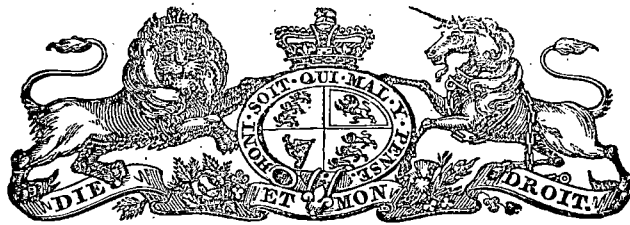


(No. 41.)



1883.

T A S M A N I A.

H O U S E O F A S S E M B L Y.

P E N A L D I S C I P L I N E I N T A S M A N I A :

R E P O R T O F C O M M I S S I O N E R S.

Laid upon the Table by the Premier, and ordered by the House to be printed,
July 24, 1883.

COMMISSION

ON THE STATE OF

PENAL DISCIPLINE IN TASMANIA.

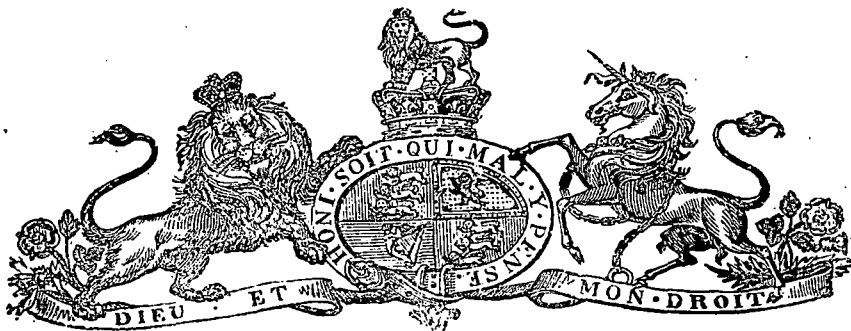
REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS,

WITH

THE EVIDENCE TAKEN, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.



Tasmania:

WILLIAM THOMAS STRUTT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART.

1883.

I N D E X.

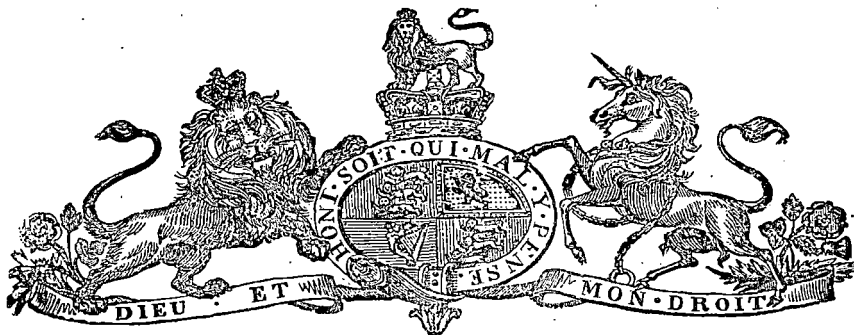
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Chief Secretary's Office, Hobart, 31st January, 1883.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith a Commission, issued by His Excellency the Governor, ^{30th January, 1883.} to investigate the state of Penal Discipline in Tasmania and to report thereon, and to make recommendations as to the more efficient provision for the custody, classification, control, maintenance, and supervision of prisoners; and appointing yourself and Messieurs Adye Douglas, M.H.A., William Belbin, M.H.A., William Henry Burgess, M.H.A., W. H. D. Archer, M.H.A., and Francis William Mitchell, as Members.

I have to request that you will be good enough to convene a meeting of the Commission at as early a date as may be convenient to the Members.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. R. GIBLIN,
For the Chief Secretary, absent.

*The Honorable THOMAS D. CHAPMAN, M.L.C.,
Sunnyside, New Town.*

LETTER sent to each Member to-day notifying the same.

F. A. PACKER, *Secretary.*
8th Feb. 1883.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

[Seal of the Colony.]

To Our trusty and well-beloved the Honorable THOMAS DANIEL CHAPMAN, Member of the Legislative Council; ADYE DOUGLAS, Esquire, Member of the House of Assembly; WILLIAM BELBIN, Esquire, Member of the House of Assembly; WILLIAM HENRY BURGESS, Esquire, Member of the House of Assembly; WILLIAM HENRY DAVIES ARCHER, Esquire, Member of the House of Assembly; and FRANCIS WILLIAM MITCHELL, Esquire.

GREETING :

WHEREAS We have thought it expedient to enquire into the state of Penal Discipline in Tasmania and to report thereon, and to make recommendations as to the more efficient provision for the custody, classification, control, maintenance, and supervision of Prisoners: KNOW YE that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have authorised and appointed, and by these presents do authorise and appoint you the said the Honorable Thomas Daniel Chapman, Adye Douglas, William Belbin, William Henry Burgess, William Henry Davies Archer, and Francis William Mitchell, or any three or more of you, to make diligent enquiry into the state of Penal Discipline in Tasmania and to report thereon, and to make recommendations as to the more efficient provision for the custody, classification, control, maintenance, and supervision of Prisoners: AND for the better discovery of the truth in the premises We do by these presents give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you shall judge necessary by whom you may obtain information in the premises: AND Our further will and pleasure is that you, or any three or more of you, shall reduce into writing under your hands what you shall discover in the premises, and do and shall, on or before the first day of May next, certify unto Us, in Our Executive Council in Tasmania, in writing under your hands respectively, your several proceedings by force of these presents, together with what you shall find touching or concerning the premises upon such enquiry as aforesaid: AND We further will and command and by these presents ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall and may from time to time proceed in the execution hereof and of every matter or thing herein contained although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment: AND We do hereby command all and singular Our loving subjects whomsoever within Our said Colony of Tasmania that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents. IN TESTIMONY whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Public Seal of Our Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS Our trusty and well-beloved SIR GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies, at Hobart, in our said Colony, this thirtieth day of January, in the forty-sixth year of Our reign.

GEO. C. STRAHAN.

By His Excellency's Command,

WM. MOORE, *Chief Secretary.*

WE will and command that the within written Commission shall continue in full force and virtue until the first day of June next, anything in the said Commission contained to the contrary notwithstanding. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused the Public Seal of the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies to be hereunto affixed.

Dated the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

GEO. C. STRAHAN.

*Parliamentary Buildings, Hobart, Tasmania,
May 31st, 1883.*

SIR,

ON behalf of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor to enquire into the state of Penal Discipline in Tasmania, and to make recommendations as to the more efficient provision for the custody, classification, control, maintenance, and supervision of Prisoners, I have the honor to transmit herewith their Report, together with the Minutes of their Proceedings and the evidence of the witnesses called before them, and also several Returns relating to the Gaols and Houses of Correction which the Commissioners deemed necessary to have placed before them during their enquiry.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. D. CHAPMAN, *Chairman.*

The Honorable the Chief Secretary, Tasmania.

R E P O R T.

To His Excellency SIR GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE, the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of Penal Discipline in Tasmania, and to make recommendations as to the more efficient provision for the custody, classification, control, maintenance, and supervision of Prisoners, have the honor to submit the following Report:—

2. The Commissioners have held numerous meetings between the date of their Commission and the date of these presents, have examined witnesses, and submitted to thorough scrutiny the Gaols and Houses of Correction, both at Hobart and Launceston, as well as at some similar establishments in the Country Districts.

The Minutes of these meetings and the evidence of the witnesses, with such returns as we felt it necessary to call upon some of them to furnish, are appended; and it is upon these documents and the information thus afforded, together with observation and lengthy experience, that we have come to the conclusions and make the recommendations hereinafter contained.

3. As regards the state of Penal Discipline, we unhesitatingly and after mature consideration can come to no other conclusion than that, under present arrangements, anything approaching effectual discipline is next to impossible.

4. The insecure state in which we found the Houses of Correction, both at Hobart and Launceston, has satisfied us that alterations are imperatively necessary for the safe custody of prisoners; whilst no really efficient means or convenience exists for either the proper classification, control, maintenance, or supervision of them at either place.

5. We have kept steadily in view the desirableness of combining a Penal system at once deterrent and reformatory; and we advise that, so far as it may be possible under present circumstances, and wholly in the event of our proposals as regards buildings being adopted, all Prisoners under sentences passed in Criminal Courts of less than three months, one-fourth of the term of sentence should be passed in solitary confinement; over three months and under twelve months, the first month should be passed in solitary confinement; one year and under two years, the first two months to be passed in solitary confinement; sentences of two years and under three years, the first three months to be passed in solitary confinement; sentences of three years and under four years, the first two and last two months to be passed in solitary confinement; all sentences above four years, the first and last three months to be passed in solitary confinement. During the other portion of his sentence each criminal should be placed in a separate cell, except when at work or in the airing-yard. Placed in this monotonous position, and reduced to the lowest authorised scale of prison diet, the criminal is thrown upon thoughts of the past and the penalty he is paying for his crime, and may therefore be expected (especially if religious influences are brought to bear upon him) to realise past errors and enter upon good resolutions for the future.

6. Under present arrangements no task is exacted from prisoners under sentences of hard labour. We consider no time should be lost in setting reasonably hard tasks for stone-breakers, bootmakers, tailors, carpenters, turners, blacksmiths, and the various other kinds of labour at which they are employed; and, further, that the diet should be regulated at the minimum really adequate, and no more, to empower the prisoner to complete his task, for the non-completion of which in due time the scale of diet should be reduced. This class of labour must not, however, be regarded as a source of profit, as it is hopeless by it to expect reimbursement for much of the cost of maintenance of prisoners whilst incarcerated. The diet of prisoners sentenced to under twenty-one days' imprisonment should be considerably less than that afforded by the ordinary scale.

7. For the regular completion of the daily task the prisoner should be rewarded by a deduction from his term of sentence, and the privilege of more frequent visits of friends; in no case, however, should the remission exceed one-fourth of the whole term of a prisoner's sentence.

8. At present the place at which convicted prisoners are required to serve their sentences is determined by the Sheriff; and although care appears to be exercised in the performance of this duty, still it does sometimes occur that prisoners are received at both Hobart and Launceston whose sentences expire within a few hours or a very short period after they arrive, frequently entailing a very unnecessary expense for escort upon the Government, which, in some instances, should more properly be borne by the Municipalities. We therefore recommend that no prisoner be trans-

ferred from a country watch-house or gaol who will have less than seven days to serve on reaching his destination at either Hobart or Launceston. As, however, we found many of those places in a very discreditable and far from secure condition, we also recommend that the law be amended, whereby provision should be made, at the public expense, for their being placed in an efficient state, and so maintained by the Municipalities.

9. In cases where persons of unsound mind are arrested by or handed over to the Police at Launceston, they are detained in the watch-house cells for observation,—places which are in every way unsuited for such purposes, and are, from their want of light and ventilation, unfit for the ordinary purposes for which they are required,—after due medical and judicial examination they are either remitted to the Hospital for the Insane at New Norfolk, or discharged. At Hobart such cases are sent to and dealt with at the General Hospital, where the accommodation set apart for these purposes is far too circumscribed, and unfitted for either the observation or treatment of persons in the incipient stages of insanity: the authorities at the General Hospital at Launceston, where there are three wards or cells better suited to such requirements, positively decline to receive persons suffering in this manner. We are, however, aware that the Royal Commission now sitting on Asylums for the Insane are investigating the subject, and as it comes more properly within the scope of the enquiries they are prosecuting, and is less within the range of duty assigned to us, we leave to them the making of recommendations to remedy the state of things we have described.

10. The abstruse questions as to the most effectual treatment of Criminals and Prison Discipline have, during the present century, engrossed the thoughtful attention of those whose duties appertained to these important subjects, both in the United Kingdom and in all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions; and whilst the vast experience of the proper officers in other places is estimated at its highest value, we shall endeavour by our suggestions to advise such alterations and improvements in present arrangements as may be best adapted, in our opinion, to the circumstances of this Colony, both as regards discipline and buildings.

11. The present Houses of Correction in Hobart and Launceston afford no means of classification. We propose, however, to provide effectually for the shortcomings in this respect,—regarding, as we do, the association of hardened offenders with those not yet contaminated not only as pernicious in the extreme, but as a fruitful source of the causes which increase the numbers borne upon the criminal records.

12. Whilst the Gaol at Hobart is in most respects fitted for the purposes it is designed to serve,—being substantially built of stone, and arranged somewhat according to modern science for the secure retention of criminals remanded, committed, and serving sentences under three months,—the House of Correction in Hobart is flagrantly unsuited to the present requirements. Primarily, it is utterly insecure, and in a situation which from every point of view is objectionable, and it is a matter of surprise to us that the escapes and attempts to escape therefrom have not been more frequent and numerous.

13. The same remarks apply with equal force to the House of Correction and Gaol at Launceston, which, however, are very improperly devoted to the accommodation of paupers who cannot from want of space be provided for at the Invalid Dépôt; they are also the receptacles for persons of unsound mind, who are frequently sent there from the outlying districts as vagrants for the purposes of observation and, if necessary, being sent to the Hospital for the Insane at New Norfolk.

14. The removal of the House of Correction at Hobart will necessitate the erection of new police buildings, including watch-house, charge-room, and cells for newly arrested offenders; and we propose to provide for this, should the Government feel called upon to do so, by building these places at the Brisbane-street end of the Gaol. As regards Launceston, similar offices will have to be provided, on an eligible site, in place of the present makeshifts, which are less suited for the purpose than those at Hobart.

15. We have devoted our special attention to the selection of a suitable locality whereon to erect the proposed new House of Correction; and after the most careful consideration, are of opinion that an eligible site might be obtained between Hobart and Bridgewater, or in the immediate vicinity of the Township of Ross,—either locality having its special advantages.

16. The Gaol at Hobart, being convenient both to the Supreme and Police Courts, advantages which in reality are necessities, we are of opinion should remain as it is, and suitable accommodation for the officers in charge of those confined therein can without difficulty be provided. As regards Launceston, the present Gaol should be demolished, and a new Gaol erected in a suitable locality.

17. We therefore advise the demolition of the Houses of Correction both at Hobart and Launceston, and the erection of one House of Correction, with one staff of officers for the whole of the Colony, which, of necessity, should be in close proximity to the railway, for the proper supervision and the economical transport of prisoners and necessary stores. The land upon which the present Houses of Correction stand, if sold, would go far towards the cost of the new buildings.

18. The Commissioners recommend that provision be made in the new House of Correction for at least 200 male and 25 female prisoners, as well as a Reformatory for 25 juvenile offenders, who, being convicted for the first time, should be kept in strict isolation from the older prisoners. We see no reason why separate establishments should be provided for these three classes of offenders, and are of opinion that plans, skilfully prepared, would be easily obtained, embracing effectual separation of such delinquents, whilst many advantages would be gained by their concentration at one place, the united strength of the Guards and other officers being available at short notice upon any emergency arising. At present the Guards (both day and night) are scattered over the town at their various residences, and, in the event of their services being suddenly required, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to avail of them to quell any fire, disturbance, or outbreak at the Gaol and House of Correction either in Hobart or Launceston. The new House of Correction should be surrounded by at least one hundred acres of agricultural land, and it will be necessary to provide workshop accommodation and appliances for teaching and carrying on the various trades at which it is suggested the prisoners should be employed.

19. Quarters should be provided at the proposed new House of Correction for the Superintendent and for the whole of the staff of officers, both male and female, who, being on the spot, would be available at all times for duty on any emergency arising, as well as being under the immediate observation of their superior officer. We are also of opinion that the whole of the Officers of the Gaols and Houses of Correction, except the Superintendent, should always appear in uniform when on duty.

20. We would remark upon the rate of pay given to Guards and Warders, which is considerably less than sufficient to retain them in the service longer than may be necessary for them to graduate for appointments in the Police and other services, where the pay is nearly double that which they receive as Gaol officers.

21. The system which has prevailed for a long time, of sending prisoners under sentence of a month and under from the country districts, requires stringent remedy, as it is both unjust to the prisoner and an unnecessary expense to the Crown,—as regards the prisoner, by the expense he is put to in returning to his home after completion of his sentence. We are therefore of opinion that regulations should be made authorising the Prison Superintendent, on the discharge of a prisoner, to arrange for returning him to his home at the public expense.

22. On the assumption that no unconvicted prisoner should be subjected to any unnecessary inconvenience beyond ensuring his safe custody, the Criminal Sessions should be more frequently held than at present; and we advise that the regulations in this respect be altered accordingly.

23. At Hobart we found numerous prisoners under magisterial sentences for absconding from, and trifling offences at, the Invalid Dépôt. The transfer to the gaol is frequently regarded by such persons as an agreeable change from the monotony of life at the Dépôt, and, at best, is little or no punishment. Under such circumstances, and as the criminal statistics are on this account unduly augmented, we suggest that the law in this respect should be amended, and that such offenders, who are chiefly decrepit old men, should be recommitted to the Dépôt instead of to the House of Correction.

24. The General Regulations made in 1866, in accordance with the provisions of 8th Vict. No. 16, are almost obsolete; and we recommend that new Regulations, applicable to the present time, should be made.

Witness our hands, at Hobart, this 30th day of May, 1883.

THOS. D. CHAPMAN, *Chairman.*
ADYE DOUGLAS.
WILLIAM BELBIN.
W. H. BURGESS.
W. H. D. ARCHER.
F. W. MITCHELL.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

No. 1.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1883.

Present.—The Honorable T. D. Chapman, W. H. Burgess, Esq., W. Belbin, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. His Excellency's Commission appointing the Commission was read by the Secretary.
 2. On the motion of Mr. Belbin, seconded by Mr. Burgess, the Hon. T. D. Chapman was called to the chair.
 3. Letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary read approving of the appointment of Mr. F. A. Packer as Secretary to the Commission, and of Mr. H. T. Maning as Clerical Assistant.
 4. Letters, regretting inability to attend this meeting, put in and read from Commissioners Archer and Douglas.
 5. Ordered, that 10 copies of the Commission be printed.
 6. Ordered, that John Swan, Esq., Inspector of Police, be summoned to attend before the Commission on Monday next, at half-past two o'clock, to produce certain returns to be specified by the Chairman, together with a ground plan of Hobart Gaol.
 7. Ordered, that a letter be addressed to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary requesting authority to incur necessary expenditure, to use the lines of telegraph free of charge, and to have such printing as may be required done at the Government Printing Office.
 8. The Secretary laid upon the table H. A. Paper 79, Session 1874, "Convict Buildings," H. A. Paper 41, Session 1875, "Penal Discipline."
 9. Resolved, that the Commission will, after its next meeting on Monday next, at half past 2 o'clock, meet every Tuesday, at half past 2 o'clock.
 10. The Commission then adjourned until Monday, 19th February, at half-past 2 o'clock.
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No. 2.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman (Chairman), W. H. Burgess, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
 2. Letter put in and read from the Hon. the Chief Secretary intimating that the request of the Commissioners regarding Expenditure, Telegrams, and Printing would be submitted at the next meeting of the Executive Council.
 3. John Swan, Esq., Sheriff, attended before the Commissioners and gave evidence.
 4. Ordered, that Mr. Swan do again attend before the Commissioners on Tuesday, 27th instant, at half-past two o'clock.
 5. The Commissioners resolved upon a series of questions which were ordered to be forwarded to Mr. Swan, requesting him to reply to them at the next meeting of the Commission.
 6. Ordered, that Mr. R. A. Atkins, Superintendent and Gaoler of Hobart Gaol, be summoned to attend before the Commission at 3 o'clock on Tuesday next.
 7. The Commissioners adjourned until half-past two o'clock on Tuesday next.
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No. 3.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman (Chairman), W. Belbin, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
 2. John Swan, Esq., Sheriff, attended before the Commission and supplied replies to questions submitted to him at the close of the Commissioners' Second Meeting.
 3. Ordered, that Mr. Swan be invited to favour the Commissioners with his opinions in respect to prison discipline, and the practicability of carrying the same out in the buildings now at his disposal.
 4. Resolved, that the examination of Mr. R. A. Atkins be postponed until the Commissioners have visited Hobart Gaol.
 5. After further deliberation the Commissioners adjourned until Wednesday, 7th March, at half-past two o'clock.
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No. 4.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman (Chairman), W. H. Burgess, Esq., W. Belbin, Esq., W. H. D. Archer, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. The Commissioners deliberated as to the printing of certain Returns furnished by the Sheriff.

Ordered, That the Chairman shall see the Sheriff and arrange in accordance with the wishes of the Commissioners.

3. Mr. Swan attended before the Commission, and, in conformity with the request that he would favour them with his opinions in respect to prison discipline, and the practicability of carrying out the same in the buildings now at his disposal, presented a memorandum on the subject, which was handed in and read.

4. The Commissioners adjourned until Tuesday, the 13th March, at a quarter past two o'clock.

No. 5.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman (Chairman), W. Belbin, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. Letter read from the Minister of Lands stating that, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Rowntree, plans of Hobart Gaol could not be completed for three or four days from date of letter, (12th March, 1883.)
3. Ordered, that a letter be addressed to the Hon. the Minister of Lands and Works requesting that plans of H. M. Gaols and Houses of Correction at Launceston be prepared as early as practicable, and forwarded to the Chairman of the Royal Commission for the information of the Commissioners.
4. After deliberation the Commissioners adjourned until Tuesday, 20th March, at a quarter past two o'clock.

No. 6.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman (Chairman), W. H. Burgess, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. Returns from the Sheriff's Department, amended as required by the Commissioners, were handed in by the Secretary, and were examined by the Commissioners.
3. Ordered, that all returns asked for by the Commissioners shall be dated from the office, and bear the designation of the office held by the signator.
4. Resolved, that the Commissioners will inspect H. M. Gaol at Hobart to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

No. 7.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1883. (At H. M. Gaol, Hobart.)

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman (Chairman), W. H. Burgess, Esq., W. Belbin, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. The Commissioners, attended by the Sheriff and the Gaoler, proceeded to inspect the Male Division of H. M. Gaol.
3. Ordered, that it be recorded that Commissioners Archer and Belbin being unable to accompany the other Commissioners to-day, inspected the Gaol yesterday morning.
4. The Commissioners adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

No. 8.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1883. (At H. M. Gaol, Hobart.)

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman (Chairman), F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Commissioners, attended by the Sheriff and the Gaoler, proceeded to inspect the remainder of Male Division of H. M. Gaol; and also inspected the portion reserved for Female Prisoners.
2. The Commissioners adjourned to Tuesday next at a quarter past two o'clock.

No. 9.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman (Chairman), F. W. Mitchell, Esq., W. Belbin, Esq.

1. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. Ordered, that the Government Printer be requested to supply all outstanding returns not later than Monday next at noon.
3. R. A. Atkins, Esq., Gaoler and Superintendent at Hobart, attended before the Commissioners and gave evidence in answer to a series of written questions previously submitted to him by the Commissioners.
4. The Commissioners adjourned until called together by circular from the Chairman.

No. 10.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, W. Belbin, Esq.

1. Minutes read.
 2. Printed Evidence and Returns laid on table.
 3. The Chairman reported that he had arranged with Commissioners Belbin, Burgess, and Mitchell to visit Launceston, for the purpose of inspecting the Gaol, on Tuesday next.
 4. The Commissioners adjourned until Tuesday next at half-past 3 o'clock, the meeting to take place in Launceston.
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No. 11.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1883. (At Launceston.)

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, Wm. Belbin, Esq., W. H. D. Archer, Esq., Adye Douglas, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Chairman laid upon the table, in printed form, a complete set of all Returns and Papers already presented.
 2. The Commissioners, attended by the Sheriff and the Superintendent of the Gaol, proceeded at four o'clock to inspect the Launceston Gaol and House of Correction. Mr. Conway, architect, of Launceston, attended with plans of the Gaol.
 3. The Commissioners adjourned at 6 o'clock until to-morrow at 11.
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No. 12.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1883. (At Launceston.)

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, W. H. Burgess, Esq., W. Belbin, Esq., W. H. D. Archer, Esq., Adye Douglas, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. Mr. Alfred Jones, Superintendent of the Gaol, attended, handed in certain Returns called for by the Commissioners yesterday, and gave evidence.
 - Mr. Conway attended and produced a plan of the House of Correction.
 2. The Commissioners adjourned at half-past one o'clock.
 3. The Commissioners proceeded to Longford at three o'clock by special train, and on arrival inspected Longford Gaol, called for certain Returns, and returned to Launceston at seven o'clock.
 4. The Commissioners held an informal meeting in the evening, and resolved that Commissioners Chapman and Burgess should visit Campbell Town Gaol to-morrow; Commissioners Belbin and Mitchell visiting the Gaols at Westbury and Deloraine.
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No. 13.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883. (At Launceston.)

1. Commissioners Belbin and Mitchell, previous to proceeding to Westbury and Deloraine, took the opportunity of calling on the Stipendiary Magistrate of Launceston, H. T. A. Murray, Esq., with a view of ascertaining whether he desired to make any remarks to the Commissioners, whereupon Mr. Murray said he had a desire to impress upon the Commissioners the great want now felt of separate classification of juvenile offenders, and he hoped that in any now arrangements that this matter would be attended to, as no language could too forcibly express the great importance of this subject. Mr. Murray also assured the Commissioners that he believed in many instances Magistrates declined to convict juvenile offenders because of the impossibility of keeping them separated from the older and more hardened criminals. These statements were afterwards repeated to the Commissioners by Mr. Coulter, the Superintendent of Police, who added that, as the Magistrates did not convict, the police in some instances declined to arrest juvenile offenders.

2. Commissioners Chapman and Burgess, accompanied by the Sheriff, proceeded to Campbell Town and inspected the Gaol at that place, returning to Launceston in the evening.
 3. Commissioners Mitchell and Belbin proceeded to Westbury and Deloraine and inspected the Gaols at those places, returning to Launceston in the evening.
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No. 14.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1883. (At Launceston.)

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, Adye Douglas, Esq., W. H. Burgess, Esq., W. Belbin, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Commissioners proceeded to inspect the site purchased for the new Invalid Dépôt near Glen Dhu, which had also been suggested as a suitable site for a new Gaol.
 2. The Commissioners left Launceston at three o'clock, arriving in Hobart at nine p.m.
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No. 15.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, W. Belbin, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Minutes of meetings nine to fourteen, inclusive, were read and confirmed.
2. Resolved that the Chairman apply to the Sheriff for a Return of all Gaols under his order and control within the Municipal Districts of the Colony, a similar Return for Municipal Police Districts, together with copies of all reports and recommendations made to the Government, or to Wardens of the Municipalities, as to the state and condition of the buildings used for gaol purposes, and their efficiency for the retention and safe custody of prisoners.
3. The Commissioners adjourned until Tuesday, 24th April, at quarter past two o'clock.

No. 16.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, F. W. Mitchell, Esq., W. H. Burgess, Esq., W. Belbin, Esq.

1. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
 2. Resolved, that an application be made to the Government requesting that the time allowed to the Royal Commission for furnishing their Report to the Government be extended to Friday, 1st June.
- Ordered, that a letter be addressed to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary embodying the foregoing Resolution.

No. 17.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1883. (At Hobart Gaol.)

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, W. H. Burgess, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Commissioners met at 11 o'clock at H.M. Gaol, and, attended by the Sheriff and the Superintendent of Hobart Gaol, inspected the Police Office, Court House, &c., and the vacant space of ground at rear of the Gaol, officers' quarters, &c.

No. 18.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, F. W. Mitchell, Esq., W. H. Burgess, Esq., W. Belbin, Esq.

1. Minutes of Meetings 16 and 17 read and confirmed.
2. Letter read from the Hon. the Chief Secretary intimating that His Excellency had been pleased to extend the period for drawing up the Report of the Commission to the 1st day of June next; also returning the Commission with the necessary endorsement.
3. The Chairman reported that he had addressed a letter to the Hon. the Minister of Lands and Works requesting to be supplied with plans and information respecting Oatlands Gaol.
4. The Secretary laid upon the table replies received in answer to circular sent to Wardens and Police Magistrates with respect to Country Gaols, which replies were read and ordered to be printed with the Commissioners' Report.
5. The Chairman presented a Blue Book forwarded by the Hon. the Chief Secretary, entitled "An Account of the Manner in which Penal Sentences are carried out in England," by Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, K.C.B., R.E.
6. Resolved, that the Commissioners will meet on Friday next at a quarter past two o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the site of Hobart Gaol.
7. Resolved, that the Commissioners will meet on Tuesday next at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of drawing up a Report upon the subjects remitted for their investigation. Commissioners Archer and Douglas to be informed accordingly.

No. 19.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, W. H. Burgess, Esq., W. Belbin, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. The Sheriff attended before the Commissioners, and afforded explanations with reference to certain Country Gaols. (Memorandum handed in.)
3. Report on Oatlands Gaol by Mr. R. G. Shields, Overseer of Works, presented and read, together with plans of the building.

Ordered, that the Chairman communicate with Mr. Shields in order to obtain further information.

4. The Commissioners then proceeded to take into consideration the subject of a new site for a House of Correction for the Colony, and resolved to visit certain parts of the country for the purpose of selecting a suitable site.

