 beds, 9 pair of blankets, 1 rug, 17 shifts, 30 shirts, 15 pair of trousers, 6 pair of mens' stockings, 9 pair of womens' stockings, 10 petticoats, 5 handkerchiefs, 3 linsey jackets and petticoats.

Relief on Discharge.—A prisoner, on being discharged, is directed by the keeper to go to a visiting justice, who, if he is a proper object, living at a distance, and having no money of his own, gives him an order on the inspector of police, who supplies him with a sum, which is usually 8d. or 1s. One day's food is always given to each destitute prisoner at the time of his discharge.

Recommittals.—The recommittals among the gaol prisoners, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, were—

Once	9
Twice	2

Among the prisoners in the house of correction—

Once	14
Twice	1

Punishments.—The number of punishments for offences within the gaol in the same year was—

Irons	1
Solitary confinement	6

Do. among the prisoners in the house of correction—

Irons	1
Solitary confinement	24

The number of punishments for talking within the prison in the year 1839 was as follows—11 males and 10 females. The number of ditto, from Christmas up to the present period, was, 11 males and 2 females.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the house of correction for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839 (not including repairs)	£.	s.	d.
Receipts	426	3	10
Of which receipts 5l. 12s. 9d. were from productive labour done in the prison; and fines paid by prisoners, applicable to the borough rate, produced 13l.	18	12	9
The cost of the prison diet per head per annum was	7	18	8½
Do. clothing and bedding	0	13	3½
The cost of each prisoner per day was	0	1	2 ½
The expenditure of the gaol for the same year was	176	7	5½
The cost of each prisoner in the gaol per day was	0	1	0 ½

Registration.—The new journals added are as follows:—Magistrates' Order Book, Gaoler's ditto, Matron's Report Book, Turnkey's ditto. Since the 1st of January, 1840, a new journal has been had for the surgeon alone: formerly, one served for both chaplain and surgeon, and the journal before used by both is now appropriated to the chaplain alone.

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Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. Another turnkey is necessary, in order to carry out the provisions of the New Prison Act.
2. Prisoners in solitary confinement for a longer space than three days should have exercise in the yard daily.
3. A night-stool is wanting in the male infirmary, and another in the female infirmary.
4. The rules should be printed and suspended.
5. More bedding is required.

Debtors' Gaol.

DEBTORS' GAOL.

Construction.—The prisoners' privy was formerly in their own apartment, but since my last visit a privy has been built for them in the yard.

Management.—I found this prison very quiet, clean, and neat; there has been no particular trouble with any of the prisoners since my last visit.

There has been no attempt at escape nor at self-destruction since my last visit.

The salaries of the officers have not been altered.

I found 1 male and 1 female debtor here. Both had been in three weeks. Both were supported by their parishes, and received 6d. per day. There is no difficulty in obtaining this allowance which is received by the greater part of the debtors.

The county supplies bedding, but not sheets.

There has been no death since my last visit, nor any serious illness.

Statistics.—In the year 1839, not more than 10 prisoners were admitted. There were 3 for the Commissioners in April, and 2 in August. One was discharged by the London Society for the Relief of Poor Debtors. One was liberated on bail in 1839; and one was discharged by his creditor also in the same year.

Between two and three months was the longest period that any debtor remained in confinement in 1839.

Most of the debtors admitted here appear to come in with a view of passing the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The greater number do so pass.

The numbers are not much diminished by the new Act. There are not so many here at once as formerly, because they are liberated on bail, but the total number in the year is much the same.

Winchester.
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WINCHESTER.—COUNTY GAOL.

Construction.—Four sleeping-rooms, one infirmary, and one drying-room, have been added to the females' side since my last visit.

The magistrates think of building a kitchen, a receiving, and a bath-room.

There is only one ward for the female prisoners, although at my visit there were 13 females (including one debtor) and one infant.

There is generally a cell for each prisoner, except before the sessions and assizes.

General Remarks.—I observed a bad smell in the prison, but it was after rain.

At the period of my visit all the prisoners were sleeping in single beds.

The hands and feet of the prisoners are washed on their admission.

In Ward No. 3 I found a man who had been in gaol two or three days, without shoes or stockings on a stone floor.

Day-rooms with fires in them are still in use. I found all the prisoners in their day-rooms and yards, seated together and conversing with entire freedom.

No wardsmen or wardswomen are employed. The cooking is all done in the day-rooms by each prisoner for himself.

No turnkey is constantly present in any of the four male wards. There is no fixed time for the turnkeys to be present in those wards. There is no restraint whatever on the communications of the prisoners in their yards and day-rooms.

There is no night-watch nor night-patrol. In order to procure such a superintendence, the keeper believes that three additional turnkeys would be necessary.

The magistrates have considered the subject of engaging more turnkeys, but the expense has hitherto deterred them from so doing.

The wards do not present a strict classification nor appropriation of prisoners, but the prisoners are arranged rather with a regard to their respective characters.

It appears that it is proposed to frame new rules; the present ones were made several years ago.

On the night preceding my visit all but 28 out of 100 men slept in single cells: these 28 slept in cells holding more than three; none were two in a bed. None of the women were sleeping in single cells, but all in single beds: the whole 13 were in four cells.

All letters which either leave or are sent to the prison are read by the keeper. Those which are innocent are allowed to proceed to their destination; pen, ink, and paper are given to the prisoners at their own cost whenever they please to write: they usually write twice a-week—on Tuesdays and Fridays, except at the time of sessions and assizes.

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Visits are allowed once a fortnight—the turnkey or matron is always present.

One of the sick rooms is generally used as a lawyers' room.

During the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, three prisoners had been put in irons and eight in solitary cells.

During the last two years only two women had been punished: they were locked up in two cells for several hours. They were guilty of misbehaviour in coming from the court. No act of violence or other misconduct has been committed by the females. The matron sits in the same pew with the female prisoners: the latter have a bell at night, by which they communicate with the matron.

The matron goes in and out of the female side of the prison at uncertain intervals. She has never received any direction as to the number of hours she was to stay with the females; she sometimes stops half an hour, sometimes two or three hours; she does all the work herself, and is never assisted by any turnkey.

Solitary Confinement.—I found no prisoners thus confined either by sentence of court or for refractory conduct. The refractory are placed in light cells, on bread and water diet, have no exercise, are not visited by the chaplain, and have but a limited quantity of bedding.

The chaplain visits every prisoner placed in solitary confinement by sentence of court once a-week, and endeavours to make these visits intervene between the chapel and the last visit. (This refers to the bridewell. The condemned prisoners are kept at the gaol in separate cells, and them he visits daily. He has had four such cases since his appointment.)

Debtors.—Not more than two debtors sleep in one room.

The female debtor at present here is placed quite remote from the other women, in a separate ward and yard.

A poor debtor is sometimes employed by the master-debtors to clean for them; at other times the turnkey who waits on them does this. There is one turnkey exclusively reserved for the service of the debtors, except at locking up and unlocking time. The empty rooms and passages belonging to the debtors' part are cleaned out by a criminal; the keeper desires the turnkey to be present whilst the latter is at work.

The debtors behave well. At present they attend chapel well, but no note is made of their attendance.

Officers.—The turnkeys at both gaol and house of correction are appointed by the keeper, subject to the approval of the visiting magistrates and to the confirmation of the quarter sessions. The keeper has the power of suspending but not of discharging them, without reference to the visiting magistrates.

The keepers of the gaol and of the house of correction are brothers.

Escapes.—One prisoner during the last two years escaped hence, but he was retaken.

Suicide.—There has been no case since the keeper has been here.

Labour.—Those women who do any work have 1 lb. of meat extra weekly.

Diet.—Food may be introduced from without in reasonable quantity: such food is always previously cooked. Tea is seldom introduced. The proportion of prisoners who thus receive food from their friends is about 19 out of 20. The prisoners have the same allowance of prison diet whether they receive food from without or not.

Religious and other Instruction (relating to both gaol and house of correction).—The chaplain has 300*l.* per annum for his duties in both prisons: he was appointed in 1836: he has no other duty.

Divine service is twice performed at the gaol and twice at the bridewell every Sunday, with two sermons. Prayers (a selection from the Liturgy) are read at both the gaol and house of correction every morning; and prayers, with the Litany, on Wednesday at the bridewell and on Friday at the gaol.

In the gaol the officers are present at chapel on Sundays; the governor attends alternately with the turnkey, who keeps the door.

At the bridewell the governor and the female turnkey regularly attend on a Sunday morning, and also the greater part of the male turnkeys: on week-days some of the turnkeys are always present.

There is no singing at either chapel.

When the chaplain observes a new prisoner in the chapel of the gaol he takes an early opportunity of visiting the yard in which that prisoner is placed and converses with him. If he finds a prisoner careless, inattentive, or hardened, he does not fail to admonish him. His method is to go into the day-room and to talk earnestly to such a prisoner in the presence of the rest. Occasionally he desires to see a prisoner in private, and takes him into the chaplain's room; on an average he does this two or three times a-week at the gaol. At the bridewell he sees all the prisoners and converses with them on the morning of their release. He talks to the prisoners at the bridewell at other times also, in passing through the passages, or when one of them is ill.

The prisoners are generally respectful and thankful for instruction. A short time before my visit, one of them had been insolent to the chaplain, who was admonishing him previously to his discharge; but the chaplain thinks he was insane. The same thing happened once before, in the case of two smugglers, on the morning of their discharge.

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The prisoners make the responses well. They universally declare to me that the chaplain is very attentive, and that he comes amongst them very frequently.

The sacrament has never been administered to any prisoner. It was offered to the only one who has been executed since the chaplain's appointment, but he declined it. After my last visit the chaplain commenced, at my suggestion, the practice of giving notice, four times yearly, of his intention to administer the sacrament. Three or four prisoners have applied to him on the subject, but after explaining it to them and examining them, he did not think them in a fit state to receive it. The prisoners on their first admission are found to be extremely ignorant of religious matters. A great many can say the Belief and Lord's Prayer imperfectly; many tell him they say the Lord's Prayer and the Belief with it as a prayer. They seldom understand the real meaning of the Lord's Prayer, for after he has preached upon it, they have observed to him that they had not before known its meaning.

There were no lady visitors to the females except the chaplain's lady, who visited them every Sunday with a view of instructing them in Scripture reading. The chaplain, in his journal, has reported benefit to have arisen from this. She visited alternately the gaol and bridewell: one of the visiting magistrates, however, appears to have requested that these visits should be discontinued; the subject was reserved for future discussion. The chaplain has since applied for a formal permission, which has never been granted.

There is no schoolmaster here, and no instruction is afforded in the elements of reading. It was formerly recommended to the prisoners to assist each other in this respect, and a little was thus done. At present no instruction whatever is afforded at the bridewell; at the gaol, a man who was once a schoolmaster has taught some boys a little, and some prisoners instruct each other.

There is no school-room at either prison.

Books are well provided. The chaplain is not limited as to bibles and prayer-books. There are some miscellaneous tracts from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, furnished at the expense of the county. There are also other tracts containing anecdotes combined with moral and religious notes, which are given by the chaplain himself.

In the gaol, the chaplain recommends the females to instruct each other, and he believes they do so occasionally. The matron or female turnkey always accompanies the chaplain when he goes to the female side; they have sometimes been absent for a short time when he has been reading aloud to the females at the gaol.

At the time of my visit about three prisoners in ward No. 1 had learned to read since they had been here. In No. 2 one had made some progress in reading; in No. 3 one man had learned to read a little; in No. 4 one boy of eleven could read, and two boys had learned a little. Of the thirteen women then here, two could not read.

The chaplain has one public journal and some private ones, relating to the character of the prisoners with whom he has to deal, to his conversations with them, and to the progress which he is enabled to make with them in religious instruction. He is acquainted with prisoners who have, on their discharge, become respectable members of society; and with several who have returned to their ordinary avocations, and have expressed themselves thankful for his care.

A dissenting minister has been twice applied for since his appointment; in both cases by Roman Catholics.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—In ward No. 1, I found one prisoner taking medicine: the privy of this ward was offensive. In No. 2, two were taking medicine; in No. 3, none; in No. 4, two. The privy in No. 3 was offensive.

In the infirmary I found one woman who had lately been confined outside the prison.

There are no sheets for the sick at the gaol.

Number of sick in the year ending Michaelmas, 1839:—

	Prisoners of 17 and upwards.		Prisoners under 17.		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.		
Slight indisposition	47	10	1	47	11	58	
Infirmary cases	3	16		3	16	19	
Greatest number of sick at once	7		?				
Deaths		2					

In the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, the infirmary cases were 17, and there was no death.

Trades of the Prisoners.—The prisoners are mostly agricultural labourers or trampers, who are almost equal in numbers here. There were two men of better condition here—one a schoolmaster, and one an itinerant bookseller.

No particular town furnishes a comparatively large proportion of prisoners, but the district of Romsey is one of the worst. There are no strangers except trampers.

Stock.—The stock of clothing and bedding is good.

Recommittals.—During the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, there were committed hither of prisoners who had been committed before:—Once, 37; twice, 20; thrice, 14; four times and more, 6.

The prisoners often say to the chaplain on going out that they will take care not to return, and express their resolution to that effect; but recommittals are not unfrequent. Several prisoners have been recommitted eight or nine times even within the chaplain's memory: these are principally poachers, or prisoners sent from the Poor Law Union for some offence committed there: of this last description there are not a few.

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General Statistics and Description of Prisoners.

No. I.—Number and Description of Prisoners.

On my first visit (in this year) June 23, 1840, there were here:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Debtors . . .	16	1	17
Criminals . . .	84	12	96
Total . . .	100	13	113 and 3 children.

Of the 17 debtors, 6 were on county allowance. There were no political offenders in the gaol or house of correction.

No. II.—Greatest and Average Number of Prisoners.

	M.	F.	Total.
The greatest number of prisoners at once in the year ending Michaelmas, 1839 . . .	95	14	109
Daily average in the same year . . .	49	9	58
Greatest number of debtors in the same year . . .	24	3	27
Daily average of ditto in ditto . . .	15	2	17

No. III.—Expenditure.

The total expenditure in the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, was	£1210 16 10
The cost of each prisoner per day	0 1 0½

No. IV.—Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
The Governor's salary is	300	0	0
(Appointed Feb. 1839. Allowance of 20 <i>l.</i> coals, candles, washing.)			
The Surgeon's ditto	75	0	0
The Chaplain's ditto	150	0	0
The Matron's ditto	20	0	0
The Surveyor's ditto	12	10	0
There are three Turnkeys—One at	50	0	0
One at	45	0	0
One at	20	0	0

There is a messenger for errands, who has 10*s.* weekly; he does not live in the house: he goes on errands for the debtors and also for the governor, and does odd jobs about the establishment.

Registration.—Since my last visit a new gaol register beginning in September, 1838, and also a new surgeon's journal have been introduced.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. At present no turnkey is constantly attending in any one of the male yards, nor is there any hour fixed at which any turnkey shall be there attending; consequently there is no restraint upon improper behaviour or upon evil conversation between the prisoners in their yards and day-rooms: nor is there any night watch or night patrol. In order to secure this important check, and sole effectual means of preserving both good order and moral safety, it would be probably necessary to engage three additional turnkeys. These additional turnkeys, if selected with care, might afford the means of a considerable degree of useful instruction, by assisting in the elements of reading such prisoners as might be desirous to learn or to improve; they would also be very serviceable in remaining present while some one prisoner was encouraged in turn to read aloud to the rest from religious books, or instructive narratives of a moral tendency, selected by the chaplain.

2. A receiving-room and a bath-room should be provided; at present there is only a slipper-bath.

3. A slipper-bath should be provided both in the male and in the female infirmary.

4. The chaplain should receive notice after every Divine service of any new prisoner who may be admitted; the chaplain should also be encouraged, and should enjoy every facility in frequently visiting (to use the words of the Act) "every room and cell in the prison occupied by prisoners, and to catechise and instruct such prisoners as may be willing to receive instruction." The mere performance of Divine service is the easiest portion of a chaplain's duty; there are several other offices of the highest importance to the welfare of the prisoner, which the Act of Parliament intends him to perform, and it is one of the rarest occurrences to find any prisoner, whether untried or convicted, who is reluctant to listen to the chaplain's admonitions, whether public or private.

5. The north yard should be rendered more secure, and consequently more available for use; at present it cannot be employed with safety.

6. It is very desirable to devise some means of separating the poor debtors from the strangers who pass through the upper prison (in which the visiting-room is situated), as well as to separate them from the prisoners who are conducted through on their passage to their respective wards.

7. It is equally desirable, or even more so, to devise some means of preventing the debtors above from seeing and communicating with the prisoners below.

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8. A small division or ward requires to be prepared and set apart for the reception of the new first class of misdemeanants, created by a recent Act of Parliament.

COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, OR COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Construction.—There have been no alterations in the building since my last visit. It is in contemplation to erect some solitary cells for the punishment of refractory prisoners.

There are nine yards, including the two privy yards.

Management.—This prison is extremely clean and neat. It is improved by the appointment of the new turnkeys. The latest rules are dated 1837. The turnkeys come at six in the morning at present, and stay till half past seven P. M.; they are only absent one hour and a half during that time for their meals. The keeper fears that there will be a difficulty in inducing men to stay as turnkeys, the duty is so irksome.

Separate confinement is not practised here.

There are eight male yards, in which eight turnkeys are constantly present. The turnkeys take their meals at different times, so that the prisoners are never left alone. The female turnkey is continually with the females, except at meals. Five turnkeys now sleep in the prison in alternate weeks. A difficulty occurs with respect to their going home to their meals: it is a source of discontent with them that their dinner-hour varies.

Wardsmen and wardswomen are not now employed, but the cells are washed and cleaned by prisoners. The beds are made by the prisoners themselves before they leave their cells in the morning.

Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are asked on their admission whether they would prefer to remain in their cells by themselves during the hours of hard labour, or to have employment. Almost all desire to have employment.

No prisoners go outside the walls to work under any pretext. No work or services are said to be performed by them for the keeper, turnkeys, or matron.

The prisoners eat in day-rooms, in which they pass the time from half past seven till half past eight; from half past twelve till two; then from five till seven. At these times a turnkey is always present. The prisoners read or walk when not eating. Some one may read aloud, but no conversation is permitted.

The confinement here is moderately formidable; but the extent of this fear can scarcely be ascertained.

There was at my visit one boy here from the Union workhouse. The women appear to prefer this prison to the Union.

Escapes and Suicide.—There has been no case of suicide since my last visit. There were no escapes during the year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

Officers and their Salaries.—A new keeper was appointed in July, 1839, when 32 years old, and a new matron at the same time of the age of 33.

Six new male turnkeys and one female ditto were appointed in January, 1840. The latter sleeps in the keeper's house.

	Per Annum.
The Keeper's salary is	£300 0 0
The Matron's do.	20 0 0
The Chaplain's do.	150 0 0
The Surgeon's do.	75 0 0
The Surveyor's do.	12 10 0
Four of the Turnkeys' do. . . .	75 0 0 each.
Two do. do.	70 0 0 each.

And six have 15s. weekly. The female turnkey has 12l. per annum and her board, for which 15l. is allowed to the keeper.

The keeper's salary was formerly 200l. per annum, with a fourth of the earnings of the prisoners, but now he derives no profit from their earnings.

The chaplain and surgeon were respectively of the ages of 35 and 40 when they were appointed; the former in 1830, the latter in 1838.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—Prisoners thus sentenced are placed in a light cell, and do not sleep in their day-cell. They take exercise for half an hour in the morning; attend chapel; are allowed books, but no work; and are visited by the keeper, and also twice a-day by the turnkey. Their diet is bread and water with a pint of soup on Sundays. The utmost duration of such confinement is a fortnight: the usual term a week. None were thus confined at the date of my visit.

Refractory prisoners are placed in a dark cell, on bread and water diet, and without books or work. They are visited daily by the keeper, and twice daily by the turnkey. The ordinary duration of such confinement is one day and a half.

Diet.—Diet for hard-labour prisoners per week:—

	Bread.	Meat (cooked.)	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.
Men	210 ozs.	18 ozs.	3 lbs.	4½ pints.	22 pints.
Women	168 „	18 „	3 „	3 „	7 „
Boys	157½ „	13½ „	3 „	4½ „	18 „

There is not one prisoner in a year who is not on hard labour diet, because although some

are not sentenced to hard labour, yet if they are employed in any way (as almost all are) they receive the hard-labour diet.

Those not placed on hard-labour diet would have 6 ozs. of bread less than the others daily, but the same quantity of the other food.

Labour.—The women make, mend, and wash : they have no other labour.

On the day of my visit two men with wooden legs, sentenced to hard labour, were working in a separate room at tailoring.

There are three kinds of hard labour practised here, viz. at the tread-wheel, the capstan, and the crank. The keeper thinks this variety of labour a great advantage, and that the prisoners would not remain in health if constantly employed at the tread-wheel. All these machines are too much crowded, in consequence of the number of prisoners ; they press on each other.

Religious and other Instruction.—The sacrament has never been administered since the keeper came in July, 1839.

In the chaplain's journal, which records that he visits the prison daily, I observe frequent mention of his admonishing released prisoners, and visiting the infirmary and also prisoners in solitary confinement.

The turnkeys are present in the wards on Sundays as well as on other days. On that day one of the prisoners reads aloud to the rest.

The keeper is of the Church of England.

The behaviour of the prisoners to the keeper is very good. There is no class which is observed to be more troublesome than another.

Books are extremely well provided.

Some females have improved in reading during their stay here. Of the ten female felons whom I found here, only two could not read at all; of seven female misdemeanants, all could read ; of seven female vagrants, only one could read.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon is assisted in his attendance by his son, whom I met paying his visit on my first inspection.

A good surgeon's journal is kept with copious headings, beginning June 1, 1840.

I found in the infirmary three males and two females. One of the men had fever, one a swelling in the neck, and one an affection of the chest. There were also three men with the itch. One of the females had dropsy, and one was in a state of nervous excitement. There was also one woman with the itch.

Besides these, only one prisoner, a female, was taking medicine for a trifling complaint.

The keeper thinks the prisoners generally go out weaker in their general health than they were on admission. The situation of the prison is not reckoned healthy, but the officers have not suffered from it.

A fever has prevailed in the town since my last visit, but only one case of it occurred in the gaol or house of correction.

There is no lunatic here, nor has there been since the keeper's appointment.

No cases of scurvy have occurred.

A bath has been fixed for the men. There is a tub of wood for the women. No one but the nurse goes into the infirmary yard. The nurse is a prisoner: the present one is a smuggler. In the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, there were 27 infirmary cases and 5 deaths. In the year ending Michaelmas, 1841, there were 35 infirmary cases and 2 deaths.

Trades of the Prisoners.—The greater number are agricultural labourers. Poachers are very numerous. Shoemakers are perhaps more numerous than other mechanics. There are but few servants from private families, though several farmers' labourers for misbehaviour and for quitting service. There are very few railway labourers, but the railway was nearly finished when the keeper came here. One prisoner now here is a veterinary surgeon.

Since the present keeper's appointment there have been perhaps 15 or 16 soldiers in confinement ; at present there are six.

Stock.—There is a good stock of clothing.

There is bedding sufficient for the greatest number of prisoners to have each separate bedding. There are no bedsteads except for the sick, and as the floors are of wood none are necessary.

Combs are well supplied, as are also towels and soap.

Registration.—There is one new surgeon's register, and one ditto gaoler's ditto. There is a magistrates' book ; but it is not, properly speaking, a visiting magistrates' Book. The visiting magistrates come here monthly, but do not enter their remarks.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, not including repairs, additions, &c., was £2670 0 0
Repairs, &c. 54 1 4
The cost of prison diet per head per annum 8 0 6½

The receipts during the same year were—
From labour 486 7 10
For support of military prisoners 10 16 6
For prisoners under contract 461 12 0

Total Receipts 958 16 4
Grand total of expenditure, after deducting the receipts 1765 5 0

Cost of each prisoner per day, 7d.

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Population.—There will be a considerable increase in 1840. In 1839 there was a slight diminution compared with the preceding year. The rural police brings a considerable increase of vagrants. In 1839 there were here 247 prisoners after trial, and 553 summary convictions. There are no prisoners before trial here.

Relief on Discharge.—The amount of such relief is regulated by the distance which the prisoner has to go; it is left to the keeper's discretion to fix it.

During the four quarters preceding my visit, the relief thus afforded had amounted in the respective quarters to 5*l.* 11*s.*, 3*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, 5*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, and 7*l.* 19*s.*

The largest sum the keeper has given since he has been here was 2*s.* 6*d.*; this was to a foreigner. No relief is given to persons living in the neighbourhood.

Turnkey and Prisoners employed at Work on the Keeper's Premises.—At one of my visits I found one turnkey on a ladder pruning trees on the wall of the governor's front garden. On the same day there were two prisoners whitewashing a portion of the governor's house in a very insecure place, from which a passage ran to the front door, which was only guarded by the above-named turnkey at work in the garden.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Number and Description of Prisoners in confinement at one of my Visits, June 20, 1840.

	Males.	Females.
For Felonies	47	12
Misdemeanors	26	6
Petty larceny	5	2
Offences against the game-laws	11	0
" " revenue	6	0
Breaches of the Articles of War	8	0
Destroying fish	1	0
Vagrancy	20	6
Assaults	10	1
	134	27 and 1 child.

No. 2.—The above Male Prisoners were sleeping in 57 single cells, 15 treble ditto, 1 quadruple ditto, 2 quintuple ditto, and 3 sextuple ditto. The Females were sleeping in 3 treble, 3 quadruple, and 1 sextuple cells. There is one large infirmary-room, in which the female prisoners sometimes sleep.

No. 3.—The prisoners were employed thus:—

Males.	Females.
At Tread-mills 32	At Sewing, &c. 24
At Capstan ditto 53	As Nurse 1
At Crank ditto 26	
Whitewashing and scrubbing 10	25
At trades 2	2 were in the infirmary 2
At baking 2	
As Nurse 1	Total 27
Books 2	
128	
3 were in the infirmary and 3 were affected with the itch 6	
Total 134	

No. 4.—The greatest and least Number (including Males and Females) at one time, since 1st January, 1840:—

Greatest 219 Least 154

No. 5.—The greatest and least Number at one time of Female Prisoners since 1st January, 1840:—

Greatest 37 Least 16

No. 6.—Number placed on Extra Diet at the date of my visit:—

3 males and 1 female.

The extra diet is composed of wine, beer, arrow-root, tea, good soup, rice, or bread-pudding.

No. 7.—The longest period that any Prisoner has remained on Extra Diet since 1st January has been 100 days.

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years . . . . .	..	..	7	4	7	4	11
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	7	1	7	1	8
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	30	6	30	6	36
17 Years and under 21	104	15	..	..	104	15	119
21 Years and under 30	184	13	184	13	197
30 Years and upwards	168	14	168	14	182
Total	456	42	44	11	500	53	553

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No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read or write	192	16	19	6	211	22	233
Can read only	12	2	..	..	12	2	14
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	217	24	24	5	241	29	270
Can read and write well	35	..	1	..	36	..	36
Total	456	42	44	11	500	53	553

No. 10.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been committed before.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	78	4	5	..	83	4	87
Twice	32	2	2	..	34	2	36
Thrice	13	1	..	..	13	1	14
Four times and more	22	1	1	..	23	1	24
Total	145	8	8	..	153	8	161

No. 11.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	524	55	64	17	588	72	660
Employment not being Hard Labour	118	14	8	..	126	14	140
Not employed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	642	69	72	17	714	86	800

No. 12.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	14	2	2	..	16	2	18

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No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	2	..	13	..	15	..	15

No. 14.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons
Whipping
Dark Cells	70	8	16	3	86	11	97
Solitary Cells
Stoppage of Diet

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The female prisoners, in addition to their present labour of making, mending, and washing, might sometimes be employed in picking oakum, which is a more disagreeable task, and would be suitable for vagrants, for the more depraved, and for the recommitted.
2. The female turnkey should sleep on the same side with the female prisoners, so as to be constantly near them. She should also receive an allowance for boarding herself, instead of being fed by the keeper.
3. An important improvement on the female side would be to prepare and to put into operation a work-room, in which a considerable portion of the female prisoners should sit, ranged alongside of tables at the sides of the room at a moderate distance from each other. In such a room the female turnkey should be placed in a position convenient for inspection. At these tables the women who might not be occupied in washing, or picking oakum, or otherwise, might make and mend, or read, and might be assisted in learning to read. The chaplain should be encouraged to visit such room frequently, and to question, and to observe the progress made in the elements of reading and in religious knowledge. Such room would also be attended at certain stated times by the schoolmaster, if any such officer should be ultimately engaged.
4. The female turnkey should always be present in the same division with the female prisoners at chapel.
5. The chaplain should receive notice of the admission of every new prisoner, and of any prisoner being placed in a solitary cell; and he should be encouraged to communicate frequently with all prisoners, either separately, or in the yards, or elsewhere, as he may deem most suitable to the respective case.
6. The surgeon should also receive notice of any prisoner being placed in a solitary cell.
7. The appointment of a schoolmaster is much wanted here; such an officer exists at present at several of the best prisons. His instruction would either be afforded indiscriminately to all, or might be restricted to prisoners under the age of 20, or under any other age which the justices might deem most eligible. It would be easy to set apart certain hours daily, during which he might instruct certain classes of prisoners, whose hours of hard labour might be most serviceably abridged for this particular object.
8. Sheets should be provided for the use of the sick.
9. New dark cells should be prepared for refractory prisoners of each sex. There is one inner dark cell, destined for this purpose, but too badly ventilated to be fit for the detention of any prisoner for a longer time than a few hours.
10. The diet of soldiers sent to solitary confinement for a month is too small, consisting only of bread and water and a pint of soup weekly. Such a diet should in no case be persevered in for a longer time than one week.
11. The want of additional sleeping cells, so as to afford a separate cell at night to each prisoner, is already well known to the justices.
12. A yard might be advantageously prepared for the purpose of creating a convenient extension of the means of hard labour. In this yard, compartments, or stalls, should be pre

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pared alongside the walls, under roofs, in which stones might be broken, for other work done, under the eye of a turnkey constantly present.

13. Since one of the greatest defects here is the want of adequate conveniences for affording hard labour for the actual number of prisoners committed, an additional mode of correcting the deficiency would be to form a large shed, or work-room, in another yard, in which the prisoners might pick oakum and coir, make mats, stuff mattresses, and do other such work, which would be very suitable for individuals unequal to harder labours.

14. The solitary cells should be warmed during the winter with heated air; their windows should also be glazed.

15. Compartments should be made on the tread-wheels in order to separate the prisoners.

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DORSETSHIRE.

DORCHESTER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

An Abstract of the Receipts and Payments of the Treasurer of the County of Dorset for One Year, ending Midsummer Sessions, 1839, so far as relates to Prisoners, Prison, and Prosecutions.

Dr. TREASURER.	£. s. d.	PER CONTRA.	Cr.	£. s. d.
1838.—3d July.		By Cash for Gaol and House of Correction within the year		3132 11 5½
To Cash for Fines and Penalties, to Lady-Day Sessions, 1839	159 16 0	By ditto for Constables, in conveying 462 Offenders to Prison		570 0 2½
Ditto of Gaoler, to ditto	4 17 0	By ditto for Prosecuting and Convicting 74 Offenders at Assizes		885 1 4
17th Sept.		By ditto 209 at Sessions		1077 17 1
To Cash received of the Gaoler from the Manufactory Fund	100 0 0	By ditto for conveying 20 Transports		41 6 9
4th March.				
To Treasury Order for Half Allowances on Criminal Prosecutions, and the whole for the Conveyance of Transports:—				
For the Half Year ending 30th June, 1838	493 4 11			
To ditto for the Half Year ending 31st December	421 15 11			
14th March.				
To ditto of the Sheriff, by his Under Sheriff, the allowance of 2s. 6d. per week for each Convict, paid him by Government in his account of cravings	3 6 6			

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Account of the Expenditure on the County Gaol and House of Correction at Dorchester for One Year, ending 25th March, 1839.

	£. s. d.
1.—By Cash paid for Improvements and Repairs	443 16 9
2.—By Ditto for Prisoners' Earnings	118 10 2
3.—By Ditto for Salaries, viz.—	
Chaplain, one year, to Lady-day, 1839	200 0 0
Surgeon „ to ditto	50 0 0
Gaoler „ to ditto	330 0 0
Matron „ to ditto	53 0 0
Clerk „ to ditto	60 0 0
Turnkeys „ to ditto	215 16 0
Miller „ to ditto	52 0 0
	960 16 0
4.—By Ditto for Food and Maintenance, viz.—	
12,683 loaves, at 2½d. per loaf	132 2 3½
Diet and maintenance	625 17 0½
	757 19 3¾
Extra diet to sick prisoners	62 17 1¾
Medicines to ditto	78 18 2
	899 14 7½
5.—By Ditto for Raiment and other Necessaries, viz.—	
Clothing, one year, to Lady-day, 1839	108 17 1
Bedding „ to ditto	81 10 2
Furniture „ to ditto	59 13 2
	250 0 5
Carried forward	£2672 17 11½

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Account of the Expenditure, &c.—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				2672	17	11½
Firing, one year, to Lady-day, 1839	132	11	0			
Candles ,, to ditto	22	2	1			
Washing ,, to ditto	37	5	8			
Funerals ,, to ditto	4	12	5			
Bathing ,, to ditto	7	0	4½			
				203	11	6½
6.—By Ditto for conveying Prisoners, &c.—						
To and from sessions and assizes	28	7	0			
Conveying a prisoner to the Penitentiary, London	7	16	6			
Taking a prisoner to Blandford to give evidence	1	10	10½			
Executing sentences of the law	4	0	0			
				41	14	4½
7.—By Ditto for Casual Payments, viz.—						
Watchmen	17	0	9			
Extra turnkey	53	2	0			
				70	2	9
Taxes, one year, to Lady-day, 1839	12	3	7			
Printing, stationery, and postage, to ditto	90	8	8			
Calenders for the assizes	1	1	0			
Advertising	7	14	0			
Sacramental wine	0	10	0			
Chimney-sweep's salary	1	15	0			
New caravan, 28 <i>l.</i> ; deduct received for old caravan, 5 <i>l.</i>	23	0	0			
Cloaks for watchmen	1	7	6			
Adjusting weights	0	2	10½			
Religious books	3	15	2½			
Scouring brick for cleaning handcuffs	0	0	2			
Lamps for caravan	2	0	0			
Female attending matron's illness	0	6	0			
Newspapers for Secretary of State	0	0	10			
				214	7	7
Total				£3,132	11	5½

Charity Fund Account, kept in the said Gaol and House of Correction, for One Year, ending 25th March, 1839.

1838.	Dr.	£.	s.	d.	1838.	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
March 26.	To Balance of last Year's Account	8	17	2	July.	By Cash, a gratuity to a Debtor, to procure his discharge from Gaol under the Insolvent Act	6	0	0
July	— Cash of Grand Jury, by the Foreman	1	4	0	Aug.	Paid for £50 Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols	47	5	5
	Cash, being a donation of the High Sheriff	2	0	0		Paid the Annual Subscription to the Refuge for the Destitute, London	2	2	0
August	— Half a Year's Dividend on £1900 3 per Cent. Consols, due Christmas, 1837	28	10	0	Oct.	Gave William *** for good behaviour since his discharge from Gaol	2	0	0
	— Half a Year's Dividend on the like sum, due Midsummer last	28	10	0	1839.				
1839.					Jan.	Paid the Annual Subscription to the Society for Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts	5	0	0
Jan.	— Cash found in the Charity Box	1	17	1	Feb.	Paid for conveying Elizabeth *** to the Refuge for the Destitute, in London	2	0	9
March	— Earnings of four Prisoners, confiscated for irregular conduct	5	3	6		Gave Prisoners discharged in the course of the Year	8	13	9
						By Balance in hand, 25th March, 1839	2	19	10
Total		76	1	9	Total		76	1	9

Offenders and Transports, for One Year, ending Midsummer Sessions, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
By cash paid constables for conveying 462 offenders to prison	570	0	2½
Ditto prosecuting and convicting 74 offenders at assizes	779	16	10
Ditto ditto 207 ditto at sessions	1077	17	1
Ditto for officers' fees at assizes	105	4	6
	2532	18	7½
Ditto ditto at sessions	93	0	0
Ditto ditto for conveying 20 transports	41	6	9
Total	£2667	5	4½

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With regard to officers' salaries and system the alterations which have taken place since 1838 are as follow :—In consequence of the Act of Parliament of last year, two new turnkeys have been appointed: one acts as cook, receiving 14s. per week as such, and 1s. 3d. per night as watchman; the other is a baker and night watchman, receiving the same as the cook: they are employed in the capacity of watchmen from 10 o'clock at night till unlocking in the morning; the other turnkeys taking the watching from locking up at night till 10 o'clock by rotation, for which they receive 1s. per night.

The manner of appointing the turnkeys to their daily duties is as follows :—The keeper has the name of each turnkey written on a small piece of card, which is put in a box, and every evening the keeper draws from this box in the manner of a lottery one piece of card, and the name of the turnkey thus drawn is written on the "Day's Duty Ticket," opposite one of the numbers, and so on until the first side of the ticket is filled; the numbers on the day's duty ticket refer to certain parts of the gaol numbered in the "Turnkey's Daily Report Book." The names are again drawn out of the box (not including that of the head turnkey) two at a time, and written on the back of the "Day's Duty Ticket," for them to know what yard they are to superintend the next day. The ticket is delivered to the turnkeys every evening at eight o'clock.

Separate confinement is not practised here; nor is it possible, as there are not cells enough. Its introduction is not contemplated at present.

Debtors.—The debtors are in much the same number as at my last visit.

Those on the county allowance are allowed one lamp in their sitting-room, from dark until nine o'clock. Tobacco is at present forbidden to the debtors.

Of the twelve debtors (all men) now here, four support themselves, and eight are on county allowance. One of the latter receives 2s. 6d. per week extra for keeping the debtors' yard clean.

No debtor was ill nor taking medicine.

Escapes, &c.—There have been no escapes since my last visit; nor any alarm of fire.

Suicide.—No case of suicide has occurred.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—I found two prisoners thus confined, one of whom was in indifferent health.

The cells are always light. Books are supplied twice a-week.

Such prisoners do not go to chapel. They take exercise twice daily, for half an hour each time, in a yard for the purpose. A turnkey is constantly present in a sentry-box whilst they are at exercise.

They do not sleep in their day-cells.

I found no refractory prisoners in solitary confinement. Such prisoners are placed in dark cells on bread and water diet, and are allowed no exercise. Bedding is furnished them.

Diet of Prisoners in the Solitary Cells.—For seven days (or, when the term exceeds seven days, during the last seven days of their solitary confinement) such prisoners are to have at breakfast $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, at dinner the same, at supper the same, and a pint of gruel; and one quart of water during the day. If they are confined more than seven days, they receive the ordinary full diet, except during the last seven days as above stated.

The order for the use of new solitary cells was first given on March 12, 1840.

Labour.—The convicted prisoners not at hard labour clean the cells.

The hard-labour prisoners are superintended at labour by turnkeys constantly present.

I found two prisoners engaged in tailoring and shoemaking in a workshop. Some were whitewashing.

The women wash and iron.

Diet.—There is only one scale of diet for all the prisoners except for those who are not committed for more than 14 days, who have potatoes, bread, and cheese only, and these in a less quantity than the other prisoners.

In general the prisoners receive no food from their friends either before or after trial, and that indulgence is not extended to any now in the prison except one—a young woman in delicate health, who is allowed to support herself by leave of the magistrates.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain, besides his prison duties, attends the lunatic asylum, at the distance of less than half a mile from the prison.

The only alteration in Divine service since my last visit is, that double duty is now performed on Ascension Day.

The chaplain sees every prisoner twice a-week. The behaviour of the prisoners has been very good during the last two years. They make their responses well. Almost all the prisoners can repeat the Lord's Prayer and Creed when they come in, but not one in 20 understands them.

The behaviour of the debtors is very good. They attend chapel regularly.

The chaplain speaks to the men when they first come in and admonishes them. He has frequent private conversations with the prisoners in his own room, and he believes that they derive great benefit from them.

The sacrament had last been performed on the preceding Whitsunday. The matron, a gentleman and lady, relatives of the chaplain, and one prisoner, were present.

It is always administered four times a-year.

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At Easter, 1839, one female prisoner attended.

At Christmas, 1839, three female prisoners and one male debtor attended.

The chaplain thinks he knows a few instances of discharged prisoners who have subsequently become respectable members of society. No application has been made for a dissenting minister since my last visit. A girl now here is a Catholic, but she prefers to have the chaplain.

There are no lady visitors to the females.

There is no schoolmaster here, and no school-room. The chaplain's room is a separate and very convenient one, Books are well provided, but there are no miscellaneous ones.

The matron hears the women read aloud to each other on Sundays. Some have improved a little in reading.

The chaplain has two journals, one of observation and one of visits. He keeps also private notes relative to education, religion, and other statistical particulars. These he has entered in his last yearly report, on a loose paper kept by the clerk of the peace. In future he is to have a book to enter them in.

There have been four executions in the last 15 years; the last was in 1839.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon has two journals, well kept, full, and explanatory of the cases. He always comes himself except when ill. He has a private room.

At the date of my visit there were in the infirmary, eight males and no females. One unfortunate man of this number is thus described in the surgeon's journal:—

“ June 29th.—Thomas * * * —This prisoner, committed on Saturday, appeared to me to be in a state of starvation when I saw him on Saturday, and totally unfit for any labour.” He nearly approached the condition of a living skeleton. He was committed, as I was informed, for stealing a loaf of bread.

Three or four men and two women, not in the infirmary, were receiving medicine for trifling complaints.

During the preceding 12 months, two women had lain in here. The children lived in both cases, and were carried out by the women.

Feigned diseases are common. One woman, in 1839, counterfeited fits, by which the surgeon was deceived at first.

No case of insanity has ever originated here spontaneously to the surgeon's knowledge. He recollects one case of scurvy, but the prisoner brought it in with him. He has occasionally ordered extra diet in cases where there was no disease but debility. The extra diet is usually a dinner of mutton, rice-pudding, milk, white bread, or a little porter.

Extracts from the surgeon's journal, relating to the necessity which he was under of removing two prisoners from the new solitary cells, owing to their dampness, defective ventilation, or some other unexplained cause.

“ June 29, 1840.—John * * *, confined in one of the new seclusion cells, complained of headach, and his face appeared to be red and full, when the cell door was first opened. It appears to me that a sufficient quantity of air is not admitted into these cells; or there is something wrong. I observed the same effect produced upon the boy who was first confined in an adjoining cell. . . . I ordered him to be removed into one of the old seclusion cells. . . .”

A former entry to the same effect is dated March 18, 1840:—

“ When we went into the solitary cell we found that Charles * * *, a boy about 16 years of age, had been very sick, and he complained of headach, and of being generally unwell; the cell appeared to me to have a suffocating effect as I entered it, and I was not satisfied of its being sufficiently dry to confine a prisoner in it. I directed that this boy should be immediately sent into the infirmary; and it occurred to my mind that the most satisfactory method of ascertaining whether the cell was sufficiently dry would be to examine the state of the bed-clothes, and particularly the rugs. I therefore desired the matron to have the clothes carried into the laundry—and, upon placing them separately upon a drying copper, she found the rug in a very damp state, and certainly unfit for use.”

These cells have but lately come into use, and have been employed as yet in only three instances. They have been built with a water-cock, water-closet, and apparatus for ventilation, but the windows do not open, and there is little or no access of sun. The feeling experienced on entering is that of a close, heavy, and rather damp atmosphere, which I anticipate will be corrected by making the window to open. It will be desirable that the means for opening the windows should not be left inside, at the disposal of the prisoner, as, in that case, he might keep the window constantly shut, and thus defeat the object in view; such, indeed, is the habit of most prisoners when they manage the ventilation according to their own taste.

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Catalogue of the Diseases admitted into the Infirmary from January 1, 1839, to December 31, 1839.

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Venereal.
Inflammation of the bowels.
Pleurisy.
Catarrh.
Gout.

February.

Bilious disorder.
Pleurisy.
Erysipelas.
Swelled face.
Acute rheumatism.
Diarrhœa.
Lumbago.
Catarrh.

March.

Boils.
Catarrh.
Rheumatism.
Catarrh.
Bilious disorder.
Catarrh.
Catarrh.
Venereal.
Legs swollen from want of rest.
Vomiting and purging.
Ditto.
Bilious disorder.
Vomiting and purging.
Hæmoptysis.
Ditto.
Vomiting and purging.
Catarrh.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Fits.

April.

Catarrh.
Swelled head.
Catarrh.
Acute rheumatism.
Catarrh.
Diarrhœa.

May.

Inflammation of foot.
Boils on calf of leg.
Boils.
Diarrhœa with pleurisy.
Swelling of leg.
Pleurisy.
Anasarca and epileptic fits.
Fever.

June.

Abscess from scrofula.
Ditto.
Catarrh.
Ditto.
Constipation of the bowels.

July.

Erysipelas and venereal sores.

Inflammation of the bowels, and bilious fever.
Rheumatism.

August.

Gonorrhœa and venereal sores.
Catarrh.
Ditto.
Intermittent fever.
Venereal disease.
Catarrh.
Pain in the side.
Influenza.
Itch.
Ditto.
Abscess in perinæo.
Catarrh, with pains in the limbs.

September.

Catarrh.
Erysipelas.
Inflammation of the eyes.
Pains in the bones from scrofula.
Pains in the chest.
Rheumatic pains.
Wound in the foot.

October.

Leprosy.
Itch.
Venereal disease.
Asthma.
Hæmoptysis.
Locked jaw (died.)
Catarrh.
Boils.

November.

Catarrh.
Ditto.
Wound in the leg.
Scrofula.
Catarrh.
Abscess.
Venereal sores.
Wound in the hand by a reaping-hook, and catarrh.
Palpitation of the heart.
Catarrh.
Constipation of the bowels.
Pains in the side.

December.

Catarrh with hæmoptysis.
Catarrh.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Ditto.
Itch.
Ditto.
Venereal sores.
Catarrh.
Boils.
Catarrh.
Itch.
Boils.
Catarrh.
Scrofulous inflammation of the elbow joint, followed by typhus fever.
Catarrh and inflammation of the testicles.

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It will be seen that only one death happened in the above year, viz. from locked jaw. Of fever there were only two cases. Itch not so common as in most prisons. Catarrh is the most frequent disorder. Diarrhœa occurs occasionally, but not frequently, at least it is not frequently received into the infirmary.

Population.—The greatest number of women who have been here at once during the 13 years that the matron has held office was 37.

Of those now here, two have been in before.

Observations on the Number of Prisoners.

On my second visit, July 2nd, 1840, there were here—

Males.	Females.	Total.
136	15	151

Of these were—

Criminal Males.	Criminal Females.	Debtors.
124	15	12

On the 29th of December, 1839, there were here—

Males.	Females.	Total.
114	13	127

In the hospital

Males.	Females.	Total.
6	1	7

For trial at Sessions 39
 „ at Assizes 3

(This population was smaller by 37 than that on the corresponding day of 1838.)

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Total.
Number of prisoners committed within the year ending			
March 25th, 1839	630	33	663
Average daily number of prisoners in custody . . . . .	..	..	134

On June 26, 1840, I find the following remark in the visiting magistrates' book:—"The numbers now in gaol are very great and exceed by 20 the population at a corresponding period of last year. It is quite impossible to account for this increase, except by the present but too apparent disposition amongst the lower classes in most parts of the kingdom to disregard the authority of those set over them, and a carelessness as to the consequences of departing from a regular course of life." On that day there were 156 prisoners here, of whom 10 were in the infirmary.

Stock.—The stock of clothing, bedding, and bedsteads is very good. Combs are not very well supplied. There is a good supply of towels and soap.

Relief on Discharge.—The new printed paper of the charity-fund is to be given to all discharged prisoners sentenced by court, but not to summary convictions. Two have applied and have received the allowance.

I find an order in the magistrates' book, dated October 11, 1839, to give 2*l.* to a discharged prisoner from the fund, in consequence of a certificate of a year's good conduct since his discharge.

£2. annually is paid as a subscription to the Wilts Female Penitentiary.

Two girls (at least) have been sent from the charity-fund here to the penitentiary at Salisbury, and have been supported at the rate of 7*s.* per week; it happens that neither of the two have ultimately turned out well, but this discouragement should not prevent future efforts of the same kind. Several prisoners have been sent to their homes. Two prisoners are now receiving the allowance offered for subsequent good conduct by the conductors of the charity-fund of this prison. The poor-box which is placed in the prison does not receive many contributions; but, happily, the fund is extremely ample.

Rules.—New ones have been drawn up, and submitted to the Secretary of State; they have not yet been returned.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Nature of the trade or occupation of the prisoners.

Of the prisoners in confinement on July 2, 1840, one was a poacher and nine were smugglers, of whom two were Frenchmen, who had some French religious books to read.

Of the women here, at the same date, one was a common woman from Weymouth; two were from Bridport; one was a woman committed for stealing turnips; one for taking sticks. All were servants or labouring women.

There are more men committed hither from Bridport and Shaftesbury than from any other towns. There are several from Weymouth. At my visit there were only two from Dorchester.

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No. 2.—A RETURN of the greatest Number of Persons confined at any one time in the Gaol and House of Correction at Dorchester (distinguishing the Number of Debtors) for the year ending Michaelmas, 1839; also the average Number (distinguishing the Number of Debtors) confined during that time, and the number of separate cells in the prison, distinguishing those belonging to Debtors.

	Criminals.	Debtors.	Total.
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the year	161	9	170
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the year	124 $\frac{2}{3}$	6 $\frac{1}{3}$	131
Number of separate cells	..	..	..
" single sleeping cells for 1 Prisoner	79	3	82
" sleeping cells to hold 3	4	..	4
" " " 4	13	..	13
" " " 5	4	2	6
" " " 6	1	2	3
" solitary cells	7	..	7
" condemned cells	4	..	4
" refractory cells	4	..	4
" reception cells	3	..	3

No. 3.—Number of Prisoners in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	32	1	1	1	33	2				
Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	25	8	3	..	29	8
Number committed for Trial in the course of the Year	54	1	1	2	126	20	20	2	201	25
Number rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	6	5	..	..	15	7	12	1	33	13
Total	61	6	1	2	166	35	35	3	263	46
How Disposed of.										
Of these were Convicted	33	1	..	..	102	18	28	2	163	21
" Acquitted at the Bar	21	4	..	1	31	11	..	..	52	16
" No Bills found	5	1	..	..	11	3	1	1	17	5
" Not prosecuted	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	6	1
" Found Insane on Arraignment	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
" Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1
" Left for Trial at the end of the Year	..	..	1	..	18	2	2	..	21	2
Total	61	6	1	2	166	35	35	3	263	46
Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	1	1	3	2	4	3

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No. 3.—continued.

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	30	10	40
Number committed for Trial in the course of the Year	5	1	1	..	11	2	..	..	17	3	218	28	246
Number rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	34	14	48
Total	5	1	1	..	13	5	..	..	19	6	282	52	334
How Disposed of.													
Of these were Convicted	3	..	1	..	7	2	..	..	11	2	174	23	197
,, Acquired at the Bar	2	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	6	3	58	19	77
,, No Bills found . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	18	5	23
,, Not prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
,, Found Insane on Arraignment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	22	3	25
Total	5	1	1	..	13	5	..	..	19	6	282	52	334
Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	4	3	7

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No. 4.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under summary conviction in prison at the commencement of the year	41	2	1	1	42	3	
By Courts Martial	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Deserters awaiting a route	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Game Laws	34	..	2	..	36	..	36
Under the Revenue Laws	9	4	1	..	10	4	14
Under the Bastardy Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Under the Vagrant Act	57	13	4	2	61	15	76
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	37	7	7	..	44	7	51
For Assaults	31	5	1	..	32	5	37
For want of Sureties	7	1	..	..	7	1	8
Other summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	33	4	5	..	38	4	42
Total	227	34	20	2	247	36	283

No. 5.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the Year	12	1	13
On Meane Process	1	..	1
In Execution	16	1	17
Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	2	..	2
Total	19	1	20

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No. 6.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

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	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	29	8	1	2	30	10	40
Prisoners for Trial	32	1	1	1	33	2	35
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	41	2	1	1	42	3	45
Summary Convictions	461	72	38	6	499	78	577
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	4	3	..	..	4	3	7
Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	4	3	..	..	4	3	7
Total	567	86	41	10	608	96	704
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	12	1	..	..	12	1	13
Admitted in the course of the Year	19	1	..	..	19	1	20
Total of Debtors and Criminals	598	88	41	10	639	98	737
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																Total.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	70	11	48	4	60	9	31	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	31
Ditto after Trial	21	1	9	1	23	4	14	4	41	6	27	4	5	..	1	..	139	20
Ditto under summary conviction	12	1	21	10	17	12	43	4	23	5	11	2	..	..	..	..	227	34
Prisoner under 17 Years of Age.																		
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	4	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	17	4	226	35	261	
Ditto after Trial	2	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	148	22	170	
Ditto under summary conviction	1	3	..	..	8	2	5	..	2	..	1	..	20	2	247	36	283	

No. 8.—Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.												Total.	
	7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		20 Years.		Life.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	11	1	3	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	24	1
Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														
	7 Years.		10 Years.		Total.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	2	..	1	..	3	..	27	1	28					

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No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial and Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	2	1	2	1	3
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	13	3	13	3	16
17 Years and under 21	42	5	..	..	42	5	47
21 Years and under 30	100	11	100	11	111
30 Years and upwards	92	22	92	22	114
Total	234	38	18	4	252	42	294

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No. 10.—Ages of Prisoners from Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	7	..	7	..	7
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	11	2	11	2	13
17 Years and under 21	44	10	..	..	44	10	54
21 Years and under 30	81	10	..	..	81	10	91
30 Years and upwards	102	14	..	..	102	14	116
Total	227	34	20	2	247	36	283

No. 11.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial and Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	66	4	8	1	74	5	79
Can read only	57	14	6	1	63	15	78
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	71	11	3	1	74	12	86
Can read and write well	40	9	1	1	41	10	51
Total	234	38	18	4	252	42	294

No. 12.—State of Instruction of Prisoners from Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	73	11	9	1	82	12	94
Can read only	53	14	3	1	56	15	71
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	65	7	5	..	70	7	77
Can read and write well	36	2	3	..	39	2	41
Total	227	34	20	2	247	36	283

No. 13.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	447	63	248	27	695	90	785
Infirmity Cases	75	12	11	3	86	15	101
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	22	2	2	..	24	2	26
Deaths	1	1	..	1

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No. 14.—Recommittals.

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The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	90	9	6	1	96	10	106
Twice	21	4	1	..	22	4	26
Thrice	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Four times or more	1	3	..	..	1	3	4
Total	121	16	7	1	128	17	145

No. 15.—Labour.

Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard labour	410	48	26	8	436	56	492
Employment not being hard labour	86	17	9	1	95	18	113
Not employed	71	21	6	1	77	22	99
Total	567	86	41	10	608	96	704

No. 16.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	16	10	5	2	21	12	33

No. 17.—Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly whipped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	3	..	5	..	8	..	8
Total	3	..	5	..	8	..	8

No. 18.—Punishments.

Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Whipping	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Dark cells	177	12	27	3	7	..	12	..	223	15	238
Other punishments	1	1	..	1
Total	180	12	28	3	7	..	12	..	227	15	242

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No. 19.—Debtors.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year.	9	..	9
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	6½	..	6¾

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No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other cause of Death.
William **	17	21st December, 1838.	Good	Brought in 3rd Feb. 1839.	Consumption.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which charged, or of which convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
Jonathan**	26	29th May, 1839	Housebreaking.	Yes.	Yes.	31st July, 1839.	Dorset County Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Ferston.

No. 22.—Analysis of the Dietary per week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
Hard Labour.				
Men	oss. 168	oss. 6	lbs. 10	Pints. 17½
Women	168	6	10	17½
Boys	112	4	7	12½
Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	The same diet.			

No. 23.

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet per head per annum	6	10	2
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	2	16	0
Average expense for each Prisoner, per week, including everything, except new buildings	0	6	11

No. 24.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profit arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison	36	13	10½
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	17	8	6
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	0	11	3
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	103	2	4
Other Receipts	2	4	0
Total	159	19	11½

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No. 25.—Salaries of inferior Officers.

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Officers.	Salaries and Emoluments.	By whom Appointed.	Date of Appointment.
Head Turnkey	£1 per week	By the Keeper, with the appro- bation of the Visiting Jus- tices.	April, 1832.
Miller	£1 per week		December, 1821.
2nd Turnkey	18s. per week		October, 1834.
3rd „	16s. per week		April, 1835.
4th „	15s. per week		October, 1836.
5th „	14s. per week		November, 1836.
6th „	14s. per week		March, 1838.
7th „	14s. per week	December, 1838.	
Baker and Night Watchman	£1 2s. 9d. per week		January, 1840.
Cook and Night Watchman	£1 2s. 9d. per week		January, 1840.

Certificate of the Surgeon in relation to the Keeper.—The keeper visits all the external cells one day, and the internal cells on the next day; seeing every cell every alternate day, except when called on to attend the visiting justices. The keeper is not enabled from infirmity to visit and inspect every cell once in every twenty-four hours, as the surgeon's certificate, which is copied below, will explain.

“ Copy of Certificate.

“ Dorchester Gaol, January 12th, 1840.
“ I hereby certify that Mr. ———, the keeper of the gaol and house of correction at Dorchester is incapable from infirmity, namely, sciatica, of inspecting personally every cell in the gaol every twenty-four hours, as directed by the Act of Parliament, there being thirteen staircases for him to ascend, with nearly five hundred steps; but that I think him capable of inspecting every ward, and seeing every prisoner once in twenty-four hours, and of inspecting a portion of the cells during that time.”
Signed by the Surgeon to the Gaol.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. To make the windows in the solitary cells to open; this alteration will probably remove every impediment to their use.
2. To glaze with a thick coarse glass the window of the lower staircase which looks on the untried female felons' yard; the boys go up this staircase, and may at present occasionally see the females, which would be prevented by the arrangement proposed.
3. There is a total absence of all restraint in the communication between the prisoners who are placed in the untried wards. Now, whether or not it is proper that an untried prisoner should be compelled to observe silence, still it is highly necessary that a paid officer should be present in order to prevent mutual contamination. The presence of a paid officer will, if he is properly vigilant, prevent acts and language of a depraved kind, will check tyranny and ill-usage, and will enable those who wish to read or reflect to pursue their avocations in peace. The presence of a paid officer would also render it safe and proper to promote reading aloud for the common benefit. I am well aware of the heavy expense attendant on the presence of a paid officer in every ward of the untried; and I am quite sure that that is the only objection to such a measure.
4. The present seems a favourable time for enlarging the gaol, so as to afford a separate cell for each prisoner to sleep and to eat in. A larger supply of cells and of officers is still necessary to place this carefully conducted gaol on a level with the best in the kingdom.

POOLE.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Poole.
Borough Gaol.

Construction.—There are still no day-rooms, and the sleeping-cells are inconveniently full. In the winter the prisoners are kept in the corridor as a protection against the weather, but this protection is insufficient, and the practice would be injurious were not the stay of the prisoners very short here. There are only seven cells: the greatest number of prisoners during the year ending December 31, 1839, was seventeen. At the date of my visit there were seven prisoners.

Management.—There has been no alteration since my last visit in the officers, nor in their salaries, nor in the system of management. There are no printed or written rules here.

Separate confinement is not practiced here, nor is there any solitary confinement by sentence of court.

On the night preceding my visit two men (including one debtor) slept in single cells. Four slept two in a bed. There had been no women for the last fortnight. The female side is a single cell opening into the keeper's yard.

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There are no wardsmen or wardswomen.

There is no day-room ; the prisoners associate and eat in the yard.

Combs and soap are well supplied ; there are eight towels.

The longest period of imprisonment since my last visit has been six months in two cases. The ordinary term is from fourteen days to two months.

Escapes.—Since my last visit two untried prisoners attempted to escape ; they removed some bricks, but were detected before they got outside.

Suicide.—In June, 1839, a smuggler made an incision in his throat on the day of his admission, having had a little liquor before. He got quite well afterwards.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon's salary is 25*l.* per annum, including medicines.

The only serious case of illness since my last visit was that of a debtor who had inflammation of the bowels, and this was the only case placed on extra diet.

There were no deaths in 1838 or 1839.

I found no prisoner lying ill, and none taking medicine for trifling complaints, except one who had received a pill from the keeper. The greatest trouble would be experienced with any sick prisoner, because there is no proper room for him separate from the rest.

One man had just come in with the itch, but they had no clothing for him, and no bath, though his own dress was filthy in the extreme.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain has no salary ; he fulfils his duty gratuitously, in a manner very honourable to himself. He is the clergyman of the parish, and visits the prison regularly every Wednesday. On the Wednesday preceding my visit he had not been there, but this was owing to an accident.

The sacrament has not been administered since my last visit.

The keeper has been here three years, and knows only one discharged prisoner who is doing well, and even respecting him he is in some doubt.

The prisoners behave very well.

Books are well provided. Sometimes one prisoner teaches another to read. The matron has taught one girl (of ten years old) to read, who when she came in did not know the meaning of prayer.

Diet.—The prisoners eat in a corridor in winter, and in a yard in summer. A person contracts to supply the prisoners with food for six months, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per head per week, in the same way as when I was here last. They have 11*lb.* of bread per day.

Labour.—No prisoners go outside to work under any pretext. The tread-wheel is still in operation, but I believe that it affords scarcely any labour or punishment at all. Besides, from the necessarily frequent absence of the keeper from the tread-wheel yard, the hard labour becomes almost nominal. The number of prisoners who have been sent hence to Dorchester gaol since my visit has been two, and one has been transported.

General Statistics.

The number of admissions is far less than formerly. The keeper imputes this decrease to the introduction of the new police. In the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, there were 79 admissions.

At the date of my visit, June 27, 1840, there were here—one debtor, one man for trial for theft, three smugglers convicted for six months, one man convicted for assaulting his wife : there was no female.

Of the above, none were recommittals, but since my last visit one prisoner has been committed hither for the fourth time, and one for the third.

The greatest number of debtors here at once, during 1839, was three.

Relief on Discharge.—No money or food is given to discharged prisoners. By the desire of the chaplain a book is offered to all prisoners on their liberation who may desire to have it.

Registration.—There is one register. There are no magistrates', surgeon's, or chaplain's journals, but several account-books.

Expenditure.—I find the following items in the account of the treasurer of the borough for the year ending the 1st of September, 1839 :—

Gaoler	£31	4	0
Keeper of the house of correction	2	0	0

N.B. Both these offices are filled by the same individual.

<i>Police Establishment.</i>	£.	s.	d.
Wages of police	447	5	0
Clothing for ditto	141	8	0
Rent of office	20	0	0
Coals, candles for ditto	11	6	8
Constables' salaries	77	10	0
Sergeants' salaries and expenses	24	10	11

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III.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

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1. The gaol is inadequate to the fulfilment of the late Prison Act, which requires that the prisoners of each sex shall in every gaol be divided into five classes. It is scarcely possible, without building a new gaol, or without, at all events, largely adding to the site and building of the present one, to accomplish this division. It becomes, then, a matter worthy of consideration, whether it would not be more expedient to contract with the county gaol at Dorchester for all prisoners, and to retain the present building, and the present keeper and his wife, merely as a lock-up house, and as the keepers of such lock-up house. No effective hard labour can ever be carried on unless a paid officer is constantly present; nor, at other times, can proper order even be observed, silence enforced, and evil communication prevented, except by the presence of a paid officer. To make this an efficient gaol, then, an additional officer, or turnkey, would be requisite; added to which the new Act demands that a chaplain of the Church of England shall be always employed. Now, although at present the generous assistance of the rector is obtained without any expense, yet, hereafter, it will be probably necessary to engage a *salaried* chaplain. The prison will require also not merely more cells, but also a chapel, a kitchen, a sick-room for each sex, and a better apartment for the keeper; added to which, it would be highly convenient, as it is usual, to have a room in which the magistrates might meet, and in which the prison journals and papers might be kept. My object in stating all those necessities is to point out the expense which must ultimately attend a well-ordered gaol, and a gaol consonant with the Act of Parliament.

I next proceed to suggest some minor improvements, which require attention, under present circumstances.

2. I found four prisoners sleeping two in a bed; this pernicious usage might be considerably obviated by ordering twelve light iron bedsteads of moderate size, to be placed in four of the cells. The Act requires one or three in each cell for criminals. It would be necessary to order a corresponding stock of *bedding*. I believe that, at present, there are only seven sets of bedding, while there have been so many as eleven prisoners here at one time since the 1st of January.

3. More clothing is required; at present I believe that there are only six shirts; a small stock of clothing should be kept for the use of both males and females, in case of their being destitute.

4. A bath is indispensably necessary for occasional use.

5. The new Act requires that the surgeon shall keep a journal in the prison, in which he shall enter daily the disease, medicine, diet, &c., of every sick prisoner.

6. The salary of the keeper and of his wife (who should be appointed as matron, to have the sole charge of the females) should be augmented. At present, being only 12s. weekly, it is quite inadequate to support a suitable officer in a manner becoming the station.

7. This prison, while continued as a borough gaol, ought not to be used as a lock-up house for night charges. It is not large enough even for its own wants, and the keeper is already too much occupied.

Weymouth.
 Debtors' Prison and
 Lock-up House.

WEYMOUTH.—DEBTORS' PRISON AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building is maintained in good order: two or three of the cells were not visible, however, at the time of my visit in June, 1840, on account of the absence at the assizes of the borough officer who had the charge of the cells, and had taken away the keys with him. No prisoner was in confinement here at the time of my visit. No event worthy of note has occurred here since my former visit.

Gloucestershire.
 Horsley.
 County House of
 Correction, or
 Bridewell.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

HORSLEY.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, OR BRIDEWELL.

Construction.—This prison has undergone no alterations in this respect since my former visits. At present there are four wards and four yards in use: one is for convicted prisoners engaged in tread-wheel labour; another is for convicted felons not engaged in hard labour; a third in which are placed prisoners for fines, and other such prisoners who do not fall under the two first-named classes.

Expenditure for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1840.

	£.	s.	d.
The cost of the prison diet per head per annum was	6	16	6
The cost of the prison clothing and bedding per head per annum was	2	2	8½
Books cost nothing.			
Fuel	65	9	0
The repairs, alterations, and additions amounted to	96	2	5½
The total expenses of the prison (excluding the trifling item for receipts) was	893	0	1
The cost of each prisoner per day was	0	1	4

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Management.—All the officers, excepting the matron, are changed since my last visit. I found a new keeper, a new turnkey, and a new miller (who also performs most of the duties of a turnkey). The late keeper was suspended from his office about the 12th of January, 1841, at which time the present keeper was directed to assume the function. It appears, however, that the late keeper did not receive his formal dismissal until the 6th of April, 1841.

At the Easter sessions, 1841 (which occurred a few days anterior to my visit), “a discussion took place respecting the removal from office of Mr. —, the governor of Horsley house of correction; and it was stated that this step had been taken by the visiting magistrates in consequence of its having been discovered that he was in the habit of supplying the establishment, for his own profit, with various articles of consumption, for which he had obtained fictitious receipts, with the signatures of tradesmen. Mr. —, in his defence, admitted the fact alleged against him, but urged that the county had been no sufferer by his conduct, and that he had committed no fraud. The court confirmed his dismissal, and appointed Mr. — to fill the office in his place. A motion for instituting a prosecution against him was negatived. The turnkey of the same house of correction, for conniving at this breach of the prison regulations, was also dismissed, and John — was appointed in his room; and an investigation was directed to be instituted to see how far the matron was or was not implicated in the affair.”

The above notice of this matter I have extracted from the Gloucester Journal of April 10, 1841, because I did not find in any of the books in the prison a distinct statement. The new keeper was lately attached to the county constabulary as a superintendant, and had previously served in the metropolitan police. It happens that neither he nor the two new turnkeys have lived in any prison before they came hither, so that systems of prison discipline are comparatively new to them; but they appear to be well disposed to do their best. The whole prison is clean, but there is a neglected state of some parts, owing to inexperience in part, and partly to the late keeper not having removed all the articles belonging to him; indeed, he appears to have made use of some of the prisoners' cells as apartments for his own family. The new officers are scarcely settled as yet, but a little more time will doubtless improve the whole face of things.

Since the arrival of the new keeper, in January, 1841, all the prisoners have slept in separate cells. Day-rooms are not in use, but there is a large central room, called a kitchen, to which the prisoners who are not engaged at hard labour have access at all times. The prisoners engaged at hard labour have also access to this room during their meals, and for a certain time before being locked up at night.

Salaries.

	£.	s.	d.
Keeper	100	0	0
Turnkey	36	10	0
Miller	41	12	0
Matron	20	0	0
The Chaplain	80	0	0
The Surgeon	30	0	0

Labour.—The tread-wheel is the ordinary hard labour. It sometimes grinds corn for the public, but there is none in hand at present. It is, however, kept constantly at work. The other works are cleansing the prison and cells, and, for the female prisoners, working at the needle, mending, and washing. The cooking is also performed by female prisoners. I cannot find that much profit has accrued. The return of the amount of profit from productive labour done in the prison during the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, was only 7*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.* The tread-wheel is in good order at present.

Diet.—Every prisoner receives 1½ lb. of the best bread daily, 1½ pints of gruel daily, and 1 lb. of potatoes daily. Those who are at hard labour also receive an additional half pound of potatoes daily. No one is at present allowed to receive food from his friends, as it was found that that indulgence rendered imprisonment too easy and light a matter. Some of the prisoners made a complaint to me on this head. The bread is not baked in the prison.

Extra Diet.—When the new keeper arrived here, in January last, he found one prisoner receiving extra diet, but since that time no one has been so treated.

Escapes.—There has been none since January last up to my visit in April, nor did any occur during the year ending Michaelmas, 1840.

Suicide.—There has been no attempt since my last visit.

Progress of the Population.—There is a slight decrease at the present time. The number of loaves sent in to the prison appears to have been 400 less during the last quarter of a year than during the preceding one.

Occupations of the Prisoners.—The majority are agricultural labourers: there are a few vagrants. Nearly all the prisoners whom I found here were natives of this county; there were three or four exceptions, as one from Ireland, one from Somersetshire. There was one Roman Catholic prisoner here.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—One week is the usual period of this. I found two females thus confined. They are allowed to go into their yard for a short time every day.

Solitary Confinement for Refractory Prisoners.—I found one thus placed: he had only been put in a few hours before. He was in a light cell.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain was appointed about six months before my present visit. He is attached to a chapel of ease in the neighbourhood, and lives about a mile

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and a half from the prison. His journal is well kept. On two days in the week (in addition to divine service on Sundays) he reads prayers, and expounds a portion of Scripture. On interrogating the prisoners, I found that the chaplain usually sees them on their first admission, but that he does not come into the wards or yards to converse with them. I found only very few books provided for the use of the prisoners. No sacrament has been delivered since the new keeper's arrival.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There are no infirmary-rooms. The surgeon does not examine the prisoners on their first admission. There are some cells expressly set apart for the reception of prisoners on their first arrival. The health of the prisoners appears to be very good; but this is not remarkable, because they do not generally make a long stay, are usually rustics, and the situation of the building is particularly favourable. Itch and the venereal disease appear to be the most common disorders here. Since January the keeper states that he has only seen one case of any severity. There have been some sore legs since that date. At the time of my visit, I found one man with venereal symptoms, and another who says that he is subject to epileptic fits. No one else was taking medicine. There was one man who appeared to be half-witted. The surgeon lives about five miles from the prison.

There was no death in the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, nor has any death occurred since that date. Nor has there been any lunatic prisoner confined here, unless the one above alluded to should be deemed to fall under that denomination, of which there is no sufficient evidence at present. During the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, the following cases of sickness occurred:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Slight indisposition	25	11	36
Infirmary cases	6	4	10
Greatest number of sick at any one time	2	1	3

All the above sick were of 17 years of age and upwards; none under that age appear in the account.

Recommittals during the above-named Year:—

Prisoners who had previously been committed	Once	30
„ „	Twice	21
„ „	Thrice	16
„ „	Four times or more	4
	Total	71

Punishments during the above-named Year, for offences committed within the Prison:—

Whipping	1
Dark cells	2
Solitary cells	36

All the above were on male prisoners, excepting two women placed in solitary confinement. One prisoner was sentenced to solitary confinement by a Court.

State of Education among the Prisoners during the above-named Year:—

	Males.	Females.
Could neither read nor write	169	40
Could read only	75	11
Could read or write, or both, but imperfectly	31	6
Could read and write well	21	1

Ages of the Prisoners as above:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years	9	2
12 years and under 14	18	1
14 years and under 17	30	10
17 years and under 21	49	11
21 years and under 30	95	15
30 years and upwards	95	19

Total number of prisoners confined during the above-named year, 379.

Of the above nearly all were summary convictions.

About one half were sentenced to an imprisonment of only one month or under two months.

All, excepting four, were sentenced to terms less in duration than a year.

The greatest number here at once, in the same year, was 54; viz., 36 males and 18 females.

The daily average number was 36 and a fraction.

The number of prisoners at the date of my visit, April 17, 1841, was 48; viz., 45 males and 3 females. Of the 45 men, 37 were sentenced to hard labour.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. It is indispensable that one turnkey or paid officer should be constantly present during the hours of hard labour, otherwise it degenerates into a mere amusement and opportunity of association. An officer is said to be generally present, but it is admitted that he is not always present. This is a point deserving the utmost attention.

2. A better supply of books should be provided for the use of the prisoners, and constantly preserved in their wards.

3. The store-room should be converted into an infirmary for one sex, and the two cells with wooden flooring for the other.

4. The matting and bedsteads require to be cleansed.

TEWKESBURY—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—This prison is very deficient in space and yards. In respect to yards and wards, it is not in conformity with the Prison Act; in fact, there are only two yards, two privies, and eight cells. A partition-wall has been made for the purpose of creating a new cell, but it was found damp and has not been used.

A wicket has been made in the doors of two cells.

There is some ground around the prison to admit of its enlargement, and another story might be built; there are two at present. The chapel is only a parlour, with no pulpit and no division for the sexes. The cells are large enough for the ordinary number of inmates; but three bedsteads should be ranged round the sides of each.

The greatest number of prisoners here at once during the year ending December 31, 1839, was 13.

Four of the cells have fire-places.

Many things are thrown over the wall; for instance, even knives. The offenders have never been punished.

Management.—There has been no alteration in the officers, but the keeper's wife has been appointed matron. As she receives nothing extra, the keeper's salary is still the same, viz., 55*l.* a-year for both, with coals and candles.

There is no turnkey, nor is the keeper constantly present during the hours of labour.

The keeper does not remove transports: this is done by the police serjeant.

There has been no alteration in the system. Silence is not enforced.

There are no new rules, except that no one is to visit a prisoner, either before or after trial, except by order of the magistrates. An exception is made in regard to lawyers, if they come on business with the prisoners. Strangers are not admitted to see the gaol without such an order.

Separate confinement is not practised here as a system.

The women are always kept in cells during the day, except when employed in washing and cleaning, and when taking an hour's exercise three times in the day. They walk in the male yard, but the male prisoners are not allowed to go into it at that time. All the prisoners have at least three hours exercise daily in the yard.

Wardsmen or wardswomen are no longer employed.

No prisoners ever go outside the walls to work on any pretext. The prisoners sometimes work a little in the garden within the walls, but in the presence of the keeper.

At the date of my visit, the seven male prisoners were sleeping, four in single cells, and three in two beds in one cell; the beds of these three were brought close together, and the bed-clothes covered them continuously. Sometimes, in a crowded state of the prison, four men have been placed in one bed. The two female prisoners here at the time of my visit were sleeping in two separate cells.

The keys are the same for the male and female part of the prison.

The keeper's wife does the cooking.

The washing is done by a female prisoner, and, when there is none, by the keeper's wife, or a woman whom she hires.

The prisoners have generally behaved very well, with the exception of one or two cases of violence, in which the keeper, by the magistrates' order, called in the assistance of the police.

Escapes.—There has been none during the four years that the keeper has been here, nor any attempt.

Suicide.—No case has occurred during the same period.

Solitary Confinement by order of Court.—Two prisoners were thus confined at my visit, both for one month. Such prisoners are on the ordinary diet; have books but no work; go to chapel: and take exercise for three hours daily.

There is a dark cell here, formerly used as a black hole for night charges.

Refractory prisoners are confined in separate cells as a punishment.

No prisoner has been placed in irons, or even had his diet reduced, as a punishment.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon always comes once a-week, and oftener if required. He inquires of the keeper if any prisoner complains, but does not see the prisoners unless some one is ill. He has no salary, but sends in a bill.

There have been no deaths since my last visit. One woman lay-in here about a year and a half ago: the child lived.

There is no infirmary here.

I found no prisoners seriously ill: two were receiving medicine; one for bad eyes, the other had a stricture and a slight febrile affection. There were no cases of extra diet. The extra diet (when such is given) consists of a little more meat, some wine or porter, and tea. There has been no bad case of fever since the keeper has been here. There is very little itch; but some cases of venereal disease. One prisoner, in 1840, died of consumption two days after leaving the prison.

Since my last visit the surgeon has kept a journal at my suggestion. It gives the dates of his visits, the names of diseases, but not the medicines ordered.

Religious and other Instruction.—A clergyman frequently officiates here gratuitously. He lives at the distance of half a mile, and has no other duty. When he cannot attend, a tradesman comes and performs divine service. The clergyman has come only once in the last 12 months; in the last 18 months, about six times; before that time, he came almost every

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Sunday, or perhaps 40 times annually. I believe that at the time of my visit he was absent through ill health.

On the preceding Sunday the tradesman had preached a sermon from a book, made two extempore prayers, and read a chapter in the Bible. He only comes in the afternoon, about five o'clock. All the prisoners are present, with the keeper, but not always the latter's wife. The keeper is a member of the Church of England: if the keeper's wife cannot be spared from the necessary business, her daughter attends.

The sacrament has never been delivered, to the keeper's knowledge.

There is a moderate stock of books and tracts. There was a Bible in each of the cells in which prisoners were kept in solitary confinement. No instruction in reading is afforded to the prisoners.

Diet.—The untried have $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of second bread daily, and no salt: their water is given to them warm if they like it. They are not allowed to receive food from their friends unless they give up the gaol allowance.

All prisoners, except those at hard labour, have only bread and water.

The hard labour prisoners have—

On Sundays, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, 1 pint of gruel, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of meat (weighed before it is cooked),
1 lb. of potatoes.

On Mondays, bread and gruel, and 1 pint of soup.

On Tuesdays, bread and gruel, and 2 lbs. of potatoes.

On Wednesdays, bread and broth, half rice, half oatmeal.

On Thursdays, bread and 2 lbs. of potatoes.

On Fridays, ditto, ditto.

On Saturdays, bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cheese.

No prisoners have been placed on extra diet, except in cases of actual disease, since the keeper has been here.

Labour.—The only prisoners at work at the time of my visit were three men at the crank-mill, and two women, sentenced to hard labour, who washed and sewed.

No profits are derived from the labour.

Registration.—There is a prison journal, a visiting magistrates' journal, and a surgeon's journal.

Both the latter have been introduced since my last visit.

Relief on Discharge.—None whatever is afforded.

Stock.—There are 5 or 6 suits for the men, most of them very bad, but 2 new; 13 pairs of good shoes, and 8 or 9 indifferent pairs; 10 shirts; 6 shifts; 5 gowns; 4 petticoats; 4 caps; 4 handkerchiefs; 6 aprons. There is not one good towel, but 4 or 5 very old ones.

The men in the house of correction have a parti-coloured dress.

There are 13 bedsteads, and a sufficient stock of bedding: sheets are provided for all the prisoners.

Thirteen was the highest number of prisoners here at once in 1839, so that there are apparently bedsteads enough—if the prisoners were always kept asunder.

Soap is supplied, and brushes, but no combs.

County Prisoners.—A prisoner from the county was here for a night or two in 1839, by leave of the borough magistrates.

Population and General Statistics.—The greatest number of prisoners here at once in 1839 was 13. At the date of my visit, in August, 1840, there were 9, of whom 6 were in separate cells, and 3 in the hard labour yard. There were no debtors here. Debtors are confined here sometimes: there was 1 in November, 1839; but there is no separate ward for them.

There was a slight decrease in the population in 1840, compared with 1839.

In 1838 there were 40 admissions (not including night charges).

In 1839 " 47 " (ditto).

It is only about two months ago that the night charges have been removed hence to the police station; formerly all were blended together in the journal.

Of the prisoners here at my visit, all were under sentence; 2 were summary convictions (1 male and 1 female), and 5 from the sessions (4 males and 1 female). There was only 1 re-committal—a prisoner who had been here three or four times before.

Most of the prisoners are labourers, agriculturists, or watermen: sometimes there are artisans. There are few prostitutes—one only in 1839.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The diet of the untried prisoners, and of those generally who are not sentenced to hard labour, should be increased.

2. Some doors should be made to the privies.

3. Combs should be allowed for the use of the prisoners: there were none at the time of my visit.

4. A screen should be made in the chapel, in order to divide the men from the women.

5. A chaplain should be appointed, with a fixed stipend, and certain defined duties, among which should be the keeping a regular journal of his visits. In making this recommendation, I beg not to be understood as at all undervaluing the services which have been so benevolently bestowed on this establishment by a clergyman, who has acted without any salary, as well as by another individual, in his absence. But the Prison Act requires a regular chaplain, and lays down certain duties to be continuously performed by him.

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6. The prison does not afford at present the number of wards or divisions of prisoners required by the late Prison Act: it has the extraordinary defect of no ward nor yard at all for the female prisoners; nor has it any ward for the use of debtors.

7. An infirmary room, and a bath, are both wanting here.

8. There is a want of shirts, and of some more suits of clothing for the men, of shoes for the women, and of towels.

9. The keeper should be directed to place three bedsteads in each of the large cells, instead of two, as at present is the case in some.

10. No order or silence can be possibly maintained during the hours of labour, unless a paid officer is constantly present, which is not now the case.

11. The cell formerly used as a dark cell, should be converted into a sleeping cell, by making a window in the wall towards the yard. This cell, when altered, might still occasionally be made to serve as a dark cell for refractory prisoners, by placing a shutter upon the window so as to exclude the light.

12. Separate locks and keys are wanting for the male and female side, in order to comply with the provision of the late Prison Act.