No. 20.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, W. Belbin, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Commissioners met at Mr. Chapman's Chambers at 1 o'clock, and drove along the Main Road towards Bridgewater, for the purpose of visiting certain sites which might prove suitable for a House of Correction for the Colony.
2. The Commissioners returned at 5 P.M.

No. 21.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, W. Belbin, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

Morning Sitting.

1. The Minutes of meetings 19 and 20 were read and confirmed.
2. The Draft Report was submitted, and having been read, the Commissioners proceeded to take the same into consideration.

Afternoon Sitting.

3. Mr. R. G. Shields, Overseer of Works, attended and gave evidence.
4. The Commissioners resumed their deliberations on the Draft Report.
5. The Commissioners adjourned until Friday next at 2-15 P.M.

No. 22.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, F. W. Mitchell, Esq., W. H. Burgess, Esq., W. Belbin, Esq.

1. The Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. The Commissioners resumed their deliberations on the Draft Report.
3. The Secretary was instructed to have the Draft Report printed by the Government Printer by the next meeting of the Commission.
4. The Commission adjourned at 5-35 P.M. until Monday, the 28th instant, at 2-30 P.M.

No. 23.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, W. Belbin, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq.

1. The Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. The Commissioners resumed their deliberations on the Draft Report.
3. The Commissioners adjourned at 4 o'clock until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

No. 24.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, W. Belbin, Esq., W. H. D. Archer, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq., W. H. Burgess, Esq., Aye Douglas, Esq.

1. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. The Commissioners resumed consideration of the Draft Report.
3. The Commissioners adjourned at 1 o'clock until 2-30 this day.
4. The Commissioners re-assembled at half-past 2 o'clock, and resumed deliberations on the Draft Report.
5. The Commissioners adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

No. 25.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1883.

Present.—The Hon. T. D. Chapman, Aye Douglas, Esq., W. H. D. Archer, Esq., W. H. Burgess, Esq., F. W. Mitchell, Esq., W. Belbin, Esq.

1. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. The Commissioners entered into deliberation upon proposed sites for a House of Correction for the whole Colony.
3. The Commissioners adjourned at 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock this afternoon.
4. The Commissioners re-assembled at 3 o'clock, and resumed consideration of the Draft Report, which was adopted, and ordered to be printed on vellum for their signatures.
5. The Commissioners adjourned at 4 o'clock until half-past 6 this evening.
6. The Commissioners re-assembled at half-past 6 o'clock, and having signed the Report, the Commission closed.

EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1883.

JOHN SWAN, *Esq., Sheriff of Tasmania, examined.*

1. Your name is John Swan? It is.
2. And you are Sheriff of Tasmania? I am.
3. What Penal Establishments are under your control? The Gaols and Houses of Correction at Hobart and Launceston.
4. Are there any other Gaols under your control? All Gaols are under my nominal control, and I have control over all sentenced prisoners confined in those Gaols, that is as to their retention and removal to other gaols; but I do not exercise authority in the ordinary local matters of detail connected with the prisoners.
5. Are there any Gaol Regulations with regard to rations? Yes; I will produce them at next meeting.
6. Have you any general Gaol Rules and Regulations now in force? Yes; I will furnish the Commissioners with copies.
7. Have you any plans of the existing Gaols in Hobart? Not as they exist at the present time. I have plans of the proposed Gaols, which plans I will produce at the next meeting. The plans show alterations that I have suggested.
8. Have you any plans of the Gaol at Launceston? I have not received any reply yet to my letter requesting that they should be sent.
9. Have you made any representation to the Government, during the last few years, for the improvement of the Gaols? I have; and now hand them in. (Appendix A.)
10. What was the result of your representations? I had frequent conversations with the different Attorneys-General, but the recommendations made have not been carried out.
11. Will you be good enough to answer a series of questions which the Commissioners propose to submit to you in writing? I shall be happy to do so.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1883.

JOHN SWAN, *Esq., further examined.*

12. Do you hold any other office besides that of Sheriff? Yes; I am the Inspector of Police.
13. What steps are taken for the classification of prisoners in each Gaol respectively? Proper classification is impossible under existing arrangements. This has been reported, and was pointed out by the Commission of 1874. Parliament voted a sum for effecting certain alterations. Plans were prepared, and a report from Mr. Hunter furnished. In Hobart, first and second convicted prisoners from Supreme Court are kept in the Gaol, old offenders in the House of Correction. In Launceston, there is no separation during the day. At night first and second convicted prisoners occupy cells, old offenders dormitories.
14. Are the Gaols and Houses of Correction sufficient to accommodate the present number of prisoners? The space would be sufficient if the buildings were better planned and arranged.
15. Describe the number of officers at Hobart and Launceston, their titles, and salaries? They are as under:—

RETURN showing the Number of Officers in the Penal Establishment, Hobart, their Titles, and Salaries, 1883.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1 Gaoler and Superintendent, per annum...	336	0	0	10 Constables—3 at 3s., 3 at 2s. 9d., 3 at 2s. 8d., 1 at 2s. 6d. per diem	506	8	0
1 Deputy Gaoler and Assistant Superintendent, ditto	125	0	0	1 Messenger, at 3s. 6d. ditto	63	17	6
1 Clerk and Dispenser, ditto	150	0	0				
1 Storekeeper and Writer, at 5s. per diem	91	5	0				
1 Warder, at 5s. 6d. ditto	100	7	6				
1 Gatekeeper, at 5s. ditto	91	5	0				
2 Gang Overseers, at £120 per annum each	240	0	0				
1 Overseer, Carpenters' shop, ditto	130	0	0				
1 Overseer, Cook-house and Dormitories, at 5s. per diem	91	5	0				
1 Overseer, Shoemakers' Shop, at 5s. ditto	91	5	0				
3 Night Officers, Dormitories, at 5s. ditto	273	15	0				
8 Armed Guards, at 5s. ditto	730	0	0				

GAOL FOR FEMALES.

1 Writer and Office Constable, at 5s. per diem	91	5	0
1 Female Warder, per annum	60	0	0
1 Ditto	50	0	0
1 Nurse and Midwife	60	0	0

separate treatment with 20 cells. This number I consider to be in excess of probable requirements for some years. I recommend that the system should be entirely cellular through the whole establishment, with yards and other accommodation by which classification could be effected. Special provision should be made for juvenile offenders, whose serious crimes and long sentences would render them unsuitable for reformatories. Long-sentenced men requiring penal discipline are confined in Hobart. I think a House of Correction at Launceston must be maintained for the accommodation of short-sentenced prisoners, and a gaol must also be maintained. The prison, however, should be kept for its proper purpose, not used for the reception of paupers who have not been committed to prison by proper authority. A Female House of Correction for Hobart is required, the present arrangements being altogether unsatisfactory. The association of the prisoners in dormitories in both Hobart and Launceston is very objectionable. The number of criminal women is now very small,—the homeless incorrigible class who wander about the country for short intervals when out of prison; these, and the disorderly peace disturbers of the towns, make up the complement now in confinement. For serious crimes there are very few suffering punishment.

27. Is there a library at each gaol? if so, will you produce the catalogue of books. Yes. [*Vide Returns Nos. 36 and 60.*]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883.

JOHN SWAN, *Esq., Sheriff, further examined.*

28. In conformity with the Commissioners' request that the Sheriff would favour them, in writing, with his opinions in respect to Prison Discipline, and the practicability of carrying out the same in the buildings now at his disposal, Mr. Swan handed in the following Memorandum, which was read:—

The suggestions that I have the honor to place before the Royal Commission are, that it would be advisable to recast our regulations upon the basis laid down by modern penal science.

The initial steps are the remodelling of the present buildings or the erection of new ones.

A gaol must be maintained at a reasonable distance from the Supreme Courts; and great economy will be attained if one staff of superior officers could supervise both a Gaol and a House of Correction.

The belief that the Campbell-street prison was about to undergo radical changes has prevailed since Port Arthur was abandoned. This has postponed the making of new regulations.

The universal demands upon modern systems for repression of crime are that they should be deterrent and reformatory. The best that can be said of our arrangements is, that more than might have been expected has perhaps been made of the means and opportunities provided. The Superintendent at Hobart has met great difficulties with a constant and anxious devotion to his duty.

Different opinions still prevail as to the modes in which prison discipline should be carried out. Some philanthropists argue as if the reformation of the criminal were the only legitimate object of imprisonment, and cannot tolerate severity of treatment, which they call revenge. Others see in the offender a foe to society, who should expiate his misdeeds by suffering exemplary punishment. The victims of depredation usually adopt this view.

The practical method now aims at combining and modifying these apparently irreconcilable ideas.

Prisons are intended primarily for the safe custody of offenders, then for affording means for inflicting such salutary punishment as may deter the detected criminal from repeating, and others from imitating, his offence.

The public safety is the first consideration, and it is to the interest of society that an offender should return to it benefited by his temporary seclusion. Every inducement should be offered to the prisoner to reform in moral and industrial character.

Bearing these points in view, our future prison should afford security against escape, and means for inflicting more than nominal punishment.

Industrial training and elementary education are powerful auxiliaries to discipline. They afford healthy mental exercise and training, and give a subsequent opportunity of living honestly to those who were previously unprepared to struggle successfully against want. Such instruction is also to be regarded as a reformatory agent. I am not of opinion, however, that reading and writing, or the ability to make shoes or chairs, necessarily remove the propensity to crime; but workshops and a school are essential adjuncts to a well regulated prison.

If the decrepid pauper element of our prison population were absent, and policy permitted it, there would be no great difficulty in making our prisons self-supporting.

If a new site is to be chosen, I should suggest that it be in a locality where agriculture, or at least gardening, could be carried on. Quarrying and breaking stone have been found very suitable work, and could be made extremely profitable.

Young men receiving long sentences are now instructed in a trade, and care is taken that they are thoroughly taught by competent persons. Their work soon becomes of greater value than the cost of their maintenance.

There are still some advocates for a system of unproductive labour, on the ground that it is much more distasteful, and does not interfere with outside mechanics. A modification of the same idea is that prisoners should be engaged only in unskilled rough labour, such as stone-breaking. If the first view prevails, prisons become excessively costly, discipline is difficult to enforce, because the repulsive work engenders sullenness and discontent; insubordination follows, and the prospect of moral improvement becomes distant and small.

Stone-breaking interferes with the outside labourer as much as shoe-making or carpentering with the artisan.

It depends upon which class it is proposed to relieve from competition. Every effective long-sentenced prisoner should be able to earn by task-work sufficient to provide himself with decent clothing and a sum of money for his immediate wants on liberation.

The most advanced penal theory is the compensatory; meaning that offenders should work for the State until they had repaid the cost of their capture and detention, and then make a money restitution to the persons they had wronged. Practical difficulty occurs in the fact that it might cost as much to catch a petty thief as a great criminal, and some victims are removed beyond the reach of restitution.

I have already expressed my opinion upon the amount of accommodation required for the chief male prison. I repeat that the cellular system should be adopted, prisoners being separated at night and at all times excepting when associated at work or when under the immediate observation of the prison officials.

Classification is the very essence of good discipline; every possible safeguard should interpose between the casual inexperienced offender and the criminal professor, who would delight in instructing him up to his own standard of proficiency.

With an improved prison better discipline would be possible, and economy would be gained by the smaller number of officers required. At present the constables receive so low a rate of pay on first joining that they cannot maintain their families respectably. This causes frequent changes, preventing the establishment of a body of trained and trustworthy officers. Quarters should be provided for all the staff in the immediate neighbourhood, if not in the prison itself.

The diminution in the number of our criminals is remarkable. The two classes—the old and the new—are now very distinctly marked. Some think that a thrice-convicted prisoner should be subjected to much more rigorous treatment than a first offender. Previous convictions, however, are very properly taken into consideration when sentence is passed. I am of opinion that every motive to good conduct in prison should be offered to all offenders, no matter how often convicted. A man's treatment should be governed by his conduct. The prisoner who is idle, insubordinate, or depraved should receive separate and stringent treatment; but the man who sets an example of obedience, industry, and decent conduct should be rewarded. The question of whether the latter is sincerely repentant does not properly enter into consideration here. Who can tell? The man may be a criminal only under the influence of drink, but that may secure him many convictions. While temptation is withheld such a man relapses into his normal state of respectability; repentance for his criminal folly is sincere enough at this time. All convicted prisoners announce their intention to lead amended lives, but their good resolutions are too often shattered at the first contact with the opportunity for indulgence in their besetting sin. It is safer to judge a man by the practical evidences of industry and good conduct than by the cant of professed repentance. Proof of reformation can only be exhibited after liberation.

So many of our criminal class are now old men that the deaths in the next few years will thin the ranks faster than they can be filled by the newly convicted. It would not be safe, however, to rely too confidently upon the belief that the number to be provided for will fall very much lower than at present. Unforeseen circumstances may bring out a fresh outbreak of crime. Our population is increasing, and a check to present demand for labour would endanger our state of immunity.

Minor offences against property are supposed to bear a direct proportion to the rate of remuneration for labour. Necessity tempts to crime of one kind, but increased means to obtain intoxicating drink, which is the chief incentive to acts of violence, should be followed by a record of serious offences. This has not been our late experience, and leads to the conclusion that temperate habits now prevail. It is no longer the common practice to expend the proceeds of months of labour in a few days of dissipation. Working men now have families to support: this is one reason for the altered state of affairs. The old class had generally no domestic ties, and took their wages to the nearest public-house.

The behaviour of prisoners now in confinement is altogether different from what the records show it to have been formerly. Many of the old offenders have passed the age of violence; but a great deal must be due to difference of treatment. The natures of some of our younger criminals are violent and intractable; but they are coerced without resort to the constant and severe punishment once considered necessary.

Punishment should be short and severe. Long detention can only be defended on the ground of public safety; it must injuriously affect any man not already past redemption. At best, imprisonment is an unnatural state of existence, and cannot be long continued with safety to the subject treated. Life sentence without hope is a living death, more cruel than execution, suitable only for natures so ungovernable and dangerous as to require the treatment of lunatics.

The conduct of the men brought up from Port Arthur on its abandonment has proved that much of the fear of their presence was groundless. I supply a return showing, as far as possible, what has become of them. There were but two men of hopelessly intractable character; one is in a lunatic asylum, and the other, I think, ought to be.

The number of juvenile criminals committed is so small that a separate prison could hardly be maintained for their exclusive use. They should, however, be kept entirely apart from old offenders, punished sharply, and liberated promptly. Boys often require correction more than men, and are more intolerable public nuisances. For the boy's sake, however, long imprisonment is a dangerous remedy. One punishment severely administered may curb their criminal propensities for ever. Sentences should be measured by months, not days. Nothing is more pernicious than sending boys to prison for a few days. They cannot be impressed by the punishment in that short time; but they are impressed with the prison brand, and have taken the first step in the easy descent to degradation. I think the commitment of young girls to a general prison is fraught with far greater danger than in the case of boys.

These are the general observations on criminals and prison discipline that occur to me.

Safe custody of prisoners is unreasonably difficult in the present state of the Hobart prison; discipline and classification are impossible; but these advantages could be secured by the proposed alterations. There is space for every requirement of a male prison. A new female prison could be built in the immediate vicinity.

There are many sound, and some sentimental, objections to a prison quite within the city. No better time than this has presented itself for erecting a new House of Correction, giving all the approved appliances for separation, classification, industrial training, religious instruction, and elementary secular education.

The representations that I now make are, in substance, a repetition of those I have made to the Government from time to time. I have amplified former suggestions, but have not sought to introduce much new matter.

As to the site of the prison, the present financial prosperity may induce Parliament to sanction the outlay on a new prison. Four years ago I did not think that probable. In other respects my opinions have undergone no change.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1883.

MR. RINGROSE A. ATKINS *examined*.

29. What office do you hold, Mr. Atkins? I am Gaoler and Superintendent of Hobart Gaol.

30. What number of warders have you? [*Vide Return No. 28.*]

31. Are they sufficient for the proper custody and supervision of the prisoners? Yes.

32. Have you any difficulty in obtaining men and women at the present rate of pay? Yes; it has always been a difficult matter,—their pay is so small. As soon as an opportunity offers for their advancement elsewhere they leave; the result is, I have never a good class of male officers. The female warders have been so many years attached to the department, they are well trained and understand the routine and duties in every branch. [*Vide Return No. 29.*]

33. How often is the Gaol officially visited by the Visiting Magistrates, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Staff respectively? [*Vide Return No. 30.*]

34. What number of prisoners are at present in your charge, distinguishing men from women? Males, 147; females, 33.

35. How are they classed? The first and second convictions (males) tried at the Supreme Court are kept in the Gaol proper, as far as is practicable with the limited accommodation; for instance, should a number of prisoners under remand be received into the Gaol, some of the former class would be transferred to the House of Correction or penal part of the establishment. Prisoners committed for trial, those under examination, and debtors, occupy one yard and sleep in separate apartments. Of the latter class it is very seldom there are any received. Prisoners tried at the Police Courts are kept at the House of Correction side. So that, truly speaking, there is no classification. Prisoners tried at the Supreme Court have to undergo a certain period in separate treatment in H. Division before being put to labour.

36. What means exist of separating by classification? All prisoners in the Gaol proper sleep in cells,—this is the only separation, as at other times they associate.

37. What employments are they put to, and what is the estimate value of work performed in the years 1880, 1881, and 1882? Carpenters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, painters, shoemakers, tailors, stone-breakers, with various employments such as book-binding, printing, &c., &c. The actual net cash payments to Treasury were,—In 1880, £1827 10s. 1d.; 1881, £2211 19s. 3d.; and 1882, £2363 9s. 8d. These amounts include the profit from baking, which was as follows:—1880, £255 2s. 11d.; 1881, £401 9s. 1d.; 1882, £316 0s. 4d.

38. Does the present Gaol afford a sufficient number of cells, or are numerous prisoners placed in wards to sleep, and how many are in each ward? There are not sufficient cells; 78 prisoners now sleep in dormitories; each ward accommodates 24. The wards are supervised by a warder and a constable in each.

39. Is there space on the present site to erect a Gaol and House of Correction on modern plans? and if so, would it, in your opinion, be expedient to retain the prison thereon, or, if not, state your reasons for its removal from the City? I scarcely feel competent to give an answer to this question.

40. State fully what are the difficulties in the way of discipline being enforced and carried out in the present erection? Want of proper and sufficient accommodation; such are actually necessary for violent and refractory men, as well as for other prisoners undergoing short sentences for minor offences, as drunkenness, &c.

41. State the number of prisoners, separating males from females, who sleep in separate cells, those who sleep in cells with more than one, and those who sleep in dormitories? Sixty-nine males sleep in separate cells, all separately; 78 sleep in dormitories. The females all sleep in wards.

42. Is there any task-work? None.

43. Is the labour and punishment sufficiently deterrent? To judge from the few recommitments, I should imagine it was.

44. What rations do the prisoners receive? [*Vide Return No. 13.*]

45. Is the present building sufficient for the safe keeping of the prisoners? The Gaol proper is a good and secure building, but the House of Correction and penal side is quite insecure; any man with the use of his limbs could effect his escape in five minutes.

46. Under what authority is punishment inflicted for breach of prison discipline, and will you give us an account of such punishment during the year just closed, and by whose orders they were imposed? Under the Prison Act 32 Vict. No. 11, Sec. 34. By the Visiting Magistrates and myself, as it met the case. [*Vide* Return No. 5.]

47. What arrangements are adopted for separating boys or juvenile offenders convicted for the first time from older or more hardened criminals? Boys are kept apart from the men; they sleep separately in cells, and work by themselves in charge of an officer.

48. In the evidence given by you to the Commission in 1875, your opinions to the Chairman are pretty fully expressed. Having now perused them, do you reiterate those opinions, or would you prefer to modify or alter them in any way? I have no reason to alter my opinion. I may mention that trades have been introduced, as will be seen in my reply to Question No. 9, with very satisfactory results. From the shoe-making branch 32 men have learned the trade, of whom 28 have been discharged very fair workmen, and the other trades mentioned in proportion.

49. Would a lesser diet than the present, and less labour, have a more deterrent effect than at present? I think not. With the present state of the buildings, to carry out a system of this kind it would be necessary to have separate yards and cells.

50. What punishment is awarded if the task of a prisoner is not completed within the allotted time? There is no task-work in operation. If the overseers consider a man does not perform a fair day's work he is brought for trial. A scale of task-work was in force for the shoemakers, but as the men at present employed in that branch are all learners it has been discontinued.

51. How often are convicted prisoners permitted to write to their friends and see them? Prisoners after being one month in the establishment are allowed to write a letter every three months; any additional correspondence must be specially authorised by me. Prisoners are allowed to be visited by their friends every three months. Special visits are allowed on the approval of the Sheriff or myself.

52. How are debtors maintained? By the Crown.

53. How do you arrive at the value of the bread and its profit? The value of wheat, cost of grinding same, and all other expenses connected with the baking are added together, thus giving the value of the bread, to which is added 7 per cent. to meet any unforeseen expenses.

54. Will you favour the Commission with any suggestions or remarks you may think advisable? As to the desirability of erecting a prison upon modern principles with the necessary appliances, or make the present one suitable to meet the requirements, either arrangement is, I believe, absolutely needed. In my evidence before the Commission held in 1875 I expressed my opinion as to the condition of this building and its unfitness for carrying out discipline. Since that time the Penal Establishment of Port Arthur has been broken up and this prison made the penal station of the Colony, and nothing has ever been done to it. Thus to me the management has ever been one constant source of worry and up-hill work; but, defective as it is, it is satisfactory to find that the recommitments have been few. On the 31st December, 1874, the number of male prisoners at the several establishments was 406; viz., those tried at the Supreme Court, 237; inferior Courts, 169. On the 31st December, 1882, the numbers were 172; viz., Supreme Court, 106; inferior Courts, 66;—showing a diminution in the eight years of 234. The reduction in the number of females in the same period is 20; present strength, 57. These numbers include the prisoners in the Launceston Gaol. With some few exceptions the female prisoners are the old transported offenders who are either in the Charitable Institution or here. In putting up a new prison there are many points for consideration, such as an ample supply of water, sufficient land for cultivation (the absence of which is very much felt here), employment of a remunerative description, quarters for the officers, &c.—now they are scattered through the town wherever they can procure the cheapest places of abode; the consequence is, at night I am left solely with the Deputy Gaoler and the Night Guard. This is highly objectionable, as if anything occurred out of the usual routine, such as fire, &c. I should be placed in very great difficulty. It will also be a question for due thought whether the number of prisoners being now reduced so much, and likely to continue to do so further, perhaps the present is the best time to commence building on a scale that could be added to if found necessary. I may add that a prison built in a compact and modern style could be managed with a staff of one-third less than it is at present.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1883.

MR. ALFRED JONES, *Superintendent of the Gaol at Launceston, examined.*

55. What is your name? Alfred Jones.

56. What office do you hold? I am Superintendent of the Gaol, Houses of Correction, and the Invalid Dépôt.

57. What number of warders have you? I will furnish a return of them.

58. Are they sufficient for the requirements of the Institution? I think not; there ought to be an increase of one.

59. Have you made any representation to that effect? Yes, to the Sheriff. I may instance that at the present moment I have a condemned man in my custody, and that I have to bring a constable from the Male House of Correction to attend to him. I ought to have another warder of a superior class.

60. Have you any difficulty in obtaining suitable officers for the establishment at the salaries they receive? Yes, with regard to male officers; not so with female officers.

61. Are you aware of the pay given to the Municipal Police? I believe it is 6s. 3d. per diem, with a certain increase after a certain number of years, and superannuation, which my men have no prospect of. The warders are on duty 12 hours daily. One week from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., and the following week from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M.

62. Do you say that your warders are longer on duty and have more arduous hours than the Municipal police? Yes; certainly.

63. Who are the inmates of the Gaol and Houses of Correction respectively? Prisoners under remand, committed for trial, and under sentence, male and female pauper invalids, and occasionally children whose mothers are under sentence.

64. Upon what authority do you retain these invalids? By an order from the Government in every case under instructions from the Administrator of Charitable Grants, except in the case of women whose sentences have expired and who have nowhere to go to pending getting employment, when I use my own discretion. This has been the practice for many years.

65. Then you have no legal instrument for the detention of these pauper invalids? No, none whatever. I made an application some time ago on the passing of 37 Vict. No. 15 to have a portion of the Female House of Correction declared a Charitable Institution, but the law officers decided it could not be done. Great inconvenience and breach of discipline and good order has been experienced from admitting this class of invalids. Those who are able are allowed out on a pass, and attempt to introduce prohibited articles; one yesterday bringing in two bottles of spirits concealed in her clothing.

66. For what term do sentenced prisoners remain in your charge? From twenty-four hours to five and six years; but long-sentenced prisoners are the exception, unless in the case of old men.

67. Who determines what prisoners shall be sent to Hobart and what remain here? The Sheriff.

68. How often is the Gaol visited by the Sheriff, Chaplain, and Visiting Magistrates? I have already furnished a return.

69. Can you tell us what number of male and female prisoners are in your custody to-day? 59 males and 17 females.

70. What is the number of male and female invalids? 19 female invalids. There are 40 male invalids from the male depôt who sleep in the building at present, being returned to the depôt in the morning.

71. How are the prisoners classified? The remanded prisoners, those committed for trial, and those under sentence waiting disposal by the Sheriff, are placed in the 23 cells in the four yards of the gaol. There are no means of classification in the male division during the day time. I have attempted to separate those of respectable class who are in for a first offence, allowing them to have meals by themselves and keeping them as much apart as possible.

72. The remanded and committed prisoners are not employed, are they? Prisoners committed for trial are occasionally employed picking hair, for which I allow them tobacco.

73. How are the sentenced prisoners employed? This information is fully shown in Return No. 48.

74. Is there any task work? None; the work the men are employed on at the Swamp is of a very severe character.

75. Is the work sufficiently deterrent? Yes, I think so, as men coming into gaol generally look to do lighter work.

76. Is the present building sufficient for the safe keeping of the prisoners? I think it is for the class of prisoners we have, but I would prefer to have another warder.

77. Do you consider the area of the present gaol too large? No, but the arrangement is bad.

78. Under what authority is punishment inflicted for breach of prison discipline, and will you give us an account of such punishment during 1882? I have furnished the information in Return No. 42.

79. What arrangements are made for separating boys or juvenile offenders from older criminals? None whatever.

80. Is the dietary scale that you have furnished in Return No. 55 sufficient? Yes, in my opinion it is.

81. How often are convicted prisoners permitted to write to or see their friends? To write once in three months, or oftener, by permission from myself, and to see their friends once a month.

82. How are debtors maintained? By the Crown; we have only had three or four during the last three years.

83. Will you favour the Commissioners with any suggestions or remarks you may think it desirable to make with regard to the present buildings? If it is intended that the Gaol is to remain on its present site I consider that the range of buildings known as the Old Gaol and Debtor's Prison, which comprise the Hospital Dormitory (occupied by 21 prisoners from Male House Correction), the old cells and the four dormitories used by male paupers, should be removed and suitable buildings for the better classification of prisoners erected thereon; this would also necessitate the erection of offices, stores, hospital, bath-room, condemned cell, and gallows. The buildings comprising the Male and Female Houses of Correction could not, in my opinion, be altered to provide classification for both sexes. If the buildings before referred to are removed, accommodation for about 40 male prisoners would have to be provided. This could only be done by the removal of the female invalids who now occupy the dormitories formerly used by male offenders.

84. What is the general conduct of the "native" prisoners in gaol? Good. I have always found them willing to work, both men and girls, especially the girls, but if in for a long time they got contaminated and get into what is termed the "Government stroke."

85. Do you think that class of prisoners should be separated from the older prisoners? Yes, by all means.

86. Have you any effectual means of carrying out that separation under the existing system? No, only at night, as regards sleeping.

87. We understand you have no means of carrying out prison discipline as generally understood? None.

88. Do you consider the present arrangement of prisoners satisfactory? Unsatisfactory, both as regards the officers and prisoners.

89. Do you find the "native" class have been taught trades, as a rule? No, we very seldom get a native lad who has been taught a trade.

90. Do you think the juvenile native prisoners should be taught a trade? Yes, certainly, as is done so successfully at Darlinghurst. It is better to put a lad to learn something, even if he is in only for three months.

91. What trades should they be taught? Carpentering, mat making, blacksmith's work, painting, tinsmith's work, shoemaking, and others.

92. And what about the women? They seldom know anything about sewing when they come in; they should be taught hand and machine sewing and cutting-out, besides washing and domestic work generally.

93. When a prisoner is discharged does he receive any money for work done in the Gaol? No, none, not as a system, though I have made exceptional cases where I thought it well deserved.

94. Do you think it would be desirable to establish such a system? Yes, on certain conditions, at the discretion of the Superintendent, but not for the men to claim it as a right.

95. Have you many recommitments of juvenile offenders? No.

96. Is there any difference in the dietary scale of committed prisoners and remanded offenders? No, none.

97. You state you have only had three debtors under your charge for some years; have you any place in which to confine them if any come in for contempt? No, they would have to go into gaol; as a fact they would be treated precisely the same as criminals.

98. The new portion of the gaol is divided into four sections, is it not? Yes.

99. Then it is intended that six individuals should be confined in each compartment? Yes, in three of the sections, and five in the other, there being only 23 cells.

100. And is that a desirable arrangement in your opinion? Certainly not; it is most objectionable.

101. We noticed a young man in Gaol yesterday who was sent in for a breach of "The Masters and Servants Act,"—he was herded with the rest of the criminals. Do you think that a desirable state of affairs? No, most objectionable, but it is unavoidable, owing to want of accommodation in Gaol division.

102. Where do the men eat their meals? On the door-step under verandah.

103. In all kinds of weather? Yes.

104. Do you think the present cells are fit for men to sleep in? If you refer to the old cells in the Gaol, certainly not. I think the cells are not fit for animals to sleep in, and I know the men become affected in health from the vermin existing in these cells.

105. Would not the present buildings have to be remodelled in order to carry out your ideas as to proper accommodation and discipline? A portion would have to be removed altogether, the rest would have to be remodelled.

106. How many able-bodied men have you in the Male House of Correction to-day? Twenty-four out of the fifty-one inspected yesterday.

107. What number of prisoners do you consider accommodation should be provided for at Launceston, *i.e.*, how many remanded, how many committed, how many convicted, say for some few years, on the supposition that prisoners with sentences over three months are sent to Hobart? I consider that the following accommodation should be provided for the class of prisoners referred to:—Gaol proper—Prisoners remanded, 8; prisoners committed for trial, 16; prisoners sentenced and debtors, 6; total, 30: this does not include juvenile offenders under sentence. Male House of Correction—40. During the year 1882, 378 prisoners were received in this division whose respective sentences did not exceed three months, (*vide* Return herewith); the present strength is 49, which is below the average, 28 of whose original sentences did not exceed the period above mentioned. Female House of Correction—15. During the past year 219 female prisoners under sentences of three months and under were received. Total, 85.

108. What is the maximum number of prisoners you have had in the Gaol proper at any time? Twenty-seven, in January, 1879.

TUESDAY, 22ND MAY, 1883.

MR. J. G. SHIELDS, *Overseer of Works, examined.*

1. Your name? John George Shields, and I am Clerk of Works in the Public Works Department, which position I have held during the last four years.

2. You were sent up by the Minister of Lands and Works, at the request of the Commissioners, to report upon the Gaol Buildings at Oatlands, were you not? I was.

3. Your report, together with a plan of the buildings, has been furnished to the Commission by the Minister of Lands and Works: will you be good enough to explain to the Commissioners the state in which you found those buildings? The whole of the buildings, with the exception of the roof, is in very fair order; the roof will require to be re-shingled or covered with galvanized iron. The building is surrounded by streets on the four sides; there is no outer wall between the Gaol building and the streets; any enterprising young man could very easily make his escape into the streets. The height of the Gaol wall is about 20 feet.

4. Explain to the Commission the accommodation provided? There are 32 cells on the ground floor, and on the upper floor some dormitories that were used for women and debtors.

5. What is the yard accommodation? The Gaol yard for males is 88 feet by 92, and the women's yard 88 by 48. Of the 32 cells I refer to, 22 are for males and 10 for females, with some dormitories for women above.

6. What ground is available outside? None, except two or three small lots occupied by the Municipal Police together with the old Gaol previously referred to. There is not any other adjacent land belonging to the Government available for Gaol purposes.

7. Will you point out to the Commission the place on the plan where there is a supply of water? The Superintendent of Police informed me that the water from the well shewn on the plan was used for domestic purposes, but not for drinking; they look for the supply of drinking water from the roofs. Lake Dulverton is close to the buildings, but the water is not used for drinking purposes. Some time since the Government supplied tanks for the use of the school, as the water from the Lake at Oatlands was not fit for drinking purposes, and from information that I gathered from several of the inhabitants, I ascertained that the great drawback at Oatlands was the want of a good supply of drinking water.

8. What distance is the Gaol from the Railway Station? About $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on a very fair road.

9. What is the area of ground embraced within the Gaol walls? 12,344 superficial feet.

10. As far as you are aware, the whole of the building is occupied by the Municipal Police? Yes, a portion of the building is occupied by the Superintendent of Police, other portions by the watch-house keeper and constables; the rest is used for Gaol purposes by the Municipality. In the Gaol yard there are the condemned cells, the gallows, and an open shed. There are no grounds available for the extension of the buildings except by re-purchasing the surrounding lands that have been sold by the Government within the last 25 years.

11. Are you acquainted with the buildings formerly used for prison purposes at Ross? Yes; I am well acquainted them, as we are building a new school teacher's residence there, and I went over the buildings several times to see if any of the building material could be made available for the new building.

12. Will you inform the Commissioners as to the condition of the buildings? They are all in ruins, the walls falling down and the roofs tumbling in, and could not be made available for Gaol purposes except by rebuilding.

13. Is there any stone available? Yes, abundance of good freestone in the quarries all round,—in fact the township stands on stone. The Main Line Railway passes close by, within the width of the street.

14. Is there a good water supply at Ross? Yes, an abundant supply.

15. Are there good facilities for drainage at Ross? Yes, very good.

16. Is there any other point on the Main Line of Railway where there is plenty of stone? The nearest is at Brighton,—approaching near Glenorchy, the nearest would be at Risdon; there is plenty of good stone on Derwent Park, which is much nearer than Risdon.

17. Can you furnish the Commissioners with the cost of conveying stone by the Main Line Railway from the respective quarries? From Brighton and Tea Tree Quarries, 15s. per truck of 4 tons to Hobart; Oatlands to Launceston, 9s. per ton; Ross to Launceston, 7s. 6d. per ton; Tea Tree to Launceston, 12s. 6d. per ton.

18. Are you acquainted with the Hestercombe stone near Bridgewater? Yes; it is good stone, but it is uncertain as to the supply continuing. There is an abundance of good building stone on the point facing the river beyond the *Berriedale Inn*, also on the ground opposite Mr. Bilton's residence (formerly Cheverton's property). This stone is of fair quality (but not of colour) and would be suitable for building Gaols, &c., where colour would be no object. As I before explained about Hestercombe Quarry, the pure brown stone is limited as to supply, but there is plenty of other stone for building purposes.

SIR,

Parliament House, Hobart, 19th April, 1883.

I AM instructed by the Royal Commission on Penal Discipline to request that you will be good enough to cause them to be furnished with the information required by the annexed questions.

Your obedient Servant,

FRED. A. PACKER, *Secretary.*

Addressed to the several Wardens and Stipendiary Magistrates.

To which the following replies were received:—

1. *Describe the Gaol Buildings in the Municipality.*

Bothwell.—The gaol consists of five cells and a day-room, and two rooms occupied as quarters for the gaoler. The gaol is built of stone and wood; it is a very old building, and was formerly used as barracks for the soldiers; it is badly situated, being nearly a quarter of a mile from the Police Office.

Brighton.—Stone building, with one large room and six solitary cells. Detached is a small room used for females. The whole is surrounded by a high stone wall.

Campbell Town.—There is one tolerably secure cell built of bricks, slabs, and boards; for males; two cells for females, built of bricks only. *Cleveland.*—Three wooden cells, tolerably secure. *Barton.*—One cell of wood and brick, ditto. The whole, especially Campbell Town, are in a dilapidated state.

Circular Head.—A wooden building of one story.

Deloraine.—The gaol, situate in the Town of Deloraine, is a substantial wooden structure, with iron roof.

Emu Bay.—Gaol, Burnie—Wooden building, four cells and two day-rooms provided with fire-places. Gaol, Waratah—Wooden building, two cells, and one day-room with fire-place. Gaol, Wynyard—Wooden building, four cells, and one day-room without fire-place. Police Station, Cam—Two cells.

Evandale.—Gaol containing six cells and one day-room, at Evandale; yard not fenced in sufficiently to prevent prisoners from escaping.

Franklin.—The gaol buildings consist of one day-room and three cells, with four rooms occupied by the gaoler and watch-house keeper,—all built of brick, and in fair order. Some slight repairs only required. There are also a two-roomed slab building in which a constable lives, and a room used by the Superintendent of Police as an office, both dilapidated, and the latter quite unfit for occupation. Out-stations:—*Port Cygnet.*—Day-room and cell, which have hitherto been sufficient, prisoners being removed to head quarters if necessary; three rooms and a small kitchen occupied by Sub-Inspector; in good repair. *Victoria.*—Day-room and cell, above remarks apply. Constables' quarters, two rooms in fair condition. *Honeywood.*—Day-room and cell, same remarks apply. Constables' quarters, two rooms and small kitchen, in good condition. *Port Esperance.*—Day-room and three cells; constables' quarters, three rooms, one of which is used as a place for holding Petty Sessions when required; in good order. *Southport.*—Day-room and two cells and commodious constables' quarters; in good repair.

Fingal.—New gaol near completion, at a cost to the Municipality of £1300.

George's Bay.—There is no gaol accommodation at St. Helen's, Portland. We have only two log cells, 10 feet by 4 feet, and no day-room for prisoners.

George Town.—The only proclaimed gaol in the George Town Police District is at George Town. The accommodation provided is merely that of a watch-house. There are four cells lined with wood, and with the usual gratings and fastenings. These cells are about 10 feet by 5 feet, and about 9 feet high, and are fairly secure for the ordinary class of prisoners confined in them. They form part of a brick building which was originally the watch-house, but now has to accommodate the Police Office, so that the space for the accommodation of prisoners is greatly curtailed. There is a good-sized yard, about 15 yards by 28 yards, surrounded by a brick wall between 9 feet and 10 feet high; but as this yard is used for domestic purposes by the watch-house keeper, and there are tanks fitted in it which would enable the wall to be easily scaled from inside, the yard is hardly fit for men charged with serious offences except under the very closest supervision. There is a large day-room or kitchen in the yard, which requires ceiling with hardwood boards to make it secure, and one end of it could be converted into two very good cells for noisy prisoners, but at present it is quite insecure and unfit for use as a gaol day-room.

Green Ponds.—The gaol buildings of the Municipality are situated within the Township of Kempton, and consist of the gaoler's quarters and six cells. The whole of the buildings are built of freestone, and the cells are floored and lined with wood. The buildings are in the front open to the street; two sides are enclosed by a stockade fence, the remaining side is enclosed by the wall of the Municipal Council Chamber. The gaoler's quarters consist of two rooms (13 feet 6 inches by 12 feet), two very small attics, and a very small detached kitchen. The whole of the buildings and yards occupy an area only of 345 square yards, or, in other words, the whole premises are bounded by lines measuring 15 yards by 23 yards.

Hamilton.—Brick building, lined with boards; insecure as a gaol. For the information of the Commissioners the following extracts from the Gaol Visitors' Book are made:—"June 3, 1874.—Visited the gaol, and found everything as clean and orderly as the character of the building will admit of. I have before remarked on the insecurity of the cells and ward, which, although repaired, are yet not suited to the safe custody of prisoners. It was an insecure building when handed over to the Municipality, and still remains so, notwithstanding the expenditure upon it by the Council.—J. FORSTER." "June 14, 1882.—This gaol is kept as well as its old and worn-out character will permit. The building is not in keeping with the other very creditable municipal offices.—JOHN SWAN."

Kingborough.—There are no gaol buildings, but five watch-houses and police stations; viz., Kingston—Brick building, two rooms for residence, day-room, and three cells; in good repair, and securely enclosed with an 8-foot boarded fence. Gordon—Wooden building, two rooms for residence, and one large cell; unenclosed. Woodbridge—Wooden building, two rooms for residence, and one large cell; all much out of repair; partially enclosed. Margate—Wooden buildings, four rooms and cell. Leslie—Weatherboard building, two rooms for residence, and two cells.

Latrobe.—Four cells, 9 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, enclosed in a yard by board fence; also office and residence for watch-house keeper. *Torquay.*—Four cells, 8 feet by 5 feet each; one day-room, 19 feet by 8 feet; one day-room, 16 feet by 14 feet; one day-room, 10 feet by 10 feet. A large gaol-yard enclosed by a substantial boarded fence; also an office and residence for watch-housekeeper.

Longford.—The gaol is a large brick building containing ten rooms and a kitchen, besides two rooms used by the watch-house keeper, and ten cells. There are three yards, the centre one only being fit for prisoners. There is a wall of brick round the gaol, about 10 feet high.

Moorina.—There is only one proclaimed gaol in the District of Ringarooma; viz., at Moorina, which may be described thus:—Two cells 6 feet by 9 feet each (wood) in the middle of a yard 30 feet by 30 feet, and 9 feet high, roughly built of slabs laid on longitudinally on the inside and secured to posts. At Scottsdale there is a watch-house having two cells 6 feet by 9 feet each, and one day-room 12 feet by 14 feet, under the same roof and joining the rooms occupied by the constable in charge. At Bridport there is a constable's hut in a very dilapidated condition, having one cell 7 feet by 9 feet. At Boobyalla (Ringarooma Port) there is a watch-house having two cells 6 feet by 9 feet each. At Gladstone there is a constable's cottage of one room, and two cells 6 feet by 8 feet each; and at Upper Ringarooma there is a police station in course of construction that will have one day-room 14 feet by 12 feet, and two cells 8 feet by 9 feet each. All the buildings are of wood.

New Norfolk.—The watch-house keeper's quarters, consisting of three rooms built of stone, about 10 feet by 12 feet, with fire-place in one of them; a charge-room, where persons newly arrested are brought in to be searched and the charged entered, 10 feet by 10 feet, with fire-place; one small room adjoining for the use of the police, without a fire-place. These two rooms are built part of stone and part of bricks; they are not in very good repair. One large cell, 14 feet by 20 feet and 8 feet 6 inches in height, built of stone and lined with timber; another cell, built the same, 12 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, and the same as the others in height; four solitary cells, built of brick, and lined with timber, 8 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, and 8 feet in height, with a passage down the front 3 feet 6 inches wide. The gaol buildings form part of a square, and partly surrounded by a wall, with a large gate for entrance.

Oatlands.—A large block of stone buildings surrounded by a high wall, with dwelling for the gaoler and watch-house keeper.

Richmond.—Gaol built of freestone, 44 feet by 44 feet, comprising three large cells and one, smaller cell for drunkards or refractory characters, one charge-room, and one lumber-room; in fair state of repair.

Jerusalem.—Gaol built of freestone, containing a range of 11 cells, 6 feet by 3 feet, in front of which runs a passage about 4 feet wide. The floors of most of the cells, and the ceilings of some, are in a dilapidated state, and the roof (shingled) lets in the rain in all directions. These cells were used as punishment cells when Jerusalem was a prisoners' station, and are utterly unfit for places of confinement, keeping in view the general fitness of things in the present age.

Ross.—The gaol buildings are substantially built of stone, consisting of large watch-house room, with four cells 7 feet by 6 feet, and two cells 6 feet by 5 feet; the four larger ones are very strongly built.

Spring Bay.—The gaol at Triabunna is built of stone, with stone wall around the yard; the cells and day-rooms being lined with boards and battens. The whole buildings are covered with one large corrugated roof. The house of correction at Buckland is one of the ordinary wooden buildings put up as a watch-house some years ago.

Swansea.—The gaol buildings are old stone structures, boarded inside; are old style of buildings, containing three dark cells, three ordinary cells, and two day-rooms. The cells are 7 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 8 inches, and 7 feet 6 inches high; day-rooms are 13 feet by 12 feet 8 inches, and 7 feet 8 inches high. One cell and one day-room are used as store-rooms; the three dark cells only are sufficiently strong to retain prisoners of a violent disposition.

Sorell.—The gaol buildings consist of one day-room, 14 feet by 20 feet; six cells, 9 feet by 3 feet 6 inches; a charge-room, 14 feet by 15 feet; one room, 20 feet by 14 feet, used as watch-house-keeper's quarters; one small yard, used for exercise. The buildings are of stone, surrounded by stone wall; the cell divisions are of wood and stone. Most are generally in a dilapidated condition, and should any determined criminal be confined, a guard would have to be kept to render custody safe.

Westbury.—They consist of a Council Chamber, Warden's and Council Clerk's Rooms, Superintendent's and Police Office, residence for Sub-Inspector, who is also gaol-keeper.

2. *Is the accommodation sufficient for separating newly arrested, remanded, committed, and convicted Prisoners of each sex?*

Bothwell.—No, in the event of any number of prisoners being in gaol at one time.

Brighton.—No. The accommodation does not admit of separating prisoners.

Campbell Town.—No. The males cannot be separated at all at Campbell Town with any safety.

Circular Head.—The accommodation is found to be equal to all ordinary demands.

Deloraine.—Yes, when confined in cells. There is only one yard.

Emu Bay.—The accommodation is not sufficient at all times. Male prisoners are kept as separate as possible. Female prisoners are always kept separate.

Evandale.—Yes.

Franklin.—There is only one day-room for the accommodation of both sexes. Occasionally it has been found necessary to confine more than one prisoner (males) in one cell, but rarely.

Fingal.—Sufficient for all present requirements.

George's Bay.—The accommodation is lamentably deficient, and this wretched state of things has existed for years. It will be seen by my remarks above that anything like separation is quite impossible.

George Town.—Certainly not. There is only one day-room as above mentioned, but a fair-sized unoccupied room adjoining the day-room might be used as a temporary day-room for female prisoners at any time when there were prisoners of both sexes detained. As the gaol is only used as such in the case of offenders under very short sentences, it may be considered more as a lock-up than a gaol; but being at the head quarters of the district it should be made thoroughly secure, as men charged with murder or other capital offences or felonies might have to be detained for two or three weeks under remand for examination, and special cell accommodation is required in the case of persons of unsound mind detained for medical examination. If a proper Police Office were provided, the space now occupied by the Police Office and Magistrates' room would be available for its original purpose of two cells and a day-room for prisoners charged with trifling offences.

Green Ponds.—No male prisoners of whatever kind are placed all together in one cell. Female prisoners of whatever kind are placed in another.

Hamilton.—No.

Kinborough.—It is sufficient at the present time, with the exception of Gordon, where a new and more commodious building is required.

Latrobe.—The accommodation at Latrobe is not sufficient. There is no day-room, and the cells are not fit places to put untried prisoners in. The accommodation at Torquay is sufficient for prisoners; but the rooms are sometimes used as hospitals for sick paupers as well as prisoners. Though the practice is objectionable, there is room for both.

Longford.—The accommodation is not fit for separating various kinds of criminals and the sexes. In extent it is more than enough, but the division of it is faulty for this purpose.

Moorina.—The accommodation is not sufficient for the above purposes. At present it is utterly impossible to keep the different classes separate or to prevent verbal communication, the cells joining and being built of wood.

New Norfolk.—Under ordinary circumstances, Yes; but during hop-picking, when the district is inundated with the off-scourings of the Colony, No. And under any circumstances the ventilation is extremely defective.

Oatlands.—Prisoners of each sex can be kept separate, and the newly arrested can be kept separate from the remanded, committed, and convicted; and the remanded, committed, and convicted prisoners can be kept separate at night, but have only one large yard for day exercise.

Richmond.—Yes, to the number of four. *Jerusalem.*—No, unless the prisoners are locked up in the cells, which have no ventilation of any kind, and no apertures to admit light.

Ross.—No; but the accommodation has always been found sufficient for the requirements of the district.

Spring Bay.—Yes; according to the demand, or the number of prisoners and population.

Swansea.—The accommodation is not sufficient for separating newly arrested, remanded, committed, and convicted prisoners of each sex, should it be necessary in cases of emergency or riot.

Sorell.—No.

Westbury.—Yes.

3. *What is the total cell accommodation?*

Bothwell.—Five cells, each fit for one occupant.

Brighton.—Six.

Campbell Town.—Seven males, 12 females.

Circular Head.—Two day-rooms, four cells, and kitchen.

Deloraine.—There are four cells and two large day-rooms.

Emu Bay.—Four day-rooms and twelve cells.

Evandale.—Six cells and day-room.

Franklin.—Three cells.

Fingal.—Four cells, two day-rooms, with passage between; three rooms, gaoler's quarters; all on ground floor.

George's Bay.—Two log cells, 10 feet by 4 feet.

George Town.—Four cells, as mentioned above. Every now and then these are all occupied. There is, however, a small room used as a store adjoining the present cells, and this could be easily fitted up as a cell. If the two cells were put up at the end of the present day-room, and the store-room made into a cell, seven prisoners could be accommodated; but if a separate Police Office were erected on the reserve adjoining, two more cells and a good day-room could be provided at a trifling cost, as indicated above.

Green Ponds.—The cell accommodation consists of one cell 19 by 12 feet, by 8 feet 6 inches in height, for all classes of male prisoners; and one cell for females of all classes 12 feet by 11 feet 9 inches, and 8 feet 6 inches in height. There are four small cells, 3 feet 4 inches in width, 7 feet 4 inches in length, 8 feet 4 inches in height, lighted by a few auger-holes in the doors. Two of these cells are used for stores; the other two are occasionally used to confine a refractory drunkard till sober, and then only in the event of the other larger cells being occupied.

Hamilton.—Four cells.

Kingborough.—Eight cells.

Latrobe.—Eight cells.

Longford.—There are four cells for women, and six for men.

Moorina.—Scottsdale, two cells; Moorina, two cells; Bridport, one cell; Ringarooma Port, two cells; Gladstone, two cells; Upper Ringarooma, two cells; total, 11 cells. This does not include gaol buildings at Lyndhurst, which were erected to meet the requirements of the gold-field there, but have not been occupied or used for some time in consequence of the Waterhouse gold-field having been abandoned.

New Norfolk.—Four solitary cells, described above, and two day-rooms or cells, also described above. The two large cells would accommodate six persons, and the solitary cells one person each, making accommodation for ten persons.

Outlands.—In yard for males, 23 cells downstairs and 4 upstairs; ditto females, 10 cells downstairs.

Richmond.—Four. *Jerusalem.*—Eleven.

Ross.—Stated above.

Spring Bay.—Four cells, 4 feet by 12 feet by 8 feet each and two day-rooms, 9 feet by 15 feet by 8 feet, at Triabunna; two cells, 5 feet by 12 feet by 8 feet each, and one day-room, 12 feet by 15 feet by 8 feet, at Buckland.

Swansea.—The total cell accommodation is one in each cell.

Sorell.—Six cells, as described above.

Westbury.—Six cells and two day-rooms.

4. How are the prisoners disposed of after conviction?

Bothwell.—Usually forwarded to House of Correction, Hobart.

Brighton.—Sent to Hobart.

Campbell Town.—Kept together until escort day, which is once a week only.

Circular Head.—Prisoners receiving sentences for a longer term than three months are not kept in any country watch-house, but are forwarded to Launceston first opportunity. When undergoing shorter terms of imprisonment prisoners are usually employed, with the consent of the Sheriff, upon the township streets.

Deloraine.—Any exceeding seven days generally sent to Launceston.

Emu Bay.—Prisoners after conviction are forwarded to the gaol at Launceston to complete their sentences, excepting those sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, which are undergone at Burnie. Prisoners sentenced to three months and upwards are always sent to Launceston. Those whose sentences do not exceed three months are kept at the country gaols by order of the Sheriff.

Evandale.—Sentenced and committed for trial to Launceston.

Franklin.—Usually forwarded to Hobart Gaol or House of Correction, except in the case of males sentenced to very short periods of imprisonment, who are retained here when accommodation can be afforded them.

Fingal.—All prisoners receiving sentences of one month forwarded to Launceston; under one month, retained.

George's Bay.—They are sent on to Launceston; sometimes short-sentenced men, by permission of the Sheriff, are allowed to work out their time grubbing and clearing the Police Reserve at St. Helen's.

George Town.—As a rule prisoners receiving seven days sentences and upwards are forwarded to Launceston Gaol. Occasionally men sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment and under are detained when there is gaol work to be done, such as whitewashing the buildings, clearing away rubbish, or any similar work at which short-sentenced men of fair character can safely be employed.

Green Ponds.—In cases where the sentence exceeds seven days prisoners are forwarded on escort to Hobart. As there is only one escort day in each week, viz., Tuesday, prisoners whose sentences do not exceed seven days complete them in the gaol here, unless they should happen to receive their sentences on the Monday or Saturday immediately preceding the escort day, in which case they are sometimes sent on to Hobart to complete their sentences.

Hamilton.—Generally sent on to Hobart Gaol.

Kingborough.—They are forwarded to Hobart Gaol.

Latrobe.—Prisoners sentenced to more than a month's imprisonment are, as a rule, sent to the Launceston Gaol. The others are kept in Latrobe or Torquay, provided there is room for them; otherwise they are sent to Launceston.

Longford.—All prisoners after conviction are sent to Launceston.

Moorina.—Prisoners after conviction are sent to Launceston, as a rule, except when the sentence is but for a few days' duration, when they are retained in the watch-house. When sentenced at Scottsdale they travel on foot *via* Pattersonia to Launceston, and when sentenced at Moorina, by way of George's Bay to Avoca, and thence by conveyance and train to Launceston.

New Norfolk.—Those receiving under seven days' sentence are retained at New Norfolk, and those receiving seven days and over or committed for trial are forwarded on to Hobart Gaol under escort as soon as possible. All prisoners who are able to walk are escorted on foot.

Outlands.—Some sent to Hobart, and some kept at Outlands and put to any work that is required to be done.

Richmond.—If sentenced to seven days or more the prisoners are forwarded to the House of Correction, Hobart, unless special permission has been obtained from the Sheriff to retain them for some necessary work to be performed at the station.

Ross.—All prisoners receiving a sentence of 14 days and upwards are without delay forwarded to the gaol in Launceston.

Spring Bay.—Forwarded to Hobart Gaol.

Swansea.—Prisoners are forwarded the next day after conviction *en route* for Hobart Gaol.

Sorell.—Sent to Hobart, unless in the case of very short dates under a week, when they remain at Sorell.

Westbury.—Forwarded to Launceston as early as possible by train.

COUNTRY Gaols.—Report from the Sheriff.

MEMO.

THE country Gaols are for the custody of prisoners awaiting trial before local Justices. When offenders are sentenced or committed to appear at the Supreme Court they are transferred to Hobart or Launceston.

Although it is not the custom to detain prisoners under sentence in these places, yet juvenile offenders, or those not belonging to the criminal classes, are kept there occasionally for short periods with advantage. Applications also are sometimes granted for the service of prisoners in effecting petty repairs to buildings, or other useful public work.

Under existing law the cost of maintenance of Gaol buildings in all Municipalities should be borne locally. This is not always done. In Hobart and Launceston the watch-houses are still the property of the Government, and are maintained at cost of general revenue.

Where the rate of 9d. in the £ is exceeded, repairs are allowed in subsidy account because the Gaols are treated as police buildings, being occupied by the watch-house keepers.

Gaols are Male Houses of Correction, by enactment, to legalise detention after conviction. I do not think it would be advisable to encourage the practice of keeping any but very short-sentenced prisoners in the country Gaols. The expense of maintaining a suitable staff would, in most instances, be far greater even than the cost of escort to Hobart or Launceston.

Penal discipline is out of the question where no staff exists to enforce it. The gaolers are usually policemen, who are compelled to perform their ordinary duties even while prisoners are in custody.

Some of the buildings in use are the old convict depôts, quite unsuitable for modern requirements.

The watch-houses in the Police Districts are not constructed with the object of holding prisoners under sentence, and are generally unfitted for that purpose.

As the term is generally understood, there are but two "Prisons" in Tasmania; the others are placed under the nominal control of the Sheriff because they were proclaimed Gaols for the reason given.

The gaolers in Municipalities are nominated and paid locally, but appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

The Sheriff makes no written reports to the Government on the state and condition of the buildings in Municipalities used for Gaol purposes. The Inspector of Police reports generally upon police matters, including the state of the buildings, considering, however, their fitness for safe custody of prisoners for the short periods referred to:

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*
18th May, 1883.

*RETURN of Gaols under the order and control of the Sheriff within the Municipal Districts and Municipal Police Districts of the Colony.**Municipal Districts.*

Bothwell.	Hamilton.	Ross.
Campbell Town.	Jerusalem.	Richmond.
Deloraine.	Longford.	Swansea.
Evandale.	New Norfolk.	Spring Bay.
Fingal.	Oatlands.	Sorell.
Glenorchy.	Ouse.	Westbury.
Green Ponds.	Pontville.	

Municipal Police Districts.

Burnie.	Moorina.	Three Hut Point.
Franklin.	Port Esperance.	Torquay.
George Town.	Port Cygnet.	Ulverstone.
Lyndhurst.	Stanley.	Wynyard.
Latrobe.	St. Helen's.	

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*
30th April, 1883.

MAPS and Plans laid before the Commissioners during their sittings.

Hobart Gaol and House of Correction, Section Plans.

Launceston ditto, additions proposed in 1881.

Ditto ditto, Plans by Mr. Conway, 1883.

Oatlands Gaol, Plans of, 1859.

Ditto, ditto, 1883.

Port Arthur Prisons, Plans of, 1847, (No. 133.)

Ditto Penitentiary, (No. 64.)

Ditto Dormitories for Paupers.