13. Finally, I must observe that this prison, if it continues in use, will require considerable enlargement, in order to accommodate it to the new Prison Act, as well as to render it useful to the borough. A paid chaplain, and the engagement of a turnkey, will form also two essential parts of the system. But as such an arrangement will involve considerable expense, not only at first, but annually, it is worthy of the consideration of the town council, whether it would not be more expedient to endeavour to contract with the county for the maintenance of the borough prisoners at Gloucester, than to support an onerous prison-establishment for the small number of prisoners who are admitted here. In such a case, the present building might be still retained with great benefit as a lock-up house.

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EXPENDITURE of the CITY and BOROUGH of BATH on the Prison, on Prisoners, Prosecutions, &c., during the year ending August 31st, 1839.

To Expenses at the Gaol.

One Year's Salaries of the Officers, viz. :—	£.	s.	d.
The Chaplain	31	10	0
Surgeon	35	0	0
Gaoler	100	0	0
Matron	20	0	0
Turnkeys	45	10	6
	<hr/>		
	232	0	6
Repairs	55	14	11
Rates, taxes, and insurance	8	19	11½
One year's interest on £1,100 for land for new gaol	55	0	0
Vote of credit to the Sheriff for the expenses of conveyance of convicts to the depôt for Criminals, &c.	100	0	0
Wood and coals	46	5	2
Candles, soap, brushes, mops, straw, &c.	54	9	0
Incidentals	18	18	10½
Maintenance of prisoners	258	2	4
	<hr/>		
	824	10	9

To Borough expenses, in lieu of County Rate, heretofore paid out of the Poor's Rate, viz. :—

Maintenance of Bath city prisoners at Shepton gaol, from July 2, 1838, to June 26, 1839	1,136	11	4
Ditto ditto ditto at Ilchester, from March 28 to June 30	65	18	0
Expenses of conveying prisoners to the above places	241	13	0
Police guard to ditto	23	11	0
Monies paid to Bath city prisoners on their discharge from gaol	13	4	0
	<hr/>		

Costs of prosecutions, viz. :—

Michaelmas Session, 1838	206	17	8
Christmas ditto	169	18	8
Lady-day ditto 1839	154	19	6
Midsummer ditto	227	1	0
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	758	16	10

Printing Calendars of prisoners, &c.	54	10	9
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BATH.—CITY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

Construction.—Eight new rooms have been built since my last visit, for the prisoners whom the keeper brought from Ilchester in July, 1840, as the county magistrates refused to maintain them any longer at that gaol. The keeper brought away 37 prisoners on the 7th July, 1840.

In consequence of this great increase of population, it was necessary to provide extra-accommodation here, and accordingly eight new rooms were built in the course of only three weeks.

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The new buildings are as good as could be expected from the shortness of the time in which they were built.

One yard has been converted into a ward for receiving and washing prisoners, and also to serve as a laundry.

On October 3rd, 1840, I found here : 79 prisoners, besides 13 debtors ; total—92 : 30 of the prisoners were females (including one debtor).

For the whole 92 prisoners there were but 20 sleeping-rooms.

There are two yards for the males and one for the females ; as well as one which serves for both.

On October 3rd, 1840, I found that the new gaol was not commenced, but they had begun to dig the foundation of the boundary wall.

The contract is for 18,000*l.* There are to be about 110 cells on the separate system, and eight exercising yards. It is expected to be finished in 18 months. The builder lives in Bath. The present gaol will perhaps be afterwards made into a station-house.

Management.—There are three turnkeys and a night-watch : the latter is on guard all the night and calls the hours.

The officers complain of being overworked in consequence of the crowded state of the prison.

At present only one turnkey sleeps in the prison.

A turnkey is constantly present in two of the wards, but there is a great deal to do, and the prison is insecure.

The labour of watching so many prisoners is considerable. The keeper's health has suffered in consequence, and he believes that the late keeper's health was also injured. His duty is onerous from so many prisoners being confined in a small space, and from escape being so easy. The whole, however, is not discreditable to the keeper, who has a heavy charge in the general responsibility.

Day-rooms are still in use.

The untried and convicted females are all placed together. They remain chiefly in their sleeping-rooms, which are much crowded. They go out for an hour daily into the yard to take exercise.

I found three women, who were in confinement for want of bail, placed in a separate yard and ward.

Separate confinement is not practised, nor practicable, here, but it is contemplated in the new gaol.

At present all the prisoners, both male and female, are bathed on first admission, and have their hair cut, if sentenced to hard labour. The surgeon sees them all. A small yard is set apart for the bathing, attached to which is the wash-house for the women, from which they are removed on Saturdays, the day for the weekly washing of the men, and when also they have clean linen.

On the night preceding my visit, only one woman (who was ill) slept in a single cell. Several of the women sleep in the room which is used as a laundry. No men were sleeping two in a bed. In the itch-room, however, I found three sleeping under the same bed-clothes, on an inclined plane. Four others in the same place were sleeping separately. This evil will soon be corrected by an additional supply of separate iron bedsteads, which are ordered. Some of the women sleep together. There is not sufficient bedding to afford them all a separate bed. Their behaviour in general is good.

Escapes.—In September, 1840, between three and four in the afternoon, the keeper heard a noise which attracted his attention ; and found that it proceeded from two prisoners for trial, who were breaking a hole through the wall of the yard, No. 2, with a pick-axe, which had been left by the workmen employed in the alterations then going on. These prisoners have been in solitary confinement since that time, that is to say, for nearly a month. There has been no other attempt to escape during the last 12 months.

Fire.—There has been no alarm of fire since my last visit.

Suicide.—No case has occurred since my last visit.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—Two were thus confined at the date of my visit, and were in good health. They were in dark cells, with books, but no work. They go to chapel, and take exercise for half an hour twice daily.

They sleep in their day-cells.

The duration of such confinement is a month.

The two thus confined at the date of my visit had tried to escape, and were the first that have been in solitary confinement since the keeper's appointment. They had not been visited by the chaplain ; the surgeon had visited one of them.

There were no prisoners in solitary confinement for refractory conduct at the date of my visit.

One prisoner was placed in a cell by himself by his own desire, in order that he might have an opportunity of reading. He had been a shopman in this town.

Religious and other Instruction.—The late chaplain is gone to reside at his living.

The present chaplain was appointed at the beginning of 1840. He is curate at a chapel. He performs Divine service here on Sundays and on Wednesday evenings.

Divine service is performed in a room ; but the women sit in an adjoining room, of which the door is left open.

The sacrament has never been performed since the keeper has been here.

The prisoners behave very well during divine service.

The chaplain does not appear to converse separately with the prisoners, nor to go much into the yards or wards.

A gentleman, a brother of the sheriff, comes occasionally to instruct the prisoners in religious matters.

Books are well provided. There are a few miscellaneous ones, such as the Pilgrim's Progress.

There is no schoolmaster, and no instruction in reading except for the women. Half an hour in the morning is allowed to the men for reading.

There is a ladies' committee, seven in number: one of its members comes every day, and stays about two hours, reading aloud to the women, and hearing them read aloud. Some are taught to read: I saw one girl of 13 thus learning.

There is no room used as a school-room; even the chapel is only a common room.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon or his assistant comes daily. I saw the latter; the surgeon was not at home. The surgeon's journal does not include medicine and diet.

There has been no death during the last three years, except of a male child, aged one year and eleven months, who died lately of small-pox. It was kept with its mother and a woman who had had the small-pox. No one else caught it.

There has been one lying-in within the last 12 months, of a debtor; both mother and child lived.

An epidemic might be very readily generated here; the population being so great in proportion to the size of the prison.

There has been no fever, and no particular disease has prevailed for the last 12 months. Cases of itch and venereal complaints have been very frequent, but there have been no other diseases of any importance.

The prisoners generally complain after they have been here a short time of pains in the head.

I found here seven men and two women with the itch; all in bed; and one woman in bed with the dropsy, aged 59, untried, who came in unwell, who sleeps in a separate room, and is attended by a female prisoner.

Three or four prisoners were taking medicine for venereal cases; and one or two for other disorders.

Diet.—This is now precisely the same as at Ilchester.

Labour.—Breaking stones has been introduced, and picking oakum.

Two months ago a ton of oakum was brought in from Bristol at 16*l.*; it is now all picked, and will sell for 22*l.* The carriage hither and back will cost somewhat less than 1*l.*

A rope of small diameter and very dry hurts the women's hands in picking. It is accordingly placed near the fire for a few minutes, and this renders it easy to unpick.

The women are employed in making, mending, washing, and picking oakum. Each woman picks about 1½ lb. a-day. They dislike it more than any other kind of work.

Population and General Statistics.—(See *Construction.*)—The population is decidedly on the increase.

On September 27, 1840, there were here 83 prisoners, besides 14 debtors; the greatest number ever recollected.

There are about nine prisoners from the railroads at present.

The present number of women, 28, is the highest that has ever been reached since the keeper's appointment. About 20 of these are on the town, and about 18 have been in before. There are six former convictions.

There is one female debtor now here.

There are rather fewer debtors than formerly. Of the 13 now here, only two support themselves.

The one female debtor has a separate room, but is not otherwise separated from the men.

One of the prisoners now here is the son of a person of most respectable station, and was sent hither for robbing a shop in which he was apprentice. Another of the prisoners was also committed for robbing the same shop.

Stock.—Several new bedsteads have been made; but some are not of a good construction.

The bedding is good; but there is not enough for the greatest number of women; though there is for the men. Sheets are now allowed, which, in my opinion, is unnecessary, except for the sick.

Combs, soap, and towels are well supplied.

Relief on Discharge.—There is no society here for the relief of discharged prisoners, but the Recorder has recommended such an one to be formed, and Bath appears to be a city particularly likely to carry it out with benefit to the community, and with perseverance on the part of the subscribers.

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GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1839.

No. 1.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Sessions in the course of the Year.						Total.		
	Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Number of Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year	11	14	1	..	12	14			
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	59	41	8	1	67	42			
Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	2	..	..	1	2			
Total	71	57	9	1	80	58			
How Disposed of.									
Of these were Convicted	59	43	6	1	65	44			
,, Acquitted at the Bar	4	5	3	..	7	5			
,, No Bills found	1	1	..	..	1	1			
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	..	..	..	1	..			
,, Left for Trial at end of the Year	6	8	..	..	6	8			
Total	71	57	9	1	80	58			
Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	90	60	14	9	104	69			
	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Sessions in the course of the Year.						Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year	6	1	1	..	7	1	19	15	34
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	27	5	3	1	30	6	97	48	145
Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Total	33	6	4	1	37	7	117	65	182
How Disposed of.									
Of these were Convicted	21	4	2	..	23	4	88	48	136
,, Acquitted at the Bar	4	1	1	..	5	1	12	6	18
,, No Bills found	4	1	..	1	4	2	5	3	8
,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
,, Left for Trial at end of Year	4	..	1	..	5	..	11	8	19
Total	33	6	4	1	37	7	117	65	182
Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace-officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant Places	50	17	..	..	50	17	154	86	240

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Deserters awaiting a Route	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
Under the Vagrant Act	74	32	41	21	115	53	168
For Assaults	103	20	10	..	113	20	133
For want of Sureties	60	19	..	..	60	19	79
Other Summary Convictions	43	11	24	13	67	24	91
Total	292	82	75	34	367	116	483

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No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	15	..	15
In Execution	117	12	129
Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on the Criminal side	1	..	1
Total	118	12	145

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	12	14	7	1	19	15	34
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	360	126	105	40	465	166	631
Total	477	209	162	58	639	267	906
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	15	..	..	..	..	..	15
Admitted in the course of the Year	118	12	..	..	..	..	130
Total of Debtors and Criminals . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,051

N. B.—These returns were made before the removal of the Prisoners from Ilchester County Gaol to this Prison: consequently it must not be deemed to include all the Prisoners committed to Prison from the city of Bath, but only the number which the city Prison at that time retained: at this moment it receives all the Prisoners of the city.

No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.																																																																
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		Total.																																																		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	2	4	11	13	30	15	30	16	73	40																																																	
2. Ditto, after Trial	1	1																																																	
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction																																																	
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="4">7 Years.</td> <td colspan="4">10 Years.</td> <td colspan="4">15 Years.</td> <td colspan="5">Total.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.</td><td>F.</td><td>M.</td><td>F.</td> <td>M.</td><td>F.</td><td>M.</td><td>F.</td> <td>M.</td><td>F.</td><td>M.</td><td>F.</td> <td>M.</td><td>F.</td><td>M.</td><td>F.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>..</td><td>6</td><td>7</td> <td>..</td><td>..</td><td>3</td><td>..</td> <td>..</td><td>..</td><td>10</td><td>7</td> <td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td><td>..</td> </tr> </table>																	7 Years.				10 Years.				15 Years.				Total.					M.	F.	1	..	6	7	3	10	7														
7 Years.				10 Years.				15 Years.				Total.																																																					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																		
1	..	6	7	3	10	7																																																		
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	1	..	6	7	3	10	7																																																		

* The remainder of Convicted Prisoners under this heading are inserted in the Shepton Mallet returns, being sent there in pursuance of their sentence to Hard Labour, as per Contract with the County Magistrates.
† Sent to Shepton Mallet, as per Contract with the County Magistrates, and inserted in their returns.

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No. 5.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—continued.

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.												Grand Total of both Sexes.
	14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	5	..	17	3	11	3	33	6	106	54	160
2. Ditto, after Trial	1	1
3. Ditto, under Summary Conviction	1
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		Total.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	3	..	6	..	1	..	10	..	20	7	27		

No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	6	1	6	1	7
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	31	6	31	6	37
17 Years and under 21	33	17	..	..	33	17	50
21 Years and under 30	24	23	..	..	24	23	47
30 Years and upwards	23	18	..	..	23	18	41
Total	80	58	37	7	117	65	182

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	6	..	6	..	6
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	28	12	28	12	40
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	41	22	41	22	63
17 Years and under 21	60	18	..	..	60	18	78
21 Years and under 30	98	26	..	..	98	26	124
30 Years and upwards	134	38	..	..	134	38	172
Total	292	82	75	34	367	116	483

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	35	20	20	5	55	25	80
Can Read only	28	17	9	1	37	18	55
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	12	19	8	1	20	20	40
Can Read and Write well	5	2	5	2	7
Total	80	58	37	7	117	65	182

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No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	110	28	34	24	144	52	196
Can Read only	130	30	27	6	157	36	193
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	49	23	14	4	63	27	90
Can Read and Write well	3	1	3	1	4
Total	292	82	75	34	367	116	483

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No. 10.—Cases of Sickness in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	97	22	24	8	121	30	151
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	5	2	2	2	7	4	11

No. 11.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	28	10	15	4	43	14	57
Twice	26	14	14	3	40	17	57
Thrice	15	5	1	1	16	6	22
Four times or more	7	4	2	1	9	5	14
Total	76	33	32	9	108	42	150

No. 12.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total, Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.
Solitary Cells	6	5	3	3	..	..	4	..	13	8	21

No. 13.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	41	20	61
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	21	9	30
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	17	3	20
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	8	1	9

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No. 14.—Total Cost per Annum under the following heads.

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	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	258	2	4
„ Male and Female Clothing	10	0	0
„ Straw	13	0	0
„ Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon	2	5	0
„ Wine, Beer, and Spirits	1	5	0
„ Fuel	46	5	2
„ Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	54	9	0
„ Stationery, Printing, and Books	40	0	0
„ Rates and Taxes	3	19	11½
„ Officers' Salaries	257	14	0
„ The support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	1202	9	6
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	265	4	0
„ Removal of Transported Convicts	163	15	6
„ Sundries not mentioned	18	18	10½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2337	8	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison, in the course of the Year	55	14	11
Prison Diet per Head per Annum	7	12	0½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	0	2	0

No. 15.—Analysis of the Dietary, per week.

Employment not being Hard Labour, or not Employed.	Bread.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.
Men	oss.	oss.	pints.	pints.	pints. Ordered by the Surgeon when required.
Women	140	7	7	10½	
Boys					

The Soup is supplied by a Confectioner. It contains a good supply of meat and vegetables.

No. 16.—Salaries.

Office.	When Appointed.	Salaries.
		£. s. d.
Chaplain	1803	31 10 0
Surgeon	April 26, 1837	35 0 0
Keeper	April 12, 1839	100 0 0
Matron	„	20 0 0
Turnkey	April 17, 1839	40 0 0
Turnkey	July 22, 1839	31 4 0
Total		257 14 0

No. 17.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2337	8	4
Total Receipts	0	18	0
Actual Cost to the City, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2336	10	4
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	55	14	11
Grand Total	2392	5	3

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. There is not bedding enough to afford separate bedding to all the female prisoners; they sleep on the wooden floor, and some had slept under the same bed-clothes the night before my visit.
2. Pulleys, or other means, are wanting to some of the windows, which will not remain open, and, consequently, in this very crowded prison, impede the due ventilation.
3. Another male turnkey is strongly required here, not only for the sake of maintaining any degree of discipline, but also for the sake of security. At the time of my visit there were so many as 92 prisoners here, and it will at once be seen how urgent is the necessity of at least one additional turnkey.
4. A female turnkey is also necessary here, in order to assist in preserving even a moderate degree of regularity and decent conduct. The matron cannot perform unaided all the requisite attendance; the women here at the time of my visit amounted to 28; many of them are prostitutes; and a female turnkey should be constantly present amongst them. At present the male turnkeys take the food up to the women, but go no farther than the door.
5. Separate locks and keys are wanting for the female side, in order to comply with the provisions of the New Act.
6. If another male turnkey is engaged, it would be very desirable, for the sake of security, that he should sleep on the premises. At present only one turnkey sleeps here, in addition to the keeper; and in so closely packed a prison, very insecure in point of construction, and standing in the open street, the present protection would be found quite inadequate in case of any degree of combination or tumult occurring here.

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BRISTOL.

EXPENDITURE of the City on the Prison, the Bridewell, Prosecutions, &c. during the year ending August 31, 1840.

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By Cash paid for the Gaol, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
The Governor, one year's salary, to the 24th August, 1840	300	0	0
The Ordinary, ditto ditto	70	0	0
The Surgeon, ditto ditto	63	0	0
Extra medical and surgical attendance ditto	21	0	0
Clerk to the Governor	80	0	0
Wages to Turnkeys	757	8	2
Bread for Prisoners	540	0	6
Rice, treacle, oatmeal, peas, soap, and cheese	273	15	6
Potatoes	107	19	6
Blankets, linen-drapery, poldavy, and rugs	31	17	0
Cloth and druggot	30	12	0
Leather shoes	160	6	6
Brushes and mops	26	8	0
Stationery	45	1	0
Meat	236	7	6
Coal	90	18	0
Clothing, &c. for Turnkeys	52	18	0
Tubs	10	16	0
The Governor, his disbursements from 24th August, 1839, to 31st July, 1840	147	4	4
Repairs and alterations	1834	18	8
Architect, Commission, and Plans	8	10	0
Bibles and Testaments	37	4	0
	4926	4	8

By Cash paid for the Bridewell, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
The Keeper, salary one year, to 24th August, 1840	130	0	0
The Surgeon, ditto ditto	31	10	0
The Matron, ditto ditto	20	0	0
Wages to Turnkeys, one year	101	8	0
Bread for Prisoners	208	9	9
Blankets, poldavy, and linen	12	1	0
Coal	29	17	0
Soap and brushes	25	11	0
Gas	10	10	0
Repairs and alterations	224	16	0
Groats, oatmeal, &c.	23	3	6
Keeper's disbursements	22	17	6
	840	3	9

By Cash paid on account of Prosecutions :—

	£.	s.	d.
From the Midsummer Quarter Sessions, Bristol, 1839, to the Midsummer Sessions, 1840, inclusive	701	14	7
Prosecutions at the Gloucester Assizes, 1839	131	13	7
	833	8	2

BRISTOL.—CITY GAOL.

General Remarks on Construction, Alterations, and Actual System.

Bristol.
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The number of small, separate labour cells in which male convicts are employed here to pick oakum is 53.

The number of small courts or exercise stalls for male convicts is 3; and, for female convicts, there are 12 of the same small exercise yards.

The number of small courts or exercise stalls for the male untried prisoners is 28; and for the female untried prisoners, it is 10. In these courts the prisoners are alternately exercised in sections, and the time passed in them by each prisoner amounted at the time of my visit to from two hours and a half to four hours daily.

The dimensions of the small labour cells are 4 feet long, 2 feet 2 inches wide, 6 feet 6 inches high.

The dimensions of the small courts or exercise stalls are 14 feet long by 3 feet wide, and 9 feet high.

The following officers have resigned, and have otherwise been discharged since Michaelmas, 1838 :—

- John — and wife, resigned.
- William —, discharged as incompetent.
- Thomas —, discharged as incompetent.
- James —, discharged for bringing extra food into the gaol for a convict.

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Mary —, discharged as incompetent.
Thomas —, discharged as incompetent.
Harriot —, discharged as incompetent.
John —, discharged as incompetent.
Hannah —, discharged as incompetent.
Thomas —, discharged for neglect of duty.
Mary —, discharged for improper conversation with prisoners.
Ann —, discharged for improper conversation with prisoners.
Mary —, discharged as incompetent.

The alterations since my last visit consist chiefly in the erection of the above mentioned exercise stalls for the untried and for invalids. These are small strips of ground enclosed and covered at top, and totally insufficient, in my opinion, for the purpose.

Compartments have been also made in the tread-wheel.

A workroom is also in preparation, which is divided into small stalls. This room appeared to me to be too much divided, and likely to prove too close and confined, when brought into actual use.

General activity and zeal, as well as much cleanliness and regularity, are displayed in the management of this prison; but the desire of preventing the prisoners from seeing each other has been pushed rather too far in some respects, in my opinion, considering the original construction and resources of the building.

An attempt has been made to introduce an approximation to the separate or American system, but the cells are inadequately warmed; there are no water-closets in the cells; the prisoners in them have no means of communication with the officers; and the chaplain and surgeon are not in the habit of paying daily visits to the cells. These gentlemen appear only to come to the cells when a prisoner is ill.

It is true that the small exercise courts and the tread-wheel are safety valves in regard to the health of the prisoners; and I believe that with the general vigilance which is at present exercised by the keeper the whole system will work with safety; but, if that vigilance were once relaxed, then it would be likely to generate serious inconveniences. One of the new features of which I am least disposed to approve is the new separate stalls in the chapel: some of them, particularly those on the ground, are extremely scanty and inconvenient, and I anticipate that in hot weather they will be found to agree very ill with some constitutions. The passages of the chapel are covered in with zinc wire.

In making the above remarks I thoroughly appreciate the energy and anxiety to benefit the establishment which were evinced by the Visiting Justices who have lately quitted office: I only differ from them in opinion as to the extent to which certain means of separating prisoners may be safely carried into effect under particular circumstances.

The untried women are kept most of the day in cells, with work (which is chiefly picking oakum) and books. The cells are roomy, but not well ventilated; there is a close smell in some of them.

The convicted women take exercise in the stalls for about an hour daily; but in some cases, I found, on not more than two or three days in a week. Both sexes eat and sleep in their day-cells. The apparatus employed for warming the cells does not seem to extend its influence beyond the corridors or passages into which the cells open. I believe that prisoners have suffered from the cold in winter, when locked up in their cells; but I am not aware of any positive case of disease being apparently produced in consequence.

New rules have just been framed and approved; they do not define the hours or quantity of time during which each prisoner is to be exercised.

The untried men are exercised on an average four or five hours daily, in the exercise stalls or courts above described: the untried women three hours daily. The exceptions to this plan at the time of my visit were said to be owing to the new yards not being completed.

The convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, and those not fit for hard labour, are exercised for about one hour and a half daily in the exercise stalls.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour have no exercise in the yards, except on Sundays for one hour and a half.

Up to the present time the fines prisoners have been classed with the debtors, and have the free use of the yards.

There are no day-rooms in use.

From April 15, 1840, to October 9, 1840, there were 128 cases of punishment for offences within the prison.

The punishment consisted in occasional reduction of diet, or (more rarely) in confinement to a dark cell, or additional confinement to the usual cell, or extra labour at the tread-wheel.

Very few prisoners are twice punished.

At the time of my visit all the prisoners, both men and women, were sleeping in single cells.

Escapes.—There has been none since my last visit.

Suicide.—Since my visit an old woman succeeded in hanging herself.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain preaches at the district church of the Holy Trinity morning and evening, and reads prayers at the workhouse, where he is assisted by a curate on Sundays.

There are two full services here, but only one sermon, on a Sunday.

Divine service is also performed twice a-week, and after each the chaplain visits all the sick, and all that are locked up as a punishment, and as many of the untried as he can find time to see. He always comes at half-past nine, and rarely leaves till twelve, on week-days. On Sundays he does not stay after Divine service.

The new rules require the chaplain to read prayers daily, unless when necessarily absent: visits also to those in solitary confinement and to the sick are required by the new rules, and also frequent visits to all the cells and prisoners.

The sacrament has been performed twice in the last eight years. The chaplain has occasionally intimated his readiness to administer it, but those who have applied have never been in a fit state of mind to receive it.

The behaviour of the prisoners is good.

There is a sufficient supply of books. The chaplain has not been usually consulted, as he ought to be, with respect to the choice of books. There are some tracts of a religious kind.

There is a schoolmaster, who has been appointed one year and a half. When not employed in teaching, he assists the keeper. He is clerk in the chapel, where there is no singing. He teaches all the convicted to read and write, to the number of about 20 a-day, but not the women.

There are some lady-visitors here, but they only come to converse with the females.

The chaplain thinks the new system requires great watchfulness; but cannot give a distinct opinion, as yet, respecting its general results.

The chaplain does not recollect that more than one dissenting minister has been applied for, who was an Independent. During the last two years he does not remember any discharged prisoners who have subsequently become respectable members of society.

DIETARY of DEBTORS not able to maintain themselves, and not receiving relief from any Parish; and of Military Prisoners, not under sentence of a Court Martial, or, if under sentence, for not more than two months.

—	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.	
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.
Daily	10 oz.	1 pint.	10 oz.	..	8 oz.	1 pint.

DIETARY of CRIMINAL PRISONERS, including Offenders against the Revenue Laws; and of Military Prisoners under sentence of a Court Martial for more than two Months.

—	Breakfast.		Dinner.					Supper.		
	Bread.	Gruel.	Soup.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Gruel.
	ozs.	pint.	pint.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	pint.
Sunday	10	1	..	..	..	..	10	2	8	1
Monday	10	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	8	1
Tuesday	10	1	1	..	..	4	4	..	8	1
Wednesday	10	1	..	..	..	8	4	..	8	1
Thursday	10	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	8	1
Friday	10	1	1	..	..	4	4	..	8	1
Saturday	10	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	8	1

Tea on Wednesday Evenings as per Rule.

DIETARY of PRISONERS under Sentence of SOLITARY CONFINEMENT of Court, or confined to their cells for Breach of the Prison Rules.

A pound and a quarter of bread the first day, a pound and a half the second, and a pound and three quarters the third, and every subsequent day. Water only, on the two first days (unless the Governor direct Gruel to be given,) and a pint of warm Gruel every morning and evening on the third and subsequent days.

Treatment of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon has been here four years. He has hitherto received only 63*l.* per annum for medicines and leeches. (Hereafter he is not to pay for the leeches.) He has once had a gratuity of 20*l.* in addition to his salary. He has applied for leave to send a pupil to visit, but was refused.

The surgeon states to me that he had pointed out to the magistrates that he thinks the system of exercise insufficient for health. He has not removed any prisoner into the large yard, because he has understood that this was inconsistent with the discipline of the gaol. He has pointed out that the cells are improper places for the sick. He says that the women suffer much from this confinement. I find in his journal several complaints of head-ache and fulness arising from it.

The surgeon believes that the ordinary health is better than in former times, on account of the increased cleanliness, and of the pint of warm gruel at night.

When the surgeon orders a prisoner out for exercise, he is only taken into one of the small exercise stalls, not into the large ordinary yard.

The surgeon thinks that length of confinement injures the health. One man, who has been in confinement for more than a year, was, when admitted, in good health, and continued so for the first year; but the surgeon is confident that he is now fast failing.

The following is an account of the case of suicide above mentioned:—

“An inquest was held on the 4th of June, 1840, at the Bristol gaol, on the body of Sarah —, aged 72. The governor of the gaol deposed that the deceased was committed in August, 1837, for coining, and was sentenced to seven years’ transportation. She had been in the gaol ever since, and he had seen

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her very frequently ever since he became governor, and more particularly of late, because she was under the care of the surgeon; for some time past he had seen her daily, and had observed her manner changed for the worse, but could not say whether her mind was affected or not. Saw her on Wednesday four times; she was very refractory, and in the evening she was confined in the small infirmary; the door was left open, and the turnkey slept in the adjoining room. About half-past 10 that morning there was an alarm, and he went to the debtors' ward to ascertain the cause, but found it proceeded from another place; he then went to the infirmary with one of the female turnkeys, and, on the door being opened, saw the deceased hanging behind it, by means of a cotton handkerchief tied to the upper hinge. He immediately took her down, and, having felt her pulse, which appeared to be beating, sent for a surgeon; but when he arrived she was dead. The surgeon attempted to bleed her, but only about a table-spoonful of blood flowed.—The surgeon to the gaol deposed that he had attended the deceased two or three months; she had only the usual ailments of old age, and he thought she was not lunatic.—Verdict, *Felo de se*.

There was not one death from illness, from January 1st, 1840, to October 5th, 1840.

On October 5th, 1840, I found five men ill in their cells, but no one lying ill in the infirmary.

One woman, with a trifling complaint, was also receiving medicine. These were all the sick. The prison is rarely quite so healthy. There are usually five or six in the infirmary, and six or seven with trifling complaints.

There are not, on an average, more than three or four cases of gonorrhœa annually. During four years there have been about three cases of venereal ulceration of a trifling kind; but there has not, during that time, been any severe venereal case. Since the surgeon has been here, there have not been above four cases of bubo. He cannot understand the cause of this exemption. He thinks he has occasionally seen affections of the testicles, arising from masturbation, which he believes is not uncommon.

During two years there have been only single cases of fever; but in August and September, 1838, there were 10 or 12 cases at once.

There has been no scurvy during two years. Itch is not frequent; the greatest number of such cases, viz., five or six, were here during the last fortnight or three weeks. There was one severe case of cholera, in August, 1840, in a poor emaciated man, who recovered.

There is not much diarrhœa, which has diminished lately owing to the improvement made since my last visit in the diet, by the addition of a pint of hot gruel at night.

Labour.—Prisoners condemned to hard labour either work in stalls in the yard at picking oakum and breaking stones, or at the treadmill. The women also pick oakum in their cells.

The stone-breaking has been latterly discontinued, in consequence of some mischief arising, or being anticipated, from the hammer employed.

Observation on the Bread.—A short time since the bread supplied was made of bad flour. The magistrates immediately annulled the contract and obtained it from another person. It is now of good seconds quality.

Relief on Discharge.—Since my last visit the highest sum thus given has been 25s., in cash, and in defraying expense of conveyance. The ordinary sum is from 1s. to 2s. 6d. Those who reside in the town have 1s. out of the borough fund.

Recommittals appear rather to diminish. The same face is not often seen twice. Imprisonment here is said to be dreaded in the neighbourhood.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—List of Officers, with their Salaries, &c., as they existed at Michaelmas, 1839.

Description.	Salaries.			By whom appointed, and Date of Appointment.
	£.	s.	d.	
Governor	300	0	0	Sheriff and Magistrates, June, 1838.
House, garden, and fuel				
Chaplain	70	0	0	Magistrates 1834.
Surgeon	63	0	0	Ditto 1836.
Matron	Included in governor's			Ditto 1838.
Clerk	80	0	0	Ditto " "
Lodge Keeper	60	12	0	" "
Turnkey	52	16	0	" "
Ditto	52	16	0	" "
Ditto	52	16	0	" "
Ditto	52	16	0	" "
Ditto	52	16	0	" "
Ditto	52	16	0	" "
Ditto	52	16	0	Recommended by the governor and appointed by the magistrates.
Ditto	52	16	0	
Schoolmaster	46	16	0	1839
Nurse	46	16	0	" "
Cook	46	16	0	1838
Turnkey	41	12	0	1839
Ditto	31	0	0	1838
Ditto	26	0	0	1839
Ditto	26	0	0	" "

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PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

No. 2.

The greatest number of Prisoners confined at one time during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.	
Criminals	182
Debtors	57

No. 3.

Average number of Prisoners during the same Year.	
Criminals	160
Debtors	37

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No. 4.

Total Expenditure during the same Year.	
Expenditure within the prison	3,350 19 10
Alterations in the building	1,481 13 10
£	4,832 13 8

No. 5.

Average expense for each Prisoner per week, including every expenditure in the Prison, except the Alteration in the Building.	
Eight shillings, one halfpenny, and a fraction.	

No. 6.—A RETURN from the Common Gaol in the CITY of BRISTOL, for the Quarter ending July 8, 1840.

A.

Superior Court, Debtors.		
	M.	F.
Committed	15	4
Discharged	8	1
Remain	22	3

C.

Court of Conscience, Debtors.		
	M.	F.
Committed	54	9
Discharged	59	11
Remain	4	1

B.

Court of Requests, Debtors.		
	M.	F.
Committed	33	6
Discharged	26	5
Remain	23	1

D.

Committed for Trial.			
Males under 17 Years.	Females under 17 Years.	Males above 17 Years.	Females above 17 Years.
7	3	42	17

E.

Soldiers Committed by Court Martial.

Committed	16
Discharged	9
Remain	22

No. 7.—Convicts under Sentence in October, 1840.

Males under 17 Years.	Females under 17 Years.	Males above 17 Years.	Females above 17 Years.
2	None.	36	6

No. 8.—Results of the last Quarter Sessions, Michaelmas, 1840.

	M.	F.
Acquitted	38	5
Convicted	47	13
Transported	13	4

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No. 9.—Number, description, and other details relative to the Prisoners confined in the Common Gaol, Bristol, October 6th, 1840, at the time of one of my visits.

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A.		M.		F.	
DEBTORS.					
The whole number supporting themselves		25		4	

F.		M.		F.	
Number who have been in Prison more than One Year		3		..	

B.		M.		F.	
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.					
Above 17 Years		33		19	
Under 17 Years		3		2	
Total		36		21	
Committed here before		9		2	
Strangers to Bristol		10		7	

G.		M.		F.	
Number of Women now confined, who are notorious Prostitutes					16

C.		M.		F.	
CONVICTS.					
Above 17 Years		41		13	
Under 17 Years		1		1	
Total		42		14	
Committed here before		7		2	
Strangers to Bristol		7		4	

D.		M.		F.	
Committed by Court Martial					8

E.		M.		F.	
Persons of superior Station and Education		1		..	

H.		M.		F.	
Number engaged at Hard Labour.					
Tread-wheels		21		..	
Picking Oakum		14		..	
Laundry and Sewing . . . . .		..		12	
Sentenced to Hard Labour		49		9	

I.		M.		F.	
Number receiving Medicine					2
Number receiving Extra Diet					3

K.		M.		F.	
Greatest Number of Prisoners at one time since January, 1840		205		43	

L.		M.		F.	
Total Number of Sleeping Cells					220

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. It is very desirable that the infirmary should be used in those cases in which the sick prisoner is obliged to keep his bed, because the cells are not constructed nor prepared so as to form wholesome receptacles for prisoners thus situated.
2. I believe that many of the cells are not sufficiently warmed in winter to serve as day-cells for prisoners who have no longer the use of a day-room.
3. The ground cells in the chapel appear to me, as at present arranged, to be unfit for use, owing to the scanty space afforded by them, and to the inconvenient and constrained position in which some of the prisoners will be obliged to remain during Divine service.
4. The female prisoners should have something more suitable than iron to sit upon. (This recommendation is, I believe, already carried into effect: mats are to be provided, and a table and chair for the untried prisoners.)
5. The exercise afforded by the new scanty and close courts is insufficient for maintaining health. (In order to correct this evil, the magistrates have agreed, at my suggestion, to set apart one or more of the large yards, in which exercise shall be taken at certain times by all the prisoners, if possible, one at a time, and in the presence of a turnkey. They have also agreed to define on paper the quantity of exercise which is to be allowed to all the classes of prisoners.)
6. The convicted prisoners who are placed at hard labour ought, in my opinion, to have some daily exercise in addition, in one of the large yards.
7. The convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour should, in my opinion, be permitted to have at least two hours' exercise daily, in the large yard.
8. The chaplain should have intrusted to him the selection of books.
9. It is very important, under the new system, that arrangements should be made with the chaplain and surgeon, so as to induce them to visit prisoners in their cells more frequently.
10. A small ward should be prepared and set apart for the misdemeanants of the first class, created by a recent Act (3rd and 4th Vict. cap. 25.)

11. It is important that a definition should be made in writing of the peculiar treatment which should await prisoners sentenced by courts to solitary confinement, as distinguished from the treatment of the other prisoners.

12. The school should be under the superintendence of the chaplain; and it would be most advantageous to make an arrangement with the chaplain, so as to induce him to visit the school frequently, to inspect the general procedure of it, and to examine the progress of the pupils.

BRISTOL.—THE CITY BRIDEWELL.

This prison is no longer used for night charges, which, within a few months, have been removed hence to the station-house.

Management.—There is a general improvement visible here, owing to the circumstance of this bridewell not being used for night charges, which caused formerly great disturbance, and especially on a Sunday morning.

Most of the prisoners are summary convictions, and none stay more than three months; consequently, certain defects are here of less consequence. The small exercise courts or stalls to which I have objected in the gaol, exist also here, but are less likely to do harm, on account of the short stay of the prisoners.

It does not appear from the new code of rules here, whether or not they all apply equally to the bridewell as well as to the gaol; there is an uncertainty, for instance, with respect to the chaplain.

All the prisoners who take exercise must walk in the small covered courts, like those at the gaol, but somewhat more airy. They are 15 feet long by 4 feet 4 in. wide, and 15 feet high.

The ordinary open yard is only used, in fact, on Sundays, by the prisoners who have been engaged at hard labour.

In summer, the prisoners engaged in hard labour take no exercise on week days, but only on Sundays, for about an hour. But exercise is found to be necessary during some portion of the winter, and the quantity is then increased.

Suicide.—Since my last visit, a girl of the town attempted twice to commit suicide: she begged not to be shut up alone. The magistrates paid the expenses of her journey back to her friends on her discharge. She is now reclaimed, and leads a decent life.

Escapes.—There have been none since my last visit.

Diet.—The diet is rather small, and should be somewhat increased. Each prisoner has a pint of gruel twice daily, in addition to his bread, and this is all. For about a month past, tea has been given once a-week to every well-conducted prisoner.

Some of the prisoners complained to me, in moderate and suitable terms, of the insufficiency of their food.

The keeper says, that at the end of three months the prisoners often fall away, and they almost all tell him that they have not food enough.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is one service, with a sermon, on Sundays, performed generally by the chaplain's curate, who also has voluntarily preached an additional short sermon once a-week. The curate comes occasionally on week-days, and always visits the sick.

The sacrament has never been administered since the keeper's appointment.

The curate, on Sundays, reads and explains to the prisoners. Those prisoners who cannot read are instructed, the males by the curate, and the females by members of a ladies' committee.

There is no schoolmaster or school-room here.

The old system of admitting dissenters to teach is now abolished; there are no longer any such teachers.

Treatment of Sick, Disease and Mortality.—I found one young woman unwell in her cell; she was to be discharged the next day. It was at her own particular desire that she was to be so discharged, not being otherwise in a state of health suitable for discharge.

There have been four or five cases of fever during the last two years; they were treated in the infirmary, and all recovered.

Itch is common; but there are not many cases of venereal disease.

There has been no death during the last two years.

Relief on Discharge.—To distressed prisoners, living at a distance, 5s. have been given.

The sum usually given is from 1s. to 2s. A loaf of bread is generally given.

Labour.—The prisoners sentenced to hard labour are ranged along the wall in stalls. They are seated on wood. There is a small roof to each stall. Here they break stones, and the system seems to work well. An officer is present during labour, and the prisoners can neither see each other nor converse, and yet are sustained by the consciousness of being in company. It winter it is found necessary to alternate this work with exercise in the yard; after three hours' work they exercise, then dine, then resume the work, and so on.

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—A Return of the Prisoners Committed to the Bridewell, Bristol, from the 29th September, 1839, to the 29th September, 1840.

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	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Assaults	196	31	18	2
Vagrants	174	323	76	9
Apprentices	33	..	6	..
Other Convictions	52	38	14	2
Remanded and then Committed	74	12	10	3
Remanded and then Discharged	59	7	8	1
By Courts Martial	52	..	..	..
Total	640	410	130	17

No. 2.—Ages of the above Prisoners.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	4	..
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	20	7
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	106	10
17 Years and under 21	260	180	..	..
21 Years and under 30	242	140	..	..
30 Years and upwards	138	90	..	..

No. 3.—Length of their Imprisonment.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 14 Days	216	260	76	8
From 14 Days to 1 Month	116	204	34	4
From 1 Month to 2 Months	212	42	10	3
From 2 Months to 3 Months	40	34	8	2
3 Months	14	3	2	..

No. 4.—Degree of their Education.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Can Read and Write well	40	5	2	..
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	276	105	40	6
Can Read only	60	80	8	4
Can neither Read nor Write	274	220	80	7

No. 5.—Recommittals amongst the above.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed once	19	45	4	..
„ twice	25	44	16	..
„ thrice	8	36	13	..
„ four times or more	5	36	1	..

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No. 6.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of the above were placed in Solitary Confinement. . .	10	3	14	1

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No. 7.

Number of Sick in the same Year 97

No. 8.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greatest Number of Sick at one time in the same Year .	4	1	..	..

No. 9.

Total Number of Prisoners admitted in the course of the same Year . 1,196*

No. 10.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
At the time of my visit in October, 1840, there were confined here	17	5	5	1	28

No. 11.—The prison contains 56 sleeping cells and 3 solitary cells; and the prison contains two classes of prisoners, viz. those remanded by the justices for re-examination, and those committed under summary convictions; those classes are wholly distinct, and the prisoners in each class are separate from each other.

No. 12.—Alterations since my former visit:

In the Female Yards, 6 small courts or stalls for exercise have been made.
In the Male Yards, 4 similar courts for exercise have been made.
In the Chapel, the males above 17 years of age are now placed by themselves; the males under 17 years of age are also placed by themselves; and the females are placed all together: this new system has a good effect.
The salary of the keeper has been increased £30.

Suggestion towards Improvement.

It would be proper to allow one pound of potatoes daily to each prisoner in addition to his present allowance of food, which appears to me to be too small.

* This large amount is to be ascribed to the bridewell having been, during that time, used as a lock-up house for night charges, &c. as well as for a bridewell.

EXETER—COUNTY GAOL.

Alterations made since my former visit in 1838.—A schoolmaster has been appointed at a salary of 50*l.* a-year, to instruct the juvenile prisoners in both the gaol and bridewell.

An additional female turnkey has been appointed, and the day-room, No. 4, fitted up for her accommodation. She lives in the gaol, as do all the three female turnkeys, as well as the female in the hospital.

Bells have been fixed to communicate from one outer lodge to the other outer lodge, in case of alarm, &c. These are the two lodges of the gaol and bridewell.

Bells have been fixed to summon the female turnkeys when female prisoners are brought from the bridewell to the gaol, which is done as soon as their descriptions have been taken at the bridewell, when they are immediately brought to the gaol to reside; they are then put into a probationary cell, and are washed, &c., until they have been seen by the surgeon.

All the locks are altered, so that the male turnkeys cannot lock or unlock the female wards or cells, or the females those of the males.

The ward, No. 9, is now used as a receiving ward.

General Remarks on the Management.—All the turnkeys sleep here, and every other officer except the chaplain and surgeon. The same also is the case in the bridewell.

The governor of the gaol appoints all the turnkeys and female turnkeys both in the gaol and house of correction. With respect to the latter he generally consults the wife of the keeper of the house of correction. He can both suspend and discharge them without making any application to the magistrates.

During the last two years both the male and female nurses (who are husband and wife) at the hospital, were discharged. They are said to have become self-willed and indifferent to orders; the woman first of all gave warning, upon which the governor discharged them both.

A turnkey also, who acted as porter to the gaol, was discharged on the ground of ill health.

During the above two years there has been recommended for remission of sentence, on the ground of ill health, one prisoner.

On the ground of good conduct there has been so recommended, one; his sureties being so high that he could not obtain them, being only a labouring man. They were lowered by order of the Secretary of State; when he obtained them he was discharged. Another prisoner had been so recommended, and obtained a remission on other grounds.

No turnkeys are present in the gaol, in any of the yards or day-rooms, for the purpose of superintending the conduct of the prisoners.

The number of cells here is 133. The greatest number of prisoners in 1839 was 146, on the 31st of December.

There have been no alterations in the system of management. The prisoners associate in the day-rooms, and converse, but in a low tone.

There are no new rules.

Day-rooms are still in use, with fires in them from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Separate confinement is not practised here; it is not possible, nor is it contemplated.

Each prisoner cooks for himself in the day-room. They also eat in the day-room. There is one prisoner in each ward who shaves the rest.

All the prisoners are examined by the surgeon on their first admission.

On the night preceding my visit all the male prisoners slept in single cells.

Escapes and Suicides.—There have been none for the last two years.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—No prisoners were thus confined at the date of my visit.

Such prisoners are not found to suffer in health. Their cells are light. They are supplied with books but not with work. They do not go to chapel, and take no exercise. They are thus confined, some for a week, none for more than a fortnight. Their diet is 22 lbs. of bread weekly, and water. They sleep in their day-cells, but their bed is taken away in the day-time. These cells are larger than the bridewell cells. The chaplain visits such prisoners, and so does the surgeon occasionally.

I found no prisoners in solitary confinement for refractory conduct. Such prisoners are on bread and water diet, and take no exercise. They have bedding at night.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is one chaplain who has an assistant. Divine service is performed as at my last visit.

The sacrament is administered every quarter. Six criminals had been present on the last preceding occasion, besides the matron, keeper, and two of the female turnkeys.

The chaplain only visits the cells of those in solitary confinement. He usually sees the men on one day and the women on the other. He does not visit the women locked up in working cells.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been good on the whole. No act of violence has been committed.

There is a schoolmaster, who was formerly established as such in the city itself, but he only teaches the boys up to the age of 17, and not the girls, who are taught by the visiting ladies.

There is a school-room at the bridewell, where all the boys go to be taught. They stand with their back to the bridewell boys, and the schoolmaster stands between them.

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AN ACCOUNT of the DUTIES performed by the CHAPLAIN of the Devon County Prisons, viz.—1. at the Gaol; 2. at the House of Correction; and 3. at the Sheriffs' Ward (or Debtors' Prison).

	Gaol.	Bridewell.	Sheriffs' Ward.
Monday.	9 o'clock. Chapel service. Visiting the prisoners in solitary confinement.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 o'clock. Chapel service. Visiting the prisoners in solitary confinement.	
Tuesday.	9 o'clock. Chapel service. Prayers at the hospital, and visiting the sick.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 o'clock. Chapel service. Examining the boys in the school.	
Wednesday.	9 o'clock. Chapel service.	10 o'clock. Chapel service.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 11. Chapel service. Changing books of the lending library.
Thursday.	9 o'clock. Chapel service. Prayers at the hospital and visiting the sick.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 o'clock. Chapel service. Instructing the boys in the school.	
Friday.	9 o'clock. Chapel service. Visiting the prisoners in solitary confinement.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 o'clock. Chapel service. Visiting the prisoners in solitary confinement.	
Saturday.	9 o'clock. Chapel service. Inspecting the books and changing them in the different divisions.*	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 o'clock. Chapel service. Instructing the boys in the school.	
Sunday.	9 o'clock. By the assistant chaplain. The full morning service, with a sermon. 2 o'clock. The afternoon service, with a sermon, by the chaplain. Prayers at the hospital, and visiting the sick.	10 o'clock. By the chaplain. The full morning service, with a sermon. 2 o'clock. The afternoon service, with a sermon, by the assistant chaplain.	The full service, with a sermon, once in the day; either at 11 A.M., or 6 P.M., but generally in the morning.

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No female prisoners have been admitted into the penitentiary at Exeter since the chaplain's appointment; because it is a standing rule of the committee of this institution to refuse all candidates from a prison.

The number of female prisoners who have been admitted into the Devon and Exeter Refuge for prisoners since the chaplain's appointment in January, 1840, has been eight.

The number of cases known to the chaplain of prisoners who have returned to an honest course of life, has been three.

The chaplain observes that the number of prisoners, male and female, placed in solitary confinement in the Devon County Gaol and Bridewell averages weekly, 14.

There are 20 lady visitors; they always come on Mondays and Thursdays, two at a time, and by turns.

A little superintendence is necessary to see that the female prisoners attend to the ladies' instruction.

No dissenting minister has been applied for since my last visit, except a Catholic priest, who has been three or four times to see one or two prisoners.

There have been no executions, nor have any prisoners been capitally convicted since my last visit.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon always attends three times weekly himself. He has four assistants, who enter their visits and names in his journal, but I believe that they chiefly attend trifling cases, such as itch, &c. The magistrates know of their attendance. I found eight male patients in the infirmary, of whom one was suffering with schirrus pylori, apparently; one with consumption; two with bowel complaints; one with inflamed leg; one with weakness; one with inflamed testicle. There was no case of itch amongst the male prisoners.

There were four women in the infirmary; two with itch, one with an eruption, and one with constipation and headache.

Total number of patients, male and female, in the infirmary, 12.

The prisoners very seldom remain here more than 12 months. One man who was in the infirmary with spitting of blood and consumptive symptoms, had been here seven months.

There were no lunatics here who had been so found in the court of justice, but there were one or two prisoners who were considered likely to become insane.

Diarrhoea seems rather prevalent here.

Stock.—Towels and soap are well supplied, and also combs, except in the untried ward. Prisoners wear their own dress (until worn out) before trial, but clothes are supplied to the destitute. The prisoners often lose and destroy all they bring with them. A towel is placed in each ward, and every prisoner placed in solitary confinement has also a towel.

Diet.—The diet is the same as at my last visit. (See *General Statistics*, No. 22.)

The repairs are all done by contract. The county surveyor receives 500*l.* yearly for keeping the county buildings in order.

Population, &c.—The population increases principally in slight offences.

From Easter till Whitsuntide sessions, 1839, there were here 131 prisoners.

* Done about once in every three weeks.

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In the corresponding quarter of 1840, there were 154.
 There are nearly as many prisoners from Devonport, Stonehouse and Plymouth, as from all the rest of the county together.
 Nearly all the prisoners, except those from the above towns, are from the country.
 There are several Irish here; but there have been no foreigners since my last visit.
 I found here two men, one boy, and one woman from the Union workhouse.
Contracts with Boroughs.—The same number of boroughs contract as before; 1s. per diem is paid for each prisoner.

III.
 SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
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GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Gaol on the 20th July, 1840, at the time of one of my visits:—

Convicted felons . . .	{	Males . . .	1
		Females . . .	1
Convicted misdemeanors . . .	{	Males . . .	11
		Females . . .	2
Felons for trial . . .	{	Males . . .	44
		Females . . .	10
For want of sureties . . .	{	Males . . .	5
		Females . . .	1

Total in Gaol, 20th July . . . 75

No. 2.—Of them there had been committed here before, 11.

No. 3.—The total number admitted into the gaol during the year ending 31st December, 1839, from various towns in Devonshire was as follows; viz., from

Boroughs that do not pay County Rates . . .	Barnstaple . . .	0
	Bideford . . .	1
	Bradninch . . .	0
	Dartmouth . . .	0
	Okehampton . . .	0
	Plymouth (Borough) . . .	4
	Plympton Earl . . .	0
	Tiverton . . .	4
Total . . .		9

No. 4.—The sum given for the relief of discharged prisoners from the gaol during the year ending 31st December, 1839, was 18*l.* 19*s.*

No. 5.—Number of Prisoners confined here during the year ending March, 1839.

(N.B.—The following Returns do not include the Female House of Correction prisoners, although they are, in fact, confined within the County Gaol.)

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1839	2	2	1	..	3	2
Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.						
		Assizes		Sessions		Total Adult.
		Felons.		Felons.		
		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	4	2	..	..	26	13
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	90	22	12	4	171	85
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . .	5	2	..	..	33	15
Total	99	26	12	4	230	113
How disposed of.						
5. Of these were Convicted	58	16	2	1	125	73
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar	17	4	9	..	42	14
7. ,, No Bills found	9	6	..	1	28	11
8. ,, Not Prosecuted	2	..	..	..	2	..
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane	1	..	..	..	..	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	1
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	12	2	33	15
Total	99	26	12	4	230	113

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No. 5—continued.

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total Juvenile.		M.	F.	
	Felons.		Felons.		Misde- meanants		M.	F.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	39	16	55
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	7	2	29	7	1	..	37	9	327	123	450
3. Number of Prisoners received from the custody of other Keepers for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	47	19	66
Total	8	3	33	7	1	..	42	10	413	158	571
How disposed of.											
5. Of these were Convicted	8	3	21	5	..	..	29	8	227	99	326
6. ,, Acquitted at the Bar . . . . .	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	76	20	96
7. ,, No Bills found . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	42	18	60
8. ,, Not prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10
10. ,, Acquitted as Insane . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	6	2	1	..	7	2	56	19	75
Total	8	3	33	7	1	..	42	10	413	158	571

No. 6.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	33	2	2	..	35	2	
1. By Courts Martial	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
3. Under the Game Laws	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
4. Under the Revenue Laws	39	2	..	..	39	2	41
7. Under the Malicious Trespass Act	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
8. Under the Larceny Act	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
10. For Assaults	40	12	3	1	43	13	56
11. For want of Sureties	17	4	..	..	17	4	21
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	19	7	1	..	20	7	27
Total	138	25	4	1	142	26	168

No. 7.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In custody at the commencement of the year	35	16	4	..	39	16	55
{ Prisoners for Trial	2	2	1	..	3	2	5
{ Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	33	2	2	..	35	2	37
{ Summary Convictions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ For re-examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	474	157	42	11	516	168	684
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
{ Convicted Prisoners . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Prisoners for Trial
Total	545	177	49	11	594	188	782
DEBTORS.—None.							
Criminal Lunatics	3	1	3	1	4

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No. 8.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	7	..	7	..	7
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	31	8	31	8	39
17 Years and under 21	82	30	..	..	82	30	112
21 Years and under 30	111	54	111	54	165
30 Years and upwards	143	48	143	48	191
Total	336	132	38	10	374	142	516

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No. 9.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
17 Years and under 21	27	4	..	..	27	4	31
21 Years and under 30	52	9	..	..	52	9	61
30 Years and upwards	59	12	..	..	59	12	71
Total	138	25	4	1	142	26	168

No. 10.—State of Instruction of the above Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	76	36	12	2	88	38	126
Can Read only	103	70	19	8	122	78	200
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	91	19	6	..	97	19	116
Can Read and Write well	66	7	1	..	67	7	74
Total	336	132	38	10	374	142	516

No. 11.—State of Instruction of the above Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	30	8	1	..	31	8	39
Can Read only	42	11	3	1	45	12	57
Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly	28	5	..	..	28	5	33
Can Read and Write well	38	1	..	..	38	1	39
Total	138	25	4	1	142	26	168

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	8	12	..	..	8	12	20
Infirmary Cases	42	26	6	5	48	31	79
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	6	5	1	1	7	6	13
Deaths	2	2	2

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No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	35	12	2	..	37	12	49
Twice	8	4	..	..	8	4	12
Thrice	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Four times or more	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	48	16	2	..	50	16	66

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment not being Hard Labour . . . . .	..	177	..	11	..	188	188
Not Employed	545	..	49	..	594	..	594
Total	545	177	49	11	594	188	782

No. 15.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	74	53	12	2	86	55	141

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	26	..	16	..	42	..	42
Total	26	..	16	..	42	..	42

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark Cells	4	15	50	..	..	2	10	7	64	24	88
Solitary Cells . . . . .	..	..	15	6	..	..	1	2	16	8	24
Stoppage of Diet	4	4	..	4
Total	4	15	69	6	..	2	11	9	84	32	116

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN;

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No. 18.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	96	47	143
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	66	21	87
DEBTORS.—None.			

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No. 19.—Total Cost for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	505	10	9½
„ Male and Female Clothing and Bedding	139	3	2
„ Straw	13	17	6
„ Extra Allowance, by order of the Surgeon	69	16	1
„ Medicines . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Wine, Beer, and Spirits . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Fuel	172	18	9
„ Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	48	16	7
„ Washing	4	13	6
„ Cooking	10	11	6
„ Stationery	24	4	8
„ Books	7	2	6½
„ Furniture . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Rates and Taxes	8	19	0½
„ Officers' Salaries	732	13	9
Pensions to Retired Officers . . . . .	..	..	..
Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons . . . . .	..	..	..
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	4	8	9
„ Removal of Transported Convicts	124	6	2
„ Sundries not mentioned	71	2	1½
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,938	3	5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	247	17	2
Prison Diet, per head per annum	6	8	10½

No. 20.—Deaths in the course of the same Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
A. C.	41	Mar. 20, 1839	Bad.	33 Weeks	Consumption.
F. H.	18	Mar. 27, 1839	Bad.	5 Weeks	Inflammation of bowels.

No. 21.—Criminal Lunatics in the course of the same Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which charged, or of which Convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at Present.	If Removed—Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where Sent.
M. H.	26	Sep. 23, 1834	Arson	No . . . .	..	Lib. May 30, 1839	To her home
T. H.	42	Sep. 19, 1837	Murder	Yes . . . .	..	Removed June 3	To Plympton Asylum.
R. U.	20	May 5, 1838	Arson	No . . . .	..	„ Jan. 14	Ditto.
W. A.	46	May 14, 1839	Arson	Yes . . . .	..	„ Oct. 30	Ditto.

No. 22.—Analysis of the Dietary per Week.

Employment, not being Hard Labour, or not employed.	Bread.	Meat (when cooked).	Potatoes.
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
Men	154	14	10
Women	112	14	7
Boys	154	14	10

SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

No. 23.—Receipts.

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	£. s. d.
Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners
Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract	8 13 0
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	5 15 0
Amount received for the Support of Vagrants . . . . .	..
Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . . . . .	..
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	29 7 10
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	92 14 3
Other Receipts . . . . .	..
Total	136 10 1

No. 24.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, &c.

Officers.	When appointed.	Salaries.	Nature of Allowances, Fees, or Emoluments.
Governor	Epiphany Sessions, 1822	£. s. d. 300 0 0	House, Fuel, Washing, and Candles.
Chaplain	" " 1839	100 0 0	
Assistant Chaplain	" " 1815	40 0 0	
Surgeon	" " 1824	50 0 0	Lodging, Fuel, Soap, and Candles.
Matron	" " 1824	30 0 0	
Chief Turnkey	" " 1824	54 15 0	Apartments, Fuel, Soap, and Candles.
Second ditto	" " 1832	36 10 0	
Third ditto	" " 1834	36 10 0	Lodging, Fuel, Soap, and Candles.
Fourth ditto	" " 1835	36 10 0	Apartments in the Hospital with his Wife.
Female ditto	" " 1835	30 0 0	Apartments, Fuel, Soap, and Candles.
Nurse in Hospital	" " 1835	10 0 0	Apartments in the Hospital, Fuel, Soap, and Candles.
Chapel Clerk	" " 1826	8 8 0	
Total		732 13 0	

N.B.—In addition to the above, a Schoolmaster has been appointed (January, 1840) who attends both at the Gaol and House of Correction: and a female Turnkey, who is charged under the head of the Gaol, but who assists occasionally at both establishments.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The windows in several cells of the old part of the building require to be repaired, or re-arranged, so as to be rendered capable of opening freely and conveniently. At present they can only be kept open by introducing a brush, which brush is not always left in the prisoner's cell, and which, if used awkwardly, will sometimes break the window. A small iron rod appears to have been formerly used for this purpose, according to the traces which remain. In two of the day-rooms the windows, also, will not open.
2. Prisoners of both sexes, when placed in solitary or separate confinement for more than three days, ought to be permitted to go to chapel, and also to have at least one hour's exercise daily. At present soldiers are confined here for a month, without going to chapel, and without having exercise in the yard; they are only, for two or three minutes daily, conducted into the corridor in front of their cells. The women, also, when thus confined, have no exercise in the yard; at all events none that I could ascertain from several on a personal inquiry made in the presence of some of the officers.
3. Shelves should be put up in the females' store-room. At present, the clothes, &c. preserved there are placed on the floor, and on some old bedsteads.
4. In the female side, I observed marks of irregularity and neglect. In one privy on this side, I found some bundles of linen or of clothes deposited. Some of the privies on this side were offensive; and into some, water had not been regularly thrown down.
4. The privies on the male side also require attention: some were offensive, and otherwise in a dirty condition. They are generally too much enclosed by walls, which prevent a due access of air.
5. There was a want of spoons and of combs in the untried ward.

County House of Correction.

THE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A Statement of the Alterations which have taken place in Buildings, Officers, System, Salaries, Diet, or otherwise, since Michaelmas, 1838.

New Buildings, and alterations in the Building.—Two inspection-rooms have been erected, each overlooking two tread-wheels and two airing-yards; a bell has been fixed to ring in each room, in cases of necessity or alarm.

Two small day-rooms, Nos. 2 and 6, have been fitted up for the accommodation of two additional male turnkeys; and a small work-room in No. 6, converted into a cooking-room for that division.

No. 7 day-room, with an airing-yard, and two sleeping-cells, has been appropriated for the reception of male prisoners before they have been inspected by the surgeon.

A moveable partition has been provided for the tread-wheel in No. 4 yard, to separate the felons and vagrants, when their relative numbers render it necessary.

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In Officers.—Two additional male turnkeys have been appointed at 14s. per week each; also, a schoolmaster at a salary of 50l. per year, to instruct the male juvenile prisoners both in the gaol and house of correction.

In System.—Prisoners are no longer employed as monitors or overlookers at the tread-wheels, that duty being now performed by turnkeys, one of whom is always stationed in each of the above-named inspection-rooms; this arrangement is found to be a great improvement.

No alteration has taken place in the *Salaries* or *Dietary*.

Statement of the Prisoners whom I found here at one of my Visits, on July 22, 1840:

Number and description of prisoners in confinement:

Males	.	.	152
Females	.	.	33—185.

Of these were, felons, 85; misdemeanants, 49; soldiers sentenced by courts-martial, 22; vagrants, 29.

Were in solitary cells, 12 males, 4 females.

Were in working cells, 7 females.

Had been imprisoned before, 24 males, 7 females.

Manner in which all the inmates slept on the preceding night:—

The males in 36 single, 32 triple, and 2 quadruple cells. The females all slept in separate cells.

Manner in which all the prisoners were employed on that day:—

Males.		Females.	
At Tread-wheels	. . . 93	Nursing their children	. . . 5
„ Cooking	. . . 6	Washing in the laundry	. . . 8
„ Cleaning	. . . 6	Cleaning	. . . 2
„ Picking Oakum	. . . 5	Cooking	. . . 3
„ Tailoring	. . . 3	Weeding	. . . 1
		Picking oakum	. . . 5
Cases of Itch	. . . 4	Sewing	. . . 2
Ditto in the Infirmary	. . . 6		
At School	. . . 17	In Solitary Cells	. . . 4
In Solitary Cells	. . . 12	In the Infirmary	. . . 3

The number placed on extra diet was four.

The number disabled from tread-wheel labour on this day by illness, weakness, order of surgeon, or other causes was: by illness, 6; by itch, 4; by rupture, 3; and from lameness, 2.

Construction.—The greatest number of prisoners confined in the bridewell at one time, since January 1st, 1840; and the number of sleeping cells in use at that time was as follows:—

Males	. . . 152.	Number of cells in use	. . . 70.
Females	. . . 33.	Ditto	. . . 33.

Management.—Prisoners are still employed to clean the cells, yards, &c; but first one is thus employed, and then another. The most important improvement is that the turnkeys are now always present at tread-wheel labour. They are not constantly present in any other yard, but are in those other yards only occasionally engaged in superintendence.

The two additional turnkeys sleep within the walls. At the lodge there are two turnkeys with their wives. A towel and soap are allowed to each prisoner in solitary confinement. Bags are now provided for each prisoner to keep his salt in, of which he has a quarter of a pound weekly allowed to him. A spoon is now also provided for each prisoner, but not one which can do harm. (The spoons cost 1s. 9d. per dozen, or 1l. 1s. per 12 dozen, at Birmingham.)

The day-rooms were used in the winter of 1839, almost every day, in order that the prisoners picking oakum might have a fire whilst at work, and also some other prisoners were so placed by order of the surgeon; and all the women were placed in day-rooms throughout the winter.

The women are kept in their cells the whole day picking oakum in the summer, but are sometimes taken out to scrub and wash. They eat but do not sleep in their day-cells. Besides picking oakum, they are employed in making, mending, and washing.

The convicted prisoners not at hard labour all go to the gaol in consequence of the greater space there provided.

Separate confinement is not practised here; it is not possible, and is not contemplated.

The cooking is performed by six hard-labour prisoners in the different day-rooms.

I found four itch patients in one cell lying as close as possible on the same bedstead. Two were lying under the same bed-clothes, *i. e.*, under the same rug and blanket; they were a man and a boy, both vagrants.

Treatment of Prisoners on their first reception.—On their first admission the male prisoners are stripped and searched in the probationary ward. The hair is cut, and they are shaved, and then bathed and put back into the probationary ward to be examined by the surgeon. The treatment of the women is precisely the same, except that their hair is not cut. The women are also obliged to wash all their own clothes before being placed in their ordinary wards. Even those who come from the gaol are treated in the same way. The females are put into county clothing, except those brought in on summary convictions.

Escapes.—There has been no attempt since my last visit.

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Suicide.—No case has occurred since my last visit.

Religious and other Instruction.—The present chaplain was assistant to the former chaplain, who is gone to New South Wales. He was appointed in January, 1839. The salary is as before.

The matron and her daughter, the assistant matron, are always present at chapel.

The prisoners in the cells, wards, and yards are always visited by the chaplain, never by the assistant chaplain. He does not visit the females so frequently as the males, because they are seen by the ladies' committee, one or two of the members of which are the wives of dissenting ministers.

The chaplain has no other duties. He lives in the town.

The highest number of communicants here at one time has been about nine.

The chaplain has no room, and wishes to have one; he uses the governor's room or office, in both the prisons. He keeps a separate journal for each establishment. He has never met with any difficulty in the performance of his duty.

Books are well provided, but not miscellaneous ones of a moral tendency, which I have recommended to the chaplain. The books are often destroyed for necessary purposes. The chaplain wishes me to renew my recommendation for supplying waste paper as a preventive.

The prisoners are usually very respectful and attentive; they make the responses very well, and with great decorum.

The schoolmaster is, to a certain degree, under the chaplain's superintendence; inasmuch as, on three days in the week, the chaplain goes into the school, and examines the boys as to what they have learnt. The magistrates expect the chaplain to report, should it be necessary, any impropriety on the part of the schoolmaster.

The chaplain visits the prisoners in solitary confinement, but not the women placed alone in cells to pick oakum. He believes that the soldiers placed in solitary confinement for a month at a time, decidedly suffer in their mental faculties; whether from lowness of diet or from other causes he does not affirm; but they have often said to him that they felt so weak that they could not attend to his advice or exhortation. He sometimes finds the effluvia from their cells insupportable.

Treatment of Sick, Disease and Mortality.—No scurvy or any epidemic disorder is ever seen here. There were a few cases of English cholera in June, 1840. There has been no typhus or nervous fever during the last two years.

No particular disease prevails here; but there are frequent cases of itch and venereal affections.

The general health here is very good, and has been much the same since the surgeon's first appointment.

The cold drink and the general deprivation of warmth in winter are the points to which the surgeon wishes to draw attention. He does not think that the greater part of the deaths have been owing to long imprisonment. He believes that the prisoners who come in now are worse clothed and more feeble than in former days. He agrees with me in thinking that the solitary confinement is too severe, and that vagrants should not work at the tread-wheel on bread and water only. He thinks that the English cholera which prevailed in June last was caused by the prisoners having only cold water to drink at breakfast. He interfered last winter to procure the renewal of the use of the day-rooms, for the purpose of affording fire and warmth to the prisoners during the severe weather before going to bed.

The number of cases of illness placed in the infirmary, occurring among the bridewell prisoners during the four months, December, 1839, January, February, and March, 1840, was 42; and 18 also were put on extra diet by order of the surgeon, and not placed in the infirmary.

The quantity of spirits, wine, and beer ordered by the surgeon for the bridewell during the year 1839, was: of spirits, 1 quart; of wine, 5 quarts; of beer, 9 quarts.

The quantity of tea and sugar ordered and used during the year 1839, was: of tea, 3 lbs.; of sugar, 35 lbs.

The number of those now at the tread-wheel who have only bread and water, is 5.

The longest period during which a prisoner of any description has worked at the tread-wheel on a bread and water diet during the year 1839, has not exceeded 5 or 6 weeks.

Labour.—The prisoners at the tread-wheel I found, as formerly, pressing much too closely upon one another, in consequence of the insufficient space afforded in proportion to the actual number sentenced to hard labour.

Diet.—Warm water is given to the prisoners morning and evening in winter; but in summer the water is given cold both morning and evening. Near the tread-wheel stands a bucket full of cold water for the occasional use of the prisoners.

Women with children are allowed tea and sugar and gruel, or milk, according to their age.

Relief on Discharge.—All vagrants receive 6d. each and a loaf of bread. To other prisoners, if destitute, 1s. is given, if they live at the distance of 18 or 20 miles; 2s. 6d. is the largest sum usually given. If the prisoners are unwell, or very young, or old and decrepid, they are sent home by waggon, and receive also 1s. Women with children receive an extra shilling; and men also if going to a distance.

The total amount of money paid to prisoners on their discharge during the year 1839, has been 35l.

The highest sum given to any one prisoner was 8s.

General Remarks.—The new turnkeys and the sentry-boxes have much improved this prison. There is also a little more attention paid than formerly to the cleanliness of the sleeping-cells in some particulars.

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This prison is not secure. Previously to the time when wooden shutters were placed upon the apertures above the doors of the sleeping cells, the prisoners might converse at night with persons outside the walls. A night-patrol is much wanted.

I found five vagrants at the wheel for a second offence; the one with the longest sentence was in for three months; four had been in a month. One complained of much weakness. These were all receiving a diet of only bread and water.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Number of Prisoners confined here during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in the Prison at the commencement of the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1839	44	11	5	..	49	11						
Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.												
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
How disposed of.												
Of these were Convicted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
,, Left for Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.												
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year	1	..	1	
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	1	..	1	
Total	2	..	2	
How disposed of.												
Of these were Convicted	1	..	1	
,, Left for Trial	1	..	1	
Total	2	..	2	

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	57	7	3	..	60	7	
By Courts Martial	55	..	..	..	55	..	55
Under the Game Laws	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
,, Vagrant Act	146	48	19	..	165	48	213
,, Malicious Trespass Act	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
,, Larceny Act	22	7	8	1	30	8	38
For Assaults	1	3	..	..	1	3	4
Other summary Convictions not included in the preceding classes	103	19	26	5	129	24	153
Total	348	79	53	6	401	85	486

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No. 3.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Prisoners for Trial	44	11	5	..	49	11	60
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	57	7	3	..	60	7	67
Summary Convictions	349	79	53	6	402	85	487
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	151	73	15	4	166	77	243
Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	602	170	76	10	678	180	858
Total	602	170	76	10	678	180	858
DEBTORS.—None.							
Criminal Lunatics	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 4.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.														Total.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Ditto under Summary Conviction	5	3	53	14	160	51	63	6	61	5	4	..	2	..	348	79

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.										Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ditto after Trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ditto, under Summary Conviction	12	..	27	4	2	2	12	..	53	6	401	85	486

No. 5.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age	5	..	5	..	5
12 Years and under 14	12	..	12	..	12
14 Years and under 17	36	6	36	6	42
17 Years and under 21	84	18	84	18	102
21 Years and under 30	136	35	136	35	171
30 Years and upwards	128	26	128	26	154
Total	348	79	53	6	401	85	486

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No. 6.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	112	39	20	3	132	42	174
Can Read only	97	33	18	3	115	36	151
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	61	5	12	..	73	5	78
Can Read and Write well	78	2	3	..	81	2	83
Total	348	79	53	6	401	85	486

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No 7.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	31	6	..	..	31	6	37
Infirmary Cases	46	24	3	3	49	27	76
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time	9	5	..	1	9	6	15
Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

No. 8.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the same Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	64	23	9	1	73	24	97
Twice	23	9	1	..	24	9	33
Thrice	2	3	..	..	2	3	5
Four times or more	9	4	..	..	9	4	13
Total	93	39	10	1	103	40	143

No. 9.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	69	49	7	1	76	50	126

No. 10.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year, 27.

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No. 11.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 years of Age		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.*		Tried.*		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Whipping	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dark Cells	123	31	12	10	135	41	176
Solitary Cells	81	5	14	3	95	8	103
Stoppage of Diet	21	..	5	..	26	..	26
Other Punishments	36	..	16	..	52	..	52
Total	262	36	47	13	309	49	358

* None of the untried were punished for offences within the prison.

No. 12.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	141	35	176
The Daily Average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	112	28	140

No. 13.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	781	9	11
„ Male and Female Clothing and Bedding	240	8	9
„ Straw	19	5	5
„ Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	99	8	3
„ Fuel	86	6	3
„ Soap, Oil, Candles and Gas	38	5	1
„ Washing	6	10	0
„ Cooking	10	7	0
„ Stationery and Printing	2	10	6
„ Books	3	15	6
„ Rates and Taxes	8	19	0½
„ Officers' Salaries	724	5	0
„ Sundries not mentioned	67	17	11
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,089	8	7½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	224	16	0
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	5	1	10

No. 14.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other cause of Death.
T. T.	25	August 16, 1839 .	Labouring under the disease, of which he died.	Five Months.	Deeply seated Scrofula.

No. 15.—Criminal Lunatics in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which Charged, or of which Convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at present.	If removed, date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
J. P.	51	August 11, 1819.	Dangerous and Insane, and want of sureties to keep the peace.	Yes.	Yes.	Dec. 13, 1838.	To an Asylum.

No. 16.—Analysis of Dietary per Week.

For all the Prisoners, whether at Hard Labour, or otherwise employed, or unemployed.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.
	oss.	oss.	lbs.
Men	154	14	10½
Women	112	14	7
Boys	154	14	10½

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No. 17.—Receipts of the same Year.

Profits arising from productive labour done in the prison . . .	£. s. d.
Amount received for subsistence of military Prisoners . . .	3 14 0
	110 14 6
Total . . .	114 8 6

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Cost of each Prisoner per day during the same Year . . . 11½d. $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{8}{11}$

No. 19.—Table of Officers, Salaries, &c.

Officers.	Salary.	Emoluments.	By whom appointed.	Date of Appointment.
Governor . . .	£. s. d. 200 0 0	None	The magistrates . . .	Epiphany Sessions, 1822.
Deputy ditto . . .	100 0 0	House, fuel, soap, candles, and washing.	Ditto	Michaelmas ditto, 1823.
Chaplain . . .	100 0 0	None	Ditto	Epiphany ditto, 1839.
Assistant ditto . . .	36 0 0	None	The chaplain, subject to the approval of the ma- gistrates.	November 3, 1839.
Matron . . .	30 0 0	Apartments, fuel, soap, candles, and washing.	The magistrates . . .	Easter Sessions, 1824.
Surgeon . . .	50 0 0	None	Ditto	Michaelmas ditto, 1815.
Chief Turnkey . . .	54 15 0	Apartments, fuel, soap and candles.	The governor	September 17, 1837.
Schoolmaster . . .	25 0 0	None	The chaplain, subject to the approval of the ma- gistrates.	February 3, 1840.
Second Turnkey . . .	36 10 0	Apartments, fuel, soap and candles.	The governor, after re- port to magistrates.	January 10, 1817.
Third ditto . . .	36 10 0	Ditto	Ditto	November 25, 1837.
Fourth ditto . . .	36 10 0	Ditto	Ditto	August 13, 1838.
Fifth ditto . . .	36 10 0	Ditto	Ditto	January 27, 1840.
Sixth ditto . . .	36 10 0	Ditto	Ditto	February 13, 1840.
Female ditto . . .	30 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	Midsummer Sessions, 1836
Assistant ditto . . .	15 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	January 15, 1840.
Hospital Nurse . . .	10 0 0	None	The governor, subject to the approval of the surgeon.	October 10, 1835.
Chapel Clerk . . .	4 0 0	Ditto	The chaplain	January 11, 1835.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. It appears to me that the custom which exists here of placing vagrants (when committed for a second offence) at the tread-wheel, on a diet of bread and water alone, is one which deserves to be reconsidered by the visiting justices. It might happen that a prisoner should continue on this diet for several weeks, and even for three months or longer. Such a diet is, in my opinion, insufficient for the due maintenance of health and of strength.
2. Women sentenced to hard labour, and placed in separate working cells, should have a certain fixed quantity of exercise daily in the yard, which they have not at present. They are allowed, it is true, to go into the day-room for half an hour daily, and the door of the day-room opens into the yard; they also take alternate days to cook in the day-rooms, and they go to chapel. Altogether each woman is taken out of her cell, perhaps once a-week to cook or to scrub. But, except in the above-named respects, and in their food, they are in the same situation with prisoners placed in solitary confinement.
3. A waiting-room or office for the chaplain would be very advantageous, both for himself and for the prisoners whom he might think proper to examine, or to converse with, alone. At present his journal is kept in the Governor's family room.
4. The prisoners should receive their water (for drink) warm in the morning and evening at every season of the year; and a check should be kept on the facility with which at present the prisoners can drink cold water whilst engaged at tread-wheel labour.
5. An improper custom prevails here of placing vagrants to sleep together on the same bedstead; they are not at all separated: 18 were thus sleeping on the night previous to one of my visits. These wooden bedsteads might have divisions made on them, which would be some correction of the evil. I found 4 vagrants labouring under itch, thus huddled together; a man and a boy labouring under itch were lying under the same rug, in close contact, and without any clothing whatever.
6. A night watchman is much wanted for the purpose of patrolling the galleries, &c. during the night. This is the more necessary, because the prisoners here are crowded, and conversation at night is very easy.

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DEVON and EXETER REFUGE for the Instruction and Improvement of Discharged Prisoners.

The great importance of providing the means of industry for discharged destitute prisoners, induces me to devote some space to the condition of one of the few provincial establishments of this kind as yet in existence. The following is an appeal recently made in behalf of this praiseworthy and truly Christian object.

"We are directed by the Committee of the 'Devon and Exeter Refuge for Discharged Prisoners,' to lay before you the difficulties under which they are at present placed, from the embarrassed state of the funds of the institution.

"In the last annual report a balance was shown in favour of the society of 541*l.*; but since then, the committee have deemed it advisable, with a view to ultimate economy, to purchase the house and premises of Lawn Lodge, St. Sidwell's, a most eligible and suitable situation, the price of which was 550*l.*; and as, to the excess above their means in this instance, must now be likewise added the cost of requisite alterations in the premises, to make them available for the work of the inmates, amounting to 118*l.*; as well as bills due for furniture, 20*l.*; and further improvements contemplated, indispensably necessary, which cannot be estimated at less than 20*l.* more; they have before them the startling deficiency, irremediable without the kind aid of their friends, of upwards of 165*l.* The present annual income of the institution is about 180*l.*; a sum which, though a sufficient evidence of the interest taken by the public, affords no hope whatever of the debt above stated being liquidated by any method of management of their actual resources.

"This institution has now been engaged in its appointed office of endeavouring to reform the habits, and impart the knowledge of God's truth, to a most destitute and hapless portion of the community—discharged female prisoners, for upwards of four years; and by leading them, on the one hand, in continued and profitable courses of daily duties; and on the other, in unremitting rounds of spiritual discipline and instruction; (thanks to the earnest and gratuitous zeal for the honour of God, and the souls of his brethren, of the Rev. M. Vicars). they trust they may say that they have drawn upon their work the approval and blessing of the Lord.

"Of thirty-three unhappy beings who have been admitted into the establishment, outcasts on the world, though having satisfied the public law; for the most part regarded by their relations as having forfeited the claims of kindred; finding oftentimes closed against them even the early asylum of the parental home; of this number, seven have been sent out into very respectable service; about as many more have been restored to their friends, and have maintained a good reputation; and some have, we are sorry to say, relapsed into their old ways. The remaining fourteen are the present inmates of the establishment, and are giving good promise, all of them without exception, of a reformation of character, answerable to the pains bestowed upon them.

"It may truly be said, that every female seeking admission into this institution, is evidence of its great utility; for, if we cannot often suppose her propelled to the step by a religious motive, at least she has evinced therein a resolution to enter upon a life of toil and restraint, in preference to recurring to those dissolute courses, which alone, at the time of her discharge from prison, afford an alternative of means to procure a livelihood; and this indication of latent life and heat, to a society whose hope is in the promise and strength of that beneficent Being who has directed not to quench the smoking flax, presents not less the prospect of success than it does the opportunity of exertion.

"The Committee, therefore, trust that upon these considerations, together with a recollection of the brilliant gratulations which hailed the first announcement of the institution on the part of the leading noblemen and magistrates of the county, the Christian duty of the public will speedily be induced to release them from their present difficulties."

THIRD REPORT of the Devon and Exeter Refuge for Discharged Prisoners, read in January, 1841.

"The following report embraces a period of two years, in consequence of no general meeting having taken place last year, which omission arose from numerous delays in fixing the day, time insensibly past on and an appeal to the public having been extensively circulated in behalf of the institution within the last six months, it was deemed expedient to defer a general meeting until the present season.

"Since the last meeting the purchase of the premises in St. Sidwell's, named Lawn Lodge, alluded to in the last report has been completed, and the establishment has been carried on there since Midsummer, 1839; your Committee cannot omit to notice the liberal donation of Mr. Grove, of 10*l.* 10*s.* to the institution, being the amount of his profit for transacting the law business relating to the above purchase; and also to W. Crockett, W. R. Bishop, and H. Sparkes, Esqrs., and also Mrs. Lindoe, of 5*l.* each in aid of the same object.

"In consequence of the very heavy expenses which were incurred by the purchase of the new premises, and the numerous alterations which were absolutely necessary to be made, in order to render them available to the purposes of the institution, it was deemed expedient, as stated above, to make an urgent appeal to the public for assistance; a sum nearly amounting to 100*l.* was thus obtained, an amount, however, very inadequate to meet the exigencies of the institution.

"Since the last report in 1839, six inmates have been provided with situations who had been admitted previously to that period, three of them have conducted themselves well, the other three have disappointed the expectations formed of their being reformed characters.

"Sixteen inmates have been admitted since the last general meeting, three of whom have been expelled for misconduct.