House of Assembly, 6th March, 1883.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that you will be good enough to favour the Commissioners with your opinion, in writing, in respect to Prison Discipline in Tasmania, and the practicability of carrying the same out in the buildings now at your disposal.

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SWAN, *Esq., Sheriff.*

F. A. PACKER, *Secretary.*

Parliament House, Hobart, 20th April, 1883.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Royal Commissioners on Penal Discipline to request that you will furnish them with a Return of all Gaols under the order and control of the Sheriff within the Municipal Districts of the Colony, and of those within the Municipal Police Districts of the Colony.

Also with copies of any Reports or recommendations made by you to the Government, or to the Wardens of the Municipalities, with reference to the state and condition of the buildings used for Gaol purposes, and their efficiency for the retention and safe custody of prisoners.

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN SWAN, *Esq., Sheriff.*

FRED. A. PACKER, *Secretary.*

Parliamentary Library, 27th April, 1883.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to represent that the Commissioners appointed to enquire into and report upon the existing state of Penal Discipline in Tasmania find it necessary to continue their investigations beyond the date specified in His Excellency's Commission.

I have therefore to request that the time allowed for furnishing a Report upon the important subject remitted for their consideration may be extended to Friday, the 1st day of June next; and herewith enclose the Commission in order that His Excellency's approval may be endorsed thereon.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

THOS. D. CHAPMAN, *Chairman.*

Chief Secretary's Office, Hobart, 7th May, 1883.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the Governor has been pleased to extend the period for drawing up the Report of the Commission upon the existing state of Penal Discipline in Tasmania to the 1st of June next; and the necessary endorsement has been made upon the Commission, which is herewith returned to you.

I have, &c.

*The Hon. THOS. D. CHAPMAN, M.L.C., Chairman
Penal Discipline Commission, Parliamentary Library.*

WM. MOORE.

Parliamentary Library, 3rd May, 1883.

SIR,

IT having been suggested to the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency to enquire into the state of Penal Discipline and to report thereon, and to make recommendations as to the more efficient provision for the custody, classification, control, maintenance, and supervision of prisoners, that the buildings formerly occupied as a Gaol in the Township of Oatlands might at a moderate expenditure be put in a state of repair and made available for occupation as a Gaol and House of Correction for prisoners, the Commissioners therefore have to request that you will be good enough to cause enquiry to be made by some of the Officers of the Lands and Works Department as to the present state of repair of the several buildings formerly occupied for Gaol purposes at Oatlands. The Commissioners would like to be furnished with a rough ground plan, showing the size of each building and the total area within the Gaol walls; also, whether the drainage is good, or capable of being made good at a moderate cost, and whether the buildings are supplied, or capable of being supplied, with good pure water in abundance, and be informed of the quantity of land outside the Gaol buildings belonging to the old Gaol, and whether any additional land, say five or ten acres, of good fair quality for gardening purposes, could be purchased at a reasonable price.

The Commissioners will be glad to receive the information required, if possible, during the ensuing week.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Minister of Lands and Works.

THOS. D. CHAPMAN, *Chairman.*

Vide evidence of Mr. J. G. Shields, page 19.

APPENDIX A.

Sheriff's Office, 3rd April, 1877.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform you that on the day on which the Proclamation of Campbell-street Gaol as a Gaol for Females can appear in the *Gazette*, that is on Tuesday next the 10th, the female prisoners can be removed from the Cascades.

The temporary provision there available for their reception is such as to preclude the possibility of proper classification, and would be quite inadequate for a permanent establishment.

The inconveniences of management though numerous, are not insurmountable, and I am of opinion that arrangements can be made which will serve for the emergency.

I beg to express a hope that the new buildings may be commenced without delay, as it will not be easy to preserve order and discipline in small dormitories.

I have, &c.

*The Hon. the Attorney-General.*JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*

LETTER from Colonial Secretary to Attorney-General, bearing date 18th January, 1877, requesting him to be good enough to call upon the Sheriff to state his views and opinions on the subject of prison accommodation, and the feasibility of closing some of the prisons and concentrating the inmates in the Campbell-street Establishment. Also, how the Sheriff would propose to accommodate the female prisoners now confined at the Cascades, and if he has any suggestions to offer as to the possibility of providing for the insane now at Port Arthur, as their detention on the Peninsula of itself involves the continued maintenance of that establishment.

Will the Sheriff be so good as to report upon the matters contained herein. At the same time I should be glad if he would favour the Government with his views as to the disposal of the Reformatory Boys at the Cascades.

C. HAMILTON BROMBY.
19. 1. 77.

THE questions herein submitted for my opinion were disposed of before my written report could be prepared. I am of opinion that the Port Arthur prisoners can be accommodated at Campbell-street if the requisite alterations are effected by which classification can be carried out.

The cellular system should prevail throughout the prison.

For the female prisoners a new building is absolutely necessary. There is no proper accommodation for carrying out discipline or classification in the Establishment at present.

As a temporary arrangement the women now at the Cascades can be detained in Campbell-street, but the arrangements must be very unsatisfactory until separation can be carried out.

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*
9. 4. 77.*The Hon. the Attorney-General.*

LETTER from Gaoler, Campbell-street, dated 21st May, 1877, addressed to the Sheriff, bringing under notice the necessity which exists for attaching the buildings now used as the Police Office and Watch-house to the Penal Establishment.

Forwarded to the Hon. the Attorney-General. I consider that the additional space is absolutely necessary, and have always calculated upon it in concluding that we could accommodate the Port Arthur prisoners in Campbell-street. I take this opportunity of urging that the conversion of the open dormitories into cells be commenced without delay.

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*
29. 5. 77.*Sheriff's Office, 3rd August, 1877.*

SIR,

WITH reference to my recommendation that the occupancy of that portion of the Gaol buildings used as a Police Office be resumed for prison purposes, I have the honor to urge the necessity of immediate action being taken, as it is impossible to attempt any classification or effective discipline in the Establishment until the cells already recommended be constructed.

Mr. Hunter's report, 25th October, 1876, indicates the character of the work; and the cells cannot well be commenced until we have possession of the present Police Office, as the space now occupied by constables' quarters would be required for conversion into cells.

In the present state of the buildings the most elementary principle of penal science cannot be carried out. I allude to the total separation of inexperienced criminals from those who have graduated through every degree of crime.

I have, &c.

*The Hon. the Attorney-General.*JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.**Sheriff's Office, 4th September, 1877.*

SIR,

I BEG to enclose for the perusal of the Honorable the Attorney-General a report of the escape of four prisoners from the House of Correction, Hobart Town.

I also forward a copy of the evidence given at an investigation held by the Superintendent, Mr. Atkins, on Saturday, the 1st September.

The immediate cause of the escape appears to have been the misconduct of Constable Brickhill in leaving his post.

This officer was dismissed from the Launceston Gaol for gross negligence in permitting the escape of prisoner Collins, but was re-appointed in Hobart Town at the expressed desire of the late Attorney-General. He has been suspended from duty, and I will give him the opportunity of defending himself from a charge of wilful neglect.

The Prison, in the existing state, is totally unfit for the safe custody of prisoners under long sentences, and I consider it unfair to the Superintendent to hold him responsible for escapes until he is provided with reasonable means for preventing them.

Prisoners are retained in the Establishment by the vigilance of the officers only, the building not being constructed in a manner to oppose serious obstacles to a determined absconder.

With the insufficient rate of pay, 2s. 4d. per diem, trustworthy constables cannot always be obtained.

I have already reported upon the necessity of resuming possession of the Police Office for prison purposes. On the 13th July, 1876, I wrote to the Hon. the Attorney-General as follows:—

“It appears to me that the roof of the day-yard offers a safe and expeditious mode of escape which should not exist. The Campbell-street Establishment can only be made secure by all the communications between the buildings and outer walls being cut off.”

I beg again to point out the urgent existing necessity for rendering the House of Correction a safe receptacle for the class of prisoners now confined there.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Attorney-General.

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, 27th February, 1878.

SIR,

I BEG to urge upon you the necessity for carrying out the repeated recommendations that have been made for providing cell accommodation for the prisoners now confined in the Campbell-street House of Correction.

The evils arising from the association of criminals of different degree are generally admitted, but not always fully realised.

Separation and classification are impossible with the existing absence of accommodation. Although every vigilance may be exercised by the officers, and the actual commission of the most debasing moral offence prevented, still overtures may be made and the perpetration even attempted. Facilities exist for making false charges,—an unsupported one, indeed, has just been preferred.

I need not dwell upon the evils that must follow the discussion of these charges among the prisoners, or the contamination to the younger criminals which must inevitably ensue from contact with those who have spent a life-time between Port Arthur and Norfolk Island.

As a commencement to the projected alterations I understood that cells would be constructed where the constables of the Establishment are now quartered, and that the Police Office, &c. would be converted into officers' quarters.

These buildings are still part of the prison, and in such an emergency I submit that possession should be resumed, and the space applied to its legitimate use.

Discipline in Campbell-street Prison is also rendered difficult from the impossibility of preventing the men employed at Government House and Society Gardens from establishing communication between long-sentenced prisoners and their friends outside.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Attorney-General.

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*

Hobart Town, 13th May, 1878.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to direct your attention to the fact that the number of females detained in the House of Correction, Campbell-street, has reached 65, and 3 children.

When the female prisoners were removed from the Cascades the number was 42 and 4 children, and for these I reported that only temporary accommodation could be provided.

I beg to urge upon the Government the necessity for providing a suitable prison for women. At the present time it is impossible to effect any kind of separation between the most profligate incorrigible women and young girls who have made their first false step.

If no better means can be devised, I would suggest that the Old Military Prison in the Barracks might be used as a prison on the separate system for first convicted offenders. This would be an expensive and not entirely satisfactory arrangement, but would, I think, be preferable to the dangerous mode in which we are now treating this portion of our criminal population.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Attorney-General.

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, 4th March, 1879.

SIR,

At the request of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary I have the honor to submit my proposals for the alteration and improvement of the House of Correction, Campbell-street.

I beg first to draw attention to some very serious defects now existing. The institution was not constructed for the purpose of detaining prisoners during their term of servitude, but merely as a dépôt for men employed in gang labour or awaiting hire. There are no adequate means for classification, and no sufficient accommodation for those criminals who require stringent discipline or coercion.

The collection of prisoners in open dormitories is a system now universally condemned. It is dangerous as offering facilities for concerted revolt, it is demoralising to the prisoners, and entails greater expense for guards than the cellular method of accommodation. There are only 33 cells on the House of Correction side for 171 men, the remainder, 138, sleep in four open dormitories. The arrangement which is perhaps the most subversive of good order is that which masses the prisoners in the covered yard on Sundays, and during the daily intervals between meals and the hours of labour.

There must always be a proportion of men among convicted criminals who, from unruly violent disposition, engendered by long sentences, require separate treatment.

Light-sentenced men detained on first conviction should be kept apart from confirmed criminals, while those enjoying the indulgence of out-door labour in gangs should be debarred from all communication with the prisoners confined within the walls.

To effect this separation space is required, and no step can be taken in that direction until the Police Office is resumed for prison purposes. A new female prison is indispensably necessary, the space temporarily occupied by the women will be necessary to the proposed improvements. The plan for converting the dormitories into cells has been reported upon by Mr. Hunter, and its practicability assured. The employment of the prison labour would materially reduce the cost of the undertaking.

The Gaol proper is more than sufficient for present requirements if it were kept exclusively to its original purpose, but necessity has compelled its invasion by prisoners under sentence. One yard out of five is now alone available for prisoners remanded or committed for trial. At the present moment there are 21 men and boys in

unrestricted daily intercourse. Their ages vary from 11 to 70, and the offences with which they are charged comprise murder, rape, beastiality, cutting and wounding, sheep-stealing, and forgery. The effect of this enforced association can only result in the moral degradation of unaccustomed offenders. Terrible punishment before trial is inflicted upon decent minded, and possibly innocent persons, by this contact with depravity.

Opinions will differ as to the advisability of having a prison within the City. I submit, however, that the situation of the Establishment in Campbell-street has many advantages. The proximity of the Domain affords a ready and convenient mode of employing prisoners out of doors, while the stone quarry is so close as to be practically a part of the prison. The Government hold an entire frontage between Bathurst and Brisbane streets, while at the back one-half is taken up by the property attached to St. Andrew's Church, so that great privacy is secured.

Remunerative labour is much more practicable than in a prison at a greater distance from the other Government institutions. While upon this subject I may remark that very satisfactory results are following the higher class of industrial training recently originated.

I venture to express the opinion that a prison on the present site, properly arranged and equipped, would be found sufficient for all the criminals of Tasmania likely to be brought to justice in the next ten years. The available labour could be so employed as to render the institution almost, if not entirely, self-supporting.

Under any circumstances the Gaol must remain adjacent to the Court Houses, so that one-half the present site must be retained, even if the other were abandoned.

Great economy is ensured by the employment of the superior officers in overlooking both the Gaol and the House of Correction.

A new female prison erected in contiguity to the present establishment could be managed more efficiently, and at less expense, than if removed to a distance.

I desire to state that I am fully aware that a new prison, built according to the requirements of modern penal science, would be preferable to any adaptation of the old building to new purposes; but I am not sanguine enough to believe that the large requisite outlay would be incurred, and I am not therefore prepared to recommend it.

There is now no prison in operation in Tasmania at all suitable in its present state for the detention and coercion of the more dangerous criminals. Security against a successful outbreak would be cheaply purchased at the cost of the precautionary measures I now have the honor to recommend.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Attorney-General.

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, 20th August, 1879.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward for your perusal a Report from the Superintendent House of Correction, relating to an attempt at escape by prisoners Walker and Winter.

I have made personal enquiry into the matter for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, how the men became possessed of the instruments they used for removing the bricks, and to whose neglect might be attributed the fact that the instruments had been successfully concealed until the time of their use.

As the knives belonging on the Gaol side were not distinguishable from those of the House of Correction, it was not possible to say from which side those used by the prisoners came. The Warder on Gaol side declares that his number is correct.

With the number of prisoners of all classes confined in these gaol buildings, and from their being worked in all parts of the establishment, it is easy to understand how any small article might be smuggled in; but if the regulations for search had been strictly carried out their presence must have been discovered.

I am of opinion that the Under Gaoler is to blame in not seeing that the prisoners were searched on Sunday as well as on every other day, especially as Winter had previously escaped on a Sunday night.

The attempts of these two prisoners will continue as long as there is a chance to escape afforded them. They should not be allowed out in the yard all Sunday, but the Superintendent thought the confinement by day in the same cells in which they slept at night would be prejudicial to their health.

It may be so, but the health of prisoners everywhere is liable to risk of that character.

I have before reported that prisoners are only retained in Campbell-street by the vigilance of the officers.

Age and its accompanying infirmities are telling upon the Under Gaoler, who, in my opinion, should be now relieved of his duties, as he appears to be fast losing the nerve and watchfulness that formerly distinguished him.

Warder Tregear exhibited a disinclination to disturb Mr. Smith, which shows more solicitude for the Under Gaoler's comfort than zeal in the discharge of his own duty.

Tregear, like Mr. Smith, is a very old officer.

I take this opportunity of again urging upon the Government the pressing emergency that exists for making such alterations in the House of Correction as may admit the possibility of keeping the desperate and dangerous criminals apart from the well disposed. The immediate resumption of the Police Office for prison purposes is the first indispensable step in that direction.

I have, &c.

The Honorable the Attorney-General.

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, 23rd August, 1879.

SIR,

In reply to certain questions for information required by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I have the honor to state that I forwarded the queries on their receipt to the Superintendent House of Correction, and enclose his replies.

I desire to point out that the Reformatory for Boys at the Cascades was not under the control of the Sheriff's Department. I never had anything to do with it, having declined to be appointed one of the Managers.

Speaking generally of the suitability of the Campbell-street establishment for a central prison, I hold the opinion that it could have been made a good serviceable place for its purpose if the alterations suggested had been effected.

There is no building now in possession of the Government that I think more suitable, and it would have been injudicious to keep up Port Arthur for the sake of our limited number of sentenced criminals.

The space for the accommodation of the women is undesirably limited, and it suffers by comparison with the Cascades in one particular only,—the absence of separate cells.

In the temporal condition of the women,—that is, their discipline, health, and conduct,—I believe that there has been decided improvement. Of their moral condition opinion must be speculative. My belief is that the majority of the girls and women are in a very unsatisfactory moral state when they enter the establishment, and that they return to society much as they left it.

It is a very serious and dangerous evil that the young criminals should come into contact with the experienced, but this was the case at the Cascades also.

My idea in having a school-house was quite as much dictated by a desire to have a reading-room for well conducted men, as to provide means of instruction for long-sentenced boys.

I am confident that the indulgence of an hour in the evening devoted to reading will be a great incentive to the good conduct which will alone insure it.

Nothing could be more encouraging, and apparently successful, than the operation of the trade instruction. This, as now carried out in Campbell-street, is a novel experiment in industrial education as far as Tasmania is concerned.

With means provided for classification and for the accommodation of 25 men in the complete isolation of separate treatment, as well as the construction of a new Female House of Correction, I think there would be no more danger to the inhabitants of Hobart Town than if the prison were at New Norfolk.

At present one element of danger arises from the fact that prisoners employed in gangs bring in the news daily from outside, and things are often written or said of a highly exciting tendency.

Love of notoriety is not confined to the respectable classes, and to figure as the hero of a newspaper paragraph is incense to the vanity of weak minded criminals who have nothing but their rascality to distinguish them.

A practical system of prison discipline should, as its first object, aim at convincing the criminal that he was being punished for his offence. There should be no room for question whether his confinement was more or less disagreeable and irksome than the struggle of an honest man for his livelihood; nor should it be a welcome change from life in the charitable institutions of the country.

It is of great importance that criminals should understand and expect that the sentences passed upon them would be carried out; that remissions must be dependent upon their own conduct, and, as far as possible, according to regulated scale. Prisoners often consider their detection and confinement unmerited injuries, having a keener sense of their own interests than of those of the public. They are apt to consider other offenders worse than themselves, and to regard with peculiar jealousy any remission granted to their companions upon principles they do not understand.

I have long considered that a modification of the mark system might be introduced with advantage, and I shall be prepared to recommend it, with other new regulations, when the changed condition effected by the proposed alterations are in operation.

There are other questions, such as payment for penal labour, that I should like to bring under your notice, but as I am digressing from the questions submitted by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I will take another opportunity of addressing you.

I have, &c.

The Honorable the Attorney-General.

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, 28th August, 1879.

SIR,

IN accordance with the terms of the concluding paragraph of my last letter to you, dated 23rd August, I have now the honor to address you on the subject of payment for work performed by the prisoners confined in the House of Correction.

I have constantly endeavoured to devise means by which the labour of prisoners may be made useful, and so productive of money returns as to lessen, as far as possible, the cost of their maintenance.

With the sanction of the Government and the co-operation of the Works Department, I could effect a great deal in that direction.

It is economically important that facilities should be afforded for the performance of useful work by prisoners, and it is a subject for the expression of universal regret that greater advantage was not taken of the opportunities afforded by convict labour in time past.

In following up this idea I do not lose sight of the primary object of criminal detention and discipline, that is, the protection of society against violence and depredation.

This can only be attained by the effectual restraint of those convicted for the period of their sentences, or, as an alternative, by the infliction of some punishment short in duration, but sufficiently severe to be regarded as a full expiation. Fines, flogging, or rigorous confinement are the common forms suggested by the advocates of the latter system. I do not recommend these rigorous repressive measures for general adoption, and they are not in accord with the spirit of the day.

Our prevailing method is to assign a certain period of detention with enforced labour, prolonged in proportion with the gravity of the offence. While this continues the confinement should be deterrent to the criminal, reformatory if possible, and not unreasonably expensive to those who have to pay for his maintenance.

Holding these views, I have recommended that all work performed by prison labour should be fairly valued by agreement between contracting parties, or by decision of some disinterested person. Payment should then be exacted in every case from any department, or on account of any undertaking benefited. There could then be no dispute as to the actual value of the work performed. No department would be compelled to use the labour if they could get their work done better or cheaper elsewhere.

The question is not materially affected by the fact that in working for the Government the earnings would return to the Treasury.

The plan I suggest is already carried out for work performed within the building, I am anxious to see it extended to the labour performed by the gangs employed outside.

This labour is an article of value held in trust to be disposed of to the greatest advantage. It is an equivalent to money, and should no more be expended without return than the public revenue derived from any other source.

Although this would appear self-evident, yet I have just seen it urged that prisoners should not have been employed at the batteries because free labour was thereby excluded. Such a plausible and common objection to the employment of prison labour finds acceptance with a certain phase of opinion. Push the objection to its legitimate conclusion, and no remunerative employment would be found for prisoners at all.

The experience of modern experts in penal matters is all in favor of industrial training as an important branch of discipline.

When the prison alterations are complete, or indeed from the time of the commencement of the work, there will not be many men available for gang labour, and it will be advisable to make other arrangements for the maintenance in order of the grounds at Government House and the Society's Gardens.

There would be less objection to the employment of the short-sentenced men at these places if they occupied a portion of the prison apart from the other inmates when they returned to the establishment.

Under existing arrangements facilities are afforded to prisoners for communication with their friends outside. Discipline is endangered, and encouragement given to attempt escapes.

The Honorable the Attorney-General.

I have, &c.

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, 7th January, 1880.

SIR,

If it should be the intention of the Government to make the Campbell-street establishment the general prison for Tasmania, I beg to suggest the propriety of obtaining possession of the property lying between the late office of the Inspector of Police and the old stone shed; or at least that portion fronting upon Melville-street.

The block immediately adjoining the office was lately sold, and can still be obtained at an advance upon the cost to the purchase of a few pounds.

Three hundred pounds (£300), I am informed, is the present price.

If, however, the whole block is required, it might be better to obtain it by legislation, as was done at the Hospital.

I take this opportunity of again urging upon the attention of the Executive the highly unsatisfactory state of the accommodation for female prisoners.

The price of every evil that follows moral poisoning and contamination is incurred by prisoners who are committed to serve short sentences, or even to take their trial. If the latter chance to be innocent they are subjected to unmerited punishment of such a character that its effects can never be effaced.

The Honorable the Attorney-General.

I have, &c.

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, 29th November, 1880.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to draw your attention to a Memo. made by His Excellency the Governor on his recent visit to the Launceston House of Correction.

I enclose copy of the Memo., and beg to state that the defects of the Launceston House of Correction have never been lost sight of.

No long-sentenced prisoners are left in Launceston, nor are young men on first convictions, excepting their sentences are for short periods.

I am keenly alive to the necessity for means of classification in our prisons, and have advocated it on every opportunity.

Respecting the association of prisoners with paupers in the sick ward, I respectfully beg to point out that I have objected in language similar in meaning to that used by His Excellency, as the following extracts will disclose:—

“The Hospital for Females in the Launceston House of Correction has also been used for female paupers. This arrangement is inconvenient, and a cruel punishment to any decent woman thus condemned by poverty to associate with criminals.”

“It would be far better to abolish the system of imprisoning the invalids with the convicted offenders than to perpetuate it by proclaiming a portion of the prison a Charitable Institution.”

“The Launceston prison is unfitted in every respect for carrying out any system of classification on reformatory discipline, and it is not likely that more than one establishment for such purposes will be required in Tasmania for many years,—that is, for adult male prisoners.”

“I venture to take this opportunity of urging upon the Executive Government the necessity for commencing the alterations in the Campbell-street House of Correction, where the want of means for separation is as evident as at Launceston. It is only in degree that there is a difference.”

“It is impossible to carry out sentences of solitary confinement strictly, owing to the position and unhealthy character of the only cells available for the purpose.”

“The old class of prisoners is fast disappearing, and the younger criminals who now begin to form the majority offer a more promising field for reformatory effort, while the necessity for the separation of the inexperienced from the practised offenders is more than ever apparent.”

The Honorable the Attorney-General.

I have, &c.

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, 7th December, 1882.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to direct the attention of the Executive Government to the cases of two young girls recently received at the Hobart House of Correction from New Norfolk.

J. A. McCarthy, age 14 years and 3 months.

Eliza Cohen, age 16 years and 1 month.

(First offences.)

In their work, and in their dormitories, they associate with profligate old women who can instruct them in every vice, and with younger women who are among the most notorious of the city prostitutes.

These girls are locked in sleeping rooms containing each six or more beds, so the opportunity for moral contamination is perfect.

I have previously brought the matter of the deplorable want of means of classification under notice, and I now beg to urge the necessity for prompt measures to remedy so flagrant an evil.

It is not in the power of the prison officials to afford better separate accommodation with the inadequate means at their command.

The Honorable the Attorney-General.

I have, &c.

JOHN SWAN, *Sheriff.*

RETURN of Male Prisoners tried and convicted at Superior Courts in the Gaol and House of Correction, Campbell-street, on the 31st December, 1882, showing Condition, Age, Sentence, &c.

OFFENCES.	CONDITION.					AGE.								SENTENCE.												CON-VICTIONS.			EDU-CATION.									
	Native.	Free to Colony.	Free by servitude.	Ticket-of-leave.	Conditional pardon.	TOTAL.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75 and over.	TOTAL.	Life.	15 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2 years.	Under 2 years.	TOTAL.	First.	Second.	Third.	TOTAL.	Read and write.	Read only.	Neither.	TOTAL.		
Attempt to commit s—y		1			1						1			1				1									1			1	1			1	1			
Attempt to commit unnatural offence	1					1		1						1									1				1		1			1		1		1		
Assault with intent to rob	1					1		1						1										1			1		1			1		1		1		
Assault and robbery		1				1							1	1										1			1		1			1		1		1		
Aiding and abetting a rape	1					1			1					1			1										1		1			1		1		1		
Assault with intent to commit a rape.....	3	1				4		3				1		4										1	2	1	4	3		1	4	2		2	4		4	
Attempt to carnally know a girl under ten	1					1		1						1				1									1		1			1		1		1		
Breaking and entering a dwelling.....			1			1						1		1									1				1		1		1	1		1		1		
Breaking & entering a store and larceny			1			1					1			1											1		1		1		1	1		1		1		
Burglary	2		1	1		4		2					2	4					1		1		1		1		4	2		2	4	3		1	4		4	
Bigamy		1	1			2			1		1			2										2			2	1	1		2	2		2		2		
Burglary & larceny... ..	1		1			2			1			1		2				1						1			2	1		1	2		2		2		2	
Cattle-stealing.....	2		1			3			1	1				3												3		3		2	1		3	3		3		
Conspiring to defraud		1				1					1			1												1		1		1			1		1		1	
Embezzlement		1				1				1				1												1		1		1			1		1		1	
Forgery & uttering... ..	5	1	1	1		8			5	1	2			8			1	1		1	1				1	1	2	8	4	1	3	8	7		1	8		8
Feloniously wounding	2		1			3		2				1		3									1	1	1			3	2	1		3	1	2		3		3
Feloniously receiving	3	2	1			6			4	1	1			6										2		1	3	6	3	2	1	6	6			6		6
Housebreaking and larceny	2		7			9		2				2	5	9			1	1		2		1		2			2	9		2	7	9	5	2	2	9		9
Horse-stealing	2					2		2						2										2			2		2			2		2		2		2
Housebreaking	1		1	1		3		1				1	1	3				1						1			3	1		2	3	2		1	3		3	
Having mould for base coin			1			1						1		1									1				1		1		1	1		1		1		1
Indecent assault		1	1			2					1		1	2										1		1	2	1		1	2	1		1		2		2
Larceny from a dwelling	1		1			2			2					2											1	1		2	2			2		2		2		2
Larceny	1					1		1						1													1	1		1				1		1		1
Larceny as a bailee... ..			1			1					1			1										1				1		1		1		1		1		1
Larceny as a servant	1					1		1						1												1		1		1			1		1		1	
Larceny from the person		1				1				1				1										1			1	1		1			1		1		1	
Murder.....			3			3							3	3	3												3		1	2	3	2		1	3		3	
Manslaughter			1		1	2								2	2	1				1							2			2		2		2		2		
Obtaining money by false pretences	1	1				2			2					2												2	2	2		2		2		2		2		2
Pig-stealing.....			1			1					1			1													1			1		1		1		1		1
Rape	7		4			11		6	1		2	2	11	5	6												11	6	2	3	11	5	2	4	11		11	
Robbery			1			1					1			1											1			1		1		1		1		1		1
Robbery from the person	1					1			1					1										1			1		1			1		1		1		1
Robbery under arms with violence	1					1				1				1		1											1		1		1		1		1		1	
Sheep-stealing.....		1	2			3			1		1	1		3									1		1		3	1	1	1	3	2		1	3		3	
Unlawfully presenting firearms.....	1					1					1			1											1			1		1		1		1		1		1
Unlawfully on premises			1			1						1		1				1									1			1		1		1		1		1
Uttering	1	2		1		4		1	1		1	1		4									2		1		1	4	3		1	4	4		4		4	
TOTAL	42	12	37	4	1	96		26	20	5	13	15	17	96	9	7	3	6	1	6	1	6	6	18	9	10	14	96	46	14	36	96	67	7	22	96		96

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

No. 2.

RETURN of Male Prisoners, tried and convicted at Inferior Courts, in the Gaol and House of Correction, Campbell-street, on the 31st December, 1882.

OFFENCES.	CONDITION.				AGE.							SENTENCE.							CON-VICTIONS.				EDU-CATION.											
	Native.	Free to Colony.	Free by Servitude.	Ticket-of-Leave.	TOTAL.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75 and over.	TOTAL.	2 years.	18 months.	12 months.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	14 days.	7 days.	TOTAL.	First.	Second.	Thrd.	TOTAL.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither.	TOTAL.	
Breach Merchant Seamen's Act.....	2	2	2	2	1	1						2									2			2	2			2	2				2	
Breach Charitable Institutions Act.....	1		1	1		1		1				1									1			1				1	1				1	
Drunk		3	3	3				2	1		3										2		1	3			3	3	2		1	3		
Disturbing the peace	1	2	1	4		1	1	2			4										1	2	1	4	1		3	4	4				4	
Destroying property		1	1	1				1			1										1			1			1	1					1	
Having false dice.....	1			1		1		1			1									1				1		1	1						1	
Idle and disorderly.....		6	6	6						2	1	3	6					2	3		3		1		6		6	6	4	1	1	6		
Larceny	1	2	9	1	13		1	2		2	5	3	13	1	1	2		2	2	2	2	1		13	2	1	10	13	10	1	2	13	1	
Larceny as a bailee.....	1			1		1						1					1							1		1	1						1	
Obscene language		1	1	1						1		1									1			1			1	1		1			1	
Obtaining by false pretences	1	2		3		1	1				1	3		1	1		1							3	3		3	3					3	
Unlawfully beating.....	1			1		1						1									1			1		1	1		1				1	
Wife-beating.....		1		1						1		1								1				1			1						1	
TOTAL	4	11	22	138	1	4	7	1	11	7	7	38	1	2	3	1	5	2	7	9	4	2	2	38	11	22	58	28	3	7	38	3	7	38

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

Hobart, 24th February, 1883.

No. 3.

LIST of Men tried in Supreme Court, Hobart, during the Years 1881 and 1882, showing separately those convicted, acquitted, and remanded.

CONVICTED.

No.	Ship or Condition.	When Received.	Date of Trial.	No. of Days awaiting Trial.	Offence.
1	Native	29. 12. 80.	27. 4. 81.	120	Robbery under arms with violence.
2	Ditto	30. 12. 80.	ditto	119	Robbery.
3	America	15. 1. 81.	ditto	102	Stealing wool.
4	Native	26. 1. 80.	ditto	91	Attempt to carnally know a girl under 10.
5	Mangana	5. 3. 81.	ditto	53	Stealing money.
6	Native	9. 3. 81.	ditto	49	Burglary and larceny.
7	Hydrabad 3	28. 5. 81.	26. 7. 81.	59	Breaking into a store and larceny.
8	Flinders	14. 6. 81.	ditto	42	Unlawfully conspiring to defraud.
9	Ditto	14. 6. 81.	ditto	42	Conspiring to defraud.
10	Native	21. 6. 81.	ditto	35	Assault with intent to commit rape.
11	Lord Auckland 3	3. 9. 81.	27. 9. 81.	24	Wounding.
12	Native	6. 9. 81.	ditto	21	Attempt to commit rape.
13	D. Northumberland	10. 9. 81.	ditto	17	Sheepstealing.
14	Native	From bail	ditto	—	Wounding.
15	Ditto	7. 11. 81.	13. 12. 81.	36	Feloniously breaking and entering a dwelling and larceny.
16	Ditto	7. 11. 81.	ditto	36	Ditto.
17	Ditto	29. 10. 81.	ditto	45	Larceny.
18	Maria Soames	2. 11. 81.	ditto	41	Uttering.
19	Oriental Queen	4. 11. 81.	ditto	39	Breaking and entering.
20	Rodney 2	23. 12. 81.	7. 3. 82.	74	Cattle-stealing.
21	Native	23. 12. 81.	ditto	74	Ditto.
22	Ditto	23. 12. 81.	ditto	74	Ditto.
23	Waverley 1	10. 1. 82.	ditto	56	Indecent assault.
24	Native	From bail	ditto	—	Wounding a mare.
25	Nile	15. 3. 82.	ditto	62	Housebreaking and larceny.
26	Native	29. 3. 82.	16. 5. 82.	48	Stealing from a dwelling-house and larceny.
27	Ditto	12. 4. 82.	ditto	34	Assault with intent to commit rape.
28	Ditto	From bail	ditto	—	Feloniously receiving five cows.
29	Wagoola	29. 6. 82.	25. 7. 82.	26	Embezzlement.
30	Mangana	1. 6. 82.	ditto	54	Forgery and uttering.
31	Native	From bail	ditto	—	Ditto.
32	Ditto	11. 8. 82.	26. 9. 12.	46	Obtaining money by false pretences.
33	Ditto	25. 8. 82.	ditto	32	Larceny.
34	Derwent	7. 9. 82.	ditto	19	Obtaining money by false pretences.
35	Not known	From bail	26. 7. 81.	—	Bribery.
36	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	Ditto.
37	Native	ditto	ditto	—	Ditto.
38	Ditto	ditto	ditto	—	Ditto.

ACQUITTED.

1	Southern Cross	14. 3. 81.	27. 4. 81.	44	Obtaining by false pretences.
2	Flinders	14. 6. 81.	26. 7. 81.	42	Conspiring to defraud.
3	Argyle	14. 6. 81.	ditto	42	Ditto.
4	Forfarshire	12. 9. 81.	27. 9. 81.	15	Larceny.
5	Native	22. 9. 81.	ditto	5	Unnatural offence.
6	Ditto	From bail	ditto	—	Obtaining by false pretences.
7	Ditto	29. 10. 81.	13. 12. 81.	45	Robbery.
8	Ditto	19. 11. 81.	ditto	24	Setting fire to a fence.
9	Ditto	18. 11. 81.	ditto	25	Larceny.
10	Ditto	26. 12. 81.	ditto	71	Wounding.
11	Ditto	7. 3. 82.	16. 5. 82.	70	Rape.
12	Ditto	From bail	ditto	—	Injuring a church.
13	Ditto	6. 5. 82.	ditto	10	Wounding.
14	Ditto	From bail	ditto	—	Sheep-stealing.
15	Southern Cross	24. 8. 82.	26. 9. 82.	33	Obtaining money by false pretences.
16	Native	4. 9. 82.	ditto	22	Sheep-stealing.
17	Ditto	From bail	ditto	—	Stealing fruit-trees.

REMANDED.

1 Native	10. 11. 82. 12. 12. 82.	32	Obtaining money by false pretences.
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Recapitulation.

Attempt to carnally know a girl under 10	1	Feloniously breaking and entering a dwelling and larceny.....	2	Stealing wool.....	1
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	Feloniously receiving five cows...	1	Stealing money.....	1
Attempt to commit rape.....	1	Forgery and uttering	2	Sheep-stealing	3
Burglary and larceny.....	1	Housebreaking and larceny	1	Setting fire to a fence.....	1
Bribery	4	Indecent assault	1	Stealing from a dwelling-house and larceny	1
Breaking and entering.....	1	Injuring a church.....	1	Stealing fruit trees	1
Breaking into a store and larceny	1	Larceny.....	4	Unlawfully conspiring to defraud	1
Conspiring to defraud.....	3	Obtaining by false pretences.....	6	Unnatural offence	1
Cattle-stealing	3	Robbery under arms with violence	1	Uttering	2
Embezzlement	1	Robbery.....	2	Wounding.....	4
		Rape	1		

Summary.

Natives	344.	Free to Colony.....	1.	Free by servitude.....	8.
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R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

NUMERICAL Return of all Prisoners, whether under remand or sentence, in the Gaol and Penal Establishment for Males at Hobart, on the 31st December, 1882.

No.	Age.	Offence for which imprisoned.	Date of Sentence.	Extent of Sentence.	How employed on 31st December, 1882.	Remarks as to character.
1	52	Larceny as a bailee	29. 12. 80.	4 years	Bookbinding	Good.
2	22	Attempt to commit rape	27. 9. 81.	18 months	Carter	Ditto.
3	62	Burglary and larceny	8. 6. 76.	10 years	Cook	Ditto.
4	18	Larceny as a servant	15. 6. 82.	2 years	Quarry	Indifferent.
5	66	Murder	20. 2. 77.	Life	Wardsman	Good.
6	43	Feloniously receiving	22. 2. 81.	4 years	Tailor	Ditto.
7	20	Assault with intent to commit rape	26. 7. 81.	4 years	Quarry	Ditto.
8	33	Feloniously receiving	28. 9. 80.	3 years	Carpenter	Fair.
9	72	Rape	13. 2. 68.	Life	Wardsman	Good.
10	22	Feloniously wounding	7. 4. 81.	3 years	Park-street	Bad.
11	27	Aiding and abetting a rape	4. 3. 79.	12 years	Carpenter	Good.
12	23	Feloniously receiving	16. 5. 82.	18 months	Quarry	Middling.
13	35	Robbery under arms with violence	27. 4. 81.	15 years	Blacksmith—striker	Fair.
14	65	Housebreaking and larceny	1. 12. 74.	8 years	Wardsman	Good.
15	23	Feloniously wounding	22. 2. 81.	5 years	Cells, H Division	Bad.
16	24	Horse-stealing	22. 2. 81.	4 years	Engine-driver	Good.
17	22	Uttering	14. 12. 80.	3 years	Tailor	Ditto.
18	37	Larceny from the person	11. 11. 80.	3 years	Inspector's office	Fair.
19	66	Murder	4. 4. 78.	Life	Invalid	Good.
20	26	Forgery and uttering	4. 3. 79.	10 years	Quarry	Indifferent.
21	60	Housebreaking and larceny	24. 9. 78.	8 years	Ditto	Good.
22	22	Ditto	13. 12. 81.	18 months	Baker	Ditto.
23	21	Ditto	13. 12. 81.	18 months	Carter	Ditto.
24	66	Manslaughter	28. 2. 82.	3 years	Exempt from labour	Ditto.
25	41	Forgery and uttering	25. 7. 82.	12 months	Carpenter	Ditto.
26	61	Rape	8. 3. 76.	15 years	Washerman	Ditto.
27	31	Obtaining by false pretence	26. 9. 82.	18 months	Baker	Ditto.
28	60	Having mould for base coin	26. 8. 80.	5 years	Park-street	Middling.
29	20	Assault with intent to rob	18. 5. 80.	4 years	Quarry	Very indifferent.
30	24	Larceny	16. 5. 82.	2 years	Ditto	Good.
31	24	Rape	4. 3. 79.	Life	Shoemaker	Ditto.
32	20	Assault with intent to rape	16. 5. 82.	4 years	Ditto	Middling.
33	52	Forgery and uttering	1. 12. 74.	12 years	Tailor	Good.
34	56	Assault with intent to rape	22. 2. 81.	3 years	Quarry	Ditto.
35	57	Breaking and entering	14. 12. 80.	6 years	Ditto	Ditto.
36	63	Feloniously wounding	17. 6. 80.	6 years	Park-street	Ditto.
37	27	Forgery and uttering	14. 12. 80.	3 years	Shoemaker	Ditto.
38	22	Larceny	26. 9. 82.	6 months	R. S. Gardens	Ditto.
39	55	Ditto	9. 11. 82.	3 years	Tailor	Ditto.
40	55	Breaking and entering	26. 7. 81.	3 years	Quarry	Ditto.
41	29	Feloniously receiving	15. 6. 82.	18 months	Tailor	Ditto.
42	66	Indecent assault	7. 3. 82.	12 months	Park-street	Ditto.
43	72	Housebreaking	6. 1. 76.	10 years	Watchman	Ditto.
44	18	Rape	4. 3. 79.	15 years	Turner	Ditto.
45	72	Assault and robbery	28. 1. 79.	6 years	Watchman	Ditto.
46	20	Burglary	7. 4. 81.	4 years	Quarry	Ditto lately.
47	51	Cattle-stealing	7. 3. 82.	2 years	Carpenter	Ditto.
48	28	Ditto	7. 3. 82.	2 years	Shoemaker	Ditto.
49	22	Ditto	7. 3. 82.	2 years	Quarry	Ditto.
50	66	Manslaughter	13. 2. 72.	Life	Refractory cells	Bad.
51	23	Attempt to carnally know a girl under 10	27. 4. 81.	9 years	Shoemaker	Good.
52	34	Bigamy	17. 6. 80.	4 years	Assistant cook	Ditto.
53	52	Uttering	28. 2. 82.	12 months	Tinsmith	Ditto.
54	34	Forgery and uttering	25. 7. 82.	2 years	Printing, learner	Ditto.
55	28	Ditto	24. 8. 82.	18 months	Painter	Ditto.
56	17	Housebreaking	16. 6. 81.	3 years	Tailor	Fair.
57	20	Rape	4. 4. 78.	15 years	Blacksmith	Good.
58	70	Burglary	16. 6. 81.	8 years	Shoemaker	Ditto.
59	30	Rape	11. 5. 75.	Life	Store labourer	Ditto.
60	67	Housebreaking and larceny	8. 6. 76.	10 years	Whitewashing	Ditto.
61	25	Rape	15. 9. 74.	15 years	Carpenter	Ditto.
62	46	Sheep-stealing	16. 6. 81.	4 years	Park-street	Ditto.
63	65	Housebreaking and larceny	16. 5. 82.	4 years	Tailor	Ditto.
64	51	Bigamy	4. 12. 80.	4 years	Groom	Ditto.
65	25	Feloniously receiving	9. 11. 82.	18 months	Quarry	Ditto.
66	53	Forgery and uttering	23. 9. 79.	7 years	Receiving-room	Ditto.
67	58	Rape	10. 2. 76.	Life	Park-street	Ditto.
68	53	Attempt to commit s——y	3. 6. 75.	10 years	Blind	Fair.
69	73	Housebreaking and larceny	7. 1. 75.	12 years	Quarry	Good.
70	57	Sheep-stealing	18. 5. 80.	6 years	Carpenter	Ditto.
71	31	Obtaining by false pretence	26. 9. 82.	6 months	Ditto	Ditto.
72	51	Conspiring to defraud	26. 7. 81.	2 years	Quarry	Ditto.

No.	Age.	Offence for which imprisoned.	Date of Sentence.	Extent of Sentence.	How employed on 31st December, 1882.	Remarks as to character.
73	71	Rape	4. 3. 79.	Life	Blacksmith, striker	Good
74	21	Ditto	13. 5. 79.	15 years	Baker	Fair.
75	20	Attempt to commit unnatural offence	4. 3. 79.	5 years	Quarry	Ditto.
76	34	Uttering	3. 4. 79.	5 years	Writer	Good.
77	49	Indecent assault	25. 8. 81.	3 years	Tailor	Ditto.
78	20	Burglary	7. 4. 81.	2½ years	Quarry	Middling.
79	29	Robbery from the person	22. 7. 79.	4 years	Shoemaker	Ditto.
80	72	Murder	22. 7. 79.	Life	Exempt from labour	Good.
81	60	Larceny	14. 12. 80.	6 years	Wardsman	Ditto.
82	67	Housebreaking and larceny	9. 12. 79.	4 years	Ditto	Ditto.
83	60	Ditto	28. 1. 79.	6 years	Cook	Ditto.
84	21	Horse-stealing	30. 9. 79.	4 years	Tailor	Fair.
85	62	Unlawfully on premises	8. 4. 80.	10 years	Wardsman	Good.
86	26	Sheep-stealing.	27. 9. 81.	2 years	Govt. House grounds	Ditto.
87	38	Unlawfully presenting fire-arms	22. 2. 81.	4 years	Park-street	Ditto.
88	68	Burglary	11. 11. 80.	6 years	Wardsman	Ditto.
89	47	Feloniously receiving	11. 11. 80.	4 years	Barber	Ditto.
90	62	Pig-stealing	19. 9. 76.	8 years	Tailor	Fair.
91	59	Robbery	24. 8. 82.	4 years	Light work	Good.
92	36	Embezzlement	25. 7. 82.	18 months	Carpenter	Ditto.
93	63	Uttering	13. 12. 81.	5 years	Quarry	Ditto.
94	20	Burglary and larceny	27. 4. 81.	4 years	Ditto	Indifferent.
95	19	Rape	4. 3. 79.	15 years	Tinsmith	Good.
96	30	Forgery and uttering	28. 5. 78.	8 years	Wardsman	Ditto lately.
97	66	Idle and disorderly	11. 1. 83.	3 months	Exempt from labour	Bad.
98	32	Larceny	21. 11. 82.	3 months	Govt. House grounds	Fair.
99	38	Disturbing the peace	5. 12. 82.	2 months	Exempt from labour	Bad.
100	51	Idle and disorderly	26. 12. 82.	1 month	Govt. House grounds	Good.
101	49	Wife-beating	1. 12. 82.	3 months	Exempt from labour	Ditto.
102	59	Drunkenness	18. 12. 82.	14 days	Ditto	Ditto.
103	63	Larceny	4. 6. 81.	2 years	Blacksmith	Middling.
104	21	Illegally pawning, &c.	17. 5. 82.	9 months	Issuing tickets, quarry	Good.
105	56	Larceny	28. 10. 82.	4 months	Exempt from labour	Ditto.
106	30	Obscene language	11. 11. 82.	2 months	Blind	Ditto.
107	49	Ditto	11. 11. 82.	2 months	Washerman	Ditto.
108	23	Breach Merchant Seamen Act	8. 12. 82.	2 months	Govt. House grounds	Ditto.
109	66	Idle and disorderly	12. 10. 82.	3 months	Exempt from labour	Ditto.
110	72	Uttering	21. 12. 81.	18 months	Tailor	Ditto.
111	27	Having 3 false dice	23. 11. 82.	3 months	Quarry	Ditto.
112	27	Breach Merchant Seamen Act	8. 12. 82.	2 months	Govt. House grounds	Ditto.
113	53	Destroying property	14. 11. 82.	2 months	Ditto	Ditto.
114	63	Larceny	12. 9. 82.	18 months	Shoemaker	Ditto.
115	11	Unlawfully beating	22. 11. 82.	2 months	Cleaning	Fair.
116	71	Larceny	26. 7. 82.	6 months	Quarry	Good.
117	43	Ditto	21. 8. 82.	6 months	R. S. Gardens	Ditto.
118	54	Ditto	27. 12. 82.	1 month	Ditto	Ditto.
119	53	Drunkenness	28. 12. 82.	14 days	Park-street	Ditto.
120	78	Larceny	31. 10. 82.	3 months	Exempt from labour	Middling.
121	26	False pretences	8. 2. 82.	12 months	Wardsman	Good.
122	65	Larceny	6. 10. 82.	4 months	Ditto	Ditto.
123	21	False pretences	18. 12. 82.	6 months	Park-street	Ditto.
124	50	Idle and disorderly	31. 10. 82.	6 months	Exempt from labour	Middling.
125	29	Disturbing the peace.	30. 12. 82.	14 days	Awaiting disposal	Good.
126	54	Ditto	20. 12. 82.	2 months	Govt. House grounds	Ditto.
127	64	Larceny	3. 11. 82.	2 months	R. S. Gardens	Ditto.
128	48	Disturbing the peace	22. 11. 82.	3 months	Cutting wood	Ditto.
129	59	Larceny	12. 9. 82.	12 months	Whitewashing	Ditto.
130	45	Drunkenness	30. 12. 82.	1 month	Awaiting disposal	Ditto.
131	60	Idle and disorderly	1. 11. 82.	3 months	Wardsman	Ditto.
132	32	Stealing boots	27. 12. 82.	2 months	R. S. Gardens	Ditto.
133	76	Idle and disorderly	15. 12. 82.	3 months	Invalid	Ditto.
134	17	Larceny	5. 12. 82.	12 months	Quarry	Fair.

R. A. ATKINS.

No. 5.

OFFENCES committed in Prison during the Year 1882, and Punishment for such Offences.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Punishment.</i>
1	71	Disobedience of orders, 28. 1. 82.	48 hours addition.
2	66	Disorderly conduct, 8. 2. 82.	Not to be allowed in the yard with other prisoners, on account of his filthy language.
3	58	Insolence to Overseer, 20. 2. 82.	24 hours addition.
4	15	Improper language, 22. 2. 82.	3 days solitary confinement.
5	66	Improper language, 23. 2. 82.	3 days ditto.
6	66	Having Government property improperly in his possession, 1. 3. 82.	3 days ditto.
7	66	Disorderly conduct, 23. 2. 82.	To be kept in separate treatment.
8	37	Insolence to Overseer.	3 days solitary confinement.
9	56	Disobedience of orders.	24 hours ditto.
10	18	Ditto.	48 hours ditto.
11	26	Ditto.	3 days ditto.
12	56	Idleness.	48 hours ditto.
13	23	Disobedience of orders, 29. 3. 82.	3 days ditto.
14	26	Damaging Government property.	2 days addition.
15	44	Disobedience of orders.	48 hours ditto.
16	63	Insolence to Guard, 29. 3. 82.	48 hours solitary confinement.
17	29	Idleness, 28. 3. 82.	24 hours ditto.
18	29	Threatening language, 1. 4. 82.	48 hours ditto.
19	25	Assaulting Constable, 2. 4. 82.	3 days ditto.
20	17	Damaging Government property, 7. 4. 82.	3 days ditto.
21	51	Improper language, 12. 4. 82.	3 days ditto.
22	14	Defacing the wall of his cell, 15. 4. 82.	48 hours ditto.
23	17	Ditto.	48 hours ditto.
24	17	Damaging the wall of his cell, 22. 4. 82.	3 days ditto.
25	51	Insolence to Constable, 26. 4. 82.	24 hours ditto.
26	75	Improper language, 6. 5. 82.	48 hours ditto.
27	19	Disobedience of orders, 10. 5. 82.	To be kept in separate treatment.
28	75	Having fruit improperly in his possession, 13. 5. 82.	48 hours solitary confinement.
29	14	Idleness, 20. 5. 82.	24 hours ditto.
30	23	Disorderly conduct, 7. 6. 82.	To be confined to H. Division, in consequence of his ungovernable temper.
31	17	Disobedience of orders, 21. 6. 82.	24 hours solitary confinement.
32	17	Creating a disturbance, 22. 7. 82.	3 days ditto.
33	29	Disobedience of orders, 19. 8. 82.	3 days ditto.
34	20	Insolence to Overseer, 27. 9. 82.	3 days ditto.
35	58	Improper language, 21. 10. 82.	3 days addition.
36	20	Ditto.	48 hours solitary confinement.
37	18	Disobedience of orders, 21. 10. 82.	3 days addition.
38	20	Improper language, 28. 10. 82.	To be confined to the stone cells, on No. 3 diet, till further orders.
39	23	Insolence to the Superintendent, 13. 11. 82.	To be kept in separate treatment.
40	20	Improper language, 14. 11. 82.	24 hours solitary confinement.
41	26	Writing letters to be sent out of the Establishment without permission, 29. 6. 82.	3 months imprisonment with hard labour.
42	23	Assaulting Warder, 13. 12. 82.	6 months ditto.
43	29	Writing a document to be sent out of the Establishment without permission, 26. 12. 82.	6 months ditto.
44	23	Ditto.	1 month ditto.
45	18	Ditto.	3 months ditto.

R. A. ATKINS.

No. 6.

RETURN of First convicted Prisoners in H.M. Gaol, &c. for Males, Hobart, on the 31st day of December, 1882.

Inferior Courts.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sentence.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sentence.</i>
1.....	32	3 months.	7.....	26	12 months.
2.....	21	9 months.	8.....	21	6 months.
3.....	23	2 months.	9.....	32	2 months.
4.....	72	18 months.	10.....	29	14 days.
5.....	27	3 months.	11.....	11	2 months.
6.....	27	2 months.			

Superior Courts.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sentence.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sentence.</i>
1.....	22	18 months.	25.....	21	4 years.
2.....	43	4 years.	26.....	26	2 years.
3.....	20	4 years.	27.....	34	5 years.
4.....	22	3 years.	28.....	18	2 years.
5.....	24	4 years.	29.....	27	12 years.
6.....	22	3 years.	30.....	23	18 months.
7.....	37	3 years.	31.....	23	5 years.
8.....	22	18 months.	32.....	41	12 months.
9.....	21	18 months.	33.....	24	Life.
10.....	31	18 months.	34.....	20	4 years.
11.....	20	4 years.	35.....	22	6 months.
12.....	24	2 years.	36.....	18	15 years.
13.....	27	3 years.	37.....	22	2 years.
14.....	29	18 months.	38.....	28	2 years.
15.....	20	4 years.	39.....	23	9 years.
16.....	34	4 years.	40.....	28	18 months.
17.....	52	12 months.	41.....	17	3 years.
18.....	30	Life.	42.....	20	15 years.
19.....	25	15 years.	43.....	31	6 months.
20.....	51	2 years.	44.....	20	5 years.
21.....	21	15 years.	45.....	36	18 months.
22.....	49	3 years.	46.....	20	4 years.
23.....	20	2½ years.	47.....	19	15 years.
24.....	29	4 years.			

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

Hobart, 24th February, 1883.

No. 7.

RETURN of Prisoners confined in Separate Treatment, "H. Division," on the 31st December, 1882.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Ship.</i>	<i>Original Offence.</i>	<i>Age at the time.</i>	<i>Present Age.</i>	<i>Character.</i>	<i>Employment.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1.	Unknown	Obtaining money by false pretences	27	32	Good lately	Wardsman	Confined for absconding, and repeated attempts.
2.	Native	Feloniously wounding with intent	21	23	Bad	Wardsman	Confined for insubordinate conduct, and ungovernable temper.

Prisoners on being received from the Supreme Court have to serve a certain proportion of their sentence in this Division before being employed at gang or other labour. Also prisoners who have committed serious prison offences are confined in this Division.

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

No. 8.

NUMBER of Prisoners in Penal Establishment, Hobart, on the 31st December, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882. ©

<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Superior Courts.</i>	<i>Inferior Courts.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Strength, 31 December, 1875	77	57	134
Ditto, 1876	76	53	129
Ditto, 1877	127	66	193
Ditto, 1878	116	67	183
Ditto, 1879	116	67	183
Ditto, 1880	107	40	147
Ditto, 1881	108	53	161
Ditto, 1882	96	38	134

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

Hobart, 24th February, 1883.

No. 9.

NUMERICAL Return of Convicts, showing Age, on what Funds chargeable, and unexpired period of Sentence.

<i>ON COLONIAL FUNDS.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Unexpired portion of Sentence.</i>
<i>No.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Unexpired portion of Sentence.</i>			
1.	52	1 year 2 months 28 days.	49.	23	7 years 3 months 26 days.
2.	20	2 months 26 days.	50.	34	8 months 16 days.
3.	62	11 months 7 days.	51.	52	1 month 27 days.
4.	18	1 year 6 months 17 days.	52.	34	1 year 6 months 26 days.
5.	66	No fixed period.	53.	28	1 year 1 month 23 days.
6.	43	1 year 4 months 21 days.	54.	30	No fixed period.
7.	20	1 year 25 days.	55.	67	11 months 7 days.
8.	33	10 years 11 days.	56.	25	6 years 8 months 14 days.
9.	72	To be reported, 12. 2. 85.	57.	46	1 year 8 months 15 days.
10.	22	9 months 13 days.	58.	65	2 years 7 months 15 days.
11.	27	8 years 2 months 3 days.	59.	51	1 year 2 months 13 days.
12.	23	11 months 15 days.	60.	17	1 year 11 months 15 days.
13.	35	13 years 3 months 26 days.	61.	20	10 years 3 months 3 days.
14.	63	No fixed period.	62.	25	1 year 4 months 8 days.
15.	22	2 years 8 months 28 days.	63.	53	1 year 11 months 23 days.
16.	24	1 year 4 months 21 days.	64.	58	No fixed period.
17.	22	5 months 13 days.	65.	53	2 years 5 months 2 days.
18.	37	4 months 10 days.	66.	75	4 years 6 days.
19.	66	No fixed period.	67.	57	1 year 10 months 17 days.
20.	26	6 years 9 months 5 days.	68.	31	2 months 25 days.
21.	37	1 year 8 months 23 days.	69.	51	2 months 25 days.
22.	22	5 months 12 days.	70.	71	No fixed period.
23.	21	5 months 12 days.	71.	21	11 years 4 months 12 days.
24.	66	7 years 1 month 27 days.	72.	34	3 months 2 days.
25.	55	2 years 4 months 8 days.	73.	20	1 year 2 months 3 days.
26.	60	6 months 24 days.	74.	49	1 year 1 month 24 days.
27.	61	No fixed period.	75.	20	9 months 6 days.
28.	31	1 year 2 months 25 days.	76.	29	20 days.
29.	60	1 year 7 months 25 days.	77.	72	No fixed period.
30.	20	7 months 17 days.	78.	60	6 months 27 days.
31.	24	1 year 2 months 15 days.	79.	36	1 year 24 days.
32.	24	No fixed period.	80.	21	12 days.
33.	20	2 years 7 months 16 days.	81.	62	4 years 9 months 7 days.
34.	56	7 months 21 days.	82.	26	4 months 26 days.
35.	57	1 year 5 months 13 days.	83.	38	1 year 4 months 22 days.
36.	63	1 year 11 months 16 days.	84.	78	2 years 4 months 10 days.
37.	27	5 months 13 days.	85.	47	1 year 1 month 10 days.
38.	22	2 months 25 days.	86.	62	1 year 8 months 18 days.
39.	53	1 year 25 days.	87.	59	2 years 10 months 23 days.
40.	29	11 months 14 days.	88.	20	2 years 6 months 26 days.
41.	69	2 months 6 days.	89.	19	11 years 2 months 3 days.
42.	72	6 months 5 days.	90.	30	3 years 4 months 27 days.
43.	18	11 years 2 months 3 days.			
44.	51	1 year 2 months 6 days.	<i>ON IMPERIAL FUNDS.</i>		
45.	22	1 year 2 months 6 days.	91.	52	10 years 10 months 30 days.
46.	28	1 year 2 months 6 days.	92.	66	No fixed period.
47.	72	27 days.	93.	70	4 years 5 months 15 days.
48.	20	1 year 6 months 6 days.	94.	67	2 months 8 days.
			95.	60	1 year 5 months 13 days.
			96.	63	2 years 11 months 12 days.