"Your committee are conscious that the above statement is not of so satisfactory a character as could be wished; which they attribute in a great degree to their having been under the necessity of making frequent changes in the matrons and laundresses; they, however, hope that they shall succeed in obtaining suitable persons for these situations, who will carry out their views by instilling into the minds of the inmates sound, religious, and moral instruction; and at the same time establish such habits of decency, order, and industry, as may qualify them to obtain situations after they leave the institution, and maintain themselves with comfort and respectability.

It has been often stated in former reports that high legal functionaries attach great importance to these institutions,—the learned recorder, in his address to the grand jury at the sessions just past, made

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some most pertinent and feeling allusions to the painful position in which he was placed when his duty required him to pass sentence on young offenders for having for the first time violated the laws of their country, who have previously borne an honest character, and while in prison have conducted themselves with propriety; I also see (he says) such persons exhibit proofs of deep and bitter repentance,—of repentance in such a form as I am convinced is not assumed, but is deep felt and sincere; in such cases I endeavour to point out to them the advantages of good character, but my heart sinks within me when I reflect what such an unfortunate person has to encounter when he seeks to carry out any good resolutions by his own exertions, without a home or place of shelter, abandoned by their friends, and sneered at by their old acquaintance: under the influence of despair and the pressure of want, some greater act of criminality is committed. Now he says it is to bring back such erring persons to society after their liberation from gaol, that I look forward to a house of refuge as a remedy; and if by such means this end can be accomplished, then are such establishments worthy the countenance of all who benevolently desire to reduce the amount of moral depravity among us.

“Your committee are deeply impressed with the conviction, that it is of high importance to exercise the greatest care in ascertaining the previous character of persons recommended as inmates to this institution; they conceive that in order to produce the greatest amount of public good, its benefits should in a great degree be limited to such as are young in the ways of vice, and at the same time evince a hearty desire to amend; that it is to this class only that probable benefit will result in effecting a reformation of heart and life, while by admitting old offenders of irregular and depraved habits, not only a heavy burden for their maintenance is imposed on the funds of the institution, but the deplorable effect results that they contaminate those who are not confirmed in vice, and are desirous to reform their conduct.

“Your committee, in conclusion, earnestly appeal to such as commiserate the melancholy state of degradation, spiritual and corporeal, which must arise from juvenile offenders being left to pursue their career of guilt unchecked, without any asylum to screen them from the effects of hunger, cold, and nakedness, and without a friend who may pour the balm of religious consolation on the wounded spirit, and direct them to that Saviour who invites all such as are weary and heavy laden to come unto Him. It is on behalf of these daughters of affliction, your committee wish to enlist the public sympathy and support.”

The DEVON and EXETER REFUGE SOCIETY, in account with the Treasurer, from December 31st, 1838, to December 31st, 1839.

CR.	1839.	£.	s.	d.	DR.	1839.	£.	s.	d.
Cash paid for Repairs		3	9	11	Cash, Balance from last Year		546	18	9
Furniture		23	10	6	Received from Subscriptions		107	5	6
Household Expenses		138	10	5	„ Donations		142	11	6
Clothes		25	7	5	„ Work done by Inmates		77	7	7
Wages		30	4	0	Due to Treasurer		11	19	7
Rent		43	15	0					
Taxes		9	11	11					
Printing and Stationery		12	16	2					
Insurance		2	15	0					
Purchase of Premises		550	0	0					
Law Expenses		18	12	0					
Fixtures		10	18	0					
Incidental Expenses		6	14	7					
Ladies' Hands		9	18	0					
		£886	2	11			£886	2	11

From December 31st, 1839, to December 31st, 1840.

CR.	1840.	£.	s.	d.	DR.	1840.	£.	s.	d.
Cash paid for Repairs		126	4	6	Cash received from Subscriptions		204	19	0
Furniture		3	16	4	„ Donations		154	5	0
Household Expenses		171	7	8	Work done by Inmates		89	6	10
Clothes		31	14	3	Due to Treasurer		2	16	11
Wages		52	0	0					
Head Rent		6	5	0					
Taxes		12	6	5					
Printing and Stationery		17	0	1					
Insurance		2	15	0					
Interest to Treasurer		1	4	11					
Coals		15	13	9					
Incidental Expenses		6	19	6					
Ladies' Hands		3	0	4					
		£450	7	9			£450	7	9

Outstanding bills, 103l. 16s. 6d.

EXETER.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—Some improvement has been made since my last visit in the large sleeping-cells. Instead of the prisoners sleeping on the floor, as some did formerly, more iron bedsteads are now provided, and this evil is avoided.

New wooden divisions have been made in two of the large sleeping-rooms in order to serve as separate bedsteads, which will probably answer well.

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There are here :—	20 single cells, 10 for each sex.
	2 cells for solitary confinement.
	8 cells for debtors (4 males and 4 females).
	2 cells, new and additional.
Total. .	32

The greatest number of prisoners here since January 1, 1840, has been 52 (not including debtors).

Management.—The chief improvement that has taken place under this head since my last visit is, that a new turnkey has been hired to be present during labour.

The prisoners communicate and converse freely in the yards and day-rooms. On the whole, little can be said in commendation of the system of this prison.

The magistrates are quite aware of the new Prison Act; but they appear to think that, as a model prison is now building, they had better wait till that is finished, and not undertake anything at present.

The prisoners sentenced to hard labour are restrained from conversation whilst at work, but there is no such check on convicts not at hard labour.

The dress of the prisoners is in a bad condition.

Day-rooms are still in use.

In No. 1, convicted felons' day-room, during six days five half-pecks only of coals had been consumed, and there had been 10 men in the room. This is not sufficient fuel, for so many men.

There is only one ward for the debtors. In their day-room and adjoining sleeping-room, there were, at the time of my visit, several debtors from the Court of Requests. No fire is allowed them by the town. They are supported by their friends, but, if destitute, a loaf of bread is given them daily.

The prisoners cannot be washed on their first admission, because there is no proper bath.

Separate confinement is not practised here: nor is it possible.

Whipping is performed here by the senior staff-bearer, by order of the recorder and of the magistrates. Two dozen to two dozen and a-half is the ordinary number of lashes inflicted. The surgeon is sometimes present, but not always.

On the night preceding my visit, 9 males and 7 females slept in single cells, and 19 prisoners in other cells, viz., 5 in one cell, 5 in another, and 3 in each of three treble cells.

No prisoners were sleeping two in a bed.

Escapes.—There has been no escape since my last visit.

Suicide.—No prisoner, since my last visit, has committed suicide.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—On July 24, 1840, there were none thus confined. Such prisoners do not suffer in health. Their cells are light. Books are supplied, and work is furnished to them. They go to chapel, and take exercise for an hour in the morning. They have the ordinary diet. They do not sleep in their day-cells.

I found none in solitary confinement for refractory conduct; such prisoners are placed in cells darkened artificially, or in ordinary cells, if the offence is a minor one. Their diet is bread and water, and they have no exercise.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain died a few days before my arrival, after an illness of some duration.

The keeper is a member of the Established Church.

Divine service has been performed every Sunday, and once weekly, in addition, during the illness of the late chaplain. On the preceding Sunday it was performed by one of the candidates for the office.

The Sacrament is generally administered four times a-year, and has been delivered once or twice this year. On one occasion lately there was no prisoner communicant.

The prisoners are generally well-behaved; two or three now here are violent, but have not struck any officer, though they have attempted to do so.

The behaviour of the debtors is good.

There are lady-visitors who come frequently, and read and explain to the females.

No dissenting minister has ever been applied for.

Books are moderately provided, but there are no miscellaneous works.

Two female convicts who had been transported hence, and who had returned, called on the keeper within the last month apparently quite reformed in their habits. One came to see her mother, with whom she is now living in this town. The other married, and her husband is now in a good business in London.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon has no assistant.

There is no infirmary here.

One prisoner, who was ill at the time of my last visit, has had his sentence remitted on the ground of ill-health. There has been no death during the last two years.

At my visit the only sick were three venereal patients, who were all taking medicines. None were taking medicine for trifling complaints. A truss has been given to a man now

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here. There have been two lyings-in here, in October 1839, and in June 1839. The women and children lived in both cases.

The surgeon is quite satisfied with the diet. Only one person, at the time of my visit, was on extra diet, a woman who, on the preceding day, had been ordered half a pound of mutton a-week. He has not seen many instances of prisoners who have suffered from tread-wheel labour.

By accident the number of cases is omitted in both returns of last year, though the surgeon's journal shows there were several.

Scurvy is unknown here.

There has been no typhus or nervous fever during the last two years.

Itch is the most common disease.

General Condition of the Inmates.—There has been an increase in the population of late.

On July 23, 1840, there were 14 prisoners here not belonging to the town, two of whom were women of the town.

I found here one man aged 68, a vagrant; he had been in three weeks, and had 10 weeks more to stay. This is the fourth time he has been committed hither; he works at the tread-wheel; his diet is bread and water; the latter he can have hot if he chooses.

There were about three or four master-debtors here at the time of my visit. Sheriff's debtors decrease, but those for smaller sums from the Court of Requests seem to increase.

Stock.—There is bedding enough to supply separate bedding for the greatest number of prisoners here at once.

Combs are supplied, but very scantily indeed.

The supply of soap is not very abundant.

All prisoners under sentence from sessions and assizes wear a prison dress.

Relief on Discharge.—From 1s. to 2s. 6d. is given, according to the discretion of the keeper; 2s. 6d. was the highest sum thus supplied in 1839. If the prisoner has a great distance to go, the keeper sometimes applies to the magistrates. He has paid since his appointment so much as 10s. 6d. at once to a prisoner, but the sum given is rarely as much as the prisoner's fare home.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—The number of prisoners confined here at the date of my visit, July 23, 1840: was

24 male prisoners.

11 female prisoners.

Total 35 (not including debtors).

Of debtors there were—8, viz:

5 Court of Request debtors (of whom 4 males, 1 female).

3 others, waiting to go before the court.

Of the 35 criminal prisoners—

10 were for trial (8 for sessions, 2 for assizes).

1 was for want of sureties.

All the rest were under sentence from the sessions and assizes, except 3. The total number sentenced to hard labour was, 12 males and 1 female.

There was no lunatic, nor has there been any one during the last two years.

No. 2.—Of those now here, there have been committed to this prison before—

1 female, twice.

1 „ four times.

1 male, four times.

1 „ three times.

1 „ twice.

No. 3.—The number of prisoners who received extra diet by order of the surgeon in 1839 was—13.

No. 4.—The following alterations have taken place in the building, system, officers and salaries, since my last visit:—

In the building: The lower debtors' wing has been converted into a division for prisoners under summary convictions.

A shutter has been arranged, so as to darken one of the cells, in order to render it a dark cell for refractory prisoners.

In the officers: One additional turnkey has been appointed to superintend the tread-wheel, with a salary of £30 a-year.

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No. 5.—Number of Prisoners confined here during the year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

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—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
	Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	3	3	..	..	3	3			
—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.											
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.			
	Felons.		Misde-meanants.		Felons.		Misde-meanants.		M.	F.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	..	..	1	..	7	1	1	2	9	3
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	2	..	..	..	32	20	2	..	36	20
3. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	2	..	1	..	39	22	3	2	45	24		
How Disposed of.												
Of these were Convicted	1	..	..	..	32	11	2	1	35	13
„ acquitted at the Bar	1	..	1	..	2	4	1	..	5	4		
„ No Bills found . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1
„ Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	3	6
Total	2	..	1	..	39	22	3	2	45	24		
—	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.											
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Misde-meanants.		Felons.		Misde-meanants.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . .	1	..	1	2	..	11	3	14	
2. Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	12	2	2	1	14	3	50	23	73	
3. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	1	..	1	1	2	
Total	1	..	14	2	2	1	17	3	62	27	89	
How Disposed of.												
Of these were convicted	1	..	14	1	2	1	17	2	52	15	67	
„ acquitted at the Bar	1	1	5	5	10	
„ no Bills found	2	1	3	
„ left for Trial at the end of the Year	3	6	9	
Total	1	..	14	2	2	1	17	3	62	27	89	

No. 6.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	8	1	1	..	9	1	10
Deserters awaiting a Route	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
Under the Vagrant Act	19	6	..	1	19	7	26
„ Malicious Trespass Act	2	1	2	..	4	1	5
For Assaults	22	2	11	..	33	2	35
For want of Sureties	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	34	18	14	7	48	25	73
Total	98	27	27	8	125	35	160

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No. 7.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	5	1	6
1. On Mesne Process . . . . .	..	..	..
2. In Execution	32	5	37
3. In Forfeitures of Recognizances, or an Attachment for contempt . . . . .	..	..	..
4. Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal side
Total	32	5	37

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No. 8.—Analysis of the Dietary, per Week.

Dietary per Week.	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Gruel.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.		lbs.	pints.	pints.	
Men	154	1 lb. Bacon.	10	..	..	..
Women	96	„	7	..	..	..
Boys	154	„	10	..	..	..
Employment, not being Hard Labour.						
Men	96	1 lb. Bacon.	7	..	..	..
Women	96	„	7	..	..	..
Boys	96	„	7	..	..	..

No. 9.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In custody at the commencement of the Year	9	3	2	..	11	3	14
Prisoners for Trial	3	3	..	..	3	3	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	8	1	1	..	9	1	10
Summary Convictions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination	134	48	42	11	176	59	235
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Return . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted Prisoners . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	154	55	45	11	199	66	265
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	5	1	..	..	5	1	6
Admitted in the course of the Year	32	5	..	..	32	5	37
Total of Debtors and Criminals	191	61	45	11	236	72	308

No. 10.—Ages of the Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	2	1	1	1	2
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	13	2	13	2	15
17 Years and under 21	6	4	..	..	6	4	10
21 Years and under 30	20	10	20	10	30
30 Years and upwards	11	7	11	7	18
Total	37	21	15	3	51	24	75

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No. 11.—Ages of the Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	24	8	24	8	32
17 Years and under 21	21	8	..	..	21	8	29
21 Years and under 30	41	13	..	..	41	13	54
30 Years and upwards	36	6	..	..	36	6	42
Total	98	27	27	8	125	35	160

No. 12.—State of Instruction of the Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither Read nor Write	5	3	5	1	10	4	14
Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly	22	17	7	2	29	19	48
Can Read and Write well	9	1	3	..	12	1	13
Total	36	21	15	3	51	24	75

No. 13.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year who have been Committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	14	6	..	..	14	6	20
Twice	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
Thrice	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Four times or more	1	2	..	..	1	2	3
Total	21	11	..	..	21	11	32

No. 14.—Mode in which the Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
At Hard Labour	81	..	14	..	95	..	95
At Employment, not being Hard Labour . . . . .	..	55	..	11	..	66	66
Not Employed	73	..	31	..	104	..	104
Total	154	55	45	11	199	66	265

No. 15.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	13	2	7	1	20	3	23

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No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped	5	..	5	..	5
Privately ,,
Total	5	..	5	..	5

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No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons
Whipping
Dark Cells
Solitary Cells	7	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	11	3	14
Other Punishments

No. 18.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	34	17	51
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	29	11	40
DEBTORS.			
The greatest Number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the Year	9	..	9
The daily average Number of Debtors throughout the Year	6	..	6

No. 19.—Expenditure of the City on the Prison, Prisoners, Prosecutors, &c. during the Year ending August 31, 1839.

By Cash paid on Account of the Gaol, viz:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Salary to Keeper	105	0	0*	
Chaplain	60	0	0	
Surgeon	30	0	0	
Matron	20	0	0	
Turnkey	30	0	0	£. s. d.
				245 0 0
Prisoners' Maintenance—				
Bread	85	7	4	
Bacon	29	8	7	
Potatoes	13	14	0	
Dinner to Prisoners on her Majesty's Coronation	2	1	6	
				130 11 5

* The Keeper also received £29 in the year ending August 31, 1839, from the Treasurer of the City, under the head of "Fees."

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	£.	s.	d.	
Repairs of Gaol	7	18	1	
Sundry Expenses for Gaol—				
Bedding and Clothing.	20	9	1	
Soap and Candles	5	18	1	
Coal	39	4	1	
Stationery	5	2	6	
Straw	1	15	0	
Incidents	17	7	11	
				89 16 8
Taxes on Gaol—				
Improvement and Lamp	0	11	10	
Church Rate	0	14	2	
				1 6 0
Debtors' Allowance	8	4	0	
Relief to Prisoners on their Discharge	1	15	0	
				£. s. d. 484 11 2
By Cash paid for Prosecutions, viz :—				
Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1838	61	19	0	
Epiphany Sessions, 1839	91	1	10	
Lent Assize, 1839	33	3	8	
Easter Sessions, 1839	106	5	6	
Midsummer Sessions, 1839	68	3	8	
Lammas Assize, 1839	64	16	0	
				425 9

No. 20.

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet per Head, per Annum	4	19	8
Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per Annum	3	17	6

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. A shed or sentry-box is wanting for the use of the turnkey, when present in the tread-wheel yard, in order to shelter him during inclement weather, and to afford him an occasional seat.
2. An infirmary room for each sex is highly necessary here.
3. A bath is required; there is none at present.
4. Some latch or other apparatus is wanted here, in order to keep the windows open in the cells; at present only a loose wooden wedge is used for that purpose.
5. The position of two of the beds in each of the two large (summary conviction) sleeping rooms, should be altered so as to prevent them from being so immediately close to each other. This may be done most easily, in the mode which I pointed out to the keeper.
6. The usage of confining vagrants to a bread-and-water diet while placed at tread-wheel labour deserves to be reconsidered by the visiting justices. Those vagrants who are committed hither for a second offence are subject to this contracted diet, which, in my opinion, is not sufficient for the due maintenance of health. I found, as above stated, one who had been thus situated for three weeks, and who had 10 more weeks to remain. He described himself as being 68 years of age (this might be true or not), and complained much of his treatment. I requested the surgeon to observe him carefully.

EXETER.—THE SHERIFF'S WARD, OR COUNTY PRISON FOR DEBTORS.

The Sheriff's Ward,
or County Prison
for Debtors.

Construction.—Since my last visit a privy has been built at my suggestion for the use of the female prisoners, and an exercise yard has been divided off for their sole use, also at my suggestion.

Management.—The late keeper resigned: and the new keeper was appointed January, 1840; he was previously a sheriff's officer in the city. He has sureties to a considerable amount. He still executes writs, but has no other business. He is a member of the Church of England. His wife has charge of the women.

The prison I found clean and neat.

There are the same turnkeys here as heretofore, and the same system is in force. There has been no alteration in the turnkey's allowance. A poor debtor is employed by the others to clean for them. No one comes from the town to go on errands.

All the debtors either support themselves or receive the county allowance.

No alteration of any kind has been made in the rules.

No act of violence or disturbance of any kind has occurred since I was last here. The keeper has never had any dispute or disagreement with any of the prisoners since he has been here.

Escape.—There has been no escape since the keeper has been here.

Suicide.—No case has occurred since the keeper has been here.

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Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—An old man, aged 83, died here during the last two years: he was seen by the surgeon. His daughter slept in the prison and nursed him.

At the date of my visit there was no one ill. One man had been ill a week previously with a bowel complaint, but was then quite well. The surgeon (who is the gentleman officiating at the county gaol and house of correction) had seen him.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain is the same officer who acts at the county gaol and house of correction. The sacrament had been twice performed since January 1, 1840. One debtor had been present each time, the same man, and also the keeper and his wife.

All the debtors on county allowance are made to attend chapel. Some of the others do, and some do not. On the whole, their attendance is tolerably regular.

Registration.—There is only one register, which is a new one. There is no surgeon's or chaplain's journal.

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General Condition and Statistics.

No. 1.—The two last female debtors who had been admitted here came in on March 31st and on April 1st. There was no female debtor at the time of my visit.

No. 2.—Since January 1, 1840, one debtor has been discharged by the Society for the Relief of Debtors, in London; he was discharged in June last; 10*l.* were paid for him.

No. 3.—Since the keeper has been here, 16 debtors have been discharged by the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

No. 4.—Number of debtors confined here on the 23rd of July, 1840, at the time of my visit: 33—all males.

No. 5.—Number admitted since January, 1840: 43.

No. 6.—Longest time during which any debtor now here has been confined—from 7th May, 1822, 18 years.

No. 7.—Number of debtors now here supporting themselves, 14.

No. 8.—Number of debtors supported by the county, 19.

No. 9.—Total number of debtors admitted during the year 1838, 99. Ditto for 1839, 62.

PLYMOUTH.

Expenditure on the Prison and Prisoners, &c.

In the Annual Report of the Borough for the year ending December 30, 1838, I find the following items paid:—

Plymouth.

	£	s.	d.
Repairs and supplies to Guildhall	75	16	8
Repairs and supplies to prisons	114	0	5
Liabilities of 1838 not yet paid for the Guildhall	22	9	3
Ditto ditto for the Prisons	41	4	7
Expenses of Borough Sessions	264	17	10
County Assize Prosecutions	53	11	4

And, for the year ending December 31, 1839:

	Paid.			Liabilities for same year.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Repairs and supplies to Guildhall	79	5	7	36	16	5
Ditto ditto to Prisons	40	9	1	62	14	4
Expenses of Borough Sessions	143	13	1	77	4	6
County Assize Prosecutions	90	14	0			

PLYMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—There have been no alterations in the building since my last visit in 1838; but a different room, not belonging to the prison, is now used as a chapel, and something has been done to render the whole prison more neat and more secure.

Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

An idea appears to be entertained of building a new prison conjointly for Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, comprehending the Hundred of Roborough, and part of the Hundred of Ermington. But no ground has yet been bought, nor any plan made.

There have been various meetings of the Town Council respecting this proposition; but no final decision has yet been come to.

In the present gaol there are 11 sleeping rooms, and at the time of my visit there were 14 prisoners.

Management.—This prison is somewhat improved in cleanliness and safety, as far as the nature of the building and small number of officers will permit.

The rules are the same as before; there are no new ones. Tobacco is still allowed.

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There has been no alteration in the officers, except that the hall-sergeant's wife has been appointed at my suggestion to act as matron, and as such she receives 5*l.* annually. Each of the hall-sergeants (one of whom has the constant superintendence of the prison) has now 20*s.* a-week for all his services. One, the senior of the two, resides constantly on the spot, and his wife acts constantly as matron. They superintend the gaol on alternate weeks. Generally, one is on the premises; but it may happen that both are absent serving notices, attending at Sessions, or on the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court, the magistrates' meetings, or public meetings of the town. This is a great defect. One of the two serjeants should be appointed keeper, and the other should do the town-work and general business. They have no coals and candles for their own use. They have some perquisites, but quite unconnected with the prisoners.

Soap and brushes are allowed for the purpose of cleaning the prison.

Silence is not observed.

The punishment for refractory conduct consists in confinement on bread and water in a solitary cell. Since January 1, 1840, one prisoner has been thus punished; but irons have not been used.

I found the locks and keys in good order. The locks and keys on the male side differ from those on the female side.

The conduct of the prisoners is usually good; but since my last visit some of the men threatened to murder the hall-sergeant, who is rather deaf, and others have complained of him occasionally for not answering them. One boy struck a little girl of the keeper's on the face, whilst she was giving him some tea. One woman took provisions from her fellow-prisoner, and was guilty of falsehood; she was placed in a separate cell.

The serjeant cannot recollect any visits of strangers; there is not one perhaps in a year. The serjeant would admit no person with whose character he was not acquainted.

At the time of my visit, none of the prisoners were sleeping two in a bed.

Three women were sleeping in the same day-room, on three separate beds. One stated, however, that she had slept for some time with another female prisoner. Two sleep together when there are many females at once.

Debtors.—The debtors take exercise in the felons' yard when the felons are not there. Debtors, both male and female, are received from the Court of Requests and Borough Court. There is only *one* room for them. If a male and female debtor are here at once, the female is placed with the other female prisoners; otherwise she is put into the debtors' room. There is no yard for the debtors.

Escapes.—In 1839, one man succeeded in getting from one room into another, but no further.

In 1839, also, three convicts got through one of the privies into the cess-pool, but they found there was too much water, and therefore came back to their cell. They had stuffed up the doors and windows with their bedding, but one of the number became unwell, and took his bedding back to his bed. Thus the light from the bit of candle which they were burning betrayed them to the police.

Diet.—This is precisely the same as before. The criminal prisoners are not allowed to receive food from their friends. Debtors from the Court of Requests have the same food as other prisoners, but may have food from their friends, and a pint of beer a-day.

Labour.—There is no hard labour, but some prisoners who are sentenced to it are sent to the county bridewell, and some remain here sometimes, and these clean their cells; or, if they are women, wash and mend. They are not allowed to practise a trade; nor do they whitewash or perform any work out of their cells. There is no room nor space for hard labour, nor any means for rendering it practicable.

Religious and other Instruction.—A Baptist minister comes every Sunday afternoon to deliver prayers at half-past two. He begins with reading a portion of Scripture, which he then expounds, and concludes with prayers; staying altogether one hour and a half. There is no singing. This gentleman has come here for 12 months, and before his time another minister of the same persuasion used to come here to perform service, but on having occasion to settle in Cornwall, he is said to have nominated the present gentlemen to succeed him. The previous minister had come hither about five or six times. Before him, a gentleman (a member of the Church of England), used to come and read the Liturgy. At present the Liturgy is not read.

The present minister has no salary.

The matron and her husband are always present at chapel. They are members of the Church of England.

There is an abundant provision of books and tracts. The Town Council supplies the Bibles, Testaments and Prayer-books; and the Baptist ministers have sent tracts and books of a serious character.

One girl now here has been improved in her reading since she has been here. The matron has taught another woman to read during the last two years, whose age was 32 or 33.

The Town-council room is now used as a chapel. There are divisions and a suitable seat for the clergyman, but it is certainly not secure. A near relation of a prisoner is occasionally permitted to be present at chapel. Sometimes one of the lady visitors is present.

About four ladies are in the habit of visiting this prison; half of their number are members of the Church of England. They read aloud the Scriptures and explain them. They never teach the women any work. The matron has occasionally taught plain work to women who were quite ignorant of it.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There have been no deaths since my visit, except of a child born here who died four hours after birth.

There have been two lyings-in here during the last two years.

During the last two years there have been about six cases of venereal disease in men, and two or three in women; one of fever; about two of itch (in women); very little diarrhoea. Constipation on first coming in has been frequent.

At neither of my visits was there any patient ill in bed. No one was taking medicine for trifling complaints; but one young woman appeared excited, and complained of her head: an old debtor, nearly 80, said he was ailing;—he had only a day or two longer to stay; and one old prisoner complained of rheumatic pains which he had had before.

The young woman had been ill with fever, and unwell ever since. She saw the surgeon the same morning.

There are no infirmaries; nor any night-stools or water-closets for the sick, except the closets in the sleeping or day-rooms. There is no bath at present.

Stock.—Towels and soap are supplied; combs but scantily.

There are 31 bedsteads.

A good stock of iron bedsteads, which fold up, has been supplied.

If the prisoners are destitute, they are clothed, but very moderately and scantily. The only stock of dress consists of some shirts, shifts, caps, three or four pairs of trousers, and two frocks for men. Other things they buy when wanted, but first apply to the mayor for leave. They used up to last session, to clothe the women from head to foot, when the mayor declined to continue the custom. There is enough bedding to afford separate bedding to the greatest number here at once since January 1, 1840, which was about 20.

Visiting Magistrates.—The magistrate for the week is called the visiting magistrate. The mayor comes occasionally. One or two visits of other visiting magistrates besides the mayor, have taken place since January 1, 1840.

Registration.—There is only one gaol register.

Relief on Discharge.—No such relief is afforded.

Population and General Statistics.—The greatest number of women here at once during 14 years has been 13 (since January 1, 1840), but only 11 remained for periods of any length. The number has been as low as 1, and is frequently 6. Some of the women are servants. About one-half are prostitutes. On my second visit, July 6, 1840, I found here—

	Males.	Females.
Untried	0	0
Sentenced to transportation	2	0
Summary Convictions	2	0
Convicted, but not sentenced to hard labour	0	1
Debtors	1	0
Sentenced to hard labour from the Sessions	1	0
Prisoners remanded for further examination	1	1
Sentenced to the House of Correction at Exeter	3	2
	10	4 Total, 14.

One of the women had been here four months; another, two months; a third, six days. During the last two years there have been here a few merchant seamen; one pensioner of the royal navy; no foreigners; no actors, musicians, or mountebanks; no smugglers, (they are taken to Exeter); no dock labourers (who are not within this jurisdiction.)

Ordinary labourers form the chief population. During the last two years there has been one prisoner of superior education, who had been in the Anglo-Spanish legion.

General Remarks.—They do not comply here with the regulations of the Act.

There are only two yards, one for males, and one for females.

I found one old debtor in the misdemeanor-ward with a soldier, but as he was nearly 80, and there was no other debtor in the prison, it was desirable that he should be placed in company with some other prisoner.

The prisoners are conveyed to Exeter by contract in a covered van.

Prisoners sentenced to three months' hard labour, as well as any bad characters, are usually sent to Exeter. A male and female, however, both sentenced to hard labour, have been kept here for so long as six months; but that is not common. During the last two years, no one has remained here a year, and only one has been in for so long a period during the last 14 years; this case occurred about 10 years ago.

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS, 1839.

No. 1.—Number of Prisoners confined here during the Year.

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	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Number of Prisoners Convicted at Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	3	..	1	2	4			
Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Sessions, in the course of the Year.									
Sessions.									
Felons. Misdemeanants. Total.									
M. F. M. F. M. F.									
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	4	3	..	..	4	3	
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	19	7	2	..	21	7			
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	2	1	..	..	2	1	
Total	25	11	2	..	27	11			
How disposed of.									
5. Of these were Convicted	16	10	2	..	18	10			
6. ,, Acquired at the Bar	6	1	..	..	6	1	
7. ,, No Bills found	1	..	..	..	1	..
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	2	..	..	..	2	..
Total	25	11	2	..	27	11			
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully Committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers	27	12	..	..	27	12	
Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Sessions, in the course of the Year.									
Sessions.									
Felons. Misdemeanants. Total.									
M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F.									
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial, in Prison at the commencement of the Year	3	1	3	1	7	4	11
2. Number of Prisoners Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	1	1	..	22	7	29
4. Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year
Total	4	1	4	1	29	11	40
How Disposed of.									
5. Of these were Convicted	3	1	3	1	21	11	32
6. ,, Acquired at the Bar	6	1	7
7. ,, No Bills found	1	..	1
11. ,, Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown	1	1	..	1
14. ,, Left for Trial at the end of the Year	2	..	2
Total	4	1	4	1	31	12	43
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully Committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the Custody of Peace Officers	11	2	11	2	38	14	52

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

No. 2.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	..	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Under the Malicious Trespass Act	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
For Assaults	7	1	3	..	10	1	11
For want of Sureties	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	14	2	24	2	16
Total	32	3	3	..	35	3	38

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No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Execution	1	..	1
Total	1	..	1

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	4	3	3	1	7	4	11
Prisoners for Trial	2	3	..	1	2	4	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Summary Conviction . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	53	10	4	..	57	10	67
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Return . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted Prisoners . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	27	12	11	2	38	14	52
Total	88	28	18	4	106	32	138
DEBTORS.							
5. Admitted in the course of the Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals	89	28	18	4	107	32	139

No. 5.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 Years and under 21	9	2	..	..	9	2	11
21 Years and under 30	11	4	11	4	15
30 Years and upwards	7	5	7	5	12
Total	27	11	4	1	31	12	43

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No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Years and under 21	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
21 Years and under 30	20	1	..	..	20	1	21
30 Years and upwards	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
Total	32	3	3	..	35	3	38

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.														Total.	Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.		
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.					2 Years and under 3 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	3	2	8	4	11	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	10
2. Ditto after Trial . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	22	1	6	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	3
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	7 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		21 Years.		Life.		Total.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2				
	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														Total.	Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.		
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	29	11	40		
2. Ditto after Trial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	5		
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction.	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	33	5	38		
4. Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		Total.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
	..	1	1	4	3	7								

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No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial or tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	2	..	1	..	3	..	3
Can read only	2	7	2	1	4	8	12
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	23	4	1	..	24	4	28
Can read and write well
Total	27	11	4	1	31	12	43

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No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
Can read only	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	24	2	3	..	27	2	29
Can read and write well . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	32	3	3	..	35	2	38

Suggestions towards Improvement.—I find it difficult to select any particular topic of recommendation where almost every feature is contrary to the Prison Acts, where the whole building requires to be rebuilt on a much larger site, and where the establishment of officers, and entire system required to be remodelled, in order to raise this prison to a character at all worthy of the place, or to free it from the imputation of being one of the worst prisons in England. I shall enumerate, however, a few particulars which are capable of immediate amendment, and which do not depend at all on the scanty limits of the building.

1. The appointment of a chaplain, a clergyman of the Church of England, is imperatively required by the late Prison Act.
2. A fixed and permanent keeper should be appointed, with a regular salary as such, and a respectable turnkey should be engaged to assist him. At present, as above stated, alternate weeks are allotted to the two town-serjeants, during which each one acts in his turn as serjeant; and it happens occasionally that even both of these officers are sometimes absent at the same time, engaged in the business of the borough. The keeper so appointed, as well as the turnkey, should reside on the spot, and have no other occupation whatever.
3. A stock of clothing should be furnished, and maintained in constant readiness for use. There is sometimes a difficulty in obtaining permission to procure proper clothing for destitute prisoners; and prisoners also sometimes leave the prison with insufficient clothing.
4. A curtain should be put up outside the place where the female prisoners sit during Divine service, in order that they may not be seen by the male prisoners. They might still be visible to the chaplain and the matron.
5. Two night-stools should be provided, one for the use of the sick male prisoners, and the other for the sick of the other sex.
6. A bath of some kind should be provided, and frequently employed, particularly on the first admission of prisoners.
7. Tobacco should be no longer allowed to the criminal prisoners, being forbidden by the Prison Act, except when ordered by the surgeon.

EAST STONEHOUSE.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

I am induced to devote more space to this subject than may appear proportioned to its importance, because several other lock-up houses in various parts of the country are placed nearly in the same negative situation, and are rejected, as far as their maintenance is concerned, both by the county magistrates and by the guardians of the poor. This anomalous state of things requires attention and correction. The prisoner so placed must sometimes depend for his subsistence and his bed on the casual humanity of the constable: and the buildings themselves are in some places falling into decay and insecurity, because no authorities will acknowledge them to be within their own province of relief and support.

East Stonehouse.
Lock-up House.

The following is the state of the lock-up house in this town for the safe custody of felons and others, previous to their examination before the magistrates, and their commitment to the county gaol for trial. The cells, consisting of two only, are very confined, and so arranged

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as not to prevent communication between the prisoners; female prisoners cannot with propriety be lodged in them, consequently the constables are often compelled to keep persons in custody at their own houses.

This prison being under the superintendence of the constables (who are required to bear the expense of maintaining and providing for the prisoners), it is often a subject of complaint that there is not a proper regard paid to the well-being and cleanliness of the unfortunate inmates. The attention of the magistrates residing in, and acting in petty sessions in this town, has been called to this long-existing evil, but they, with every desire to remedy it, conceive that it is not in the power of the magistrates in quarter sessions to direct any portion of the county fund to be applied for the building, enlarging, or maintaining any local prison.

The guardians of the poor representing this important town, with a population of about 10,000, declare that they consider it to be their duty to use every means in their power for establishing a place of confinement in which security, cleanliness, and proper attention to the prisoners are combined; but they much regret they have not the power of making any rates available for such a purpose.

In July, 1840, on the day of my visit, I found a woman confined here; she had been locked up in one of the cells during three or four hours.

There is a register of the prisoners who were lodged here under the former Poor Law system, but including those only who were fed from the workhouse. Several others were committed who received food from their friends.

Of the former class, there were confined here from January 1, 1836, to December 31, 1836, 68 individuals.

In 1834 there were confined here of the same class 189; and in 1835, so many as 242.

The Stonehouse workhouse was built in the year 1799. The expense of erecting it was then raised on loans in shares of 50*l.*, to the amount of 800*l.*; and the sum was paid off by instalments of 100*l.* per annum out of the poor-rates of the parish. A further sum of 500*l.* was borrowed in the year 1817, which was subsequently repaid by yearly instalments, also out of the poor-rates of the said parish.

It seems that the prison was built on part of the site of the workhouse by the guardians of the parish, and that the expense of erection was paid by them. It has been kept in repair by the parish officers out of the poor-rates. It has always formed, and still remains, a part of the workhouse. For temporary public accommodation, a wall has been lately built, which cuts off the previous internal communication between that part of the workhouse used for the paupers, and the prison, to which prison there is now an entrance from the public road. This very proper alteration was made at the suggestion of the Poor Law Commissioners, who allow the prison to be used for the confinement of offenders. The cells, as stated by the clerk to the guardians, consist of two only, which adjoin; the size of each is about five feet wide and eight feet in length.

There is a separate entrance to each cell. The adjoining court is small, being about twenty feet in length by three and a half feet in breadth only. From the contiguity of the cells it would certainly not be proper that prisoners of different sexes should be confined in them at the same time. The parish officers of East Stonehouse, it is understood, do not feel themselves authorised to be at the expense of keeping the prison in order, or of furnishing any bedding or other articles for the accommodation and health of the prisoners, considering that they have already done quite as much as can be expected, by allowing the prison (a part of their workhouse) to be used at all for the public accommodation.

Not long since a public meeting of the inhabitants of East Stonehouse was called, when it was suggested that it would be desirable to raise a sufficient fund for building and maintaining a prison by subscription, but the proposition received no support nor countenance. Experience certainly leads to the opinion, that occasionally mischief arises, as the law now stands, from the inability of magistrates (in the majority of cases coming before them), to order payment to constables of any expenses incurred by them for the maintenance of prisoners between the times of their apprehension and commitment, as well as from the want of suitable houses for their safe custody, particularly in populous places.

The following view of the matter was lately submitted by the county magistrates to the Board of Guardians at Stonehouse:—

“The magistrates again call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the necessity of their co-operation in effecting and preserving a more healthy and cleanly state of the town prison, or lock-up house, which for some time past has been much neglected, and but too justly the subject of animadversion, not only by the justices in general quarter sessions, but by the local authorities of the neighbouring borough, and the public at large. For this purpose, all that is required, as appears to the magistrates, is for the Board of Guardians to treat and consider the lock-up house in question as *parish property*, which in fact it is, and as much entitled to be well and regularly cleaned and repaired, and provided with needful requisites, as any other part of the workhouse establishment, seeing that it is attached to it, and wholly within the boundary comprised in the limits of the workhouse lease or grant; and as such, any reasonable expenses for the purpose above mentioned is specially sanctioned by the Poor Law Commissioners as part and parcel of the legitimate expenses of the establishment.

“Another very important matter justly and urgently requiring the attention and consideration of the guardians, under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, is the ordering and providing necessary sustenance for the delinquents who may be temporarily confined in such lock-up house (not having the means of providing it themselves) as *casual poor*, which in reality they are, for until commitment the county has nothing to do with them, neither is the county-rate available, nor have the magistrates or constables any fund out of which such

temporary and necessary sustenance can be provided, unless it be from the poor-rate, under the sanction of the guardians, the fair and legitimate source for the destitute, whether delinquent or unfortunate; and as the relieving such delinquents as casual poor would entail but a very trifling expense upon the parish, when put in comparison with the evil which the withholding it necessarily involves, viz., when vagrants and destitute persons accused of crime are permitted to go at large, almost with impunity, from an unwillingness on the part of the magistracy to take upon themselves the personal burthen and expense of providing them with food previous to their conviction or commitment, which sometimes involves a period of 12 hours, sometimes of 24, sometimes of 36 hours, and sometimes, though rarely, and only under special circumstances, longer; besides which, as between the county and the parish it might be fairly contended, that the sustenance of such delinquents as casual poor, during their very limited and temporary confinement previous to conviction or commitment, and the repairing and cleansing the town prison, being parish property, is not so great a hardship as might at first appear; for, it should be borne in mind, that, although the fund is not a very productive one, the legislature has by several statutes directed that the fines and penalties imposed for many offences, or a portion of them, when recovered upon conviction, are to be paid to the overseers of the poor of the parish where the offence is committed, in aid of the poor-rates; and, therefore, it is not altogether unreasonable that the poor-rates should sometimes be called in aid for such purposes as before alluded to, where there is no other fund from which it can fairly or legally be taken. Such, at all events, is the view which the magistrates, after mature consideration, feel compelled to take of the matter; and, in conclusion, express the hope that the Board of Guardians may, with these suggestions, find a way to remedy the evil complained of, without the infringement or evasion of any known law, and without litigiously opposing any clear or definite rule or regulation, or code of instructions, issued by the Poor Law Commissioners."

Under these circumstances, I have suggested to the magistrates of East Stonehouse to consider the feasibility of sending their prisoners to the lock-up cells at Devonport. I understand, indeed, that the guardians of the poor at East Stonehouse have even meditated to shut up altogether the old cells attached to the workhouse.

At Devonport the bench of magistrates is composed both of county and of borough magistrates, who commit to the same lock-up house at Devonport, and East Stonehouse is in the same division of the county as Devonport. The neighbouring parishes also send their prisoners to the lock-up house at Devonport.

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DEVONPORT.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Connected with the town-hall are several lock-up cells of a better description than are usually found.

Devonport.
Lock-up House.

There are 2 yards, with 3 cells in each yard.

There is also a cell, very small, dark, and not ventilated, which has been occasionally used for the confinement of boys convicted of stealing apples, and similar trifling offences. Some have staid in this cell a week, and it is said with the very good effect of deterring others. But it is too small to confine even a boy for more than a few hours, and should be disused. I believe it has *not* been employed for some time.

Each of the two ranges of cells communicates with a corridor open to the air, external to which corridor is a yard. There is a privy in one yard but not in the other. The boys' cell stands where the privy in the other yard was formerly placed. Bedding and pots were well supplied at the time of my visit in July, 1840.

The inmates are let out in the morning into the yard to wash. At other times they are locked up. The cells are of good size, and well fitted for the purpose.

I found 2 men and 1 woman in confinement.

No death has occurred here in 8 years. During that time 2 or 3 have been taken ill, and the parish surgeon has been sent for, and has immediately attended.

Before the passing of the Municipal Act, prisoners remained here sometimes 3, 4, or 5 days; but now only stay one night.

One magistrate sits daily, either a borough or a county magistrate. Both commit hither.

Whatever is wanted for the lock-up house is obtained from the workhouse, which is conducted on the old system. A person comes thence to clean this place.

If prisoners have money or friends they receive nothing while confined here; otherwise the constable supports them, and sends in his bill to the authorities.

There are 2 police cells, independently of the 7 cells above described. In the police cells there is no bedding. These police cells are used for cases of drunkenness, night-charges, and the like.

The keys are kept by the town-serjeant. He has an assistant, a decent elderly man from the workhouse, who receives a shilling a week for his trouble from the corporation. This assistant is on the spot from 6 in the morning till 8 at night.

During 8 years this assistant recollects 26 to have been the greatest number confined at once here; 6 of the 26 were women. This was a rare event. They seldom remain one week without some prisoner.

During 8 years 1 prisoner escaped, and was retaken.

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The prisoners chiefly consist of seafaring men and prostitutes. But during the last three years, whatever may have been the cause (it was perhaps want of money to spend on drink), prostitutes have not been so numerous admitted as previously. The cells, at the time of my visit, were moderately neat and clean. All the necessary expenses are defrayed from the borough funds.

TIVERTON.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Construction.—There have been no alterations whatever in the building since my last visit. The magistrates have talked of some, but none have been accomplished. The building, as it is at present, is only adapted for a lock-up house, and does not conform to the Prison Acts.

There is one yard for the men, but none for the women.

There are 7 cells and 2 day-rooms.

The highest number of prisoners here at once, in the year ending December, 1839, was 12; and there have been 14 here together since January 1, 1840.

Management.—There has been no formal appointment of a matron, but the keeper's wife acts as such.

The salary of the keeper is 25*l.* with no coals, but with candles occasionally, and as much soap as is wanted for the prisoners.

The keeper's age is 53; his wife's 52.

The keeper belongs to the Church of England.

There are no new rules; and but one copy of old ones, which is printed, but nearly worn out. Visits are not allowed without an order, unless in very particular cases. The keeper is always present. All letters are taken in, but all are read by the keeper.

The prisoners take stones outside when broken, and bring them in to break. They go 8 or 10 feet from the gate, the keeper standing by.

When the prisoners are heard talking they are restrained.

Separate confinement is not practised here; nor is it possible.

The cooking is done by the matron.

On the night preceding my visit all the males slept in separate cells. One man now here has slept with another when the prison was full. There was 1 woman who was sleeping by herself.

Day-rooms are still in use, with fires in them in winter.

There is a separate room for the debtors, and they walk in the keeper's yard.

The behaviour of the prisoners is very good. There has been only one act of violence since the keeper has been here.

The magistrates come 4 or 5 times a-week.

Escapes.—There have been none since my visit, and no attempts, it is said.

Suicide.—There have been threats to commit suicide, but no case has occurred.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—Prisoners thus sentenced are usually so confined for 2 or 3 days in the week. They are let out to wash in the morning. Their diet is the same as usual.

It has only happened once or twice in eight years that prisoners have been locked up for refractory conduct.

None of the cells were so built as to be dark.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is no chaplain, and no chapel. The keeper reads Divine service to the prisoners on Sundays. A clergyman of the Church of England has come occasionally, but rarely; the last time in March, 1840. No dissenting ministers come. The minister of the parish has sent some Bibles. Books are moderately well supplied: but there are no miscellaneous works. The keeper teaches the boys occasionally; and there are occasionally lady-visitors to the women.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon has 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum. He finds medicines. His journal is well kept. He comes frequently.

There is no infirmary here.

There has been no death for 8 years. There were no lyings-in in 1838 or 1839. There has been 1 case of typhus fever since my visit; but no other case in which the prisoner has kept his bed for more than a day or so. There have been 2 or 3 cases of itch since my visit.

At the time of my visit, a male prisoner had a bad leg, and a lad complained of giddiness. Both these prisoners had seen the surgeon.

Labour.—The prisoners sentenced to hard labour break stones. The keeper is sometimes present. No profit is derived from the labour.

Diet.—This is precisely as before—1½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of coffee in the morning, and 1½ lb. of potatoes daily; 14 ozs. of meat per week; and generally 1 pint of tea or coffee in the evening. The keeper furnishes all this for 6½*d.* per head daily for each prisoner.

Expenditure.—The expenditure on the gaol, during the year ending Midsummer, 1840, appears to have been as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
For the quarter ending Michaelmas, 1839 . . .	16	13	4
" " " Christmas, 1839 . . .	19	0	11½
" " " Easter, 1840 . . .	28	16	4½
" " " Midsummer, 1840 . . .	15	17	5½

In the above sums the salaries and repairs are not included.

I find an item of 16s. for apparel had for the bridewell, and another of 3l. 4s. 2½d. for blankets and bed-linen for the same, during the year ending September 1, 1839.

Stock.—There are 11 bedsteads, and bedding for all of them. There are only 2 bedsteads in most of the cells.

There are some shirts, 2 shifts, 3 pairs of shoes, and one old prison dress.

No prison dress is at present worn.

Relief on Discharge is afforded occasionally by leave of the mayor or magistrates. 1s. 6d. is the highest sum given.

Population and General Statistics.—There are no debtors here at present; the last was here March 22, 1837; and there has been no female debtor during the eight years of the keeper's stay.

I found here, in the summer of 1840, 1 man, who had been in 13 weeks; 2 boys, who had been in 3 weeks, and 1 boy, a fortnight; and 1 young woman;—total 5. Two of these were summary convictions; two from the borough sessions; the woman was untried.

Two were slight cases of theft, 1 of which, for stealing from a garden, was committed for a month.

The number of inmates has decreased lately. There were 28 committals from January 1, 1840, up to the time of my visit; there were 60 in 1839. There have been also from January 1, 1840, to July, 1840, 54 charges brought in by the watchmen, none of which have been regularly committed.

The prisoners are chiefly artisans, vagrants, and agricultural labourers, but not many of the last.

General Remarks.—Nothing has been done since my former visit. I found one prisoner, a boy, in a room by himself, opening into the keeper's court-yard. The door was open and a young woman, (a prisoner,) and a child, a nephew of the keeper, went into the room whilst I was waiting in the yard, and conversed freely with the boy, who was 13 years old, and had been here a fortnight. His bed was in the room, and he slept by himself.

The keeper and his wife were out when I arrived, about half-past 6 in the afternoon.

Three other prisoners (a man and 2 lads), were in a room together by themselves, conversing freely. The keeper's daughter, a girl of about 12 or 13, was in the kitchen, or court, with a female prisoner. The girl requested me to keep the key while she went for her father. There appeared to be no check on the female prisoner (who apparently acted as nurse to the keeper's nephew) except that she could not pass through the outer gate.

The door which divided the male prisoners and their yard from the keeper's house and court was capable of being opened by any one from the inside, and so was the little wicket in the same door. The female prisoner might easily have so opened it at the time of my visit. This might have been the accident of the moment; but so I found it.

The mayor hopes that several of the neighbouring parishes will hereafter unite, so that a good gaol may be built.

The funds of the borough are in good condition, and the authorities express themselves anxious to have a proper establishment of the kind.

The present building serves as a lock-up house as well as a gaol. Night-charges for drunkenness are brought here, and a bell is then rung for the keeper.

Registration.—The registers consist of—

Account-books.

A register of prisoners committed (made after my visit in 1837).

Ditto, of the watchman's charges.

A surgeon's register, which has been well kept since my visit.

TOTNESS.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Adjoining to the town-hall are four cells, which are used for this purpose. One is very small; the other three are considerably larger, and two of these latter have privies attached to them. In three of the cells there are bedsteads with straw and some rugs. The friends of the prisoner are allowed to bring bedding for him, and also to provide food for him, with a very few exceptions. The smaller cell is used for charges of drunkenness and the like, brought in at night by the watchmen; the watchmen keep the key of the outer door leading to this cell for this very purpose: and on the following morning the constable places the prisoner in a larger cell until the magistrates have seen him. As soon as the borough prisoner is committed he is removed to the county prison at Exeter, by the town-serjeant, in a car or some similar conveyance, but never on foot. The borough magistrates sit usually every Thursday; the county magistrates every Saturday. If the latter have occasion to send a prisoner to the lock-up house, they make a special application to the mayor for permission in each such case. The county magistrates remove their prisoners to Exeter by contract. The keys of the cells are kept by the senior town-serjeant, who does not reside on the spot. Two of the cells are dark, but roomy, and sufficiently ventilated for a stay of only one or two nights. The cell which communicates with the guildhall is an exception to this remark: although well

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sized it is badly ventilated; this one is never used when the others are disengaged. The same is the case also with the small cell used for night-charges. The straw in the cells was moderately clean, and the whole in rather better condition than is usually the case with lock-up houses, although not deserving commendation.

The constable presents a bill to the borough authorities for all which is supplied to the prisoners; he has no difficulty in getting it paid; it is paid out of the borough funds, and not out of the poor-rates.

The constable supplies the prisoner with a threepenny loaf of bread daily, and with water: at his discretion he may supply something more, such as milk, table-beer, or tea.

If a woman is confined here the constable generally calls on the wife of one of the sextons to attend to her. If a prisoner is confined here he generally calls at the cell three times a-day.

No one was confined at the time of my visit in the summer of 1840. The last prisoner had been confined here about 5 weeks previously. Since January 1, 1840, no one had stayed longer than one night. During 4 years that the constable has had charge of the cells he does not recollect any prisoner, except a deserter, to have remained 8 days here. The greatest number confined at once during 4 years has been 12; there were then several vagrants together. There has been no death in that time, and only 2 cases of illness. There have been 3 escapes in 4 years; 1 man only was retaken.

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BODMIN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Improvements and Alterations made since my former visit.

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1st. In the Building.—The female gaol has been wholly refitted, with 3 separate day-rooms, with airing-yards to each, and 19 single cells, at a cost of about 250*l.*

The old wash-houses in the female house of correction have been converted into a receiving and bath-room, with 4 probationary dormitories, and a female infirmary built over the same, at a cost of about 95*l.*

New wash-houses have also been built in the female house of correction, for the separate employment of the women, at a cost of about 50*l.*

A new laundry has been fitted adjoining the drying-house, at a cost of about 10*l.*

The front and internal walls and fittings of the old sheriffs' ward have been pulled down, and rebuilt and fitted at a cost of about 250*l.*

The light and dark cells have been new floored with wood, and greater ventilation given to the latter, as well as to the corridors in the men's gaol and house of correction.

The alteration of the sheriffs' ward into separate sleeping-cells is now in progress, as also the providing a visiting-room for the debtors, and flooring their airing-yard.

2nd. Alteration in the System.—The employment of prisoners as wardsmen and school-masters has been discontinued, and general regulations for the several classes of prisoners, as approved by the Secretary of State, have been established.

3rd. Alterations of any kind contemplated.—It has been suggested to the visiting justices to enclose a small angular piece of ground at the eastern end of the house of correction, with a view to provide more solitary cells, a store-room, and workshops. An alteration has also been suggested, as regards the situation and extent of the tread-wheel, which has become insufficient to employ the whole of the prisoners sentenced to hard labour, since the abolition of the hand-mill, but no determination has yet been come to on the subject.

4th. New Stoves, and their Expense.—Stoves on Dr. Arnot's principle have been manufactured in the prison, and placed in the respective day-rooms, infirmaries, receiving-rooms, and other parts of the prison, at a cost of about 2*l.* each, exclusive of iron guards to each, which have cost about 30*s.* each.

General Remarks.—This prison has a considerable variety of wards and rooms of various dimensions. Two such, adjoining the infirmary, would be well suited to prisoners of the new first class of misdemeanants, if such a separation is undertaken by the magistrates.

The female side of this prison has been most improved. It contains new cells, a new laundry, new day-rooms, and a range of separate stalls for the women when washing; which constitute very great improvements.

Among other alterations and additions, a patent mangle has been put up in a separate cell for two prisoners. It cost 10*l.*

A receiving and itch department has been prepared, containing four cells and a privy.

The hand-mill room has been converted into a carpenter's shop.

The flour is now ground by the tread-mill, and not by the hand-mill as before.

This prison is greatly improved in every respect, especially in the building. Great zeal and judgment are evinced by the keeper, who has much raised the condition of the gaol. Owing however to the smallness of the cells, the strictest attention to cleanliness and ventilation will always be necessary in order to preserve health.

The old matron died since my last visit. Her daughter has been appointed matron, with a salary of 25*l.* per annum, coals and candles; and a turnkey's wife, who assists her, is to have 20*l.* per annum.

The salary of the schoolmaster, who is a pensioned militia serjeant, is a shilling per diem.

The number of turnkeys has not been increased. The turnkeys appear to be singularly well accommodated here, having generally three rooms each, at least so many as reside within the walls. This is a good plan, as it makes the station comfortable and desirable. They are better lodged here than the keepers of some county gaols, and they appear to change and to resign very seldom. Some of them have their wives residing with them within the walls, which I also think a good system. The wives act as so many additional guards or watchmen, and also render the turnkeys more fixed to the spot. The turnkeys are appointed by the keeper, who may suspend but not dismiss them. He usually tries to procure them from serjeants of the marines.

The cooking is done by a hard-labour prisoner.

This is a strict prison, but the keeper is very attentive to the physical well-being of the inmates. I believe that he has a real pleasure and pride in promoting the improvement of his prison.

The untried are left alone in their wards during the day without a turnkey, but the turnkey belonging to this division goes from yard to yard and observes what takes place.

The new rules are suspended in the prison.

The prisoners are all shaved by the turnkeys.

Those prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour, but who are unable for various reasons to be placed at it, are made to take exercise for a certain portion of time in the yard where the tread-wheel stands. This is a good plan, because the same turnkey who superintends the wheel also observes them.

The wards are watched at night both on the male and female side. Hence the females can easily be heard at night if they want assistance. Neither the matron, however, nor her assistant, sleeps in the immediate vicinity of the female side, which is a defect. There are no fixed hours during which the matron and her assistant are present with the female prisoners; they go in to them, and leave them, according to circumstances, and at their own discretion.

The system of separate or solitary confinement is not practised here: it is not contemplated; nor is it possible. All the prisoners sleep in separate cells, but eat in day-rooms.

Wardsmen and wardswomen are no longer employed here, but only cleaners.

The prisoners do not apparently perform any work for the keeper, turnkeys, or matron. I saw, however, some baked cakes which the cook, a prisoner, had been preparing for the turnkeys.

In the mode of examining the prisoners on their first admission, a difference is made according to the state of the prisoner's person, and to his habits and condition of life.

The behaviour of the prisoners during the last two years has been generally good; but the keeper has found it necessary to apply to the visiting justices, in three or four cases, for leave to have prisoners whipped. There has been no striking, but occasionally abusive language, and refusal to work.

One man gave the greatest trouble by refusing for some days to work at the tread-wheel. The dark cell had no effect upon him. He was held on the wheel by two turnkeys, while the keeper was standing by. This continued for two days, and at the end of the second he gave in, confessing that at the last sacrament, instead of attending to the ceremony, he had made a silent vow never to go on the wheel.

At my visit, all the prisoners were sleeping in separate beds and separate cells, except the debtors, who in some of their rooms had two beds.

Since the escape of two prisoners (see *Escape*), no prisoner has been allowed to be taken outside the prison walls, or into the outer court at the back of the prison, on any pretext.

Day-rooms are still in use, with stoves in them, which are well arranged, and covered over with a grating: they do not dispose the prisoners to congregate. They throw out a good heat.

Debtors.—The debtors are allowed to smoke. They complain of the regulation, No. 8, which forbids them from receiving food from their friends.* Of 15 debtors (13 male and 2 female) now here, four support themselves. They are placed all together in their day-rooms. They sleep two in a cell in separate beds; but separate cells are to be made for each by order of court. Each cleans for himself, or procures a substitute.

They have two day-rooms. No male debtor was unwell, at the time of my visit; one female debtor was so.

Escapes.—On February 8, 1840, two prisoners escaped, and were not retaken. They had been conducted outside the prison walls to a court at the back of the prison. Whilst they were in this court, carrying coals into the keeper's house, the turnkey opened one door which looked into the country, and his back, as he states, being turned for a moment,

* They particularly desired to draw my attention to it; the passage is as follows: "Debtors receiving the county allowance shall not be allowed to receive any food or necessaries other than the gaol allowance." The keeper is of opinion that this rule presses hardly on them.

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they escaped. One, a smuggler, is supposed to be in Wales; the other in the mining districts of this county.

The court above mentioned does not form a portion of the prison properly so called, but belongs to the residence of the governor.

Suicide.—There has been no case of suicide in the gaol during the last two years. In 1839 a man cut his throat outside the walls, on his way to the prison, with a knife which had been taken from him at first, but given up to him again within four miles of the gaol. He died three or four days afterwards.

Solitary Confinement by Order of Court.—The cells are greatly improved, and newly boarded. The prisoners walk out for half an hour in the morning and the same in the evening, in a yard by themselves, if the weather is fine; otherwise, in a corridor adjoining their cells, which are light. Books are supplied them. They do not go to chapel. Their diet is 1½ lb. bread, and water, daily. They sleep in their day-cells. A week is the longest term of such confinement.

The dark cells for refractory prisoners are much improved, boarded, and provided with a ventilating tube. Such prisoners have bread and water diet, and sleep in their day-cells.

Religious and other Instruction.—At my visit the chaplain happened to be absent, and I did not see him. On that morning another clergyman had officiated for him, and made a suitable entry in the journal.

The sacrament is regularly performed every three months. On the preceding week, one prisoner and two debtors had attended.

The prisoners generally read aloud in the wards on a Sunday, in the presence of a turnkey. No dissenting minister has been applied for since my last visit.

I find by a late entry in the visiting magistrates' book, for July 13, 1840, that certain debtors had been lately guilty of insubordination in refusing to attend chapel (though members of the Church of England), and using violent and abusive language; for which the allowance of food to the county debtors was stopped, and others were debarred from receiving beer or wine for one day.

The chaplain is not acquainted with above one or two discharged prisoners who have subsequently to their discharge become respectable members of society.

Books are very well provided, but I did not see any miscellaneous ones except tracts.

There is a Sunday schoolmaster, and a daily one. The latter was appointed September 15, 1839. His usual hours of attendance are from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 4. At present his scholars consist of 3 boys, 2 in one class, and 1 in another. He only teaches reading, and has never taught any adults or females. He considers himself under the direction of the governor; but has never had any written or oral instructions as to what he was to do. The chaplain has never given him any directions, nor made any communication to him as to the mode of teaching. He can assert that he has taught 10 to read who were before totally ignorant.

I think the schoolmaster should be placed under the direction of the chaplain.

There are lady-visitors to the females, who come (usually on Thursdays) to read to them and to bring tracts.

There were two executions in 1840. The concourse of people was the greatest ever known in the county. Their behaviour was orderly.

The following is a list of books and printed papers, ordered to be kept in this prison, for the use of the criminal prisoners, by the visiting justices, selected pursuant to 2nd and 3rd Victoria, cap. 56, rule 8:—

- Bibles,
- Testaments,
- Prayer Books,
- Psalters,
- Daily Forms of Prayer,
- Religious Tracts and School Books, published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Dietary allowed the Male Prisoners in Bodmin Gaol and Bridewell.

		Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	Bread 1½ lb. . .	Gruel 1 pint . .	Meat ½ lb. . . .	Gruel 1 pint.
Monday	Ditto	Ditto	Potatoes 1½ lb. . .	Ditto.
Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Soup 1 pint	Ditto.
Wednesday . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Potatoes 1½ lb. . .	Ditto.
Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Meat ½ lb.	Ditto.
Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Potatoes 1½ lb. . .	Ditto.
Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Soup 1 pint	Ditto.

N.B.—The bread is brown, from flour ground in the prison, but not baked there.
When potatoes cannot be procured, soup will be substituted.
Vagrants, if committed for 1 month, or any less period, have only 1½ lb of bread per day; if for more than 1 month, and not exceeding 2 months, the allowance of gruel for breakfast and supper, after the first month; if for 3 months, or any longer period, the full allowance after the second month; but without any extra food for tread-wheel or other labour. Prisoners on hard labour receive ½ lb. of bread daily in addition to the above diet.

Dietary allowed the Female Prisoners in Bodmin Gaol and Bridewell.

		Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday . . .	Bread 1 lb. . .	Gruel 1 pint . .	Meat $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. . . .	Gruel 1 pint.
Monday . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Potatoes 1 lb. . .	Ditto.
Tuesday . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Soup 1 pint . . .	Ditto.
Wednesday . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Potatoes 1 lb. . .	Ditto.
Thursday . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Meat $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. . . .	Ditto.
Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Potatoes 1 lb. . .	Ditto.
Saturday . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Soup 1 pint . . .	Ditto.

N.B.—When potatoes cannot be procured, soup will be substituted.
 Vagrants, if committed for 1 month, or any less period, have only 1 lb. of bread per day; if for more than 1 month, and not exceeding 2 months, the allowance of gruel for breakfast and supper, after the first month; if for 3 months, or any longer period, the full allowance after the second month. Female prisoners sentenced to hard labour receive no addition to the above diet.

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Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon has no assistant. The number of prisoners recommended for a remission of their sentence, on the ground of ill health, was 1 in the year 1838, and 3 in the year 1839.

It does not occur to the surgeon that the length of the imprisonment has influenced the mortality in this prison.

The surgeon has observed incipient disease in several prisoners in solitary confinement, and has had such prisoners frequently removed during the last 2 years, in summer as well as in winter. Their cells are not heated, and in winter are necessarily very cold.

Before the new diet was introduced, œdematous swellings were frequent, which only gave way to improved diet and rest. Since that time only two or three cases have occurred in vagrants who have a less diet than the rest, but a slight change of diet cures them.

The surgeon is satisfied with the present diet.

Two prisoners were receiving white bread at the time of my visit.

I found no prisoners ill in the infirmary. 3 men and 2 women were taking medicine for trifling complaints. There is 1 lunatic here at present. There have been no operations during the last 2 years.

At my visit, no male debtor was ill, but one female debtor was taking medicine.

There have been 2 lyings-in in the last year; both in the new infirmary. Both cases were attended by midwives, as well as by the surgeon.

The surgeon has a new journal, beginning January, 1840, containing name, age, disease, treatment, and diet. It records 162 cases from January 1 to June 30. The extra diet, which was not granted in all these cases, consisted principally of white bread, tea, broth, rarely of beer, and occasionally of fresh meat. No epidemic has prevailed during that time. Itch is very frequent; colds and coughs, and venereal diseases are common; fever scarcely ever occurs. The itch often breaks out 2 or 3 weeks after admission. An eruption often appears exactly resembling itch, and calculated to deceive the practitioner; it requires to be treated with Epsom salts, and not with sulphur.

Every person is examined by the surgeon on his first admission.

Labour.—At the time of my visit, about 4 prisoners were exempted from hard labour, on the ground of weakness or illness.

I found 1 prisoner employed as a tailor; 1 as a shoemaker; 1 or 2 as carpenters; 1 as a cook, and 2 at other miscellaneous work for the prison.

The excellent new stoves, with the grated cover over them, now used in the day-rooms, infirmaries, and some other parts, were all made by a workman in the prison.

Separate places have been made for the women to wash clothes in, so as to prevent communication. They are locked up in them for about 2 hours at a time. These stalls are sufficiently well ventilated.

The boys are placed at school during part of the regular hard-labour hours.

The turnkey is always present at tread-wheel labour. He has a sentry-box in the yard facing the wheel. Silence is enforced at the tread-wheel.

The prisoners have done a great portion of the works necessary for the alterations on the premises. In this respect the keeper has shown considerable ingenuity in directing their labours, and producing a good result, with economical means.

Population.—There is an increase in the number of felons.

The following was the number and description of prisoners in confinement at my visit in July, 1840:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Debtors and prisoners confined for contempt of court in civil process	13	2	15
Convicted of felony	42	11	53
Convicted of misdemeanors	29	12	41
On charge or suspicion of felony	8	3	11
On charge or suspicion of misdemeanor, or for want of sureties . . . . .	..	1	1
Children with their mothers . . . . .	..	..	6
Total Children 6	92	29	127

Grand Total 127.

The prisoners admitted since my former visit have consisted principally of—

Agricultural Labourers,	Shoemakers,	Masons,	Tailors, and
Miners,	Carpenters,	Smiths,	Hawkers.

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County Gaol and
House of
Correction.

Stock.—The convicted prisoners wear the prison dress.
Combs, towels, and soap, are well supplied.

Registration.—The new books which have been introduced, in consequence of the new rules, are:—

A Gaol Turnkey's	Report-Book.	Sunday Schoolmaster's	Report-Book.
Shoemaker's	do.	Principal Turnkey's	do.
House of Correction Turnkey's	do.	Assistant Matron's	do.
Miller's	do.	Debtors'-ward Turnkey's	do.
Porter's	do.	Matron's	do.
Superintendent of Tread-wheel's	do.		

Some of the above are already in use; others not.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—A Return of the Establishment of Officers and Servants employed in this Prison.

Number and Description of Officers and Servants.	Salaries and Emoluments of each.	By whom appointed.	Date of Appointment.
1 Governor	£400 per Annum, House, Fuel, Candles, and Washing.	Magistrates of the County at General or adjourned Sessions.	1828
1 Chaplain	£150 per Annum, and £50 per Annum as Chaplain to Lunatic Asylum.		1835
1 Surgeon	£80 per Annum		1805
1 Principal Turnkey	£50 per Annum, Lodging, Fuel, and Candles		1819
1 Debtors'-ward Ditto	£35 per Annum, Lodging, Fuel, and Candles		1826
1 Gaol Ditto	£35, and £4 per Annum for acting as Clerk to Chapel, Lodging, Coals, and Candles		1831
1 House of Correction Ditto	£35 per Annum, Lodging, Fuel, and Candles	Visiting Justices	1835
1 Superintendent of Tread-wheel	£35 per Annum, Lodging, Fuel, and Candles		1827
1 Gate Porter	£35		1828
1 Shoemaker	£35 } Lodging, Fuel, and Candles		1828
1 Miller	£35		1836
1 Watchman	£36 8 0		1839
1 Daily Schoolmaster	£15 12 0		1839
1 Sunday Ditto	£4 0 0		1819
1 Matron	£18 0 0 Lodging, Fuel, Candles, and Washing.		1831

No. 2.—A Return of the Greatest Number of Persons confined in this Prison (distinguishing the Number of Debtors) at any one time in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839; also the Average Number (distinguishing the Number of Debtors) confined during that time, and the Number of Separate Cells, distinguishing those belonging to Debtors.

Greatest Number Confined.		Average Number Confined.		Number of Separate Cells.	
Criminals.	Debtors.	Criminals.	Debtors.	Criminals.	Debtors.
132	16	101	12	190	14

No. 3.—Prisoners confined here in the course of the Year, ending Michaelmas, 1839.

Number of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.	
							Felons.	Misde-meanants	Felons.	Misde-meanants	Felons.	Misde-meanants	Felons.	Misde-meanants		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
23	3	1	1	24	4	1	..	..	..	14	2	4	2	19	4
57	9	13	2	67	20	19	..	..	..	156	31				
..					
5	2	7	..	18	9	10	..	..	..	40	11				
Total						63	11	20	2	99	31	33	2	215	46	
HOW DISPOSED OF.																
44	7	15	2	55	13	23	1	137	23							
12	3	3	..	19	9	6	1	40	13							
4	1	2	..	8	4	2	..	16	5							
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..						
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..						
1	..	..	..	17	5	2	..	20	5						
Total						63	11	20	2	99	31	33	2	215	46	

No. 3.—continued.

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.								Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Assizes.		Sessions.				Total.				
	Felons.		Felons.		Misdemeanants						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year . . . . .	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	21	5	26
2. " Committed for Trial in the course of the Year	11	..	6	5	1	..	18	5	174	36	210
3. " Received from the Custody of other Keepers for Trial, in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. " Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year . . . . .	..	1	4	..	1	..	5	1	45	12	57
Total	11	1	12	6	2	..	25	7	240	53	293
HOW DISPOSED OF.											
5. Of these were Convicted	7	1	7	3	2	..	16	4	153	27	180
6. " Acquitted at the Bar	3	..	2	2	..	..	5	2	45	15	60
7. " No Bills found	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	19	5	24
8. " Not Prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
11. " Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. " Left for Trial at the end of the Year . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	21	6	27
Total	11	1	12	6	2	..	25	7	240	53	293
16. Prisoners Committed for Re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully Committed, being Discharged, Bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to have been committed in distant places.	1	..	1

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No. 4.—Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the same Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	28	12	10	..	38	12	50
1. By Courts Martial . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Deserters awaiting a Route	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
3. Under the Game Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
4. " Revenue Laws	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
5. " Bastardy Laws	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6. " Vagrant Act	118	29	12	6	130	35	165
7. " Malicious Trespass Act	3	3	4	..	7	3	10
8. " Larceny Act	9	3	23	..	32	3	35
9. " Metropolitan or Local Police Act . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. For Assaults	30	1	..	..	30	1	31
11. For want of Sureties	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
12. As known or reputed Thieves . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes	31	5	3	..	34	5	39
Total	220	41	42	6	262	47	309

No. 5.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	10	1	11
1. On Mesne Process	3	..	3
2. In Execution	10	1	11
3. Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt	2	2	4
4. Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side
Total	15	3	18

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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No. 6.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	19	4	2	1	21	5	26
Prisoners for Trial	23	3	1	1	24	4	28
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	28	12	10	..	38	12	50
Summary Convictions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination	416	83	65	12	481	95	576
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Return . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted Prisoners for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Committed for Re-examination, but not afterwards fully Committed	Total						
	487	102	78	14	565	116	681
DEBTORS.							
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	10	1	..	..	10	1	11
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	15	3	..	..	15	3	18
Total of Debtors and Criminals							
	512	106	78	14	590	120	710
7. Criminal Lunatics	1	1	..	..	1	1	2

No. 7.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.														Total.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	47	9	35	11	47	5	23	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	155	30
2. Ditto after Trial	6	..	12	..	24	3	17	1	16	8	13	8	20	1	110	19
3. Ditto under summary conviction	8	..	27	10	118	24	32	4	16	3	13	..	6	..	220	41
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation																
	8	3	3	1	11	..	1	..	4	..	27	4				

	Prisoner under 17 Years of Age.														Total.	Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	4	3	9	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	5	174	35	209
2. Ditto after Trial	3	..	1	1	5	1	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	15	4	125	23	148
3. Ditto under summary conviction	2	..	6	2	29	4	4	..	1	42	6	262	47	309
4. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation																		
	1	1	..	28	4	32			

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No. 8.—Ages of the Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	7	1	7	1	8
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	14	5	14	5	19
17 Years and under 21	42	8	..	..	42	8	50
21 Years and under 30	71	19	71	19	90
30 Years and upwards	83	15	83	15	98
Total	196	42	23	6	219	48	267

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No. 9.—Ages of the Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	13	..	13	..	13
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	4	3	4	3	7
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	25	3	25	3	28
17 Years and under 21	36	10	..	..	36	10	46
21 Years and under 30	87	19	..	..	87	19	106
30 Years and upwards	97	12	..	..	97	12	109
Total	220	41	42	6	262	47	309

No. 10.—State of Instruction of the Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	53	11	17	3	70	14	84
Can read only . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	133	30	6	3	139	33	172
Can read and write well	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Total	196	42	23	6	219	48	267

No. 11.—State of Instruction of the Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	48	16	21	4	69	20	89
Can read only	47	17	12	2	59	19	78
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	121	8	9	..	130	8	138
Can read and write well	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	220	41	42	6	262	47	309

No. 12.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	104	20	10	2	114	22	136
Infirmity cases	15	2	15	2	17
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	5	1	5	1	6
Deaths	2	2	..	2

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No. 13.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in the Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	66	14	2	..	68	14	82
Twice	24	6	4	..	28	6	34
Thrice	15	1	..	..	15	1	16
Four times or more	10	4	..	..	10	4	14
Total	115	25	6	..	121	25	146

No. 14.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	362	..	23	..	385	..	385
Employment not being Hard Labour	38	83	44	12	82	95	177
Not employed	87	19	11	2	98	21	119
Total	487	102	78	14	565	116	681

No. 15.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the year	18	5	3	2	21	7	28

No. 16.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Publicly Whipped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privately	1	..	11	..	12	..	12
Total	1	..	11	..	12	..	12

No. 17.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Irons . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipping . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dark Cells	44	14	9	..	8	..	4	..	65	14	79
Solitary Cells	5	2	11	..	..	..	16	..	32	2	34
Stoppage of Diet	57	15	72	..	72
Other Punishments	145	23	168	..	168
Total	251	16	20	..	46	..	20	..	337	16	353

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No. 18.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	785	12	10
„ Male and Female Clothing	71	6	1
„ Bedding	1	10	6
„ Straw	5	14	0
„ Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	26	12	11
„ Medicines . . . . .	.	.	.
„ Wine, Beer, and Spirits	13	17	10
„ Fuel	81	7	3
„ Soap	19	3	8
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas	45	14	1
„ Washing . . . . .	.	.	.
„ Cooking . . . . .	.	.	.
„ Stationery	10	1	8
„ Books	1	0	0
„ Furniture . . . . .	.	.	.
„ Rates and Taxes	9	12	2
„ Officers' Salaries	1005	8	0
„ Pensions to retired Officers	15	0	0
Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons . . . . .	.	.	.
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	90	5	9
„ Removal of transported Convicts	135	4	0
„ Sundries not mentioned	96	17	3
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2414	8	0
Cost of each Prisoner per Week (including every expense except that of new Buildings)	0	9	0
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	366	4	4
Prison Diet per Head per Annum	6	18	0
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	0	15	6

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No. 19.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other cause of Death.
Joseph * * *	49	25th March, 1839.	Good	18 Days	Apoplexy.
John * * *	63	12th Aug. 1839.	Brought to the to the Prison with his Throat cut.	4 Days.	Committed Suicide.

No. 20.—Criminal Lunatics.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Offence with which charged, or of which convicted.	If Insane on Admission.	If Insane at present.	If removed, Date of Liberation or Removal.	Where sent.
Elias * * *	34	21st April, 1829	For want of sureties in a breach of the peace towards his wife.	Occasionally	Yes.	28th August, 1839	County Lunatic Asylum.
Hannah * *	30	19th July, 1839	Convicted of Felony.	Ditto.	Yes.	9th October, 1839	Ditto.

No. 21.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison . . . . .	.	.	.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	1	3	0
Amount received for support of Prisoners under contract . . . . .	.	.	.
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . . . .	.	.	.
Amount received for the support of Vagrants . . . . .	.	.	.
Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children . . . . .	.	.	.
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports	4	5	1
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	2	15	6
Other Receipts	97	15	0
Total	105	18	7

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No. 22.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2414	8	0
Total Receipts of Ditto	105	18	7
Actual Cost to the County, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2,308	9	5
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	366	4	4
Grand Total	2674	13	9

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. In order to bring this gaol to a complete degree of discipline, it would be necessary to increase the number of turnkeys, so as to insure the presence of a turnkey in each ward. At present the untried prisoners being left alone, have an opportunity of corrupting each other without any check. The turnkeys, who might be present in the untried wards, would prevent improper language or conduct.
2. It would be very beneficial to extend the instruction of the schoolmaster to adults, and not to confine it to the boys only. A certain fixed deduction might be advantageously made from the hours of hard labour, in order to afford to the convicted adults an occasional opportunity of instruction.
3. The sleeping-cells require fresh painting; on account of their very small dimensions it is the more necessary to pay a rigid attention to their condition.
4. A night-stool should be provided, both in the male and female infirmary, instead of one being borrowed, when it happens to be wanted, from the debtors' side, which is the practice at present.
5. Some of the privies are in an offensive state, particularly that belonging to the debtors.

BOROUGH OF FALMOUTH.

Borough of
Falmouth.

Abstract of Treasurer's Cash Account, from September 1st, 1838, to September 1st, 1839, so far as relates to Prisoners, and Prosecutions, and Police.

1838-9.	£.	s.	d.	By Payments within the Year.	1838-9.	£.	s.	d.
Received from Her Majesty's Customs for maintenance of Smugglers in Prison	12	10	6	Goaler, Town-Serjeants, and Police :				
Received from Gaoler for work done by Prisoners	6	16	0	By George ***, one year	30	0	0	
				" John ***, three quarters	15	0	0	
				" James ***, one quarter	5	0	0	50 0 0
				Sessions Orders :				
				" Prosecution of M. A. ***	2	14	6	
				" " John ***	3	9	6	
				" " James ***	3	13	0	
				" " Henry ***	4	8	6	
				" " William ***	2	12	0	16 17 6
				Goal Expenses :				
				" Bread and Meat	20	15	6	
				" Coals	3	0	0	
				" Soap and Washing	3	4	3	
				" Clothing	0	17	3½	
				" Shaving	1	17	6	
				" Surgeon's Bill	3	18	0	
				" Lead Pump	9	19	9	
				" Earthenware Pans	0	7	0	
				" Glass Work	0	11	9	
				" Bricks and Lime	0	3	9	44 14 9½
				" Interest on Prison Debt, 18 months*	18	0	0	18 0 0
				" Constables, for attendance at Quarter Sessions to October 29th, 1836 (omitted)	6	10	9	6 10 9
				" Constables, for Attendance at Quarter Sessions, for the Year ending September, 1839.	2	17	0	2 17 0
				" Surgeon's Bill for attending John ***, Constable	1	6	0	1 6 0

* Remaining due on Prison Debt, £300 at 4 per cent.

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FALMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

General Remarks.—No alterations have taken place in the construction, except that a wooden lid has been made to the hole in the prisoners' yard into which dust is thrown.

A pump has been put up in the outer yard, which is at present unenclosed, but which they talk of enclosing; but the funds are low.

On the whole this building is, in its present state, only fit to be used as a lock-up house; and the number of prisoners is so small, that it is hardly worth while to maintain for them such a prison as the Act requires, with all its necessary extension and appendages.

The greatest number of prisoners here at one time during the year ending December 31, 1839, was seven, of whom two were women. The cells which are fit for use are five in number, three for the men and two for the women. There are two yards, one for males and one for females. There are no day-rooms. There is no lock-up house in Falmouth except this prison. This is a disadvantage, because four or five or more persons are sometimes brought in here at night, although there are only five cells for all the inmates.

Management.—This prison being used as a lock-up house for drunken persons and for night-charges (as well as for a gaol), is not kept so clean as might otherwise be the case. At my visit the masons were daily expected to whitewash it.

There has been no alteration in the officers since my last visit. The keeper is town-serjeant, in which capacity he is frequently called out to check disturbances, particularly in the vicinity.

There has been no alteration in the salaries. In addition to 30*l.* per annum the keeper receives coals but no candles.

There has been no alteration whatever in the system, except that no prisoners are now kept in the upper rooms adjoining the entrance, which I had represented as insecure.

There are no rules, either printed or in manuscript.

The keeper and his wife receive 3*d.* per week per head for each prisoner, to defray the expense of soap and washing.

The town supplies fresh straw. The keeper goes to the magistrates for leave to purchase that or any other article.

There are no day-rooms here, nor are there any fire-places in the cells.

Separate confinement is not practised here; it is not contemplated, nor is it possible.

No prisoners go outside the walls to work on any pretext, nor do they perform any work or services for the keeper, or matron.

On first admission there is no bath for the prisoners, nor any tub.

There has been no particular trouble with the prisoners, but the women are generally most troublesome. No act of violence has been committed, except that one woman broke the glass of her window.

Escape.—Since my visit there has been no escape, nor any attempt.

Suicide.—No case of suicide has occurred since my last visit.

Fire.—There has been no alarm of fire since my last visit.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—There has been no such confinement since the keeper has been here.

With respect to punishment for refractory conduct, when a prisoner behaves ill he is locked up in his own cell on bread and water, but never for longer than six or eight hours.

Labour.—No hard labour is carried on here. There has been stone-breaking occasionally; but, unless a paid officer were constantly present, this would be no punishment. There has been no labour since May, 1840.

The women do no work. There is no place for them to wash in, and consequently the matron either washes herself or hires a woman.

Diet.—One pound of seconds bread daily per head is supplied by contract. Each prisoner has five pounds of potatoes per week; and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of soup twice a-week, on Wednesdays and Sundays, (made from about a penny-worth or three-halfpence-worth of meat, with a turnip, onion, or leek, or cabbage, according to circumstances). The meat is given in the soup. A pint of gruel (made from one ounce of oatmeal) is given night and morning. Salt is supplied without limit.

The untried may have food from their friends.

Religious and other Instruction.—A Dissenting minister, a Presbyterian, comes occasionally and visits the prisoners in their yard. Sometimes he comes every week, at others once a fortnight.

A minister of the Church of England has sometimes come at the request of a friend of a prisoner.