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

No. 10.

RETURN of Cases of Free by Birth or Immigrants in the Establishment on the 31st December, 1882.

No.	Ship.	Offence.	Sentence.	No.	Ship.	Offence.	Sentence.
1	Ethel	Stealing rope	3 months.	38	Grasmere	Indecent assault	3 years.
2	Anna Maria	Disturbing the peace	2 months.	39	Native	Burglary	2 years & 6 months.
3	Ringarooma	Larceny as a bailee	6 months.	40	Ditto	Robbery from the person	4 years.
4	D. Northumberland	Obscene language	1 month.	41	Ditto	Horse-stealing	4 years.
5	Runnymede	Breach Merchant Seamen's Act	2 months.	42	D. Northumberland	Sheep-stealing	2 years.
6	Flinders	Uttering valueless cheques	18 months.	43	Native	Unlawfully presenting firearms	4 years.
7	Mungana	Having false dice	3 months.	44	City of Hobart	Uttering forged cheques	5 years.
8	Runnymede	Breach Merchant Seamen's Act	2 months.	45	Native	Unlawfully beating	2 months.
9	Araunah	False pretences	12 months.	46	Ditto	Stealing one gold ring	12 months.
10	Native	Ditto	6 months.	47	Ditto	Larceny as a servant	2 years.
11	Ditto	Disturbing the peace	3 months.	48	Ditto	Aiding and abetting a rape	12 years.
12	Ditto	Stealing boots	2 months.	49	Ditto	Receiving five cows	18 months.
13	J. Soames	Drunk and disorderly	1 month.	50	Ditto	Robbery under arms with violence	15 years.
14	Windward	Disturbing the peace	14 days.	51	Ditto	Feloniously wounding with intent	5 years.
15	Native	Attempt to commit a rape	18 months.	52	Ditto	Forgery and uttering	10 years.
16	Mangana	Feloniously receiving	4 years.	53	Ditto	Ditto	12 months.
17	Native	Assault with intent to commit rape	3 years.	54	Ditto	Attempting to commit a rape	Life.
18	Ditto	Feloniously receiving	3 years.	55	Ditto	Assault with intent to commit rape	4 years.
19	Ditto	Feloniously wounding with intent	3 years.	56	Ditto	Larceny	6 months.
20	Ditto	Horse-stealing	4 years.	57	Ditto	Attempting to commit a rape	15 years.
21	Ditto	Feloniously uttering a request note	3 years.	58	Ditto	Cattle-stealing	2 years.
22	Com. Perry	Larceny from the person	3 years.	59	Ditto	Ditto	2 years.
23	Native	Breaking and entering	18 months.	60	Ditto	Attempt to carnally know a girl under 10	9 years.
24	Ditto	Ditto	18 months.	61	Mangana	Forgery and uttering	2 years.
25	J. Soames	Manslaughter	8 years.	62	Native	Ditto	18 months.
26	Tararua	Obtaining money by false pretences	18 months.	63	Ditto	Housebreaking	3 years.
27	Native	Assault and robbery	4 years.	64	Ditto	Rape	15 years.
28	Ditto	Stealing from a dwelling	2 years.	65	Ditto	Feloniously receiving	18 months.
29	Ditto	Forgery and uttering	3 years.	66	Derwent	Obtaining by false pretences	6 months.
30	Flinders	Feloniously receiving	18 months.	67	Native	Attempt to commit unnatural crime	5 years.
31	Native	Burglary	4 years.	68	Wagoola	Embezzlement	18 months.
32	Caranjah	Bigamy	4 years.	69	Native	Burglary and larceny	4 years.
33	Tamar	Uttering a forged cheque	12 months.	70	Ditto	Attempting to commit rape	15 years.
34	Native	Rape	Life.	71	Not known	Forgery and uttering	8 years.
35	Ditto	Ditto	15 years.				
36	Flinders	Unlawfully conspiring to defraud	2 years.				
37	Native	Rape	15 years.				

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

No. 11.

RETURN of Cases in which, by expiration of original Sentence or by Prison Act, 1868, periods of detention will cease during the Years 1883, '84, '85, '86, and '87.

To be discharged in 1883	28
1884	30
1885	9
1886	1
1887	4
TOTAL	72

R. A. ATKINS.

No. 12.

RETURN showing the Ages of Prisoners tried at Superior and Inferior Courts confined in the Penal Establishment, Hobart, on the 1st day of March, 1883.

	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 & over.	TOTAL.
Superior Courts.....	...	2	22	18	5	13	15	15	...	90
Inferior Courts.....	1	4	1	8	1	8	12	16	1	52
TOTAL	1	6	23	26	6	21	27	31	1	142

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

No. 13.

RATION Scale, H.M. Gaol and Penal Establishment, Hobart.

Scale of Diets, Females.		Scale of Rations, Males.	
No. 1. (Effectives.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt.	No. 1. (Effectives.)	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Barley.
1 lb. Bread, 12 per cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Soap.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Bread, 12 per cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Fresh Meat.	$\frac{1}{10}$ oz. Pepper.	* $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Meat.	$\frac{1}{6}$ pint Milk.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Vegetables.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Barley.	†1 lb. Potatoes.	
3 ozs. Oatmeal.	$\frac{1}{6}$ pint Milk.	13 ozs. Oatmeal.	No. 6. (Constables.)
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt.		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt.	2 lbs. Bread, fine.
$\frac{5}{16}$ oz. Soap.	No. 5. (Hospital Full.)	$\frac{1}{10}$ oz. Soap.	1 lb. Meat.
$\frac{1}{10}$ oz. Pepper.	Same as No. 4. (Mothers.)		1 lb. Potatoes.
$\frac{1}{10}$ lb. Barley.		No. 2. (Light work.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt.
No. 2. (Penal Servitude, for Tea.)	No. 6. (Hospital Half.)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Bread, 12 per cent.	$\frac{5}{16}$ oz. Soap.
1 lb. Bread, 12 per cent.	1 lb. Bread, fine.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Meat.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Tea.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Fresh Meat.	1 lb. Fresh Meat.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Potatoes.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Sugar.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Vegetables.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Vegetables.	3 ozs. Oatmeal.	
3 ozs. Oatmeal.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Soap.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt.	* Uncooked with bone.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt.	$\frac{1}{10}$ oz. Pepper.	$\frac{5}{16}$ oz. Soap.	† Uncooked.
$\frac{5}{16}$ oz. Soap.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Tea.		‡ For 2 pints of gruel.
$\frac{1}{10}$ oz. Pepper.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Sugar.	No. 3. (Trial.)	
$\frac{1}{10}$ lb. Barley.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Barley.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Bread, 12 per cent.	To every 40 men, 1 lb.
$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Tea.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt.	3 ozs. Oatmeal.	Barley.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Sugar.	$\frac{1}{6}$ pint Milk.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt.	To every 100 men, 1 oz.
No. 3. (Solitary Confinement.)	No. 7. (Hospital Spoon.)	$\frac{5}{16}$ oz. Soap.	of Pepper.
1 lb. Bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Bread, fine.		Prisoners under exam-
$\frac{5}{16}$ oz. Soap.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Tea.	No. 4. (Solitary.)	ination or fully com-
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Sugar.	1 lb. Bread, 12 per cent.	mitted to receive No. 2
No. 4. (Mothers.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Soap.	$\frac{5}{16}$ oz. Soap.	ration.
1 lb. Bread, fine.	$\frac{1}{6}$ pint Milk.		(Tobacco.)
1 lb. Fresh Meat.	No. 8. (Children.)	No. 5. (Hospital Diet.)	At the option of the
1 lb. Vegetables.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Bread, fine.	1 lb. Bread, fine.	Superintendent to well
$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Tea.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Sugar.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Meat.	conducted prisoners.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Sugar.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Soap.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Potatoes.	
	1 pint Milk.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Tea.	
		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Sugar.	

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

No. 14.

NUMERICAL Return of Debtors confined in H.M. Gaol, Hobart, from the 1st of January, 1874, to the 31st day of December, 1882.

No.	Date Received.	Amount of Debt and Costs.	Sentence.	Date of Discharge.	Period detained.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.				
1	21. 7. 76.	39 4 3	21 days	9. 8. 76.	20 days	Discharged—Sheriff's order.
2	12. 10. 76.	21 15 4	6 weeks	16. 10. 76.	5 days	
3	15. 2. 77.	22 0 0	6 months	15. 2. 77.	1 day	
4	22. 2. 77.	23 19 0	6 months	23. 2. 77.	2 days	
5	15. 2. 79.	9 7 0	4 weeks	27. 2. 79.	13 days	
6	24. 2. 79.	9 2 6	4 weeks	27. 2. 79.	4 days	
7	25. 4. 79.	4 7 10	30 days	1. 5. 79.	7 days	
8	15. 12. 80.	4 4 7	14 days	17. 12. 80.	3 days	
9	22. 6. 81.	2 16 0	14 days	23. 6. 81.	2 days	
10	22. 12. 81.	27 0 0	6 months	24. 12. 81.	3 days	
11	18. 2. 82.	5 18 0	14 days	20. 2. 82.	3 days	
12	28. 6. 82.	6 10 0	7 days	1. 7. 82.	4 days	
13	12. 8. 82.	3 17 6	7 days	18. 8. 82.	7 days	

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

No. 15.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Outlay and Income arising from Labour performed and Materials supplied to Public Departments and Private Individuals by Gaol and Penal Establishment (Male Department), Hobart, during the Year 1882.

Dr.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	Cr.	Road Metal.	Shoemaking.	Tailoring.	Labour.	Oakum picked.	Naval Maintenance.	Bread.	Bran.	Cartage, Park-street.	Tinsmiths' work.	Blacksmiths' work.	Carpenters' and Painters' work.	Guards' Clothing.	Firewood.	GRAND TOTAL.
OUTLAY.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	INCOME.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of Materials purchased from Contractors	773 16 11		Cash Payments to Treasury.....	1120 8 10	142 9 6	74 0 6	79 10 5	0 14 2	11 7 0	273 10 2	380 0 10	37 15 5	90 4 0	2 3 6	38 5 0	9 4 0	..	2129 0 10
Ditto for Stone Crusher.....	114 9 8		Colonial Storekeeper .....	..	800 4 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 4 8	..	..	428 17 0
		888 6 7	Government Analyst .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 8	..	..	0 17 8
			Salmon Commissioners .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	0 12 6	0 6 0	..	..	0 6 0
			Customs Department .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 15 0
			Government Statistician .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	..	..	1 10 0
			Insane, Cascades .....	..	3 17 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	807 0 3	..	..	0 2 6	..	5 10 0	..	..	319 9 9
			Charitable Institution, New Town .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1866 1 8	..	..	0 19 6	0 18 8	9 12 0	..	..	1377 11 10
			New Town Farm .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	1 0 3	..	..	..	1 8 3
			Insane, New Norfolk .....	..	0 12 6	169 4 5	..	..	..	1777 15 7	..	..	4 3 0	..	..	..	..	951 15 6
			Gaol for Females, Hobart .....	..	13 18 3	..	..	..	..	75 18 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 17 0	94 13 8
			Gaol, Launceston .....	..	..	24 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	..	54 3 8
			Colonial Secretary .....	..	2 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 3 0	0 2 6	..	..	..	2 17 6
			Lands and Works .....	..	2 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	..	..	4 4 0
			Public Works	45 9 6	..	..	0 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 11 2	50 9 7	..	..	122 1 3
Value of Wheat ground	3222 9 6		General Hospital .....	..	..	28 9 0	0 6 3	..	..	181 13 5	..	..	18 6 0	88 4 4	57 17 0	..	..	324 16 0
Cost of grinding same	214 1 2		Government House .....	..	0 16 0	0 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 2	0 1 0	3 2 0	..	..	4 17 2
Bakers' Salaries	208 5 7		Inspector of Police .....	..	4 5 0	..	0 6 6	..	..	..	..	..	1 12 6	..	16 0 0	..	..	22 4 0
Gaol Account—			Defence Department .....	..	0 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 0	2 11 0	..	..	3 6 0
Labour, &c.	185 16 6		General Post Office .....	..	3 1 0	..	1 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 14 0	..	..	7 5 0
Other Expenses—			Government Printer .....	..	..	..	5 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73 17 0	..	..	79 2 0
Fodder, &c.	238 17 6		The Treasury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 7 0	..	1 16 0	0 16 0	..	..	0 16 0
		4069 10 2	Queen's Domain .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 19 2	..	..	..	3 2 2
			House of Assembly .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	..	..	..	1 10 0
			Board of Education .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 14 0	..	..	..	40 14 0
			Charitable Grants .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	383 4 2	..	..	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	383 14 2
			Supreme Court .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 6	..	..	..	..	0 1 6
			Telegraph Department .....	..	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	..	..	..	..	3 3 0
			Real Estates Duties .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0
			Colonial Auditor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	0 5 0
Balance Cr.		2363 9 8	Gaol for Males, Hobart .....	..	52 6 1	..	..	..	..	447 16 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 19 0	506 1 11
			Ditto, Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 5 11	20 6 10
			Ditto (Baking Dept.) .....	..	..	..	175 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 17 0	4 5 6	..	5 5 0	191 1 6
			Invalid Depot, Brickfields .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	234 9 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234 9 11
			Refunded by miller for overcharge in grinding Wheat .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 18 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 18 4
TOTAL	£ 7321 6 5		TOTALS	1165 18 4	529 16 10	299 13 7	263 3 2	0 14 2	11 7 0	14005 9 8	380 0 10	38 2 5	117 9 8	156 16 11	312 2 11	9 4 0	31 6 11	£7321 6 5

* NOTE.—Of this amount, £658 3s. 8d. was received from the Hobart Corporation. † This amount was for Flour supplied. ‡ The quantity of Bread baked during the year was 483,222 lbs. § Carpenters, £276 14s. 11d.; Painters, £35 8s.

Hobart, 19th March, 1883.

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

No. 16.

RETURN of the Number and Condition of all Penal Cases in the Female House of Correction, Hobart, on the 31st December, 1882.

No.	Ship.	Condition.	Age.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.
1	Native.	Free.	22	Idle and disorderly.	11 Sept., 1882.	4 months.
2	E. & Henry.	F.S.	63	Ditto.	6 Nov., 1882.	3 ditto.
3	Maria.	Ditto.	60	Ditto.	6 Sept., 1882.	6 ditto.
4	Native.	Free.	24	Murder.	19 Oct., 1876.	Life.
5	Barretto Jun.	F.S.	50	Idle and disorderly.	24 Nov., 1882.	3 months.
6	Native.	Free.	28	Feloniously counselling larceny, and feloniously receiving.	21 June, 1882.	4 years.
7	Ditto.	Ditto.	22	Larceny.	17 Oct., 1882.	3 months.
8	Ditto.	Ditto.	19	Idle and disorderly.	2 Nov., 1882.	4 ditto.
9	Ditto.	Ditto.	14	Larceny.	24 Nov., 1882.	3 ditto.
10	S. R. Seppings.	F.S.	70	Idle and disorderly.	27 Oct., 1882.	3 ditto.
11	Native.	Free.	21	Ditto.	2 Nov., 1882.	4 ditto.
12	D. Cornwall.	F.S.	46	Feloniously setting fire to a barn.	27 July, 1880.	5 years.
13	J. W. Dare.	Ditto.	60	Larceny.	1 Sept., 1882.	12 months.
14	Native.	Free.	24	Idle and disorderly.	24 Oct., 1882.	3 ditto.
15	Unknown.	F.C.	43	Obscene language.	21 Nov., 1882.	2 ditto.
16	Native.	Free.	29	Robbery from the person.	13 Dec., 1881.	3 years.
17	Ditto.	Ditto.	40	Idle and disorderly.	22 Sept., 1882.	6 months.
18	Harmony.	F.S.	70	Ditto.	26 Sept., 1882.	6 ditto.
19	William.	F.C.	60	Disturbing the peace.	5 Dec., 1882.	2 ditto.
20	J. W. Dare.	F.S.	50	Idle and disorderly.	6 Dec., 1882.	3 ditto.
21	S. R. Seppings.	F.S.	60	Obscene language.	7 Dec., 1882.	1 month.
22	E. & Henry.	Ditto.	52	Disturbing the peace.	8 Dec., 1882.	1 ditto.
23	Native.	Free.	25	Obscene language.	12 Dec., 1882.	1 ditto.
24	Hope.	F.S.	70	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 ditto.
25	Native.	Free.	23	Abusive language.	20 Dec., 1882.	14 days.
26	Ditto.	Ditto.	20	Idle and disorderly.	Ditto.	3 months.
27	Columbus.	F.C.	43	Drunk and disorderly.	23 Dec., 1882.	14 days.
28	J. Calvin.	F.S.	60	Obscene language.	27 Dec., 1882.	1 month.
29	Native.	Free.	17	Breach of Charitable Institutions Regulations.	28 Dec., 1882.	1 ditto.

Hobart, 24th February, 1883.

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

No. 17.

RETURN of Offences committed in the House of Correction for Females, Hobart, contrary to the Prison Regulations, during the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1882.

No.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.
1	Idle and disorderly conduct.	7 Jan., 1882.	2 days additional to sentence.
2	Quarrelling in the wash-yard.	Ditto.	3 days ditto.
3	Ditto.	Ditto.	3 days ditto.
4	Breaking a window.	21 Jan., 1882.	Reprimanded.
5	Insolence.	8 Feb., 1882.	3 days solitary confinement.
6	Smoking in the wash-yard.	Ditto.	3 days additional to sentence.
7	Ditto.	Ditto.	3 days ditto.
8	Disobedience of orders.	9 Feb., 1882.	2 days ditto.
9	Refusing to work.	11 Feb., 1882.	3 days ditto.
10	Ditto.	Ditto.	3 days ditto.
11	Disorderly conduct.	Ditto.	Reprimanded.
12	Ditto.	18 Feb., 1882.	Ditto.
13	Not performing her work in a proper manner.	Ditto.	Ditto.
14	Concealing a piece of soap.	Ditto.	48 hours additional to sentence.
15	Quarrelling in the mess-room.	19 April, 1882.	Reprimanded.
16	Ditto.	Ditto.	48 hours solitary confinement.
17	Insolence.	26 April, 1882.	3 days ditto.
18	Using improper language.	Ditto.	3 days ditto.
19	Breach of the Regulations.	20 May, 1882.	3 days ditto.
20	Ditto.	12 July, 1882.	Reprimanded.
21	Refusing to work.	10 Aug., 1882.	48 hours additional to sentence.
22	Disorderly conduct and insolence.	Ditto.	3 days ditto.
23	Breaking a window.	14 Oct., 1882.	Reprimanded.
24	Disorderly conduct.	18 Nov., 1882.	Ditto.
25	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
26	Insolence.	29 Nov., 1882.	3 days additional to sentence.
27	Refusing to work.	2 Dec., 1882.	48 hours ditto.
28	Disorderly conduct.	Ditto.	Reprimanded.
29	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
30	Not performing her work in a proper manner, and insolence.	Ditto.	3 days solitary confinement.
31	Disobedience of orders.	6 Dec., 1882.	48 hours additional to sentence.

Hobart, 24th February, 1883.

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

No. 18.

RETURN of Miscellaneous Prison Employments at the House of Correction for Females, Hobart, during the Year ended 31st December, 1882.

Washing for Public Departments and Private Individuals, Needlework, Oakum Pickers, Cleaners, Servants, Laundresses, Watch-women.

The women employed as Oakum Pickers and Watch-women are old, and unfitted for hard labour.

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

Hobart, 24th February, 1883.

No. 19.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

RETURN showing the Value of Labour and Materials supplied to Public Departments, &c., by House of Correction for Females, Hobart, during the Year 1882.

	£	s.	d.
Cash payments to Treasury.—Washing and needlework performed for private individuals.....	175	18	6
Government House.—Flags made and repaired.....	4	14	3
Defence.—Ditto	9	8	0
The Treasury.—Washing performed	0	0	8
General Post Office.—Flags made and repaired	4	13	0
Colonial Storekeeper.—Ditto	0	19	9
General Hospital.—Washing performed.....	126	15	6
Gaol for Males, Hobart.—Ditto and needlework ditto	55	9	5
Regatta Committee.—Flags repaired	1	5	6
TOTAL	£379	4	7

NOTE.—The Materials for making the above are charged against Gaol Males Suspense Account, there being no suspense account in connection with the Gaol Females open at the Treasury.

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

No. 20.

SUMMARY of Return of Penal Cases representing Offences and Recômmittments, Gaol, Males, during the past Four Years, January, 1879, to December, 1882.

Total Number of Cases in the Four Years.....										1935.
Cases, 20 times	1	Cases, 16 times	1	Cases, 12 times	1	Cases, 8 times	1	Cases, 4 times	13	
19 ditto	1	15 ditto	0	11 ditto	2	7 ditto	2	3 ditto	60	
18 ditto	0	14 ditto	1	10 ditto	2	6 ditto	11	2 ditto	161	
17 ditto	0	13 ditto	2	9 ditto	3	5 ditto	14	1 time	1101	

SUMMARY of Return of Penal Cases representing Offences and Recômmittments, Gaol, Females, during the past Four Years, January, 1879, to December, 1882.

Total Number of Cases during the Four Years..... 1175.									
Cases, 22 times	1	Cases, 17 times	0	Cases, 12 times	3	Cases, 8 times	7	Cases, 4 times	31
21 ditto	1	16 ditto	1	11 ditto	3	7 ditto	7	3 ditto	44
20 ditto	0	15 ditto	1	10 ditto	4	6 ditto	11	2 ditto	66
19 ditto	1	14 ditto	1	9 ditto	5	5 ditto	20	1 time	220
18 ditto	1	13 ditto	2						

Hobart, 24th February, 1883.

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

No. 21.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Gaol and House of Correction, Hobart (Penal Cases), on the 1st Monday in each Week during the Twelve Months ended 25th December, 1882.

MALES.

1882. Week commencing	Native.	Free to Colony.	Free by Servi- tude.	Ticket-of-Leave.	Passholder.	Conditional Pardon.	Remanded.	Committed.	TOTAL.	1882. Week commencing	Native.	Free to Colony.	Free by Servi- tude.	Ticket-of-Leave.	Passholder.	Conditional Pardon.	Remanded.	Committed.	TOTAL.
2 Jan.	61	26	68	6	1	1	...	4	167	3 July	54	30	56	4	...	1	1	2	148
9 Jan.	59	27	66	5	1	1	...	5	164	10 July	53	30	56	4	...	1	1	3	148
16 Jan.	61	27	64	5	1	1	...	6	165	17 July	55	31	56	5	...	1	...	2	150
23 Jan.	60	27	62	5	1	1	...	6	163	24 July	54	29	55	4	...	1	2	2	147
30 Jan.	57	28	64	5	1	1	...	7	164	31 July	52	30	55	5	...	1	...	1	144
6 Feb.	57	28	61	5	1	1	...	5	159	7 August	52	29	57	5	...	1	...	1	145
13 Feb.	58	31	58	5	1	1	...	5	159	14 August	53	30	58	5	...	1	2	1	150
20 Feb.	59	31	60	5	1	1	...	5	163	21 August	53	30	56	5	...	1	1	2	148
27 Feb.	62	32	58	5	1	1	...	5	165	28 August	50	29	52	5	...	1	1	2	140
6 March	61	31	63	5	1	1	...	5	168	4 Sept.	49	28	54	5	...	1	...	4	141
13 March	66	33	66	5	1	1	...	1	174	11 Sept.	50	28	54	5	...	1	4	5	147
20 March	65	35	66	5	1	1	...	3	177	18 Sept.	52	28	54	5	...	1	...	6	146
27 March	59	32	63	5	1	1	...	3	167	25 Sept.	48	26	55	5	...	1	...	5	140
3 April	64	32	65	5	1	1	...	5	173	2 October	47	26	52	5	...	1	...	1	132
10 April	66	30	68	5	1	1	...	5	177	9 October	45	29	54	5	...	1	...	1	135
17 April	59	28	70	5	1	1	...	5	169	16 October	48	25	52	5	...	1	1	1	133
24 April	59	30	70	5	1	1	...	5	171	23 October	45	25	56	5	...	1	1	1	134
1 May	59	28	77	5	1	1	...	4	175	30 October	46	24	53	5	...	1	...	1	130
8 May	57	26	76	5	1	1	...	5	171	6 Nov.	47	24	59	5	...	1	1	1	138
15 May	57	26	71	5	1	1	...	3	169	13 Nov.	49	31	59	5	...	1	4	2	151
22 May	65	27	64	5	...	1	...	...	163	20 Nov.	47	26	59	5	...	1	1	2	141
29 May	65	28	64	4	...	1	...	...	164	27 Nov.	51	29	59	5	...	1	1	2	148
5 June	64	25	64	4	...	1	...	...	161	4 Dec.	48	30	58	5	...	1	...	2	144
12 June	63	23	64	4	...	1	...	...	157	11 Dec.	48	31	59	5	...	1	2	1	147
19 June	60	27	58	4	...	1	...	...	152	18 Dec.	48	30	59	5	...	1	...	1	142
26 June	58	26	59	4	...	1	...	...	150	25 Dec.	45	28	53	5	...	1	1	1	133

FEMALES.

1882. Week commencing	Native.	F.C.	F.S.	Remanded.	TOTAL.	1882. Week commencing	Native.	F.C.	F.S.	Remanded.	TOTAL.
2 January	16	12	16	...	44	3 July	19	9	13	...	41
9 January	16	11	14	...	41	10 July	19	12	14	...	45
16 January	15	12	11	...	38	17 July	19	11	13	1	44
23 January	14	12	9	...	35	24 July	19	11	13	...	43
30 January	14	11	12	...	37	31 July	14	9	13	...	36
6 February	13	10	10	...	33	7 August	14	12	13	...	39
13 February	14	11	12	...	37	14 August	15	8	13	...	36
20 February	16	9	13	...	38	21 August	15	12	9	...	36
27 February	19	9	10	...	38	28 August	17	9	11	1	38
6 March	18	9	13	...	40	4 September	18	9	12	1	40
13 March	13	10	10	...	33	11 September	15	10	12	2	39
20 March	17	8	11	...	36	18 September	15	8	11	2	36
27 March	17	8	10	1	36	25 September	12	10	10	1	33
3 April	17	10	12	...	39	2 October	14	10	10	...	34
10 April	17	10	13	...	40	9 October	15	10	13	...	38
17 April	17	11	16	...	44	16 October	13	9	13	2	37
24 April	18	10	14	...	42	23 October	15	11	16	1	43
1 May	18	12	13	...	43	30 October	11	11	14	...	36
8 May	18	9	14	...	41	6 November	14	11	13	...	38
15 May	16	10	14	...	40	13 November	13	13	10	...	36
22 May	14	12	16	...	42	20 November	15	11	12	...	38
29 May	13	11	12	...	36	27 November	15	10	13	...	38
5 June	12	12	14	1	39	4 December	13	9	13	...	35
12 June	14	12	13	...	39	11 December	12	7	21	...	40
19 June	17	11	11	...	39	18 December	14	4	20	...	38
26 June	17	9	12	1	39	25 December	15	5	13	...	33

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

No. 22.

MALE Prisoners specially employed in the service of Officers or otherwise at the Penal Establishment, Hobart, on the 31st December, 1882.

1. Bookbinding.	8. Constables' cook.	15. Store labourer.
2. Barber.	9. Cook.	16. Superintendent's quarters.
3. Baker.	10. Engine-driver, Quarry.	17. Sub-Over-seer Shoemakers.
4. Ditto.	11. Office of Inspector of Police.	18. Writer and Assistant Dispenser.
5. Ditto.	12. Issuing tickets for metal, Quarry.	19. Watchman.
6. Carter.	13. Printer, (learner).	20. Ditto.
7. Ditto.	14. Receiving-room.	