I believe that a minister of the Church of England, the rector of Falmouth, did consent to act as chaplain, but on the condition that he should be the only chaplain, and that Dissenting ministers should not come and go as they pleased. When the Dissenting minister comes here, he talks and prays with the prisoners.

The keeper is a member of the Church of England.

Bibles are well supplied. Presbyterian and Baptist tracts, too, have been left here.

There is no chapel. If there are several prisoners, the keeper brings them into his kitchen, where the Dissenting minister above alluded to prays with, and discourses to, them.

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The sacrament has never been performed since the keeper's appointment.
There is no schoolmaster or school-room; nor are there any lady-visitors to the females.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon is appointed by the town-council. Formerly he sent in a bill, but now he is to contract to supply medicine and advice to all the prisoners, and is to have 3½ guineas per annum, I believe.

There have been no deaths since my last visit in 1838.

At my visit there were no prisoners ill in the infirmary.

Since my visit there has been no itch, and no illness except slight cases. No prisoner has been confined to bed by severe illness.

Length of Imprisonment.—In the year ending December 31, 1839, the longest sentence was in the case of a smuggler, who was committed for six months, but the sentence was commuted to three months by the Board of Customs.

Stock.—There are 10 blankets, 10 mattresses, 20 rugs. The blankets are getting old. There are no shoes or stockings; 2 shirts; no shift; 1 jacket; 1 pair of trousers; no petticoats, and no gowns. When any such article is wanted the keeper applies for leave to purchase it.

The prisoners often carry out the clothes with them, being very destitute.

Population and Trades, &c.—Of late the population has been on the decrease. Not so many prisoners have been tried at the sessions here during the last two years as in the preceding one year. In 1839 the total number of prisoners committed hither (including night-charges) was 50. The greatest number of prisoners here at one time, in the year ending December 31, 1839, was 7, of whom 2 were women.

At my visit in the summer of 1840 there was but 1 prisoner here, a woman.

There have been no debtors here since my last visit in 1838; indeed there has never been a debtor during the four years that the keeper has been here.

The prisoners are mostly sailors, of the merchant service, committed for refusing to proceed to sea after signing articles. There are not many for assaults, and but few smugglers (only 1 in 1839). There are a few vagrants. There are not many common women. No foreigners have been committed since my last visit. The keeper recollects no prisoner sent from hence to Bodmin during four years.

Registration.—There are here:—

A Prison Journal.

A Visiting Committee's Journal.

GENERAL STATISTICS for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisoners for Trial	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Summary Convictions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers	38	6	..	..	38	6	44
Total	43	6	..	..	43	6	49

No. 2.—Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.											
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	1	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	1
2. Ditto after Trial	1	2	..	2	1	5	1
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	22	6	9	1	4	1	..	36	7

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No. 2.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

	Prisoners under 17 Years.										Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		Total.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	1	1	..	8	1	9
2. Ditto after Trial	1	..	1	..	6	1	7
3. Ditto under Summary Conviction	1	1	..	37	7	44

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No. 3.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial or tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 years of age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
17 years and under 21	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
21 years and under 30	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
30 years and upwards	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Total	7	1	1	..	8	1	9

No. 4.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 years of age . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
14 years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 years and under 21	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
21 years and under 30	18	2	..	..	18	2	20
30 years and upwards	14	2	..	..	14	2	16
Total	37	6	1	..	38	6	44

No. 5.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial or tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Can write only . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Can read and write well	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total	7	1	1	..	8	1	9

No. 6.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Can read only	19	5	..	..	19	5	24
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	12	1	1	..	13	1	14
Can read and write well	1	1	..	1
Total	37	6	1	..	38	6	44

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SIXTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF

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No. 7.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight Indisposition	3	2	..	..	3	2	5
Infirmary Cases . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greatest Number of Sick at any one time . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 8.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	13	..	..	..	13	..	13
Employment not being Hard Labour . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not employed	30	6	..	..	30	6	36
Total	43	6	..	..	43	6	49

No. 9.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year	10	1	11
The daily average Number of Prisoners throughout the Year	1	1	2
DEBTORS.	None.		

No. 10.

Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations and Additions	£.	s.	d.
	71	19	6
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	10	14	3
Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum	3	18	0

No. 11.—Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Beer.	Milk.	Other Allowances.
Hard Labour.	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
Men	112	4	5	..	4	14	..	..	..
Women	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..
Boys	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	..	..	..

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The Prison Act requires that a chaplain shall be appointed who shall be a member of the Church of England.
2. The actual number of wards is not sufficient to comply with the provisions of the Prison Act.
3. From the absence of day-rooms, and of any mode of heating the cells, a prisoner confined here during the winter would be likely to suffer severely from cold. This was so much the case with a smuggler last winter (who was confined here for three months) that he was removed to one of the upper rooms containing a fire-place, a room which was not originally constructed with any view to the confinement of such prisoners.
4. A larger store of blankets and clothing should be kept, as well as some casing or covering for the straw mattresses.
5. There should be a supply of five night-stools, one for each cell; because the prisoners, being enclosed in a sort of gallery, have not the free use of the yard in which the privy is situated: but if the present system of exclusion from the yard could be safely removed, then they would not be required.
6. No rules at present exist here: the keeper would be glad to receive some.
7. A bath of some kind is wanted.
8. If the present prison is continued, then the yards should be rendered sufficiently secure to enable the prisoners to take exercise in them occasionally.

HELSTONE.—TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—This small, ill-constructed, and insecure prison is attached to and forms a portion of the workhouse. It contains two divisions, each of which contains four cells, one small day-room, and a dark cell. Each division has a yard, which is divided into two parts. There is a privy in each yard, but the prisoners have not had the use of the yards since a recent escape: they have only the range of a corridor, on which their cells open, and which is separated from the yards by iron railings.

There are two lock-up cells for night charges; one of them, at present, is not fit for use, having no provision for ventilation. A sort of window is to be made; and in the mean time, the town-serjeant says this cell is not to be used.

Management.—This prison is under the jurisdiction of the borough magistrates, who alone commit prisoners hither.

The keeper is the master of the workhouse, who has 5*l.* annually for the care of the prisoners. Under him is an old soldier, who lives here, and receives a small gratuity from the keeper, which amounts, I believe, to all that the keeper receives,—viz., 5*l.* Thus the keeper cannot be expected to do much; and indeed he has quite enough to employ him in the ordinary superintendence of the workhouse.

Coals, soap, and straw are provided by the borough, without difficulty.

The old soldier above mentioned lives in the workhouse, but pays for apartments, and finds himself in everything. The magistrates allow him to act as turnkey. There are no rules, either printed or written.

When a woman has been committed hither, she has been taken care of by one of the female inmates of the workhouse.

There are two workhouses, and the master is obliged to be absent often at the distant one, which is four miles off.

Separate confinement is not practised here.

Day-rooms are in use, with fire-places in them.

Escapes.—During the last seven years there have been four escapes. Three men escaped lately, and were retaken: one man escaped before, and was not retaken.

The escape of the three men happened chiefly through their being left to the care of an old man belonging to the workhouse. This assistant was not the present individual, who is a decided and intelligent person.

Religious and other Instruction.—A clergyman visited the prison about three weeks ago.

No Divine service has been performed since the keeper has been here. Formerly the prisoners used to attend service at the workhouse, but that is now no longer the case.

A minister of the Church of England makes occasional visits, sometimes oftener than once in three weeks, but there is no service.

There is no chapel here.

There are very few books: the clergyman above mentioned had given two.

I found one prisoner here, an Irish Catholic, who had a Bible in the day-room where he sat. He said he should be glad to have any religious assistance from any minister. There is no Catholic priest resident in or near Helstone.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There have been no deaths during the seven years that the keeper has been here.

There is no infirmary here, and no bath.

The prisoner who is now here complains of rheumatic pains. He saw the surgeon a day or two ago, who said that he would ask the mayor to let him have coals. There is a fire-place in each of the two day-rooms. He complains of his day-room being cold: its window does not open. He is on extra diet; that is to say, has $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of bread more than usual; I believe by order of the surgeon.

Diet.—This is the same as at the workhouse. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, the prisoners have about a quart of soup, made of meat and vegetables, with about 1 oz. of meat given with it; of bread they have 1 lb. daily (with $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. over in the whole week). On Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes; and on Fridays, some fish, as, perhaps, pilchards. On Saturdays, rice-gruel. On Sundays, 6 ozs. of meat and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of potatoes. They have also 4 ozs. of butter per week.

Labour.—At my visit no prisoners were engaged in hard labour. There is a yard in which the prisoners sometimes break stones, but it would not be secure if they were left alone, nor would their labour in that case be any punishment.

Stock.—There is a moderate stock of bedding. The prisoners wear their own dress. Combs and soap are supplied.

Registration.—There is one register, which only contains the expense of the food of each prisoner.

Population, &c.—The greatest number of prisoners here at one time, since January 1, 1840, has been 5 (4 males and 1 female); which is also the greatest number for seven years. For months, sometimes, there is not a single prisoner.

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The longest term of confinement during the last twelve months was three months. In the preceding year, one prisoner was in for nine months.

I found only one prisoner here at my visit in the summer of 1840.

The clerk of the peace does not recollect a single instance of any prisoner being transferred hence to the county gaol at Bodmin.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The number of wards or divisions is not sufficient to fulfil the provisions of the new Prison Act.
2. Rules are required: the keeper has at present none whatever for his guidance.
3. The yards should be made sufficiently secure to enable the prisoners to take exercise in them; and also to perform some labour in them, as, for instance, breaking stones.
4. The keeper of the prison is required by the Act to have no other occupation. At present he is keeper of the workhouse as well. There should be a keeper and matron of the prison residing on the premises, and quite unconnected with the workhouse.
5. A difference should be established between the diet of the prison and that of the workhouse: at present they appear to be the same.
6. The Act requires that a chaplain should be appointed to the prison, a clergyman of the Church of England.
7. All communication should be cut off between the prison and the workhouse.
8. Tobacco is required by the Act to be disallowed.
9. A bath of some kind should be provided.
10. So long as the present faulty system of excluding the prisoners from the yards continues, night-stools should be provided in each cell, because the prisoners at present have not free access to the privy.
11. The windows of the day-rooms should be made to open.
12. Proper registers should be kept.
13. A chapel is wanting.

Penzance.
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PENZANCE.—TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—There are six cells here, three in the male yard and three in the female; one dark room; and two yards (besides the tread-wheel yard). There are no day-rooms; but the cells are large, and each has a fire-place.

There are some lock-up cells, for night charges, under the town-hall, independent of the gaol. There is some idea of converting the old workhouse and garden, together with the present prison, into a large prison for the hundred.

A partition has been made in the keeper's apartment, which was highly necessary, in order to divide his day-room from his sleeping-room; it also includes a store-room.

Management.—This prison is much improved in cleanliness, neatness, a proper supply of necessary articles, and discipline; and this improvement is owing to the appointment of a new keeper, who was formerly turnkey at Bodmin.

The new keeper was appointed eight weeks ago: his wife is matron. During the eight weeks, he has acted once or twice as constable. He has two sons, one of whom is present at tread-wheel labour during his absence. He was formerly a serjeant in the marines. His salary is 40*l.* per annum, coals, and candles. The matron has 10*l.* per annum.

The keeper does not allow talking. The rules, which are the same as at Bodmin, have been sent up for approbation to the Secretary of State, but are not yet returned.

With respect to visits, the present practice is to admit them once in three months; the keeper being always present at them. Letters are admitted once in three months: he reads them all.

There are fires in the cells in winter. Wardsmen and wardswomen are no longer employed. There are no day-rooms.

The prisoners do not go outside the walls to work, on any pretext.

Tobacco is forbidden.

On the night preceding my visit, all the women slept in single or double cells—one by herself, and six, two in a bed.

On first admission there is a little trouble with some prisoners who refuse to work at the wheel. The keeper found pipes, tobacco, knives, and other implements, in use in the prison. He had a good deal of trouble in introducing proper discipline, but has certainly succeeded well.

Visits of Magistrates.—During the preceding eight weeks, a visiting magistrate had come regularly every week; each time a different gentleman: they are members of the town-council; and some come twice a-week.

Solitary Confinement by Order of Court.—There is no such confinement here.

In eight weeks there have been two refractory prisoners: they were placed in cells for a day, on bread and water.

Escapes.—There have been none during the eight weeks that the keeper has been here.

Suicide.—No case has occurred since the keeper has been here.

Religious and other Instruction.—There has been no instruction during the eight weeks

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that the keeper has been here. During that time no application for a dissenting minister has ever been made to the keeper.

The keeper examines the prisoners in their Catechism. I have suggested that, on Sundays, a prisoner might read aloud from some religious book, if the keeper and his wife were present.

The sacrament is never performed.

There is a moderate supply of Testaments, which are bought by leave of the mayor. Prayer-books, too, are ordered.

The prisoners teach each other occasionally, under the guidance of the keeper.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—During the eight weeks that the keeper has been here, there has been no illness deserving mention. The keeper has sent once to the Union-workhouse surgeon for assistance, who came immediately.

One woman lay-in here, June, 1840. The child lived only ten minutes: the mother is now healthy. She was attended by a midwife, by permission of the magistrates.

With respect to deaths in 1838 and 1839, there are no books to show whether any took place.

At my visit there were no prisoners ill in the infirmary. One woman complained of pains in the side (rheumatic, she believes), to which she was subject before she came in.

No prisoner was on extra diet.

Expenditure.—During the year ending August 31st, 1839, the expenses of the prison and of the maintenance of prisoners amounted to 145*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* The expense of the administration of justice, of prosecutions, sessions, orders, &c. &c., amounted, during the same time, to 48*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* The expenses of the police and constables for the same period amounted to 124*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

Diet.—The keeper receives 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for each prisoner, for which he is obliged to find them 1½ lb. of seconds bread daily, and 1½ pint of tea morning and evening: also for dinner, on Sundays, 4 ozs. of meat and 1½ lb. of potatoes; Mondays, soup, with ½ lb. of bread extra; Tuesdays, stew, with 4 ozs. of meat and 1½ lb. of potatoes; Wednesdays, 4 ozs. of fish and 1½ lb. of potatoes; Thursdays, 4 ozs. of liver and 1½ lb. of potatoes; Fridays, the same as Mondays; Saturdays, the same as Wednesdays. Salt is given without limit.

Labour.—There are no other kinds of labour here except that afforded by the tread-wheel, and washing and mending for the women.

At my visit there were seven prisoners at hard labour, five of whom were women. On that day, July 16th, the women were first placed, by order of the magistrates, to work at the tread-wheel.

No profits are derived from the labour.

Population and General Statistics.—At the time of my visit, in July, 1840, there were here—

For trial	.	.	.	0
Summary conviction	.	.	1	(a boy.)
Convicted from sessions	.	.	8	(of whom 7 were women.)
Sentenced to transportation	.	.	1	(a girl.)

Total 10

Of the above, one man had been recommitted, and also a woman, the latter four or five times.

The greatest number of prisoners here at once, during the eight weeks that the keeper had been here, was 11 (of whom 8 were women). On the whole, during that time, 13 prisoners were admitted (of whom 8 were women). The women appear generally rather numerous here.

There have been no debtors here for some time; and I believe none for some years.

Of the 13 prisoners mentioned above, not one was a sailor; 3 or 4 were women of the town, 1 a domestic female servant, 1 a saddler's apprentice, 1 a butcher's journeyman, 1 a stable-boy. There were no smugglers.

Of the prisoners now here, 1 girl (who is for transportation) has not been to any school; 1 woman, who has been in six weeks, cannot read or write; 1 girl (of 15 or 16) can read (her father lives in Penzance); 3 women cannot read or write; 1 woman (aged 26) reads and writes decently; 1 woman does not read or write; 1 boy (aged 15) reads and writes; 1 boy (aged 16, without father or mother) can read a little; 1 man (aged 35) reads pretty well and writes a little.

Registration.—There was none till the new keeper was appointed. He has now:

One Prison Register,
One Visiting Magistrates' Book.

Stock.—There is no stock of clothing: but a few shirts are now being made. There is bedding enough for seven separate beds, and more is ordered. There are twelve bedsteads.

At present the prisoners wear their own dress. One woman whom I saw was in great want of shoes.

Combs, towels, and soap are very well supplied.

Relief on Discharge.—None is afforded.

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Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The number of wards is not sufficient to fulfil the provisions of the new Prison Act.
2. A chaplain and a chapel are required. The appointment of a chaplain is enjoined by the Act: he must be a clergyman of the Church of England.
3. The keeper should not be employed as a constable; he has ample occupation within the premises: and the Prison Act requires that he shall have no other occupation.
4. The diet should be regulated according to a fixed standard; and should be supplied by the authorities of the borough, and not by the keeper.
5. In the male yard a door should be made to the privy.
6. The sink in the male yard is in an offensive state.
7. Two pumps are requisite, one on the male side and one on the female side: at present the keeper or his family have to go some way outside the premises to fetch water. So long as there is no supply of water within the premises, it ought to be brought daily to the prison, free of expense to the keeper.
8. The two end walls of the female yard require to be raised higher; they are very insecure, and might be easily scaled.
9. A bath of some kind is wanted.
10. A supply of bedding and clothing was required at the time of my visit; but I believe that this has been ordered.
11. Tread-wheel labour is, in my opinion, unsuitable for women.

SALTASH.—TOWN GAOL OR LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Saltash.
Town Gaol
or Lock-up House.

Saltash pays no county-rate, and the expenses of this small establishment have hitherto been defrayed out of the corporation funds. In some cases, indeed, it seems that the county magistrates have defrayed the cost of prosecutions, but this was done through inadvertence to the fact that Saltash pays no county-rate. Prosecutions, at present, do not take place so often as they otherwise would, because there is no actual source from which to defray the costs; the inhabitants themselves will not have a rate levied, and the county magistrates will no longer pay the cost. The funds of the corporation have been much decreased by litigation. At present the town contracts with the county for the support of its prisoners, paying 7s. per head weekly. Five prisoners have been thus sent to Bodmin, from July 24, 1838, to February 18th, 1840. There is a Court of Record here, but no debtor has been confined here during the experience of the present town-clerk.

This so-called gaol consists of one room, called a day-room, which has only the earth for a floor, and of two other cells. The whole is in a dilapidated state, and quite neglected. The cells are rather dark, and the whole is only suited to form a very indifferent lock-up house for prisoners for one night. Even if restricted to the uses of a lock-up house, it will be necessary to floor the day-room, and to put the whole into better condition. At my visit in the summer of 1840, I found no prisoner here. The town-serjeant keeps the key, and is allowed 6d. a-day in order to feed each prisoner: he gives them bread, tea, or milk—so far as the money will go.

The number of prisoners confined here from April 6th, 1839, to September 26th, 1839, has been—

1 man	confined here	during	1 day.
1 woman	"	"	2 days.
1 woman	"	"	8 "
1 man	"	"	3 "
1 woman	"	"	3 "
1 man	"	"	2 "

Total 6

No illness nor death has been recollected here for some time.

In consequence of my suggestion to the mayor, this building will, I believe, be no longer used except as a lock-up house, and as such it will be properly repaired. In addition the old guildhall will be appropriated to the same use when required.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—COUNTY GAOL.

Leicestershire.
Leicester.
County Gaol.

Construction.—The alterations under this head since my last visit are:—

1. The dividing a debtors' ward into two parts in order to gain two juvenile wards; which alteration is now in progress.
2. A school-room is being built.

The number of separate cells in this gaol is 81 for criminals, and 53 for debtors: it will be seen that there are usually more cells than enough to afford a separate sleeping-cell to each prisoner and debtor. Such had been the case up to the time of my visit.

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Management.—An additional female turnkey has been appointed since my last visit. She is the wife of a male turnkey, has 19*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and lives at the lodge.

There is also an additional male turnkey.

The keeper, in lieu of the rent of the debtors' beds, &c., &c., has now 20*l.* per annum added to his salary.

There are three female attendants now, including the matron; but not one of the three sleeps amongst the women; nor is there any kind of communication in case of need, except by knocking or shouting. It must be observed that this is not only the gaol but also the house of correction for females.

There is no night-watch here.

The prisoners are not permitted to talk loud, nor to sing; but there is no other check upon their communication.

At the time of my visit the ward for felons before trial was being whitewashed. This is done about once a-year; or once in a year and half; it is never deferred for two years.

Day-rooms are still in use.

Escapes.—There have been none since my last visit.

Suicide.—There has been one attempt, by hanging; but the prisoner was prevented from carrying it into effect.

Religious and other Instruction.—I found in the chaplain's journal the following dates of visits in the month of September last, up to September 18th, the day of my visit: September 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th. He records his performance of Divine service, and his visits to the wards; also the number of prisoners in solitary confinement.

There is no ladies' committee here.

There is a schoolmaster, who teaches reading, writing, and arithmetic to those who desire to learn them. He brings slates, and carries them all away with him; no paper is used. This schoolmaster now attends the gaol only, and accordingly his salary is reduced from 52*l.* to 30*l.* He no longer goes to the house of correction, where another schoolmaster is appointed. He is now here four hours daily, and on Sundays he reads one of the two services that are performed; the chaplain the other. The prisoners behave well to him. The agricultural labourers give least trouble; but are not so well-informed as the artisans.

He has been here sixteen years.

The following table will show the progress made in the education of the prisoners.

The Schoolmaster's Return of Prisoners (totally unlettered) who have entered the Gaol for the County of Leicester, from January 1st to December 31st, 1839, with their comparative degree of improvement at the time of leaving:

Class 1st.	{	The first class, owing to the shortness of their time, viz., from 1 day to 26 or 28 days, have acquired little more than a knowledge of the alphabet, and some of them not so much.			
Class 2nd.	{	The second class were capable, on their discharge, of reading a book of monosyllables with a little assistance, and a few something more.			
Class 3rd.	{	The third class contains those capable of reading, on their discharge, a book of monosyllables without assistance, and a few something more.			
Class 4th. Females only.	{	The females will also form a fourth class, inasmuch as those sent from sessions and assize to the house of correction for certain periods, have frequently been able to enter a Testament class, and to write tolerably.			
Class first contained	.	23	Class first contained	.	7
Class second	„	30	Class second	„	10
Class third	„	21	Class third	„	10
			Class fourth	„	8
Males	.	74	Females	.	35
Total, 109.					

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon's journal is well kept. In September, 1840, up to the date of my visit, I find the following entries of visits: September 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 18th. Several of the entries are by the surgeon's assistant, and are signed by him. The magistrates authorize the visits of the assistant. The assistant is a member of the College of Surgeons and of the Apothecaries' Company.

The last death which occurred here was in the year ending Michaelmas, 1838, of a female who died of chronic inflammation of the bowels.

From Michaelmas, 1837, to Michaelmas, 1838, there were:—

5 male and 2 female infirmary cases.

166 „ 35 „ cases of slight indisposition.

7 males and 2 females were the greatest numbers ill at one time.

During the same year there were 2 lyings-in.

At the date of my visit there was no prisoner in the infirmary. There were two or three patients with slight complaints, but no case of itch.

During the last two years there has been no scurvy or fever, and, the surgeon believes, no

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consumption. Venereal cases diminish. There is very little diarrhoea on the whole; it is less frequent in the prison than in the town; it is most common in the autumn. Cases of itch have rather increased than otherwise. There has been no epidemic since my last visit.

An eruptive disease resembling the itch, but resulting from the diet, occasionally breaks out at the end of two or three weeks after admission.

At the date of my visit one woman with an infant was on extra diet; she had tea twice a-day.

Analysis of the Dietary per Week.

Males for Trial.				Females for Trial.			
Bread	.	.	182 ozs.	Bread	.	.	154 ozs.
Gruel	.	.	21 pints.	Gruel	.	.	14 pints.
Potatoes	.	.	7 lbs.	Potatoes	.	.	7 lbs.
Salt	.	.	1 oz.	Salt	.	.	1 oz.
Males and Females not for hard labour, and who have been imprisoned six months and upwards.				County allowance for poor debtors.			
Bread	.	.	196 ozs.	Bread	.	.	147 ozs.
New milk	.	.	3½ pints.				
Gruel	.	.	17½ pints.				
Potatoes	.	.	7 lbs.				
Salt	.	.	1 oz.				

Population.—This is on the increase.

At the date of my visit, in September, 1840, there were here—

41 men.

28 women (of whom 8 were for trial, 16 for hard labour, and 4 summary convictions not for hard labour).

Total . 69

Of these 69, 3 men and 2 women have been here before.

The number is sometimes considerably larger.

All the debtors, except one, were receiving the county allowance of food at the time of my visit.

On June 29th, 1840, there were confined here on the gaol side—

Males.—Felons	.	.	53	Females.—Felons	.	.	8
Misdemeanors	.	.	14	Misdemeanors	.	.	0
Debtors	.	.	14	Debtors	.	.	0
Total	.	.	81				8

And on the side appropriated as a Female House of Correction—

Felons	.	.	5
Misdemeanors	.	.	8
Total	.	.	13

Grand Total, 102.

Subsequently, at the Epiphany sessions, 1840, there were 90 prisoners, of whom 10 were debtors. There were 7 felons reported for trial more than the wards appropriated for them would contain.

GENERAL STATISTICS for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.
No. 1.—Criminal Prisoners confined here in the course of the Year.

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	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Total Adult and Juvenile.									
	M.	F.	M.		F.							
	5	6	5	6								
Number of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions in the Prison at the commencement of the Year	5	6	5	6								
Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.												
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	36	2	3	1	146	17	31	1	216	21		
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	2	..	1	..	7	5	13	1	23	6		
Total	40	2	4	1	153	22	44	2	241	27		
How Disposed of.												
Of these were Convicted	27	2	4	..	112	10	28	2	171	14		
" Acquitted at the Bar	6	..	..	..	26	9	10	..	42	9
" No Bills found	3	..	..	1	11	3	1	..	15	4
" Not Prosecuted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
" Acquitted as Insane . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
" Left for Trial at the end of the Year	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..
Total	40	2	4	1	153	22	44	2	241	27		
Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	1	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	7	3
Prisoners under 17 Years of Age for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.												
	Assizes.				Sessions.				Total.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Felons.		Misdemeanants.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Number of Prisoners for Trial in Prison at the commencement of the Year	2	..	2	..
Number of Prisoners committed for Trial in the course of the Year	7	1	21	5	1	..	29	6	245	27
Number of Prisoners rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year	1	2	1	2	24	8
Total	7	1	22	7	1	..	30	8	271	35
How Disposed of.												
Of these were Convicted	2	1	18	7	1	..	21	8	192	22
" Acquitted at the Bar	4	4	..	46	9
" No Bills found	1	4	5	..	20	4
" Not Prosecuted	5	..
" Acquitted as Insane	1	..
" Left for Trial at the end of the Year	7	..
Total	7	1	22	7	1	..	30	8	271	35
Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the Year, but not afterwards fully committed, being discharged, bailed, or delivered into the custody of Peace Officers, for Offences charged to be committed in distant places	7	3

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No. 2.—Terms of Imprisonment and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.														Total.			
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	75	14	63	2	48	4	19	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	211	21
" " after Trial	5	1	7	1	31	1	17	2	40	5	23	..	12	3	3	..	138	13
" " under Summary Conviction	20	2	8	12	14	16	15	2	10	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	68	36
	7 Years.		10 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	12	..	5	..	12	1	4	..	33	1								

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.														Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.		M.	F.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial	13	3	6	2	8	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	29	6	240	27	267
" " after Trial	2	2	6	1	2	2	1	1	3	..	2	1	16	7	154	20	174	
" " under Summary Conviction	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	2	75	38	113
	7 Years.		15 Years.		Life.		Total.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation	4	..	1	1	5	1	40								

No. 3.—Ages of the Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

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	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	3	1	3	1	4
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	9	1	9	1	10
14 " " 17 . . . . .	..	..	18	6	18	6	24
17 " " 21	62	8	..	..	62	8	70
21 " " 30	103	10	..	..	103	10	113
30 " " and upwards	74	9	..	..	74	9	83
Total	239	27	30	8	269	35	304

No. 4.—Ages of the Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	2	1	2	1	3
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14 " " 17 . . . . .	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
17 " " 21	15	4	15	4	19
21 " " 30	25	18	25	18	43
30 " " and upwards	28	14	28	14	42
Total	68	36	7	2	75	38	113

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No. 5.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners under summary conviction in prison at the commencement of the year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deserters awaiting a route	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Under the Vagrant Act . . . . .	..	14	1	1	1	15	16
„ Malicious Trespass Act	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
For Assaults	42	8	2	..	44	8	52
„ Want of Sureties	12	1	2	..	14	1	15
Other Summary Convictions	8	13	2	1	10	14	24
Total	68	36	7	2	75	38	113
Prisoners committed for re-examination in the course of the year, on charges under summary jurisdiction, but afterwards discharged by the magistrates	5	5

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No. 6.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
In custody at the commencement of the year	10	..	10
On Mesne Process	25	1	26
In Execution	24	1	25
Forfeitures of recognizances, or on attachment for contempt	7	..	7
Crown debtors or offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on the criminal side	6	..	6
Total	62	2	64

No. 7.—Examination of the total number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	5	6	..	..	5	6	11
Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed	8	4	1	..	9	4	13
Total	307	63	37	10	344	73	417
Admitted in the course of the Year	7	3	..	..	7	3	10
Total	329	76	38	10	367	86	453
DEBTORS.							
In custody at the commencement of the Year	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Admitted in the course of the Year	62	2	..	..	62	2	64
Total of Debtors and Criminals	401	78	38	10	439	88	527

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	52	6	12	5	64	11	75
Can read only	56	8	6	2	62	10	72
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	105	12	9	1	114	13	127
Can read and write well	26	1	3	..	29	1	30
Total	239	27	30	8	269	35	304

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No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Can neither read nor write	13	14	2	1	15	15	30
Can read only	15	11	3	..	18	11	29
Can read or write, or both imperfectly	34	10	2	1	36	11	47
Can read and write well	6	1	..	..	6	1	7
Total	68	36	7	2	75	38	113

No. 10.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Slight indisposition	55	22	5	5	60	27	87
Infirmity cases	4	2	1	..	5	2	7
Greatest number of sick at any one time	5	4	1	..	6	4	10

No. 11.—Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Once	39	6	5	1	44	7	51
Twice	19	1	1	..	20	1	21
Thrice	2	1	1	..	3	1	4
Four times or more	12	1	1	..	13	1	14
Total	72	9	8	1	80	10	90

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total, Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hard Labour	4	49	2	9	6	58	64
Employment, not being Hard Labour	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Not employed	324	27	36	1	360	28	388
Total	329	76	38	10	367	86	453

No. 13.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement in the course of the year	47	3	6	2	53	5	58

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be privately whipped in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipped privately	3	..	7	..	10	..

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No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Solitary cells	48	15	72	..	22	2	33	..	175	17	192
Stoppage of diet	33	11	72	..	6	1	18	..	129	12	141
Total	81	26	144	..	28	3	51	..	304	29	333

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No. 16.—Number of Criminals and Debtors.

	M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the year	56	19	75
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the year	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
DEBTORS.			
The greatest number of Debtors at any one time in the course of the year	17	1	18
The daily average number of Debtors throughout the year	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Total Cost of Prison Diet	335	12	5
„ Male and Female Clothing	20	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Bedding	2	12	6
„ Straw	4	19	9
„ Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	9	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Fuel	46	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Soap	19	16	0
„ Candles, Oil, and Gas	14	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Stationery and Printing	13	9	4
„ Books	0	10	0
„ Rates and Taxes	19	1	6
„ Officers' Salaries	690	4	0
„ Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other Prisons	4	4	0
„ Removal of Transported Convicts	109	16	3
„ Sundries not mentioned	44	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Expense of Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,336	2	11$\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	162	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prison Diet per Head per Annum	6	1	4
Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 18.—Officers' Salaries and Emoluments.

Officers.	Age.	When Appointed.	Salaries.
Governor	64	1811	£. s. d. 280 0 0
Chaplain	43	1820	75 0 0
Surgeon	51	1814	50 0 0
Clerk and Turnkey	34	1828	52 0 0
Female Turnkey	64	1829	26 0 0
Gate Keeper	50	1827	52 0 0
Matron	70	1823	40 0 0
Turnkey	35	1835	52 0 0
Turnkey	45	1838	52 0 0
Schoolmaster	63	1834	31 4 0

NOTE.—The whole of the Officers, with the exception of the Chaplain, Surgeon, and Schoolmaster, are lodged in the Prison.

No. 19.—Receipts.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	7	2	3

No. 20.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,336	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Receipts of Ditto	7	2	3
Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,329	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	162	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total	1,491	9	3$\frac{1}{2}$
Cost of each Prisoner per Day, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.			

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County Gaol.*Suggestions towards Improvement.*

1. There are only four classes here for women although this is both gaol and house of correction for the females. These four classes are for debtors, untried, convicted at hard labour, and convicted not at hard labour. This is a less number of wards or divisions than is required by the Prison Acts.

2. The women sleep almost all two in a bed, and two in a cell. To correct this evil three light iron bedsteads should be placed in all those female cells which would admit of them; and this would be the case in nearly all. A better separation and more conformity to the Prison Acts would thus be procured.

3. The accommodation for prisoners suffering under the itch is quite insufficient when they happen to be numerous, and indifferent at all times. The two day-rooms of the male and female infirmaries might probably with advantage be set apart for the reception of the itch patients of each sex, if separated by a partition from the staircase leading to the other sick prisoners. One female officer should sleep amidst, or in the immediate vicinity of, the female prisoners.

LEICESTER.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

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County House of
Correction.

General Remarks.—This prison is very clean, well kept, and orderly. The keeper is extremely careful and attentive.

But one disgraceful feature of the management is, that three men sleep in a bed almost throughout the prison, although this might be remedied at a slight cost.

An additional turnkey has been appointed since Jan. 1, 1840. There is also a new schoolmaster at 12s. per week.

No female prisoners are received here; they are all sent to the gaol.

There are not cells enough for any kind of separate confinement to be practised here.

Day-rooms are still in use.

Wardsmen and wardswomen are no longer employed. Three turnkeys are present at the three tread-wheels during the hours of hard labour.

There is considerable ground outside the walls belonging to the county, which might be applied to the enlargement of the premises—whenever such a step is determined upon.

State of the County House of Correction, Leicester, at the time of my visit on
Sept. 19, 1840:—

Number of prisoners here—121 (all of whom are sentenced to hard labour).

Number of prisoners who have been above six months in confinement, 23.

Of the above 121 have been committed here before, 41; and of these 41, five have been in six months.

Greatest number of prisoners at one time since Jan. 1, 1840, 140.

Alterations during the last two years in the Salaries, System, and Building.

At the Easter Quarter Sessions, April 6, 1840, the keeper's salary was augmented 35l., making the salary 150l. per annum. A fresh schoolmaster and one additional turnkey have been appointed. Two water-closets have been erected for the itch and reception rooms one airing-yard divided for convicted (juvenile) felons and misdemeanors; a new room is nearly completed for the purpose of making and repairing prison clothing and bedding; and two water-closets for the use of prisoners at the tread-wheels are in progress.

Solitary Confinement by Order of Court.—Prisoners thus sentenced are all removed to the gaol, because there are no proper cells here. This is a great evil, because the friends of the prisoners come from all parts of the county to see them on their removal.

I found here four refractory prisoners in dark cells; all were well. They go into the yard in a morning, and are put to sleep in a different cell.

Escapes.—There have been none since my last visit.

Suicide.—No case has occurred since my last visit.

Religious and other Instruction.—The schoolmaster now reads service once on Sundays alternately with the chaplain, who officiates once at the gaol and once at the house of correction.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—Here as well as at the gaol the accommodation for cases of itch is bad.

The surgeon has not generally observed any particular disease to be prevalent here, except weakness, usually arising after long confinement.

During the last two years there has been one death, in Sept. 1839, of a prisoner who came in with the itch, and who was supposed to have died from disease of the heart. The punishment of one man was remitted on the ground of ill health, and he died the day after leaving prison.

I found no prisoner confined to his bed. Three were excused from hard labour by order of the surgeon, and one of them received half a pint of milk night and morning with his gruel.

Five or six prisoners were taking medicines for trifling complaints. There were no cases of itch.

During the last two years there have been no cases of scurvy; one case of consumption; perhaps three or four of fever connected with visceral derangement; and a little diarrhoea, which is not common. Venereal affections and itch have been frequent.

There was only one prisoner on extra diet at the date of my visit.

Diet.—The keeper thinks that those prisoners who remain here a year or more do not go out so strong as they came in. The surgeon is not so clear on this head, but thinks that the health rather improves during the first two or three months.

Population.—There will be a considerable increase in the next return.

The following is a return of the greatest number of persons confined at any one time in the house of correction for the county of Leicester in the year ending Michaelmas 1839; also the average number confined during that time, and the number of separate cells in the prison:—

Greatest No. at one time.	Average No.	Separate Sleeping-cells.
115	85	47

With respect to the 47 separate sleeping-cells, it must be observed that 36 of them are frequently occupied by three prisoners in each cell, in consequence of the constantly crowded state of the prison.

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A Return of the Establishment of Officers and Servants employed in the House of Correction for the County of Leicester.

Office.	Salaries.	Extra Emoluments.	By whom appointed.	Date of Appointment.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Governor	115 0 0	..	The County Magistrates at court of Quarter Sessions.	June 30, 1834,—having previously filled the office of turnkey nearly five years.
Chaplain	75 0 0	..	Do.	July, 1820
Surgeon	50 0 0	..	Do.	July, 1815
Turnkey	52 0 0	..	The Visiting Justices.	Dec. 7, 1828
Ditto	52 0 0	..	Do.	Mar. 17, 1833
Ditto	52 0 0	..	Do.	July 7, 1834
Ditto	52 0 0	..	Do.	Oct. 16, 1834
Miller and baker	52 0 0	6 10 0	Do.	April 23, 1836
Turnkey	52 0 0	..	Do.	Jan. 11, 1840
Schoolmaster	31 4 0	..	Do.	Feb. 1, 1840

GENERAL STATISTICS for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.—Prisoners under Summary Conviction confined here in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Prisoners under Summary Conviction in Prison at the commencement of the Year	36	..	7	..	43	..
Deserters awaiting a Route	1	..	..	..	1	..
Under the Game Laws	71	..	4	..	75	..
Revenue Laws	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bastardy Laws	3	..	..	..	3	..
Vagrant Act	54	..	5	..	59	..
Malicious Trespass Act	33	..	12	..	45	..
Larceny Act	39	..	15	..	54	..
Metropolitan or Local Police Acts	12	..	1	..	13	..
For Assaults	7	..	..	..	7	..
As known or reputed Thieves	9	..	2	..	11	..
Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Clauses	50	..	9	..	59	..
Total	280	..	48	..	328	..

No. 2.—Enumeration of the Total Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	37	..	2	..	39	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	36	..	7	..	43	..
Summary Convictions . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers	282	..	48	..	330	..
Convicted Prisoners received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns	112	..	16	..	128	..
Total	467	..	73	..	540	..

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No. 3.—Terms of Imprisonment of Criminal Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.													
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Conviction	4	..	30	..	118	..	63	..	62	..	3	..	280	..

	Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.													
	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		Total.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Conviction	6	..	9	..	25	..	7	..	1	..	48	..	328	..

No. 4.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 12 Years of Age . . . . .	..	..	5	..	5	..
12 Years and under 14 . . . . .	..	..	8	..	8	..
14 Years and under 17 . . . . .	..	..	35	..	35	..
17 Years and under 21	85	..	..	..	85	..
21 Years and under 30	98	..	..	..	98	..
30 Years and upwards	97	..	..	..	97	..
Total	280	..	48	..	328	..

No. 5.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Can neither read nor write	73	..	16	..	89	..
Can read only	79	..	14	..	93	..
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	105	..	16	..	121	..
Can read and write well	23	..	2	..	25	..
Total	280	..	48	..	328	..

No. 6.—Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Slight Indisposition	41	..	3	..	44	..
Infirmity Cases	13	..	2	..	15	..
Greatest number of Sick at any one time	7	..	2	..	9	..
Deaths	1	1	..

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No. 7.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) confined in this Prison in the course of the Year, who have been committed before to this or other Prisons.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once	51	..	6	..	57	..
Twice	23	..	2	..	25	..
Thrice	12	..	1	..	13	..
Four times or more	12	12	..
Total	98	..	9	..	107	..

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No 8.—Mode in which Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year have been employed.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hard labour	438	..	67	..	505	..
Employment not being hard labour	20	..	1	..	21	..
Not employed	9	..	5	..	14	..
Total	467	..	73	..	540	..

No. 9.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year	3	..	9	..	12	..

No. 10.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.	
	Tried.		Tried.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark cells	102	..	30	..	132	..
Solitary cells						
Stoppage of Diet						

No. 11.—Total Cost per Annum under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Prison Diet	£.	s.	d.
Male Clothing	615	19	11½
Bedding	53	15	0
Straw	10	4	10½
Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon, Leeches and Trusses included	2	19	1½
Fuel	2	9	3
Soap	31	2	2
Candles, Oil, and Gas	2	18	6
Stationery, Books, and Printing	4	16	2½
Books and Pencils to Chapel and School	1	15	0½
Rates and Taxes	4	7	11
Officers' Salaries	10	7	2½
Sundries not mentioned	530	11	0
	34	7	5
Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1,305	13	7½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison in the course of the Year	200	2	2½
Prison Diet per head per annum	7	4	11½
Prison Clothing and Bedding per head per annum	0	15	11½

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No. 12.—Deaths in the course of the Year.

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Name.	Age.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Admission.	How long in Prison before Death.	Disease, or other cause of Death.
James * *	45	3rd September, 1839.	Appeared well, except being diseased with Itch.	From Aug. 31st, Saturday night, 9 o'clock, until Sept. 3rd, Tuesday morning, half-past 10 o'clock.	Disease of the heart, it was supposed.

No. 13.—Analysis of the Dietary per Week.

	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.*	Gruel.	Milk.
Hard Labour.	oss.	lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
Men	196	7	7	10½	3½
Boys	196	7	7	10½	3½
Employment not being hard labour, or not employed.					
Men	196	7	..	21	..
Boys	196	7	..	21	..

* Made of beef's leg, or head including the root of the tongue, peas and vegetables, with pepper and salt in proportion, and containing nearly three farthings'-worth of meat per quart.

No. 14.—Receipts.

Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison	£.	s.	d.
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	130	18	1½
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate	0	5	0
	4	6	6
Total	135	9	7½

No. 15.—Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year, &c.

Total Expenses of the Prison for the year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	£.	s.	d.
Total Receipts of ditto	1305	13	7¼ 100
	135	9	7¼
Actual Cost to the County, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	1170	4	0¼ 100
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	200	2	2¼
Grand Total	1370	6	2¼ 100
Cost of each prisoner per day 9¼d.			

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. More solitary cells should be constructed in order to prevent the present most inconvenient transfer of prisoners so sentenced to the county gaol. There are dark cells here, but no light ones suitable for prisoners sentenced by court to solitary confinement.
2. Three iron bedsteads of light form should be placed in each cell, in order to abolish the most improper usage which at present exists here of placing three men to sleep in the same bed.
3. The cell for itch patients at present contains only one large heavy iron bedstead, on which two, and probably more than two, prisoners so affected are placed together. Four light iron bedsteads should be put up in this cell, on which each prisoner might sleep separately.
4. The tailoring room, in which one of the turnkeys at present sleeps most uncomfortably on a turn-up bed, is close and unfit for the purpose—owing partly to the smell of the cloth hanging up there, some of which is old and filthy, and partly to the circumstance of the prisoners working there during the day.
5. The tread-wheels are at present most inconveniently crowded, in consequence of the great number confined here; the prisoners are so closely packed as to press upon each other; and this is the case not only on the wheel, but also in regard to those who are sitting in front of the wheel, waiting for their turn. This evil might be remedied by preparing another labour-yard, in which the old, and the very young, and those whom the surgeon might deem more suited for a lighter labour, or others generally, might break stones, in compartments or stalls placed against the wall, roofed over, and in the presence of a turnkey.

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Construction.—There have been no alterations under this head since my last visit. Some of the water-closets are out of order.

There is a wish amongst some members of the town-council to make a new prison; but I do not think this absolutely necessary. The gaol is better than most borough ones; there are plenty of cells; and if the station-house were removed to another place every prisoner would sleep in a separate cell. I do not mean to say that this prison is complete; but were another built the inhabitants of Leicester might reasonably complain of unnecessary expenditure.

Management.—This prison is clean and neat. New rules have been submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval, but had not been adopted at the date of my visit.

The matron has two assistants, one of whom acts as a servant in the keeper's house.

One of the matron's assistants sleeps in the male house of correction. She is married to a turnkey.

One additional turnkey has been appointed.

A new schoolmaster came into office on June 24th. His salary is 50*l.*, with lodging and prison diet. In addition to the duty of schoolmaster he also acts as turnkey. He keeps no register as yet. He is engaged six hours in teaching daily: and four, sometimes five, on Sundays.

Wardsmen or wardswomen are no longer employed.

The turnkey is present during the hard labour occasionally only, either at his window or in the yard; but he is not always present at all. A new turnkey is wanted.

The prisoners never go outside the walls to work on any pretext.

Separate confinement is not practised here.

On the night preceding my visit, most of the men—about two-thirds—were sleeping in single cells; none two in a bed; but several women were sleeping two in a bed.

Day-rooms are still in use.

There are six wards for men (including the male debtors' ward) and six yards; not including one ward with three cells and one small yard. There are two wards for women, with two yards. There is a separate room for the female debtors, not communicating with the male debtors' part; but they have no separate yard, and are brought into the female prisoners' yard to take exercise twice a-day.

Solitary Confinement by Order of Court.—The longest term of such confinement is one week.

I found no prisoners in confinement for refractory conduct.

Escapes.—There have been none since my last visit.

Suicides.—No case has occurred since my last visit.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There have been four lyings-in in two years. The women and children lived in all the cases.

I found no patients in the infirmary; and none on extra diet. There has been no case of fever, and no epidemic of any kind since my last visit; nor has there been any lunatic prisoner, unless a vagrant be classed as such, who was removed to the County Lunatic Asylum, and who was only here for one day.

During the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, there were 241 cases of illness: 18 was the greatest number sick at once. No deaths occurred in 1839 and 1840.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is Divine service on Sundays and Thursdays.

The sacrament has never been performed since the keeper has been here. There is no communion-table.

Books are very well provided.

The schoolmaster (see *Management*) teaches writing on slates and in books. A few plain rules of arithmetic are taught sometimes. There is a school-room.

There has been no act of violence since my last visit; and no particular misconduct for the last two years. The boys are sometimes troublesome.

Increase and Decrease, Condition of Prisoners, &c.—The town council have remarked, at the close of the year 1840, that, although the distress of the working classes during the greater part of the past year had been almost unexampled, the gaol returns do not exhibit any increase either in the number of prisoners or in crime during that period—a circumstance which they justly deem highly creditable to the moral condition of the working population of Leicester.

The greatest number here at once since my last visit was 93, but this was at the great October fair, and probably of the 93, 23 or 24 were merely station-house prisoners.

The inmates at the time of my visit appeared to be on the decrease; but the station-house prisoners create confusion in the statistics and numbers.

Of 841 prisoners who nominally went through this gaol in the course of the year, only 125 were tried.

I found here, at my visit in September, 1840, 37 males and 9 females; of whom 7 males and 6 females were non-residents. No debtors are brought hither now, except for 7 days.

On the morning of my visit, 6 male prisoners were discharged, of whom 1 was a debtor. The greatest number of debtors at one time since January 1st, had been 4;—3 males and 1 female.

Of the present population:—19 men and 1 woman have been here before.

Registers.—There is a magistrate's book, in which I find one entry made in February, 1840; 1 in March; 2 in May; 1 in June; 3 in July; and 1 in August.

Stock.—Combs, towels, and soap are well supplied; but necessary paper is not supplied.

Relief on Discharge.—A loaf of bread is given, and in money 1*s.*, or 6*d.*; 2*s.* 6*d.* is the largest sum which has been thus given since my last visit.

Appointment of Officers.—The governor is appointed by the high bailiff; the two male turnkeys by the governor; the matron and assistants by the magistrates.

Enumeration of the Accommodation afforded by this Prison.—Of the 9 yards: 1 is for untried felons; 1 for untried misdemeanors; 1 for debtors; 1 for untried felons, women; 1 for

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convicted women; 1 for convicted male felons; 1 for convicted male misdemeanors; 1 for boys; 1 solitary yard. There are 3 day-rooms: 1 for female debtors; 1 solitary for females; a chapel; a school-room; infirmaries for males and females; washing and cooking kitchens; laundry and store-rooms; and baths. The building is not capable of being extended.

The Diet per week consists of 9 lbs. 3 ozs. of wheaten bread; 14 pints of milk-porridge; 7 pints of pea-soup; 7 lbs. of potatoes, with salt. It costs about 1s. 9d. per head per week. The soup contains some meat and pepper; but it is only given to the hard-labour prisoners.

Allowance of Dress.—A jacket, trousers, waistcoat, shirt, stockings, handkerchiefs, shoes, cap, straw mattress, 2 blankets, and 2 rugs, are provided for each male prisoner.

Labour.—There is a tread-wheel with two compartments, 1 for felons and 1 for misdemeanors. The women are employed in washing, mending, and making linen. Prisoners are employed at their several trades when it is practicable.

Nine hours in summer, six in winter, are the hours of labour on the tread-wheel. The other time is occupied with teaching and exercise.

When prisoners are not employed on the tread-wheel, they are set to make clothes and shoes for prison use. The officers of the prison derive no benefit from the employment of the prisoners.

GENERAL STATISTICS of the year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

No. 1.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the above Year.

A.—Criminals.

1. In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	13	1	14
Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions	25	6	31
Summary convictions	27	0	27
For re-examination	4	1	5

2.—Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other keepers 245 27 272

3.—Committed for re-examination, but not afterwards fully committed 399 54 453

Total 802

N. B.—Observe the great number not finally committed, and who consequently ought not to be calculated in the general list of criminals, or form an element in appreciating the proportion of crime in this place.

B.—Debtors.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In custody at the commencement of the year	2	0	2
Admitted in the course of the year	35	2	37
Total			39

No. 2.—Ages of Prisoners.

Of the 802 forming the criminal list, as above, 124 were under 17 years of age; but of this juvenile amount of 124, only five were girls.

No. 3.—Greatest Number at one time, and Average Number.

Criminals.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Greatest number	67	17	84
Daily average	54	13	67

Debtors.

Greatest number at one time	2	1	3
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No. 4.—Manner of Employment.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hard labour	124	19	143
Not employed	569	70	659

No. 5.—Degree of Instruction among the above Prisoners.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Can neither read nor write	122	18	140
Can read only	5	1	6
Can read or write, or both, but imperfectly	64	4	68
Can both read and write well	54	4	58

No. 6.—Recommittals.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once	52	5	57
Twice	16	2	18
Thrice	10	0	10
Four times or more	19	2	21
Total	97	9	106

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No. 7.—Number sentenced by Courts of Justice or Magistrates to Solitary Confinement :
Two male prisoners under 17 years of age.
Sentenced to whipping, none.

No. 8.—Punishment for Refractory Conduct in the Prison.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Dark cells	1	0	1
„ Solitary confinement	38	5	43
Total			44

There were no other punishments.

No. 9.—Salaries.

	Age.	£.	
Governor	39	300	N. B.—Out of his salary he pays the male and female turnkeys.
Chaplain	48	40	
Surgeon	37	40	
Matron	36	20	
Schoolmaster	38	30	
3 male turnkeys, and 1 female turnkey, aged	21		

No. 10.—Analysis of the Cases of Sickness for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases of slight indisposition	175	54	229
Infirmity cases	15	10	25
Greatest number sick at any one time	11	2	13
Deaths	0	0	0

No. 11.—Expenditure for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
Prisoners' diet	440	19	0½
Male and female clothing	54	13	1½
Straw	2	7	4
Extra allowances by order of surgeon	11	2	3
Fuel	58	0	7
Soap	6	19	3
Candles, oil, and gas	15	4	8
Stationery and printing	19	12	8
Books	3	8	11
Rates and taxes	15	16	4½
Officers' salaries	430	0	0
Removal of prisoners to take their trial, or to undergo their sentence in other prisons	2	5	0
Removal of transported convicts	118	18	9
Sundries not mentioned	49	3	5
Total expenditure, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	1222	11	4½
Repairs, alterations, and additions	119	11	1
Prison diet per head per annum	6	6	0
Prison clothing and bedding per head per annum	0	16	4
Cost of each prisoner per day	0	1	0½

Deduct from the above the money received for the removal of convicts, and the total cost of the prison, including repairs, alterations, and additions, for the year is 1223 3 8½

No. 12.—Copy of a Return, illustrating the proportion of Residents and of Non-residents among the Prisoners.

Quarterly Return to the Visiting Magistrates, made March 11, 1840.

	Males.	Females.
Residents	169	21
Non-residents	52	11

There were out of the above the following Summary Convictions.

	Males.	Females.
Assaults on police	4	0
Common assaults	9	0
Neglect of work	1	0
Embezzling worsted	2	0
Disorderly	1	0
Vagrants	7	0
Neglect of family	1	0
Wilful damage	1	0
Disorderly apprentice	1	0
Total	27	0

Return for the quarter ending June 17, 1840.

	Males.	Females.
Residents	123	13
Non-residents	40	18
Total	163	31

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1. An additional turnkey is required: one turnkey should be constantly present during the hours of hard labour, and, in order to ensure this indispensable control, another officer will be necessary. A sentry-box should be prepared for him in the yard, in order to shelter him in inclement weather and to afford him an occasional seat.
2. Every cell should be employed, and maintained in constant readiness, so as to afford a separate sleeping-cell for each prisoner, so far as the accommodation will go.
3. A great improvement would be accomplished here by making a proper station or lock-up house, distinct from this prison, in which prisoners might be placed when waiting for examination, instead of being sent hither.
4. More bedsteads are wanting, in order to enable each prisoner, both on the male and female side, to sleep in a separate bed.
5. Separate locks and keys are required, by the late Prison Act, to be kept for the male and female sides, which is not the case here at present.

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LICHFIELD.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Borough on Prisoners and Prosecutions during two Years.

Receipts for the year ending 1st day of September, 1838.

Received from prisoners' work	£2 13 5
For prosecutions and conveyance of prisoners on board the hulks, allowed by the Lords of the Treasury	26 11 10

Expenditure for the same year.

Gaol and house of correction	88 17 0
Gaoler	105 0 0
Prisoners' passes	1 6 1
Conveyance of prisoners on board the hulks	10 1 6
Prosecutions	31 2 0

Receipts for the year ending 1st day of September, 1839.

Received from prisoners' work	0 10 9
For prosecutions, allowance from Lords of the Treasury	28 1 11

Expenditure for the same year.

Gaol and house of correction	139 18 7½
Gaoler	60 0 0
Prosecutions	91 19 8

LICHFIELD.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Lichfield.
Borough Gaol and
House of
Correction.

Construction.—There have been no alterations in the building since my former visit.

It is in contemplation to buy the malthouse adjoining, in which case more yards, including a labour-yard, might be built.

- There are here:—1 male debtors' yard.
1 women's ditto.
1 untried males' ditto.
1 convicted males' ditto.
1 other.

Total, 5 yards.

There is no female debtors' yard.

There are eight cells here, exclusive of debtors' cells. In the year ending December 31, 1839, the highest number of prisoners here, exclusive of debtors, was nine.

Management.—This is a police-station house as well as a prison. The whole is clean and neat in proportion to the existing means.

There have been no alterations in the system since my last visit.

The keeper is still a constable, but he does not go out as such in general.

His salary is 60*l.* Five pounds per annum has been allowed to his wife, the matron, since November, 1839, when she received her appointment.

No wardsmen or wardswomen are employed.

No letters are admitted or taken out, except after being read by the keeper.

No visits to the prisoners are allowed without an order from a magistrate.

On the night preceding my visit, all the prisoners were sleeping in single cells, except one, who was put in the same bed with a debtor, who was melancholy and likely to commit suicide. Except the above, no prisoners were sleeping two in a bed.

The one female prisoner was sleeping in a cell by herself.

They are sometimes obliged to put two in a bed when the prison is crowded, but this might be obviated by placing more bedsteads in some of the cells.

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Day-rooms are still in use. The labour is at present carried on in the day-room of the convicted prisoners.

The number of prisoners usually confined here is small, and that the keeper does his best I fully believe; but the control over the prisoners is quite insufficient and nominal, because in his absence they are left entirely to their own humours and conversation. He affirms their behaviour to be usually orderly.

Escapes.—There have been none since my last visit.

Suicide.—There has been no case since my last visit.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—In such cases the bed is taken out of an ordinary cell and the window closed with a shutter. Before the prisoner goes in, his breakfast is given him. He is taken out for an hour, daily, for exercise.

The diet is bread and water; and, on Sundays, potatoes and meat. The longest term of such confinement is a month; the average, a fortnight. Such persons go to chapel.

Refractory prisoners are locked up for one or two days in a darkened cell.

Religious and other Instruction.—About two years ago the curate of a parish in the town began to perform divine service once on Sundays, with a sermon. He comes occasionally at other times to inquire how the prisoners are getting on, but does not go into the wards.

He has no salary, I believe.

The chapel is a small ordinary room, with no pulpit.

There is no ladies' committee here.

The sacrament has not been delivered since my last visit.

The prisoners are attentive at chapel.

Books are well provided, but there is no instruction in reading.

The behaviour of the prisoners is moderately good. About five were punished for refractory conduct in 1839; but no one was put in irons.

The keeper, during the four years that he has been here, is acquainted with no case of reform after discharge.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There are no regular infirmary-rooms, but there are rooms with fire-places suitable for the purpose. The surgeon comes sometimes on passing by, to ask how the prisoners are, but only goes into the wards when sent for, or desired to do so, by the keeper.

He sends in a bill, and has no salary. The health of this prison is good.

There has been no death since my last visit.

I found no one ill, except a man with a venereal affection.

During the last four years, no woman has been confined to her bed, or has had a worse complaint than a cold.

The only cases since my last visit have been colds, venereal affections, and itch.

I found a bottle of dissolved salts in the day-room, which had been sent by the surgeon; the men took them when they thought proper.

With respect to extra diet, one man now here has had half a pint of milk at night, and half a pint of porter at dinner.

Diet.—This is the same as at my last visit: $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of meat in the week; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of best bread daily; 1 lb. of potatoes daily; and 4 pints of gruel daily.

Labour.—It is in contemplation here to get a tread-wheel, or to introduce stone-breaking, if the ground of the adjoining malthouse be purchased.

At present the prisoners grind beans and barley with a hand and a crank-mill; the latter will occupy five men at once, but no one is present during labour. If they get a tread-wheel, or break stones, it is then intended to have some officer present during the hours of labour. I found four men grinding beans and barley.

The profits of labour are very little.

During the year ending September 1, 1840, they were . . . s. d. 14 4

During the year 1839 10 9

The prisoners do not go outside the walls to work on any pretext.

Population.—This continues about the same.

The lowest number here at once in 1839 was, 2 (both felons).

The number of admissions from January 1 to December 31, 1839, was:

34 (including debtors).

32 (without debtors).

The above number does not include the night-charges.

The greatest number of women here at once in 1839 was, 2.

Greatest number of debtors at once in 1839, 2 (both men).

During the last four years there have been no female debtors.

At the date of my visit there were here:—

Men.

1 for trial.

4 convicted at sessions.

1 summary conviction.

1 debtor.

—
7 men, and 1 woman for non-payment of fine. Total, 8.

Of the 7 men, none had been here before.

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Stock.—The bedding consists of 10½ prs. of sheets; 22 blankets; 10 mattresses for men; 10 bedsteads. Combs, towels, and soap are well supplied. The stock of clothing consists of 6 suits for men; 16 shirts (12 new); 8 pairs of clogs, and 12 of stockings; 2 shifts; 2 flannel petticoats; 1 black petticoat; 1 pair of shoes; 1 pair of stays; no cap; 2 gowns; 2 aprons.

Registration.—There is one register.

General Remarks.—No prisoner has ever been sent to the county gaol at Stafford during the four years that the keeper has been here. There has been no case of capital offence, or such would have been sent thither.

Relief on Discharge.—Such relief is not afforded without application to the magistrates, and never unless the prisoner has behaved well, and has a long way to go. To one man 5s. has been given; to another 10s.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. Some separation should be made in the chapel between the male and female prisoners.
2. Separate locks and keys should be used on the female side, as directed by the late Prison Act.
3. The window of the untried prisoners' day-room should be made to open.
4. A journal should be kept by the chaplain and surgeon.
5. More bedsteads and bedding should be procured in order to enable each prisoner to sleep in a separate bed.
6. In order to promote a better separation of the prisoners, three bedsteads should be put up in the room called the weighing-room, which is at present not used as a sleeping-room.
7. The room in which the wood is at present kept should be prepared and used as a dark cell for refractory prisoners.
8. The hard labour at present carried on here is little more than a mode of passing away tedious time, because there is no paid officer present to control the prisoners. It cannot be expected that the keeper can be constantly present. The appointment of a turnkey would be a great advantage in this respect, as well as generally for the better ordering of the prison.
9. This prison has not a sufficient number of wards or divisions to comply with the late Prison Act.

STAFFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Alterations since my former Visit.

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There has been no alteration in the buildings of the prison except in the chapel, which has been enlarged so as to afford 131 additional sittings.

There has been a carriage-house erected for the caravans used in conveying prisoners.

There have also been erected two wood huts in front of the tread-wheels, for the use of the officers on duty there.

Some new inspection-holes have been opened in the walls.

I found here seven new wardsmen (paid officers so called), one new assistant-turnkey, a schoolmaster (newly appointed), and one new female assistant-turnkey. Both the female turnkeys have 12s. a-week.

General Remarks.—At the time of my visit the keeper was absent for a week removing convicts.

Prisoners who have been for some months at the tread-wheel are usually removed from it to do the cooking and other light labour, which is a very good plan of alternation.

Day-rooms are still in use.

No clothes are given to the untried. I found three girls on a stone floor without shoes or stockings. The untried are without combs, and have no coals allowed them.

Separate confinement is not practised here: it is not possible.

The untried have no fire unless they pay for it themselves, which to me seems unjust, since a person before trial may be quite poor and yet innocent, and the public has no right to keep such prisoners in a state of cold which might be dangerous to health. I found five or six women complaining of severe colds, which they had not mentioned to the surgeon at all. In some of the women's day-rooms there was no fire. It was in September, but extremely cold weather. The women were sitting closely pressed together in one cold day-room, full of draughts of air, in order to warm themselves.

In the convicted prisoners' day-rooms fires are not begun till November.

At the time of my visit nearly all the women were sleeping two in a bed, and several three or four in one cell.

In the infirmary I found five women with the itch lying on two bedsteads, which were joined together closely.

The matron keeps some registers herself, which is a very useful practice, and deserves to be generally followed.

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The conduct of the females is generally good and civil. There has been no act of violence except once since my last visit, when a female turnkey was struck, perhaps accidentally.

Locality of the Prisoners.—Most of the prisoners come from the Potteries, from Wolverhampton, &c. ; few in comparison are from Stafford itself, or from its neighbourhood.

Escapes.—Since 1837 there have been two escapes. One man was retaken, the other not. (See General Statistics, No. 16.)

Suicide.—Since my last visit a prisoner attempted to cut his throat ; but recovered.

Solitary Confinement by Sentence of Court.—The term of such confinement for the women is usually three days at a time, sometimes a week ; sometimes it is left to the matron to divide the full term as she likes. The diet of all such prisoners is the same as usual. Their cells are not usually light enough to read in, but if the prisoners can read, and wish to have books, they are allowed to use them. They do not always attend chapel. They take exercise about twice in a week. They sleep in the same cells, and the men are visited occasionally, not daily, by the chaplain ; the women never.

Refractory women are placed in a dark cell, usually for three or four hours, never for more than six hours at a time. They never sleep in it.

Religious and other Instruction.—The chaplain does duty at the Lunatic Asylum once on Sundays, once also at the Union Workhouse, and performs two full services here. He has held his appointment for sixteen years. He lives in the town.

Prayers are read here on Wednesday and on Friday afternoon, but no sermons are then delivered.

The chaplain visits daily : there is no rule with respect to his visiting the men in solitary confinement.

The chaplain, for many years, has had no complaint to make of the conduct of the prisoners. They are very respectful. They make their responses well. The debtors behave very well, but do not attend chapel regularly.

The sacrament had been performed at Easter and at Christmas. At Christmas four prisoners had attended, all of whom were felons ; at Easter, seven felons.

In the year ending December 31st, 1839, it was performed thrice.

There is a communion-table.

Every facility is afforded to the chaplain in the discharge of his functions.

The chapel has been much improved in extent of accommodation and ventilation ; and a stove has been introduced in winter.

On their first admission the prisoners are generally disposed to scoff at religion.

There are a few miscellaneous books, and also copies of the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Ten Commandments, a book of homilies, and some of family prayers, with a very few spelling-tracts.

There is a schoolmaster here, who usually goes into the school-room twice a-week, for an hour or half an hour, to exercise the prisoners in writing, reading, and arithmetic.

There is a school-room for boys under 16, of all classes. The schoolmaster is clerk in the chapel, and has an evening-school in the town. The boys behave well to him.

There are no lady visitors to the females ; nor does the chaplain converse with them unless they send for him, excepting those charged with very serious offences.

The matron and her assistants teach the females, but to a very trifling extent. There was a school for women formerly, but it was discontinued ten years ago : the chaplain used then to teach.

A few prisoners have applied for a Roman Catholic minister since my last visit.

The chaplain had formerly an unlimited power of buying books.

The chaplain has been acquainted with one prisoner who, after discharge, became a respectable member of society. This was a woman who had previously been totally ignorant of religious matters.

Two men were executed here in April, 1840 : they were totally ignorant, on their admission, of religious matters ; both said they had not been in any church for ten years ; both behaved very decently.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon has two journals, which are well kept. He visits daily. His salary is 150*l.*, including medicine, but not leeches.

The locality of this prison is rather cold.

There have been, perhaps, one or two cases of nervous or typhus fever during the last two or three years ; and one death from fever in that time. An epidemic catarrh has prevailed, but no one died of it. There was one case of land-scurvy about four months ago.

Amongst the most common complaints here are scrofulous affections of the glands of the neck. Some who had been free from it for years have had an attack of it in this prison. The surgeon thinks that cold may produce it in many cases. Diarrhœa is also frequent.

There were some cases of dysentery in 1839, one of which was fatal.

There were four lyings-in here in 1839, and about the same number this year. The surgeon is not paid extra for these cases. He has no assistant.

In 1839, there were 11 deaths : of these, 1 man died from an accident ; 2 were found dead in their cells, of whom 1 was subject to epileptic fits, and 1 was in solitary confinement for refractory conduct ; 1 man, who had been in a long time, died of consumption ; 1 man, a deserter, was in a dying state when admitted—he only lived a week afterwards ; 1 case

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was a man from the Union Workhouse, who came in paralytic and idiotic—hydatids were found in his brain. A tabular list of these deaths will be found under the head of General Statistics, No. 1.

I found here 11 prisoners in the infirmary: 1 man with an obscure disorder, 1 with asthma, 1 epileptic, 1 with stricture, 2 or 3 with local injuries through accidents, and 5 women.

Two women, with children at the breast, were also in the infirmary. The nurse was a prisoner.

Very few were taking medicines for trifling complaints. Some, however, complained of slight affections to me, which they had not mentioned to the officers. There were some women with colds, and two with menstrual affections.

The surgeon thinks the diet abundantly sufficient for prisoners not at hard labour, whose stomachs are in good order. The women and boys fatten on it; but the men at the tread-wheel lose on an average 4 lbs. per month in weight, so long as they continue to work. The surgeon has a private weighing-machine in his office. He frequently puts such prisoners on extra diet. (For further particulars see General Statistics, No. 4.) He weighs them all, and keeps notes of their weight in his private journal. Those who have been in long give him much uneasiness: but at the end of six months they are usually put to head pins, break stones, pick oakum, or some other light labour. In eight or ten years he has seen about six cases in which death seems to have been induced by length of imprisonment.

He wishes those who labour at the tread-wheel to have their diet increased. He thinks that a little animal food should be given, and a little condiment added to their vegetable diet, as they continually complain of flatulence. The diet of those not at hard labour might be even somewhat reduced in quantity, but then they should have the condiment in addition.

It is in the first three months that the hard-labour prisoners lose flesh; they shrink immediately, if at all, and in the course of three or four months have suffered as much as they are likely to endure. Some men, however, will grow fatter even upon this diet; but the average loss of flesh, including these exceptions, is 4 lbs. per month.

In the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, the total number of cases of sickness was 276. The greatest number ill at once was 22; and the number of deaths was 8. (For the amount of sickness in 1839 see General Statistics, Table No. 3.)

GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Mortality for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

1. Male, aged 44, died of Apoplexy.
2. Ditto " 20 " Enteritis, with extreme depression of spirits.
3. Female " 20 " Fever.
4. Male " 23 " Brain disease.
5. Ditto " 18 " Dysentery.
6. Ditto " 25 " Dropsy and consumption.
7. Ditto " 66 " Fall under a tread-wheel which fractured his skull.
8. Ditto " 32 " Epilepsy.
9. Ditto " 25 " Consumption.
10. Ditto " 32 " Ditto.
11. Ditto " 37 " Disease of heart, and dropsy.

Of the above 11 Cases,

No. 1.	had been in Prison before death	9 days.
2.	" "	30 days.
3.	" "	41 days.
4.	" "	20 days.
5.	" "	9 calendar months.
6.	" "	7 days.
7.	" "	12 days.
8.	" "	30 days.
9.	" "	6 months and 11 days.
10.	" "	2 years and 3 days.
11.	" "	9 days.

State of Health of the above 11 on Admission.

- No. 1. Very ill.
2. Very weak Constitution.
3. Ill with Typhus Fever.
4. Very ill.
5. Good.
6. Very ill.
7. Good.
8. Subject to Fits.
9. Good.
10. Good.
11. Very ill.

It will be observed that several came in ill, and several died after a stay of only some days.

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No. 2.—Analysis of the Diet.

	Bread.	Potatoes.	Gruel.
Prisoners at Hard Labour have per Week	196 ozs.	7 lbs.	21 pints.
Prisoners not at Hard Labour have	196 ozs.	7 lbs.	21 pints.

5 oz. of Salt is distributed weekly, and is also put into the Gruel.

No. 3.

Cases of Sickness within the year, from Michaelmas, 1838, to Michaelmas, 1839, (as per Surgeon's Return)	2606
Number of Prisoners committed in the same year, exclusive of Debtors	2473
Excess of cases of Sickness above the number committed	<u>133</u>

These cases indicate the number of times, as I understand, which the Surgeon has had occasion to prescribe Medicine. This has often occurred several times in the year to the same individual.

No. 4.

	During the Year 1839.	During First Five Months of 1840.
Total Number of Prisoners summarily committed to Hard Labour	752	262
Sum of the terms of Imprisonment in days	26,843	8810
Average for each Prisoner	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{5}{8}$
Weight lost by the whole in lbs.	3761 $\frac{1}{2}$	1509
Ditto ditto on the Average per Man	5 lbs. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Average Age per Man	26 yrs. 9 m.	
Extremes of Ages	53 yrs. & 16 yrs.	
Average Weight per Man	140 lbs.	
Extremes of Weights	94 lbs. & 218 lbs.	
Greatest Individual loss	22 lbs.	21 lbs.

The above important Statistical Results of the effect of Tread-wheel Labour on Health were framed by the Surgeon, who, as above stated, is in the habit of weighing the men.

On my next visit I shall renew my inquiries on this subject, and endeavour to obtain a continuation of his observations on this head.

No. 5.—Number of Cells.

Number of separate Cells for Male Debtors	29
" " in the Gaol	64
" " in the House of Correction	197
" " for the Females	27

There is also a very small Ward for Female Debtors.

No. 6.

The greatest number of Prisoners confined here at one time during the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839, has been—

498 Prisoners.
50 Debtors.

The greatest number of Females confined here at once during 4 years has been, 73.

No. 7.

The average number during the same time has been—

389 Prisoners.
30 Debtors.

No. 8.—Number of Prisoners in Custody at the time of my visit in September, 1840.

	Males.	Females.
Debtors	9	1
Ditto receiving the County Allowance	12	0
Bankrupts	1	0
For trial at the Spring Assizes, 1841	12	1
Ditto at the October Sessions, 1840	60	13
Ditto at the Walsall Sessions	3	1
For Transportation	10	0
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	136	32
Summary Convictions	126	16
Deserters	1	0
	<u>370</u>	<u>64</u>
Females	64	
Total	<u>434</u>	

Number of the above Prisoners that have been in Custody more than once—
Males, 113—Females, 18—Total, 131.

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No. 9.—Late Salaries compared with the Present Salaries (in September, 1840).

	Late Salary.			Present Salary.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Surgeon	100	0	0	150	0	0
Prison Clerk	20	0	0	80	0	0
Lodge Turnkey and Bookkeeper	45	0	0	52	0	0
Assistant Turnkey	42	0	0	52	0	0
Ditto	31	4	0	52	0	0
Female Turnkey	25	0	0	31	4	0
Officers appointed in consequence of the late Act of Parliament.						
Schoolmaster, at 17s. per week				44	4	0
Seven Wardsmen, at 16s. per week each				291	4	0
Female Turnkey, at 12s. per week				31	4	0

No. 10.—Number of Prisoners confined here in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

Criminals.

1.—In Custody at the commencement of the Year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for Trial	103	21	124
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	121	26	147
Summary Convictions	92	20	112

2.—Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Keepers

1796 244 2040

3.—Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their return :—

Convicted Prisoners	17	3	20
Prisoners for Trial	24	6	30

Total Criminals confined, 2473.

Debtors.

In custody at commencement of the year	21	3	24
Admitted in course of the year	100	4	104
(Of the 104, 3 were on Mesne Process, 89 in execution.)			
Criminal Lunatics	0	1	1

No. 11.—Acquittals.

Of 1016 Prisoners confined here for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the year—

The number convicted was	537
„ acquitted	244
Against whom no Bills found	85
Not prosecuted	2
Left for trial at the end of the year	148

No. 12.—Ages of Prisoners.

Of the Prisoners for trial or tried at Assizes and Sessions there were—

	Males.	Females.
Of 17 years and upwards	659	130
Under 17 years	91	12

Of the Prisoners on Summary Convictions there were—

Of 17 years and upwards	976	103
Under 17 years	94	5

No. 13.—State of Education of the Prisoners.

Of the Prisoners for trial or tried at Assizes and Sessions—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Can neither read nor write	191	43	234
Can read only	205	56	261
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	211	32	243
Can read and write well	143	11	154

Of the Prisoners on Summary Convictions—

Can neither read nor write	264	37	301
Can read only	381	50	431
Can read or write, or both, imperfectly	282	14	296
Can read and write well	143	7	150

No. 14.

Criminals during the same year, ending Michaelmas, 1839.

Greatest number at any one time	448	50	498
Daily average	334	55	389

Debtors.

Greatest number at any one time	47	3	50
Daily average	28	2	30

No. 15.—Cases of long Imprisonment during the same year.

1 year and under 2 years	38	3	41
2 years and under 3 years	5	1	6
3 years and upwards	1	0	1

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No. 16.—Escapes.

During the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839, there escaped—

	Date.	Retaken.
1 man, aged 21	15th April	Retaken.
1 man, aged 25	15th April	Retaken for another offence, tried at Derby, and transported for life.

These men were overlooked by the turnkey on duty at lock-up time, for which neglect he was discharged.

No. 17.—Items of the Expenditure for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet	2661	14	11
Male and female clothing	262	6	9
Bedding	5	13	7
Straw	40	14	7
Extra allowances made to the sick or suffering in body by the surgeon	116	11	6
Wine, beer, and spirits	11	13	0½
Fuel	215	7	3
Soap, candles, oil, and gas	76	18	0½
Stationery, printing, and books	23	5	2
Rates and taxes	6	4	3
Removal of prisoners to take their trials at assizes and sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other prisons	45	5	0
Removal of transported convicts	408	6	9
Sundries not mentioned	156	17	9½
Total expenditure, not including repairs, alterations, and additions	5459	7	6¾
Repairs, alterations, and additions	153	2	3½
Average expense of each prisoner per week, including every item except buildings	0	5	8½
Prison diet per head per annum	6	14	0
„ clothing and bedding ditto	1	8	1½

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No. 18.—Receipts.

Profits from productive labour	582	19	9½
Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of transports	52	17	7
Other receipts	318	15	4
Total Receipts	957	0	8½
From total expenses	5459	7	6¾
Deduct receipts	957	0	8½
Actual cost to the county (not including repairs, alterations, and additions)	4655	9	1¾

No. 19.—Recommittals (excepting Debtors).

Number of Prisoners confined here in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1839, who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once	237	21	258
Twice	110	11	121
Thrice	50	8	58
Four times or more	85	4	89
Total	482	44	526

No. 20.—Labour.

Manner in which Prisoners have been employed in the course of the above year—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hard labour	1447	166	1613
Employment not being hard labour	267	55	342
Not employed	419	99	518
Total	2133	320	2473

No. 21.—Punishments for Offences committed within the walls of the Prison in the same year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Irons	2	0	2
Whipping	5	0	5
Dark cells	82	0	82
Solitary cells	197	56	253
Stoppage of diet	44	0	44
Other punishments	29	4	33
Total	361	60	419

No. 22.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice or by magistrates to solitary confinement in the same year	120	12	132
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No. 23.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the above Year.

	Males—all privately.
Of 17 years and upwards	6
Under 17 years	22
Total	28

No. 24.—A Minute Statement of the Nature and Amount of the Expenses for the quarter ending 20th June, 1840.

Average No. of Prisoners Daily.	Average No. of Prisoners Daily on Diet.	Bread.	Meal.	Potatoes.	Salt and Barn.	Meat.
438	394	£. s. d. 512 0 6½	£. s. d. 28 10 0	£. s. d. 48 7 0	£. s. d. 10 7 0	£. s. d. 10 13 1½
Milk.	Tea and Sugar.	Ale, Beer, Wine, Spirits, and Tobacco.	Eggs, Rolls, &c. &c.	Total Amount of Subsistence for the Quarter.	Average Subsistence per Week.	Average Subsistence per head per Week.
£. s. d. 6 7 3½	£. s. d. 1 3 4	£. s. d. 3 9 5	£. s. d. 1 2 10½	£. s. d. 622 0 8½	£. s. d. 47 16 11½	s. d. 2 5·13
				Total Expenses for the Quarter.	Average per Week for the Quarter.	Average per head per Week for the Quarter.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
DIETARY, &c., FOR THE PRISONERS. Bread 3614 stones 5 lbs. 8 ozs., at 2s. 10d. per stone 512 0 6½ Oatmeal 15 loads, at 38s. per load 28 10 0 Potatoes 414 bushels 39 lbs., at 2s. 4d. per bushel 48 7 1 Salt 48 bushels, at 1s. 9d. per bushel 4 4 0 Barn 181 quarts 6 3 0 Meat 538½ lbs., at 4½d. per lb. 10 13 1½ Milk 169 gallons 3 quarts, at 9d. per gallon 6 7 3½ Tea, sugar, pepper, tobacco, &c., for the sick 1 3 4 Beer, ale, and spirits, for ditto 3 9 5 Eggs, rolls, butter, cheese, bacon, oranges, &c., for ditto 1 2 10½				622 0 8½	47 16 11½	2 5·13
Officers' salaries				482 8 0	37 2 1½	1 10·60
TRADESMEN'S BILLS, &c. Carriage and postage 3 11 7 Taxes 2 2 3 Burial fees 2 0 4 Conveying prisoners during the sessions, and extra assistant officers 2 11 0 Heath, besoms, &c. 1 16 0 Straw for prisoners' beds 22 15 0 Coal 47 2 11 Worsted and yarn for prisoners' stockings, caps, &c. 12 3 8 Materials for prisoners' clothing, bedding, &c. 65 4 11½ Ditto for clog-shoes 20 11 1 Soap, candles, oil, paint, brushes, starch, blue, soda, lampblack, black-lead, ink, &c. 24 18 2½ Carpenter, bricklayer, plumber and glazier, ironmongery, brazier, locksmith, and smith's work 59 14 8½ Books, stationery, advertising, &c. 5 9 5 Cooper and basket-maker's bills 0 10 0 Carriage of pins 1 13 8 Gruel cups and urinals 6 0 0 Sweeping chimneys 0 7 0 Paid prisoners on their discharge for work 13 14 8 Sundries 0 9 0				292 15 5½	22 10 5	1 1·71
				£1397 4 1½	107 9 6½	5 5·44

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. Light iron bedsteads should be prepared in order to enable the female prisoners to sleep in separate beds. When the prison happens to be full their bedding is often placed on the stone floor, in which situation they sleep. The female cells will, for the most part, contain three such bedsteads with ease.

2. Although it is with great reluctance that I propose any alteration in diet, being well aware of the difficulties which attend that subject, and of the reasons which guide the magistrates in dealing with it—yet I feel myself compelled to recommend, that prisoners placed at hard labour more than a month, as well as those not at hard labour who may have been confined three months in the prison, should have some allowance of animal food. I beg leave to submit to the magistrates' consideration the adoption of three graduated dietaries enumerated in the "Regulations for Prisons" which have been transmitted to them by the Secretary of State (page 76).

3. I found the windows on the female side in bad condition; some of them having continued broken for some months, and others not easily shutting. The privy in the untried female yard was very offensive. In one ward, containing 15 women, I found only one comb, and that did not belong to the prison.

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4. Shoes and stockings should be given to untried prisoners when destitute, and especially to women.

5. Fires should be provided in the day-rooms of the untried prisoners at the expense of the county. No class of prisoners are more worthy of consideration than the untried, and it may happen that in severely cold weather they have not the means of procuring fuel for themselves.

6. A water-closet would be a valuable addition to the male infirmary.

7. The prisoners labouring under itch should be placed on separate bedsteads, or on separate bedding. I found five lying on the same bedstead, quite naked, and closely packed together; and this was the case at the very time when an adjoining room, destined for the same purpose, was quite empty.

8. As a certain degree of attention to the comforts of the inferior officers of a prison is the best mode of attracting and fixing competent individuals, I notice in this place that it would be reasonable to afford a separate bed to each of the two female turnkeys, who at my visit were sleeping together in one small bed, calculated for only one occupant.

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WALSALL.

Walsall.

EXTRACTS from the statement of the Treasurer of the Borough for the year ending Sept. 1, 1839.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

	£.	s.	d.
Recorder's Salary	50	0	0
Prosecutions at Sessions	132	13	0
To *** for Expenses at Sessions	50	2	1
Coroner	50	0	0

POLICE.