RETURN of Prisoners specially employed in the service of Officers or otherwise at the Penal Establishment (Female Department), Hobart, on the 31st December, 1882.

1. Servant to Mrs. Montgomery.
2. Servant to Mrs. Paul.

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

No. 23.

RETURN showing the Strength of Prisoners under Sentence in the various Establishments on 31st December, 1874, and 20th April, 1875, and the Strength on 31st December, 1882.

DEPARTMENT.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts.	Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts.
Gaol and Penal Establishment, Hobart, (31. 12. 74.).....	95	70	...	...
Cascades Department, (20. 4. 75.).....	...	7	4	39
Penal Establishment, Launceston, (31. 12. 74.).....	16	58	7	27
Port Arthur, (31. 12. 74.).....	123	...	...	...
Reformatory, Cascades, (20. 4. 75.).....	3	34	...	...
TOTAL.....	237	169	11	66
Gaol and Penal Establishment, Hobart, (31. 12. 82.).....	96	38	4	25
Penal Establishment, Launceston, (27. 12. 82.).....	10	28	4	24
TOTAL.....	106	66	8	49
Decrease.....	131	103	3	17

<i>Superior Courts.</i>	
Remaining on 22nd Feb., 1883 :—	
Natives, 1st conviction.....	34
2nd ditto.....	5
3rd ditto and over.....	1
—	40
Free to Colony, 1st conviction.....	8
2nd ditto.....	2
—	10
Free by servitude, 2nd conviction...	6
3rd ditto and over	34
—	40
—	90

Hobart, 22 February, 1883.

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

No. 24.

RETURN showing Reccommitments, Gaol, Females, during the past Seven Years ending 31st December, 1882.

Total number of Cases in Seven Years..... 1852.									
Cases, 34 times 1	Cases, 27 times 0	Cases, 20 times 2	Cases, 13 times 4	Cases, 6 times 17					
33 times 0	26 times 1	19 times 3	12 times 2	5 times 18					
32 times 1	25 times 0	18 times 3	11 times 2	4 times 27					
31 times 0	24 times 0	17 times 0	10 times 7	3 times 53					
30 times 1	23 times 1	16 times 5	9 times 6	2 times 97					
29 times 0	22 times 1	15 times 2	8 times 10	1 time 399					
28 times 0	21 times 0	14 times 1	7 times 8						

RETURN of Re-commitments, Gaol, Males, during the Seven Years ending 31st December, 1882.

Total Number of Cases in 7 years.....										3402				
Cases	29 times	1	Cases	23 times	0	Cases	17 times	0	Cases	11 times	0	Cases	5 times	16
	28 times	1		22 times	2		16 times	0		10 times	3		4 times	15
	27 times	0		21 times	1		15 times	1		9 times	5		3 times	84
	26 times	1		20 times	1		14 times	3		8 times	5		2 times	278
	25 times	0		19 times	0		13 times	2		7 times	5		1 time	2005
	24 times	0		18 times	0		12 times	1		6 times	6			

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

No. 25.

NOMINAL Return of Invalids under Sentence in the Gaol and Penal Establishment on the 23rd February, 1883.

MALES.

No.	Ship.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Where tried.	Date of Sentence.	Remarks.
1	Equestrian	66	Vagrancy	3 months	P.O. Hobart	11 1 83	Imbecile.
2	E. and Henry	68	Idle & disorderly	1 month	New Norfolk	9 2 83	
3	Surrey 4	64	Indecency	2 months	Hobart	10 1 83	Hospital.
4	Ly. Montague	63	Idle & disorderly	14 days	New Norfolk	17 2 83	
			Assaulting Police	3 mths.			
5	Ld. Lyndoch	71	Idle & disorderly	1 month	ditto	21 2 83	
6	M. A. Watson	71	Larceny	6 months	Hobart	26 7 82	
7	Recovery	70	Idle & disorderly	3 months	Green Ponds	29 12 82	
8	Walrus	64	Larceny	1 month	ditto	17 2 83	
9	Isabella	72	Idle & disorderly	1 month	Hobart	27 1 83	
10	Cornwall	69	Drunk	14 days	ditto	13 2 83	
11	York	76	Idle & disorderly	3 months	ditto	15 12 82	Nearly blind.
12	Asia 4	78	Larceny	6 months	Sorell	9 2 83	
13	J. Calvin	66	Idle	1 month	New Norfolk	16 2 83	
14	Constant	66	Larceny	3 months	Hobart	16 2 83	
15	D. of Northumberland	30	Breach Charitable Institutions Act	1 month	ditto	2 2 83	Blind.
16	Asiatic	58	Larceny	4 months	Franklin	28 10 82	Nearly blind.
17	Pyramus	56	Assaulting Police	1 month	Hobart	26 1 83	Blind.
			Idle & disorderly	14 days			

FEMALES.

18	Maria	60	Idle & disorderly	6 months	P.O. Hobart	6 9 82	Very infirm.
19	J. W. Dare	50	Idle & disorderly	3 months	ditto	6 12 82	Bad legs.
20	Sir R. Seppings	70	Obscene language	2 months	ditto	27 1 83	Unable to earn a living.
21	J. W. Dare	60	Larceny	12 months	ditto	1 9 82	Asthma.
22	E. Eugenia	40	Disturbing the Peace	1 month	ditto	30 1 83	Deafness.
23	Harmony	70	Idle & disorderly	6 months	ditto	26 9 82	Nearly blind.
24	Jno. Calvin	62	Disturbing the Peace	2 months	ditto	2 2 83	Unable to earn a living.
25	Asia 7	52	Drunk and incapable	1 month	ditto	6 2 83	ditto.
26	E. and Henry	68	Idle & disorderly	1 month	ditto	9 2 83	ditto.
27	Aurora	70	Breach Charitable Institutions Act	1 month	ditto	13 2 83	Old age.
28	D. Northumberland	50	Committing a nuisance	10 days	New Norfolk	16 2 83	Chronic ailments.
29	Trade Wind	51	Committing a nuisance	10 days	ditto	16 2 83	Bad legs.

Hobart, 24th February, 1883.

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

No. 26.

RETURN showing the Employment for Boys in the Penal Establishment, Hobart.

Cleaning the Division.

Hobart, 24th February, 1883.

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

SCALE of Rations issued to Boys in the Penal Establishment, Hobart.

No. 2. Daily.—1½ lbs. Bread, 12 per cent. ; ½ lb. Meat ; ½ lb. Potatoes ; 3 ozs. Oatmeal ; ½ oz. Salt ; ⅝ oz. Soap.

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

RETURN showing the Number of Officers and Constables on Day and Night Duty at the Gaol and Penal Establishment, Hobart.

MALE DIVISION.

DIVISION.	OFFICERS, DAY DUTY.					NIGHT OFFICERS.	ARMED GUARD.					CONSTABLES.					REMARKS.
	Foreman of Works.	Gatekeeper.	Warder.	Overseers.	Messenger.		Overseer men employed quarrying.	Day.	Night.	All Day.	Day.	Night.	All Day.				
Gaol proper	1*	1	1	1	1	3†	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	The Foreman of Works also attends to stone-crusher. The Warder (Gaol proper), receives 5s. 6d. per diem, less 4d. per diem deducted for uniform. The Armed Guards receive 5s. per diem, less 3d. per diem deducted for uniform. The Constables receive from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per diem, with uniform and rations, valued at 9d. per diem.		
Workshops.....	1	1	1	1	1	3†	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Quarry, Park-street	1	1	1	1	1	3†	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Cook-house, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	3†	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Shoemakers' & Tailors' Shops	1	1	1	1	1	3†	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Night Duty, House of Correction.....	1	1	1	1	1	3†	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Gate	1	1	1	1	1	3†	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Yard and Casual Duty.....	1	1	1	1	1	3†	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Park-street Gang	1	1	1	1	1	3†	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			

* Sundays excepted. The other Officers (except the Night Officers), have a Sunday off in rotation according to the Roster.
† These Officers all go on duty at 6 P.M.,—one in the Dormitories, one on the Gate, and one in the School and Casual Duty, where they remain until 9 P.M. Two then remain on duty all night, being relieved by the third every 3 hours.
‡ In addition to Messenger's duties, relieves the Gatekeeper to his meals.
§ Acting Overseer.

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

Hobart, 28th March, 1883.

RETURN of Officers in Gaol and House of Correction for Females, Hobart, showing their ages, nature of duties, and the salaries and emoluments received by them.

Designation.	Name.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Nature of Duties.	Salaries and Emoluments.
Warder	Montgomery, Mary A.	58	20 June, 1865	In charge of private wash-yard and laundry	£60 per annum, with quarters, servant, fuel, and light.
ditto	Proctor, Eliza	35	11 July, 1870	In charge of public wash-yard and needle-room	£50 per annum. Does not live in the establishment.
Nurse and Midwife	Paul, Cecilia Eliza	59	12 Aug., 1867	In charge of mess-room and dormitories, receipts and discharges of prisoners, prisoners' clothing, &c.	£60 per annum, with quarters, servant, fuel and light, and rations.

Hobart, 28th March, 1883.

R. A. ATKINS, Superintendent.

No. 30.

The Sheriff's and Visiting Magistrates' Visits during the Years 1881 and 1882.

1881.	No. of Visits.	1882.	No. of Visits.
The Sheriff	83	The Sheriff	57
James Harcourt, Esquire, J.P.	13	James Harcourt, Esquire, J.P.	11
James Barnard, Esquire, J.P.	13	James Barnard, Esquire, J.P.	8

Hobart, 24th February, 1883.

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

No. 31.

RETURN of Prisoners tried at Superior Courts, in which, by expiration of original Sentence, or by Regulation, or special arrangement on the part of the Governor, periods of detention will cease in 1883-'87, with dates, distinguishing in each case the special grounds on which freedom will accrue.

Number.	Ship.	Date of expiration of Sentence.	Remarks.
<i>Males.</i>			
1	Tasman.	10 February, 1884.	By Good Conduct.
2	Constant.	16 September, 1883.	Ditto.
3	Eden 2.	30 September, 1884.	Ditto.
4	Gilmore 3	30 June, 1883.	Ditto.
5	Oriental Queen.	12 June, 1886.	Ditto.
6	Native.	23 August, 1883.	Time.
7	Native.	27 June, 1883.	Ditto.
8	Native.	8 August, 1883.	Ditto.
<i>Females.</i>			
1	Native.	28 June, 1883.	Time and Good Conduct.
2	Sir R. Seppings.	7 April, 1884.	Ditto.

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S "Daily State," Hobart, March, 1883.

DATE.	GAOL.						DISTRIBUTION.		PENAL ESTABLISHMENT.																												
	Committed.	Remanded.	TOTAL.	Females.			Out-gangs.	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
				Effectives.	Children.	Mothers.			TOTAL	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27																		
1883.																																					
Mar. 1	3	...	3	33	1	...	34	Dixey's (Park-street)...	8	8	8		8	9	8	8	8	8		8	7	8	8	7	8		8	8	8	8		8			8		
Mar. 2	3	2	5	30	1	...	31	Royal Society.....	7	7	7		7	6	6	5	5	5		4	6	5	6	5	5		5	5	5	4		4		5			
Mar. 3	3	2	5	31	1	...	32	Government House.....	7	7	7		7	7	7	7	6	6		6	5	7	6	6	5		5	5	5	6		5		5			
Mar. 4	3	3	6	31	1	...	32	Quarry	23	25	25		25	26	25	25	24	25		23	23	22	22	21	23		21	20	20	23		23		23			
Mar. 5	3	3	6	31	1	...	32	Inspector's Office.....	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1			
Mar. 6	3	3	6	27	1	...	28	TOTAL	46	48	48		48	49	47	46	44	44		42	42	43	43	40	42		40	39	39	42		41		42			
Mar. 7	3	3	6	27	2	...	29	Carpenters	9	9	8		9	9	9	9	9	9		8	8	7	7	7	7		7	7	7	7		7		7			
Mar. 8	6	...	6	29	2	...	31	Blacksmiths	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4		3	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4		4		4			
Mar. 9	6	...	6	29	2	...	31	Tinsmiths and Painters	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4		4		4			
Mar. 10	7	...	7	29	2	...	32	Masons	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2		2		2			
Mar. 11	7	...	7	32	2	...	35	Shoemakers	7	7	7		8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8		8		8			
Mar. 12	7	...	7	32	2	...	35	Tailors	10	10	10		10	10	9	9	8	9		8	9	9	9	9	9		9	9	9	9		9		9			
Mar. 13	7	...	7	34	2	...	37	Printer, and Binder.....	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2		2		2			
Mar. 14	7	...	7	34	2	...	37	TOTAL	38	38	37		39	39	38	38	37	38		35	37	36	36	36	36		36	36	36	36		36		36			
Mar. 15	7	...	7	35	2	...	38	Wardsmen { H. C.	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	10		10	10	10	10		10		10			
Mar. 16	7	...	7	36	2	...	39	Gaol	4	4	4		4	4	3	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4		5	5	5	5		4		5			
Mar. 17	7	...	7	35	2	...	38	Servants and Groom ...	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4		4		4			
Mar. 18	7	...	7	34	2	...	37	Cooks and Bakers	6	6	6		6	6	6	6	6	6		6	6	6	6	6	6		6	6	6	6		6		6			
Mar. 19	7	...	7	34	2	...	37	Barber, and Gatekeeper	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2		2		2			
Mar. 20	7	...	7	34	2	...	38	Writer, Washermen, &c.	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3		3		3			
Mar. 21	7	...	7	35	2	...	38	TOTAL	29	29	29		29	29	28	29	29	29		29	29	29	29	29	29		30	30	30	30		29		30			
Mar. 22	7	...	7	32	1	...	34	In Hospital	2	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	...		...	...	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1
Mar. 23	7	1	8	31	...	...	31	Boys .....	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...		...
Mar. 24	7	1	8	28	...	...	28	Old Shed (Gravel)	3	6	7		5	3	3	3	6	2		2	2	3	3	4	4		6	6	4	3		2		2	
Mar. 25	7	1	8	28	...	...	28	Day-room	9	10	11		9	13	14	14	14	11		10	12	13	12	12	12		12	10	10	10		9		9	
Mar. 26	7	1	8	28	...	...	28	Disposal	6	1	1		1	1	1	1	...	1		...	3	...	6	1	1		...	...	6	3		1		...
Mar. 27	7	1	8	30	...	...	30	Trial—Superintendent...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	2		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...		...
Mar. 28	7	...	7	30	...	...	30	Medical Sick	3	3	2		2	1	1	2	2	2		8	3	4	1	5	...		2	3	4	2		4		...	
Mar. 29	7	...	7	30	...	...	30	Officer. Exempt	2	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1		2	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1	
Mar. 30	7	...	7	32	...	...	32	Solitary Confinement ...	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		2	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...		...
Mar. 31	7	...	7	32	...	...	32	"H" Division	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	...	...		...	...	...	1	5	5		4	4	4	4		4		...
								Refractory Cells .....	...	1	...		...	...	1	...	1	1		1	1	1	2	1	2		2	2	2	2		2		2
								Discharge. (Noon.) ...	2	1	2		3	1	2	1	1	4		2	...	1	1	2	2		...	1	1	2		3		2			
								TOTAL	29	26	27		23	21	25	24	27	24		27	23	24	29	32	29		28	29	34	32		31		25			
								GRAND TOTAL	142	141	141		139	138	138	137	137	135		133	131	132	137	137	136		134	134	139	140		137		133			

No. 33.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners under Sentence received from Superior Courts into H.M. Gaol and House of Correction, Hobart, during the Three years ended 31st December, 1882.

	NATIVES.				FREE TO COLONY.				FREE BY SERVITUDE.				GRAND TOTAL.
	<i>First conviction.</i>	<i>Second conviction.</i>	<i>Third conviction & over.</i>	TOTAL.	<i>First conviction.</i>	<i>Second conviction.</i>	<i>Third conviction & over.</i>	TOTAL.	<i>First conviction.</i>	<i>Second conviction.</i>	<i>Third conviction & over.</i>	TOTAL.	
1880	15	1	...	16	6	...	...	6	...	3	11	14	36
1881	19	1	...	20	7	1	...	8	...	...	7	7	35
1882	11	1	...	12	5	1	...	6	...	1	5	6	24
TOTAL	45	3	...	48	18	2	...	20	...	4	23	27	95
Strength on 22nd Feb., 1883	34	5	1	40	8	2	...	10	...	6	34	40	90

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

No. 34.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners under Sentence received from Inferior Courts into H.M. Gaol and House of Correction, Hobart, during the Three years ended 31st December, 1882, showing condition and convictions.

	CONDITIONS.				CONVICTIONS.			
	<i>Natives.</i>	<i>Free to Colony.</i>	<i>Free by servitude.</i>	TOTAL.	<i>First.</i>	<i>Second.</i>	<i>Third & over.</i>	TOTAL.
1880	160	78	196	434	122	93	219	434
1881	162	79	167	408	109	77	222	408
1882	120	97	219	436	111	66	259	436
TOTAL	442	254	582	1278	342	236	700	1278
Strength on 22nd February, 1883	14	14	25	53	14	5	34	53

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

No. 35.

RETURN of Prisoners in the Penal Establishment, Hobart, sentenced to Solitary Confinement for Prison Offences during the Year 1882.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Ship.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Sentence.</i>
1882.				
February 22	1	A native	Making use of improper language	3 days solitary confinement
February 24	2	Eliza	Ditto	Ditto
March 1	3	Equestrian 3	Having Government property in his possession	Ditto
March 11	4	A native	Disobedience of orders and insolence	Ditto
March 15	5	M. Soames	Breach of the Regulations	24 hours solitary confinement
Ditto	6	A native	Ditto	48 hours solitary confinement
March 25	7	Ds. Northumberland	Disobedience of orders	3 days solitary confinement
Ditto	8			
Ditto	9	J. Soames	Idleness on the works	48 hours solitary confinement
March 29	10	Mangana	Disobedience of orders	3 days solitary confinement
Ditto	11	Duchess of Kent	Insolence	48 hours solitary confinement
Ditto	12	Rotomahana	Idleness on the works	24 hours solitary confinement
April 5	13	Ditto	Threatening and abusive language	48 hours solitary confinement
April 12	14	A native	Assaulting a Constable	3 days solitary confinement
Ditto	15	Ditto	Wilfully breaking the bell-wire of his cell	Ditto
Ditto	16	Lady Dalhousie	Making use of improper language	Ditto
April 15	17	A native	Defacing the walls of his cell	48 hours solitary confinement
Ditto	18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
April 22	19	Ditto	Damaging the wall of his cell	3 days solitary confinement
April 26	20	Equestrian 1	Insolence	24 hours solitary confinement
May 6	21	Argyle	Making use of improper language	48 hours solitary confinement
May 20	22	Native	Idleness	24 hours solitary confinement
June 21	23	Ditto	Breach of the Regulations	Ditto
July 22	24	Ditto	Creating a disturbance	3 days solitary confinement
August 16	25	Rotomahana	Disobedience of orders	Ditto
September 27	26	A native	Insolence	Ditto
October 21	27	Ditto	Making use of improper language	48 hours solitary confinement
November 15	28	Ditto	Ditto	24 hours solitary confinement

R. A. ATKINS, *Superintendent.*

No. 36.

CATALOGUE of Books in Library, Penal Establishment, Hobart, 1883, for the use of Prisoners.

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
Nos. 1 to 21	St. James's Magazine, Vols. I. to XXI.	91	Rina Cliffs.
Nos. 2 to 30	Ditto, New Series, Vols. I. to IX.	92	The Ocean.
31	Good Words, Vol. I.	93	Gallery of Notable Men.
32	Ditto, Vol. II.	94	Tale of Two Brothers.
33	Sunday at Home, Vol. I.	95	Scenes in Camp and Field.
34	Ditto, Vol. II.	96	Risen by Perseverance.
Nos. 35 to 46	Sunday Magazine, Vols. I. to XII.	97	Drifted Away.
Nos. 47 to 53	Douglas Jerrold's Magazine, Vols. I. to VII.	98	Temple Bar, Vol. I.
Nos. 54 to 63	Cassell's Magazine, Vols. I. to X.	99	Ditto, Vol. II.
Nos. 64 & 65	Cornhill Magazine, Vols. I. & II.	100	Ditto, Vol. III.
Nos. 66 to 75	Once a Week, Vols. I. to X.	Nos. 101 to 106	Penny Cyclopædia, Vols. I. to VI.
76	Gandentus.	107	Family Herald, Vol. I.
77	Sexton's Grandson.	108	Chambers' Journal, Vol. I.
78	Without a Character.	109	Cassell's Family Magazine.
79	Perseverance under Difficulties.	110	Christian Church History.
80	Travels and Adventures.	111	Universal History.
81	Good Stories.	112	Historical and Biographical History.
82	Tales on Beatitude.	113	Natural History.
83	Self-taught Men.	114	John Pym, History.
84	Ventures of Faith.	115	Protestant Reformation, History.
85	Australia.	116	Modern History.
86	Lives of Famous Men.	117	The Elder's House.
87	Alice Nevill.	118	Animal History.
88	Pitcairn.	119	Elementary History.
89	Tales of Military Life.	Nos. 120 to 123	Tales of the Border, Vols. I. to IV.
90	Shipwrecks and Adventures at Sea.	124	Saturday Magazine.
		125	Cassell's Family Magazine.

R. A. ATKINS.

LAUNCESTON.

No. 37.

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol and House of Correction, Launceston, on 31st December, 1882, tried at Supreme Court, and showing Offences, Sentences, &c.

MALES.

OFFENCE.	CONDITION.			AGE.						SENTENCE.						TOTAL.		
	Native.	Free to Colony.	Free by Servi- tude.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 55 years.	55 to 65 years.	65 & upwards.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.		5 years.	6 years.
Burglary and larceny.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Embezzlement.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Feloniously receiving.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forgery.....	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
Horse-stealing.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Inflicting bodily harm.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Larceny from person.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Uttering.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
TOTALS.	5	1	5	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	3	0	3	11

FEMALES.

Larceny from dwelling.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Larceny as a servant.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...

No. 38.

RETURN of Prisoners in Gaol and House of Correction, Launceston, on the 31st December, 1882, tried at Supreme Court, and showing Offences, Sentences, &c.

MALES.

OFFENCE.	CONDITION.			AGE.							SENTENCE.										TOTAL.	
	Native.	Free to Colony.	Free by Servi- tude.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 55 years.	55 to 65 years.	65 & upwards.	7 days.	14 days.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	8 months.	12 months.	18 months.		2 years.
Absconding from lawful custody.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assault.....	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Breach of Police Act.....	8	1	15	...	4	2	3	2	5	8	1	2	4	4	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	24
Failing to obey order of Court .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Larceny.....	3	6	5	...	2	2	2	2	4	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	2	1	1	...	14
Obtaining goods by false pretences	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	14	9	21	...	9	5	6	5	9	10	1	2	6	4	14	1	10	1	3	1	1	44

FEMALES.

OFFENCE.	CONDITION.			AGE.							SENTENCE.							TOTAL.		
	Native.	Free to Colony.	Free by Servi- tude.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 55 years.	55 to 65 years.	65 & upwards.	3 weeks.	4 weeks.	6 weeks.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	9 months.		1 year.	2 years.
Attempting suicide .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Breach of Police Act.....	3	...	12	...	2	1	2	7	3	...	1	2	1	1	7	3	...	...	...	15
Feloniously receiving.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Larceny.....	5	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	6
TOTALS	8	1	14	...	5	3	4	8	3	...	1	3	1	3	8	3	2	1	1	23

No. 39.

NUMERICAL Return of Persons tried and convicted at Superior Courts, Launceston, during the years 1881 and 1882.

MALES.

No.	Ship or Condition.	When received.	Date of Trial.	No. of Days awaiting Trial.	Offence.
1	Native	12 1 81	23 2 81	43	Horse-stealing.
2	ditto	12 1 81	23 2 81	43	ditto.
3	ditto	5 1 81	23 2 81	49	Feloniously wounding.
4	ditto	5 1 81	23 2 81	49	Sheep-stealing.
5	ditto	26 1 81	23 2 81	28	Unlawfully presenting fire-arms.
6	Rosedale, F.C.	24 1 81	23 2 81	30	Indecent assault.
7	Equestrian, F.S.	31 1 81	23 2 81	23	Assault with intent to rape.
8	Cadet, F.S.	11 12 80	23 2 81	74	Perjury.
9	Mangana, F.C.	11 12 80	23 2 81	74	Feloniously receiving.
10	Elphinstone 3, F.S.	4 3 81	7 4 81	34	Inflicting grievous bodily harm.
11	Native	26 3 81	7 4 81	12	Unlawfully presenting fire-arms.
12	ditto	28 3 81	7 4 81	10	Feloniously wounding.
13	ditto	22 2 81	7 4 81	44	Burglary.
14	ditto	22 2 81	7 4 81	44	ditto.
15	St. Vincent, F.S.	9 5 81	16 6 81	38	Sheep-stealing.
16	Lady Franklin, F.S.	18 5 81	16 6 81	29	Burglary.
17	F.C.	20 5 81	16 6 81	27	Common assault.
18	Native	30 4 81	16 6 81	47	House-breaking.
19	ditto	21 4 81	16 6 81	56	Larceny in a dwelling-house.
20	Mangana, F.C.	Bail	16 6 81	Nil.	Embezzlement.
21	Lord Auckland, F.S.	Bail	25 8 81	Nil.	Perjury.
22	Grassmere, F.C.	23 7 81	25 8 81	33	Assault with intent.
23	Hydrabad 3, F.S.	27 6 81	25 8 81	59	Larceny.
24	Jos. Somes, F.S.	7 2 82	28 2 82	21	Manslaughter.
25	Wm. Jardine, F.S.	16 2 82	28 2 82	12	Uttering a forged cheque.
26	Frances, F.C.	14 10 81	28 2 82	106	ditto.
27	Native	13 1 82	28 2 82	46	Obtaining goods by false pretences.
28	ditto	17 12 81	28 2 82	73	Feloniously receiving.
29	ditto	Bail	6 4 82	Nil.	Common assault.
30	Lady Montagu, F.S.	1 5 82	15 6 82	45	Murder.
31	Argyle, F.C.	1 6 82	15 6 82	14	Uttering a forged cheque.
32	Native	19 4 82	15 6 82	57	Larceny as a servant.
33	Flinders, F.C.	19 4 82	15 6 82	57	Feloniously receiving.
34	Native	28 6 82	24 8 82	57	Forgery and uttering.
35	Eliza, F.S.	6 7 82	24 8 82	49	Robbery.
36	Native	12 6 82	24 8 82	73	Forgery and uttering.
37	Equestrian 2, F.S.	7 11 82	9 11 82	2	Larceny in a dwelling.
38	Native	28 8 82	9 11 82	73	Embezzlement.
39	ditto	16 9 82	9 11 82	54	Feloniously receiving.
40	ditto	27 11 82	28 12 82	31	Horse-stealing.
41	ditto	4 12 82	28 12 82	24	Uttering a forged cheque.
42	ditto	Bail	28 12 82	Nil.	Feloniously receiving.

Recapitulation.

Horse-stealing	3	Inflicting grievous bodily harm	1	Manslaughter	1
Feloniously wounding	2	Burglary	3	Uttering a forged cheque	4
Sheep-stealing	2	Common assault	2	Obtaining money by false pre-	
Unlawfully presenting fire-arms	2	House-breaking	1	tences	1
Indecent assault	1	Larceny in a dwelling	2	Murder	1
Assault with intent to rape.....	1	Embezzlement	2	Larceny as a servant	1
Perjury	2	Assault with intent	1	Forgery and uttering	2
Feloniously receiving	5	Larceny	1	Robbery.....	1

Summary.

Native.....	22	Free to colony	8	Free by servitude.....	12
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FEMALES.

1	Louisa, F.S.	12 2 81	23 2 81	11	Larceny in a dwelling.
2	America, F.S.	18 2 82	28 2 82	10	Uttering valueless coin.
3	Native	19 4 82	15 6 82	57	Feloniously counselling larceny & receiving.

NUMERICAL Return of Persons arraigned at Superior Courts, Launceston, during the years 1881 and 1882, who have been acquitted or otherwise discharged.

MALES.