Police Wages	104	0	0
Special Constables	2	8	6
To *** for Clothes	13	9	0
To *** for ditto	10	16	3
Half year's Rent of the Station-house	5	0	0

MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS AND GAOL.

Maintenance of Prisoners at Stafford	413	4	9
Conveyance to and from Stafford	52	13	5
Coals, Bread, Candles, &c.	14	13	0
Town Serjeants	30	0	0

WALSALL.—BOROUGH GAOL AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Walsall.
Borough Gaol and
Lock-up House.

Construction.—No alteration has taken place in the building since my last visit. The whole is out of repair and dirty.

Management.—This prison is insecure, and in very bad order. No one lives on the spot. The key is kept by the superintendent of police.

One cell is set apart for drunkards.

On the night before my visit three men slept on one mattress in the same cell.

Escapes.—There have been none since my last visit.

Suicide.—Since my last visit a woman of the town tried to strangle herself with her garters, but ineffectually.

Labour.—There is no labour here.

Diet.—The prisoners have three pennyworth of good bread daily; but those under examination may have food from their friends. One of the men now here has tea from his friends.

Religious and other Instruction.—There is no chaplain or chapel.

I saw no books here.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—There have been one or two cases of illness amongst female prisoners since my last visit.

There were no deaths in 1838 or 1839.

No one was ill at the time of my visit, nor was there any case of extra diet.

Population, &c.—The recorder and magistrates sometimes commit prisoners hither for a week as a punishment, which appears to me improper, as this prison does not in any respect conform to the Act; but prisoners usually remain here for only two or three nights until sent to Stafford or discharged.

I found here six prisoners, namely:—

- 1 man who had been in 2 days (remanded for examination).
- 1 do. " 4 do. (under sentence of a week's imprisonment).
- 1 do. " 4 do. (ditto ditto.)
- 1 boy " 5 do. (a disorderly apprentice, waiting for his master to take him back).
- 1 woman " 5 do. (who was to go to Stafford gaol the next day).

Also a soldier who had been put in the day before for drunkenness, by his officer. No prisoner has been here for more than a week during the last two years; but it has been the case previously that a deserter has remained here for 14 days until they received instructions.

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From Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1839, about 120 persons were placed in this prison, but this does not include the night-charges, of which no register is kept.

In 1839 the following were the sentences of imprisonment by the magistrates and recorder:—

	The magistrates sentenced	3	prisoners for	3	days.
	Ditto	ditto	3	ditto	1 week.
	Ditto	ditto	1	ditto	2 days.
	The recorder sentenced	1	ditto	2	days.

The greatest number of prisoners here at once during the last two years was 14 (of whom 5 were women), in 1839.

Stock.—More bedding and more bedsteads are wanted, for by such means the prisoners might be more separated.

The supply of soap is scanty.

The woman who, at my visit, had been in for 5 days had no comb.

General Remarks.—The whole building is in precisely the same state as when I first visited it. There is no improvement in it whatever.

I found a woman here locked up in a cell, the door of which opened on the covered court where were some of the male prisoners, so that conversation could be easily carried on. I must state, however, that she was placed there because the back court in which she was properly confined was being whitewashed by the prisoners.

The town council have bought a piece of ground, and have obtained a plan for a new prison, to hold about 40 prisoners, and to be capable of extension. It is believed that the county magistrates would be well disposed to commit from the neighbouring district to this new prison, if there were room enough in it, because it is very expensive to send prisoners to Stafford. Accordingly the town council have some idea of making so many as 50 or 60 cells in order to meet this demand. They have about 3000*l.* to spend upon it. They will not begin to build it till March, 1841. In the plan which I saw there were no day-rooms, yet no provision was made for warming the cells in winter.

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. Scanty and ill-conditioned as is the present building, yet the prisoners should nevertheless be separated as far as possible by making use of all the existing cells. I found that three men and one boy had been locked up together during the night in a dark ill-ventilated cell, with no window, and with no sufficient bedding. So far as the accommodation extends, each prisoner should be locked up at night in a separate cell—an arrangement which would be much more secure than the present one, as well as more wholesome for the body and mind of the prisoner.

2. The privies are in the worst condition, totally out of repair.

3. One of the policemen should lodge in the immediate vicinity of the prison, and should be ordered to visit it at certain fixed hours; say, for instance, at 8 A.M.

- at 12 M.
- at 4 P.M.
- at 8 P.M.
- at midnight, and
- at 4 A.M.

4. A female attendant should be appointed to pursue the same plan of visits whenever a woman happens to be confined here.

5. More bedsteads and bedding are required in order, so far as possible, to place the prisoners asunder.

6. This place should be no longer employed otherwise than as a lock-up house.

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SALOP.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Public Stock, from 1st January, 1839, to 31st December, 1839, so far as relates to Prisoners, Prosecutions, &c.

RECEIPTS.

Expense of maintenance of convicts	£7	5	9
Receipts from Mr. W. H. ———, as late governor of the gaol, the particulars of which will appear on the final settlement of the account with the assignees of his estate	352	17	0½
From the treasurer of the borough of Shrewsbury for maintenance of prisoners to 31st December, 1838	57	18	9
From ditto of Bridgnorth for ditto to 30th June, 1839	86	5	11½
Amount of fines upon several persons for assaults, pursuant to the 9th Geo. IV., c. 31, s. 27	96	2	0
Ditto for offences against the Beer Licensing Act, 1st Wm. IV., c. 64	29	9	3
Ditto, Game Act, 1st and 2nd Wm. IV., c. 32	32	8	9
Ditto, Trespass Act, 7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 30	1	12	0
Ditto, malicious injury to property	0	1	0
Ditto, stealing fruit	0	16	0
Ditto on constable for neglect of duty	0	5	0
From the Lords of the Treasury, pursuant to 5th and 6th Wm. IV., c. 180, one-half of the expense of criminal prosecutions from 1st July, 1837, to 30th June, 1839	2441	14	11
From ditto, the whole of the expense of conveying convicts from the 1st of July, 1837, to 30th June, 1839	387	13	0

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EXPENDITURE.

Clerk of the Peace, for business transacted and expenses incurred by him	£176 14 2
Convicts, conveyance of, for transportation	150 4 0
Constables, special	103 10 0
Exhibition money to the Queen's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisoners	20 0 0
Fees on the discharge of prisoners, namely,—	
Clerk of assize	£17 15 8
Gaoler at Wellington	6 10 0
Marshal and crier	17 3 6
Under-sheriff	25 17 6
	<u>67 6 8</u>

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THE GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Salaries and payments to officers and others:—

Gaoler and keeper of the House of Correction	£400 10 0	First turnkey	50 10 0
Chaplain	150 10 0	Second ditto	47 6 0
Surgeon	70 10 0	Third ditto	47 6 0
Taskmaster	56 10 0	Porter	42 2 0
Matron	65 10 0	Watchman	36 18 0
Carried up	£743 10 0	Brought forward	£743 10 0
Extra assistance at the assizes and sessions			41 10 10
Hauliers for conveying prisoners to and from the shire-hall			8 11 4
Allowance to taskmaster on prisoners' work			2 18 10
Allowance to taskmaster upon employment of prisoners at their trades			26 10 0
Allowance to prisoners acting as monitors, at 4d. per week each			15 4 0
			<u>£1062 7 0</u>

Maintenance of Prisoners, &c.:—Average number of Prisoners during the year 1839, being Criminal Prisoners 104½, Common Debtors 9½.

Butcher's meat	£105 14 4	Brought forward	£1109 14 5
Grocery goods	191 9 6	Old shoes	7 1 10
Potatoes and herbs	89 15 3	Leather for shoes	74 4 2
Baker	546 16 8	List for ditto	22 10 0
Oatmeal and butter	32 4 0	Yarn, flax, and mercery goods	74 8 10
Ale and beer	3 18 8½	Clogs	20 0 0
Sundries for infirmary	25 16 6	Soap and oils	7 14 11½
Cloth	104 6 2	Turf	4 12 0
Old clothes	8 1 5	Coals and cokes	180 4 5
Milk	1 11 10½	Wood ashes	7 16 8
Carried up	£1109 14 5		<u>£1503 7 3½</u>

Providing accommodation and furniture:—

Straw	£11 19 3	Brought forward	£53 3 9
Druggist for oil	14 10 2	Tinman	5 19 6
Baskets	6 1 2½	Heun, and twine	3 18 6
Besoms	7 7 1½	Sundries	3 14 11
Earthenware	1 17 6	Coir for bedding	23 18 9
Brushes	11 8 6		<u>£90 15 5</u>
Carried up	£53 3 9		

Repairs and alterations:—

Bricklayer	£145 3 2½	Brought forward	£330 14 10
Glazier	62 6 6	Pumpmaker	14 19 7½
Clockmaker	3 5 6	Paving	11 0 6
Ironmouger	26 18 9	Gaol gardens	7 10 4
Ironfounder	16 6 3½	Cooper	1 14 6
Plumber	67 16 5	Whitesmith	3 1 6
Timber merchant	8 18 2		<u>£369 1 3½</u>
Carried up	£330 14 10	Building new cells	362 1 6
			<u>£731 2 9½</u>

Sundries:—

Land and assessed taxes	£17 3 6½	Brought forward	£70 3 7½
Postage and carriage	10 8 1	Chief-rent	4 2 6
Books and printing	14 11 10	Insurance	11 8 3
Payments by gaoler	28 0 2	Sweep	4 17 6
Carried up	£70 3 7½		<u>£10 11 10½</u>

Recapitulation of Gaol and House of Correction:—

Salaries and payments to officers	£1062 7 0
Maintenance of prisoners, &c.	1508 7 3½
Providing accommodation and furniture	90 15 5
Repairs and alterations	731 2 9½
Sundries	90 11 10½
Total expenses attending the Gaol and House of Correction	<u>3483 4 4½</u>
Conveying offenders to gaol by justices' orders	325 17 5
Lock-up houses, namely,—	
Bridgnorth	£6 0 0
Ellesmere	2 11 6
Oswestry	1 19 6
Whitchurch	5 11 6
	<u>16 2 6</u>

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Prosecutions, namely:—

At Assizes, upon 51 prosecutions.		At Sessions, upon 161 prosecutions.	
Expenses allowed by committing magistrates	£148 12 3	Expenses allowed by committing magistrates	£252 2 7
Costs of prosecutions and allowance to the prosecutors	441 17 8	Costs of prosecutions	1079 0 5
Allowance to 187 witnesses	333 1 6	Allowance to 389 witnesses	445 14 0
	£923 11 5	At sessions	£1776 17 0
		At assizes	923 11 5

SHREWSBURY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.—Since my last visit there have been no alterations of any importance in the building; but the following changes have been made:—

1. A work-room for the untried has been made out of a lumber-room.
2. An eating-room for the untried has been made out of an itch-ward.
3. An eating-room for the convicted has been made out of a store-room.
4. The new separate cells have been brought into use.

This prison is altogether very spacious: there is ample room for building more cells.

A gallery is intended soon to be made, by which the prisoners placed in the new cells in separate confinement may go into the yard to take exercise.

Management.—At the October sessions, 1840, the visiting justices bear the following testimony to the conduct of the chaplain and of the new governor, which I am glad to have an opportunity of circulating and of confirming as far as my own observation has extended:—

“The visiting justices were happy in being enabled to bear their testimony to the steady discharge of his various duties by the governor, and to the consequent improvement of the management and discipline of the prison, and in the employment and good order of its inmates.

“They had also much pleasure, while calling the attention of the court to the chaplain’s report, to record the unabated zeal and diligence of that officer in his important and laborious vocation.”

Three additional officers have been appointed, viz. one male turnkey, one female turnkey, and a cook.

The late keeper has been discharged for reasons which will be presently stated.

The new keeper comes from the prison at Knutsford, in which establishment he held the office of chief turnkey, and acted for the keeper during his absence.

The old taskmaster is going away, and a new one is coming, who is to act also as schoolmaster.

New rules have been approved and are now enforced; but they are not yet printed.

The recent dismissal of the former keeper requires some account of the circumstances. A committee of six magistrates, including the high sheriff, had been appointed at the quarter sessions (December, 1839) for the following purposes:—

1. To consider the circumstances respecting the keeper’s bankruptcy.
2. To inquire to what extent Mr. * * * had taken steps to comply with the former directions of the court to withdraw from all trade.
3. To inquire how far his efficiency as keeper has been impaired by his continued connexion with trade and his present position as a bankrupt.
4. To inquire to what extent the circumstance of a gaoler having been declared a bankrupt impairs the security he gives to the sheriff, and to report their opinion to the court.

Accordingly, at the quarter sessions held on February 1, 1840, the committee made a report, of which the following is a copy. This report was published in the ‘Salopian Journal’ about the time when it was presented. I have only omitted the names of the parties mentioned, as being unnecessary:—

“The Committee beg to report that, in their opinion, the fact of the gaoler becoming a bankrupt tends so materially to impair his efficiency as to make it doubtful whether a person so situated ought, under any circumstances, to be permitted to hold that office. A short statement of the actual position of a bankrupt, and of his liabilities, will more clearly illustrate this opinion.

“All money, whether arising from salary or profits of trade or business, due to a bankrupt, become the property of the assignees until a certificate is obtained. A doubt also exists whether money passing through the hands of a bankrupt, though belonging to other parties, might not be claimed by the assignees: and, consequently, whether moneys paid to the gaoler, as salaries to other officers, or for labour performed in the House of Correction, would be protected from such claims. And as it requires the concurrence of four-fifths of the creditors, in number and value, if given within six months of the last examination, or of three-fifths in number and value, or nine-tenths in number, if given subsequently, to obtain a certificate, without which the person of the bankrupt might be attached upon any judgment obtained against him by a creditor who had not proved his debt; and as the entire furniture of a bankrupt is liable to be claimed by the assignees and sold; it follows, from these circumstances, that a bankrupt could not be retained in the situation of gaoler, occupying thereby a highly responsible situation, and required to receive and pay money for salaries and other disbursements, without some risk to the county in a pecuniary sense, and some danger of being deprived of his services on account of the insecurity of his person in the event of a delay in obtaining his certificate. But your Committee are also deeply impressed with the importance of the gaoler possessing a high moral character, distinguished for his strict integrity.

"Now although they are not prepared to affirm that bankruptcy offers conclusive proof against character, they are of opinion it tends to throw a slur upon it, and requires such a case to be made out as shall show that it proceeded solely from misfortune, and was in no way connected with ill conduct. Your Committee beg also to remark that the court have before acted on this impression, for in the year 1837, the visiting justices recommended, and the court proceeded to the dismissal of, Mr. * * * a former surgeon of the gaol, on the ground of his having made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and the making a similar deed to which is the act of bankruptcy, on which the commissioners have proceeded against Mr. ——. In the case of a gaoler there is this further consideration, he is forbidden by the Act of Parliament and by the gaol rules to be engaged in any occupation or trade whatever; and would not, therefore, unless by a breach of the law, become a bankrupt—such liability attaching only to trade of some kind.

"Your Committee wish to remark that this part of the case has already been submitted to the court; and, in consequence of the admonition then given, Mr. — states he has taken steps to withdraw from most of the pursuits in which previously he had engaged. Furthermore, he has tendered evidence to show that it was inability only, not inclination, which has prevented his entire relinquishment of all trading concerns: and also that he had placed what remained of such concerns in other hands.

"But your Committee are not fully satisfied, from the evidence, that Mr. — has used every reasonable exertion to withdraw entirely from all trade or occupation; as, with respect to the wharfage property, no attempt to dispose of it by sale or letting, since the reprimand of the court, at April, 1838, is shown, except an offer to sell in September last, when his pecuniary difficulties were pressing upon him: and with respect to the Coal Company (the most objectionable of his former tradings, from its supplying the gaol with coal), it was stated by Mr. —, in the former investigation, that he had sold his shares in 1837. It has now been proved that no sale did then actually take place; that the shares were assigned by Mr. — to another party as a security for money; that the dividends, up to July last, were received and carried to Mr. —'s credit in an account between him and Mr. —; and that Mr. — received credit for the amount of the sale of the shares when made in the last year. It appears also that, long after the transfer of 1837, a notice was given to the officers of the Coal Company, on behalf of Mr. —, not to allow Mr. — to transfer them.

"Your Committee felt it their duty to inquire minutely into the facts connected with Mr. —'s bankruptcy, to see whether any circumstances existed which might induce them to recommend a more lenient course than the strict and rigid line of duty seemed to require, and they regret to be compelled to say they do not perceive any of so extenuating a character as would justify them in recommending departure from it.

"They find that his difficulties and bankruptcy have arisen from extensive speculations in building, in which he has not only sunk his own capital, but seriously involved others who trusted their money to him.

"The evidence tends to throw considerable suspicion upon the circumstances under which a part of this money was obtained, or a portion of his debts incurred.

"In the first place, it appears that some of the subordinate officers of the gaol, who were up to a recent period settled with by the gaoler, were not punctually paid; and that, in the case of —, a turnkey, a debt of 46*l.* was proved before the commissioners; that 9*l.* is claimed by —, another turnkey; and that, up to a late period, —, the porter, had a sum of about 15*l.* owing to him. The porter having died suddenly the beginning of last month, it is not possible to clear up this transaction. Mr. —'s account is, that, in the month of December last, in consequence of the porter being alarmed about his (the keeper's) circumstances, he paid 17*l.* to the porter, to discharge all claims outstanding between them; that the porter, shortly before his death, and after the keeper had become a bankrupt, returned the keeper 15*l.* 10*s.*, to keep for him, which sum he, on or about the 17th of January, paid into the hands of Mr. —, to keep for the widow.

"It appears, from the evidence of Mrs. — and Mr. —, that the keeper requested the porter not to acknowledge to the magistrates the debt due by the keeper to him.

"In the two former cases, it is alleged, there are accounts of long standing between the keeper and the turnkeys, which render it difficult for the Committee to arrive at accurate information thereupon.

"Secondly, evidence was tendered to show that a sum of 800*l.* was borrowed some years ago from Miss. —; and that they were prevented from enforcing repayment thereof by the keeper leading them to believe that his estates were not mortgaged, when in fact they were so: that, on a recent occasion, he promised to give them a note of hand, payable on demand; instead of which he gave them notes payable three years after date; that he subsequently accompanied such notes by an undertaking to pay the amount in three months, and when an action was actually brought against him, it was defended in his name (an opinion having been taken, according to the keeper's statement, that the money could not be recovered till the end of the three years), by which means these creditors were prevented obtaining judgment against him before his bankruptcy.

"Another transaction, in which the keeper appears implicated, is, that a policy of insurance for 1000*l.* on his life, which had been assigned, on the 2nd or 3rd of January, 1837, as part security of one of his mortgages, was subsequently pledged at the Commercial Bank as security for money advanced. This policy was in the keeping of Mr. —, at that time employed as solicitor by the keeper and the mortgagee: how it got into the Commercial Bank does not appear; both the keeper and the solicitor expressing surprise at its being there; and Mr. —, the manager, stating that it was deposited with other papers, but professing himself unable to give other explanation. A memorandum, dated 29th of November, 1837, in the handwriting of the solicitor, is however produced, authorising the deposit of certain deeds and papers, but not specifically mentioning them (of which the policy probably formed a part), signed by the keeper, and witnessed by the solicitor.

"Your Committee feel it difficult to account for the deposit of the policy without the cognizance of one or both of the parties.

"Your Committee also are by no means satisfied with the evidence adduced as to whether the deposit, by the keeper, of certain scrips of shares in an assurance company, with the Commercial Bank, was not after such shares had been assigned by him to another party.

"The keeper produced a statement of his affairs, by which it would appear there was sufficient property to pay his creditors in full; but when this document came to be examined, it assumed a very different appearance. The simple contract debts are estimated at 3000*l.*; but there is reason to

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believe they are underrated: and of the assets, amounting in the statement to 3200*l.*, it is but too probable that not much more than the household furniture, estimated by the keeper at 350*l.*, will prove available; and out of which is to be paid the expenses of the commission. And it appears also that his real property is mortgaged beyond its value; and, consequently, the mortgagees may have claims for the difference, as simple contract creditors.

"Your Committee cannot but here observe that the letter of the keeper communicated to the chairman, and through him to the court at the last sessions, is not correct, as he then states that he was perfectly satisfied of his solvency; and adds, that as his creditors did not feel disposed to wait, 'he should be reluctantly compelled to become bankrupt,' whereas the day before the letter was written he had actually been declared a bankrupt, and had surrendered himself to the commissioners.

"Your Committee have reason to believe that there has been some depreciation of property in Shrewsbury within the last five years, which will in some degree account for the present state of the keeper's affairs.

"Evidence was also given of laxity of statement, and neglect of duty as gaoler, the first being proved by the entries in the book of visiting the whole of the prison, when in fact he only inspected parts; and the latter, in omitting in some cases to take the description of the prisoners on entering the gaol, as prescribed by gaol rules and the orders of the visiting magistrates.

"With respect to the security to the sheriff, your Committee beg to report that fresh bonds must be given if the keeper were to be continued in the office; which security, however, the keeper states he is prepared to produce, and the under-sheriff says that the party named would be amply responsible.

"On a review of the evidence, of which a short summary has thus been given, your Committee are compelled to say, that they look in vain for such circumstances of extenuation as should induce them to recommend to the court to overlook the inconvenience and discredit which could not fail to attach to the magistrates and the county, were a person in the situation of the keeper to continue as gaoler; and when they consider how deeply he has been concerned in speculations alien to his duty—how entirely he has thereby sacrificed his own property—how much distress he has caused to others who have entrusted theirs to him—how much there is of want of precision in his statements and accounts, and of punctuality in his payments—they feel they should be wanting in their duty to the court and the county, did they not recommend the removal of the keeper from his situation, and the appointment of another gaoler and keeper of the house of correction."

The principal change in the management which has occurred since my former visit, is in the introduction of the separate or American penitentiary system, in regard to a certain number of cells which have been prepared for this express purpose. All classes of convicted prisoners have been put into these cells since January, 1840; but no one has been kept in them a longer time than six months. Only one prisoner now here has been in six months; all the other 36 have been confined for a less period. In some of the cells there has been occasionally perceived an offensive smell.

In one cell there was perceived for some weeks an unpleasant odour, and on opening the drains they were found to be choked up. The bad smell is now removed. I did not perceive any unpleasant odour in any of them. Books are supplied in all these separate cells. The prisoners whom I found in them did not appear more or less depressed than the average of prisoners usually seem to be.

Prisoners in these new cells have complained both to the chaplain and keeper of cold; to the keeper, after the beginning of March. The keeper also thinks that the ventilation is not sufficient in summer. In only one case, however, has a complaint under this head been made to him by a prisoner.

The keeper finds the temperature of different cells very various, according as they are near to, or far from, the heating apparatus. He has used the thermometer, and found some cells particularly cold. The chaplain says the same; he found the temperature, in January, 1840, at 40° and 44°, which he imputes to neglect or bad management. The labour in solitary confinement consists in making coir into mats. The coir costs about 4½*d.* per lb., and sells when manufactured at 8*d.* List shoes are also made, and some straw is plaited.

Some prisoners continue now to be kept in the separate cells when unwell.

Prisoners who are in this separate confinement for a month have the third-class diet. Those who are in for three months, have the second-class diet; and those for a longer period, the first-class diet. (*See page 228*).

Some prisoners confined for short periods under a month have complained of the diet. The keeper did not think that they really suffered much; but in some such cases he has given them a little more meat, with the consent of the surgeon. The keeper thinks they require more diet in solitary confinement than out of it.

About two or three prisoners in solitary confinement have expressed to the chaplain a wish to have some exercise in the open air; and some have expressed the same wish to the keeper; it has often been expressed to the surgeon.

Labour.—The keeper has purchased the coir rope from Messrs. Wright and Westhorpe, West India Road, Poplar, London; the present price is 32*l.* per ton. The wood frame on which the coir mats are made was made in the prison; a mat which he purchased at the house of correction, Petworth, being sufficient to show what sort of frame was required. It is simply a square board with small holes to admit the pegs, by which the pattern of the mat is formed.

They do not make any other article with coir except mats, but they use it to fill the beds instead of straw; it opens out like curled hair, seldom requires dressing, and when opened does not lose more than five per cent. It is also used by coachmakers as a substitute for hair. It has been introduced in most of the Union Workhouses in this county for stuffing beds instead of straw. It is said to be cleaner, and when regularly used much cheaper; for after having been used for several months, it is as good as ever when opened.

The Mass of Prisoners, how Sleeping.—Every prisoner at the time of my visit was sleeping in a separate cell. No one now here sleeps two in a bed.

Fines on Prison-Officers.—The governor has drawn up a list of fines to be levied on the subordinate officers in cases of misbehaviour; the visiting justices, at the October sessions, 1840, recommended the adoption of this scale by the court: they vary in amount from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

General Conduct.—The behaviour of the prisoners is very good except at first.

Escapes.—There have been none since the appointment of the keeper in April 1840.

Suicide.—No attempt at suicide has been made by any prisoner, either in or out of separate or solitary confinement.

Religious and other Instruction.—The late chaplain resigned his appointment.

The present chaplain has no other duty. He was appointed in December, 1838. His salary is 200*l.* per annum. He lives in the town. He is extremely zealous and very regular in his attendance.

The sacrament is performed on an average four times a-year. At Easter, 1840, it was attended by the keeper, the matron, 3 officers, 5 master debtors, 2 common debtors, 2 female and 10 male prisoners; and it was administered in the infirmary, on the same day, to a convicted prisoner. At Christmas, 1839, it was attended by 4 officers, 4 master debtors, 1 common debtor, 1 female debtor, 2 female prisoners, and 10 male felons.

There is a communion-table.

The greater part of the Dissenters and Catholics here willingly resign themselves to the chaplain's care; but he always tells the Catholics that they may have a priest of their own persuasion if they think proper.

The chaplain goes daily to the doors of the separate cells. He catechises each prisoner daily, standing at the door and walking along the gallery. He goes occasionally, perhaps twice a-week, into the inside of the cell, and inquires into the progress of the prisoners, exercises them, hears them read, and converses with them. On Sundays he reads a full service and a sermon: in summer at half-past six A.M., and in winter at eight. This is done at a desk in the corridor or gallery, so as to be heard by the prisoners in the separate cells. All that are able to read are required to make the answers, and do so well. Prayers and a homily are also read on Sundays: at three P.M. in summer, and at half-past two in winter. Prayers and the proper lessons with a homily, or the like, are read daily. All the prisoners that are able read the alternate verses of the chapter.

Singing is introduced in the chapel.

The chaplain is beginning to introduce miscellaneous tracts from the Tract and Christian Knowledge Society. He suggests to the magistrates such books as may be useful, and the latter order them.

A schoolmaster has been engaged; but the chaplain does a great part of the school work himself at present.

There is a ladies' committee here. One lady comes frequently.

The chaplain converses with the prisoners on the eve of their discharge.

A plan is under the consideration of the visiting magistrates for making separate stalls in the chapel. There is one specimen of such a stall fitted up at present.

The behaviour of the prisoners towards the chaplain is always respectful.

The prisoners usually come in in a deplorable state of religious ignorance; but there are several prisoners who have been at the national schools, and who know the Lord's Prayer and Creed.

I extract the following from the chaplain's journal of September 25, 1840:—

Officiated in chapel. Chapel instruction, present—5 (naming them). Instructed 20 prisoners after service in reading and writing. Visited * * *, who is suffering from epilepsy, three times to-day. Visited all the female prisoners, and all those in the infirmary. Arrived at a quarter before nine, and left at half-past twelve.

Visited * * * in the infirmary, and the other prisoners there; also Mistert in condemned cell. Arrived at four, and left at five P.M.

The following important statements, illustrative of the religious and general education of the prisoners, are extracted from the Chaplain's Reports:—

October, 1839.

The chaplain feels pleasure in remarking upon the rapid progress made in reading by the prisoners generally. A few have only learned their letters, others to spell and read words of one syllable; 42, almost ignorant of the alphabet when committed to gaol, have, during the period of their imprisonment, acquired considerable knowledge; they can read the Bible with facility: 84, who could read imperfectly, have made great progress in reading. The majority of the 126 prisoners, above referred to, have committed to memory several portions of Scripture, many Collects, some of the Epistles and Gospels, the broken Catechism, and have been grounded in the principles of our holy religion.

The chaplain has been much encouraged to persevere in his exertions by the fervent gratitude which many of the prisoners have expressed to him on their being discharged, for the moral and religious instruction they had received.

The chaplain's experience in prison discipline during eight months' attentive observation, enables him to humbly submit his opinion respecting the good effects resulting from committing to separate cells delinquents before they have freely associated with others in the gaol. These results are particularly observable in the attention such prisoners give to the instruction afforded, as well as in their

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whole conduct as contrasted with that of others who have in the first instance been exposed to the contamination of courts and day-rooms.

December Sessions, 1839.

The chaplain reported, that, independent of his other serious prison duties, which occupied him upwards of four hours, he visited the sick daily, and read prayers to them frequently.

That on the Lord's-day he visited all the prisoners, male and female, in their respective places of confinement, and gave them books or tracts in exchange for those which they had previously in their possession.

That these and other Sabbath duties occupied him upwards of seven hours.

That he continued to instruct the prisoners since his Report in October last.

That, in addition to the number 126, then mentioned as having learned to read, or much improved in reading, he had the still further gratification to report, that 12 prisoners, who did not then know the alphabet, were at present able to spell or read words of one syllable, 17 to read tolerably well, and 29, who could then read imperfectly, were improved, and could repeat a few of the collects, and a portion of the Church Catechism; and 7, who could then read tolerably well, were much improved, and could repeat the broken catechism, several of the collects, epistles, and gospels, and other portions of scripture, and were tolerably well grounded in the knowledge of the leading truths of our holy religion.

That the good effects of this instruction had lately appeared from the account which a clerical friend had given the chaplain of one of his parishioners: "This person, previous to his committal, could not be prevailed upon to attend public worship; but, subsequent to his discharge, he had never failed to attend his parish church on the Lord's-day."

That doubtless instances of a similar kind might have been adduced, had the chaplain opportunities of becoming acquainted with the conduct of discharged prisoners generally.

That in order to secure this object in future, he contemplated shortly to open a correspondence with the officiating ministers of parishes to which released prisoners may respectively belong.

That as soon as convenient after a prisoner was brought to gaol, he required him to attend him in his room.

That, at this interview, he had found that, of 108 prisoners committed subsequent to the last sessions, only 7 had been communicants in the Church of England; 4 professed to belong to different Dissenting communities; 4 to be of the Church of Rome; and that 93 were of no religious persuasion whatever. Several of those persons, when questioned, could not tell why Christmas-day and Good Friday were appointed to be kept holy, nor did they know who the Saviour was, or his name.

That, upon this occasion, he also noted down all the particulars respecting the prisoner which he could procure.

That he had again a special interview with each prisoner previous to his discharge, when he gave him the best advice he could as to future conduct.

March 31st, 1840.

The chaplain, from the period of the Report presented in December last, has, as heretofore, performed a full service, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, every Sunday morning at half-past eight, in the separate cells, and at eleven in the chapel; after each service he has preached a sermon; and in chapel, at half-past two P.M., a full service; at the conclusion of which the prisoners have been exercised in reading a portion of Scripture, on which the chaplain has made some practical observations. He has also read select prayers from the Liturgy with the Litany on Wednesdays and Fridays, and with the Proper Psalms on the other days of the week, both in the chapel and in the separate cells; after which, in the latter, he has read a portion of Scripture, and made practical observations thereon; and, in the former, the prisoners have been exercised in reading either a psalm or a chapter in the Bible, on which the chaplain has read some practical observations. The services have, during the quarter, been commenced and concluded with singing a psalm or hymn.

Midsummer Sessions, 1840.

The chaplain reported, that of 150 prisoners brought into custody since the 31st March last, 5 had been communicants in the Established Church; 6 had been members of Dissenting congregations; 10 were Roman Catholics; 1 was a member of the Kirk of Scotland; and 128 professed no religion. Of the said 150 prisoners, 23 had been educated in national, day, and Church of England Sunday, 1 in the Kirk of Scotland parish, 1 in regimental, 41 in village and private, 12 in Dissenting, and 5 in Roman Catholic, schools, and 66 were entirely uneducated. Of the said 150 prisoners, 42 were married, 108 unmarried; 96 were natives of or resident in the county, and 54 were strangers.

The chaplain has the satisfaction to state that 24 prisoners, who had received no education previous to their committal, were able, when discharged, to read words of one syllable; 37, who were equally ignorant with the preceding at the time of their committal, were, when discharged, able to read tolerably well in the Bible, and had learned to repeat most of the catechism, some collects, and portions of scripture; and 45, who were, when committed, able to read imperfectly, were, when discharged, much improved in reading, and had committed to memory the catechism, several collects, epistles, and gospels, and other portions of scripture; that having thus acquired a fund of scriptural knowledge, he trusted, under the blessing of God, and with their own strenuous exertions, it would greatly contribute to keep them in the paths of religion and virtue, of which they appeared almost wholly unacquainted before they were brought into custody.

That the chaplain would invite particular attention to the fact, that according to the present regulations the convicted prisoners have, from the time they quit their sleeping-cells in the morning until they are locked up in the evening, an officer constantly with them; so that the more experienced and obdurate characters have not now, as formerly, the same opportunities of contaminating the minds of the young and less experienced in vice and crime.

Michaelmas Sessions, 1840.

The chaplain reported that, of 202 prisoners brought into custody since the 24th June last, 7 had been communicants in the Church of England; 7 had been members of Dissenting bodies; 10 were Roman Catholics; 1 a member of the Kirk of Scotland; and 177 professed no religion: of the said 202 prisoners, 5 had been in grammar, 19 in national, 8 in Church of England Sunday, 75 in private and village, 23 in Dissenting, 6 in Roman Catholic, and 66 had been in no, schools: of the said 202 prisoners, 5 could read and write well, 57 could read and write imperfectly, 59 could read only, and 91

could do neither: of the said 202 prisoners, there were resident in the county, 1 surgeon, 1 schoolmaster, 2 farmers, 31 mechanics, 8 colliers, 1 boatman, 2 hawkers of small ware, 11 farm and public-house servants, 79 farming and other labourers, and 7 prostitutes: non-resident, 1 surgeon, 1 schoolmaster, 20 mechanics, 34 labourers, and 3 deserters.

The chaplain also reported, that during the last quarter, 225 prisoners were released, of which number 26, who when brought into custody had received no education, were when discharged able to spell and read words of one syllable, and to repeat a small portion of the catechism; 14, equally as ignorant as the former when brought into custody, were on their liberation able to read tolerably well in the Bible, to repeat most of the catechism, some collects, and portions of scripture; and 45, who could read imperfectly at the time of their committal, were on their release much improved in reading, could repeat the catechism, several collects, epistles, and gospels, and a few of them could repeat other portions of scripture, and the remaining 135, either from age, infirmity, untoward dispositions, or from the short terms of their imprisonment, were not benefited by the instruction afforded.

The chaplain also reported, that of 133 prisoners then in custody, 3 males could read and write well, 3 females and 34 males could read and write imperfectly, 13 females and 37 males could read only, and 12 females and 30 males could do neither.

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The chaplain having, in a former Report, expressed his belief that, in addition to the one then alluded to, there were other instances of discharged prisoners who were convinced of the folly and wickedness of their past lives, has now the satisfaction to say that, through the courtesy and kind attention of the parochial clergy, he has obtained much interesting information upon the subject. Of 48 individuals, once the inmates of your gaol, to whom such information refers, 32 have, since their liberation, conducted themselves in a creditable manner, and 16 have returned to their former sinful practices. And as the individuals here alluded to were, with one exception, while in custody, most of their time confined in separate cells, the opinion which the chaplain expressed in his first Report, that "such confinement tends to prepare the mind for instruction, and to soften the heart for the reception of religious impressions," is very materially strengthened.

Treatment of Sick, Disease, and Mortality.—The surgeon has been refused an assistant. He goes to the door of the new separate cells daily, but inside only when some one complains of illness.

The surgeon has only once removed a prisoner from the separate cell on account of bad health. He has not ordered any prisoner now thus confined here into the yard for the sake of exercise; but he has done this in about twelve instances perhaps since the commencement of the present system.

The surgeon is quite satisfied with the diet.

He treats itch here by fumigation from a pan in which sulphur and coals are burnt. By this means the itch is usually cured in ten minutes (according to the statement of the surgeon), so that they have no itch-cells at present.

About 37 separate cells are in use. Among the prisoners placed in the new separate cells, the following report of health is nearly all that I have to state. It is the less instructive, because there is no register of the total number of prisoners who have been so placed.

There have been 112 cases of illness since January 18th, 1839, at which period a particular note of the number was first kept. None of these cases were serious. About five were transferred to the infirmary; but none of these five disorders does the surgeon believe to have been owing to the separate confinement. Of the 112, a few were of constipation; about two were of mental excitement. Several complaints were, however, made to the surgeon by prisoners of the separate confinement. The chaplain (I may as well insert in this place) since his appointment in February, 1839, recollects four cases of prisoners in separate confinement who appeared to him to suffer: two from mental excitement and two in their bodily health. They were prisoners who had been addicted to drinking. One who suffered from excitement was removed to a yard, and is now in the infirmary, after an interval of six weeks. He was brought into the infirmary in a state of delirium or of great excitement.

Many complaints have been made to the surgeon by prisoners wishing to go out into the yard for exercise.

There have been, as above stated, some cases of extra diet given to prisoners in solitary or separate confinement; but such instances have been very rare.

There have been no deaths since my last visit. In the last two years there have been five or six lyings-in.

No epidemic has prevailed since my last visit, except a good deal of influenza, and about a dozen cases of English cholera.

No case of scurvy has arisen in the prison: some prisoners have brought it in.

No fever has occurred.

There has been a great deal of venereal disease and itch; not much diarrhœa.

No surgical operations have been performed.

The surgeon has had no occasion to call in another medical man.

During the year ending Michaelmas, 1840, there has been one death, a pauper from the Bridgenorth workhouse, aged 86. There have been 51 infirmary cases during the same time, and 255 cases of slight indisposition. This amount embraces the entire prison.

Extract from the surgeon's journal of Sept. 25, 1840:—

"Visited A. M. (Signed.)

"W * * * very ill with epilepsy in the infirmary; to be cupped. M * * * was unwell in the infirmary. R. rather better. W. to have half a pound of mutton a-day. M * * * rice milk.

"Visited P. M. (Signed.)

"W. rather better for the cupping; a prisoner and one man from the town to sit up with him" [he was delirious].

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Dietary No. 1.			
1½ lbs. of Bread to each Prisoner daily.			
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	pint of gruel	1 oz. of butter	pint of gruel.
Monday	ditto	2 lbs. boiled potatoes.	pint of soup.
Wednesday }			
Friday			
Tuesday	ditto	pint of soup	pint of gruel.
Thursday }			
Saturday			
Dietary No. 2.			
Bread as above.			
Sunday	½ pint of gruel	½ oz. of butter	½ pint of gruel.
Monday	ditto	1 lb. boiled potatoes	2 pint of soup.
Wednesday }			
Friday			
Tuesday	ditto	½ pint of soup	½ pint of gruel.
Thursday }			
Saturday			
Dietary No. 3.			
Bread as above.			
Sunday	½ pint of gruel . . . .	. . . . .	½ pint of gruel.
Monday	ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	½ pint of soup.
Wednesday }			
Friday			
Tuesday	ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	½ pint of gruel.
Thursday }			
Saturday			

Registration.—The new books consist chiefly of—

A new Description book.

A Register of prisoners for trial (with age, term of imprisonment, day of admission).

Relief on Discharge.—This is afforded according to the distance. There is a donation-box for the prisoners. The county gives nothing. The chaplain has the entire control of the charity fund, from which also relief is afforded.

Detached Remarks on the New Cells for the Separate Confinement of Prisoners during both Day and Night.

As this is one of the few prisons in which the American penitentiary system has been established in a small portion of the cells, it becomes desirable to collect any scattered information, in addition to that which has been above afforded, which bears upon the subject, and which can be useful to the public. With respect to the influence of the system upon the health of the body or of the mind, the present experiment produces no important result, because no prisoner has been kept in the new cells more than six months. The great defect in the system, as here carried out, is the want of daily exercise in the yard for the prisoners so confined. In my suggestions I have pointed out the necessity of this measure—in an interview with some of the visiting justices I made the same recommendation—and I believe that this matter will be soon arranged.

The class of prisoners, or classes, who had been confined in the separate cells, up to the time of my visit in September, 1840, was all summary convictions for the whole period of their sentence, and convicted felons and misdemeanants for the latter portion of their sentence, whenever there is not a sufficient number of summary convictions to occupy the whole of the cells.

The longest term during which any prisoner has been confined in the separate cells up to the time of my visit in September, 1840, was—six months.

No prisoners confined in separate cells, at the time of my visit, had been placed on extra diet by order of the surgeon.

The separate cells were first used on the 6th of November, 1838, but the present keeper has only held his office since March, 1840, and I find no register of the number confined in the separate cells previously to his appointment.

I understand, through an intelligent observer who visited these cells in January, 1840, that the pipes of some of the cells had been stopped up with the cocoa-nut fibre taken out of the beds. The object apparently was that the water-closets might require to be mended; and thus that opportunities might be gained for conversation with other prisoners. At that time the prisoners were apparently suffering much from cold in these cells. In the cell adjoining the flues, the thermometer was at 52°; in the next cell to that, it was at 46°; in the next cell it was 42°. It was in the open air at the same time, at 39°.

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Some of the privies in the new separate cells smelt ill at the above time.
 In January, 1841, I was informed that cells for the reception of prisoners were about to be heated and ventilated by the same person who put up the apparatus for the separate cells; he is also ordered to devote what time he can spare to the heating apparatus at the separate cells, in order that he may report upon the best method of equalising the temperature.

An Account of the Temperature of the separate Cells, in Salop County Gaol, on different days, and in various months.

No. of Cell.	Nov. 20.	Dec. 16.	Jan. 22.	No. of Cell.	Nov. 20.	Dec. 16.	Jan. 22.
*1	49	48	44	21	56	58	55
*2	50	52	51	22	56	59	55
3	56	58	55	23	57	59	56
4	56	59	56	24	56	61	55
5	57	58	57	*25	50	52	50
6	57	..	55	*26	48	47	46
7	54	55	54	*27	47	47	44
8	55	57	54	*28	49	49	44
9	53	53	49	*29	47	48	43
10	52	53	49	30	52	54	49
*11	49	48	44	31	54	..	49
*13	52	49	46	32	53	55	49
*14	50	48	44	33	54	57	52
*16	49	49	44	34	54	58	53
17	53	55	48	35	56	56	53
18	54	54	48	36	53	56	51
19	54	56	51	37	55	54	51
20	57	58	55				

Those marked * are the furthest from the apparatus. The numbers indicate degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

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EXTRACTS from the Journal of the Chaplain relative to the Confinement of Prisoners in separate Cells during the Day and Night.

October 6th, 1839.—The chaplain has daily proofs of the unsatisfactory mode hitherto adopted, of placing convicts for an undefined period, unless under special circumstances, in the separate cells. They are aware that their term of confinement in them will not be co-extensive with that of their sentence, and therefore they are restless and discontented, frequently soliciting him (the chaplain) to procure from the keeper permission to return to their courts. He would, in consequence, humbly suggest that prisoners, having been once placed in the separate cells, should not be removed until they were to be discharged. He believes the adoption of this regulation would be the means of reconciling them to their punishment, and of making their minds more open to receive instruction than is the case at present.

January 27th, 1840.—Temperature of the air in-separate cells at noon:—

No. 3. . . . 52	No. 14. . . . 47	No. 22. . . . 48
4. . . . 51	16. . . . 50	23. . . . 56
9. . . . 52	17. . . . 52	

January 30th, 1840.—Temperature at half-past twelve:—

No. 7. . . . 46	No. 18. . . . } 53	No. 9. . . . 54
37. . . . 49	25. . . . }	20. . . . 56
	32. . . . }	24. . . . 50

March 5th, 1840.—Temperature at noon:—

No. 2. . . . 56	No. 7. . . . 40
19. . . . } 50	20. . . . 55
17. . . . }	33. . . . 58

Report of all the Prisoners who were confined in separate Cells on September 26, 1840, at the time of my Visit.

	Males.
Felons convicted	12
Poachers	1
Vagrants	7
Misdemeanants to hard labour	5
Disorderly servants	1
Fines, for hard labour	4
Ditto, not hard labour	5
Want of sureties	2
Other misdemeanors, not for hard labour	0
Prisoners for trial { at Assizes	0
{ at Sessions	0
Prisoners for re-examination	0
Total	37

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

No. 1.—Report of the total Number of Prisoners in Custody on September 26, 1840, at the time of my Visit.

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Felons convicted	37	12	1
Poachers	1	0	0
Vagrants	8	3	1
Misdemeanants to hard labour	12	2	1
Disorderly servants	1	0	0
Fines, for hard labour	6	1	0
Ditto, not hard labour	8	0	0
Want of sureties	5	1	0
Other misdemeanors, not for hard labour	2	0	0
Prisoners for trial { at Assizes	2	2	0
{ at Sessions	21	5	0
Prisoners for re-examination	0	0	0
	103	26	3
	Females	26	
	Children	3	
Contempt of court	1		
Master debtors	4		
Common ditto	8— 13		
Total	145		

No. 2.

Of the above debtors, are receiving county allowance 7

No. 3.

Of the above criminal prisoners, there have been committed here before Males. 21 Females. 9

No. 4.

Salaries of the Officers.

	£.	s.	d.	
Governor (now reduced to)	250	0	0	Appointed 10th March, 1840.
Taskmaster	82	0	0	„ October, 1816.
Chaplain	200	0	0	„ 1st January, 1830.
Surgeon	70	0	0	„ 1st January, 1838.
Schoolmaster	52	0	0	„ 4th February, 1840.
1st Turnkey	50	0	0	„ 8th July, 1835.
2nd Turnkey	46	16	0	„ 4th February, 1840.
3rd Turnkey	46	16	0	„ 26th May, 1840.
4th Turnkey	46	16	0	„ 9th January, 1838.
5th Turnkey	46	16	0	„ 28th April, 1840.
Porter	42	2	0	„ 4th February, 1850.
Watchman	36	8	0	„ 17th March, 1835.
Matron	65	0	0	„ 10th March, 1834.
Ditto	3	0	0 for bread.	
Female Turnkey	22	10	0	„ 26th April, 1840.

No. 5.

Average number of criminal prisoners during the last year 122
Average number of debtors 14½
The greatest number of criminals confined at any one time during the last 12 months 143

No. 6.

Number of sleeping cells for criminals, 139, exclusive of 5 for refractory prisoners.
Number of separate cells for debtors 22

No. 7.

Total expenditure during the last year, exclusive of new buildings and alterations £ 2,752 s. 1 d. 7
New buildings and alterations £ 731 s. 2 d. 9½

No. 8.

The number of prisoners in custody during the year ending Michaelmas 1838 was 549
„ „ „ 1839 „ 537
„ „ „ 1840 „ 768

And the weekly average during the quarter ending Michaelmas—

	Male Criminals.	Female.	Debtors.	Total.
1839 . . . was	76½	20	15	111½
1840 . . . „	102	24	14½	140½

Report of the State of the Subscription for Prison Charities, in the County of Salop, for the Year ending at Midsummer, 1838, which was established for the following Purposes:—

I. To enable debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement; to reward their industry and good behaviour while there; and to furnish them with some implements or materials on quitting prison, the better to support themselves and their families on their return to society.

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II. To encourage industry, penitence, and orderly behaviour in criminal prisoners; and to furnish with clothes and implements those who, on quitting prison, receive a certificate of their good behaviour.

III. To provide all those who are dismissed, with a small sum for immediate maintenance, to prevent the great temptation of committing a crime for that purpose.

Forty-first Year's Receipts and Disbursements.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance due from treasurer brought forward	62	1 0½	To debtors quitting prison	1	5 6
Subscriptions total	56	7 6	To criminals	23	1 4
Donations	9	1 3¾	Printing and advertising reports, stationery, and sundries	7	4 0
Arrears of former years received	5	5 0	Subscriptions for 1837 unpaid	35	8 6
				66	19 4
			Balance due from the treasurer	65	15 6½
				132	14 10½

III.
SOUTHERN
AND WESTERN
DISTRICT.
—
Reports on
Separate Prisons.
—
Salop.
Shrewsbury.
County Gaol and
House of
Correction.

Subscriptions of former Years in Arrear.

1825	£1 1 0	1831	£4 4 0
1826	1 1 0	1832	5 15 6
1827	1 1 0	1833	7 17 6
1828	1 1 0	1834	12 17 0
1829	1 11 6	1835	16 10 6
1830	1 11 6	1836	23 17 6

Suggestions towards Improvement.

1. The windows in the new separate cells require some alteration, in order to enable them to admit more light.
2. Some portion of exercise ought to be taken daily by prisoners of each sex when placed in the new separate cells.
3. The new Act, relating to a separate first class of misdemeanours, makes it desirable to select and appropriate one of the smaller wards for that purpose.
4. It would be prudent to make a part of the window, which is in the recess in which the pump is placed, to open: this pump is frequently worked by prisoners for some time, and requires a freer access of air.
5. The ventilation of the male infirmary is not good, and might be improved by making the lower part of the windows to open.
6. The privies of the male infirmary are very offensive, and particularly the lower one, which is unwholesome and damp.
7. An aperture should be made in the wall of the crank-room, for the purpose of admitting air; it is very close at present, through the number of prisoners employed here at once.
8. The surgeon is in the habit of going to the doors of the new separate cells to inquire if the prisoners are well; but he does not enter the cells, unless in the case of illness. It appears to me very important towards the due preservation of health in those cells, and in order that any irregularity in the ventilation or warming may be perceived, as well as any change in the demeanour of the prisoner properly appreciated, that the surgeon should actually enter the cell at least as often as twice a-week. This remark is not in the least degree made from any impression of neglect on the part of that officer, but only with a view of anticipating the occurrence of any unpleasant accident in the new cells, and of fixing definitely some plan of regular visits.

APPENDIX.

BIRMINGHAM.—DEBTORS' GAOL.

There is only one yard here for the use of the poor debtors, of the insolvent debtors, and of the female debtors. The poor debtors usually take exercise only once a week in the yard, on account of its being occupied at other times by the insolvent debtors. The poor debtors may walk there, however, for an hour or so at other times, if they make application. I found three female debtors sitting in the day-room of the insolvent debtors, in company with the male insolvent debtors. There appears to be no separation of the sexes except at night. Most of the prisoners sleep two in a bed; but this practice might be obviated by providing several small light iron bedsteads suited for one occupant only. In one large room there are two rows of wooden bedsteads, each row composed of one continuous wood-work, and these bedsteads were covered with straw. Only one prisoner of the whole number stated to me that he was unwell. The keeper has it not in his power to improve matters much: his salary is 60*l.* a-year, and no assistance is provided for him except at his own expense. The keeper would be glad to receive a complete set of printed rules for his guidance; but, as the prison is at

Appendix.

Warwickshire.
Birmingham.
Debtors' Gaol.

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III.
SOUTHERN
AND WESTERN
DISTRICT.
—
Appendix.
—
Warwickshire.
Birmingham.

present constituted, so scanty in its accommodation, and with only one officer, even the best set of rules would prove unavailing, and would be set at defiance; in fact, no means exist here of enforcing them. In September, 1840, I found here 22 inmates, of whom 4 were women. The average number is 20; the greatest number since my visit at one time has been 24 or 25. All the prisoners are sent from the Court of Requests. There has been no escape, no death, and no case of severe illness during the last two years. On the whole, the building is dilapidated and neglected, and nothing can be said in commendation of its order or cleanliness.

BIRMINGHAM.—LOCK-UP HOUSE, OR POLICE-OFFICE.

Lock-up House,
or Police-office.

This place deserves more attention than the generality of lock-up houses, on account of the considerable number of prisoners constantly confined here. At the time of my visit in September, 1840, nearly all the inmates were sleeping two in a bed. There are only 16 cells, and sometimes above 50 prisoners at once waiting for examination, or remanded. Once every Sunday, an individual engaged in trade in Birmingham, comes and reads aloud the Liturgy of the Church of England: he distributes tracts occasionally. No books are supplied for the use of the prisoners by the authorities. At the time of my visit there were 20 men confined here, and 1 woman. During the last two years 1 death has occurred,—a Jew died suddenly of apoplexy. During the same time there have been 2 attempts at suicide; neither was successful. There has not been one escape. During the last two years 1 prisoner remained here 6 weeks; and some prisoners have remained 2 or 3 weeks. Very few have been confined to bed with illness. The 3 lower cells on the ground-floor are very damp. The cells should be boarded on the floor, and should have 3 light iron bedsteads placed in each of them.

WORCESTERSHIRE PRISONERS' RELIEF SOCIETY.

Worcestershire
Prisoners' Relief
Society.

Being desirous of affording every possible information of the origin, progress, methods, and results of all institutions of this most useful and praiseworthy kind, I give the following notice of the first formation of the above society:—

At a meeting of the governors of the "Worcestershire Prisoners' Relief Society," held this 11th day of September, 1840, J. S. Pakington, Esq., M.P., in the chair:

- Resolved—
1. That a society be formed, called the "Worcestershire Prisoners' Relief Society."
 2. That the public be respectfully solicited to give their support to the objects of the society, by donations or annual subscriptions. Subscriptions to be due on the 25th of April in each year, and to be paid in advance to the treasurers, or into some bank in the county of Worcester.
 3. That every donor of 5*l.*, or annual subscriber of 10*s.*, be a governor.
 4. That the governors do meet on the second Saturday in September of each year, when a committee shall be appointed to conduct the affairs of the society for the ensuing year; at which meeting a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary shall be named for such period, and the accounts of the preceding year shall be examined and passed.
 5. That the chairman shall call a special meeting of the governors at any time he shall see fit, or on the requisition of three governors.
 6. That the chaplain of the gaol—or, in the event of a prisoner not being a member of the Established Church, the minister who shall have attended the prisoner whilst in gaol—be requested to report to the visiting magistrates the name of any prisoner about to leave the prison, of whom he shall be assured, after the fullest inquiry and consideration, that the discipline of the gaol and his own admonitions shall have had their due effect in producing repentance of the past, and resolutions of good conduct for the future.
 7. That, upon receiving such report, the visiting magistrates, or any three of them, should they concur in the views of the chaplain or other minister, do communicate with the clergyman of the parish to which the prisoner is about to return, or, if such prisoner shall not be a member of the Established Church, to such minister as the prisoner shall name, requesting the kind offices of such clergyman or minister in procuring labour for the prisoner, and, as an inducement to an employer, that such clergyman or minister be requested to advance such sum weekly as the visiting magistrate shall name, and that he be pleased to pay the same into the hands of the employer.
 8. That the weekly allowance shall be paid so long as the visiting magistrates shall approve, yet in no case for a longer period than two months, unless with the sanction of the committee; but if the person so relieved shall, through misconduct, cease to be worthy of assistance, the clergyman or minister will be pleased to acquaint the secretary of the society with his opinion of such unworthiness, and withdraw the allowance until he shall receive further instructions respecting it.
 9. That the clergyman or minister be requested by the visiting magistrates to inform the secretary of the society so soon as the allowance shall commence, and when it shall cease, as also the name of the person relieved.
 10. That the clergyman or minister shall draw upon the treasurers of the society for the amount he shall have paid, at such time as shall suit his convenience, by forwarding his claim to the secretary, who, after certifying its correctness with his signature, shall receive the amount from the treasurers, and transmit the same to the person to whom it shall be due.

It will be perceived that all recommendations must originate with the chaplain, or with the dissenting minister who may have been admitted to attend a dissenting prisoner; I believe that the chaplain has hitherto experienced difficulty in making his selections: on this account it would be, perhaps, desirable that the governor of the county gaol should have a corresponding power with the chaplain. The subscriptions are limited to 10*s.* annually, with the view of diffusing, as far as may be, an interest in the institution. The present number of subscribers is about 100.

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SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV. SCOTLAND, NORTHUMBERLAND, AND DURHAM.

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

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1841.

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IV.

SIXTH REPORT on the PRISONS OF SCOTLAND,
&c.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

MY LORD,

London, 29th July, 1841.

SCOTLAND.

I HAVE the honour of presenting to your Lordship the Sixth Report on the Prisons in my district. I have delayed writing it beyond the usual time, in consequence of the Report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons now appearing in the early part of the year, and of it seeming desirable that the two Reports should embrace different periods, and be published at different times.

My duties are now two-fold; first, those which devolve upon me as an Inspector of Prisons; and, secondly, those which I have to perform as a member of the General Board of Directors of Prisons. The following Report relates to my duties as an Inspector of Prisons.

My district includes the whole of Scotland, and the two English counties of Northumberland and Durham.

The first, and greater portion of my Report, is on the prisons of Scotland.

During the last year I have visited the chief prison in every county of Scotland, and, with few exceptions, all the prisons of the second class. These visits, when necessary, I have repeated several times, but my Report generally relates to the last visit only.

Prisons visited.

I have also had the pleasure of meeting every County Board, and many of the local committees, and I have given all the assistance in my power in the improvement of the prisons under their charge, and in bringing into operation the Introductory Rules of prison discipline laid down by the General Board. In many cases I received an application to this effect from the County Board, but I considered it my duty never to wait for such application, but always to tender my assistance, so soon as I could arrange to visit any particular county.

Meetings with County Boards.

I have to thank the County Boards for the courtesy which I have received from them, and for the attentive consideration which they have given to my recommendations; and I am gratified in being able to add that these recommendations have generally been adopted.

In offering suggestions, however, to the County Boards, I have always been careful to explain that I did so as Inspector of Prisons, and not as a member of the General Board, or in any way representing the views of that body; and that the circumstance of my recommending any measure did not at all dispense with the necessity of obtaining the approval of the General Board in matters which were beyond the authority of the County Boards.

The Act for the Improvement of Prisons and Prison Discipline in Scotland, came into full operation on the 1st July, 1840; on which day the former local authorities were relieved of all duty and responsibility relating to prisons, and ceased to have any power over them, the whole being transferred to the County Boards. It is now, therefore, more than one year since the new management of the local prisons began.

In this period a very considerable and marked improvement has been effected, although it may be little compared with what remains to be accomplished.

Improvement effected.

The improvement consists chiefly, first, of alterations in the buildings; secondly, of the appointment of well qualified keepers; and, thirdly, of the establishment of comparatively good discipline.

I. *Alterations in Prison Buildings.*—These are of two kinds, first, those which are intended to be permanent; and, secondly, those which have been made as a

Alterations in prison buildings.

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temporary arrangement until new prisons be built, or until extensive alterations and additions be made.

The prisons which have been improved permanently are those of Aberdeen, (east branch,) Glasgow, (north branch,) Lanark, Hamilton, Perth, Paisley, and Selkirk.

Permanent improvement have also been commenced in the prisons of Inverary, Wick, and Dumbarton; and are soon to be begun in those of Ayr, Rothesay, Greenlaw, Kirkcudbright, and Jedburgh.

In most of the prisons, however, which have been permanently improved, further alterations are required.

The prisons which have received temporary improvements are those of Banff, Dumfries, Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Inverness, Glasgow, (south branch,) Linlithgow, and Greenock.

Besides the general prison at Perth, a new prison is in the course of erection at Elgin, but this is the only local prison beyond a few lock-up houses, the building of which has actually been begun, although plans have been prepared for several.

Appointment of well-qualified officers.

II. *Appointment of well qualified Keepers.*—By the provisions of the Prisons Act all the old appointments of officers fell to the ground, unless renewed by the County Boards; and before the time arrived for the County Boards to make any appointments, the General Board addressed a circular to them,* describing the qualifications which they considered essential in prison officers, and suggesting, among other things, that application should be made to Mr. Brebner, the governor of the prison of Glasgow, for his assistance in procuring good officers, and in training them; which suggestion has, in many cases, been acted upon.

It would have been very advantageous if, in anticipation of the demand which would arise for good prison officers, a considerable number of persons possessing the general qualifications had been selected and thoroughly trained; but this not having been done, Mr. Brebner kindly consented to part with several officers from his own corps, who had been reared by him, and to give to such others as he or the County Boards might select as good a training as the time would admit; and it is difficult to over-estimate the service which Mr. Brebner has thus rendered. Every officer brought up by Mr. Brebner, and who has been appointed keeper of a prison, has discharged his duties with intelligence, efficiency, and success, and has, I believe, given full satisfaction to the County Board in authority over him; and, so far as the trial has extended, nearly all those who have been selected by Mr. Brebner, and have received a partial training from him, have, though in a less degree, proved themselves good officers.

Many of the prisons, however, are still under the management of ill-qualified and inefficient keepers; and yet more frequently the subordinate officers are below the proper standard; but in several cases the present keepers are retained only as a temporary arrangement until new prisons are built.

Standard of qualifications.

The standard of qualifications laid down by the General Board, and which I believe to have been attained in several of the appointments, is much higher than that which appears to be generally considered sufficient, but not higher, in my opinion, than is necessary for effecting one of the great objects of imprisonment,—the proper training and reformation of the offenders, or higher even than sound economy of the prison funds would dictate, so much is it in the power of the keeper to prevent wasteful expenditure, and to increase the profit of the prisoners' labour.

A good keeper economical.

Thus, after the appointment some time ago, at the prison of Dumfries, of a well qualified keeper, trained by Mr. Brebner, at a higher salary than that formerly given, not only the increase in the amount of salary, but more than the whole of the salary was saved by a diminished expenditure for food on the one hand, and by an increased productiveness of labour on the other.

This dependence on the keeper to diminish the expenditure of the prison, and to increase its income, extends, in a greater or less degree, to every officer in the establishment; and hence even without regard to the higher consideration of their functions as moral agents, it is important for the interests of a prison, in the narrowest sense, that all the officers should be careful, strictly honest, intelligent, and active, and should be able to instruct the prisoners in the different employments carried on. Such men, however, especially when they combine the remaining qualifications required, can in other occupations command good wages, and obtain

* Second Report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons, page 62.

many comforts ; and therefore it is vain to expect to obtain their services as prison officers unless good wages be offered, and their reasonable comforts attended to.

Hitherto, however, I have found several of the County Boards unwilling to give what appears to me to be the necessary remuneration for the services required, from a belief that sufficient qualifications can be obtained for a smaller sum. This observation applies especially to the subordinate officers, while at the same time the accommodation provided for these officers is often uncomfortable, and their duties are frequently so heavy, and the time of their attendance so long, that they have very little leisure for relaxation or self-improvement.

At present the wages of the male warders are often as low as fourteen shillings per week, and those of the female warders still lower ; while a common period of attendance is from six in the morning till nine at night, with only short intervals at meals, and with only a portion of the Sunday.

Present wages often too low, and duties too heavy.

It would, indeed, speak ill for the state of this country if worthy and intelligent men and women were compelled to accept such terms as these for a livelihood ; but from all that I have been able to learn on the subject, I do not think this is the case ; and I believe that the simple explanation of the difficulty of providing officers possessing the qualifications required by the General Board is, that a sufficient inducement is not offered ; that on the one hand the wages are too low, and on the other the confinement is too severe.

But even if properly qualified persons could be induced to accept the situation of warder on such terms as these, it would, in my opinion, be unwise to require them to do so ; for it is beyond human power to labour efficiently for so long a period as that which I have stated ; and therefore to bind the warders down to such an attendance, must be injurious to the interests of the prison.

A scale of wages, extending to 1*l.* per week, according to merit and efficiency, with proper time for relaxation, would, I am satisfied, be sufficient, except as regards a few of the superior subordinate officers in the larger prisons, to obtain the services of well-qualified persons.

Requisite scale of wages.

At the prison of Glasgow it has been a rule, to a certain extent, and it is, I believe, intended to make the rule general, for each officer to have a week's holiday twice a-year to visit his friends and recruit his health ; and such a regulation appears to me to be desirable in every prison.

Among other defects which I have observed in many of the present officers is the very serious one of a want of the habit of stating the simple truth. Such a habit is peculiarly important in an officer of a prison under the separate system, because it must sometimes happen that, in attempting to arrive at the truth, the only choice is between the statement of the officer and that of the prisoner, no third party being present.

By the provisions of the Prisons' Act, however, and as intimated in the circular letter on the appointment of officers already referred to, a duty devolves on the General Board to dismiss all bad or inefficient officers.

One important recommendation in the circular letter on the appointment of officers is to leave the choice of the subordinate officers in the hands of the keepers. This recommendation has been adopted to a considerable extent, but not fully ; and in some cases, where the power has been given by the County Board to the keeper, there is still an understanding that he shall not remove any officer without first consulting the Board ; an arrangement which in part neutralizes the power conferred, and is likely to subject the keeper to the necessity of making out a case against an officer, and becoming, as it were, an accuser ; whereas the officer may be a very worthy man, but may, by a number of acts too minute for record, have shown that he does not possess the peculiar talent and habits which are necessary for his situation.

Keeper should appoint subordinate officers.

The principle of leaving the unfettered choice of the subordinate officers to the keeper appears to me to be of the highest importance in the management of a prison, and to its full adoption at the Glasgow Bridewell I have always attributed much of the success and excellence of that prison—the high degree of discipline among the prisoners, the productiveness of their labour, and the economy of the prison funds.

Several reasons suggest themselves why the keeper ought to have the selection of his own subordinate officers. He is the responsible head of the prison ; on him the credit or disgrace of good or bad management chiefly falls ; and under a good system of general superintendence his retention of office depends on the success of his labours. He, therefore, has a more powerful interest than any one else in

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finding out the most active, skilful, and trustworthy assistants. Indeed, not only his general prospects of life, but his daily peace and comfort, are involved in his procuring good subordinate officers; for on their conduct will in a great measure depend the conduct of the prisoners.

The keeper, too, has not only the greatest interest in obtaining good officers, but he is likely to know better than any one else the precise qualifications to be sought for. And, in fact, I do not remember a single instance of meeting a really efficient subordinate officer without it appearing that he had been obtained either by the keeper of the prison where he was employed, or by the keeper of some other prison.

Where the keeper has the unrestricted choice of his own officers, and is empowered to offer sufficient wages, his responsibility is complete, and it is impossible for him to cast upon others the blame of any mismanagement, wasteful expenditure, or bad discipline. And those who have the general charge of the prison can have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the fault in such case is directly or indirectly with the keeper, and that he ought to be removed. Under such an arrangement, therefore, the superintendence is simple. Those in authority have only to watch the results of the management; and if these results be unsatisfactory, they have only one step to take. But if there be mismanagement or neglect of any kind in a prison where the subordinate officers are not chosen by the keeper, the examination to ascertain who is to blame may be almost endless; and after all, so much doubt will be likely to remain respecting the degree of fault in the different parties as to make it almost impossible to act with vigour.

It has, indeed, been objected that it is dangerous to entrust the choice of subordinate officers to a keeper, because persons depending on him for their situations would not dare to report any wrong doings to which he may be a party. This, however, implies such an ignorance in the proper selection of the keeper himself, and such an incapacity to examine and judge of results, as would bespeak an utter incompetency on the part of those who have the general superintendence for the exercise of the powers entrusted to them—an incompetency which would not be likely to disappear in the selection of the subordinate officers.

On every ground, then, I would venture respectfully, but strongly, to recommend to the County Boards to give to their keepers the free choice of the subordinate officers, and a full power of removing them, so far at least as the terms of the Prisons' Act allow; which, though probably not intended to apply to subordinate officers, seem to require that all cases of removals should be first reported to the General Board for their approval.

Power of removal but little liable to abuse.

So far as my experience goes, no power appears less liable to abuse than that of removal of officers; indeed the fault seems to lie almost all on the other side; that is, in retaining persons who ought to be displaced, but whom, as being honest and well-meaning, perhaps, although inefficient, it is a painful task to dismiss.

Provision wanted for officers removed.

One obstacle to the removal of inefficient officers, whether warders or keepers, is the fear that they shall not be able to obtain any other situation, and that they shall fall into a state of destitution. This obstacle is sometimes overcome by granting a retiring allowance; but there is generally a reluctance to take this step; and when it has been determined to give a retiring allowance, there is often much difficulty in settling what it should be.

Plan proposed.

The best arrangement, in my opinion, would be in all cases to retain a certain portion of the salary, to be placed out at interest, or to be employed in the purchase of a small annuity; so that every officer on his removal, whether from sickness, inefficiency, or old age, might always have a fund provided for him in proportion to the length and value of his services.

Improvement in discipline.

III. *Improvement in Discipline.*—Soon after the prisons were transferred to the charge of the County Boards, the General Board issued a number of rules for the management and discipline of the prisons, with instructions that they should be brought into operation, as far as the state of the different buildings would admit, not later than the 1st of November, 1840. These rules, to which I have already referred, and which are called Introductory Rules, though simple and few in number, appear to me to include most of the leading points of a good system of prison discipline, embracing, as they do, the appointment of a sufficient number of well-qualified officers in every prison, the separation of the prisoners, their employment in useful and productive labour, their instruction, early rising, cleanliness, the establishment of a proper dietary, a supply of suitable clothing, lighting, warming, and ventilating, and the daily exercise of the prisoners in the open air.

Introductory Rules.

A fuller code of regulations was wisely delayed until these primary rules had been brought into operation.

At the arrival of the period appointed by the General Board but little progress had been made in carrying the rules into effect, and much remains to be done even at the present time. How far the rules, however, have now been brought into operation I will state under their different heads, confining myself to those which are of most importance:—

1. *Officers.*—The extent to which the rule relating to officers—the most important of all—has been carried into effect I have already stated. Much has been done, but much more remains to be done.

Officers.

2. *Separation.*—This rule directs that the principle of individual separation shall be carried as far as is practicable in the present state of the buildings; and thus far it has been generally adopted, though in many cases, owing to the bad construction or crowded state of the prison, little separation really exists. When the new prisons are built, however, and the general prison at Perth is opened, the separate system will be in very general use in Scotland. At the present time it is principally in operation in the prisons of Glasgow, Paisley, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, and Ayr.

Separation.

3. *Work.*—The rule relating to work directs that useful and productive labour shall be introduced into every prison, and that each convicted prisoner shall be required to perform a daily task equal to what may reasonably be expected to occupy him 10 hours, the profits of any overwork which he may perform being placed to his credit. The rule also requires that all unconvicted and civil prisoners who wish it shall be supplied with work, and that they shall receive the entire profit.

Work.

Work of some kind has now been introduced into all the larger prisons except that of Stirling, and into many of the second-class prisons; but much of the work is at present of an inferior description, such as picking oakum and cotton. Even this, however, is far better than idleness, and a considerable portion of the work is the same as several ordinary kinds of labour carried on out of prison, such as weaving, shoe-making, tailoring, harness-making, carpentry, and blacksmiths' work.

The chief prisons where work has been introduced, and where little or none existed before, are those of Banff, Greenlaw, Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Haddington, Inverness, Kirkcudbright, Glasgow (south prison), Lanark, Linlithgow, Kirkwall, and Stranraer. There has also been a great improvement in the work-department of the prison of Edinburgh.

That part of the rule which directs that each prisoner shall have a certain task to perform, so that he may always have a definite object in view, has not yet been much acted upon, although it is coming into use.

I consider this plan of employing the prisoners at piece-work, instead of requiring them to labour for a certain number of hours, of much importance; and I trust that in my next Report I shall be able to state that it is in general operation. I have always looked upon useful labour as one of the main reforming powers of a prison, and I am anxious that everything should be done which shall induce the prisoners to work with spirit and cheerfulness, and create in their minds pleasant associations connected with work, so as to remove as far as practicable that indisposition to honest industry which is one chief cause of crime. By the plan of piece-work, and by affording an opportunity to the prisoners of doing over-work, and thus enjoying part of the fruits of their own labour, much can be done towards attaining this object. The feelings of the prisoners in the matter may be understood from the exclamation of a woman in the prison at Montrose, who on being told of the new arrangement, and asked whether she should like it, replied, "Deed would I, it would put heart in one."

Piece-work.

Over-work.

In the report on the prison of Edinburgh, a simple form of a work-account appears, which is given to the prisoners themselves, in order that they may know exactly how they are going on—what their daily task is, how much they really perform in the week, how much over-work they do, and what sum has been placed to their credit.

Under the stimulus of over-work, and probably from the pleasure of exercising the new power which they had acquired, prisoners at Glasgow have been known to continue their labour through the whole of the night; and a case lately occurred at the prison of Edinburgh in which the governor was obliged to check a boy who

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was engaged even in the monotonous occupation of stone-breaking lest he should injure his health by his unremitting labour.

In the Report on the prison at Linlithgow a case is given in which a prisoner seemed to get quite a new start in life from the circumstance of his having earned a suit of good clothes by over-work.

Expedient sometimes to teach trades without regard to immediate profit.

As a means of preparing prisoners to gain an honest livelihood easily after they have left prison, it is often expedient to teach them occupations without regard to immediate profit. This, I think, is a point which has been too frequently overlooked. It is very desirable that a prison should be maintained at as little expense as possible, but it is yet more important that the prisoners should be instructed in kinds of work which will enable them to get good wages.

Moral effects of superior kinds of work.

The moral benefits, too, arising from instruction in superior kinds of labour, by giving the prisoner new pleasures and a proper self-respect, ought not to be overlooked. An instance, illustrative of these benefits, will be found in the Report on the prison of Morpeth.

Kinds of work also should be taught in which employment can easily be got.

It is desirable to teach prisoners not only such kinds of work as are well paid, but also some at which they can procure employment immediately after liberation, although the remuneration may be small.

The business of stone-breaking is useful in this way, because as there is little trust implied, or character required, a person can often obtain employment at it, until he can find something better, even if it be known that he has just come from prison. This advantage has been enjoyed by some who have lately been liberated from the Edinburgh prison, where stone-breaking has been recently introduced.

Untried prisoners generally work, but civil prisoners seldom work.

Almost all the untried prisoners have been found willing to work, though, owing probably in part to doubt and anxiety about their trial, they seldom work so steadily as convicted prisoners. Few of the civil prisoners, however, have done any work, which is probably attributable partly to the circumstance of their associating with each other, and not therefore depending so much on their own occupations, to get through their time, as would be the case if they were separate; and partly to many of them being retail tradesmen who are unacquainted with any kind of handicraft, and who by looking down on such employment as degrading, probably discourage those even who would be inclined to work. The keeper of the prison at Ayr stated that some time ago when there were but few debtors there they all worked well, but that since there had been many, none of them had been willing to work. He said "they corrupted each other." The keeper of the prison at Dundee stated that the debtors in his prison almost invariably declined work; indeed that the value of all the work they had done for several months was only fourpence. He gave it as his belief that it is chiefly idleness that brings debtors to prison, and that "they would scarcely work to save their lives."

Elementary instruction.

4. *Instruction.*—The rule directs that every prisoner sentenced to three months' confinement, or upwards, and who is unable to read and write easily, shall receive instruction in reading and writing. And in most of the prisons this rule is now in operation. In several also instruction in arithmetic is given. In the prison of Glasgow drawing is in some cases superadded, the cost of which is generously defrayed by the governor himself. The drawing is done in the leisure time, and is found to be a stimulus to labour rather than to interfere with it.

The more the natural tastes and powers of the prisoners (except, of course, those of evil tendency,) can be developed, the better they are prepared to earn an honest livelihood, and to supply themselves in their leisure hours with rational and innocent amusements; and the less likely, therefore, are they to get into bad company and commit new offences. The governor of the Glasgow prison mentioned a case in which a boy, who had given much trouble, became docile and industrious as soon as he began to learn to draw. He said that the lad would scarcely allow himself time for his meals, so anxious was he to return to his loom, that he might get his work done and go on with his drawing. A girl in the same prison who had been brought up in great poverty, and with few opportunities for acquiring knowledge, declared that the happiest moment in her life was when she found that she had the power to copy a drawing which the matron had kindly lent her.

Prison libraries.

As a means of enabling prisoners really to acquire the power of reading easily, and for other purposes which I stated in my last report, I consider a library of interesting books a valuable addition to a prison, and I am glad to be able to state that such libraries are now becoming numerous.

Early rising.

5. *Early rising.*—The rule directs that in every prison the time for rising shall not be later than six o'clock, in any season of the year; and I am glad to be able

to state that in every large prison, (except the prison at Stirling,) and in most of the smaller prisons, this rule is now in operation. Indeed in some the hour of rising is yet earlier.

For this time to be kept in winter, it is, of course, necessary that the prisons should be lighted, and this is now generally done.

Formerly habits of sloth, instead of being corrected, were commonly fostered in prisons.

6. *Cleanliness*.—The rule directs that the prisoners shall wash themselves daily, go into a bath once a-month, and have a weekly supply of clean linen, and that constant cleanliness shall be observed throughout the prison. Cleanliness.

There has been a general, and in some cases a striking, improvement in cleanliness, although there are as yet but few prisons where the foregoing rule has been brought into full operation. In many prisons there is at present no bath, and in many also a proper supply of linen has not yet been furnished to allow of the change being regular. In some too a sufficient number of prison dresses has not yet been purchased; and where prisoners wear their own clothes it is vain to expect to have a proper degree of cleanliness.

The class of prisoners in which it is found most difficult to enforce cleanliness, as indeed every other branch of good discipline, are the debtors.

In several prisons the inmates now wash themselves both in the morning and the evening, which I much approve of, among other reasons, because it is desirable that they should be brought as much as possible into the habits of the better portion of the working classes out of prison.

7. *Food*.—The rule directs that all money allowances be abolished, and that a cheap but wholesome and sufficient dietary be established in every prison. Food.

Except in the lock-up houses and a few other prisons, this rule is now in general operation.

No dietary has yet been prescribed by the General Board, but one is in preparation. At present the Glasgow dietary (a statement of which appeared in my last Report) serves as the basis of most of the dietaries in use.

8. *Clothing*.—The rule directs that, except in police prisons and lock-up houses, all convicted prisoners shall be supplied with a complete prison dress, as also all untried prisoners who may desire it, or whose clothes may be dirty or improper, for any reason, to be retained. Clothing.

As already stated, there has been much delay in acting upon this rule, and even now there are several prisons—some indeed among the larger ones—in which it is only in partial operation, although the instructions of the General Board required that the rule should be carried into full effect by the 1st November last. In some cases the delay appears to have arisen from an unwillingness on the part of the County Board to incur the required expense.

In the prison at Stirling little has been done even to the present time towards providing the prisoners with proper clothing.

No precise dress has been ordered by the General Board, but that in use in the Glasgow prison has, with more or less modification, been generally adopted. It is comfortable but cheap and plain, free from disgraceful badge or mark of any kind, and such as a person out of prison might wear without any discredit. Of this I trust your Lordship will entirely approve.

Some have objected to a prison dress as unnecessary, but the reasons in its favour appear to me to be conclusive. If the prisoner's own clothes be dirty or ragged, or if it be likely that there are forbidden articles or instruments of escape concealed in them (and the devices for such concealments are often difficult to detect), then cleanliness, neatness, protection from the cold, the enforcement of discipline, or the security of the prison requires that his clothes should be taken away; and if the clothes be neat and in good repair, then justice to the prisoner himself demands that they should be laid by and kept in a good state till he leaves, so that he may not be turned out with a worn-out dress, which would expose him to the inclemency of the weather, and increase his difficulty of obtaining a situation. Reasons for having a prison dress.

9. *Lighting, Warming, Ventilating, and Exercise*.—I have already stated that the prisons are now generally lighted, although there are still several exceptions even among the larger prisons. A good deal, too, has been done towards warming and ventilating the prisons, and providing means for the prisoners to take daily exercise in the open air; but many prisons are still wanting in these requisites. Lighting, warming, ventilating, and exercise.

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Upon the whole, much progress has been made towards bringing the Introductory Rules into general operation, and in several cases a creditable energy has been shown; but in others it has appeared to me that much less time would have sufficed for carrying the rules into effect.

The foregoing remarks apply chiefly to the prisons of the first and second class. In the very small prisons and lock-up houses, and in the police prisons, little improvement has yet been made.

Union of prisons.

In several cases increased facilities have been afforded for making good arrangements and for improving and simplifying the management by uniting prisons which used to be separate, the old distinction between gaols and bridewells having now ceased to exist. In some instances the prisons which have been thus legally united are at a considerable distance from each other, but the advantage of the union has far outweighed any inconvenience therefrom.

Prisons have been thus joined and placed under one governor at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Paisley.

Monthly reports from keepers.

During the last year I have established a system of monthly reports from the keepers of the prisons, which I have found very serviceable.

Among other matters, I require the keepers to state whether all the rules have been carried into full operation, and to give the reason of any omission; to report what has been the conduct of the prisoners and the state of their health, and to mention anything remarkable which may have occurred.

By these reports I obtain frequent information on the state of the prisons; the keepers are held more strictly than heretofore to the performance of their duties; a motive, in the desire to present a good report, is created for the keepers to exert themselves in improving the discipline of the prison; means are afforded of testing the keeper's accuracy and veracity; I get a considerable personal knowledge of the different keepers; and lastly, the exercise is beneficial to the keepers themselves.

In the accounts of the separate prisons your Lordship will find frequent references to these reports from the keepers, and some extracts from them.

In many instances I have recommended the County Boards to require similar reports from the keepers to them, and periodical reports from the chaplains, teachers, and surgeons. In the notice of the prison at Stranraer I have inserted a report from the chaplain there, made under this arrangement.

In consequence of the many changes which have taken place lately, and of a new set of prison registers having been established, I have not attempted to collect statistical information like that which appeared in my previous Reports; indeed, I think the statistical returns will now rather belong to the report of the General Board than to mine.

Miscellaneous information.

I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the following matters of miscellaneous information which appear in the accounts of the different prisons.

Orkney and Zetland.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the islands of Orkney and Zetland, and to the distance of the two clusters from each other, the arrangement by which they have been joined for the purposes of the Prisons' Act, under one local Board, has been found very inconvenient, and to present an insuperable obstacle to the erection of a new prison at Kirkwall, of which there is a pressing want.

Effect of abolishing fee on admission of debtor.

The clause in the Prisons' Act, which abolishes prison fees, has been considered, in some counties at least, to extend to the fee paid by the incarcerating creditor on the imprisonment of a debtor, (which consisted of a per centage on the amount of debt recorded,) and there is reason to believe that this has had the double effect of increasing the number of imprisonments for debt, and of augmenting the nominal amount of the debts, thereby adding to the responsibility of the keepers; and I cannot but fear, that when this alteration is generally known, results of this kind will be still more manifest. In the account of the prison of Edinburgh, a case appears in which an officer, who brought two debtors to be lodged there, stated that his instructions were to enter the debt for 2,000*l.* if there were a booking fee, but, if there were no booking fee, for 6,400*l.*; and for this latter sum the debt was really entered.

Danger of open fires in prisons.

The danger of using open fires in prisons is shown by the fact, that in consequence of this practice two women, in different prisons, one at Kirkwall and the other at Durham, have been burnt to death during the last year.

Mania for repeating same offence.

A curious kind of mania has been often noticed for committing the precise offence which another person has committed, or for repeating an offence committed before by the same individual. At my last visit to the prison at Perth, there was a man who had been convicted five times of stealing a Bible.

The passion for drink not only tends to produce a great deal of crime by lowering the power of the person affected by it to earn an honest livelihood, and at the same time by increasing his necessities, but apparently also, in some cases, by exciting dormant feelings which at ordinary times have no influence, but which, when thus roused into action, appear to urge the individual to steal or to commit any other offence to which he is inclined for the mere gratification of a temporary desire, without reference to any benefit to be obtained. A case illustrative of this will be found in the account of the prison at Dundee.

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Offences committed under excitement, by drink.

I have several times had occasion to notice in my reports, that although the discipline of the prison at Glasgow includes the isolation of the prisoner from all society except that afforded by the visits of the officers, persons, chiefly in a state of destitution, not unfrequently apply for admission into the prison; or, being there, ask for leave to stay beyond their appointed time, in order that they may earn some clothes, or a little money, or have a kind of home, and be kept out of temptation until they can procure a situation. An interesting case will be found in the present account of the prison at Glasgow, of a person who applied for admission under different circumstances from these. He was a good workman and could obtain plenty of employment, but he had so little self-control as regards the habit of drinking, that his powers were running to waste and he was neglecting his family. Being a stocking-weaver, he was able to carry on his trade in one of the small cells of the prison; and he remained several weeks in his voluntary confinement, submitting to the rules of the establishment, working well and supporting his family. The sudden withdrawal of all kinds of stimulating liquor made him uncomfortable for a while, and during this time he had occasionally a craving for drink, but in a few days this craving left him and he became cheerful and contented.

Case of a voluntary prisoner.

The foregoing is only one of many instances which have come to my knowledge, shewing that the use of intoxicating liquors may be abandoned at once without any injury to health; and that if the supply be completely cut off, the very desire for it in a short time disappears.

Intoxicating liquors may be suddenly discontinued.

There is much evidence to show, that by proper training in a school for pauper children the boys and girls may, with few exceptions, be brought up in good habits, and be made industrious and respectable members of society. The fact, therefore, that many of the children, who are educated at the children's hospital, belonging to the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse, appear to fall afterwards into crime, and to become inmates of a prison, as shown in the account of the prison of Edinburgh, makes it probable that there is some great error in the system of management; but your Lordship will be glad to learn that the gentlemen in charge of this school have instituted an inquiry into the matter.

Children brought up in Edinburgh Charity Workhouse.

The large number of re-commitments to the prison at Glasgow has sometimes been adduced as evidence, that the practical result of the system of discipline there cannot be much better than in other prisons. One explanation of the fact of there being many re-commitments is found in the circumstance, that most of those who are sent there go for such short periods, that no imaginable system of discipline and training can produce a permanent effect upon them. It is these who form the great body of offenders who are re-committed from time to time. Thus, of 1733 persons sent to the prison of Glasgow last year, (of whom 589 had been in confinement there before) only 17 had been committed previously for as much as six months at one time, and of these only 4 for such a period in the first instance.

Few re-commitments to prison of Glasgow of persons previously confined for considerable periods.

The chaplains of the prisons at Ayr and Dunfermline have set an example well worthy of imitation, by commencing a system of visiting prisoners after their liberation and keeping up a partial superintendence over them. At Ayr, the plan was commenced at the suggestion of one of the prisoners themselves.

Superintendence over liberated prisoners.

The general prison at Perth, although now in a forward state, is not, I regret to say, yet ready for the reception of prisoners. The crowded state of several of the local prisons adds to the inconvenience of the delay.

General prison at Perth.

Northumberland and Durham.—I have visited the chief prisons in Northumberland and Durham, and many of the smaller prisons, and have attended several meetings of magistrates.

Northumberland and Durham.

The only prison in which there has been any considerable improvement is that of Morpeth, which is now much the best prison in the two counties. A good deal

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remains to be done to render this prison complete for carrying on the separate system, but the visiting magistrates and the Court of Quarter Sessions have shown every disposition to do all that is requisite for accomplishing this object, and much has already been effected.

The governor has done himself great credit by his exertions to render the work department efficient, and to introduce such kinds of labour as are most useful and profitable; and he appears to have received every support and encouragement from the visiting magistrates. A statement of what has been done in this way appears in the account of the prison.

Bad state of prison at Berwick.

In one of my early Reports I had to speak in strong terms of the bad state of the prison at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and of the pressing want of a new prison. The old building, however, still remains in use.

At a late visit to Berwick, I considered it my duty to make a formal statement of my opinion of the present prison to the local authorities, and I trust that measures will at length be taken to build a new prison. It is proper that I should add that the magistrates and others in authority have real difficulties to overcome in attaining this object.

Bad lock-up houses in Northumberland and Durham.

Your Lordship will perceive that several of the lock-up houses which I have reported on in Northumberland and Durham are very unfit for the confinement of human beings. I have called the attention of the local authorities to the subject, but, except as regards the lock-up house at Darlington, I see no prospect at present of anything effective being done.

General House of Refuge. Grant of building and land recommended by Secretary of State.

It was with the most sincere pleasure and gratification, that I learnt that your Lordship had determined to recommend that the large military prison at Penny-cuick, near Edinburgh, with the land belonging to it, should be appropriated for a general House of Refuge for Scotland; and I earnestly hope that measures will soon be taken for carrying this recommendation into effect.

I have so frequently spoken on the importance of such an institution and the hopelessness of expecting that any system of prison discipline can fully attain its objects without an auxiliary of this kind, that I shall not venture to trespass upon your Lordship's attention on this subject on the present occasion, beyond making a few remarks.

Use of House of Refuge in testing sincerity of professions of amendment and ability to carry such professions into effect.

One valuable use of a House of Refuge, conducted on good principles and where residence is quite voluntary, is the test which it affords of the sincerity of professions of amendment and of the ability of the individual making such professions to carry them into effect. An intention to work and to lead an honest life is, of course, often expressed when it is not really entertained; and again, the intention is often quite sincere, but for want of the exercise of the power of self-control the prisoner is unable when set at liberty to resist the temptations which beset him.

House of Refuge makes up for defects of separate system.

A House of Refuge, however, which serves as an intermediate stage between the close confinement and isolation of a prison, and the unchecked freedom of the world at large, affords the means both of ascertaining the sincerity of the prisoner's desire to keep out of evil, and of exercising his power to do so—a power which in a prison on the separate system, particularly, must have been to a considerable extent dormant. For while the separate system, under proper regulations, tends greatly to allay all the bad passions and to call many of the better feelings into play, and while it affords an opportunity for the formation of many good habits and for the acquirement of much practical knowledge, it is necessarily deficient in the exercise of the social virtues and of the power of self-control.

Situations for inmates of Houses of Refuge obtained with comparative ease.

It has been found, practically, that from houses of refuge there is much greater ease in obtaining situations for the inmates than from prisons. Thus from the House of Refuge at Aberdeen, with very limited means of instruction in trades, and with an average of only about 100 inmates, 64 were provided with situations last year, direct from the institution, besides a considerable number who were removed by their relations, or provided for by their parishes, and 12 who went out as emigrants. This is a much greater proportion than in any prison with which I am acquainted.

To an application to some of the manufacturers in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen to receive prisoners on their liberation, provided the governor could report well of their conduct, the reply was, that they should have no objection to receive such persons from a House of Refuge, but that their other workmen would not stay with them if they received people direct from a prison.

By giving an opportunity of completing the training begun in prison, by affording a temporary shelter, and by increasing the facilities for obtaining situations, there can be no doubt that a general House of Refuge might be made a means of greatly reducing the number of commitments, and that without considering the benefit to society of diminishing the number of offences and of consequent prosecutions, the cost of such an establishment would be more than saved by the check which it would give to the cost of prisons; for under the best arrangements prisons are expensive instruments for preventing crime—expensive in construction and expensive in guarding and managing.

By an Act passed in the Session of Parliament which has just closed, and which was introduced and carried with the full concurrence of all parties concerned, a legal provision, by means of an assessment, has been made for the two Houses of Refuge, at Glasgow; and this event may, I hope, be considered as an indication of a general willingness to defray the reasonable expenses of such institutions. Indeed, as already explained, these expenses may be considered a means of preventing much greater expenses, and therefore a mere regard for economy ought to be sufficient to cause them to be cheerfully borne. If such a plan, however, for establishing a general House of Refuge were adopted as that which I had the honour of submitting in my last Report, each county would have an option of availing itself, or not, of the benefits of the institution and of bearing a portion of the expense.

Various cases illustrative of the want of a general House of Refuge will be found in the accounts of the prisons of Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, and Elgin.

Your Lordship will be glad to learn that a legacy of £7,500 has been bequeathed by a charitable lady for establishing a House of Refuge at Paisley.

Owing chiefly to the exertions of Mr. Watson, sheriff-substitute at Aberdeen, an institution is about to be formed in that city which is somewhat similar in its objects to those of a House of Refuge, and from which much good may be anticipated. Mr. Watson has ascertained, by means of the police, that there are about 280 children in Aberdeen, whose parents have no visible means of earning an honest livelihood, and who wander about the streets in a state of neglect, growing up with idle habits, and in danger of falling into crime; indeed several of them have already been brought before the magistrates for different petty offences. For the training and education of these children, Mr. Watson proposes to open an industrial school, where the children shall give part of their time to ordinary instruction, but where they shall be chiefly occupied at some simple kinds of labour, such as picking wool and cotton, making nets and gardening, by which they may earn the cost, or at least the greater part of the cost, of their meals, an arrangement which, if it succeed, will render the school attractive, without any considerable expense. Experience in the House of Refuge at Aberdeen, and in many prisons in Scotland, proves that three good meals may be had, including the cost of cooking, for 3*d.*; and the same experience shows that under good arrangements children may earn the greater part of that sum every day.

It is not proposed to lodge or clothe the children, but merely to receive them during the day and to instruct and feed them. There is no doubt that there would be a great additional advantage in taking the entire charge of such vagrant children, and, where the parents are living, in compelling the parents to pay the expense incurred, or in default of payment, in obtaining their imprisonment, and thus preventing the further increase of a family which their bad management renders dangerous to the public morals. But these objects are beyond the means and powers at command.

Charitable institutions are often made so expensive that their benefits are necessarily confined to a few. This charity is intended to be cheap, but to extend to many.

The arrangements will all be very simple, and if the plan prove successful I trust it will be adopted elsewhere.

Police.—The Act which was passed two years ago for facilitating the establishment of a rural police in the different counties of Scotland, has now been brought into general operation, though there are still some counties, including the populous and wealthy county of Lanark, in which it has not yet been adopted.

In travelling about the country, I frequently hear of the beneficial effects which have arisen from the establishment, under this Act, of an efficient police; especially as shown in a great decrease of the number of vagrants.

SCOTLAND.

Houses of Refuge would save part of expense of prisons, besides diminishing crime.

Legal provision for Houses of Refuge at Glasgow.

Cases illustrative of want of general House of Refuge. Legacy for building House of Refuge at Paisley. Industrial school at Aberdeen.

Police. Adoption of Act for establishing rural police.

Decrease in number of vagrants.

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SCOTLAND.

Fewer burglaries at Glasgow than formerly.

Evils of divided police jurisdiction at Glasgow.

Small number of offenders.

In my Report relating to Glasgow, I have inserted an interesting paper drawn up by Mr. Miller, the excellent superintendent of police there, which affords the gratifying information that burglaries, and other serious kinds of robbery, are on the decline at Glasgow, and have been so for a considerable time.

It is evident too from Mr. Miller's remarks, that the diminution in crime would have been yet more satisfactory had it not been for the obstacles to the rapid pursuit of criminals and to the recovery of stolen property, arising from the circumstance of Glasgow and its suburbs being cut up into several independent police jurisdictions; an evil which I hope there is now a prospect of remedying.

Mr. Miller's paper goes to confirm an opinion, which I have stated several times in my Reports, and which was formed on extensive information, that the number of habitual offenders is much less than is generally supposed, and that, if vigorous measures were taken for weeding from society the old and incurable offenders and placing them under control for the rest of their lives, and if at the same time proper training were provided for the young, the amount of crime might in a few years be reduced to a mere trifle.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient Servant,
FREDERIC HILL.

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 REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.*

A NEW prison here is urgently required, but no steps have yet been taken for its erection. In the present building the separation of the prisoners is impossible, and even prisoners of different sexes can converse with one another. There is no accommodation for a resident keeper, and all the partitions, floors, and ceilings being made of wood there are not only means of communication from one end of the prison to the other, but there must be constant danger of the whole building being destroyed by fire in the same way as the prison at Tain was destroyed a few years ago, when some prisoners were burnt to death. Under these circumstances it must be difficult to prevent the defeat of justice by the intercourse of prisoners concerned in the same offence; it must be impossible to prevent the moral contamination of the prisoners generally; and, as already seen, the very lives of the inmates are in jeopardy. For every purpose, therefore, of a place of confinement, whether as a gaol or house of correction, the prison of Berwick is wholly unsuitable.

The number of prisoners on the day of my visit was seven. The greatest number at any one time last year was 18.

The rule respecting cleanliness has not been properly observed. I found neither the prison nor the prisoners clean.

One of the prisoners was deranged, but I was told that an application had been made a short time before my visit for his removal to a lunatic asylum. In the meanwhile he had been placed under the charge of a man hired for the purpose and of one of the prisoners; but both were apparently ignorant of the proper means of treatment. On opening the prison door at one of my visits during the day I found the lunatic with only a shred of clothes upon him in the day-room, with the other prisoners round him, struggling with the two men who had charge of him, and who were trying to force him back to his cell; in doing which one of the men (the prisoner) was flogging the lunatic on his naked sides with a rope's end. Shocking, however, as was such a proceeding, it appeared to me that the man was not actuated by any feeling of cruelty, but that he was excited by the struggle and ignorant of any other means of subduing the lunatic.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been generally good.

A regular dietary has been in use since my last visit.

Most of the convicted prisoners were supplied with prison clothes, but not all.

Contrary to one of the rules the bedding had been left in one of the rooms during the day.

There were some broken panes of glass.

The discipline is better than it was at my last visit, but is still bad. The prisoners are now employed; and although the work is chiefly picking oakum this is far better than continued idleness. They are however allowed to lie in bed till 9 in the morning, and they go to bed early in the evening; and during the greater part of the day and the whole of the night they are under no superintendance.

There is no provision for instructing the prisoners in reading and writing.

The present keeper appears to be a respectable man, but too old for the efficient discharge of his duties. From what has been stated it will be seen that he has neglected the proper observance of some of the rules.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison:—

1. All the present rules to be strictly enforced.
2. A male officer and a female officer to be engaged to reside within the prison.
3. The prisoners to rise at 6 when it is light at that time, and at daylight during the rest of the year.
4. The prisoners to wash themselves both in the morning and evening; and to wash their feet at least once a-week.
5. The keeper and matron to be directed to teach reading and writing to all prisoners sentenced to confinement for three months or upwards.
6. The keeper to be authorized to make the necessary purchases for completing the stock of clothing, including shoes and stockings; and for keeping the stock complete in future.
7. The female prisoners to take daily exercise in the debtors' day room, under the superintendance of the matron, when that room is not occupied by debtors.
8. The surgeon to visit the prison at least once each week, and to make an examination and record in accordance with the 10th introductory rule for the management of the Scottish prisons; and the register of sickness, register of punishments, register of visits, and daily statement of prisoners, mentioned in the 11th introductory rule (to be procured of Messrs. Cowan and Co., Princes-street, Edinburgh), to be kept in this prison.

* A full description of the prison at Berwick appeared in my Third Report. The last notice is in my Fourth Report.

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9. Iron Venetian blinds to be placed before the debtors' sleeping-rooms.
10. One of the rooms on the debtors' side to be appropriated to the male officer, who, it is recommended, should reside in the prison.
11. The female prisoners to occupy the room at the north end of the prison, and the matron to occupy the adjoining room. The latter room to be fitted up also for cooking the food of the prisoners.
12. A division to be put up, in the passage, between the part of the prison to be occupied by females and that occupied by males.
13. The keeper to be authorized to have petty repairs made immediately that they are required.

The following are extracts from a letter which I have received from the town clerk of Berwick, with reference to the foregoing recommendations, dated 26th July, 1841.

"I have now to detail to you the proceedings of the authorities here, in consequence of the regulations for the gaol, recommended by you on 24th April last. Although these proceedings may not be so satisfactory as you might wish, I trust they will show you that the parties are by no means indifferent to your communications.

"The meeting of the Council next after they were received ought to have been the quarterly meeting on the 4th May, and the mayor directed them to be laid before it, but owing to peculiar circumstances a sufficient number of members to constitute a meeting did not attend. A special meeting was, therefore summoned for the 18th, at which they were taken into consideration and ordered to be referred to the Watch Committee for Report. As no communication on the subject had been received from the justices (under sec. 38 of the 1st Vic. c. 76), that Committee could only, as they did, report to the Council that it was expedient that funds for the carrying into effect such of your recommendations as the magistrates should adopt should be put at their disposal.

"A special sessions for gaol business was held at the time of the Quarter Sessions, on 5th instant, when all those recommendations were unanimously agreed to be adopted by the justices present at the meeting, and several adjournments have since been held on the subject.

"With respect to the building of a new prison, the Council have also not been indifferent. With this object in view they watched with much anxiety the progress of the Criminal Justice in Boroughs Bill in last Session of Parliament, and if that bill had passed into a law, confident expectations were entertained of an amicable arrangement being made between the county and the corporation as to the shares they should respectively bear of the cost of erecting a new prison. You will be satisfied, however, that attention continues to be directed to the object, when I inform you that at the last meeting of the Council, on 13th instant, it was resolved that application should be made to the Board of Ordnance for a grant or sale of one of the bastions on that part of the ramparts which that Board do not intend to use further for public objects, as a site for the erection of a new prison."

Morpeth.

MORPETH.*

Since my last visit three new cells have been constructed in place of staircases, and some of the cell windows have been altered. The work, however, does not appear to me to have been judiciously done; for the cells in which the windows have been altered are badly lighted; the mode of ventilation adopted brings a current of cold air into the lower part of the cells; and the new cell doors are made of iron instead of wood, and placed on the side of the wall next the corridor instead of on the side next the cell, so that the inspection-slide in the door does not command a view of the whole cell, while the prisoners can approach nearer to each other for communication than would otherwise be possible.

Many other changes are necessary before the prison is completed and made suitable for the separate system, but I recommended that these alterations should be deferred till next spring, in order to have the additional experience which will be gained next winter, in the prisons now in course of erection, of the best means of warming and ventilating.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending at Michaelmas, 1840, was 32 criminals (26 males and 6 females) and 4 debtors, all males. The greatest number was 56 criminals and 8 debtors; and the least number, 25 criminals and 1 debtor.

There was no death in the year, and the health of the prisoners appears to have been generally good. The surgeon, however, states that about one-third of them come in with the venereal disease, and that many of the cases are very bad. Many prisoners thus attacked come from Shields.

On the 9th of March two prisoners escaped in consequence of alterations that were going on in the building, and of the governor, who had been absent part of the day, receiving a statement of the officers that all was right, on his return, instead of making the round himself. The warder who had the charge of these two prisoners, and who was new to his office, had placed them in a room which he believed to be secure, but which was not so.

The prisoners are all now supplied with a complete prison dress, except that they wear their own braces. There is nothing distinguishing or disgraceful in the dress.

The prisoners rise at 6 in summer, but not till day-light in winter, and they go to bed between 6 and 7 all the year round.

The state of the work department has again improved since my last visit, and is now very creditable to the governor. The making of hearth rugs and stair carpets has lately been introduced, and appears to be very profitable compared with most kinds of prison labour. A boy whom I saw at work, and who had not then been in prison three weeks, and who knew nothing of the business when he entered, could make three hearth rugs in a week; and a

* A full description of this prison was given in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated December, 1839, is in my Fifth Report.

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young man who had been in prison about six months, and who was also ignorant of the trade when he came in, could make a rug each day. The rugs have afterwards to be shorn, which takes another prisoner about a-third of a day for each rug, but the governor stated that every rug, when finished, yields a clear profit of 5s. or 6s. An agricultural labourer lately in prison learnt, in a fortnight, to weave matting so as to produce four yards per day, and before leaving prison (at the end of 12 months) he could, by hard work, make 15 yards of good matting or the same quantity of stair carpet in a-day, producing a clear gain of about 3s., or allowing for interruptions and the time of an officer in preparing the webs, he could earn about 10s. per week. The governor states, that prisoners in separate cells work much harder than those who are together, and learn faster.

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The following is extracted from the proceedings of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Alnwick in October, 1840:—

“ Mr. Cousins, the gaoler, having laid before the Court a statement of the receipts and payments relating to the manufactory and work done by the prisoners since October, 1838, when the new system was established, down to the present time, showing a profit to the county of 241*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, Ordered,—that the statement be entered upon the records of this Court, the same being highly creditable to the exertions of Mr. Cousins, not more on account of profit derived to the county than the benefit obtained by the prisoners themselves, many of whom having entered the prison without the least knowledge of any trade or business, left it capable of earning their own livelihood.”

It is believed that the reading of the accounts, on which this record of the opinion of the Court was founded, gave rise to an exaggerated report which was circulated in the newspapers, to the effect that the prisoners in the Morpeth prison earned the whole cost of their support, and even more.

There is no provision at present for teaching the prisoners reading and writing, and there is no prison library.

The general state and management of the prison do the governor much credit. Some changes, however, are required among the subordinate officers.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison:—

1. The alterations at present going on in the building to be suspended; but application to be made to the Secretary of State next spring, to permit Captain Jebb to visit the prison, with a view of suggesting the best plan for completing the prison on the separate system.

2. A door to be placed between the corridor and the wash-house.

3. A communication to be opened between the upper passages of the north division of the prison.

4. The stone blocks and wooden slabs, serving as bedsteads in the upper cells of the north division, to be removed and hammocks to be substituted.

5. The cuttings and scribbling on the walls and doors to be effaced.

6. Gas to be introduced throughout the prison next spring, when the main alterations are made, and in the mean time the prison to be lighted by candles or small oil lamps.

7. A new matron to be appointed, to reside in that part of the prison which is occupied by the female prisoners. The matron chosen to be able to teach reading and writing, as well as the ordinary kinds of employment for females. The old man who at present acts as porter to be pensioned off, the under warder to take his place, and a new warder to be engaged able to teach reading and writing, as well as some kind of handicraft.

8. The surgeon to examine the prison and prisoners weekly, and to record the result of his examination, as directed in the 10th Introductory Rule for the management of Scottish prisons.

9. The 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th registers, described in the 11th Introductory Rule, to be kept in this prison.

10. The prisoners to have 8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge for breakfast, and 4 oz. for supper; instead of the quantity being the same at both meals, as at present.

11. The prisoners to rise at half-past 5 o'clock all the year round, and to go to bed at 9.

12. All convicted prisoners to be required to perform a daily task, equal to what may reasonably be expected to occupy them 10 hours, except in cases of extreme youth, old age, or debility.

13. The prison dress to include braces and every article required. A few pairs of stays to be procured for the use of such of the women as wear them out of prison.

14. No untried prisoner, whose clothes are in good repair, free from vermin, and otherwise fit for use, to be allowed to have a prison dress until he has signed an entry in a book, stating it to be his own desire to wear a prison dress instead of his own.

15. The prisoners to wash themselves in the evening as well as in the morning.

16. Such prisoners as may be selected by the chaplain to receive instruction in reading and writing; and such of the books in the accompanying list as may be approved of by him, to be purchased for the prison library.

April, 1841.

The 1st and 2nd of the foregoing recommendations have been carried into effect, and part of the 11th, but not the others.

The governor states, that there is at present a lad in the prison, a young pickpocket, who is most expert in weaving a superior kind of bearth rug. He says that this boy has been in the prison three weeks only, previous to which time he believes he had never seen a loom. The boy is clever and had boasted much of his acquaintance with thieves and pickpockets, and how easily he could discover an officer in disguise. He quickly learned the art of weaving rugs, sorting the various colours, and shading the different parts. He is delighted at the effect of his own skill and industry. To use the governor's expression, “ a new ambition seems born within him; he talks of nothing now but working hard to save money enough to buy a loom, and says he shall cut all his old acquaintances and return to his native town, where he hopes

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to live independent of his parents and to begin life quite afresh." This boy can make a rug in a single day, and the governor thinks he will, on his liberation, be able to earn 2s. 6d. a-day. The governor said, that though few are as clever as this lad, he had found the most stupid interested in rug making: they seemed astonished at their own powers. The governor remarked, that under the old system of imprisonment, the boys cared for no other pleasure than that of recounting to each other their various misdeeds, and boasting of their cleverness. He mentioned three instances which had lately occurred of prisoners entreating to be allowed to remain after their term of imprisonment was over, that they might earn money enough to carry them home, or to purchase decent clothes. Such a request had never in a single instance been made before the new system began.

June 1841.

Newcastle-upon-
Tyne.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.*

There has been no alteration in the building since my last visit; and except that the separation of the boys from the men has been carried to a greater extent than formerly, there has been no change in the discipline.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending at Michaelmas, 1840, was 86 criminals, (62 males and 24 females) and 18 debtors (16 males and 2 females). The greatest number at any time during the year, were 118 criminals, and 34 debtors.

Out of 87 male prisoners on the day of my visit, no fewer than 25 were military prisoners under sentences by courts martial, and the governor informed me that the ordinary proportion of military prisoners during the last year was yet higher. He said, that since the regiment at present stationed in the neighbourhood of Newcastle arrived, that is since June, 1839, there had been 176 committals from it to the prison of Newcastle, besides 39 committals from other regiments.

At my visit last year I had to complain of a want of cleanliness, both in the females and debtors' department, but this time I found the females' department clean. The debtors' side also was cleaner than it was last time, but I was informed by the governor and the surgeon, that this part of the prison has often been very dirty during the year.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been generally good, though there was much suffering in the winter from the want of warmth, owing to there being no provision for heating any part of the prison, excepting the day rooms and the sick rooms; and to the cells having nevertheless been used for the separate confinement of some of the prisoners during the day as well as the night; although as I have never certified their fitness for such a purpose this appears to be now contrary to law.

The clothes of several of the prisoners were again ragged.

The discipline remains very imperfect. The prisoners associate a great deal, and this at times when they are secure from observation. There is still no provision for lighting the prison; and the prisoners do not get up till late in winter, while even in summer they go to bed soon after six.

The arrangement for teaching the prisoners reading and writing has been somewhat extended, but it is still quite insufficient, being restricted in the case of male prisoners to those under 17 years of age.

I received many complaints, as usual, of the conduct of the debtors, of the difficulty of compelling them to observe cleanliness, either in their rooms and passages, or in their own persons, and of the noise which they make. To the latter annoyance I was myself witness. It was stated that many of the debtors are brought to the prison in a state of intoxication.

The inefficient matron mentioned in my last report has been dismissed, and a new matron appointed. The present matron is deficient in education, but the governor reported that she is attentive and diligent, and that she maintains her authority among the prisoners. The salary given is 30*l.* per annum, with house-room, fuel, and candles; and for such a remuneration small attainments only can be expected. A schoolmaster and schoolmistress have been appointed (the first acting as a warder also) and the governor and chaplain report well of them. I was present, however, during one of the lessons given by the schoolmaster, and I did not think highly of his mode of instruction.

There is a gruffness in the manner of some of the officers when speaking to the prisoners which is objectionable. I was informed, however, that a harsh mode of speech is common in this district, and that it does not indicate unkind feelings; and I certainly received no complaint of unkindness from the prisoners.

The following are the salaries and wages given to the officers of this prison, in addition to house-room, fuel, and candles, except in the case of the chaplain, surgeon, and schoolmaster:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Governor	300	0	0	per annum.
Chaplain	100	0	0	„
Surgeon, including medicines	100	0	0	„
Matron	30	0	0	„
Schoolmaster and warder	50	0	0	„

* A full description of this prison was given in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated December, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

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	£.	s.	d.	
Schoolmistress, employed about five hours per day	20	0	0	per annum.
Task master	70	0	0	"
Male warder	1	0	0	per week.
Ditto	0	18	0	"
Ditto	0	16	0	"
Porter	0	18	0	"
Female warder	25	0	0	per annum.
Barber	15	0	0	"

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The following is a statement of the receipts and expenses of the prison for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1840:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Food	423	19	10½	about 3½d. per day each.
Clothing	109	18	1	about 25s. per annum each.
Salaries and wages	795	3	10	
Other ordinary expenses	307	12	11½	
	1636	14	8¾	
Alterations, additions, and repairs	721	8	9	
	£2358	3	5¼	
Received for labour of prisoners, exclusive of the value of their work in making the clothing of the female prisoners and the stockings and some of the clogs of the male prisoners, and of the work in cooking, washing, &c. and of a good deal of joiner's work	218	13	0½	
	£2,139	10	5¼	

The average cost per prisoner, exclusive of alterations, additions, and repairs, was about 14l.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison:—

1. A new wing to be erected at a future time, suitable for the confinement of prisoners on the separate system.
2. Application to be made to the Secretary of State next spring to permit Captain Jebb to visit the prison with a view of suggesting the best mode of warming it, and if possible, of rendering the present cells proper for the separate confinement of prisoners for short periods.
3. The governor to be authorized to have some of the largest day-rooms fitted up for the reception of classes of prisoners both during the day and during the night, or some of the rooms for classes during the day only, and others for classes during the night, as may be found best, after he has made an experiment with one or two rooms. These rooms to be used as work-rooms when the prisoners are not employed out of doors, and for sleeping-rooms for those prisoners for whom there is not accommodation in the separate cells, on the plan of having only one prisoner in each cell. These rooms to be lighted with gas, and to be provided with hammocks, to be removed during the day. Means of private inspection also to be provided, and as far as possible, a warder to be in each room when prisoners are there to preserve order, to instruct the prisoners, and to work with them.
4. The female prisoners to be confined in the tower and in the lowest story of section C. The principle of individual separation to be carried as far as the amount of suitable accommodation will permit. Those female prisoners for whom there are not proper accommodation on the separate system to be placed in one or two of the largest rooms; the means of private inspection being provided.
5. The assistant matron to reside in one of the rooms of the tower, or in the room at the entrance of the lower story of section C.
6. The treadmill to be discontinued and removed, and the mill-house in which it stands to be converted into a smithy and work-room; or, if found more convenient, the present mill-house to be taken down and the smithy and work-room to be built in another place.
7. A slight projecting roof to be put up along the lower part of the wall in the yard used for stone breaking, to allow of the prisoners continuing their work in wet weather.
8. The stairs, which at present are in a dangerous state in some parts of the prison, to be repaired.
9. Another window to be put in the under taskmaster's room.
10. The prisoners to rise at half-past 5 all the year round, and go to bed at 9. The times for meals and chapel to be as follows:—breakfast at half-past 7, chapel at 10 minutes before 8, dinner at 12, and supper at 6.
11. The whole of the prison to be lighted next spring with gas. In the meantime gas to be introduced as already mentioned into some of the day-rooms; and the other parts of the prison, where prisoners are confined during any part of the 24 hours, except that allotted to sleep, to be lighted with oil or candles.
12. The prison dress to include braces and every other article required. Some belts and stays to be procured for such prisoners as wear them out of prison; and at least until a provision be made for warming the prison throughout, a stock of flannel drawers, flannel petticoats, and Guernsey frocks to be procured for use in winter. When there is next a vacancy among the warders, a tailor to be engaged for the office; and thenceforward all the clothes to be

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made within the prison ; and in the meantime the making of the clothes by the prisoners to be carried as far as practicable.

13. The cooking to be done by two of the female prisoners as at present ; but in order to avoid the necessity of continued watching by the matron these two prisoners to be kept quite separate from the other prisoners both by day and by night, but to be allowed as much food at their meals as they desire.

14. The prisoners to be employed as much as possible at those kinds of work which will be most useful to them after they have left prison. The quantity of work to be uniform throughout the year, and to be equal to what may reasonably be expected to occupy ten hours daily, except in cases of extreme youth, old age, or debility.

15. The chaplain to be authorized to place under the schoolmaster any prisoners whom he may consider likely to receive benefit from his instruction, without regard to the present restriction as to age. The schoolmistress to give five hours per day on six days in the week, including Sunday, to the duties of the prison ; and when not required, from the small number of female prisoners, to give the whole time to teaching, to employ the remainder in general assistance to the matron.

16. The chaplain to make a quarterly report on the progress of the prisoners under the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and on the extent to which the prison library has been used.

17. The surgeon to go through the prison and to see every prisoner at least once a week, and to make a written record of the result of his examination, stating at the same time whether there be any causes of disease in operation, such as want of cleanliness, want of warmth, or want of proper ventilation.

April, 1841.

I have received the following letter from the clerk to the justices with reference to the above recommendations. The communication serves to show how slow and complex is the machinery for managing many of the prisons in England. It will be observed, that nearly three months elapsed before the recommendations were taken into consideration ; and that those only of a minor kind were even then adopted for want of more power on the part of the magistrates :—

“ SIR, “ Police Office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 26, 1841.
“ I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, requesting me to inform you how far the recommendations which you made in April last respecting the prison at Newcastle have been adopted and carried into effect. And in answer I have to acquaint you that your recommendations were laid before the magistrates of this borough at an adjournment of their quarterly or gaol session, held on the 6th instant, who duly considered the whole of them and adopted the following of them, viz.

“ The female prisoners to be confined in the tower, and in the lowest story of section C and only on the ground floor in section D when the governor may find it necessary.

“ Two female prisoners (to be selected by the matron) to be employed as cooks ; and they are to be allowed extra food at the discretion of the matron.

“ The schoolmistress to devote such part of her time as is not required in the instruction of prisoners in assisting the matron in her various duties.

“ The chaplain shall, at each Quarterly Session, make a report in writing as to the progress which the prisoners may make in their instruction under the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and on any other matter which it may appear to him necessary to communicate.

“ The foregoing have been carried into effect.

“ There are others which the magistrates concur in, but as they consider that they have not power to carry them into effect without the authority of the town council, they have embodied them into the shape of a recommendation which will be laid before the council at the next quarterly meeting of that body.

“ Below I send you a list of them, viz.

“ Twelve hammocks for female prisoners, recommended to be substituted for the iron bedsteads in the tower.

“ A smithy for making nails, &c. recommended to be built.

“ A shed recommended to be erected along the wall in the stone-yard for the prisoners to break stones under in wet weather.

“ The stairs in all parts of the prison recommended to be repaired.

“ Flannel petticoats recommended to be provided for the female prisoners, and also stays for such of them as may have been accustomed to wear stays.

“ Flannel drawers, Guernsey frocks, and braces recommended to be provided for the male prisoners.

“ I am, &c.
(Signed) “ JOHN BROWN, Clerk to the Justices.”

Durham.

DURHAM.*

Since my last visit several minor improvements have been made in the building.

A schoolmaster has been engaged, who appears to be an intelligent and zealous officer, and the governor and chaplain state that the prisoners under his care have made considerable progress. He gives only four hours each day, however, to the business of teaching, the rest of his time being employed as a warder. His salary is only 16s. per week.

Four additional male warders and two female warders have been engaged to act instead of prisoners in keeping order in the different wards.

* A full description of this prison appeared in my Third Report. The last notice, dated December, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending at Michaelmas, 1840, was 159 criminals (125 males and 34 females), and 18 debtors (17 males and 1 female). The greatest number at any one time was 223 criminals and 27 debtors.

In my last Report I mentioned in relation to the use of open fires that one of the officers had been attacked by a prisoner with a poker. In June last a yet more serious consequence followed from this practice. The clothes of an untried female prisoner caught fire, and she was so much burnt that she died in a few hours.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been generally very good during the last year. There were only two deaths, that of the woman who was burnt to death and that of a debtor, who had been in prison *twenty-six years*. No prisoner was liberated or removed on account of sickness.

The governor of this prison, who was brought up to the medical profession, has adopted what appears to be a very quick and certain mode of curing the itch. Prisoners thus affected go into a tepid bath at their admission, like other prisoners, and are thoroughly cleansed; afterwards they are put into a room at a high temperature with no other garment on than a very loose gown, and are required to rub themselves frequently and thoroughly with the ordinary sulphur ointment. The governor reports that except in very bad cases a cure is by this means effected with certainty in three days.

The prisoners still go to bed at 7 o'clock all the year round, and in winter they do not get up till daylight.

The work is more profitable than it used to be, but it is not nearly so profitable as in many other prisons, or as in my opinion it might be made. At present the male prisoners are chiefly employed in breaking stones and picking oakum, and the females in sewing and knitting. I found all the male untried prisoners unemployed, though several of them expressed a willingness to work; the female untried prisoners however were all occupied.

The allowance of malt liquor to the debtors has been increased to a quart per day each; and as there are no sufficient means of preventing one prisoner from giving or selling his allowance to another, I was not surprised to learn that a debtor was lately found drunk.

The governor reports that all the subordinate officers are sober steady men, and that they have performed their duties well during the past year.

The following is a statement of the expenses of the prison for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1840:—

	£.	s.	d.
Food	1,072	12	4
Clothing	259	5	7
Salaries and wages	1,207	2	0
Other ordinary expenses	1,084	2	1
	<hr/>		
	3,623	2	0
Alteration and repairs (including alterations in the court-house)	780	14	10
	<hr/>		
	4,403	16	10
Received for labour of prisoners in addition to the value of work in cooking, washing, making all the clothes of the female prisoners, and knitting the stockings and making the clogs of the male prisoners, &c.	142	5	8
	<hr/>		
	4,261	11	2

The average cost of each prisoner during the year (exclusive of alterations and repairs), was about 20*l*.

The state of the discipline is still very unsatisfactory, but it is better than it used to be. It is, however, in my opinion, still capable of much improvement even in the present building, but nothing very good can be obtained until a new prison is erected.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison:—

1. The prisoners to rise at half-past 5 all the year round, and to go to bed at 9. The breakfast hour to be always 7 o'clock.
2. The breakfast and supper to consist only of porridge, with milk or treacle beer, instead of porridge and bread as at present; the quantity of porridge being duly increased.
3. The prisoners to be employed as much as possible at those kinds of work which are most profitable, and which will be most useful to them after they have left prison. The quantity of work to be uniform throughout the year, and to be equal to what may reasonably be expected to occupy a prisoner 10 hours daily, except in cases of extreme youth, old age, or debility.
4. The tread-wheel to be discontinued and removed, and the place which it occupies to be converted into a smithy and workshop.
5. No prisoner ever to go into the place used some years ago as a mill-house; this place being very insecure.
6. A tailor to be engaged as a warder in place of one of the present officers. The tailor to work himself when in charge of a class of prisoners, and to teach some of the prisoners his trade. All the clothing to be made in the prison.
7. An addition to be made to the prison library of the books in the enclosed list, which has been approved of by the chaplain.
8. The gates near the yard where the stone-breaking is carried on never to be opened when any prisoners is either in that or in one of the neighbouring yards.
9. The wages of some of the subordinate officers to be raised.

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10. Application to be made to the Secretary of State next spring to permit Captain Jebb to visit the prison with a view of suggesting the best way of warming it so as to supersede the use of open fires; and of pointing out other improvements which may be made in the building.

April 1841.

The following is a copy of a letter which I have received from the deputy clerk of the peace respecting the foregoing recommendations:—

“ Sir,

“ Durham, 30th June, 1841.

“ Your recommendations with respect to the new prison rules were laid before the magistrates to day in Quarter Sessions, and I have been directed by them to say that they have taken them into consideration, and have so far adopted them as to erect a smithy and obtain a part of the books therein mentioned. But they request me to say that they do not feel themselves justified at present in dispensing with the tread-mill.

“ Your recommendation as to a tailor for the gaol will be attended to.

“ I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

“ Frederic Hill, Esq.,
&c. &c.

“ WALTER SCRUTON, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.”

SCOTLAND.
—
Dumbarton.

DUMBARTON.*

Since my last visit work has been introduced (consisting, however, almost entirely of picking oakum), and the female prisoners have been put more completely than heretofore under the care of the keeper's wife; but there has been no other improvement. Considerable alterations, however, are about to be made in the building, which will facilitate the introduction of a good system of discipline, and it is intended to remove the present keeper, who is old, and has long been accustomed to a lax state of discipline, and to obtain an efficient keeper in his stead.

It had appeared by the keeper's last monthly report to me that almost all the introductory rules were in full operation, but on examination I found that this was not the case.

No part of the prison, except the day-rooms, is at present warmed, and none of it is lighted; but the alterations will provide for the warming and lighting of the whole.

The rules respecting exercise in the open air are not acted upon, owing to the insecurity of the airing-yards; but when the alterations are made these rules can be carried into effect.

A strong smell of tobacco in the debtors'-room showed that the 9th Introductory Rule had been infringed.

No regular dietary has yet been established, and the prisoners still receive a money allowance of 4d. per day, out of which they have to pay for fuel and washing. Some of them complained that the quantity of food which they are able to purchase is quite insufficient.

The hours fixed by the introductory rules for rising and going to bed are not observed.

A prison dress has not yet been introduced.

The rule requiring that the prisoners should be provided once a week with clean linen has not been properly observed.

There is at present no provision for teaching the prisoners reading and writing; and there is no prison library.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison:—

1. Immediate steps to be taken for the appointment of a new keeper and matron, who, in addition to other qualifications, shall be able to teach the prisoners reading and writing.

2. As soon as the new keeper and matron are in office the requisite stock of prison clothes to be procured, a regular dietary to be established, the separation of the prisoners to be carried as far as possible (the keeper sleeping within the prison until means be provided for communicating with him from the prisoners' cells, in case of sickness and so forth); more useful and profitable kinds of work to be introduced; the prisoners to be taught reading and writing, a prison library to be procured, and everything to be done to bring the introductory rules into operation as far as is possible until the alterations shall have been made in the building, when there will be no difficulty in carrying them into full effect.

3. Until a proper dietary is introduced, no deductions to be made for washing, fuel, or for anything else from the allowance of 4d. per day.

4. Until hammocks are introduced, more straw to be put into the mattresses, to protect the prisoners from the cold of the stone floors on which the mattresses are at present placed.

April, 1841.

In accordance with the foregoing recommendations Mr. Brebner has been authorized to select a new keeper and a matron; and the deductions from the allowance for food have been abolished.

May, 1841.

* A full description of this prison appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated November, 1838, was in my Fourth Report.

SCOTLAND.

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HAMILTON.*

There has been a considerable improvement in the discipline since my last visit. Instead of being together in the yard, the prisoners are now confined in separate cells. Complaints used formerly to be made, that justice was sometimes defeated by prisoners concerned in the same case communicating with one another; the procurator fiscal told me that this evil appears now to have been removed.

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Hamilton.

The prison is now warmed and lighted and the prisoners supplied with suitable clothing. The keeper has ceased to have an interest in the supply of food.

A male warder, who is reported to be an efficient officer, has been appointed, and another male warder, also reported as efficient, has been engaged temporarily.

A new kitchen, wash-house, store-house and bath-room, are in the course of erection; also a covered place in the yard, with divisions in it, where prisoners can break stones separately.

The average number of prisoners is about 30.

Some of the debtors were dirty; and the rule respecting the washing of the feet must have been neglected by some of the criminal prisoners.

There were three weavers in the prison, but none of them were employed at their looms. The keeper stated that he could not procure any other work for them than picking oakum, an employment in which almost all the prisoners were engaged.

I do not consider the present keeper qualified to carry into effect an efficient system of discipline.

April, 1841.

Since the foregoing Report was written, it has been determined to grant a retiring allowance to the present keeper, and to appoint a new keeper, and Mr. Brebner has been requested to procure one.

May, 1841.

LANARK.†

Lanark

I have hitherto been obliged to speak in terms of condemnation of the state of this prison, but I am now happy to be able to report very favourably.

A well qualified keeper, trained by Mr. Brebner, has been appointed, the prisoners are at work, everything is perfectly clean, and the whole face of matters is changed.

The cells are now warmed by hot water pipes.

Some walls, which served to facilitate escapes, have been taken down and some store rooms have been built.

Except that one of the civil prisoners had not been offered employment lately, I found all the introductory rules in operation.

The present regular officers consist of a keeper, matron, and a young male warder, besides a chaplain and surgeon.

The chaplain stated that under the former keeper the prisoners used to tear their books, but that this is not the case now. He said, indeed, that the present keeper appeared to have such an influence over the prisoners as to induce them to do anything. Where kindness is combined with firmness, and the other requisites of a good keeper, this is generally the case.

There is accommodation for about 30 prisoners here; but the number has hitherto been considerably less. The average number last month was only 11 and the greatest number 14. Under these circumstances I have recommended that prisoners in the middle ward of the county, for whom there is not sufficient accommodation at Hamilton, shall be sent to Lanark instead of Glasgow; and the sheriff has expressed his intention of acting on this recommendation.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison, and they were agreed to:—

1. The keeper to be authorized to buy paint for painting such of the doors, &c., as require it, and to do so always in future, when it is necessary, without special authority; to be authorized, to have the upright spouts covered to prevent any prisoner from climbing up them and escaping; to take down the iron spikes at the north and south ends of the prison (which rather serve to facilitate an escape, than to prevent one, and to have such petty repairs and petty alterations made as may be required from time to time, without special instructions.

2. The keeper to be authorized to have a shed put up over the apparatus for warming the prison; and to procure a small thermometer.

3. An arrangement to be made with the chaplain to attend at stated times (as much time as possible being given on the Sunday); with an understanding that he may omit any visit, when his other engagements render it very inconvenient for him to pay it, provided the time be made up in the following week.

4. The accompanying list of books, which has been approved of by the chaplain, to be procured for a small prison library.

April, 1841.

* A full description of this prison appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated October, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

† Ibid.

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STIRLING.*

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This prison has improved in cleanliness and to a slight extent in some other respects, but the state of discipline is still very bad, and upon the whole this prison is now much worse than any other prison of the same size in Scotland. It has, however, been determined to erect a new prison as soon as the land can be obtained and the plans prepared; but as possession of the proposed site cannot be had till next spring, there must necessarily be a considerable delay before the new prison can be built and made ready for occupation.

Some temporary alterations in the present building were determined on several months ago; and these when completed will, I have no doubt, afford the means of establishing a comparatively good state of discipline, and of having the prisoners set to work; but the alterations have not yet been made.

No alteration, however, in the building would be of much avail, without a well qualified and efficient corps of officers, and this does not exist. The only two officers at present are the keeper and a male warder. The keeper is now 57 years old, and he must have been 54 at the time of his appointment. I believe him to be a man of good intentions and respectable character, and to be sincerely desirous of doing his best; but he never has had any proper training for his office, has received but little education, appears to have but moderate talent, and even if he possessed sufficient general ability, he is now too old to acquire the requisite habits, and the necessary practical knowledge. The warder is 41 years old, and is also I believe a sober and respectable man; but he is dull in intellect, and his only preparation for his office has been employment at different periods of his life in the prison of Stirling. His training, therefore, as a prison officer has been worse than nothing.

The warder's salary has hitherto been paid by the keeper, which is a very objectionable arrangement,

The average number of prisoners is between 50 and 60.

There is at present no female officer, although there are generally from 12 to 20 female prisoners.

There is no chaplain or teacher.

The ventilation is still bad, and the surgeon is of opinion that the health of the prisoners is injured by it.

There was no death during the last year, but this may be because several prisoners were liberated on account of illness. Since the 1st of January in the present year, a proper record has been kept of all prisoners thus liberated, and the register already shews three cases of the kind.

The prison is still warmed by open fires.

Hitherto none of the cells have been lighted in the evening or morning.

The rule against the introduction of tobacco is frequently broken through. Indeed communication with the street is so easy at present, that it must be impossible to enforce the rule. I smelt the fumes of tobacco in several of the rooms.

The prison registers are not well kept, owing to the want of education in the keeper.

The prison hours, directed by the introductory rules, are not properly observed, although marked as observed in the keeper's monthly report. Instead of rising at 6 and going to bed at 9, the prisoners rise at 7 and go to bed at 8.

Very little work is done, except what is supplied to some of the female prisoners by the lady visitors or by their own friends. On the day of my visit all the male prisoners, except three in the kitchen, and most of the female prisoners, were quite idle. The surgeon laments the want of employment, as affecting the prisoners' health as well as injuring them morally. He told me that he some time ago persuaded one of the prisoners (a young woman still in confinement and who often gives a great deal of trouble) to nurse one of the other female prisoners who was ill; and he said that the occupation appeared to produce the best effect, in calling into play the young woman's better feelings and giving her the self-respect of a person who is usefully employed. So long as the sick prisoner remained the young woman's conduct was very good, but so soon as she left her conduct again became bad.

A shoe-maker who was in the prison told me that he could make all the shoes for the prisoners, and should be glad to do so. He said that he could make two pairs per day. At present he is quite idle.

The rule requiring that all convicted prisoners should be clad in a prison dress, and also that all unconvicted prisoners who desire it, or whose own clothes are dirty, should have a prison dress, is but very partially acted upon; and as regards the Clackmannanshire prisoners, of whom there are generally several in this prison, the rule is not observed at all.

There is no other instruction in reading and writing than that given gratuitously by the lady visitors to the female prisoners.

Orders for visits to convicted prisoners appear to be given without regard to the rule which requires that they should be allowed only under very peculiar circumstances.

I heard loud talking, singing, and whistling in the prison.

Sometimes there is gross misconduct among the prisoners, attributable probably to the bad state of discipline, and to the want of employment. The following is extracted from the inspection book:—

“ Stirling, 11th March, 1841.

- “ Sir John Hay.
- “ Alexander Smith, of Canytor.
- “ Provost Galbraith.

“ The above members of the Committee of the Prison Board for the superintendance of the prison

* A full description of this prison appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated May, 1839, was in my Fourth Report.

of Stirling having met in consequence of the mutinous and riotous conduct of John Darrock, William Peters, John M'Pherson, James Drysdale, William Fraser, Alexander Williamson, and William Brown, prisoners, the keeper stated that he had yesterday been obliged to put the four first-mentioned upon the gawd; of which the Committee approve, and direct him, if necessary, to continue that punishment for five days longer after this day. Complaints having been also made of the riotous and turbulent conduct of the female prisoners in No. 1. the Committee direct the governor to withhold their breakfasts from the whole female prisoners in said room every alternate day for the next seven days, if he shall consider it necessary.

" Sir JOHN HAY, President.

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" Stirling, 13th March, 1841.

" Sir John Hay.
" Provost Galbraith.
" Mr. Smith.

" The keeper represented that, notwithstanding the punishment authorized at last meeting, the prisoners on the gawd had broken four pair of their handcuffs, and had continued equally riotous as before, except M'Pherson, who had behaved well; and in consideration thereof, the meeting instruct the keeper to take him off the gawd, but to continue the other three as formerly; and direct that their food shall be stopped till to-morrow morning, with the exception of one bap at five o'clock and a jug of water; and authorize the keeper to get the old stocks put into proper repair, so as refractory prisoners, if necessary, be put therein."

One prisoner was in irons at the time of my visit.

I received complaints of partiality and ill usage, but the evidence was not strong enough to satisfy me that they were justly founded; and I am inclined to attribute them to a restless and querulous state, caused by the want of employment and to the angry feelings excited by punishment, rather than to any harshness or injustice on the part of the officers.

The County Board are fully aware of the bad state of their prison, but some of them appear to think that it is almost hopeless to make any material improvement until a new prison is built.
May, 1841.

ROTHESAY*.

Rothesay.

Since my last visit most of the recommendations enumerated at the end of my Report on this prison in November, 1837, have been carried into effect; though till lately some of them had been allowed to fall into disuse again.

Gas has been introduced, and provision has been made to a certain extent for carrying the introductory rules into operation.

At the request of the County Board, Mr. Brebner has examined this prison with a view of suggesting improvements in the structure to render it secure, and to adapt it more completely than it is at present for the establishment of an efficient system of discipline. Mr. Brebner's suggestions have been embodied in a plan, which has been approved of both by the County Board and the General Board; and it is proposed to carry them into immediate effect. When the alterations referred to have been made and a well qualified keeper and matron appointed, I have no doubt that this prison will be put into as satisfactory a state as can be expected in a prison on so small a scale.

The ordinary number of prisoners continues to be small. The average last month was 5½; the greatest number 7, and the least 4. There is very seldom any debtor.

At present the work is almost entirely confined to picking oakum.

The 18th and 25th introductory rules (respecting cleanliness) have not been properly observed.

There is as yet no prison library.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good.

Hitherto the female prisoners have been to some extent attended to by the keeper, instead of being under the entire charge of the matron.

Much complaint was made by the keeper of the misconduct of one of the prisoners, a boy about twelve years old; and this boy in return complained, though I believe without sufficient reason, of the keeper. The cause of the misconduct appeared to me to be attributable in some degree to a want of knowledge on the part of the keeper of the best mode of management.

From want of education, the keeper is unable to make the entries in the registers. These are at present made by the clerk to the County Board.

The keeper is much above the age specified in the 2nd introductory rule; and, in other respects, I do not consider him qualified for his situation.
May, 1841.

ALNWICK.†

NORTHUMBERLAND
AND DURHAM.

Alnwick.

Since my last visit a bath has been provided; and the visiting justices have intimated their intention of acting on the recommendations mentioned in my last Report respecting clothing, food, and cleanliness. The recommendations, however, as to warming, lighting,

* A full description of the prison of Rothesay appeared in my Third Report.

† A full description of this prison appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated December, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

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bedding, the appointment of a responsible matron with a salary, the purchase of a prison library,* and the division of the day-rooms have not been adopted.

In my last Report I stated that prisoners who misconducted themselves were sometimes deprived of a meal, and sometimes flogged, but that no record of punishments is kept. These statements I now believe to be incorrect. So far as I have now the means of ascertaining the facts of the case, the error appears to have arisen as follows. The keeper seems to have imagined when I was inquiring about the punishments for offences committed within the prison, that I was asking about the punishments for offences committed out of prison, and for which the offenders had been tried by a court of justice; and under this impression the circumstance that two boys had been sentenced by the Court of Quarter Sessions to be flogged, and that the keeper himself had performed the flogging (although this was four or five years ago, and before he held his present situation) was likely to cause him to state that prisoners were sometimes flogged. Again, the keeper admitted at my present visit that he had *threatened* to flog prisoners, and to deprive prisoners of a meal, and it is quite possible that while he was speaking of threats, I supposed him to be talking of performances. Moreover, the keeper has a loose and imperfect way of expressing himself, which sometimes makes it difficult to understand what he really means. At the same time I frankly admit that, before recording such a statement as that the prisoners are sometimes flogged, it was incumbent upon me to sift the matter so thoroughly, as to prevent the possibility of an error.

The keeper states, in explanation of the fact of there being no record of punishments, that although he has threatened to punish prisoners, he has never really inflicted a single punishment.

The keeper denies the charges in my last Report of the want of truth on his part, and he mentions circumstances which he says he gave in explanation of some of the other statements there made. As, however, to the best of my recollection, the keeper did not deny the charges as to a want of truth at the time, when a reinvestigation could have been made, even although he was admonished on account of them by one of the visiting justices, and as I have not the least recollection of any explanatory circumstances being mentioned, notwithstanding one of them was of a kind which was scarcely possible to be forgotten, I cannot place confidence in his denial.

On my arrival at the prison at my present visit, (about five in the afternoon,) I found the keeper absent, and it appeared upon inquiry that he had been absent during the greater part of the day. When the keeper came he was partially intoxicated. He was very insolent too in his demeanour, and he tried to obstruct me in my examination. The excuse which he gave when he became sober was, that he had been hard at work all day, in a field (about a mile from the prison,) planting potatoes, and that he had had nothing to eat since breakfast time. He said that in this state he had drunk about a pint of porter, which had the more effect upon him because he had not tasted any malt liquor, wine, or spirits for three months. From the statements of the visiting justices and the surgeon of the prison, I am induced to believe that this case did not bespeak a habit of drunkenness, but was an exception to the keeper's ordinary conduct. Still, even according to the keeper's own showing, it was evidence either of great thoughtlessness, or of a great want of self-control; and considering to how great an extent drunkenness is a cause of crime, and how important it is that the keeper of a prison should set a perfect example of sobriety, I confess that I regard even a single instance of intoxication as a very serious objection to a keeper. The keeper's insolence, and attempt to obstruct me in my examination were, no doubt, attributable chiefly to his not being sober; but even after the effect of the liquor had passed off, his demeanour was not respectful.

I found five prisoners in confinement; and of these, one was a lunatic, who had been in prison 10 days without a warrant, and without his name appearing in the prison registers. He was charged with threatening to do bodily harm to his father-in-law. The keeper was wrong in receiving the lunatic without a proper warrant, and wrong in detaining him without recording his name in the prison register; but I have no reason to suppose that he did so from any other cause than ignorance of the law. He said that he did not regard the man as a prisoner, although he admitted that he should not have allowed him to leave the prison even if he had demanded his release.

The prison and prisoners were very clean, and I learnt from the surgeon that he always found them so.

The bed clothes are still left in the cells during the day-time, and the prisoners still lie on loose straw in cots.

The keeper now states that in winter the male prisoners generally get up at half-past seven, and the female prisoners about eight. In his evidence before the visiting justices he had declared that the prisoners always rose at about seven in winter; and this in contradiction to the statement in my Report, that the prisoners got up at about eight in winter.

The work department appears to be languid. The keeper declared in one part of his evidence, that on an average he gives two prisoners about a quarter of a load of sand to beat in a day, which he thinks would occupy them about seven hours, and that he never knew a single instance of a prisoner failing to do the task which he had set him. Seven hours' work per day, even if that quantity be always done, is not sufficient, being much less than working men do out of prison; but the keeper stated in another part of his evidence, that the prisoners do as much or as little work as they choose.

* It may be proper to mention, that although there is no library in the ordinary sense of the term, the prisoners are supplied with Bibles and Prayer-books, and with some of the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

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SCOTLAND.

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Nothing was carried to account last year for work.

One of the rules directs that the keeper shall have no interest, direct or indirect, in the supply of food; but this rule has not hitherto been acted upon, the keeper having supplied the food for an allowance of four-pence per head each day.

The rule too, which directs that the females shall be kept so completely separated from the males, as to prevent any conversation between them, has not been fully acted upon.

There is no chaplain to the prison, but the keeper officiates to a certain extent in place of one.

The surgeon reports that the health of the prisoners has been generally good. The chief disorder has been itch.

The following is an account of the expenses of the prison for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1840:—

	£.	s.	d.
Food	38	5	4
Keeper's salary, besides house and fuel	54	0	0
Other ordinary expenses	100	11	11
	<hr/>		
	192	17	3
Repairs, alterations, and additions	69	1	9
	<hr/>		
	261	19	0
	<hr/>		

Average cost per prisoner, exclusive of repairs, &c. 48*l*.

May, 1841.

DUNDEE.*

Since my last Report a male teacher has been appointed, who appears to be well qualified for his duties and zealous in their discharge; and a female warder. A prison dress, too, has been introduced to some extent, and orders have been given for procuring all the clothes that are required; but as yet the introductory rules respecting clothing have not been carried into full effect.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last 10 months has been 128 (89 males and 39 females), the greatest number 154, and the least number 123. The number of civil prisoners has varied from 1 to 11, the average being 3.

The introductory rules are in operation, with the following exceptions:—

Officers.—A female teacher is required. Except that the matron and female warder are deficient in education, the governor reports that all the subordinate officers possess in a tolerable degree the qualifications described in the circular letter on the appointment of officers. Although the matron is deficient in education, the governor states that she shows much discrimination and knowledge of character, and that she is also very kind, good-tempered, and zealous in the discharge of her duties, so far as her powers extend.

Warming and Ventilating.—No provision has hitherto been made for warming the prison. The surgeon, however, reports, that even last winter, severe as it was, the prisoners suffered but little in their health from the want of more artificial heat than that afforded by the gas-lights.

Sundry Prohibitions.—The debtors have been permitted to whistle, but in other respects the rule appears to have been observed.

Separation.—This rule has been acted upon to a considerable extent, but for want of more accommodation it has always been necessary in some of the cells to put two prisoners together.

Work.—Several prisoners confined for long periods, some even for 12 months, have been employed at no more useful or profitable labour than that of teasing ropes. Many of the prisoners, too, did not know distinctly what their task was, or whether they were earning any money for over-work.

Cleanliness.—During the winter the prisoners did not go into the bath lest they should catch cold on returning to their cells. The prisoners, too, have not hitherto been supplied with clean stockings weekly, the stock not having been sufficient to allow of this.

Visits to Convicted Prisoners.—Visits to convicted prisoners have, in a few instances, been made on the authority of a member of the county board, without any peculiar circumstances appearing in the order to warrant such visit.

The governor states that the debtors have almost invariably declined to work. All the work, he says, which has been done by them since the introductory rules came into operation, has amounted in value to only four-pence! The governor states it is his belief that it is chiefly idleness that brings debtors to prison, and that "they would scarcely work to save their lives."

There is not a prison library yet.

The surgeon reports that the health of the prisoners has been very good. This may be attributable, in part, to all the prisoners taking regular daily exercise in the open air. Several of those who have been in the longest time, appear to be among the most healthy.

Both the prison and the prisoners were very clean.

Out of 12 females taken indiscriminately, only one was found to read well; the rest could not read an easy chapter of St. John without spelling, and were quite unable to read Chambers's Journal or any ordinary book.

The want of a general provision for the efficient education of the poorer classes, including a

* A full description of this prison appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated November, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

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moral and industrial training, is no where more strongly illustrated than in an examination of prisoners. Among the present inmates of the Dundee prison is a young woman, 19 years old, under sentence of transportation, whose good conduct in prison, power of acquiring knowledge, and gratitude for kindness, show that even with moderate care she might have been made a respectable member of society. As far as her history can be gathered, it is as follows:—Her mother was a woman of bad character, and left her when she was only three or four months old to the care of her grandfather, she herself going to live with a man who was not her husband. The girl's grandfather appears to have been the only person of good character who was ever kind to her, and he died when she was only five years old. She was then put to live with strangers. She said, "After grandfather died I ne'er had folks of my ain." When seven years and a half old she was sent to a factory, and she never went to a school of any kind. She never remembers a single word of praise for doing right. She said "There was nane to care whether I did right or wrang."

I have occasionally found instances of persons who, under the excitement of intoxicating drink, appear to have an uncontrollable desire to steal, apparently for the gratification of a kind of passion, the value of the article stolen seeming to be a matter of little concern. The matron of this prison stated that she knew many instances of the kind, and she mentioned one in particular of a woman who had been in the prison three times. The matron described her as a hard-working, civil, obliging, and clever woman, and said that when sober she always gave satisfaction to her employers; yet when she had drunk what others would call a mere trifle, such a desire to steal seemed to seize her, that she could not restrain herself. The woman had never been known to steal anything of greater worth than what she could pawn or sell for a penny! The last time she was convicted she was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months. During this period she worked so well and so cheerfully, was so neat, brisk, and clean, that when she left the prison some months since the matron said she could not help remarking to the governor, "We have lost our greatest ornament." The matron met her a short time ago, and heard with pleasure that her employers had taken her back again, and that she was doing well. She assured the matron that she had not taken a single glass of spirits since she left the prison.

Many of the young females in this prison lost their mothers when they were very young, and although their fathers were in several cases decent working men, they were left unprotected and uncontrolled during the greater part of the day, owing to their fathers being necessarily absent at their work. I have often met with cases in other prisons where the early death of the mother appeared to be the cause of the child being neglected and ultimately getting into crime.

The following case of destitution which lately occurred in this prison is an illustration of the good effect which might be produced on a large scale by houses of refuge, and that, too, without such danger to the morals of others whose honesty forms their only riches, as might have happened in this instance:—A little girl of 14 years of age, imprisoned for a first offence, and who had conducted herself well in prison, was on leaving it entirely without friends or relatives. The governor himself took her on the morning of her liberation to a factory, where she obtained employment. She was without a home of any kind for the night, and had no money to pay for a lodging. The governor kindly told her to come back in the evening to tell him whether she had found any place of shelter, intending to assist her if she were without a resource. In the evening she appeared at the prison gates with a little girl from the mills, who was still younger than herself. This child had pitied her poor friendless companion, and when she had gone home to her dinner had obtained her mother's consent to bring the stranger back with her in the evening. This occurred some time ago, and the little prisoner is still working at the mills and living with her kind-hearted new friends.

The present state of this prison does the governor the more credit, because, owing to a serious accident which he met with some months ago on the Forfar railway, by the collision of two trains, when he was going to inspect the minor prisons of the county, he has been obliged for a considerable time to act almost entirely through others, and during part of the time he has been wholly incapacitated from attending to his duties.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison:—

1. Mr. Brown, architect, to be engaged to examine the prison with a view of suggesting the best means of warming it, and of rendering it complete in every respect. Among other matters, the following to be considered by him:—

1. The present mode in which the cell doors are hung and fastened.
2. Some substitution for the upper blinds, as they collect the rain and cause the walls to be damp.
3. More accommodation for the subordinate officers.
4. An oven for disinfection and for destroying vermin.
5. The enlargement of some of the cells.
6. The improvement of the drain under the wash-house, which is sometimes very offensive.

2. The governor to be authorized to take such measures as he may consider judicious and economical for having all prisoners who are sentenced to long periods of confinement employed at more useful labour than teasing ropes; and in furtherance of this object, to be empowered to purchase a set of joiner's tools, six additional looms for weaving, two small looms for making girths, and such other articles as he may find necessary.

3. The governor to have a general authority to make any little alterations or additions either as respects the building, the furniture, or the prison apparatus generally, which he may deem necessary from time to time for carrying all the rules of the prison into full operation and for its efficient management.

4. The governor to be authorized to purchase the enclosed list of books (amounting in value to 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*), which has been made out with the assistance and concurrence of the chaplain and teacher.

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5. The discretion respecting the admission of visitors to prisoners, so far as visits are permitted by the rules, to be left to the governor.

6. The wages of — Howie, one of the warders, to be raised.

7. The governor to be requested to present a written report once each month to the local committee, on the state of the prison and the observance of the rules. The chaplain, teacher, and surgeon to be requested, in like manner, to present a report once each quarter (on the 1st day of the months of January, April, July, and October,) on their respective departments.

May, 1841.

By a letter which I have received from a member of the county board, who is kind enough to perform the duties of clerk to the local committee at Dundee, I am informed that measures have been taken for carrying the first of the foregoing recommendations into effect. The letter proceeds as follows:—

“A set of joiner’s tools and six additional looms for weaving have been got; and the committee have directed the governor of the prison to get two small looms for making girths.

“The governor has been authorized to make any alterations on, or additions to, the furniture and apparatus of the prison he may think necessary; but to report to the committee any alterations on, or additions to, the building which he may think it expedient to make, and to wait their determination.

“The books recommended by you have been almost all got.

“The addition to Howie’s wages was ordered when you were here.

“The reports by the governor, surgeon, &c., have been ordered; and those for the 1st current were duly made.

“The committee did not think it necessary to make any alteration in the introductory rules relative to the admission of visitors to prisoners.”

July, 1841.

ARBROATH.*

Arbroath.

With the exception of some hopper blinds, which have been put up before some of the windows, no alteration has been made in the building since my last Report, and but few alterations in the discipline. Indeed in one important particular, that of supplying the prisoners with work, the discipline has fallen off.

On the day of my visit there were 10 prisoners, but the ordinary number during the last year has been considerably greater. At one time there were as many as 30.

The introductory rules relating to the following matters have either been brought only into partial operation, or have not been carried into effect at all:—

Officers.—There is at present no matron, and the keeper does not reside in the prison. He has, however, just taken a house close by.

Warming.—Part of the prison is at present warmed by open fires, and part not at all. Hitherto the prisoners have had to buy the coals out of their allowance for aliment.

Lighting.—No provision has been made for carrying the rule respecting lighting into effect. Such prisoners as have had candles have bought them themselves.

Cleanliness.—The walls of one of the cells were very dirty, and several of the cells were in a slovenly state, owing to some articles of food and clothing, and articles for cooking, lying about. There is no bath, no supply of clean stockings, and no provision for shaving. The bed-clothes were dirty; they are left in the cells during the day. One of the prisoners, too, was dirty.

Exercise.—With the present building it is impossible to carry the rule respecting exercise into effect.

Visits of Officers.—Only partially acted upon for want of a matron.

Sundry Prohibitions.—Hitherto there have been no means of preventing swearing, quarrelling, &c. There were three tobacco pipes in the debtors’ room, showing that the debtors had been smoking.

Separation.—For want of accommodation it has been impossible to act upon this rule even to the extent of always separating the convicted from the unconvicted, or prisoners who have the itch from those that have no disease. Last summer four boys were confined together for two months in a small cell without a window or any substitute for one except an opening into the lobby, and were thus kept without any employment whatever; indeed there would scarcely have been light enough to admit of employment even if it had been provided.

Food.—No dietary has been yet adopted. A money allowance of 4d. per day is still in use. A woman in prison who had her infant with her was not receiving any additional allowance of food for it.

Prison Hours.—Since it was light in the mornings, the prisoners have risen at six; otherwise the rules respecting prison hours have not been observed.

Work.—During the last few years the prisoners have been partially employed in picking oakum; but since July last there has been no regular work in the prison. I found the woman with the child, however, occupied in needlework, which the keeper’s wife had obtained for her, and without which she said she could not possibly have maintained her child.

The keeper said, that he believed that the work was discontinued when the County Board

* A full description of this prison appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated November, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

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came into authority in consequence of the crowded state of the prison at the time; but that he received no instructions upon the subject. On the day of my visit I found a boy alone who had been in complete idleness for three months.

Clothing.—No prison clothing has yet been provided. The keeper stated nevertheless, that prisoners sometimes came in almost naked; and that such clothes as they have are often so dirty as to make it impossible to keep the bed-clothes clean. One of the prisoners was in dirty and ragged clothes on the day of my visit.

Instruction.—There is no provision for teaching the prisoners reading and writing, and there is no prison library.

Punishments.—The keeper stated, that for want of the means of stopping part of the prisoners' food (there being no prison dietary), and for want of a power of confining a prisoner in a separate cell, he has no means of punishing for misconduct.

Debtors.—Debtors are still received here, but the prison is soon to be discontinued for debtors.

The surgeon stated, that the health of the prisoners was bad during the last half of 1840, owing in part to the crowded state of the prison; but that during the last four months it had been good. He said, that very many of the prisoners came in with itch, and many with syphilis.

The foregoing accounts will show the pressing want of a new prison at Arbroath; and I was glad to find that the matter was under serious consideration, and that negotiations were going on for a site.

The keeper said, "The disorders which idleness and want of room occasion are really woful. Many a time I have seen with sorrow how young creatures in for a first offence have been corrupted by the hardened. Often when I thought I had done some little good and made the young culprits bethink themselves, they have been taught by the others to laugh at anything like contrition."

The keeper also expressed his belief that from the want of timely assistance to a destitute prisoner on his liberation from prison, many were driven into habits of crime who were disposed to lead a better life. "Many poor creatures have not a friend in the world except those who would lead them into evil, nor a single place where they can get a meal. Last summer a woman who had been in for theft, stole a shift in open daylight publickly the day after she had left the prison, and when she was brought back, she told me she had done it for the purpose of getting food and shelter."

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison:—

1. The clerk of the local committee at Arbroath to be instructed always to apply to the General Board of Directors of Prisons for authority to remove to Dundee any prisoner sentenced to more than one week's confinement.

2. The keeper to be authorised and instructed to make the necessary purchases, and to take the necessary measures immediately for carrying all the introductory rules into operation, so far as they have not been suspended or modified, with respect to this prison, by the General Board. In particular the keeper to be authorised and instructed to bring into operation the rules respecting warming and ventilating, lighting, cleanliness, food, prison-hours, work, and clothing.

3. The Dundee dietary to be adopted.

4. As a temporary arrangement, the cooking to be done in the keeper's house, and the keeper's wife to receive an allowance for the trouble of cooking and for the cost of fuel.

5. The keeper to be authorised to give the mother of any infant in prison an allowance of food for her child.

6. The keeper to go to Dundee to receive advice from the governor of the prison there as to the best way of carrying the foregoing instructions into effect.

May, 1841.

By a communication which I have received from the clerk of the local committee at Arbroath, it appears that a difficulty arose in acting upon the first of the above recommendations, but that the recommendations regarding the keeper have been carried into effect; that the rules respecting ventilating, lighting, cleanliness, food, prison hours, work, and clothing, are now in operation, the cooking being done, as suggested, for a temporary arrangement, in the keeper's house; and that the keeper went to Dundee and received valuable advice from the governor of the prison there.

July, 1841.

Montrose.

MONTROSE.*

Since my last report the wooden bedsteads have been removed and hammocks substituted; a prison dress has also been partially introduced.

The average number of prisoners last month was 14; the greatest number since the beginning of the year 24, and the least number five.

The following remarks show the extent to which the introductory rules have been brought into operation.

Officers.—There is not a regularly appointed and responsible matron; and I do not consider the keeper to possess all the qualifications necessary for his office. The gentleman who acts as

* A full description of this prison appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated November, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

chaplain and teacher still performs both those duties, and I believe him to be well qualified for them, as he appears to be assiduous and kind-hearted. He is, however, a dissenter from the Established Church, and therefore as respects the office of chaplain, one of the requirements of the Act is not observed.

Warming and Ventilating.—There is no provision for warming the prisoners, and the ventilation is still imperfect.

Lighting.—Gas has been introduced, but the lights instead of being in the cells are in the passages opposite to the cells.

Cleanliness.—I found the prison clean, but the rule respecting the washing of the prisoners and the supply of clean linen and stockings has not been properly observed. There is no bath.

Female Prisoners.—These have been kept in separate cells from the male prisoners, but not always in a separate part of the building.

Exercise.—Not acted upon, the airing-yard being insecure.

Visits of Officers.—Observed.

Sundry Prohibitions.—I smelled the fumes of tobacco on entering the debtor's-room, and found a tobacco-pipe and a pack of cards there. The following is taken from the examination of the keeper:—

“The prisoners in the outer rooms and cells can communicate with people on the outside and get up things. I am certain that things are frequently got up into this part of the prison. I have seen prisoners in the act of hawling up different articles; among others tobacco-pipes, a pack of cards, a loaf, and books. I yesterday found a newspaper in one of the cells, which I have no doubt was got in the same way. Constant communication is going on with people on the outside in the front of the prison as well as at the back. On account too of the grated iron doors on the cells there is continual communication from one cell to another. I have put a complete stop to singing, whistling, and loud noises in the prison, but with the present arrangement of the doors and windows I cannot stop communication in a low view. I have never found any whiskey in the prison, and have never seen any prisoner the worse of liquor.”

Surgeon.—No record has been kept of the surgeon's weekly visits.

Registers.—These have been tolerably well kept on the whole; but there have been some errors, and the use of the register of visits to prisoners has been quite mistaken. No inspection-book has been kept.

Separation.—It has not been possible, for want of more accommodation, to keep all the prisoners separate; and that part of the rule requiring that the cells used for separate confinement should be warmed, has not yet been acted upon.

Food.—The rules respecting food appear to have been properly observed.

Prison Hours.—Properly observed, apparently.

Work.—Not fully acted upon. The supply of work has not been constant, and but little of it has been of a very useful or productive kind; the prisoners, too, did not appear to be aware that, by over-work, they could earn something for themselves. When informed that they could, they all seemed to consider the regulation a great boon. One woman said,—“It would put heart into one, and not make work so wearisome.”

Clothing.—I was informed that clothing had been ordered for all the prisoners; but at present most of the prisoners are wearing part at least of their own clothes.

Instruction.—Observed; but the want of a library of interesting books is a great obstacle to efficient instruction.

Visits and Supplies from without.—Visits are allowed on an order from any member of the County Board; and the peculiar circumstances under which visits to convicted prisoners are permitted are not recorded.

Punishments.—The rules are apparently observed.

There are still debtors in this prison; but the General Board have determined to discontinue the prison for debtors.

The surgeon states that the health of the prisoners has been generally good. He says that there has been only one serious case of illness during the last year, and that even in that case the disease was contracted before the prisoner's arrival.

A considerable improvement in this prison is manifest since my last visit, and the new keeper who has been appointed evidently possesses energy and several of the requisites of a good officer; but I was sorry to find, on examination, that his statements cannot be fully relied upon, and that he is in some other respects not qualified to set an example to the prisoners.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison:—

1. A new keeper to be appointed, and a regular matron, with a salary, to be chosen.
2. A supply of sheets and coverlids to be procured.
3. The enclosed list of books to be purchased as a prison library.
4. The keeper to be required to present a monthly report on the state of the prison and the observance of the rules. The teacher to present a quarterly report on the progress of the prisoners under his charge, and the extent to which the prison library has been used; and the surgeon to present a quarterly report on his department. The quarterly reports to be on the first day of the months of January, April, July, and October.
5. Mr. Brown, the architect to the General Board, to be engaged to visit the prison in order to suggest the measures necessary for making the prison as complete as possible, and for

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adapting it for carrying all the rules into effect. Mr. Brown's attention to be directed among other things to the following:—

1. The construction of a suitable airing yard or airing gallery, a bath, a water-closet and place for washing, and a store-room.
2. Gas to be introduced into the cells, and inspection-slides to be put on the doors.
3. Precautions for preventing communication from without; the removal of the iron-grated doors from the cells; and providing a drain for the stagnant water, near the south end of the prison.

May, 1841.

By a letter which I have received from the Provost of Montrose, I find that measures are in a state of forwardness for carrying the foregoing recommendations into effect.

July, 1841.

BRECHIN.*

Brechin.

There has been no alteration in the building since my last report. As already stated, this prison is a very bad one, and not susceptible of much improvement; but measures are now taking for the erection of a new prison.

The average number of prisoners during the last three months has been about 4, the greatest number 7, and least number 1.

The following statement will show that few of the introductory rules have been brought into operation.

Officers.—The keeper, as appears from previous reports, although a well meaning man, is not qualified for his situation. The keeper's wife acts as matron to some extent; but she receives no salary, and cannot therefore be considered responsible.

Warming and Ventilating.—Only one of the three rooms is warmed in any way, and the ventilation is not good.

Lighting.—The only light hitherto had, in the evening or morning, has been by candles, bought occasionally by the prisoners themselves.

Cleanliness.—The prison was tolerably clean, but the rules respecting washing are not fully observed; there is no bath. The prisoners have clean linen once a-week, but not clean stockings.

Female Prisoners.—From the smallness of the prison, and its bad construction, it is impossible to prevent prisoners of both sexes from talking to each other.

Visits of Officers.—There appear to be no regular visits from a clergyman.

Sundry Prohibitions.—At present it must be impossible to prevent the introduction of spirits, tobacco, or any other thing into the prison. I perceived a strong smell of tobacco in one of the rooms.

Surgeon.—A regular surgeon has been appointed, but he has not hitherto kept the proper register of sickness, or recorded his weekly visits.

Registers.—Most of the registers have been tolerably well kept, but not by the keeper, he being unable to make the entries.

Separation.—It is at present impossible to act upon this rule.

Food.—The money-allowance has been abolished, and the first and third rates of the Glasgow dietary adopted.

Prison Hours.—Not observed.

Work.—There is sometimes a little work for the females; but generally all the prisoners are unemployed.

Clothing.—Some clothing has been lately received, but the stock is not sufficient. There are no clothes for boys.

Instruction.—A teacher attends twice a-week, but the instruction has hitherto been confined chiefly to the reading of the Scriptures, and learning the shorter catechism. Scarcely any writing has been taught.

Debtors are still received; but the prison is soon to be discontinued for debtors.

The prison is sometimes very damp. The keeper states that, a few weeks ago, there was water on the floor of one of the cells.

I found two untried prisoners in cold and damp cells, one of the cells being nearly dark also.

The surgeon states that there were some cases of typhus fever last summer, but that there was no death during the year, and that no prisoner was removed on account of illness.

There is no accommodation for the keeper to reside within the prison.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison:—

1. Coals and candles to be supplied at the expense of the County Board, as required for carrying into effect, as far as possible, the third and fourth introductory rules.

2. The lowest rate of diet to be discontinued, and the second rate substituted.

3. The rules respecting prison hours to be carried into effect, and the keeper to procure some kind of work for the prisoners.

4. The stock of clothing to be made complete. At present there are no clothes for boys.

5. The rules respecting cleanliness (18th and 25th) to be carried into full effect, except as respects a bath.

* A full description of this prison appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated November, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

6. The teachers to be authorized to procure some cheap reading books, some slates, and the other articles requisite for teaching reading and writing.

7. The books in the enclosed list to be purchased as a prison library, and put under the charge of the teacher.

May, 1841.

The following is an extract from a letter which I have received from the chairman of the Local Committee of the County Prisons' Board, at Brechin:—

"The recommendations made by you, in May last, have partly been carried into effect in the prison here. The exceptions are, that the keeper, although he has made application to various parties here, as well as in Forfar and Dundee, has been unable to procure work for the prisoners. The boys' clothing has not yet come to hand, and all the books mentioned in your list have not yet been procured."

July, 1841.

FORFAR.*

There has been no alteration since my last Report. The prison is a very bad one; but a new one is about to be built, and an excellent site has been chosen for it.

The average number of prisoners during the last month has been 10; the greatest number since the beginning of the year has been 18, and the smallest number 6.

It will appear, by what follows, that few of the introductory rules have yet been brought into operation.

Officers.—There is no chaplain, and no matron.

Warming.—The warming has hitherto been by open fires, which, besides being dangerous, have, in the case of this prison, tended to keep both prison and prisoners dirty, owing to the chimneys smoking.

Lighting.—Provided only to a slight extent.

Cleanliness.—I found the prison tolerably clean; but the rules respecting washing have not been fully observe. There is no bath. The prisoners have had a clean shirt or shift once each week, but neither stockings nor handkerchief.

Female Prisoners.—The female prisoners are put in different cells from the males, but not always in a different part of the prison.

Exercise.—There are no sufficient means of carrying the rule respecting exercise into full effect.

Visits of Officers.—Not acted upon so far as relates to a chaplain.

Sundry Prohibitions.—It must be difficult to carry this rule fully into effect owing to the prisoners wearing their own clothes. I perceived the smell of tobacco in one of the cells.

Surgeon.—Acted upon.

Registers.—The registers are tolerably well kept.

Separation.—Only partially acted upon for want of accommodation.

The keeper's wife stated, that a prison dress was greatly needed, and that it was impossible to keep the prisoners clean in their own rags. She said that many a time she had begged old clothes from charitable persons, for some of the female prisoners, for the sake of mere decency.

Food.—Not acted upon. A money allowance has been continued, though during the last three weeks the value of the money in food and not the money itself has been paid to the prisoners.

Prison Hours.—Not acted upon in winter, but since there was daylight both in the morning and evening, the hours prescribed in the rules appear to have been observed.

Work.—Hitherto there has been no work of any kind.

Clothing.—There has hitherto been no prison clothing but a stock of clothing has been ordered.

Instruction.—None hitherto, and no prison library.

Visits and Supplies from without.—Acted upon.

The keeper's wife stated, that when supplies of food from without were permitted there was great discontent among the prisoners; for that, however indulgent she and her husband might be in admitting things for prisoners, whenever they thought themselves obliged to refuse to allow any particular article to come in, as improper, they were sure to be abused both by the prisoners and by the prisoners' friends.

Punishments.—None appear hitherto to have been inflicted. It has been difficult indeed to punish prisoners owing to the want of a regular dietary and the want of the means of placing a prisoner in a separate cell.

The accommodation in the prison is quite insufficient for the number of persons frequently in confinement.

Last summer there were four women imprisoned together in one cell, one of whom gave birth to a child, the other women for want of accommodation in any other part of the prison, being necessarily in the same cell during the whole time of confinement and nursing. It must have required very great attention to cleanliness to prevent a destructive fever breaking out when the prison was thus crowded. Nevertheless, the surgeon reports that the health of the

* A full description of this prison appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated November, 1837, was in my Third Report.

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prisoners during the last year has in general been good; that there was typhus fever indeed in the prison last summer, but that only one prisoner was attacked by it, who was removed from the prison; and that there was no death last year.

The General Board have lately directed that, until a new prison is built, all prisoners sentenced to more than a short confinement shall be removed to Dundee.

The keeper is a town-officer and sheriff-officer as well as keeper of the prison. He is therefore under the direction of three different parties.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison, and they were at once adopted:—

1. A matron to be appointed.
2. A regular dietary to be immediately established.
3. Open fires to be discontinued except in the debtors' room; and as a temporary arrangement the prisoners in cold weather to be allowed the use of hot-water bottles.
4. A gas-light to be put in each cell.
5. The cells to be whitewashed as often as necessary, and all the rules respecting cleanliness to be fully observed except as relates to a bath.
6. Hammocks to be substituted for the present bedding.
7. The keeper and matron to be expected to find work for all the prisoners.
8. The keeper and matron to teach the prisoners reading and writing; and a prison-library to be procured.

May, 1841.

The following are extracts from a letter which I have received from the clerk to the County Board relative to the foregoing recommendations:—

"1. *In regard to the Matron.* Mrs. Stewart, as arranged, entered upon the duties of matron, and in compliance with the suggestion made by you at the meeting of the Committee, she went to Perth to see the system adopted in regard to work in the prison of that burgh. The only females who have been imprisoned here since that time were two; and these confined for two days. There were besides some females from other prisons, tried by the sheriff, but these were here for trial only, and immediately afterwards transmitted to Dundee, to undergo their sentence of imprisonment in consequence of the confined and bad state of the Forfar prison."

"Mrs. Stewart has also attended to the instructions in the minutes as to work and the prisoners' reading &c."

"2. *Cooking.* This is going on as arranged at the meeting in May, and the keeper has provided every thing necessary in that department."

"3. *Warming and Ventilating.* This has also been attended to as suggested, and the stone bottles for hot water have been ordered but have not been received. In summer this is of the less importance."

"4. *Lighting.* The tradesmen are now just occupied in putting on the gas-fittings, which will be completed in a day or two. Since May the gas has not been required; but the nights will now begin to be longer and gas will be required in the evening. Every thing connected with this subject will be done as arranged."

"5. *Cleanliness.* The prisoners wash once a day and oftener when necessary; and their linen is washed weekly."

"As the prison dresses ordered from Mr. Brebner have not been received, I have written to Dundee to have them made there, as I understand there are a number of tailors in that prison who can do the work as cheap as anywhere else."

"6. *Dietary.* This is attended to according to your suggestions, only the keeper informs me he has been obliged to increase the quantity of bread a little. The hours for breakfast, dinner, and supper recommended, are adhered to."

"7. *Prison Hours.* These are likewise adhered to."

"8. *Hammocks.* These have been hung."

"9. *Work.* The prisoners have been kept at work—principally teasing oakum. The keeper has repeatedly been in Dundee and consulted with Mr. Campbell on this and other matters connected with his duties."

"10. *Instruction.* The keeper has attended to this branch of the minutes. He informs me the list of books you spoke of has not yet been forwarded."

"11. *Visits.* The hours for visiting are strictly adhered to. In other respects, the keeper I believe carries into effect the other introductory rules in so far as the confined state of the Forfar prison admits of."

July, 1841.

Cupar Angus.

CUPAR ANGUS.

The lock-up house at this town has lately been altered and improved at the joint expense of the counties of Forfar and Perth, and is intended to receive prisoners from both counties, according to one of the provisions of the Prisons' Act.

The lock-up house now consists of two cells about seven feet long and six feet wide, and about seven feet in average height. The cells therefore contain each about 300 cubic feet. Each cell is lighted and ventilated by a small glazed window opening into a private garden; and the doors of the cells open into a small lobby which communicates with the street. The cells appear to be quite dry, but there is no provision for warming them. There is no accommodation for a resident keeper.

The bedding consists of loose straw and iron bedsteads.

On the day of my visit the prison was not in neat order.

The keeper stated that prisoners were never kept more than a single night, and such appears to be the case by the register of prisoners.

According to the register 43 prisoners were put in between the 1st of July 1840 and the 31st of March 1841, which is at the rate of rather more than one per week. Almost all were for begging and vagrancy. The greatest number in confinement at any one time appears to have been four.

The keeper admitted that he had hitherto sometimes put prisoners of different sexes together when he believed them to be man and wife.

The keeper stated that he gives every prisoner a penny loaf at night and another in the morning.

The keeper seemed to be an intelligent man, but he had not a neat appearance.

May, 1841.

PERTH.*

There have been many alterations and improvements in this prison since my last Report. Gas has been introduced into all the cells. Such of the cell windows have been glazed as were before open to the air, and a wash-house, drying-house, and store-house have been built; an additional bath and place for the prisoners to wash themselves in have been constructed, and prison clothing has been introduced.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last three months has been 66; the greatest number 102, and the least number 58. The average number of civil prisoners during the same time has varied from 5 to 8. Of the 102 criminal prisoners in confinement together, 45 belonged to other counties, but had been brought to Perth for trial at the circuit.

The introductory rules, headed contracts, lighting, cleanliness, female prisoners, exercise, visits of officers, surgeon, food, and visits and supplies from without, appear to have been fully observed. The following remarks will show how far the other rules have been acted upon.

Officers.—The two male warders have several good qualities, but they appear from the report of the governor to be deficient in general intelligence and education, and my own observation, and the specimens which I received from them of their writing, confirmed the governor's report. One of the warders too is not acquainted with any handicraft, and the other the governor considers deficient in zeal.

The governor states that it would be a great assistance to him, and would much facilitate the carrying into effect an efficient system of discipline, to have warders of superior qualifications; but these he does not think could be obtained for less than 18*s.* per week each, whereas his present warders have only 14*s.* per week.

The governor does not consider himself at liberty to suspend a subordinate officer, or to engage one without the special permission of the Local Committee.

Warming and Ventilating.—There is no provision for warming beyond a few fire-places in different parts of the prison and the warmth afforded by the gas. For some time past the temperature of the prison has been recorded daily; and it appears that one day last winter at 9 in the morning the thermometer in one of the cells stood at the freezing point. The lowest mean temperature in any one week was 38 degrees of Fahrenheit.—The ventilation is moderately good.

Sundry Prohibitions.—Fully observed as regards the criminal prisoners, among whom the discipline appears to be very good; but it was stated that the debtors sometimes make loud noises.

Registers.—The inspection-book does not contain the nature, extent, and result of the inspections by the members of the County Board; but in other respects the registers appear to be complete. The style in which the registers of this prison are kept is worthy of general imitation, and reflects great credit on the officer who has charge of them, and who combines the offices of clerk and gatekeeper, a combination which was made at the suggestion of the governor of this prison, and which in prisons of a moderate size appears to be judicious. With an average of about 70 criminals and six debtors, the registers, although admirably kept, do not occupy more than two hours per day, including about half an hour of the governor's time in examining them.

Separation.—From want of more accommodation it is generally necessary to have two or three prisoners together in several of the cells. Moreover, cells are at present used for separate confinement which are not warmed, and from which there is no sufficient means of communicating with the officers of the prison. On Sunday the prisoners are collected in parties of about 10 or 12 for Divine service; and I learned that on these occasions convicted and unconvicted prisoners were sometimes brought together. This appears to me to be contrary to the rule respecting separation, and must, I fear, be productive of bad consequences, in enabling prisoners to recognise each other after liberation who would not otherwise have become acquainted.

Work.—The prisoners have all been fully employed (except the debtors, who have declined working), and all the work has to a certain extent been useful and productive; but although some looms have lately been put up, and the female prisoners are now all employed in sewing and in other kinds of appropriate labour, more prisoners are still occupied in teasing ropes than is desirable either for their health or for their industrial training; and that part of the rule which directs that a daily task shall be allotted to each prisoner equal to what may reasonably be expected to occupy him 10 hours, has not been observed. The prisoners appear generally to have exceeded 10 hours in their working time, but few of them have received anything for overwork, and none of them seemed to be acquainted with the regulation respecting

* A full description of this prison appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated November, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

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overwork, so that one great stimulus to labour has been wanting. I found that the untried prisoners too were not aware that they should become entitled, at their liberation, to the value of all the work which they might do.

Clothing.—The rules respecting clothing have been acted upon, except that shoes have not yet been provided. I was informed, however, that shoes had been ordered. A prisoner on admittance was lately detected with half-a-crown concealed in one of his shoes, and five shillings in a roll.—The matron stated that the improvement in cleanliness since the rules regarding clothing had been carried into full effect was quite striking. No amount of care, she said, could keep out dirt and vermin while any prisoners wore their own clothing; but now she should not be afraid to sleep in any bed or hammock in the prison. The prisoners were indeed remarkably clean, and many of the women had evidently a new feeling of pleasure and self-respect in their cleanliness.

Instruction.—The chaplain, who is also teacher, states, that when in good health he attends four hours per day, excepting Sunday, when he remains three hours, and Saturday, when he does not go at all; but that during the last six weeks he has been unwell, and has been less time. This accounts in part for the instruction appearing much less efficient than could be desired. One boy, who had been in prison about eight months, during four of which he must have been under the superintendence of the present chaplain, had written only five pages, and those in a large text hand. The same boy had received for his perusal, as a library book, Wither-spoon's "Essay on Justification," both the matter and the language of which I found to be far beyond his comprehension, and which must therefore have tended to destroy rather than foster a taste for reading. Many of the words he was unable even to decipher, and to many others he could attach little or no meaning. He did not understand the words *signify*, *metaphor*, or *remarkable*, and thought "loose sense" meant *wise*. The chaplain stated that it was not he who gave the boy this book, but one of the warders, who distributed the books for him in consequence of his illness. Such a mistake on the part of the warder is one of many facts showing the necessity of having men of real intelligence in this office.

Punishments.—Few punishments have been inflicted, and most of these have been slight; but I found an instance in which one of the warders had deprived a prisoner of his breakfast without the punishment being recorded. I do not think there was the least intention on the part of the warder to act harshly in this matter, or to conceal the fact of his having awarded a punishment; but he acted wrongly both in punishing on his own authority, and neglecting to have the case entered. He had previously stated to me that he always reported offences to the governor, and never punished the prisoners himself; but I am inclined to think that the difference between his statement and the real fact arose rather from the want of clear ideas on his part than from an intention to deceive. His explanation was, that the governor having directed a similar punishment for the same offence before, he was only doing what he believed the governor would do in ordering the same punishment himself.

The conduct of the criminal prisoners was reported to have been generally very good.

The surgeon reports that the health in the south division of the prison has generally been very good, but that in the north division there have been many chest complaints, attributable to the want of warmth, and to the dust in teasing ropes, an employment not carried on in the south division. He states that during the last year there have been three deaths, one from consumption, one from inflammation of the lungs, and one by suicide; and that three other prisoners have been liberated or removed on account of illness.

The prisoners rise at half-past 5 in the morning all the year round. They wash themselves both in the morning and evening.

It appeared that the eating utensils had not been left in the cells a sufficient time for the prisoners to eat their food slowly, as is necessary for good digestion; the ordinary time seemed to have been little more than 10 minutes.

The bed-clothes had not been exposed to the air often enough.

The chimney of the new wash-house and dry-house smokes badly.

The number of debtors has increased of late. Last year the average was only two, but since the beginning of this year it has been six. The increase is attributed in part to the abolition of the fees of incarceration, and in part to the magistrates being now in the habit of awarding a lower alimant than formerly; so that the expense, which falls upon the incarcerating creditor, and which must of course tend to check imprisonment, has been diminished in two ways. The keeper states that the six debtors give him more trouble, as respects discipline, than half the whole body of criminal prisoners; a statement which accords with the declarations of other keepers of prisons. At present, however, the accommodation for the debtors is insufficient; and this is probably one cause of their giving trouble.

Upon the whole there has been a very considerable improvement in this prison, reflecting credit on the governor and matron, and on the Committee of Management.

Those who are acquainted with the details of criminal statistics must be aware that a species of mania appears sometimes to exist for stealing the same kind of article. There is at present in the Perth prison a man who has been convicted five times of stealing a Bible; and a woman who has been convicted eight times of stealing shoes.

May, 1841.

KINROSS.*

There has been no alteration on the building since my First Report.

The average number of prisoners, since the beginning of the year, when the registers were begun, appears to have been only two.

The following remarks will show how far the introductory rules have been brought into operation.

Officers.—The keeper, who is above the specified age, has been appointed schoolmaster also, but he is not qualified for either situation. I found on examination that his statements cannot be relied on; and as to his powers of teaching, his own penmanship and spelling, are so bad, that on my directing him to write the Lord's Prayer, he made an attempt not extending beyond the first few words, which would defy any one to pronounce for what the writing was intended. I found the same want of veracity in the keeper's wife, who had been appointed matron; she also had been chosen schoolmistress, but on my requesting her to sign her examination, she said that she could not write her name sufficiently well; and declined even that small test of proficiency. She said, indeed, that she had never been taught to write, but was learning. I found that the keeper's monthly reports to me had been very incorrect.

Warming and Ventilating.—The three rooms are warmed by open fires, and it appeared that in one of the rooms, the floor of which is boarded, a fire had been generally kept all night in the winter, even though the keeper was not residing on the spot. If any accident had taken place under such circumstances the consequences might have been very serious. There is no provision of any kind for warming the two cells. These cells also are without windows.

Lighting.—Hitherto only acted upon to a slight extent.

Cleanliness.—The prison walls were dirty, and some of them much scribbled over. It appeared that they had not been whitewashed for more than two years. There is no bath; and the rules respecting washing have not been properly observed.

Female Prisoners.—The rule requiring that these should be kept in a separate part of the building from the males, appears to have been observed.

Exercise.—This rule has not been properly observed.

Visits of Officers.—The chaplain does not appear to visit every prisoner once a-week. I did not, however, see the chaplain, as he was from home. One of the prisoners (whose statements on some other matters I found to be correct) said that it was 43 days since she saw the minister.

Sundry Prohibitions.—Hitherto the keeper has not resided in the prison, and there has been no sufficient means of carrying this rule into effect. There were several tobacco pipes in the debtors' room.

Surgeon.—The surgeon appears to have made his visits regularly, but the record of these visits has not been kept in the form prescribed.

Registers.—Not properly kept. No record has been made of the state of the education of the prisoners on their admission, and no entries have been made of the names of visitors to prisoners. The keeper stated that he made most of the entries in the registers himself, but I found on examination that this was not the case. Indeed he is evidently quite incapable of keeping the registers.

Separation.—Little has been done or can be done in the present building towards carrying this rule into effect.

Food.—The food is still supplied by the keeper, at the rate of 4½d. per day for each prisoner, and the quantity appears to be left to his discretion. This is altogether contrary to the 13th rule.

Prison Hours.—Not observed.

Work.—The prisoners appear to have been employed to some extent, but no stated quantity of work seems to have been given.

Clothing.—The stock of clothing is not sufficient for carrying the rules relating to clothing into effect.

Instruction.—As already stated, the keeper and his wife have been appointed teachers; but their qualifications are such that any attempt to instruct on their part must be little better than a farce.

Visits and Supplies from without.—Not fully acted upon.

Punishments.—None are recorded, and the keeper stated that none had been inflicted.

The surgeon states that the general health of the prisoners has been good.

This prison requires much improvement in its construction, and a change of management. It will be seen by the foregoing statements that little has been done towards carrying the introductory rules into effect, and that the present keeper and matron do not possess the requisite qualifications for their situations. I recommended the County Board to take immediate steps for the removal of the present officers, and for obtaining properly qualified persons in their place.

May, 1841.

* A full description of this prison appeared in my First Report.

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DUNFERMLINE.*

Within the last few months a temporary addition of several new rooms and cells has been made to this prison by taking an adjoining house. Besides the extra accommodation afforded, this addition has given the means of withdrawing the female prisoners from the neighbourhood of the male prisoners, and of removing the civil from the criminal prisoners; also of allowing the keeper and matron to reside within the prison. Various little improvements have been made in the old part of the prison, though the construction is so bad as not to allow of much being done.

A properly qualified keeper and matron have been appointed, work has been introduced, prison clothing procured, and a library provided.

Arrangements are making for the erection of a new prison with 20 cells.

The average number of prisoners of late has been about 18.

The following statements will show how far the introductory rules have been brought into operation:—

Officers.—There is now a complete corps of well-qualified officers, consisting of a keeper and matron, a chaplain, teacher, and surgeon. The prison, however, being small, the three latter officers are engaged for only a short portion of their time.

The keeper has not yet given the requisite security.

Warming and Ventilating.—The warming is by open fires, which is dangerous, the floors being boarded. The ventilation in some of the cells is still bad.

Lighting.—The prison is now lighted by gas.

Cleanliness.—There is no bath, but in other respects the rules are observed. The prisoners wash themselves both in the morning and evening.

Female Prisoners.—These, as already stated, are now kept apart from the male prisoners.

Exercise.—Exercise in the open air cannot be had for want of an airing-yard or proper airing-gallery.

Visits of Officers.—The rule is observed. The chaplain sees all the male prisoners daily, and the female prisoners two or three times each week.

Sundry Prohibitions.—Enforced.

Surgeon.—Rule observed.

Registers.—The proper registers are all kept, but hitherto not very well.

Separation.—There is at present scarcely any power of separation beyond that of males from females, and civil prisoners from criminals.

The rules respecting food, prison hours, clothing, instruction and punishments are observed.

Work.—Carried into operation to a considerable extent, but hitherto not fully.

As a temporary arrangement, until a new prison is built, prisoners sentenced to more than short periods of confinement are sent to Kirkcaldy.

The surgeon has been in office only one month, but he reported that during that time the health of the prisoners had been good.

The chaplain of this prison kindly takes the trouble to visit such of the prisoners as remain in the neighbourhood after they have left the prison, and by that means keeps up an influence over them. This arrangement appears to me to be an excellent one, and well worthy of imitation.

There is a docile, neat, and industrious little girl in this prison, who might in all probability be prevented from committing a new offence if there were a house of refuge for her to go to; but who, in the absence of such an institution, will, the matron thinks, be almost necessarily forced into habits of crime. According to the matron's report, both the girl's parents are disreputable, and her father is a drunkard; and it was to please the latter that she tempted a young friend, a servant at a public-house, to give her a bottle of spirits for her father. Both girls were tried for the same offence and both convicted; but the girl who stole the bottle has respectable parents, and from this circumstance, and the girl's strong attachment to them and sorrow for her offence, the matron expects that she will do well. The other girl, however, the matron looks upon as doomed to moral destruction.

A great improvement is manifest since the present keeper and matron came into office, affording ground for hope that when they have had time to become thoroughly acquainted with their duties, the prison will in every respect be conducted in a way to do them credit.

June, 1841.

Peebles.

PEEBLES.*

No change has been made in the building since my last Report.

The average number of prisoners last month was 9, the greatest number 12, and the least number 5.

The following remarks will show how far the introductory rules have been carried into effect:—

Officers.—A new keeper has been appointed, who is much superior to the former keepers of

* A full account of this prison appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated November, 1838, was in my Fourth Report.

† A full description of the prison at Peebles appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated December, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

this prison, but who nevertheless is not, in my opinion, qualified to take charge of a first class prison, where persons may be confined for any period short of a year, and such is the prison at Peebles, notwithstanding its small size. I believe that the keeper does not know any handicraft; he seems to be a man of very moderate education, and he has a harsh manner of speaking, although I received no complaint of harsh treatment. He is, too, more than 40 years old, and therefore at a time of life when it is difficult to learn a new occupation, and still more difficult to acquire new habits. He had had no previous training to the office of keeper, and certainly I am of opinion that no peculiar circumstances exist, such as are required by the second introductory rule in the case of a person above the specified age, to warrant his permanent appointment, whatever may be thought proper as a temporary arrangement until a new prison is built, of which there is great need.

I found that the keeper's monthly reports were incorrect in many particulars.

The keeper has been appointed schoolmaster also, but I do not consider him properly qualified for this appointment.

The keeper's wife acts as matron, but as she does not receive a salary for the office she cannot be considered responsible. She appears to me to be very ill qualified for her office, and a specimen which I requested her to give of her handwriting, was alone sufficient to show that she was not fit to act as schoolmistress, to which situation also she had been appointed. Her examination, which I took down, shows that she is not intelligent also; for I ascribe to this defect, and not to any wish to deceive, the inconsistencies which it contains. On my arrival at the prison, too, her appearance was not that of the mistress of a clean and well-regulated household. It is true that I entered the prison when the breakfast was cooking, and that the accommodation is quite insufficient; but every allowance being made the appearance was unsatisfactory.

Warming and Ventilating.—Four of the cells are not warmed at all; the others have open fires. The ventilation is not good.

Lighting.—Candles have been allowed to some extent, but the rule respecting lighting has not been carried into full effect.

Cleanliness.—There is no bath; but in other respects the rules appear to have been observed.

Exercise.—Observed, except in bad weather.

The rule directing that female prisoners shall be kept apart from male prisoners, and the rules headed visits of officers, sundry prohibitions, surgeon, and food, appear to have been fully observed.

Registers.—These have not been well kept. The prisoners have not been properly examined as to the state of their education, and the entries under this head have not been made in the right way. There were several blanks also in different part of the registers. No record has been kept of vagrants put into prison. The writing in the registers is rather careless, and the books were not very clean. The register of sickness has not been properly kept, and the inspection book does not contain the nature, extent, and result of the examinations made by members of the County Board, as required by the rule.

Separation.—Very little is done towards separating the prisoners. Even convicted and unconvicted prisoners are sometimes put together.

Prison Hours.—Not properly observed.

Work.—There was no work for male prisoners till within the last six weeks; and even now the work consists of breaking stones only; and as the only place for carrying this on is the airing-yard, all the male prisoners, when employed, are brought together, and that too without being under immediate observation. The female prisoners were till lately employed to some extent in making shirts, &c. for the prison, but since these were completed the females have had nothing to do, except to wash for the prisoners. That part of the rule which directs that the prisoners should have a daily task set them, and provides for overwork, has not been observed; and the untried have not been allowed the profits of their labour. Nothing tries the efficiency of a keeper and matron, and their knowledge and qualifications for their office, more than the state of the work department, and their power to provide the prisoners at all times with useful and profitable labour. In these the present keeper and matron are found wanting.

Clothing.—The rules respecting clothing have not been carried into full effect for want of a larger stock of clothing, but more clothes are being made. The reason which the keeper gave for one of the women having her own clothes on was, that her child, who was with her, had dirty clothes, and that if a clean prison dress had been given to the mother the child's clothes would soon have dirtied it.

Instruction.—Instruction to some extent appears to have been given, but I have already stated that, in my opinion, the teachers are not properly qualified. There is no prison library.

Visits and Supplies from without.—The peculiar circumstances, if any, under which visits to convicted prisoners have been allowed have not been recorded; in other respects the rules appear to have been observed.

Punishments.—The keeper states that no punishments have been inflicted.

The gentleman who acts as chaplain does so without regard to remuneration, as he distributes his salary among the poor of his parish.

Two prisoners, one of whom had been ordered for trial before the Court of Justiciary, made

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their escape from this prison a short time ago and have not been retaken. The following is the keeper's account of the matter:—

“The two prisoners who escaped got out by cutting one of the bars outside the window of the cell in which they slept, by means, I have no doubt, of filing the bar with a strip of iron from the iron bedstead in the cell. This bar had been half cut through before, and I had entered in my journal, previous to the escape of these prisoners, the fact that this bar and two other bars in two other cells were nearly cut through; but I received no authority to have them repaired till yesterday.”

There were some broken panes of glass, and in other particulars petty repairs were wanting. I made the following recommendations respecting this prison:—

1. The appointments of the present keeper and matron to be interim appointments only, and to be reported as such to the General Board.
2. The present keeper to go to Edinburgh for a short time, not with a view of qualifying himself for the permanent discharge of his duties (an object which I think it would be lost time to try to attain), but to enable him to obtain such information from the governor of the Edinburgh prison as he can turn to immediate account, and to get work for the prisoners, both male and female.
3. No male prisoner under a serious charge ever to go into the airing-yard to break stones; or to be there for exercise or any other purpose, except under the immediate superintendence of the keeper.
4. The keeper to be authorised to carry the suggestions now entered in his journal into effect, except the one for putting spikes on the top of the wall in the airing-yard. The keeper also to be empowered and instructed to have such petty repairs and such petty alterations made from time to time as he may judge necessary; so as to keep the prison at all times in as good order and as secure as the present building will admit. For this purpose, and in order to enable him to pay to untried prisoners on their liberation the profits of their labour, and to convicted prisoners the profits of their overwork (as required by the 16th and 23rd introductory rules), the keeper to have at all times a small sum of money in his hands, for which he shall be duly accountable.
5. The keeper and matron to be authorised to complete the stock of prison clothes, and to procure clothes for any children of prisoners who may be sent in with their mothers.
6. The prisoners to wash themselves in the evening as well as in the morning. The keeper to procure a tub to serve as a temporary bath.
7. The enclosed list of books, made out with the assistance and concurrence of the chaplain of the prison, to be purchased for a prison library, and to be placed under the charge of the keeper; who shall make a catalogue of the books, and see that they are all carefully preserved.
8. The time for visiting civil prisoners to be restricted to two hours each day, namely, from noon till 2 o'clock in the afternoon; the discretion as to permitting visits to prisoners of all kinds, so far as a discretion is allowed by the rules, to be left to the keeper, subject to the control of the Committee of Management.

June, 1841.

By a communication from the clerk of the County Board, it appears that the County Board have been unable to act on the first of the foregoing recommendations, as they had exhausted their powers in making the appointments of the keeper and matron previous to my visit, and thus the matter must now rest with the General Board; but that all the other recommendations had been approved of, and were in course of being carried into effect.

July, 1841.

Linlithgow.

LINLITHGOW.*

This prison has been much improved since the County Board took possession of it, but it is still in a very imperfect state, and cannot, in my opinion, by any alteration be made suitable for its purposes. There is no accommodation for a resident keeper, and no airing-yard; some of the cells are damp; the number of cells is quite insufficient; and from most of them communication can be easily carried on with people on the outside.

Some steps have been taken towards obtaining a site for a new prison, but no decisive measures have yet been adopted.

On the day of my last visit there were 11 criminal prisoners and one debtor, which is rather more than the average of late.

The following remarks will show how far the introductory rules have been carried into effect. The rules headed Contracts, Surgeon, Food, and Clothing, appear to be in full operation.

Officers.—There are a keeper, matron, and surgeon, but there is no male or female teacher. The female prisoners are at present attended in part by male officers, instead of being under the sole charge of the matron.

Warming and Ventilating.—Four of the five rooms or cells are warmed by open fires, but the fifth is not warmed at all.

The ventilation is much improved, but is still far from good. The keeper states that in wet weather there is a heaviness in the air which gives him the headache. The chief part of the prison is on the ground floor, and there is so much building near it that it must be difficult to get a current of air through it.

Lighting.—The prison is now lighted by gas. The keeper states that there is so little daylight in the place that in the rooms in which the prisoners work it is generally necessary, even in summer, except on very bright days, to keep the gas burning all day long.

* A full description of the prison at Linlithgow appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated October, 1839, was in my Fifth Report

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Cleanliness.—There is no bath, but in other respects the rules respecting cleanliness appear to be observed.

Female Prisoners.—These, as directed by the rules, are generally kept in a separate part of the building, but not always, owing to the want of sufficient accommodation for them.

Exercise.—There are no means of carrying this rule into proper effect.

Visits of Officers.—Except as regards the visits of a chaplain, this rule appears to be acted on.

Sundry Prohibitions.—With the present building it is impossible to carry this rule into full effect. The keeper states as follows:—

“The prisoners can communicate easily with people on the outside; and I have no doubt that tobacco and spirits are frequently got in. I have often smelt the fumes of tobacco, and twice I have found tobacco in the prison. About a month ago my assistant, who is a burgh officer, and is on duty in the streets during part of the Saturday night, informed me on the Sunday morning that at about 1 o'clock in the morning he had seen a person on the outside putting something into the prison window, which he believed to be a bottle of spirits; and on examination I found a bottle in one of the rooms, which by its smell had evidently contained spirits; and I found one of the prisoners half drunk. It was afterwards discovered that the person who had put the bottle in at the window was a liberated prisoner, and the man is now in prison again partly for this offence,* and partly because on his apprehension a prison handkerchief was found upon him, which it was believed he had received from a prisoner within, possibly in exchange for the spirits. The facility of communication with the outside is increased by the circumstance of my not living within the prison, which there is at present no accommodation to allow of my doing. When I am absent, swearing, quarrelling, and all kinds of irregularities may go on without my knowing anything about it. When in the street, I have often heard loud noises in the prison. Prisoners in the three principal rooms in the prison, including the room for females, can talk without any difficulty with persons in the street, and get things from them.”

The surgeon, who lives near the prison, stated that he had lately heard a great noise in it caused by the prisoners swearing and talking very loud.

Registers.—Hitherto the registers have not been well kept. The direction as to the proper mode of examining the prisoners with respect to education has been neglected. I discovered an omission in the register of visits to prisoners; and in other parts of the registers there were several blanks and mistakes. Latterly, too, the writing in the registers has not been neat.

Separation.—It is impossible to act upon this rule. There is only one room for females of all descriptions; and there are only two rooms, which are both secure and dry, for males. Under these circumstances untried prisoners are mixed with the convicted, and civil prisoners with criminals.

Prison Hours.—This rule has not been fully observed. The prisoners have sometimes gone to bed too soon.

Work.—Much credit is due to the keeper for his zeal in carrying the rules respecting work into operation, and in no respect is the contrast between the present state of the prison and its former condition more striking and satisfactory. Most of the prisoners appear to have had a certain task set them, as required by the regulations, and several of them have done overwork. During the last six months, between 4*l.* and 5*l.* have been paid to prisoners for overwork (chiefly in the form of clothes); and between 9*l.* and 10*l.* to untried prisoners for the profits of their labour. Particular mention was made of one prisoner, a shoemaker, who entered with scarcely any clothes to his back, but who by overwork earned a good suit of clothes, and who has been doing well ever since he left the prison.

Instruction.—There is at present no regular provision for instruction.

Visits and Supplies from without.—Acted upon apparently, except that no time has been fixed by the County Board for visits to untried or civil prisoners.

Punishments.—Observed, but few punishments have been inflicted.

The surgeon reported that the general state of health had been good, but that there were often no means of separating prisoners who had the itch or any other infectious disorder from other prisoners.

There were several broken panes of glass in the prison.

There is no prison library.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison, in addition to others made at previous visits:—

1. The keeper to be authorised to have the panes of glass which are now broken replaced, and to keep the prison at all times in complete repair; also to keep up the necessary stores of food, clothing, fuel, and all other articles requisite for carrying into effect the rules of the General Board, and for the proper and efficient management of the prison.
2. A pipe for ventilation to be put into the women's room, and the window of the lobby, or part of it, to be altered so as to allow it to open.
3. The matron to have the sole immediate charge of the female prisoners; and no male officer ever to enter the females' room except in her company.
4. The keeper to be appointed teacher of the male prisoners, and the matron teacher of the female prisoners.
5. The time for visiting untried and civil prisoners to be from 12 at noon to two in the afternoon on ordinary days, and from one to two on Sunday, except under peculiar circum-

* This I afterwards learned was a mistake, the man having been recommitted for the theft only.

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stances, to be judged of by the keeper, who shall be entrusted with a general discretionary power as to visits, so far as visits are permitted by the rules.

June, 1841,

By a letter received from the clerk to the County Board, it appears that the foregoing recommendations have all been carried into effect.

July, 1841.

NORTHUMBERLAND
AND DURHAM.
Darlington.

DARLINGTON.

The lock-up house at this town consists of two small cells on the ground-floor of the town-hall. The cells are 8 feet long and 10 feet high, but they are only 3 feet 9 inches wide; they are divided by a wooden partition; they have no other opening than a grating over the door into a small lobby; the cells are insecure, and there are no means of warming them.

There is a police-office in the same building with the lock-up house, but there is no communication between the two, the door of the lobby of the lock-up house opening into the street.

The place is very ill ventilated, and there is no water-closet, bucket, or convenience of any kind. It was stated that male prisoners are taken to a public-house in the neighbourhood when they want to use a privy, but that females are not removed. Under such circumstances it cannot be wondered at that the place stunk, and that it was very dirty.

A wooden slab in each cell, only broad enough for one prisoner to lie on, is the provision for sleeping.

There were cobwebs and obscene writing on the walls.

I was informed that prisoners remanded for examination sometimes remain three or four days in this lock-up house, and that there have been as many as eight prisoners in it at the same time.

The lock-up house is at present under the management of the rural police, and has been so for about fifteen months.

The following is part of the examination of Mr. Robert Hutton, the superintendent of the rural police for this district:—

“There is no convenience at all for the prisoners relieving themselves, and in the morning the stench is sometimes dreadful. Drunken people are often put in the night, and what with vomiting and other filth, the place in the morning, and the persons of the prisoners also, are often in a most disgusting state. A few days ago a regiment of seldiers passed through the town with six military prisoners, but when the colonel saw our lock-up house he said it was not a fit place to put a man in, and would not therefore allow his men to be placed there. Males and females are never put into the same cell, but there is nothing to prevent their talking to one another, or calling to people in the street; and sometimes the language used and heard in the street is most disgraceful. In case of a felony or other serious offence, the greatest inconvenience and obstruction to justice arises from the want of the means of preventing prisoners from communicating with each other.”

It will be seen by the foregoing Report that the present lock-up house at Darlington is quite unfit for use, and that a new one is required immediately; and I was glad to learn that steps were taking for the erection of one.

I wrote to the chairman of the visiting magistrates of the Darlington district, describing the state of the lock-up house at Darlington, and suggesting that the place should be immediately cleansed, and that the superintendent of police should be authorised to keep it in good order in future; also that night stools should be provided.

June, 1841.

Sunderland.

SUNDERLAND.

The lock-up house at this town, though not so bad as that at several towns in the neighbourhood, is insufficient and ill-constructed. I understood, however, that it was in contemplation to build a new one.

The lock-up house consists of four small cells at the back of the police-office, the doors opening into a yard. The windows have shutters, but, except in one cell, they are not glazed. One of the cells is warmed by an open fire, and another by a stove; but there is no provision for warming the other two. The cells appear to be dry. The ventilation of three of them seems to be moderately good, but that of the fourth is bad. Wooden slabs are all that are provided for the prisoners to lie on, except in cases of illness, when, I was told, they are allowed a mattress and coverlid. The cells are not in my opinion secure.

The walls of one of the cells were dirty.

There is no oven for destroying vermin.

It was stated that the lock-up house is generally used for confinement for one night only, but that occasionally prisoners are remanded for a day or two.

There were no prisoners at the time of my visit, but I was told that there had been eight the previous night. The average number was stated to be three or four on an ordinary night, and six or seven on Saturday night. The officer stated that, about two months ago, there were 13 or 14 prisoners at the same time, which was the greatest number he remembered for four years.

Smoking is permitted.

June, 1841.

In reply to a letter which I addressed to the mayor of Sunderland relative to the lock-up house described above, I have received a communication from the clerks to the magistrates informing me that it has been in contemplation to build a house of correction at Sunderland,

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but that at present there does not appear much probability of the project being carried into effect ; that the present cells are considered sufficiently secure, and that no one has escaped since they were constructed on their present plan ; that the cells are also considered of sufficient size for the number of prisoners who are usually confined in them ; that with respect to the cell, the walls of which I found to be dirty, it appeared on inquiry of the superintendent of police, that in the cell in question those prisoners are placed, who are brought in drunk, and oftentimes in a very dirty and filthy state from rolling in the mud and dirt of the streets, and that, when sober, these prisoners are removed to another cell ; that the whole of the cells are limewashed once a-month, and well scoured and swept once a-day, and oftener if requisite ; and that the superintendent of police had always had instructions to keep the lock-up house at all times clean and in good order ; and that the mayor is of opinion that he has always acted up to these instructions.

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July, 1841.

SOUTH SHIELDS.

South Shields.

The lock-up house at South Shields is, in my opinion, wholly unfit to be used as a place of confinement. It consists of two small cells about 7½ feet long, 6 feet wide, and 7½ feet high. The cells are formed by a wooden partition in the back part of a room which serves as the police station ; and the only means of ventilation or light is a small grating above the door of each cell. The cells were so dark that, though it was the middle of the day, I did not see a man who was inside till a candle was brought. The cells are quite insecure also, the ceiling being formed of lath and plaster only. There is no proper means of warming the cells ; and an untried prisoner who on account of ill health had been allowed to sit by the fire in the police-room was, as a security, chained by the leg.

The cells were very dirty, and the place which is used as a privy being quite open, there was a bad stench.

There is no regular provision for the prisoners washing themselves, and one of them was very dirty.

Except in cases of illness the prisoners have nothing but wooden slabs to lie on.

There is no oven for destroying vermin.

It was stated that prisoners are seldom kept more than a single night here, but that there was an instance some time ago of a man being detained a week. I was informed, however, that this man was allowed to be in the police room the greater part of the time.

It was stated that sometimes, although not often, there are three or four prisoners in each of the cells.

June, 1841.

I wrote to the chief magistrate at South Shields on the state of this lock-up house, expressing a hope that measures would be taken without loss of time for the erection of a new one, and suggesting that in the mean while the superintendent of police be authorized and instructed to have the place thoroughly cleansed and kept in good order in future ; that night-stools be provided, and the ventilation of the cells improved ; and I received the following reply from the clerks to the magistrates :—

“ SIR, “ *South Shields, Justice Room, 24th July, 1841.*

“ In answer to your communications of the 19th June and 18th July instant on the subject of the lock-up house in the town, we are directed by the magistrates acting at this petty sessions to inform you that the building is provided by the commissioners under a Local Act for the lighting, watching, and improving the town, under whose superintendence the whole of the police arrangements are placed ; and at several meetings of the commissioners held lately, the propriety of building a new house has been discussed, but nothing definitive has yet been done in the matter.

“ A memorial was also some time ago presented to the county magistrates in sessions, praying them to build a proper place, and the memorial has been referred to a committee of justices, but who have not yet reported upon the case.

“ In the mean time your observations as to the cleanliness of the place have been duly attended to, and it has been thoroughly limewashed and cleaned, so as to render it as commodious as possible under existing circumstances.

“ We are, Sir, your very obedient Servants,

“ *F. Hill, Esq., Inspector of Prisons,*
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

“ BAINBRIDGE AND BARKER.”

NORTH SHIELDS.

North Shields.

The lock-up house at North Shields is quite unfit for a place of confinement. It consists of four small cells, and forms part of the police-office, which was made out of an old building built for another purpose. Three of the cells are on the ground-floor and one on the first-floor. The cells on the ground-floor are each about nine feet long, five feet broad, and eight feet and a half high. They have no windows, and no other means of light and ventilation than a small grated opening into a passage. The upper cell is long and narrow, but it has a window. The lower cells are damp, and in winter they must be very cold. There is no provision for warming any of the cells, and they are all very insecure.

The lower cells were not very clean.

In each cell there is a tub which serves as a privy, and in the upper cell this tub is uncovered.

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North Shields.

There is no rule requiring the prisoners to wash themselves. The prisoners sleep on wooden slabs.

There is no oven for destroying vermin.

The superintendant of police stated that prisoners are very seldom detained more than a single night in this lock-up house, and that no one is ever put in without being brought before a magistrate.

It appeared that the average number of prisoners is about two, and that about fifty are received each month.

When three persons are in confinement concerned in the same offence, it is impossible to prevent two of them from communicating.

I was informed that upon one occasion six women were in the lower cells together.

I wrote a letter to the chief magistrate of North Shields similar to that which I had addressed to the chief magistrate of South Shields; and in reply I was informed that my letter had been transmitted to the Commissioners under the North Shields Improvement Act, but that these gentlemen had stated that they had not at present the funds to build a new lock-up, though they had added that every attention should be paid to keep the present one in good order.

June, 1841.

Gateshead.

GATESHEAD.

There are two small police prisons at Gateshead, but neither of them is fit for its purpose. In addition to these, the police at Gateshead make use of some cells under the court-house at Newcastle which will be described hereafter.

The first of the police prisons is a small place with two cells in the Church Walk; each cell being about 12 feet long, 6½ feet wide, and 11 feet high. The windows are unglazed; there is no means of warming them, and they are insecure.

There is no accommodation for a resident keeper.

I found the cells very dirty, and there was writing on the walls. In one of them there were two tobacco-pipes and a small bottle of spirits.

The superintendent of police stated, that this lock-up house is seldom used, not more than three or four persons being put in it in the course of a month, and no one being kept more than a few hours. In my opinion, however, the place should be wholly discontinued.

The other police prison consists of a single cell in the officer's house at Bridge-end. This cell is about 10 feet long, six feet wide, and nine feet high. It is much better than the cells just described, and I found it much cleaner; but it is ill-ventilated and not secure. There is a window, but it does not open; and the ceiling is nothing but lath and plaster. The door opens into the officer's room. A wooden slab is the ordinary provision for a bed; but I was told that occasionally a prisoner is allowed a great-coat and a rug.

There are no means of warming the cell, and the place is consequently very cold.

The cell is on the upper floor and is dry.

The superintendent stated that no one is kept in it more than one night, except on Saturday.

June, 1841.

Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE.

The lock-up house referred to in the account of the police prisons at Gateshead, consists of two large rooms and two small ones below the court-house used for the county assizes. There are other cells which were never finished or brought into use; and the cells altogether, I believe, were originally intended for a regular prison, though, in consequence of their being partly below ground, the plan of using them as such was abandoned. The cells now occupied are used, I was informed, only for prisoners under examination, and never for convicted prisoners or for prisoners committed for trial. It was stated, however, that prisoners sometimes remain as long as a week.

The place is very strongly built and dry. The two large rooms are warmed by open fires, but there is no provision for warming the small rooms.

The ventilation is moderately good.

The place was not very clean; the windows were dirty; and the night-stools in one of the cells were in a very offensive state.

The average number of prisoners appears to be two or three only. The greatest number which the keeper remembered at any one time since he came into office (thirteen years ago) was 18.

The keeper stated that the prisoners washed themselves every morning and evening, but a prisoner who had been in confinement a whole day and night (the only prisoner then in the place) said that he had not washed himself at all, and he was so dirty that I do not think he could have washed himself. Nevertheless the keeper declared that he had himself stood by and seen this prisoner wash himself that morning, though he admitted that he had not done so in the evening, and stated as a reason that he was out with a warrant.

The prisoners are allowed 4d. per day each for food.

The bedding consists of a palliasse, two blankets, and a rug for each bed. The bed-clothes were dirty.

The keeper receives a salary of 40l. per annum, together with 6d. per day for each prisoner from Gateshead. This, considering the small number of prisoners, is a liberal salary, and, in my opinion, is sufficient to obtain the services of a properly qualified keeper and matron, who should have no employment that would withdraw them from home.

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BELFORD.

There is a small lock-up house at this town of recent erection. It consists of a single room about 12 feet square, and stands apart from other buildings. It is strongly built and is tolerably secure. There is, however, no accommodation for a keeper, and no boundary wall round it. There are no means of warming it, and the window-openings are not glazed, but the constable told me that in cold weather he filled them with straw. The place appears to be dry.

On the day of my visit the lock-up house was not in a clean and orderly state.

There was no one in confinement, and the constable stated that sometimes a whole month passed without any one being put in.

There is a small partition in the room but it is not complete, and the two ends of the divisions are quite open. It would, I think, be a considerable improvement if the partition were extended, and the ends of the two compartments closed in, each with a door opening into a small lobby. But to make the lock-up house complete in every respect and secure from communication from without, there should be a constable's house attached, a boundary wall should be built, the windows should be glazed, and means provided for warming the place.

The prisoners sleep on wooden slabs with loose straw.

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GREENLAW.*

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—
Greenlaw.

No change has been made in the building since my last Report, but various alterations are about to be made with a view of rendering the prison suitable for carrying the separate system into full operation.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last three months has been eight, the greatest number twelve, and the least six. The number of civil prisoners has been two throughout.

Introductory Rules.—The rules respecting lighting, visits of officers, sundry prohibitions, food, prison hours, and punishments appear to have been in full operation for a considerable time.

Officers.—The office of chaplain is at present vacant, and no one has been regularly appointed to teach the female prisoners reading and writing. In other respects the corps of officers is complete. I look upon the keeper as a worthy man, and, upon the whole, well qualified for the charge of a small prison like this. The matron also, who is the keeper's wife, appears to be of a kind disposition and to have several other good qualities, but she is deficient in education. Although there is no regular chaplain at present, the keeper stated that a clergyman attends the prison regularly once a-week without any remuneration, and that he has done so for the last 20 years.

The keeper does not appear as yet to have given the security required by the second introductory rule.

Warming and Ventilating.—There is at present no provision for warming most of the lower cells, and the upper cells are warmed in such a way as to render the separation of the prisoners in winter little more than nominal, the plan being to warm the corridor and to open the cell doors, excepting the outer grated doors. The ventilation is tolerably good.

Cleanliness.—The prison wants whitewashing, but is otherwise clean. The rules respecting washing appear to have been observed as regards the criminal prisoners, but not as respects the debtors. Some of the bed-clothes were not very clean.

Female Prisoners.—By mistake on the part of the keeper, these have been lately put into the same part of the prison with the males, though in separate cells.

Exercise.—Owing to a misinterpretation by the keeper, this rule has not been acted upon.

Surgeon.—Hitherto the register of sickness has not been kept in the right form, and no record has been made of the surgeon's weekly visits.

Registers.—The entries have been made with neatness, but they are incomplete, and I found several errors. No journal and no inspection-book have been kept.

Separation.—The prisoners are kept in separate cells, but, as already stated, communication can readily be carried on in winter between the prisoners in some of the cells; and other cells are not warmed as required to be by a clause in the Prisons Act relating to separation.

Work.—The prisoners appear to have been fully employed during the last two months, though hitherto the work has been but slightly productive, consisting to a considerable extent of picking oakum.

Clothing.—Not fully acted upon for want of a larger stock of clothing, especially of shirts, stockings, and handkerchiefs.

Instruction.—Acted upon, but not very efficiently.

Visits and supplies from without.—Observed, except that no particular times for visiting have yet been fixed by the County Board.

The surgeon reported that the health of the prisoners had generally been good.

There is at present no prison library beyond a few tracts.

* A full description of this prison appeared in my second Report.

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Greenlaw.

One of the prisoners spoke most gratefully of the keeper. She said, "No poor prisoner but must bless him;" and that he did all that his duty required of him, and much more.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison, in addition to those which I had made at previous visits this year:—

1. The keeper to be authorized and instructed to have the prison whitewashed from time to time as he may find necessary, and to keep the prison in complete repair at all times; also to complete the stock of clothing, so as to be able at all times to carry the 17th and 24th Introductory Rules into free operation.
2. The keeper to be authorized to procure close boxes for the chamber-pots.
3. A person to be regularly appointed to teach the female prisoners.
4. The discretionary power as to visits to prisoners and as to the times for such visits to be left to the keeper, subject of course to the provisions of the Introductory Rules regarding visits.
5. A keeper's journal and an inspection book to be kept, as required by the 11th Introductory Rule.

June, 1841.

By a letter from the clerk of the County Board, it appears that the foregoing recommendations have been adopted and carried into effect, with the exception of the third, which stands over until the alterations in the building have been made.

July, 1841.

Berwickshire.

BERWICKSHIRE.

New small prisons are required at Dunse, Lander, and elsewhere, but the Commissioners of Supply and the Town Council of the Burghs have liberally agreed to an additional assessment for building them all, so that the prison accommodations in this county will soon be complete.

As respects a first-class prison, it is proposed to form a union with Roxburgshire, so that the county of Berwick may have the use of the prison at Jedburgh.

June, 1841.

Kirkaldy.

KIRKALDY.*

Within the last nine months this prison has been fitted up to serve temporarily, as the chief criminal prison of the county, until new prisons be built at Cupar and Dunfermline; and it has been found to answer this purpose well. The object has been attained, too, at a small expense, much of the work having been done by the prisoners themselves. Regular and productive employment has been found for all the prisoners (except on one occasion for a few days) since the present keeper entered on his office; and in industry, order, cleanliness, and most of the characteristics of a good system of discipline, the prison now exhibits a striking contrast with what it was formerly.

The average number of prisoners during the last three months has been 19, the greatest number 29, and the least number 13.

The following remarks will show how far the Introductory Rules have been brought into operation:—

The rules headed Visits of Officers, Surgeon, Food, and Prison Hours, appear to be fully observed.

Contracts.—It was stated that no one would undertake to supply the prison by contract, owing to the smallness of the consumption.

Officers.—The corps of officers is complete; consisting of a keeper, (who was trained in the prison at Glasgow,) a chaplain, who also acts as teacher, a surgeon, a matron, and a male warder. All, except the surgeon, have been newly appointed.

Warming and Ventilating.—Some of the rooms and cells are warmed by open fires, and in cold weather the prisoners are allowed the use of hot-water bottles, which the keeper states have been found to serve their purpose well. The ventilation of the prison is not good.

Lighting.—The prison is now lighted with gas.

Cleanliness.—Fully observed. The prisoners wash themselves both in the morning and evening; and they go into the bath twice each month. The male prisoners are shaved twice each week. In these three particulars, therefore, more is done even than the rules require.

Female Prisoners.—These are kept in separate rooms from male prisoners, but from want of more accommodation they are necessarily confined in the same part of the prison with male prisoners.

Exercise.—Observed as far as practicable, but not fully.

Sundry Prohibitions.—This rule appears to be acted upon as far as possible, but owing to the bad construction of the prison and to the circumstance that there are public rooms between two of the stories of the prison, there have been some instances of this rule being evaded, as respects the introduction of tobacco.

* A full description of the prison of Kirkaldy is given in my second Report. The last notice of it, dated November, 1838, was in my fourth Report.

Registers.—With the exception of some slight errors, the registers appear to have been all properly kept.

Separation.—Owing to the small amount of accommodation, it has not been possible to carry the principle of separation far, but the evil of association has been much mitigated.

Work.—The rules appear to have been fully acted on, except that by error one-half of the profits of the labour of the untried prisoners has been carried to the prison funds, instead of the whole going to the prisoners themselves; and except also, that the principle of employing the prisoners at piece-work has not been carried quite so far as it might have been. Several of the prisoners have earned money by over-work, and the keeper informed me that a few hours before my arrival, at my last visit, a prisoner (for whom the keeper had procured a situation) was liberated, who received 5s. in money, and was to have a suit of clothes which would cost about 35s. more, all earned by over-work. The prisoners are chiefly employed at weaving, sewing, shoemaking, net-working, and teasing ropes.

Clothing.—Except on one occasion, when there was a sudden influx of prisoners, the rules respecting clothing appear to have been fully acted on.

Instruction.—Observed. The prisoners have received instruction from the keeper as well as from the chaplain.

Visits and Supplies from without observed.—There have been only 19 visits to prisoners since the beginning of the year.

Punishments.—The rule appears to have been acted on as far as possible, but the want of more cells for separate confinement has sometimes made it impossible to carry one part of the rule into effect. The conduct of the prisoners, however, is reported to have been generally good, and there have been few punishments of any kind.

The lower cells are rather damp, particularly one of them, owing, it is believed, in this case, to an escape of water from a neighbouring water-closet.

The prison library is at present too small.

I was informed, as evidence of the improved order in the prison, that formerly the business at public meetings held in the Town-hall (the same building in which the prison is) was often interrupted by the noise of the prisoners, but that nothing of the kind happens now.

The general state of this prison does the keeper much credit.

I made the following recommendations in addition to those which I had made at previous visits this year:—

1. The keeper to be authorized to procure ventilators for the cells; to have some more close-boxes made; to have wire-gauze put before the windows, or some other means taken to prevent the introduction of any article at the windows; to procure a girth-loom and another loom for weaving sacks; and to have a proper access made to the store-room in the roof.

2. The stock of clothes to be increased to 30 complete suits for males and 12 complete suits for females, with the necessary change of linen; and this stock to be constantly kept up.

3. The keeper to be authorized to go to Edinburgh and Leith, in order to form additional connexions for the disposal of the prisoners' work.

4. The prison library to be enlarged by the addition of the books in the accompanying list, the same being first submitted to the chaplain for his approval.

June, 1841.

By a letter from the clerk to the Local Committee of the County Prisons Board at Kirkcaldy, I find that the foregoing recommendations have in part been carried into effect, and that the others are in the act of being attended to.

July, 1841.

STONEHAVEN.*

Stonehaven.

There has been no alteration in the building since the last Report. A new wing, (however, is about to be erected, which will be almost equivalent to a new prison.

The average number of prisoners during the last three months has been about 6, the greatest number 9, and the least 4.

INTRODUCTORY RULES.—The rules headed Female Prisoners, Visits of Officers, Surgeon, and Food, appear to be properly observed.

Officers.—A new keeper, matron, and chaplain have been appointed. The keeper and matron are to act as teachers also. They have been but a short time in office, and hitherto they have not given proof of possessing the requisite qualifications. They were not trained to the duties of their office, but the keeper, after receiving his appointment went for a few weeks to the prison of Glasgow.

Warming and Ventilating.—Three of the rooms are warmed by open fires, but one room and one cell are not warmed at all. The ventilation is not good.

Lighting.—Hitherto there has not been any provision for lighting the prison.

Cleanliness.—There is no bath. In other respects the rules respecting cleanliness appear to have been observed.

* A full description of this prison appeared in my second Report. The last notice of it, dated October, 1838, was in my fourth Report.

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Female Prisoners.—Rule observed.

Exercise.—Only partially acted upon for want of a proper airing-yard or airing-gallery.

Sundry Prohibitions.—It is impossible, with the present building, to carry this rule into full effect. One of the cells and the window of a lobby in which the prisoners sometimes walk, are exposed to the public and are upon the ground-floor.

Registers.—Hitherto the new keeper has only kept memorandums wherewith to fill up the registers.

Separation.—But little acted upon for want of accommodation.

Prison Hours.—Not fully observed. The prisoners are sometimes too late in rising.

Work.—The work has consisted almost entirely of picking oakum, and there has not always been a supply even of this. On the day of my visit the prisoners were quite idle. That part of the rule which directs that a definite task shall be given has not been acted upon, the reason assigned by the keeper being, that at present the prisoners have opportunities of concealing and destroying the oakum, which he feared they would take advantage of if he required them to perform a certain task.

Clothing.—There is a sufficient supply of shirts, shifts, and stockings, but not of outer clothing. On the day of my visit three prisoners out of four (all convicted) were wearing their own clothing.

Instruction.—Not properly observed. I found a prisoner under sentence of confinement for three months who could not write, and who yet was receiving no instruction in writing.

Punishments.—None yet inflicted apparently.

The surgeon reported that there had been much fever in the prison during the last six months, although there had been no deaths.

Both the surgeon and keeper consider the present prison unhealthy.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison:—

1. As security against damp, until the new wing is built, the floors to be taken up and to be laid with Caithness pavement or with brick. The material to be used again in the new wing.
2. If practicable, a stove to be placed in the lobby next winter, if the new wing be not ready for use by that time, and the prisoners in the cells to have hot-water bottles.
3. The window sashes to be made to open at the top to improve the ventilation.
4. The keeper to introduce net-making into the prison, and to go to Aberdeen to procure this and other suitable kinds of work.
5. The keeper to be authorized to complete the stock of clothing, and henceforth to keep the stock complete.
6. The prisoners to wash themselves every evening as well as every morning.
7. The keeper to be authorized to procure some slates, copy-books, and the other materials for teaching writing.
8. The enclosed list of books, which has been approved of by the chaplain, to be purchased as a prison library, with such additions as the chaplain and Committee of Management may think proper.
9. The keeper to be authorized and instructed to have all petty repairs made directly they are required, and always to report, without delay, all other repairs which may be needed, to the Committee of Management.
10. The keeper to record daily the precise time when the prisoners get up.

June, 1841.

By a communication received from the clerk of the County Board, it appears that the first of the foregoing recommendations has been adopted, so far as relates to the lobby and two cells at present laid with stones; that the second is to be considered previous to the next winter; that the third, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth recommendations have been adopted and some of them carried into effect; and that the fourth has been acted upon as far as practicable.

July, 1841.

Aberdeen.

ABERDEEN.*

Since my last Report, the gaol and bridewell at Aberdeen have been united into one prison, under the name of the Prison of Aberdeen, the two parts being distinguished as the East Branch and West Branch.

The East Branch has been warmed by a hot water apparatus, and a drying-room has been constructed in it. Rooms also have been fitted up in this branch for the matron. A reception-cell, with a bath in it, has been provided; a staircase has been converted into three cells; and four day-rooms in the angles of the prison have been formed into cells, with passages round them, to allow of ready access to different parts of the prison. Venetian blinds have been put up before many of the windows at both branches, and other minor alterations have been made.

By these various changes the prison has been much improved, and means afforded for carrying on a more efficient system of discipline than heretofore.

A van has been built (which cost 45*l.*) for conveying prisoners from one branch to the other. It contains six cells, three on each side, with a passage in the middle, at the end of which the

* A full description of the prisons at Aberdeen appeared in my second Report. The last notice of them, dated November, 1839, was in my fifth Report.

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officer in attendance sits. A neighbouring coach proprietor contracts to provide a pair of horses and a man for conveying this van from one prison to the other, a distance of about a mile, and back, for 1s. 6d. per trip.

All the female prisoners, the civil prisoners, and a few untried male prisoners are confined in the East Branch; and all the convicted male prisoners, and some of the untried male prisoners, at the West Branch, where the governor resides.

The old Tolbooth is still a legal prison, and it is now appended, by a declaration of the General Board of Directors of Prisons, to the prison of Aberdeen. I do not consider any part of it, however, fit for use; and certainly no room or cell in it comes within the description contained in the 28th section of the Prisons' Act, of what is required for separate confinement. One cell is without a window or light of any kind (although there is an admission of air), and the windows in the other rooms or cells are nothing but unglazed loop-holes. There are open fire-places in some of the rooms, but there is no proper provision for warming any part of the prison, and there is no means for enabling a prisoner to communicate with an officer.

I was assured that the only use made of this old prison since its junction with the prison of Aberdeen has been occasionally to confine a turbulent and refractory prisoner in it, where he could not disturb the other prisoners. It is certainly very desirable that a suitable place for this purpose should be provided in every large prison; but I cannot consider the cell employed in the old Tolbooth proper to be used, nor is it what the law requires.

The average number of prisoners during the last three months was 130 criminal and 7 civil prisoners. The greatest number was 148 criminal and 10 civil prisoners; and the least number, 113 criminal and 4 civil prisoners.

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INTRODUCTORY RULES.—The rules headed Contracts, Lighting, Female Prisoners, Visits of Officers, Sundry Prohibitions, Surgeon, Food, Prison Hours, and Punishments, appear to have been fully observed.

Officers.—The corps of officers is numerous and expensive for a prison of the size of that of Aberdeen. The officers consist of a governor, a sub-governor, a matron (who acts as female teacher also), two chaplains, two surgeons, a male teacher, four male warders, two female warders, a porter, a watchman, and two gate-keepers. The total amount of salaries and wages is 1155*l.*, or between 8*l.* and 9*l.* per prisoner; but 100*l.* of this sum may be considered as a retiring allowance to one of the chaplains (who attends the civil prisoners only), and comes out of funds bequeathed for the purpose of paying a chaplain.

The head officers are well qualified for their duties, and the governor, sub-governor, and matron report well of the subordinate officers. The selection of the subordinate officers at the West Branch is left to the governor, and those at the East Branch to the sub-governor and matron, subject to the governor's approval.

Warming and Ventilating.—The whole of the east branch is now warmed, but only part of the west branch is warmed; the County Board prudently waiting to observe the success of the plan of warming the east branch before extending it to the west branch. The ventilation of the west branch is not good.

Cleanliness.—The prisoners wash themselves both in the morning and evening, but the examination to ascertain that they wash themselves thoroughly has not been sufficient. In the case of the civil prisoners, a woman has been hired to do part of the cleaning, and one of the warders has been employed for this purpose, instead of the civil prisoners being required to clean for themselves or at their own expense. It appears to me to be quite reasonable to expect that persons who have already subjected others to losses, and who, as prisoners, are a tax upon society, should, at any rate, not be allowed unnecessarily to increase the burden which they impose.

Exercise.—Not in full operation. At the west branch there are no airing-yards, and there is only one airing-room; but even at the east branch, where there are several airing-yards, the rule has not been fully observed.

Registers.—The registers have been neatly kept, but the entries respecting education have not been properly made. The examination in reading has been insufficient, and the entry respecting writing has generally been made from the prisoners' own statement instead of from actual trial. There were some blanks also in some of the registers.

Separation.—Acted upon as far as possible; but, from want of more accommodation in the female department, it is often necessary to put some of the females together.

Work.—The prisoners appear to have been all fully employed; but I was much disappointed in finding several male prisoners sentenced to long periods of confinement, and most of the female prisoners, engaged in picking oakum, an occupation which, though much better than idleness, can be of little service to them after they leave the prison, and of little profit to the prison funds while there. That part of the rule, too, which requires that the prisoners should be employed at piece-work has not been acted upon; and none of the prisoners appeared to be acquainted with the regulation respecting over-work, although a small quantity of over-work has been done and paid for.

The governor stated that all the untried prisoners had consented to work (although very few of them worked hard), but that very few of the civil prisoners had been found willing to work. He reported that the clear profits of the work for the half-year ending 31st December, 1840, were about 300*l.*, which is at the rate of about 4*l.* 10s. per annum for each prisoner, including the untried. This is a smaller amount than has been obtained on former occasions at the west branch; but this is accounted for by the bad state of trade, and the circumstance of the untried prisoners entering for the first time into the calculation of the average earnings.

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Clothing.—Observed. Some of the untried prisoners, however, did not seem to know that they might wear a prison dress instead of their own, and thereby save their own clothes. In a few instances convicted prisoners had some little article belonging to themselves.

Instruction.—Acted upon; but the examination of the prisoners in the books which they read does not seem to be made with the same regularity as formerly.¹

The prisoners appear to have had good health during the last year. Dr. Williamson, the surgeon of the east branch, reported that the health in that division had been very good, and that he knew of no cause of sickness; and Dr. Reid, the assistant surgeon of the west branch, stated that the health of the prisoners there had been good compared with that of people of the same class out of prison; but that, nevertheless, many of the prisoners got rather thin, pale, and weak. He thought that the health had been again improved by the increase which had been made in the diet.

The bed-clothes have not been well aired.

The prison library appears to me to be quite too meagre, especially as regards interesting books for young persons.

I made the following recommendations, in addition to others on a previous occasion, and in addition to several of a minor kind which appeared to be within the authority of the governor:—

1. *Warming and Ventilating.*—Until the cells on the south side of the west prison be warmed, the prisoners in them to be allowed extra clothing in winter, such as Guernsey frocks and flannel drawers.

2. *Cleanliness.*—Civil prisoners to be required, as directed by the 31st introductory rule, to keep their rooms and everything under their care or in their possession at all times clean and neat; but in so doing to be permitted either to make an arrangement with some one of their own number always to perform the duty, or to engage a person (to be approved of by the governor) to come and do it for them.

3. *Work.*—The governor to be authorized to engage a person, as a temporary arrangement, to teach net-making to some of the prisoners and to one of the warders.

4. *Instruction.*—Some copies of M'Culloch's Reading-Book and Chambers' Moral Class-Book, or some other suitable books to be procured, for teaching reading. The prison library to be enlarged by the addition of some cheap books, free from anything immoral or irreligious, but which are calculated really to interest prisoners of different ages, acquirements, tastes, and talent; and which, therefore, are likely to foster a taste for rational and innocent reading, which will continue after the prisoners are liberated.

5. *Food.*—The quantity of malt-liquor which each civil prisoner is permitted to receive to be reduced to one pint per day.

6. An oven to be constructed at the west prison for disinfection, and for the destruction of vermin, on the plan of the oven at the prison at Durham.

7. Application to be made to the General Board to discontinue the old Tolbooth as part of the prison of Aberdeen.

June, 1841.

By a communication which I have received from the clerk to the County Board, it appears that the first of the above recommendations and part of the fourth have been adopted; and that the remaining part of the fourth recommendation and the third are under consideration; but that the other recommendations have not been concurred in.

August, 1841.

Cupar.

CUPAR.*

Since the Prisons' Act came into operation a new and well-qualified keeper, trained in the Glasgow prison, has been appointed; also a chaplain and a matron. Several minor alterations, too, have been made in the building, with a view to its temporary improvement, until a new prison is erected, for the building of which, and for a new prison at Dunfermline, the county and burghs have agreed to an additional assessment.

Owing to the failure of a person who had undertaken part of the work, the alterations which ought to have been finished some weeks ago are still incomplete. The prisoners, however, were immediately set to work after the arrival of the new keeper, without waiting for the alterations, and a great change for the better has been made in every respect.

The average number of prisoners during the last three months has been 16 criminal and 3 civil prisoners; the greatest numbers, 20 criminal and 6 civil prisoners; and the least numbers, 10 criminal and 1 civil prisoners.

INTRODUCTORY RULES.—The rules respecting contracts, officers, female prisoners, visits of officers, food, prison-hours, clothing, visits, and supplies from without, and punishments appear to be all observed.

Warming and Ventilating.—Some of the rooms are warmed by open fires, but the cells are not warmed at all. Next winter, however, it is proposed to warm the cells with tin-pans; and before a second winter arrives there is every prospect of the new prison being ready.

Lighting.—Hitherto only partially acted on.

* A full description of this prison appeared in my Second Report; the last notice of it was in the Fourth Report.

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Cleanliness.—A bath has lately been provided, and the rule appears, in most respects, to be fully observed. The prisoners wash themselves both in the morning and evening, and most of the prisoners go into the bath once a fortnight, although the rule does not require that they should do so more than once a month. On the other hand, on the day of my visit, some of the cells and one of the passages were not clean; and as there were cobwebs I could be sure that the neglect had continued some time. Upon the whole, however, there has been a great improvement in cleanliness, as well as in every other particular; and one consequence of this, and of a bath having been provided, is that the itch, which used to be communicated from prisoner to prisoner, appears now to have been effectually driven out.

Exercise.—Little can be done towards carrying this rule into effect in the present building.

Sundry Prohibitions.—Not fully observed. The prisoners have sometimes been allowed to converse in a loud voice, and there was delay in reporting a case of an attempt to introduce spirituous liquors.

Surgeon.—Acted upon, except that no record has been made of the surgeon's weekly visits.

Registers.—Neatly kept; but I found some blanks and errors. The examination of prisoners as to the state of their education does not seem to have been sufficient.

Separation.—The only separation hitherto attempted, or which could be carried into effect, has been that of males from females, and criminals from debtors. Tried and untried prisoners have necessarily been mixed.

Work.—As already stated, the prisoners have been fully employed. The chief occupations hitherto have been weaving, winding, picking oakum, and occasionally sewing and teasing hair. As yet the work has been carried on under great disadvantages for want of room. Indeed it has been chiefly performed in a narrow passage, and no one but an energetic keeper could have introduced it. Nevertheless, besides the good effect upon the habits of the prisoners, a considerable profit has been obtained for the prison-funds, although hitherto the prisoners have not had much opportunity of earning anything for themselves by over-work. The prisoners have had definite tasks, as directed by the rule; and this I consider to be one reason why the work has gone on so well. The keeper stated that all the untried had worked, and worked steadily.

Instruction.—Not fully acted upon as regards writing, owing to want of accommodation; but the instruction in reading appears to have been efficient.

The surgeon reported that, since the appointment of the new keeper, and the introduction of an improved system of management, there had been less sickness than formerly. Indeed there is only one entry in the register of sickness for the last two months. It has already been stated that the itch has disappeared.

The chaplain stated that, since the present keeper came a new spirit had pervaded the prison, and that there was generally excellent order and decorum.

A prisoner lately made his escape from this prison, owing to an act of forgetfulness on the part of the keeper; though, had the building been properly constructed such a circumstance could not have led to an escape. This prisoner has been re-taken.

The prison-library is, in my opinion, quite too small at present.

The keeper stated that no untried prisoner ever objected to wear the prison clothing after the advantages of wearing it had been explained to him. He said that if it had been otherwise, he thought he could not have succeeded in getting the prison clear of vermin, of which there was a great quantity, he said, when he came.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison, in addition to others at previous visits:—

1. The ceiling and windows of the temporary new cells to be made more secure.
2. The number of prisoners, especially of prisoners under serious charges, to be kept small by removals to Kirkcaldy until the new prison is built. For this purpose, a discretionary power to be given to the sheriff to instruct the clerk of the Board to apply for orders of removal to the General Board whenever he may think it expedient to do so.
3. The quantity of malt-liquor which each civil prisoner shall be permitted to receive daily to be limited to one pint.
4. A few copies of M'Culloch's Reading-Book and Chambers' Moral Class-Book to be procured for teaching reading; and Chambers' Journal, and a few other cheap and interesting publications, to be added to the prison library.

June, 1841.

By a communication which I have received from the clerk of the County Board, I find that the foregoing recommendations have been adopted, with the exception of the mode proposed for carrying the second recommendation into effect.

July, 1841.

EDINBURGH.*

Edinburgh.

Since my last Report the jail and bridewell have been united into one prison under the name of the prison of Edinburgh; a new governor has been appointed; several slight changes have been made in the building as a temporary arrangement, until a new wing shall have been erected, and the main part of the prison shall have been so altered as to admit of the separate system; and various measures have been taken for the adoption, so far as is at present practicable, of the introductory rules.

* A full description of this prison appeared in my Second Report; the last notice of it, dated November, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

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The average number of prisoners during the last six months has been 463 criminal and 11 civil prisoners; the greatest number 498 criminal and 21 civil prisoners; and the least number 401 criminal and 7 civil prisoners.

The following statement will show how far the introductory rules have been brought into operation :—

The rules headed Contracts, Female Prisoners, Visits of Officers, Food, Visits and Supplies from without, and Punishments, appear to have been fully observed.

Officers.—The present officers consist of a governor, chaplain, surgeon, two matrons, two male teachers, clerk, 16 male warders, nine female warders, two watchmen, and four cooks; in all 39. All except the surgeon engage to give their whole time to the prison.

The bad construction of the building renders a greater number of officers necessary than would otherwise be required. I consider the governor well qualified for his office, and his management of the prison during the five months he has held his situation, has tended to confirm that opinion. The governor reports highly of both the matrons, and states that all the warders, male and female, and the other subordinate officers, are to the best of his knowledge and belief, truthful, sober, and orderly, and to a greater or less extent, industrious, good-natured, kind and firm; but that some of them are not very intelligent, others have no knowledge of a trade, and that two of the female warders are unable to write; that upon the whole very few of the subordinate officers come up to the standard in the circular letter on the appointment of officers, which appeared in the Second Report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons; and that eight of the male warders, and five of the female warders are certainly below that standard, chiefly as respects intelligence.

The selection of the subordinate officers is placed by the County Board in the hands of the Governor; but it does not appear to be clearly acknowledged and understood that the governor has full power to remove officers at will with the sanction only of the General Board, and he is therefore somewhat fettered in his proceedings. Moreover, the wages hitherto given have not in most cases been sufficient, in my opinion, to enable the governor to obtain persons of the various qualifications required.

The duties of the subordinate officers appear to me to be too heavy at present, and the time of their attendance too long.

In my last Report I stated that the gentleman who then held the office of governor of the gaol reported that the head warder was not zealous in the discharge of his duties, and that he withheld information which it was his duty to give. The head warder having denied the accuracy of these charges and complained of the injury which they were likely to do him, I again inquired into the matter, and the following is the late governor's declaration :—

“Edinburgh, 10th November, 1840.

“The paragraph in Mr. Hill's Fifth Report on the Prisons of Scotland, relative to the conduct of the head warder in the Edinburgh gaol, beginning with “the governor reports that the head warder is not zealous in the discharge of his duties,” and ending with “at that time he had much reason to be dissatisfied with him” is correct to the best of my belief, with this explanation, however, that by the phrase “he withholds information which it is his duty to give,” or whatever similar phrase I may have used in making my report to Mr. Hill, I meant that Mr. Fisher sometimes withheld information which I considered it his duty to communicate, but which he was not bound by any stated rule to give, and which he may have thought he was not bound by his duty to afford. With respect to what is stated concerning his want of zeal also, I ought to have mentioned to Mr. Hill, if I did not, that I attributed this want of zeal chiefly to his infirmity, caused apparently by the breaking down of his constitution.

(Signed) “H. ROSE.”

It is due to the late governor to remark, that the admissions in Mr. Fisher's own examination on a previous occasion, as recorded in my Fourth Report, page 158, reflect blame upon him, and support to a certain extent, the governor's statements.

Warming and Ventilating.—The warming was much extended last winter, but it is not yet complete. The ventilation of part of the prison is not good and depends too much on the prisoners themselves.

Lighting.—Not complete. The prisoners in some of the cells of the west division have not had lights.

Cleanliness.—With few exceptions the rule appears to have been carried into full operation.

Exercise.—Not hitherto observed with respect to some of the female prisoners who are in for short periods, but otherwise acted upon.

Sundry prohibitions.—Observed. Two male warders, and two female warders were detected in breaking the rule by bringing tobacco into the prison, but they were in consequence dismissed.

Registers.—The registers have been neatly kept and with apparent care and regularity. The examination as to the state of education, however, has not been made in the way directed; the mere statements of the prisoners having been generally taken. Only one entry too appears in the inspection book.

Separation.—Little has hitherto been done towards separating the prisoners. The governor, however, stated that untried prisoners had always been kept apart from convicted prisoners, and civil prisoners from criminals.

Prison Hours.—The prisoners appear always to have been up by 6 in the morning, but occasionally to have gone to bed somewhat before 9.

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Work.—The prisoners have been fully employed, but until lately none of them have had tasks. This part of the rule, however, is in course of adoption, and with good effect, for most of those who have yet been engaged at piece-work have done more than the stated quantity, and have therefore earned something for themselves. In one case indeed, a boy laboured so hard, and so continuously, that the governor was obliged to check him lest he should injure his health.

Owing to a misunderstanding of the term *profit* in the rule, the untried prisoners have not hitherto received the proceeds of their labour, the amount having been carried to the funds of the establishment.

The present governor has introduced several new kinds of labour, particularly stone-breaking, net-making, and knitting on a large scale, and the work now consists chiefly of these employments, and of shoemaking, sewing, weaving, tailoring, mat-making, and picking oakum and cotton. Besides adding to the kinds of work, the new governor has infused greater vigour into the whole department of labour; and, apparently, by producing a good article, and seeking proper markets, has put the supply upon a surer footing than formerly. In this department, however, as in most others, much remains to be done; some prisoners, even among those who are in confinement for considerable periods, being occupied at work which is but slightly productive, and which is but of little use in preparing them to earn their own livelihood.

One advantage attending the occupation of stone-breaking is that it enables a prisoner on his release to obtain employment readily by which he may live with some degree of comfort until he has shown that he can go on steadily, and until something better presents itself. More dexterity appears to be required to break stones fast enough to gain a living than is usually supposed, and by the practice in a prison, under proper superintendence, the art may be acquired without difficulty. Several who have been liberated from the Edinburgh prison are already known to have procured honest work in this way. The exercise also tends to improve the health of the prisoners, to make them sleep soundly, and to prevent a nervous and restless condition adverse to good discipline and moral reformation.

The following are the particulars of the work account for June, 1841:—

OCCUPATIONS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Breaking stones, 353 yards, at 1s. 8d.	29	8	4			
Picking cotton, 894 lbs., at ½d.	1	17	3			
" oakum, 3,093 lbs., at ¾d.	9	13	3½			
Knitting, 10 at 5d., 102 at 2½d., 52 at 2d., 127 at 4d., 41 at 3d. per pair	4	6	8			
Shoemaking, deducting cost of materials	11	0	5			
Net-making, ditto	4	6	0			
Sewing	8	8	8			
Tailoring	1	14	4			
Engraving	4	10	0			
Making door-mats	1	6	11			
Teasing hair, 930 lbs., at ½d.	1	18	9			
Bookbinding	0	1	8	78	12	3½
HOUSE WORK.						
Weaving drugget, 184 yards, at 1½d.	1	3	0			
" sheeting, 48 yards, at 2½d.	0	10	0			
Making 68 shifts, at 8d., 10 ditto, at 6d. 10 gowns, at 8d., 68 pair sheets, at 4d., 38 ticks, 8d.	5	5	0			
Making 34 suits men's clothing, at 2s. 6d., and 6 belts, at 9d.	4	9	6			
" 57 pairs, and soling 156 pairs list shoes, at 1½d.	3	0	3	14	7	9
Five females repairing house clothes, 26 days at 2½d. each per day	1	7	1			
Three males ditto, 4d. each per day	1	6	0			
Ten females washing ditto, 4d. each per day	4	3	4			
Ten sweepers, ditto, 2d. per day each	2	1	8	8	18	1
Total				101	18	1½
Work done for the public	78	12	3½			
Deduct amount paid to prisoners for over work	2	5	8½	76	6	7½
Work done for the prison				23	5	10
				99	12	5½

It appears by the foregoing account that there was a clear profit last month of 78*l.*, besides the value of much work done for the prison. This sum certainly gives but a small average per prisoner, but considering the great disadvantages of the building, the present depressed state of trade, and the great number of prisoners who are in for very short periods, the result is satisfactory.

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The subjoined is the form of a work-account with which many of the prisoners are supplied, and which it is intended to extend to all. It enables them to see exactly how they are going on:—

Date.	Daily Task.	Quantity of Work done in the Week.	Over-work.	Prisoner's Share of Earnings.
				£. s. d.

The governor stated that he did not recollect a single instance of an untried prisoner declining to work, but that very few of the debtors consented to work.

The tread-wheel, which was the only one in Scotland, has been discontinued.

In his exertions to render the work department efficient the governor appears to have had the zealous co-operation of the matrons and of some of the warders.

Clothing.—Some of the prisoners have been allowed to retain articles belonging to themselves, and the clothes of some of the other prisoners were ragged; but in other respects the rule appears to have been observed. The governor stated that few of the untried prisoners object to put on a prison dress, and that many are glad to get it.

Instruction.—The rule is observed, but much of the reading is taught on the old plan, which pays no regard to the pupil understanding what he reads. At present the female prisoners are taught by a male officer, which I consider an objectionable arrangement.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been generally good, and to have been much benefited by the exercise of stone-breaking in the open air. Some prisoners, however, appear still to get weak.

The airing of the bed-clothes has not been sufficiently attended to.

The prison library is very meagre, and has hitherto been turned to little account, but an increase to the library is now under consideration. No provision had yet been made for the examination of the prisoners in the books which they read.

The governor stated it as his belief that debtors are now sometimes sent to prison who would not be sent if the fee which used to be paid by the incarcerating creditor (called the booking fee), were re-established; and that the debt is now often entered at a higher amount than it would be if this fee, which was a per centage of the debt, were still exacted. He mentioned a case which recently occurred of a macer who brought two debtors to the Edinburgh prison, and who stated that his instructions were to enter the debt at 2,000*l.*, if there were a booking fee, but if there were no booking fee to enter it at the full amount, which was 6,400*l.*

Much of the time and attention of the governor are at present taken up with the debtors, (small as is the number of this class of prisoners), and are consequently withdrawn from his more important duty of superintending the criminal prisoners under his charge. The frequent visits to the debtors also, and the applications of their agents, are an interference with the order of the prison; while the room which they occupy, which is much greater than that of an equal number of criminal prisoners, can be ill spared in the present crowded state of the prison. It is in contemplation, however, to re-open the Canongate prison, as a temporary arrangement, until the main prison has been altered and enlarged, and to remove all the debtors there.

The number of prostitutes sent to this prison is very great. Of 240 female prisoners lately in confinement at one time the governor believes that 200 were prostitutes. The governor attributes the great number of this class of prisoners in part to the difficulty which females have in getting employment in Edinburgh, owing to the want of manufactures. He states that if a servant once loses her situation with an injured character she has scarcely any other resource than prostitution. The House of Refuge and Shelter meet the difficulty to some extent, but a much larger provision appears to be necessary.

The governor reports that the conduct of the prisoners is generally good. The punishments have most of them been slight, and they have been fewer in number than one to every two prisoners admitted. Owing, however, to the faulty construction of the building and to the prisoners being together to a great extent, there is much talking, which it has been impossible to prevent. In the east division indeed, there seems to be as constant a hum of conversation as there used to be.

Some of the untried prisoners complained much of the misconduct of some of the boys who were in the same ward with them, whenever the warder's back was turned.

The governor remarked that the more work there was the fewer punishments were required.

The governor and matron appear to have exerted themselves, and that with some success, in the very important duty of providing for prisoners on liberation by communicating with their friends, when these were of good character, and in some cases by themselves procuring situations for them. The imperfect state of the discipline, however, (caused chiefly by the want of accommodation and the bad construction of the building,) the shortness of most of the periods of confinement, the want of a general house of refuge, and the scarcity of profitable labour, present great difficulties in the disposal of liberated prisoners; and the record shows that most of them leave without the governor expecting that they will obtain honest employment.

I have stated that there is yet much to do in the improvement of this prison, even without reference to the erection of a new wing, and to alterations in the present building. The change, however, which has already taken place reflects much credit on the governor and on the County Board which appointed him.

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I made the following recommendations in addition to others on previous occasions, and to several of a minor kind relating to matters within the authority of the governor:—

1. The governor to be authorized to have the large room, formerly containing spinning machinery, to be fitted up for a class of female prisoners, under constant superintendence; an arrangement which, by reducing the number of prisoners in the other part of the building, will admit of the separate system being carried into operation to a considerable extent.

2. When this room is ready then all the female prisoners to be removed to the east division, and to be placed under one matron, and all the male prisoners thenceforward to be confined to the west division and the cells above the old tread-wheel.

3. The governor to be authorized to have the internal arrangements of the chapel in the west division so altered as to admit of its serving the double purpose of a chapel and a room for a large class of prisoners to work and sleep in; and to be authorized to procure the requisite supply of hammocks and other necessary furniture both for this room and the large room to be used for females.

4. The inner doors of the cells in the west division to be furnished with locks and inspection-slides such as those which are about to be used at the general prison at Perth. The round holes in the upper part of these cells to be built up.

5. The swing doors in the corridors to be removed.

6. The governor to be authorized to appoint a female teacher, and to supply the teachers with copy-books, pens, and ink for such of the prisoners as are sufficiently advanced in their writing to put aside the slate, and to procure some copies of M'Culloch's Reading-Book, Chambers's Moral Class-Book, or any other cheap books which the governor, the chaplain, and the teachers may consider suitable for teaching reading.

7. The chaplain and teachers to be requested to keep a register of their attendance (to lie at the prison, and to be open to the committee of management), and the teachers to be required to attend at least seven hours per day.

It appears by a communication from the clerk of the County Board that the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th of the foregoing recommendations have been adopted (the 3rd to be continued only until new prison accommodation shall be obtained, and the individual separation of all the prisoners carried into effect); but that the consideration of the 2nd and 6th recommendations has been delayed.

July, 1841.

Having been informed that many children brought up at the Children's Hospital belonging to the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse afterwards became inmates of the Edinburgh prison, I requested the governor of the prison to furnish me with a return of the number of such prisoners then in confinement, so far as he could ascertain the fact. This he accordingly did, and I sent the return to the clerk of the managers of the workhouse with a request that he would inform me whether he perceived any error in it. The return has been sent back to me with a few slight corrections, and with an intimation that the subject is under consideration; and I am informed that the managers have instituted an inquiry into the condition and management of the hospital.

It appeared by the return from the governor of the prison that on the 3rd July, 1841, there were nine boys in the prison (from 14 to 20 years old), who had been inmates of the Children's Hospital for periods varying from 13 months to 12 years (the average being six years and a half), besides three who had been in for short periods; and the governor had no reason to suppose that the number on that day was greater than usual. All had been in the prison at least once before, and some twice and three times.

August, 1841.

EDINBURGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.*

This lock-up house, though at a considerable distance from the main prison, is legally a part of it. It is very ill-constructed, but after a time it will probably be discontinued.

The only recent alteration is the putting up of some of blinds to prevent the prisoners from seeing people on the outside.

The lock-up house is occupied only by prisoners under examination, or waiting for immediate trial, and is used in consequence of its convenient proximity to the sheriff and justiciary Courts.

The average number of prisoners during the last half-year has been 13, and the greatest number 30. The average time of their stay appears to be 6 days.

INTRODUCTORY RULES:—Officers.—There are a new keeper and matron, who appear to be tolerably well qualified for their duties; but hitherto the matron has done little more than cook the food, and attend to the door when her husband is up-stairs, he taking the chief immediate charge of the females as well as the males. This of course is an objectionable arrangement, but it will be immediately altered.

Warming and Ventilating.—There is no provision for warming the place, and the ventilation is not good.

Lighting.—The cells are not lighted.

Cleanliness.—There is no bath. The supply of combs has been insufficient, and proper care

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House.

* A description of this Lock up House appeared in my Second Report.

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does not seem to have been taken to see that the prisoners washed themselves properly. No change of linen is provided.

Female Prisoners.—The female prisoners are in different cells from the males, but they are necessarily in the same part of the building.

Sundry Prohibitions.—Apparently observed, except that prisoners still sometimes call to people on the neighbouring bridge.

Surgeon.—No entry is made of the weekly visits, otherwise the rule appears to be observed.

Registers.—The registers are kept tolerably well, except that the dates of liberation have not been entered.

Separation.—There are only eight cells, including one for refractory prisoners, and there are often more than 20 prisoners, so that it is sometimes necessary, I was told, even to put prisoners together who are in the same case.

The rules respecting food and punishments appear to be observed.

Prison Hours.—On the morning of my visit several of the prisoners were an hour too late in rising, but I believe the proper hours to be generally observed.

Work.—A little work is now sometimes done, but the rule is not by any means carried into full effect.

Clothing.—None supplied.

Visits and Supplies from without.—None allowed.

July, 1841.

Edinburgh Police
Prison.

EDINBURGH POLICE PRISON.*

No alteration has taken place in the building since my last Report, and scarcely any in the discipline, which is very unsatisfactory, and not at all such as is required by the rules of the General Board. The building is a very bad one, and the accommodation is quite insufficient, and it is very desirable that a new public prison should be erected without delay. In the meantime, however, many improvements might be made in the management and discipline.

July, 1841.

Glasgow.

GLASGOW.†

Since my last Report, the gaol and bridewell at Glasgow have, by order of the General Board, been united into one prison under the name of the Prison at Glasgow, what was formerly the gaol being now called the South Prison, and what was formerly Bridewell, the North Prison. The wing at the North Prison mentioned in my last Report as being in a state of great forwardness has since been completed, and has been brought into use. This wing contains 112 cells, besides two small smithies, and some rooms for other purposes. The cells are arranged in four stories, on two sides of a long hall with hanging galleries, into which the cell-doors open. The construction is similar to that of the General Prison now building at Perth, and of the Model Prison which is in the course of erection near London. This mode of construction presents great facilities for superintendence and inspection, and for enabling the prisoners to communicate readily with the officers; and so far as the experience of a few months can be depended on, there appear to be no countervailing disadvantages.

Hitherto there has been no provision for warming the old part of the prison, except by the gas used in lighting, but hot-water pipes have now been introduced into most of the cells, and in a short time the arrangement for warming will be complete. It is intended also to construct some airing-yards, the only substitute for them having hitherto been the corridors.

Several minor alterations have been made at the south prison, with a view of placing those prisoners for whom there is not accommodation in separate cells under efficient superintendence, and in order to set them to work, and to introduce as good a state of discipline as is consistent with the present building; and some farther alterations are about to be made with the same object.

The average number of prisoners for the last six months (the time that the prisons have been united) is 486 criminal and 13 civil prisoners; the greatest number 587 criminal and 17 civil prisoners; and the least number 434 criminal and 10 civil prisoners.

INTRODUCTORY RULES:—Contracts.—The alterations in the building have been executed by contract, but the food has not been purchased by contract. The governor states that the committee of management did not interpret the rule to extend to the purchase of food.

Officers.—The officers of the two divisions of the prison consist of a governor, a sub-governor, two chaplains, a surgeon, two matrons, a male teacher, three female teachers, a housekeeper, two clerks, four watchmen, a male porter, a female porter, twelve male warders, six female warders, two overseers of work, a superintendent of cleaners, two male gate-keepers, and a female gate-keeper; in all 44 persons.

The governor has the selection of the subordinate officers, and allows the matrons, subject to his approval, the selection of theirs.

The governor stated that he considered the sub-governor to be inefficient, and one of the overseers of work to be now too much enfeebled by age and infirmity for the discharge of his duties; and he remarked that owing to the many applications he had received for keepers of prisons, most

* A description of this prison appeared in my Second Report.

† A full description of the prisons at Glasgow appeared in my First Report; the last notice of them, dated December, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

of his present warders are new to their office; that with many he is not satisfied, and that he does not consider they come up to the standard of qualifications in the circular letter on the appointment of officers, but that he considers their appointment only temporary, and that he expects to be soon able to replace them by properly qualified officers.

The matron at the north prison stated that two of the female warders were inefficient.

I found several of the officers incorrect in their reports as to the observance of the rules, and my own observation tended to confirm the necessity for a considerable change among them.

The duties of the warders appear to be too heavy, and the time of their attendance too long to allow of relaxation and self-improvement. It is the intention of the governor, however, so soon as he has a complete corps of efficient officers, to allow each of them a week's holiday twice a-year, and to arrange so that each warder shall leave on the alternate evenings at 6 o'clock. The plan indeed has been already acted on to some extent.

Warming and Ventilating.—The provision for warming has been much extended, but has not yet been completed. The ventilation of the greater part of the south prison is bad.

Lighting.—Observed. The north prison is lighted by gas, and the south prison at present by candles.

Cleanliness.—Not fully observed. There is a high degree of cleanliness generally in the north prison, and among the females in the south prison; but there is still a want of cleanliness in some parts of the south prison, although, even there, a considerable improvement in cleanliness is manifest. There has hitherto been no supply of clean stockings to the male prisoners at the south prison, and the supply appears to have been irregular at the north prison. At the south prison too the prisoners have not been into the bath regularly.

Some of the prisoners were not provided with combs. There is still much scribbling and cutting on the doors and furniture at the south prison, and there is some at the north prison.

There is no provision for airing the bed-clothes of the male prisoners at the south prison.

Exercise.—Only partially acted upon, owing to the want of airing-yards or proper airing galleries.

Visits of Officers.—Not fully acted on.

Sundry Prohibitions.—Fully observed at the north prison, but not as yet at the south prison. There is still a good deal of smoking among the debtors at the south prison, and some whistling, singing, and noise both among the debtors and the male criminals there, though much less than there used to be.

Surgeon.—The rule has not hitherto been properly observed. The weekly visits appear to have been regularly made, but not with sufficient care and minuteness. The register of sickness too have not been regularly kept.

Registers.—The entries respecting education have often been made from the prisoners' own statement instead of being the result of an examination. In some of the registers too there are columns not yet filled up.

Separation.—Most of the prisoners are separated from each other; many of the others are under vigilant inspection, and when the alterations at the south prison are completed all the prisoners except the debtors will be either separate or under efficient superintendence.

Prison Hours.—The time for rising has been fully observed at the north prison, but it does not seem to have been properly observed at the south prison. On the morning of my visit all the prisoners and some of the officers were too late. The usual time of going to bed has been half-past 8, but at the north prison the time has now been altered to 9.

Work.—Owing to the stagnation of trade, some of the prisoners usually employed at weaving, and at some other of the better kinds of work, have lately been without work, and the governor stated that he had not set them to pick oakum from a feeling that such a kind of employment is degrading to them. Many of the prisoners have not had regular tasks, and many did not seem to know whether they were earning anything by over-work. The payments to the untried prisoners have not hitherto been in accordance with the rule. It was stated that very few debtors were inclined to work.

Clothing.—Not fully observed. There is no supply of stockings for the males in the south prison, and, in a few cases, prisoners have been allowed to retain other articles besides stockings which were their own. The clothes of some of the male prisoners at the south prison were much torn.

Instruction.—Fully observed; but in teaching reading it does not appear to have been the practice to see that the prisoners understood what they were reading. There has been a want too of suitable books to teach with.

The instruction has, in many cases, been extended to arithmetic and drawing, the expense of the instruction in drawing having been generously defrayed by the governor himself.

The surgeon continues to report favourably as to the general state of health, and his report is confirmed by the governor and by the appearance of the prisoners. There were, however, nine deaths during the last half-year, which is at the rate of about 4 per cent. per annum.

There has been no proper library at the south prison; and the library at the north prison is not in a very good state.

Some time ago, in consequence of the trouble occasioned by the great number of visits to debtors, an account was kept of these visits, when it appeared that, during a single week, there were 523 visits to 16 debtors, one debtor receiving no fewer than 97 visits. This information led to considerable restriction upon visits to debtors.

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Some flower-pots distributed in different parts of the female division afford suitable objects of interest, and relieve the gloom of the prison.

The general result of the examination was, as usual, very creditable to the governor, and was creditable also to the matrons and some of the other officers. Many of the defects which have been mentioned are attributable to the governor having kindly consented to give up several of his best-trained officers to take the management of other prisons.

Much the greater portion of those who are sent to the prison of Glasgow are committed for such short periods that no reasonable hope can be entertained of reforming their habits, and many consequently come back again; but it is satisfactory to find that, of nearly 2000 persons who were committed to this prison in the year 1840, only 17 had been in confinement there before for as much as six months at one time, and that of these all but four had been sent in the first instance for only one or two months.

The principal improvement during the last year has been made at the South Prison, and has been caused chiefly by joining it with the North Prison, and thereby placing it under Mr. Brebner's care. My former Reports show what a place of idleness and confusion the south prison (formerly the Glasgow gaol) used to be; and although much yet remains to be done, even to accomplish all that the building admits of, it is with great pleasure that I am now able to speak of a striking improvement. The prisoners are now all employed at some kind of work, and there is a far greater degree of silence, order, and cleanliness than I ever witnessed before.

The governor has always distinguished himself by the active interest which he takes in prisoners after their liberation, and by his support of institutions founded for that object. The present matrons also appear to assist in the same way; and the new chaplain of the north prison has undertaken to organize and superintend a system of superintendence over such of the liberated prisoners as may have given promise of amendment, and have afforded reason to hope, by a little friendly counsel and encouragement, that they may be kept in the right path.

I have often had to speak of voluntary prisoners at the Glasgow Bridewell, or at what is now called the North Prison. The following interesting case of a prisoner of this kind, who was there a few weeks ago, was drawn up by the chaplain of the North Prison. The case serves to show that the baneful habit of drinking spirituous liquors may be stopped at once without even temporary injury to the health:—

“W. B. is about the age of 40; is a married man with a family. By trade he is a stocking-weaver; an excellent workman, giving ample satisfaction to his employers when he can continue sober and steady. Some years ago, however, he was led into habits of intemperance, which, in the end, unfitted him altogether for regular work. He confesses that he spent all his gains in the public-house, and completely neglected his family. The evening debauch made him incapable of application to his work next morning. Headache and lassitude in the morning urged him to seek again the relief of the same stimulant, and he continued to drink during the day as often as he could get the means. This continued from week to week, till exhaustion of strength or of money brought him to his sober senses. He even repeatedly sold or pawned the furniture of the house or his own clothes, which were as often re-purchased or redeemed by his wife, who was exemplary and industrious, or by the aid of her friends. B—— saw the folly of his conduct, and was conscious of the ruin and misery he was bringing upon himself and his family: he determined to make a strong effort to recover himself, and three or four times joined a total-abstinence society, and continued a member for a short time. But his habits were too confirmed, and his propensity for strong drink too great, and he could not resist the temptations which his intemperate companions did not fail to throw in his way. He soon, on each occasion, broke his vow, and became as bad as ever, or even felt that he was becoming more and more a helpless victim of abandoned and beastly drunkenness. His habits, however, led him to the commission of no crime, and he still retained the wish without the power of reforming himself. In these circumstances, and by the advice of his friends, he called with one of his employers on the governor of the Glasgow prisons, and begged as a favour to be admitted as a voluntary inmate of the establishment for some time. His request was complied with; a stocking-frame got; and he entered and commenced work, submitting to all the rules of the place. He had all the appearance of a dissipated man whose constitution would soon have given way to the excesses in which he indulged. For some days the solitude hung wearisomely upon him, and his craving for drink visited him occasionally. But, in a short time, both left him; and there is not a more cheerful and contented individual in the prison. His looks improved with the return of regular habits and a healthy appetite. He wrought diligently, and felt the beneficial change so strongly that he has determined, I believe with more sincerity than ever before, and I think will adhere to the determination, of renouncing for ever his intemperate habits when he shall return to his home and work. He has felt no bad effects from the sudden abstraction of whiskey; on the contrary, all the effects produced are altogether such as he and his best friends could wish.”

“Glasgow, North Prison, 1st May, 1841.”

Much credit is due to the County Board for the ready support which they have given to every reasonable plan for improvement, and to the clerk of the County Board for the deep interest which he has taken in the working of the new Act, and the zealous manner in which he has performed his duties.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison, in addition to others at previous visits, and to some which, being within the authority of the governor, were made to him:—

1. Measures to be taken for the removal of the present sub-governor.
2. The chaplain to be requested to increase the time of his attendance during six days of the week, including Sunday, to seven hours per day; any time, however, to count in which he may be engaged in visiting prisoners who have been liberated, or in other duties relating to the

prison. The teachers also to be requested to attend seven hours per day on six days of the week.

3. The chaplain and teachers to be requested to keep a daily register of the times of their attendance, (the register to be kept at the prison and open to the Committee of Management,) and the chaplain's register to contain a note of any time in which he may be employed in visiting liberated prisoners.

July, 1841.

By a communication from the clerk of the County Board, it appears that the first of the above recommendations has been adopted, so far as the Local Committee can act, and that the Committee have recommended a retiring allowance to be given to the present sub-governor, in consideration of his good moral conduct and the length of time that he has held his situation: but that the other recommendations have been reserved for further consideration.

July, 1841.

HOUSES OF REFUGE, GLASGOW.

By an Act passed during the last Session of Parliament, a permanent provision has been made for the support of both the Houses of Refuge at Glasgow, by an assessment on the town. The liberal spirit which has often distinguished the city of Glasgow was shown by the Town Council at once consenting to the proposed measure, and by the Bill passing, I believe, without the least opposition from any quarter. I think it is to be regretted that the governing body, to whom the management is to be transferred, was not made much smaller than it is, and the general machinery of the Act made more simple; but I have no doubt that even in its present form the Act will be productive of much good.

I hope that, by means of emigration or by procuring suitable situations at home, the managers will be able to provide for the children passing through the institutions much more rapidly than heretofore, so as to make room for others. From the refuge for boys, which has been open more than three years, and which has contained on an average about 150 boys, it appears that only 60 have as yet been put out to employment. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that of these only one is known to have got again into prison.

The refuge for girls has been open too short a time for it to be expected that many of the inmates should have been disposed of.

July, 1840.

POLICE AND STATE OF CRIME, GLASGOW.

I have, in some of my previous Reports, spoken of the obstruction to an efficient and systematic enforcement of the law and the prevention of crime, caused by the circumstance of Glasgow and its neighbourhood being cut up into several districts, as respects police establishments, instead of being united into one. I am glad, however, to learn that there is now a prospect of this evil being remedied, and of the whole city and its neighbourhood enjoying the advantage of a well-organized police under skilful and energetic management.

The following remarks upon this subject appeared in a recent publication by Mr. Miller:—

“At present there is a police establishment for the city of Glasgow proper, another for Gorbals, another for Calton, besides the police for the harbour. These five establishments are constituted by separate Acts of Parliament, and are perfectly independent of each other. Under such a system, it is extremely difficult for the city police to carry out any general plan, either for the prevention or the detection of crime. It frequently happens that crimes committed in the city require to be investigated in the suburbs, or city offenders betake themselves to the suburbs for shelter. The number of small unlicensed brokers in the suburbs is nearly 300, and who are wholly beyond the control of the city police. Many of these brokers are resellers or purchasers of stolen goods, and hence, the city thieves, when they have obtained plunder, often find themselves more safe to deal with the suburban brokers, where they can more effectually escape detection. Instances are of constant occurrence, both in the city and suburbs, where offenders altogether escape, in consequence of the difficulty of following them through the several conflicting police jurisdictions. It would tend greatly to the prevention of crime, as well as to the apprehension and punishment of offenders, were the city and suburbs placed under one police jurisdiction, with one set of officers responsible to one superior; and until this is accomplished, it will, I fear, be in vain to hope that the community can receive for their persons and property that thoroughly efficient protection which they have a right to expect.”

Mr. Miller justly observes elsewhere, that—

“It would be of much consequence to possess the power of calling together, in case of emergency, the united police force of the city and suburbs, in order the more suddenly and effectually to check insubordination and rioting, and bring the offenders to justice. It is,” he says, “an evil greatly complained of, that the city police frequently cannot identify the ringleaders in public commotions on account of such persons belonging to the suburbs, and the police being unacquainted with their character, habits, and residence. Again, it frequently occurs that a merchant in the city has his dwelling-house in the suburbs, and in the event of his house being robbed, he is ready to expect that every exertion will be made by the city police to recover his property, and detect the offenders. Although this is usually attended to, still the same degree of responsibility cannot be felt, as if the offence had occurred within the bounds of the city. In this way the matter is inefficiently handled, and it not unfrequently happens that a case which might have been successfully prosecuted, is not treated with the degree of attention it merits, in consequence of the responsibility being divided. The same evil is frequently experienced in cases of murder and other offences of a grave nature. Information of thefts and other offences occurring within the bounds of the city are regularly communicated to the various suburban establishments, and *vice versa*, and it is believed that these are recorded by each; but the officers, not taking an active interest in the result of the investigation of cases not

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occurring in their own jurisdiction, prevents materially the success which would otherwise attend their exertions. From the Returns showing the value of property reported at this office as stolen for the years 1839 and 1840, it appears that a large amount was not traced, which can, I think, be attributed in a great measure only to the want of that unity and cordiality of co-operation over the district so essential in prosecuting effectively such inquiries. Under a united police government, all informations lodged in the several districts would be at once communicated to the central office, where the necessary instructions would be given, and proper arrangements made, and thus securing unity of action among the whole force. As matters at present stand, when a theft or other offence is committed in any of the suburbs, the officers cannot follow up their inquiries and make a search in Glasgow, or *vice versa*, without having first obtained a warrant from the sheriff of the county. Inquiries and searches are, no doubt, made without such a warrant; but it cannot be denied that these are done with considerable hazard, for every step taken by the officers beyond their own bounds subjects them to the risk of an action of damages. And when such inquiries are made, whether with or without a warrant, unnecessary trouble and vexatious delays are occasioned, and the inquiries, besides, are prosecuted by a class of officers who are generally ignorant of the locality and the inhabitants. And jarrings also occasionally take place between the watchmen of the respective establishments."

State of Crime at
Glasgow.

State of Crime.—The following paper, on the present state of crime at Glasgow, was drawn up by Mr. Miller. It relates to the city of Glasgow proper only:—

TABLE showing the Number of Persons brought before the Magistrates of the City of Glasgow, charged with Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, or Disorderly Conduct, during the Year 1840, with the Sex, Age, and Country of the Offenders, and how the Cases were disposed of.

Crime.					Age.													
Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, &c.		Disorderly, &c.		Total.	10 and under.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
919	766	1027	470	3182	49	4	239	58	561	395	691	468	243	188	106	88	57	35

Country.										How disposed of.							
Inhabitants of Glasgow.		Other Scotch.		Irish.		English.		Foreigners.		Admonished and Discharged.		Fined.		Sent to Prison.		Tried by other Courts.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
739	423	1388	911	497	294	54	25	7	6	705	705	696	45	251	354	243	163

RETURN of the VALUE of PROPERTY reported as stolen within the Police Bounds of the City of Glasgow during the year 1840.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Money stolen from the person	992	17	0			
Gold watches ,,	306	0	0			
Silver watches ,,	970	1	0			
Miscellaneous property by simple theft	2394	0	0			
,, housebreaking	514	2	0			
				5177	0	0
Value of property recovered				1136	5	0
				£ 4040	15	0

In addition to the amount above stated as recovered, the value of property recovered by the preventive force for the year 1840, and not included in the above return of stolen property, in consequence of the cases having been brought at once into Court without previous informations being lodged, is 391*l.* 13*s.*, making the whole amount recovered 1527*l.* 18*s.* The actual amount of property stolen may therefore be stated at 5568*l.* 13*s.*, and the recoveries at 1527*l.* 18*s.*, leaving a balance in value of 4030*l.* 15*s.* unrecovered. The recoveries of stolen property, it is believed, would be much greater were the city police jurisdiction extended beyond its present narrow limits, as there would then be greater unity of action among the officers, and greater facilities for the pursuit and apprehension of delinquents. It may be remarked that the largeness of the sum under the head simple theft, arises chiefly from thefts by servants from their employers; by boys and girls thrown on the city by the death or desertion of parents; by persons in extreme destitution, and by persons addicted to intemperance. The value of property stolen by means of house-breaking is small in amount, and has nearly all been recovered; while money from the person stands an irrecoverable arrear, from the impossibility of identifying it. Nearly the whole of the watches stolen and offered for sale, or pledged in Glasgow, are recovered; but the plan now adopted by thieves of disposing of such property beyond the limits of the city, in very many instances paralyzes the efforts of the police in the way of recovery. The amount of property stolen during the year 1840 is much less than that during the preceding year. This may be accounted for in several ways; but the chief cause of the decrease is the fact of many of the most daring and expert house-breakers having been brought to justice. The thefts by house-breaking in and about Glasgow for the last few years were committed by only a few persons, the most artful and successful of whom have now been removed by transportation: such as J. A. at the Glasgow spring circuit, 1840; W. B. and J. B. at the last spring circuit, and F. S. and C. B. on the

23rd current, at the High Court of Edinburgh. Four of these daring house-breakers resided beyond the city police bounds, thus escaping that strict attention on the part of the police which would otherwise have been given to them. The class of thieves who now commit depredations rarely attempt exploits of the same daring nature, and a constant watch being kept over them from the commencement of their career, they are usually checked and brought to punishment before they have had time to acquire the systematic knowledge of burglary so common in the city a few years ago. In reference to the general state of crime in Scotland, I anticipate that much good will result from the recent Act for the Improvement of Prisons and Prison Discipline. And in regard to the city of Glasgow, I also confidently expect that the Bill recently passed for the Regulation and Maintenance of Houses of Refuge will be attended with the best effects. By the House of Refuge Bill, not only are criminal courts vested with the power of discharging the proceedings against juvenile offenders brought to trial and authorizing their detention in a house of refuge, but magistrates are empowered also to send young persons of both sexes who may be brought before them to a house of refuge, though not charged with any offence, if they be deemed fit objects to receive the protection of such an institution.

"In speaking of the beneficial effects likely to result from the admission of juvenile offenders into a house of refuge, and the repression of crime generally, I may take leave to refer to a passage in a letter some time ago addressed by me to the secretary of the Glasgow institution, and which is in these terms:—'Aided by these means I have no hesitation in saying, that if the more experienced thieves were removed from the community, and a strict surveillance maintained over the city and suburbs by an extended, united, and concentrated police, the root of the evil would be reached, and the more aggravated descriptions of crime, such as house-breaking, would soon be in a great measure unknown. Young thieves being thus checked in the bud, and the old offenders wearing out or removed, a decrease in the amount of crime will follow as a natural consequence.'"

Police Chambers, Glasgow,
27th July, 1841.

(Signed)

H. MILLER.
Superintendent of Police.

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PAISLEY.*

Paisley.

Since my last Report, the gaol and bridewell, which adjoin each other, and which had for some time been under the same governor, have been legally united by the General Board under the name of the Prison of Paisley; and various minor alterations have been made which have much improved the building and increased the accommodation. Gas also has been introduced into all the cells where it was not before, and into some new cells which have been formed out of some staircases and entrance-lobbies. A wash-house, drying-room, and other offices have yet to be built, and airing-yards have to be formed.

The average number of prisoners during the last six months has been 127 criminal and 10 civil prisoners; the greatest number, 146 criminal and 17 civil prisoners; and the least number, 104 criminal and 5 civil prisoners.

The following statement shows how far the Introductory Rules have been carried into effect:—

The rules headed Lighting, Female Prisoners, and Visits of Officers, appear to have been observed.

Officers.—A chaplain, who acts also as teacher, has been appointed, and a new and efficient matron. Hitherto the matron has not had any assistance, although the number of female prisoners is sometimes above 40, and although she has been charged with the duty of teaching as well as with the ordinary management. A female warder, however, is about to be appointed. In other respects, the corps of officers appears to be complete.

The governor has surpassed the expectations which I held out in my last Report, in his management of the prison, and has done himself much credit. His new position, and the possession of power and responsibility, appear to have had a beneficial effect upon him, and to have caused him to improve in points where I considered him deficient. His monthly reports in particular have been very creditable to him.

The governor speaks highly of the matron, and states that, with the exception of the power of writing fluently, the warders possess the qualifications described in the circular letter on appointments.

The duties of the officers appear to me to be too heavy and the time of their attendance too long.

Warming and Ventilating.—Both the warming and ventilating have been improved.

Clothing.—There has been great delay in supplying the necessary stock of clothes, and it is still far from complete, although most of the articles required have, I believe, been ordered. I found several untried prisoners in dirty clothes of their own, which the rule required should be exchanged for prison dresses, and there were other untried prisoners who were desirous of having the prison dress in order to preserve their own clothes till they should leave prison, but who were unable to do so for want of a proper stock. Several convicted prisoners, too, were in ragged clothes, which could not be mended for want of other clothes to supply their place. None of the prisoners were furnished with shoes, stockings, or handkerchiefs, unless they happened to possess some of their own.

Cleanliness.—Much improved. Except that the prisoners cannot have clean stockings and handkerchiefs once a-week, for want of a proper supply, the rules appear to be observed. The cells were very clean.

Exercise.—Acted on only to a slight extent for want of proper exercising yards or galleries.

Surgeon.—Observed, except that the visits have been sometimes at rather greater intervals than once a-week.

* A full description of this prison appeared in my Second Report. The last notice, dated October, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

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Sundry Prohibitions.—The debtors sometimes smoke, otherwise the rule appears to be observed.

Registers.—The registers are neatly kept, and apparently with accuracy: Some columns, however, were not filled; and there were no entries by members of the County Board in the Inspection Book.

Separation.—From a misinterpretation of part of the rule, the keeper has sometimes put untried prisoners who had been convicted on former occasions with prisoners who had been recently convicted. On Sunday, too, the prisoners are collected for worship in a room which is quite too small for the purpose, and where there is no attempt at individual separation. In other respects separation has been carried into effect to a considerable extent, and as far as the accommodation would allow.

Food.—Fully observed, except that no limit has been put by the County Board to the quantity of malt-liquor allowed to debtors.

Prison Hours.—Observed, apparently, except that the locking up has commenced 20 minutes before the appointed time.

Work.—All the prisoners appear to have been regularly supplied with work, but owing to the badness of trade, much of it has consisted of picking cotton and of other kinds of employment which yield but little profit and are of little use, comparatively, to the prisoners. The plan of giving the prisoners regular tasks has as yet been but little observed, and it is not surprising, therefore, that few of them have done over-work. By a misinterpretation of part of the rule, the untried prisoners who have worked have been debited with the cost of light and washing in calculating their profits.

Instruction.—Fully observed, apparently, as respects the male prisoners, but not as regards the females for want of time on the part of the matron. The writing-books were very neat. The instruction has been extended to arithmetic. A considerable collection of interesting books has just been procured for the library.

Visits and Supplies from without.—The number of visits is, in my opinion, much too great, and it much exceeds the number in most other prisons. Each member of the County Board has the power of admitting visitors to prisons, and each magistrate also, whether he be a member of the Board or not. In the orders of admission given to the friends of convicted prisoners, no statement is made of the peculiar circumstances under which alone, according to the 20th Introductory Rule, such visits ought to be allowed. Contrary to the 33rd rule, visits to civil prisoners have been permitted after dark; and in one instance this infringement of the rule nearly led to an escape. The Committee of Management, however, have now determined to restrict the time of visits to broad daylight, as the rule directs. No sufficient precautions appear to be taken to prevent the supply of improper articles to debtors, or to prevent improper communication of any other kind.

Punishments.—Observed. The number of punishments has been considerable, owing, in part, the keeper stated, to the public situation of the prison, which tempts the inmates to climb up to the windows. The offences committed, however, appear to be, for the most part, of a petty kind, and the keeper reported the general conduct of the prisoners to be good.

The surgeon stated that the health of the prisoners had been better last winter than in preceding winters, owing, he believed, to the prison having been warmed in some degree. The only deaths since the beginning of the year have been those of two infants who were born in the prison.

I made the following recommendations respecting the prison, in addition to others made at previous visits:—

1. The stock of clothing to be completed as soon as possible, so as to allow of the rules respecting clothing and cleanliness being carried into full operation; and the governor to be authorized henceforward to keep the stock at all times complete and sufficient.

2. The governor to be authorized to purchase a common thermometer in order to observe the temperature of the prison in winter.

3. The discretionary power as to the admission of visitors to prisoners to be entrusted to the governor, subject to the control of the Committee of Management as a body, instead of being exercised by individual members of the Board as at present and by the magistrates of the town. The governor to record the circumstances under which visits to convicted prisoners are permitted according to the 20th Introductory Rule, and the governor to be authorized and instructed to establish such regulations as he may find necessary to prevent improper communication between civil prisoners and persons coming to visit them, and to prevent the conveyance of improper articles.

4. The quantity of malt-liquor allowed to civil prisoners to be limited to one pint per day each, and the liquor to be supplied by some person to be chosen by the governor, in order to prevent the mixture of whiskey with it.

5. The chaplain, who acts also as teacher, to be required to attend seven hours per day on six days of the week (including Sunday), and to be requested to keep a register of his attendance, to be open to the Committee of Management.

6. The chaplain to be authorized to procure a few easy reading-books.

July, 1841.

AYR.*

There has been no alteration in the building since my last Report ; but considerable alterations are in contemplation.

The only change of importance of any other kind has been the introduction of prison clothing.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last 6 months has been 39 ; the greatest number 51 ; and the least number 25. The number of civil prisoners has varied from 8 to none.

INTRODUCTORY RULES.—The rules headed Lighting, Female Prisoners, Visits of Officers and Food, appear to have been fully observed.

Contracts.—Not acted upon in the supply of food.

Officers.—The corps of officers is complete, except that there is no paid teacher for the female prisoners. A lady kindly attends to instruct them in reading, but they are not taught writing, and the lady is often prevented by ill-health from attending at all.

I think highly of the keeper, and he reports favourably of the subordinate officers.

Warming and Ventilating.—There is no provision as yet for warming the prison. The ventilation is moderate.

Cleanliness.—The female department was very clean, but some of the cells occupied by male prisoners were not clean.

The rule respecting bathing had not been properly observed, and some of the prisoners had no combs. The supply of clean stockings appears also to have been rather irregular ; but in other respects the rules respecting cleanliness appear to have been observed among the criminal prisoners, though not to the same extent among the debtors.

Exercise.—Only partially observed, in consequence of the airing-yards not being very secure, and of their being overlooked from the cells.

Sundry Prohibitions.—Carried into effect apparently among the criminal prisoners, but not properly enforced among the debtors, who are often allowed to whistle, sing, smoke, and make loud noises, without being subjected to punishment. Some attempts to introduce spirituous liquors among them have been detected, but not properly reported.

Surgeon.—The intervals between the visits for examination have sometimes rather exceeded a week, but the examinations appear to have been careful and minute.

Registers.—Some of the registers had not been brought up to the present time, and there were blanks in others. I found some errors also in the mode of keeping them.

Separation.—Acted upon to a considerable extent, but the accommodation is not sufficient to make it complete. In some cases a convicted prisoner appears to have been put with an unconvicted prisoner.

Prison Hours.—Observed as respects the time for rising, but the time for going to bed has been too early.

Work.—All the prisoners appear to have been supplied with work, and all the work has to a certain extent been useful and productive. Much of the work, however, has been of an inferior description, such as picking wool, which is partly owing to the very short periods of confinement of many of the prisoners. There was plenty of productive labour at the time of my last visit, notwithstanding the badness of trade. The rule respecting tasks has been but little observed, and the prisoners have gained but little by over-work. Most of the profit of the work of the untried prisoners has been carried to the prison funds, instead of being paid to the prisoners themselves. The keeper stated that some time ago, when there were but few debtors, they all worked well, but that since there had been many, none of them were willing to work. "They corrupted each other."

Clothing.—Acted upon generally, but the stock of clothing is not sufficient sometimes for the number of prisoners. On the day of my last visit, although the prison was not very full, a convicted prisoner was wearing his own clothes, and the clothes of some of the other prisoners required mending.

Instruction.—Observed as respects reading, but not as respects writing.

Visits and Supplies from without.—Visits are allowed on an order from any member of the Board or from a magistrate. In these orders the peculiar circumstances referred to in the rules do not appear. The orders are merely directions to admit. Visits to debtors are made without sufficient precautions being taken to prevent the introduction of improper articles.

Punishments.—Observed apparently as respects criminal prisoners, but much misconduct on the part of debtors appears to have been indulged in with impunity. The keeper stated that one debtor, who was lately in confinement, had given him more trouble than all the criminal prisoners together.

Notwithstanding there is no provision for warming the prison, and the prisoners have had but little exercise in the open air, the surgeon reports that their health has been very good even compared with the average state of health of persons out of prison. Only three cases appear in the register of sickness since the beginning of the year. No one has been liberated

* A full description of this prison appeared in my Fourth Report. The last notice of it was in my Fifth Report.

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or removed on account of sickness, and there has been only one death; and respecting this death, it appeared that the prisoner had been admitted in a state of disease.

Little has hitherto been done for liberated prisoners. The keeper states that a house of refuge is much wanted, where the prisoners could have a trial. "People," he says, "won't receive persons red-hot from a prison." He states, however, that some of the liberated prisoners are known to be in respectable service and to be doing well. Within the last month the gentleman who has been lately appointed chaplain, and who appears to be well qualified for his office, has commenced a certain degree of superintendence over some of the prisoners who have been liberated; and he stated that he began this superintendence partly at the request of one of the prisoners themselves. I consider a regular plan of visits to liberated prisoners among the most important duties of a chaplain, and I trust that the chaplain at Ayr will persevere in his benevolent exertions.

I made the following recommendations respecting this prison, in addition to others of more importance at previous visits:—

1. The keeper to be authorized to procure a common earthen basin and two thick rough towels for each cell, in order that the prisoners may wash themselves in their cells; to be authorized also to procure a balance to weigh prisoners with, and a thermometer; and to have a form printed to enter each prisoner's work in.
2. A teacher to be engaged for the female prisoners.
3. The bread not to be used till it is a day old.
4. The prisoners to shave twice each week.

July, 1841.

Most of the recommendations which I made at my previous visits were adopted, though those relating to alterations in the building have not yet been carried into effect. The recommendations made at my last visit are still under consideration.

August, 1841.

Kirkwall.

KIRKWALL.*

Except a few minor alterations, no change has been made in the building since my last Report. The place, indeed, is so bad as to be scarcely susceptible of improvement; and a new prison would probably before this have been in the course of erection, had not difficulties arisen in consequence of Orkney and Zetland being unable to act separately for the purposes of the Prisons Act. It is very desirable that these difficulties should be speedily removed.

A new and efficient keeper has been appointed at Kirkwall; the prisoners have been set to work, and every reasonable effort appears to have been made for carrying the Introductory Rules into operation, though, owing to the state of the building, these rules are in many respects necessarily in abeyance.

In his last monthly report the keeper says,

"Notwithstanding the utmost vigilance on the part of the keeper, he finds it impossible to prevent communications from without being had by the prisoners in the present state of Kirkwell Gaol. The want of separate cells for the confinement of prisoners is also a grievous bar to the keeper's maintaining an efficient system of prison discipline."

The average number of prisoners during the last three months has been 6, the greatest number 8, and the least number 5.

On one occasion the keeper found two skeleton keys which had been conveyed into the prison.

Owing to the use of open fires for warming the cells, a woman was, a few months ago, burnt to death

July, 1841.

Wick.

WICK.†

At a visit which I paid to this prison in October last, I made various recommendations to the County Board for altering the building, and for carrying the Introductory Rules into effect. These recommendations were adopted; but owing to various causes, those relating to the building have not yet been carried into execution.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last three months has been 3, the greatest number 4, and the least number 2. The average number of civil prisoners has been only one.

It appears by the keeper's monthly reports that most of the Introductory Rules are now in operation, that the prisoners are conducting themselves well, that their health is good, and that nothing remarkable has occurred of late.

July, 1841.

Dornoch.

DORNOCH.‡

The prison at Dornoch is quite unfit for its purposes; and a new prison, for which the county has consented to an additional assessment, is soon to be built.

* A full description of the prison at Kirkwall appeared in my Second Report.
† A full description of the prison at Wick appeared in my Second Report.
‡ A full description of the prison at Dornoch appeared in my Second Report.

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The appointment of a properly-qualified keeper, and other measures for establishing an efficient system of discipline, have been postponed until the new prison is erected.

The number of prisoners is generally very small, seldom more than three or four; but occasionally as many as a dozen persons, I was informed, are arrested under the same charge, and who, therefore, it is very desirable should be kept separate. Sufficient accommodation, however, will be provided for this purpose in the new prison.

Two persons have been in confinement for a considerable time as debtors for several thousand pounds; but the present prison is quite too insecure for the custody of such persons.

July, 1841.

ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRES.*

The prisons in these counties are all bad; but new ones are about to be erected, the counties having agreed to an additional assessment for that purpose.

Most of the introductory rules are at present in abeyance, and, as a temporary arrangement, the old keepers are retained. Little, indeed, can be done in the way of improvement until the new prisons are built.

July, 1841.

INVERNESS.†

The County Board of Inverness-shire lost no time, after they got possession of the prison at Inverness, in taking measures for its immediate improvement, not with any view of thereby superseding the erection of a new prison, but of remedying at once such evils as were within their reach. I attended several meetings of a committee of the Board on the subject; and the committee applied to the governor of the Glasgow Prison to recommend to them a good keeper and matron.

At the end of a few months considerable improvements had been made, at a small cost, in the building; a good keeper and matron had been installed in office; the prisoners all set to work; and a state of discipline established, which, though necessarily very imperfect, is far superior to anything that had existed before.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last three months has been 26, the greatest number 34, and the least number 20. The number of civil prisoners during the same period has varied from nine to four.

At my last visit, which was at the time the alterations were going on, I found a woman in confinement, who, though nearly blind and very infirm, appeared to be exercising a very pernicious influence over the other female prisoners. She was a fortune-teller, and a woman of very bad character; and the long and successful career of deception which she had carried on in the district round about, showed a lamentable amount of ignorance and superstition. The clergyman of the prison declared that this woman could make the poor people at Inverness believe what she liked, and that there was scarcely a servant-girl who was not under her influence; also that she had a regular set of young thieves under her. To such facts as these it was not surprising that the chaplain should add that the poorer classes at Inverness were not sufficiently alive to the value of education for them to send their children to an infant-school. The woman referred to is now dead; but even were she still alive, it would be impossible for her, under the improved arrangements in the prison, and under the superintendence of the new keeper and matron, to do much mischief to the other prisoners.

The plan of a new prison has been prepared; and in my next Report I hope to be able to state that the building has been put up.

July, 1841.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

In addition to the prison to be built at Inverness, several new small prisons are required for this county; and the local authorities have acceded to the recommendation of the County Board to vote the necessary funds for erecting them.

July, 1841.

NAIRN.‡

The prison at Nairn is very badly constructed, and is insufficient in its accommodation. It has, however, been determined to build a new prison, and an additional assessment for that purpose has been agreed to.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last three months has been four, the greatest number six, and the least number two. There has been no civil prisoner.

At my visit last autumn little had been done towards carrying the Introductory Rules into effect; but it appears, by the keeper's monthly reports, that the prisoners are now at work,

* A full description of the prisons in the counties of Ross and Cromarty appeared in my Second Report.

† A full description of the prison at Inverness appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated September, 1838, was in my Fourth Report.

‡ A full description of the prison at Nairn appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated October, 1838, was in my Fourth Report.

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that they rise early, that they are supplied with proper clothing, and that most of the other rules are in operation. It appears also that the prisoners have conducted themselves well of late, and that they have enjoyed good health.

July, 1841.

Elgin.

ELGIN.*

No alteration has been made in the old prison since my last Report; but a new prison is now in the course of erection.

The old building is so very badly constructed, that little can be done towards establishing an efficient system of discipline in it. Before my visit, however, last autumn, work had been introduced to some extent, and several minor improvements made; and it appears by the keeper's monthly reports that the prisoners are now regularly employed, that the money allowance for food has been abolished, prison clothing provided, and several of the other Introductory Rules brought into operation.

There was a girl in confinement at my last visit whose case showed the great neglect with which the children of the poor are sometimes brought up, and the little care that is taken to prepare them to withstand the temptations to crime. The girl had never been to school, and she could not read, sew, scour a floor, or do anything but dance. She came into the prison in a state of great destitution, and seemed as if she had never heard a kind word, or received a kind look. She belonged to a travelling caravan, and her brother and sister had both been transported. To so forlorn a creature a well-conducted house of refuge, with hard work and coarse fare, would afford a happy asylum, and present almost the only chance of training her to good habits and useful industry, and rendering her a respectable member of society.

The average number of prisoners during the last two months has been five criminals and one debtor; and the greatest and least numbers have but slightly differed from these.

July, 1841.

Banff.

BANFF.†

Various minor alterations have been made since the County Board came into authority which have considerably improved the state of this prison; but these are only temporary until a new prison can be built, which has been fully determined upon, and of which there is great need. There has, however, been some difficulty in obtaining a proper site.

The prisoners have been set to work, a proper dietary has been established, prison clothing provided, and several of the other Introductory Rules carried into operation. Owing, however, to the keeper not having till lately slept within the prison, and to the bad construction of the building, there have been two successful attempts to escape within the last year.

The keeper is not qualified for the permanent charge of a prison, but he is retained as a temporary arrangement until the new prison is built.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last three months has been 13, the greatest number 17, and the least 10. The number of civil prisoners has varied from 0 to 2.

July 1841.

Inverary.

INVERARY.‡

Considerable alterations are now going on in this prison, which will add a good deal to the accommodation, and will, I trust, much improve the prison in every respect. These alterations are in accordance with some recommendations, which, with the assistance of the governor of the prison of Glasgow, I made some months ago, and which are included in the following memorandum:—

1. The main prison to be used for male prisoners, both civil and criminal; and the prison rooms in the upper story of the county buildings to be used as a temporary arrangement for both kinds of female prisoners.

Main Prison.

2. A small wicket to be made in the entrance-door, through which a view may be had of the passage beyond, and through which the key may be handed out. A grated guard-door to be put up immediately beyond the entrance-door, on the outer side of the staircase; and a small bell to be put up outside the door, to be rung by the keeper when he wishes to come out, or by any one on the outside who wishes to call the keeper from within. The present door in the lower passage to be removed and to be used as a cell-door.

3. The lower passage to be carried on through the day-room, the present warming apparatus being removed to one side, and a window being put at the end of the passage.

4. The present day-room to be divided into two cells, with doors opening into the passage.

5. The blank panes in the cell windows to be filled with glass; the outer iron-work of the

* A full description of the prison at Elgin appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated October, 1838, was in my Fourth Report.

† A full description of the prison at Banff appeared in my First Report. The last notice of it, dated October, 1838, was in my Fourth Report.

‡ A full description of the prison of Inverary appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated September, 1838, is in my Fourth Report.

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windows to be removed; and if it should be found necessary in any case, common wooden Venetian blinds to be substituted.

6. An inspection slide to be put in every cell-door.

7. A water-closet, with a bath and washing-stand, to be constructed over the lower part of the staircase, with a door opening into the upper passage.

8. The present water-closet to be removed, and the passage, of which it at present forms the end, to be made clear from window to window, the windows being at the same time enlarged.

Prison Rooms in the Upper Story of the County Buildings.

9. The larger of the two rooms at the head of the staircase to be occupied for the present by the matron, and to serve also as a temporary kitchen. The other rooms to be occupied by female prisoners, blocking up the door between two of these rooms, and opening a new door from the lobby.

10. An inspection-slide to be put on each side of the doors.

11. A common Venetian blind to be put up before each window except the window of the matron's room.

12. The little room in the yard, used occasionally as a kitchen, to be fitted up as a temporary washhouse.

13. Each room and cell to be furnished with a close box and chamber-pot.

For the Completion of the Prison.

14. On the vacant ground left originally for the erection of an additional part of the prison, a keeper's house to be built, with about seven cells on one side for female prisoners, and about six rooms on the other for male civil prisoners, or for petty male delinquents. The keeper's house to contain also a kitchen, washhouse, and store-room for the prison, and an exercising gallery.

Note.—If at any time additional accommodation shall be required in the main part of the prison, it can be obtained by raising the roof, and adding either one or two stories.

Introductory Rules.

15. *Officers.*—Steps to be taken immediately for obtaining a well-qualified and efficient keeper and matron; and so soon as this is accomplished the present keeper to be suspended, and application to be made to the General Board for their sanction to his removal.

16. The new keeper to make a written report once a-month to the Committee of Management on the state of the prison; first, containing among other matters the average number of prisoners during the previous month, with the greatest and least number; stating, secondly, whether all the Introductory Rules, and all other rules of the prison have been fully enforced; and, in particular, whether all the prisoners have been fully and profitably employed; stating, thirdly, what has been the conduct of the prisoners; and, fourthly, whether anything remarkable has happened. The keeper's report also to contain any suggestions which may have occurred to him for the improvement of the prison in any way on the discipline established. The keeper also to furnish a statement to the sheriff-substitute once each week of the prisoners under examination or waiting for trial, distinguishing those who have been allowed to go out on bail, but who have not succeeded in obtaining bail to the amount required.

17. The keeper and matron to act as teachers, and as such to be expected to present a quarterly report in detail to the County Board (viz. on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October), on the progress of the prisoners in reading, writing, &c. The keeper and matron, as teachers, to have the care of the prison library, and to examine the prisoners in the books which they read, and to record the result. Their quarterly report, as teachers, to include a notice of the extent to which the library has been used, and the attention with which the books have been read, &c.

18. The chaplain to keep a journal, and to record among other matters the precise date and time of each of his visits to the prisoners. The journal to be open to the Committee of Management and the County Board. The chaplain also to present to the County Board a written report of his proceedings once each quarter of the year, on the same days as those prescribed for the teachers' report.

19. *Warming and Ventilating.*—As a temporary arrangement, prisoners in cells which cannot be conveniently warmed, to be supplied with hot-water bottles.

20. *Lighting.*—Until gas is introduced into the town the prison to be lighted with candles or small oil-lamps.

21. *Exercise.*—As a temporary arrangement, the prisoners to take exercise, one by one, in the passages, under the immediate observation of the keeper or matron.

22. *Surgeon.*—The surgeon to make a written report once a-month to the Committee of Management on the health of the prisoners.

23. *Separation.*—Each cell to be provided with a small white-iron mallet, to enable the inmate to communicate at any time with the keeper or matron, by knocking on the cell door.

24. *Food.*—The breakfast to consist of 7 oz. of oatmeal (made into porridge) instead of 11 oz., and the remaining 4 oz. of oatmeal, or 1 lb. of potatoes, to be given as supper.

25. *Clothing.*—Mr. Brebner to be requested to procure what he may consider to be the requisite supply of prison clothing.

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26. *Cleanliness.*—The new keeper to be authorized to procure the requisite supply of towels, combs, and other articles necessary for carrying these rules into effect. The prisoners to wash themselves both in the morning and evening.

27. *Visits and Supplies from without to Criminal Prisoners.*—A discretionary power as to the admission of visitors to criminal prisoners and supplies from without, so far as is consistent with these rules, to be left to the keeper, subject to the control of the Committee of Management.

28. *Punishments.*—The power of inflicting punishments to be left to the keeper, subject to the control of the Committee of Management; the keeper being required, however, to make a full record of every punishment before it is inflicted.

29. Application to be made to the General Board for a modification of the 30th rule, in consequence of the very small number of debtors not making it worth any one's while to undertake the office of furnishing supplies.

30. *Visits to Civil Prisoners.*—Visits to civil prisoners to be allowed daily between the hours of 12 and 2; any prisoner's agent, however, being a regular legal practitioner, to have access to him at all reasonable times; the keeper also to have a discretionary power to admit ordinary visitors at other than the prescribed times, when, from their residing at a considerable distance or for any other reason, there is sufficient ground for such irregularity. In order to prevent the introduction of whisky, tobacco, and other forbidden articles, and to avoid the necessity of searching visitors, no visitor (except by special permission of the keeper) to be permitted to go into a prisoner's room, or to approach near enough to him to allow of any article being handed from the one to the other.

31. *Control of Authority.*—All the powers of the keeper and of the other officers of the prison to be subjected, in the first instance, to the control of the Committee of Management.

32. The Committee of Management to make a quarterly report to the County Board.

It appears by the monthly reports of the new keeper, who has been appointed in pursuance of one of the foregoing recommendations, that the prisoners are now all fully employed, and that the rules respecting early rising, cleanliness, food, and instruction, and some other of the Introductory Rules have been brought into operation; that the prisoners have behaved well, and that they have had good health.

The average number of prisoners during the last three months has been 9; the greatest number 13, and the least number 5. There have been no civil prisoners.

July, 1841.

I have received the following letter from the clerk to the County Board in reply to an inquiry, as to how far my recommendations had been carried into effect:—

“ SIR.

Inverary, 27th July, 1841.

“ IN answer to your letter of the 24th instant, I beg leave to report as follows, viz.:—

“ 1st. That the alteration and improvement of the main prison of Inverary, as recommended by you on the 29th December last, has in every particular been duly and properly executed, with the exception of the heating apparatus, which was removed when dividing the day-room, and is to be erected outside of the prison, the Committee of Management having authority to employ Mr. Liddell of Glasgow for that purpose, and from whom they have had an offer sometime ago.

“ 2nd. The upper story of the County Buildings has also been altered and improved, as recommended, with the exception of the two rooms at the head of the staircase (one of which, with the sanction of the County Board, is used in the mean time by the justice of peace clerk as a record room), the matron being the keeper's wife, and not having occasion for accommodation separate from her husband.

“ 3rd. The little room in the court-yard has also been fitted up as a temporary washhouse, as recommended.

“ I may, in addition, report that during the progress of the work several extra improvements connected with the above-mentioned alterations were suggested to the Committee of Management by the architect employed to superintend the operations, and approved of by them to an amount almost equal to the original estimate; and upon which the County Board, at their meeting of the 6th current, directed that an inspection should be made, and reported to their next meeting.

“ 4th. A plan of the additional prison proposed to be erected on the vacant ground originally intended for that purpose was submitted to the General Board of Directors, and returned with a report by Mr. Brown, desiring that it should be remodelled and altered; which report having been considered by the County Board at their meeting of the 6th current, they authorized the Committee of Management to communicate with Mr. Brown on the subject, and request him to visit Inverary for the purpose of inspecting the prison, remodelling the plan, and making out a specification of the same.

“ 5th. With regard to the Introductory Rules, I have to report that a keeper and matron have been appointed under the recommendation of Mr. Brebner; and the keeper, as proposed by Mr. Brebner, was empowered to appoint an under-keeper, which he has done.

“ During the progress of the alterations and improvements the keeper and his assistant were obliged to be constantly in attendance, in the view of accommodating the tradesmen in their access to the several cells, upon all of which some alteration has been effected; and considering that almost during the whole period these operations were going on, each cell was occupied for the most part by two prisoners, it was out of the keeper's power to attend to the regulations in question, except in a partial degree. The surgeon was regular in his attendance during the above period, but the chaplains were necessarily prevented attending so strictly to their duties while the operations were going on.

“ The General Board having signified their disapproval of the appointment of two joint chaplains, the County Board, at their meeting of the 6th current, resolved to appoint one chaplain only, and fixed a salary for him, but they delayed consideration of the person to be appointed till next meeting.

“ The keeper states that the whole of the Introductory Rules are now in operation, with the exception of the prisoners all receiving one rate of diet as fixed by the County Board; and that of the

regular attendance of a chaplain, which, as above stated, will in a short time be remedied; and of providing means of subsistence for the prisoners by public contract, which it was found impossible to accomplish here, the quantity being so limited from the small number under confinement; and the committee have accordingly instructed the keeper to purchase in the mean time the necessary supplies of food to the best advantage.

" All which is humbly reported by

Frederic Hill, Esq.

" DONALD M'INTYRE,
Clerk to the County Board.

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ARGYLESHIRE.

Argyleshire.

In addition to the alterations in the prison at Inverary, it is intended, as soon as possible, to build a new prison at Campbeltown and a lock-up house at Dunoon; towards which latter object a local subscription of about 140*l.* has been raised.

New small prisons will also be required at Lochgilphead, Oban, and Bowmore; but no measures have yet been taken with respect to these places.

July, 1841.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

Clackmannanshire.

The lock-up house at Alloa is in much the same state as described in my last Report upon it. As yet it has not been determined whether to build a first-class prison in this small county, or to form a union with another county.

July, 1841.

HADDINGTON.*

Haddington.

The present building is quite unfit for its purposes, and a new one is much wanted. The County Board have expressed a strong opinion of the necessity of a new prison; and at the meetings in April the Commissioners of Supply and the Town Councils of Haddington and North Berwick gave their consent to an assessment for the purpose; but as the Town Council of Dunbar did not concur in this, the assessment could not be levied, and all steps, therefore, towards building a new prison have for the present been stopped.

Under these circumstances the General Board have found it necessary, in order to mitigate the evils of the existing prison, to remove some of the prisoners to Glasgow, the only place where room could be obtained for them.

Many of the Introductory Rules are necessarily in abeyance; but in some respects the discipline has been materially improved. The prisoners are now all at work, early rising is enforced, and a regular dietary has been established.

The keeper is an active and worthy man, and he appears to do his best to carry on a proper system of discipline; but the bad construction and bad situation of the prison are sufficient to frustrate the efforts of any keeper.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last three months has been 15, the greatest number 25, and the least 9. There have been no civil prisoners in that period.

At one of my visits I made the following recommendations in order to facilitate the adoption of the Introductory Rules, so far as they could be brought into operation in the present building:—

1. *General Arrangement.*—The male civil prisoners to be confined in one of the two rooms which they now occupy, and the other room to be fitted up for the reception of the better-conducted of those prisoners who are in confinement for petty offences. The adjoining room, when not required as a sick-room, to be occupied by the warder. The female prisoners to continue to occupy their present room, except any refractory female prisoner who shall be placed in a cell by herself. All the cells and rooms, except those enumerated, to be used (when, from the number of prisoners, it is possible to observe such a restriction) for single prisoners, who are either under serious charges, or who have misconducted themselves whilst in prison.

2. A strong wooden Venetian blind to be put up on the outside of each window, with the blades turning upwards.

3. An inspection-slide to be put on each door.

4. Hammocks to be substituted, as far as possible, for fixed bedsteads.

5. *Officers.*—A regular chaplain to be appointed, with a salary. The chaplain to keep a journal, and to record, among other matters, the precise date and time of each of his visits to the prison. This journal to be open to the Committee of Management (hereafter to be appointed) and to the County Board. The chaplain also to present to the County Board a written report of his proceedings once each quarter of a year; namely, on the first day of the months of January, April, July, and October.

6. A teacher to be appointed to give instruction in reading and writing. The teacher to make a quarterly report in detail (on the same days as the chaplain) on the progress of the prisoners in reading and writing. The teacher to have the care of the prison library, and to be expected to examine the prisoners in the books which they read, and to record the result. The teacher's quarterly report to include a notice of the extent to which the library has been used, and the attention with which the books have been read, &c.

* A full description of the prison at Haddington appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated September, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

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7. The keeper to be allowed a male assistant; and, in order to preserve his full responsibility for everything connected with the prison, the keeper to be allowed himself to select the assistant.

8. The present mode of paying the keeper, partly by an allowance of a certain sum per head for debtors, and by a profit on the supply of food, to be immediately abandoned; and the keeper henceforth to receive a certain fixed salary in lieu of all other payments.

9. The keeper to be expected to present, once each month, to the Committee of Management a report in writing on the state of the prison; 1st, containing, among other matters, the average number of prisoners during the previous month, with the greatest and least number; stating, 2d, whether all the Introductory Rules, and all other rules of the prison, have been fully enforced, and in particular whether all the prisoners have been fully and profitably employed; stating, 3d, what has been the conduct of the prisoners; and, 4th, whether anything remarkable has happened. The keeper's report also to contain any suggestions which may have occurred to him for the improvement of the prison in any way, or of the discipline established. The keeper also to furnish a statement to the sheriff-substitute, once each week, of the prisoners under examination or waiting for trial, distinguishing those who have been allowed to go out on bail, but who have not succeeded in obtaining bail to the amount required.

10. *Warming and Ventilating.*—Prisoners in cells which cannot be safely or conveniently warmed to be allowed hot-water bottles in cold weather to put their feet upon. The ventilation of the room in which a class of prisoners will be confined to be improved by the insertion of a pipe in each of two of the corners of the ceiling, the upper ends of the pipes opening into the air.

11. *Lighting.*—Gas, which is at present within the prison walls, to be carried into the cells, rooms, and passages, care being taken to keep the supply under the control of the keeper as much as possible by having the cocks, where practicable, on the outside of the cells and rooms.

12. *Female Prisoners.*—No male officer ever to enter the females' room, unless accompanied by the matron.

13. *Surgeon.*—The surgeon to make a monthly report to the Committee of Management on the state of the health of the prisoners.

14. *Separation.*—The practice of congregating the prisoners on Sunday to be discontinued, and the chaplain's visits to be made to the prisoners in their different rooms and cells.

15. *Food.*—The present mode of supplying the prisoners' food to be immediately abandoned. A room to be hired to serve as a kitchen and washhouse to the prison, and all the cooking and washing to be henceforth done there. The stores of food, &c., to be the property of the County Board, and to be kept quite separate from those of the keeper's family. The keeper to procure the necessary supplies of food, &c., and to present the vouchers, &c., from time to time to the clerk of the Board. The chief articles of consumption to be purchased, if practicable, by contract.

16. The Glasgow dietary to be adopted, omitting the lowest and highest rates. The dinner to consist of boiled potatoes and salt till the end of April; afterwards, till the new crop of potatoes comes in, of barley broth and bread.

17. *Clothing.*—The keeper to be authorized to procure the requisite supply of prison clothing as soon as possible, and to keep up the supply in future.

18. *Cleanliness.*—The keeper to be authorized to procure and keep up the requisite articles for carrying these rules into effect. The prisoners to wash themselves both in the morning and evening.

19. *Instruction.*—A small library to be procured of interesting and instructive books.

20. *Visits and Supplies from without to Criminal Prisoners.*—The power of admitting visitors to prisoners and supplies from without, so far as is consistent with these rules, to be placed in the hands of the keeper, subject to the control of the Committee of Management.

21. *Punishments.*—The power of inflicting punishments to be left to the keeper, subject to the control of the Committee of Management; the keeper, however, being required to make a full record of every punishment before it is inflicted.

22. *Food of Civil Prisoners.*—If no one can be found to undertake the duties prescribed in this rule on account of the small number of civil prisoners, then application to be made to the General Board for a modification of this rule.

23. *Visits to Civil Prisoners.*—Visits to civil prisoners to be allowed daily between the hours of 12 and 2; any civil prisoner's agent, however, (being a legal practitioner,) to have access to him at all reasonable times during broad day-light. All visits to be made in the presence of the keeper or matron, as the case may be; and the visitor to stand at such a distance as to prevent improper communication, or the transfer of forbidden articles from the visitor to the prisoner, unless an express exception be made by the keeper or the Committee of Management.

24. *Control of Authority.*—All the powers of the keeper and the other officers of the prison to be subject in the first instance to the control of the Committee of Management.

25. The sheriff, and, in his absence, the sheriff-substitute, to be appointed a Committee of Management for the prison of Haddington, with full powers to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary for carrying the rules and instructions of the General and County Boards into

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full effect. The Committee of Management to make a quarterly report to the County Board. A similar Committee of Management, consisting of a single member of the County Board, with like powers, to be appointed for each of the other prisons in the county.

26. The keeper to visit the prisons of Glasgow and Ayr, in order that he may see the practical working of well-ordered prisons, and make arrangements for introducing suitable kinds of work into the Haddington prison, and, as far as possible, for carrying all the Introductory Rules into efficient operation.

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JEDBURGH.*

Jedburgh.

Scarcely any change has been made in the building since my last Report, but considerable improvements are in contemplation, one of which will have the effect of adding a good deal to the accommodation, so as to allow of this prison being used for prisoners, sentenced to considerable periods of confinement, from Berwickshire and Selkirkshire, as well as for prisoners in Roxburghshire.

Much remains to be done before the Introductory Rules are brought into full operation. Indeed, to accomplish this and to render the management really efficient, a new keeper, in the full vigour of life and properly trained to his duties, will be necessary. I believe the present keeper to have several good qualities, but his advanced age and the habits necessarily formed during a long period of a lax state of discipline preclude all hope, in my opinion, of his ever becoming an efficient and successful keeper. He is not besides a person of sufficient education to be at the head of such a prison as that of Jedburgh.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last three months has been 23, the greatest number 31, and the least number 18. There has on an average been only one civil prisoner during the same time.

July, 1841.

SELKIRK.†

elkirk.

At a visit which I paid to this prison last October, I found that little change had been made in it since my last Report. The building, however, only required some minor alterations. The recommendations which I made, and the proceedings thereupon, will appear from the following extracts from the minutes of the County Board:—

“ Selkirk, October 27, 1841.

“ The clerk reported that Mr. Hill, after a minute inspection of the prison, had suggested as follows, viz.—

“ 1. That hammocks should be used in the cells of the criminal prisoners, instead of the wooden bedsteads in present use.

“ 2. That the small opening in the dark low cell should be made higher up, so as to prevent prisoners from seeing out, and a shutter put on the outside.

“ 3. That a strong wooden railing should be placed on the side of the stair leading to the west upper flat.

“ 4. That the windows in the debtors' room should be repaired, one frame to open in the upper corner of each window, and the outer casement to be made fast.

“ 5. That the windows in the upper passage and north-east upper cells should be secured by iron stancheons, and that one pane in each window should be made to open.

“ 6. That instead of a water-closet being erected in the prison, there should be introduced into each cell a close box with chamber-pot, the box to contain also a drawer for holding a book, a comb, and brush, and to serve also the purpose of a chair for sitting upon; the box to be made according to the plan of Mr. Brebner, of Glasgow Bridewell, who furnishes them for 16s. each.

“ 7. That bell-pulls should be put up in each cell, so as to enable the prisoner to communicate with the gaoler without, each bell-pull to be in a case, which might be locked so as to prevent noisy troublesome prisoners from pulling them down.

“ 8. That the barrel and spout at the back of the gaoler's house be removed, so as to prevent the escape of prisoners.

“ 9. That zinc or leaden pipes should be put round the gaol, so as to run the water from the slates into a barrel or stone cistern.

“ 10. That the back wall of the gaoler's house should be raised as high as the rest of the prison wall, so as to have a height of at least 16 feet clear.

“ 11. That all the windows in the gaoler's house should be secured with iron stancheons.

“ 12. That in place of the present wooden inner door at the back of the gaoler's house, there should be erected an iron-grated gate, with a distinct and peculiar lock and key, the space above to be arched; the advantage of this being that when the gaoler went into the prison-yard, the iron door would be locked from within his house, and the key kept by the person who let him in, and thus prisoners would have an inducement to master the keeper, and get possession of the key.

“ 13. That the under room in the gaoler's house should be secured by a strong door, and the room properly ceiled.

“ The Board having considered the foregoing suggestion by Mr. Hill, approve of the same, and resolve accordingly, and direct that the work shall be done by Messrs. Smith of Darnick, and Mr. John Smith being present, he agreed to do the work.”

“ Selkirk, July 23, 1841.

“ The clerk stated that this meeting had been called for the purpose of inspecting the repairs and

* A full description of this prison appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it dated August, 1837, was in my Third Report.

† A full description of the prison at Selkirk appeared in my Third Report.

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alterations which had been made upon the prison, in terms of the suggestions made by Mr. Hill, the inspector of prisons in Scotland.

“The Board accordingly, accompanied by Mr. Smith, of Darnick, made an inspection of the prison, and found that everything recommended by Mr. Hill had been done in a satisfactory manner, and it is their opinion that the prison has now been improved and repaired in terms of Mr. Hill’s suggestions, and in conformity with the Act of Parliament; and the Board direct the clerk to communicate this to the General Board in Edinburgh, with a request that they may take the proper measures for declaring the prison a legal prison for all sorts of prisoners.”

The average number of prisoners during the last three months has been only 2, the greatest number 5, and the least number 1. There have been no civil prisoners.

It would appear by the keeper’s monthly report that all the Introductory Rules are now in full operation, but this is probably incorrect to some extent.

July, 1841.

Dumfries.

DUMFRIES.*

There has been but little alteration in the building since my last Report. Although the improvements which were made in it two or three years ago enabled the new keeper, who was then appointed, to establish a comparatively good system of discipline, and were well worth the moderate expense incurred, the object of these improvements was only temporary, the general construction of the building not admitting of any alteration which would render the place suitable as a permanent prison. I trust, however, that at no distant time a new prison will be built, and upon another site.

Many of the regulations contained in the Introductory Rules were in operation before those rules were formed, and it appears by the keeper’s monthly reports that, except that no chaplain has yet been appointed, all the Introductory Rules have now been carried into effect, so far at least as the state of the building will admit; the want of more accommodation and the bad construction of some of the cells making it impossible to act upon the rule respecting reparation, according to the provisions of the 28th section of the Prisons Act.

The average number of prisoners during the last three months has been 31 criminal and 3 civil prisoners; the greatest number 40 criminal and 6 civil prisoners, and the least number 25 criminal and 2 civil prisoners.

At a visit which I paid to this prison in December last, I made the following recommendations, all of which I was afterwards informed were adopted, except the permanent appointment of a chaplain and surgeon, and the increase of the warder’s wages:—

1. *Officers.*—Mr. Charles Miller, of Dumfries, who formerly acted as a teacher in the army, to be appointed to the office of teacher in the Dumfries prison, and his wife to be appointed to the office of matron. Both of them to reside within the prison walls, and to give the whole of their time to the service of the prison. Mr. Millar to give general assistance when not required to act as teacher. Mrs. Millar to act as teacher to the female prisoners, as well as having the charge of them in other matters. The appointment to be in the first instance for three months only, in order that practical experience may be had of the fitness of Mr. and Mrs. Millar for their respective offices. Mr. and Mrs. Millar, however, like all the other officers of the prison, to be removable at all times, and that without any claim to compensation, if they should not give full satisfaction to the County Board and to the General Board.

2. *Warming and Ventilating.*—The old bridewell to be warmed either by rendering the present apparatus efficient or by putting up a common stove, as may be found best.

3. Prisoners in cells which cannot be warmed to be allowed hot-water bottles in cold weather to put their feet upon.

4. *Exercise.*—This rule to be acted upon, as far as practicable, by means of the personal superintendence of the warder, the teacher, or the matron, as the case may be, the airing-yard not being sufficiently secure without such superintendence.

5. *Visits of Officers.*—A chaplain to be appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit the prisoners individually, never on any account assembling them together. The chaplain to keep a journal, and to record, among other matters, the precise date and time of each of his visits to the prison. This journal to be open to the Committee of Management. The chaplain also to present a written report of his proceedings once each quarter of a year, viz., on the first day of the months of January, April, July, and October.

6. *Surgeon.*—The surgeon to make a monthly report to the Committee of Management on the state of the health of the prisoners.

7. *Food.*—The keeper, as heretofore, to place the prisoners on the different rates of diet, and to substitute one kind of food for another according to his own judgment of what is necessary and proper, subject to the approval of the surgeon.

8. *Prison Hours.*—A bell to be provided, to be rung as a signal for rising, and to serve as a bell for the outer gate.

9. *Clothing.*—The keeper to be authorized to procure the requisite supply of prison clothing.

10. *Cleanliness.*—The keeper to be authorized to procure the requisite supply of combs.

* A full description of the prison of Dumfries appeared in my Second Report. The last notice of it, dated December, 1839, was in my Fifth Report.

11. *Instruction.*—The teacher to make a quarterly report, in detail (on the same days as the chaplain) on the progress of the prisoners in reading, writing, &c. The keeper to be expected to take means for satisfying himself of the accuracy of such report, and to state his opinion thereon in writing at the end of the report. The teacher to have the care of the prison library, and to be expected to examine the prisoners on the books which they read, and to record the result. The teacher's quarterly report to include a notice of the extent to which the library has been used, and the attention with which the books have been read, &c.

12.—*Visits and Supplies from without to Criminal Prisoners.*—The discretion as to the admission of visitors to see prisoners to be left as heretofore to the keeper.

13. *Punishments.*—The power of inflicting punishments to be left to the keeper, he being required, however, to make a full record of every punishment before it is inflicted.

14. *Separation of Civil Prisoners.*—The room once used as a jury-room to be fitted up for male debtors, and to be occupied by them. A door to be opened from it into the area communicating with the airing-yard.

15. *Food of Civil Prisoners.*—The keeper to be authorized to make the appointment required under this rule.

16. *Visits to Civil Prisoners.*—Such visits to be permitted daily between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, and one and two in the afternoon. Any prisoner's agent, however, (being a regular legal practitioner) to have access to him at any reasonable time.

17. All the powers of the keeper and of the other officers of the prison to be subject, in the first instance, to the control of the Committee of Management, such Committee acting, however, in their corporate capacity, and not individually.

18. A Committee of Management to be appointed (three to be a quorum) with full powers to take all measures which they may judge necessary for the efficient discipline of the prison, and for carrying the rules and instructions of the General Board into full effect. Such Committee, however, to be expected to act chiefly by means of the keeper, and to watch the results of his management rather than to interfere in his labours and duties.

19. The keeper to be authorized to keep the prison at all times in repair, and to make from time to time any little alterations which he may find necessary or expedient; also to keep up the necessary stores of food, clothing, fuel, and all other articles necessary for carrying into effect the rules of the General Board, and for the proper and efficient management of the prison.

20. The keeper to be expected to present once a month to the Committee of Management a report in writing on the state of the prison; 1st. containing among other matters the average number of prisoners during the previous month, with the greatest and least numbers; stating, 2nd, whether all the Introductory Rules and all other rules of the prison have been fully enforced, and in particular whether all the prisoners have been fully and profitably employed; 3rd, what has been the conduct of the prisoners; and 4th, whether anything remarkable has occurred. The keeper's report also to contain any suggestions which have occurred to him for the improvement of the prison in any way, or of the discipline established. The keeper also to furnish a statement to the sheriff once each week of the prisoners under examination or waiting for trial, distinguishing those who have been allowed to go out on bail, but who have not succeeded in obtaining bail to the amount required.

21. Horizontal boards to be placed between the rows of cells in the old bridewell, corresponding with the perpendicular boards, provided this can be done without obstructing the light.

22. An inspection-slide to be placed in such door.

23. The warder's wages to be raised from 14*s.* per week to 16*s.*

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.*

Kirkcudbright.

There has been no alteration in the building since my last Report, but considerable improvements are in contemplation, and plans of them have been prepared.

At a visit which I paid to this prison in December last, I recommended the appointment of a new keeper; and I made a number of other recommendations, similar to those at Dumfries, all of which were adopted by the County Board.

The new keeper, who was selected by Mr. Brebner, seems to be well qualified for his office; and it would appear, by his monthly reports, that he has brought all the Introductory Rules into operation.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last three months has been 10, the greatest number 17, and the least number 7. The average number of civil prisoners has been less than 1.

July, 1841.

WIGTON.†

Wigton.

Some temporary alterations were made in the building some time ago, which improved it considerably, but by no change could it be rendered suitable as a permanent prison; and as

* A full description of the prison of Kirkcudbright appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated September, 1838, was in my Fourth Report.

† A full description of the prison at Wigton appeared in my Third Report. The last notice of it, dated September, 1838, was in my Fourth Report.

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there is not a single good prison in the county, I hope the local authorities will not much longer delay taking the necessary steps for building a new prison here and another at Stranraer. A majority of the Commissioners of Supply gave their consent to an additional assessment for this purpose in April last, but the Town Councils of the different burghs did not concur. Under these circumstances I have felt it my duty to report to the General Board the bad state of the prisons at Wigton and Stranraer, and the insufficiency of the accommodation; and to recommend that all prisoners sentenced to more than a month's confinement be removed to the prison of Glasgow, under the 31st section of the Prisons Act.

At a visit which I paid to Wigtown, in December last, I made a number of recommendations, (many of them similar to those which are recorded in the Report for Dumfries,) with the object of carrying the Introductory Rules into operation, as far as practicable, and of rendering the management of the prison as good as present circumstances will admit. These recommendations were all adopted by the County Board; and it appears, by the monthly reports of the keeper, that the prisoners are now all fully employed, that prison clothing has been introduced, and that some other of the Introductory Rules have been carried into effect.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last three months, according to the keeper's return, has been 7, the greatest number 10, and the least 4. The average number of civil prisoners has been 1, and the greatest number 3.

July, 1841.

Stranraer.

STRANRAER.*

I made a number of recommendations respecting this prison similar to those at Wigton, and they were adopted by the County Board.

It appears by the keeper's monthly reports, that work of some kind is now found for all the prisoners; that prison clothing has been provided; and that such of the other Introductory Rules have been brought into operation as the present state of the building will allow.

The average number of criminal prisoners during the last three months has been 9, the greatest number 10, and the least 7. The average number of civil prisoners has been 2, the greatest number 3, and the least 1.

Here, as at several other places, I recommended that the chaplain should be requested to present a quarterly report of his proceedings; and the following instructive paper is the first report of the chaplain of this prison:—

Report of the Chaplain of the Stranraer Gaol, from 3rd January, 1841, to the date hereof.

Stranraer, 1st April, 1841.

"I have acted gratuitously as chaplain to the gaol since January, 1828, till January, 1841.

"Since Sunday, 3rd January last, I have visited the prisoners every Sunday except two. I read and explain a portion of Scripture to them, and pray with them; and I am happy to say I have found them in general very attentive during the service.

"All the prisoners who have been incarcerated during the quarter, with one exception, could read the Bible, and they have been furnished with Bibles and religious books, which they read on the Sunday evenings.

"When visiting the gaol in the week-days, I found the criminal prisoners employed on such work as the accommodation of the prison would admit of.

"A portion of the evening of every week-day is employed by them in reading the books belonging to the prison library.

"I may state, though I do not know that it is exactly my province, that the comfort of the prisoners is as much attended to as possible. The prison is kept clean, and in this respect is greatly improved within the last few years.

"From the limited extent of accommodation and the large number of prisoners usually confined in the prison, it is quite impossible to carry the separate system into effect in this gaol. And till that system be brought fairly and fully into operation, it is hopeless to expect that any effort for the religious and educational improvement of the unfortunate inmates can produce its legitimate fruits. The separation of the sexes, of civil from criminal prisoners, and of convicted from those who are untried, is the utmost extent to which the system can be carried with the present accommodation. Any attempt to carry out the principle so as to classify the prisoners according to the nature and degrees of guilt, and still more to place each prisoner in a separate cell, as contemplated by the Act, appears perfectly hopeless, unless the accommodation were increased at least three-fold. As far as it has been possible to act on the separate system, I am satisfied that it has been done; but the simple fact that the prison contains only five cells, while the number of prisoners has usually ranged from 10 to 17, shows decisively the impossibility of carrying out the system. And it is almost equally plain that so long as two, three, four, or five individuals, charged with or convicted of crimes of the most various complexion, and herded together in the same cell, and from the construction of the building cannot be constantly or without their knowledge under the eye of the keeper, it can scarcely be hoped that much progress should be made in the work of reformation. The same circumstances which thus obstruct my efforts, must also greatly increase the anxiety and labour of the keeper. For the unrestricted communication of prisoners gives them the most dangerous facility for contriving plans of escape, and by greatly increasing the difficulty of detecting the particular offender, frequently secures impunity to offences against the regulations of the prison. Thus it has occurred that attempts to escape have been made, that tobacco and other forbidden commodities have been introduced through the windows, that noise and disturbances have been created, and other offences of a similar character, and yet it has been impossible to select from the inmates of the cell in which these oc-

* A full description of the prison of Stranraer appeared in my Third Report; and the last notice of it, dated September, 1838, was in my Fourth Report.

currences took place the particular prisoner by whom they were committed. And it can need no argument to show that while this is possible, nay, till by individual separation each prisoner feels the *certainty* that punishment will follow a breach of the prison regulations, the maintenances of these regulations must be a most difficult duty, and the discipline of the prison cannot be complete or satisfactory. The countenance, too, which the prisoners by association are enabled to give to each other, independent of the direct contamination of mischievous communication, is an evil of the most serious character. And it has been found that a man who was insolent and disobedient when in company with others, has become quiet and docile when it has been possible to isolate him for a time by the removal of his companions to a different cell, which however can rarely be done without greatly overcrowding the other prisoners, so that in reducing one to obedience, there may arise an increased risk of insubordination among all the rest.

“The same causes have a tendency also to defeat the ends of justice, as in a case of two men accused of sheep-stealing, one of whom had confessed and offered to give evidence against his associate, and these parties being of necessity in the same cell, a proposal was made by a third prisoner that they should bind themselves, by a solemn oath on the Bible, not to give evidence against each other, but to combine in fastening the crime upon one of the witnesses against them. A proposition the making of which shows the extreme danger to society of the association of prisoners, though in this particular instance the mutual jealousies of the parties prevented its adoption and led to its subsequent disclosure.

“But it may be more strictly within my province to point to the fact, that it has been found necessary to associate together in the same cell prisoners confined under lawburrows and for recklessness in riding on the public road, with prisoners charged with assault and with theft and reset; that the perpetrators of rape, of forgery, and of theft, have been lodged together; that juvenile offenders have been placed in the company and subject to the contamination of more experienced criminals; and that females of the most abandoned characters have occupied the same apartment with some whose only known offence was of a different complexion, and who, till that offence was committed, had occupied a respectable place in society. I cannot too often repeat that all these evils arise exclusively from the limited accommodation and defective construction of the prison, and that the utmost credit is due to the gaoler and matron for their efforts to counteract to the utmost of their power the baneful effects which arise from them.

“It was my wish to have said something of the general state of education and of religious knowledge among the inmates of the prison, and to have noted the prevalence of Irish origin among the prisoners, and of some particular classes of crime, and to have endeavoured to trace this prevalence to its causes; but this Report has already swelled beyond the limits which I had contemplated, and these points may perhaps be deferred with advantage until a wider range of facts under the new system shall enable me to arrive at a more just and satisfactory conclusion.

“I cannot yet venture to report of any striking or special case of reformation, for I feel that till such cases have stood the test of experience, *after* liberation from prison, they cannot be relied on as evidence of practical improvement. To have awakened in some contrition for their offences, to have made them familiar with the threatenings and promisings of the gospel, is as much as I can yet hope to have done. And I have not judged it advisable to gain *promises* of amendment, which at best are but deceptive, but have rather sought to excite a new current of moral and religious feelings, which had previously been stagnant, in the belief that, under God, the best security for a change of life is to be found, not in promises of amendment, however fervent they may apparently be, but in an unobtrusive change of heart.

(Signed) “DAVID WILSON.”

IV.
SCOTLAND.
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Reports on
Separate Prisons.
—
Stranraer.