No.	Ship or Condition.	When received.	Date of Trial.	No. of Days awaiting Trial.	How disposed of.	Offence.
1	Native	Bail	23 2 81	Nil.	Acquitted	Arson.
2	Esk, F.C.	14 10 81	23 2 81	132	ditto	A bankrupt attempting to leave the colony with intent to defraud.
3	Native	22 1 81	7 4 81	75	<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	Indecent assault.
4	Governor Ready, F.S.	31 3 81	7 4 81	7	Discharged by Proclamation	Setting fire to a fence.
5	Native	Bail	16 6 81	Nil.	Acquitted	Perjury.
6	ditto	ditto	16 6 81	Nil.	<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	Arson.
7	ditto	ditto	16 6 81	Nil.	<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	ditto.
8	ditto	ditto	25 8 81	Nil.	Discharged	Breaking into store.
9	ditto	ditto	25 8 81	Nil.	ditto	ditto.
10	Mangana, F.C.	1 8 81	25 8 81	24	Acquitted	Uttering a forged cheque.
11	Cornwall, F.S.	14 12 81	28 2 82	76	ditto	Assault with intent to commit burglary.
12	Flinders, F.C.	14 1 82	28 2 82	45	ditto	Larceny as a servant.
13	Native	30 1 82	28 2 82	29	ditto	ditto.
14	Triton, F.S.	Bail	28 2 82	Nil.	ditto	Assault and wounding.
15	Native	ditto	28 2 82	Nil.	ditto	ditto.
16	ditto	ditto	28 2 82	Nil.	<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	Forgery.
17	ditto	ditto	6 4 82	Nil.	Acquitted	Common assault.
18	ditto	4 5 82	15 6 82	42	ditto	Larceny.
19	ditto	4 4 82	15 6 82	72	ditto	ditto.
20	ditto	28 10 82	9 11 82	11	Confined during H.M. pleasure	Rape.
21	ditto	Bail	9 11 82	Nil.	Remanded on Bail	Assault and wounding.
22	ditto	ditto	9 11 82	Nil.	ditto	ditto.
23	ditto	ditto	9 11 82	Nil.	ditto	ditto.
24	ditto	ditto	9 11 82	Nil.	ditto	ditto.
25	Pet, F.C.	ditto	28 12 82	Nil.	Acquitted	Larceny as a servant.

Recapitulation.

Arson	3	Perjury	1	Assaulting and wounding	6
A bankrupt attempting to leave the colony with intent to defraud	1	Breaking into store	2	Forgery	1
Indecent assault.....	1	Uttering a forged cheque.....	1	Common assault	1
Setting fire to fence	1	Assault with intent to commit burglary	1	Larceny	2
		Larceny as a servant	3	Rape	1

Summary.

Native.....	18	Free to colony	4	Free by servitude	3
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FEMALES.

1	Native	Bail	23 2 81	Nil.	<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	Concealing birth.
2	ditto	28 2 81	7 4 81	38	ditto	Unlawfully wounding.
3	John Calvin, F.S.	7 2 82	28 2 82	21	Acquitted	Manslaughter.
4	Native	13 2 82	28 2 82	15	ditto	ditto.
5	ditto	Bail	28 12 82	Nil.	ditto	Feloniously receiving.

A. JONES, Superintendent.

No. 41.

NUMERICAL RETURN of all Prisoners, whether under Remand or Sentence, in the Penal Establishment, Launceston, on the 30th December, 1882.

FEMALES.

No.	Offence for which imprisoned.	Date of Offence.	Extent of Sentence.	How employed on Saturday, the 30th December, 1882.	Remarks as to character.
1	Drunk and disorderly	7 12 82	1 month	Laundry	Good.
2	Larceny	23 11 82	1 month	Hospital	Ditto.
3	Idle, &c.	18 10 82	3 months	Matron's servant	Ditto.
4	Ditto	12 10 82	3 months	Laundry	Ditto.
5	Ditto	26 11 82	3 months	Cook-house	Ditto.
6	Larceny	29 11 82	2 months	Hospital	Ditto.
7	Idle, &c.	7 10 82	3 months	Laundry	Ditto.
8	Ditto	4 12 82	3 months	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Ditto	10 11 82	6 weeks	Yards	Ditto.
10	Ditto	2 12 82	2 months	Exempt	Ditto.
11	Larceny as a servant	24 11 80	3 years	Laundry	Ditto.
12	Obscene language	4 12 82	3 months	Needle-room	Ditto.
13	Feloniously receiving	13 5 82	9 months	Hospital	Ditto.
14	Obscene language	1 8 82	6 months	Laundry	Ditto.
15	Attempting suicide	4 10 82	3 months	Needle ward	Ditto.
16	Idle, &c.	22 12 82	6 months	Exempt	Ditto.
17	Larceny	3 3 82	2 years	Yards and bell	Ditto.
18	Suspected person.	18 12 82	6 months	Mess-room.	Ditto.
19	Larceny	6 7 82	12 months	Hospital	Ditto.
20	Larceny from a dwelling	31 3 80	5 years	Superintendent's servant	Ditto.
21	Larceny	24 10 82	9 months	Cleaning	Ditto.
22	Ditto	29 11 82	2 months	Laundry	Ditto.
23	Idle, &c.	7 12 82	1 month	Ditto	Ditto.
24	Resisting police	13 12 82	3 weeks	Ditto	Ditto.
25	Idle, &c.	23 10 82	3 months	Exempt	Ditto.

MALES.

1	Obscene language	23 12 82	7 days	Quarry	Good.
2	Larceny	26 12 82	3 months	Exempt	Ditto.
3	Ditto	6 11 82	1 month	Blacksmith's shop	Ditto.
4	Idle, &c.	9 10 82	3 months	Wardman	Ditto.
5	Absconding from Deloraine Gaol	7 5 82	6 months	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Obscene language	11 11 82	3 months	Exempt	Ditto.
7	Assault and robbery	29 11 82	—	Fully committed	Ditto.
8	Larceny	16 10 82	12 months	Constable's cook	Ditto.
9	Idle, &c.	14 9 82	6 months	Quarry	Ditto.
10	Larceny	9 9 82	6 months	Yardman	Ditto.
11	Ditto	12 10 82	6 months	Exempt	Ditto.
12	Assault	10 11 82	3 months } 14 days }	Wardman	Ditto.
13	Forgery and uttering	12 6 82	12 months	Watchman	Ditto.
14	Unlawfully assembling with intent to assault	27 8 82	6 months h. b.	Marking linen	Ditto.
15	Idle, &c.	4 10 82	3 months	Wardman	Ditto.
16	Ditto	17 11 82	2 months	Garden	Ditto.
17	Horse-stealing	26 12 82	6 years	Unemployed	Ditto.
18	Idle, &c.	20 12 82	3 months	Coal-yard	Ditto.
19	Uttering	2 12 82	2 years	Non-employed	Ditto.
20	Assault and robbery	29 11 82	—	Fully committed	Ditto.
21	Forgery and uttering	30 6 82	—	Ditto	Ditto.
22	Feloniously receiving	8 5 82	6 months	Stone-yard	Ditto.
23	Idle, &c.	21 10 82	3 months	Exempt	Ditto.
24	Forgery and uttering	28 5 82	4 years	Ditto	Ditto.
25	Idle, &c.	3 12 82	2 months	Ditto	Ditto.
26	Ditto	16 12 82	3 months	Ditto	Ditto.
27	Threatening language	10 11 82	4 months	Wardman	Ditto.
28	Idle, &c.	5 7 82	6 months	Exempt	Ditto.
29	Larceny	21 9 82	3 months	Quarry	Ditto.
30	Obtaining goods by false pretences	15 7 82	12 months	Ditto	Ditto.
31	Disturbing the peace	1 9 82	6 months	Exempt	Ditto.
32	Ditto	2 12 82	1 month	Quarry	Ditto.
33	Assaulting police	23 10 82	8 months	Wardman	Ditto.
34	Embezzlement	19 7 82	9 months	Writer	Ditto.
35	Idle, &c.	22 12 82	3 months	Police Station	Ditto.
36	Larceny	26 12 82	3 months	Quarry	Ditto.
37	Idle, &c.	1 12 82	1 month	Garden	Ditto.
38	Larceny	11 9 82	6 months	Quarry	Ditto.
39	Ditto	3 1 82	18 months	Stable	Ditto.
40	Idle, &c.	8 12 82	1 month	Exempt	Ditto.

No.	Offence.	Date of Offence.	Sentence.	How employed.	Character.
41	Idle, &c.	11 10 82	3 months	Cleaning offices	Good.
42	Larceny	15 3 82	3 months	Barber	Ditto.
43	Ditto	20 12 82	1 month	Shoemaking	Ditto.
44	Forgery	22 2 82	6 years	Carpentering	Ditto.
45	Non-maintenance	23 11 82	6 months h. b.	Hospital wardsman	Ditto.
46	Burglary and larceny	13 12 81	6 years	Shoemaking	Ditto.
47	Uttering	7 3 80	4 years	Garden	Ditto.
48	Idle, &c.	10 10 82	6 months	Closets and yard	Ditto.
49	Obscene language	21 10 82	3 months	Wardsman	Ditto.
50	Idle, &c.	5 12 82	1 month	Exempt	Ditto.
51	Larceny	24 11 82	12 months	Unemployed	Ditto.
52	Ditto	5 2 82	2 years	Warder's cook	Ditto.
53	Idle, &c.	20 12 82	14 days	Exempt	Ditto.
54	Ditto	22 11 82	2 months	Ditto	Ditto.
55	Larceny from person	11 11 80	4 years	Shoemaking	Ditto.
56	Drunk	26 12 82	14 days	Stone-yard	Ditto.
57	Idle, &c.	9 12 82	2 months	Exempt	Ditto.
58	Inflicting grievous bodily harm	3 3 81	2 years	Washerman at Depôt.	Ditto.

No. 42.

OFFENCES committed in Prison, and Punishments, Penal Establishment, Launceston, during the year 1882.

MALES.

No.	Offence.	When committed.	Punishment.	By whom tried.
1	Striking a fellow prisoner	7. 1. 83.	Reprimanded	Superintendent.
2	Refusing to empty tub with night-soil.....	24. 1. 83.	Admonished	ditto.
3	Refusing to obey the orders of Constable Peppiatt ...	31. 1. 83.	Reprimanded. Subsequently sent to New Norfolk Asylum	ditto.
4	Disobeying the lawful orders of Constable Harris, and insolence	10. 2. 82.	3 days solitary	ditto.
5	Creating a disturbance	24. 2. 82.	Credit stopped	ditto.
6	ditto.....	24. 2. 82.	ditto	ditto.
7	Refusing to clean a pair of scales	25. 2. 82.	48 hours solitary	ditto.
8	Refusing to obey the lawful orders of Warden Totter- dell, and insolence	10. 3. 82.	3 months	Visiting Justices.
9	Having tea and sugar improperly in his possession ...	12. 4. 82.	Allowance of tea stopped	Superintendent.
10	Idleness whilst employed in the garden	12. 4. 82.	48 hours solitary	ditto.
11	ditto.....	12. 4. 82.	ditto	ditto.
12	Having onions in his possession when in garden	24. 4. 82.	Reprimanded	ditto.
13	ditto.....	24. 4. 82.	ditto	ditto.
14	ditto.....	24. 4. 82.	ditto	ditto.
15	Refusing to empty his urine tub	9. 5. 82.	48 hours solitary	ditto.
16	Creating a disturbance in the cells	4. 7. 82.	Admonished	Visiting Justices.
17	ditto.....	4. 7. 82.	ditto	ditto.
18	ditto.....	4. 7. 82.	ditto	ditto.
19	ditto.....	4. 7. 82.	ditto	ditto.
20	Insolence to Constable Dawson.....	12. 8. 82.	Reprimanded	Superintendent.
21	Insolence to Constable Russell.....	10. 10. 82.	ditto	ditto.
22	Smoking whilst working in shoemaker's shop	20. 11. 82.	Tobacco stopped for the month	ditto.
23	Having his pipe in his mouth whilst in shoemaker's shop	22. 11. 82.	Reprimanded	ditto.
24	Disobedience of orders	29. 12. 82.	Admonished	ditto.

FEMALES.

1	Improper behaviour	20. 3. 82.	Reprimanded	Superintendent.
2	ditto.....	27. 3. 82.	ditto	ditto.
3	Quarrelling in cook-house	20. 5. 82.	Admonished	Visiting Justices.
4	ditto.....	20. 5. 82.	ditto	ditto.
5	Improper conduct in cook-house	7. 6. 82.	48 hours solitary	Superintendent.
6	Having a quantity of soap improperly in her possession	26. 7. 82.	1 month	Visiting Justices.
7	Disobeying lawful orders of Warder	29. 7. 82.	24 hours solitary	Superintendent.
8	Creating a disturbance in dormitory	7. 8. 82.	Admonished	ditto.
9	ditto.....	7. 8. 82.	ditto	Visiting Justices.
10	Insolence to Warder	7. 8. 82.	Allowance of tea stopped, and re- moved to slop laundry	Superintendent.
11	Misconduct in dormitory	7. 8. 82.	Reprimanded	ditto.
12	ditto.....	7. 8. 82.	ditto	ditto.
13	Creating a disturbance	2. 9. 82.	ditto	Visiting Justice.
14	Improper conduct	10. 9. 82.	Admonished	Superintendent.

A. JONES, Superintendent.

No. 43.

RETURN of first-convicted Prisoners in the Gaol, &c. for Males and Females, Launceston, on the 31st December, 1882.

INFERIOR COURTS.			SUPREME COURT.		
No.	Age.	Sentence.	No.	Age.	Sentence.
MALES.			MALES.		
1	17	4 months.	1	21	6 months.
2	23	8 months.	2	27	12 months.
3	42	1 month.	3	23	9 months.
4	30	6 months.	FEMALES		
5	9	2 months.	Nil.		
6	17	1 month.			
7	69	6 months.			
8	21	12 months.			
9	56	1 month.			
FEMALES.					
1	18	1 month.			
2	20	2 months.			
3	34	3 months.			
4	28	2 months.			

A. JONES, Superintendent.

No. 44.

SCALE of Reductions in Numbers of Convicts, Female Invalids, and Children, at the Penal Establishment, Launceston.

Dates.	Male and Female Prisoners.	Female Paupers.	Children.	TOTAL.
Strength—31st December, 1875.....	110	13	6	129
31st December, 1876.....	71	23	4	98
31st December, 1877.....	91	22	1	114
31st December, 1878.....	82	18	2	102
31st December, 1879.....	98	10	2	110
31st December, 1880.....	99	15	2	116
31st December, 1881.....	82	20	3	105
31st December, 1882.....	80	19	1	100

No. 45.

NUMERICAL Return of Prisoners convicted at Superior Courts, showing Age, on what Funds chargeable, and unexpired portion of Sentence.

No.	Age.	On what Funds chargeable.	Unexpired Sentence.
<i>Male.</i>			
1	56	Colonial Funds	11 month 16 days.
2	70	ditto	7 months 20 days.
3	21	ditto	4 months 3 days.
4	23	ditto	5 months 11 days.
5	65	ditto	20 months 6 days.
6	73	ditto	4 days 4 days.
7	65	ditto	3 years 3 months and 10 days.
<i>Female.</i>			
1	19	ditto	4 months 4 days.
2	55	ditto	13 months 11 days.

A. JONES, Superintendent.
24th February, 1883.

No. 46.

RETURN of Prisoners tried at Superior Courts, Free by Birth or Immigrants, in the Penal Establishment, Launceston, on 31st December, 1882.

Number.	Ship.	Offence.	Sentence.
<i>Males.</i>			
1	Native.	Forgery and uttering.	12 months.
2	Native.	Feloniously receiving.	6 months.
3	Native.	Embezzlement.	9 months.
4	Native.	Horse-stealing.	6 years.
5	Native.	Uttering.	2 years.
6	Tasmania.	Larceny from person.	4 years.
<i>Female.</i>			
1	Native.	Larceny as a Servant	3 years.

A. JONES, *Superintendent.*

No. 47.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Debtors confined in H.M. Gaol, Launceston, from the 1st January, 1874, to the 31st December, 1882.

No.	Date received.	Amount of Debt & Costs.	Sentence.	Date of Discharge.	Period detained.	Remarks.
1.	15 6 74	£ s. d. 2 7 3	1 month	15. 6. 74.	Part of day	Amount paid.
2.	2 3 74	2 7 1	21 days	5. 3. 74.	3 days	Discharged by order of Registrar.
3.	17 4 74	8 2 9	1 month	16. 5. 74.	1 month	Term expired.
4.	12 2 79	5 2 7	1 month	12. 2. 79.	Part of day	Amount paid.

A. JONES, *Superintendent.*

No. 48.

RETURN showing the Value of Labour obtained from Prisoners during the Year 1882.

Where employed.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Estimated Cost for Maintenance, at 1s. 3½d. each per diem.	Estimated Value of Labour.	Basis Calculation of Value of Labor.
Powder Magazine	7	6	£ s. d. 2 13 4	£ s. d. 6 6 0	Estimated by Superintendent of Public Works.
General Hospital	5	2	0 12 8	2 10 0	Ditto.
Public Works	6	1	0 7 7	1 10 0	Ditto.
Cricket Ground.....	20	1	1 5 5	5 5 0	Ditto.
Telegraph Department.....	2	8	1 0 4	4 0 0	Ditto.
Custom House	4	1	0 5 1	1 0 0	Ditto.
Police Station (cleaning at)	1	365	22 4 6	36 10 0	2s. per diem.
Swamp Embankment	4	160	40 13 4	160 5 0	Estimated by the Inspecting Surveyor of the L. & W. Railway.
Corporation Quarry.....	6	284	100 5 6	213 5 0	The value set upon the labour of the men employed in this work is too low. I consider 3s. 6d. per head would be a fair charge.
Rifle Butts.....	10	25	17 2 6	62 10 0	Estimated by Sup. of Public [Works.
Invalid Depôt	274	2	34 16 5	54 18 0	2s. per diem.
Volunteer Buildings.....	7	3	1 6 8	3 3 0	3s. per diem.
South Esk Bridge.....	11	1	0 13 11	2 15 0	Value of work done.
Court House	11	1	0 13 11	1 2 0	2s. per diem.
Cartage for various Government Departments.....	142 loads	At 2s. per load	...	14 4 0	
Labour supplied to Officers.....	...	...	...	15 14 0	
Ditto private persons .....	...	...	...	12 16 0	
Hair-picking for General Hospital .....	...	...	...	9 11 3	At 1½d. per lb.*
Repairing boots for ditto.....	...	...	...	4 4 0	
Garden of the Establishment .....	...	...	...	146 0 0	†

* Hair picked by invalid prisoners, juvenile offenders, and persons committed for trial.

† This work is principally performed by invalid prisoners, and, as the numbers employed vary considerably, it is difficult to give an approximate estimate of the cost of their maintenance.

NOTE.—In only one instance is credit given to this Establishment for work done, and that is the item of cash received for labour supplied to officers and private persons.

A. JONES, *Superintendent.*

No. 49.

RETURN showing the Value of Labour obtained from Women during the Year 1882.

Where employed.	No. of Women.	No. of Days.	Estimated Cost of Maintenance at 1s. 3 ¹ / ₄ d. each per diem.	Estimated Value of Labour.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Washing for Gaol and Male House of Correction.	8	310	157 11 8	41 1 6
Ditto, Invalid Depôt				52 2 8
Ditto, Female Depôt and Nursery.....				27 1 7
Cash Receipts for Washing.....				15 13 2

A. JONES, Superintendent.

No. 50.

PARTICULARS of Prisoners in Separate Prison, Launceston, 31st December, 1882.

Nil.

No. 51.

SUMMARY of Return of Penal Cases representing Offences and Re-commitments during the past Four Years, viz., 1879-1882, inclusive.

Total number of Cases in Four years					2339.
Cases—33 times 1	Cases—26 times 0	Cases—19 times 0	Cases—12 times 3	Cases—5 times 31	
32 times 0	25 times 0	18 times 2	11 times 5	4 times 46	
31 times 1	24 times 0	17 times 2	10 times 9	3 times 91	
30 times 0	23 times 0	16 times 1	9 times 4	2 times 174	
29 times 1	22 times 0	15 times 1	8 times 10	Once 634	
28 times 0	21 times 0	14 times 2	7 times 13		
27 times 0	20 times 1	13 times 1	6 times 17		

No. 52.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Penal Establishment, Launceston, on the 1st Monday in each week during the Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1882.

Week commencing	CONDITION.			Remanded.	TOTAL.
	Native.	Free to Colony.	Free by servitude.		
2 January.....	31	6	37	3	77
9 Ditto	29	10	40	2	81
16 Ditto	26	13	42	...	81
23 Ditto	32	12	36	2	82
30 Ditto	31	14	37	1	83
6 February	30	13	36	2	81
13 Ditto	32	10	46	2	90
20 Ditto	33	11	56	...	100
27 Ditto	31	14	53	1	99
6 March	22	11	53	1	87
13 Ditto	20	10	54	2	86
20 Ditto	23	10	54	1	88
27 Ditto	21	8	54	1	84
3 April	23	7	59	1	90
10 Ditto	23	8	60	2	93
17 Ditto	27	7	57	4	95
24 Ditto	32	6	59	1	98
1 May	30	6	57	3	96
8 Ditto	28	6	59	1	94
15 Ditto	27	6	62	...	95
22 Ditto	26	5	58	...	89
29 Ditto	28	6	59	1	86
5 June	21	6	60	...	87
12 Ditto	23	10	56	...	89
19 Ditto	20	9	58	1	88
26 Ditto	24	8	55	...	87
3 July	22	8	56	2	88
10 Ditto	21	9	53	...	83
17 Ditto	20	9	59	2	90
24 Ditto	19	9	60	...	88
31 Ditto	18	14	57	1	90
7 August	21	12	55	2	90
14 Ditto	20	12	52	...	84
21 Ditto	19	13	49	1	82
28 Ditto	22	10	44	3	79
4 September	20	11	40	3	74
11 Ditto	21	12	41	...	74
18 Ditto	24	13	41	...	78
25 Ditto	24	15	38	...	77
2 October	26	14	33	2	75
9 Ditto	23	15	35	...	73
16 Ditto	27	17	34	1	79
23 Ditto	28	21	38	1	88
30 Ditto	31	20	37	2	90
6 November	29	15	38	1	83
13 Ditto	28	16	39	...	83
20 Ditto	32	14	35	1	82
27 Ditto	27	16	35	1	79
4 December	30	14	34	3	81
11 Ditto	37	13	35	4	88
18 Ditto	33	14	35	1	83
25 Ditto	30	8	36	1	75

No. 53.

PRISONERS specially employed in the service of Officers or otherwise in the Penal Establishment, Launceston, on the 31st December, 1882.

Males.	Females.
1. Watchman.	1. Cook-house.
2. Yardsman.	2. Ditto.
3. Constables' Cook.	3. Nurse in Hospital and Invalid Wards.
4. Wardsman.	4. Ditto.
5. Ditto.	5. Ditto.
6. Ditto.	6. Ditto.
7. Stable.	7. Servant, Superintendent.
8. Warder's Cook.	8. Cleaner, ditto.
9. Hospital Wardsman.	9. Servant, Matron.
10. Wardsman.	10. Dormitory.
11. Ditto.	11. Mess-room.
12. Closets and yards.	12. Yards and Bell.
13. Washerman at Depôt.	

A. JONES, *Superintendent.*

No. 54.

RETURN showing the proportion of Prisoners who have been re-convicted during the Seven Years ending 31st December, 1882.

Convicted.....	1197	(Only one conviction recorded.)
Re-convicted.....	765	(Many of these have been repeatedly convicted.)

No. 55.

DIETARY Scale, Penal Establishment, Launceston.

Name of Establishment.	No. of Diet.	Bread, fine.	Bread, 12 per cent.	Meat.	Potatoes.	Salt.	Soap.	Tea.	Sugar.	Rice.	Milk.	Oatmeal.	Flour.	Arrowroot.
		lbs.	lbs.	ozs.	ozs.	drs.	drs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	pts.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
H.M. Gaol and Male House of Correction.	1. Effective	1½	12	16	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	2. Light work.....	1½	8	8	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	4. Solitary	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Spoon	1	...	...	...	8	¼	2	3	1	3	...	...	...
	6. Constables	2	...	16	16	8	5	¾	4½	...	...	...	...	...
Female House of Correction...	2. Prisoners	1	8	8	8	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	3. Solitary	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Warders	2	...	16	16	8	5	¾	4½	...	...	...	...	...
Invalids	1. Hospital	1	...	8	8	8	¼	1½	¾	1	...	...	...	...
	2. Spoon	1	...	...	...	8	¼	2	3	1	3	...	...	...
Children		ozs.												
	2. Under 18 mos.	6	...	...	...	8	...	1½	...	1½	...	...	2	...
	3. Over 18 mos....	10	...	4	3	8	8	...	¾	2	1	...	2	...

1 lb. Barley to every 40 men.

A. JONES, Superintendent.

No. 56.

NUMERICAL Return of all Prisoners under Remand in the Penal Establishment, Launceston, on 31st December, 1882.

1, imprisoned for Larceny ; date of offence, 23rd November, 1882.

A. JONES, Superintendent.

No. 57.

RETURN showing the Value of Labour and Materials supplied to Public Departments during the Year 1882.

See Return No. 23.

No. 58.

RETURN showing the Accommodation at the Penal Establishment, Launceston.

MALE DIVISION.

Gaol proper.—Cells 23 : height 10 feet 6 inches, length 7 feet 2 inches, breadth 4 feet 7 inches, capable of accommodating 23. Buildings in four yards, very cold in winter and the reverse in summer. These cells became infested with bugs consequent upon their being lined with green wood. Steps have been taken to stop their increase, but it is doubtful whether it can be effected.

Old Gaol.—Dormitory No. 1 : height 13 feet 11 inches, length 16 feet, breadth 13 feet 6 inches, capable of accommodating 8. This dormitory has been converted into a condemned cell by removing the planking and cementing walls.

Old Gaol.—Dormitory No. 2 : height 13 feet 11 inches, length 16 feet, breadth 13 feet 6 inches, capable of accommodating 8. This is lined with planking infested with bugs. It is now occupied by Invalids from Dépôt.

Old Gaol.—Dormitory No. 3 : height 10 feet 8 inches, length 33 feet, breadth 25 feet, capable of accommodating 21. In good repair, well ventilated, lined with planking, infested with bugs.

Old Gaol.—Cells 6; height 8 feet 7 inches, length 8 feet 4 inches, breadth 6 feet 8 inches, capable of accommodating 6. In good repair, badly ventilated, lined with boards, infested with rats.

Buildings formerly occupied by Debtors.—Dormitories 3: height 13 feet, length, 20 feet 6 inches, breadth 18 feet 3 inches, capable of accommodating 30. In good repair, fairly ventilated, brick, free from vermin, occupied by 30 Invalids from Dépôt for sleeping purposes.

Cook-house and Lodge.—In good repair.

Condemned Cell.—Height 13 feet 11 inches, length 16 feet, breadth 6 feet, capable of accommodating 2. This has been converted into a dead-house; it was found to be unsuitable for condemned prisoners.

Hospital.—Dormitory 1: height 10 feet 8 inches, length 24 feet 4 inches, breadth 11 feet 9 inches, capable of accommodating 6. In good repair, badly ventilated, lined with boards, infested with bugs.

Male House of Correction.—Separate treatment cells 46: height 10 feet 8 inches, length 12 feet, breadth 6 feet, capable of accommodating 44. Cells in good repair, well ventilated, brick, free from vermin. The roof requires reshingling.

Male House of Correction.—Solitary Cells 4: height 9 feet 6 inches, length 6 feet 2 inches, breadth 2 feet 10 inches, capable of accommodating 4. In good repair, badly ventilated, unsuitable for this purpose; have been condemned by the Royal Commission.

Male House of Correction.—Mess-room 1: height 10 feet, length 44 feet, breadth 14 feet 6 inches. In good repair.

Male House of Correction.—Day-room: height 12 feet, length 28 feet 8 inches, breadth 14 feet 6 inches. This is an open shed with iron roof, very cold in winter.

FEMALE DIVISION.

Female House of Correction.—Dormitory 1: height 10 feet, length 51 feet, breadth 15 feet, capable of accommodating 20. In good repair, badly ventilated, ceiling is boarded and infested with bugs, brick walls free from bugs.

Female House of Correction.—Solitary cells 4: height 10 feet, length 8 feet, breadth 3 feet, capable of accommodating 4. In good repair, free from vermin, lined with boards, badly ventilated.

Female House of Correction.—Solitary cells 2: height 10 feet, length 12 feet, breadth 3 feet, capable of accommodating 2. In good repair, fairly ventilated, brick walls.

Female House of Correction.—Committed-room 1: height 10 feet 7 inches, length 25 feet, breadth 15 feet, capable of accommodating 6. In good repair, brick walls, ventilated by fire-place.

Female House of Correction.—Public laundry 1: height 12 feet, length 45 feet, breadth 11 feet 6 inches. In good repair, cemented floor.

Female House of Correction.—Private laundry 1: height 13 feet, length 40 feet, breadth 14 feet 6 inches. Very old wooden building, unsuitable for a laundry. The washing for establishment and dépôt has to be dried here in winter. In wet weather prisoners are employed late at night performing this work owing to the limited accommodation.

Female House of Correction.—Cook-house. In good repair.

Hospital.—Dormitory, capable of accommodating 10. An octagon shaped room about 46 feet, well ventilated, brick walls in good order, very free from vermin. It is occupied by free paupers and occasionally prisoners under active medical treatment.

Invalid Ward.—Dormitory 1: height 10 feet, length 51 feet, breadth 15 feet, capable of accommodating 15. In good repair, the ceiling (which is boarded) is infested with bugs, badly ventilated, although fire-place has recently been built in it. This is also occupied by Female Invalids.

Nursery.—Dormitory: height 10 feet, length 50 feet, breadth 15 feet. In good repair, very few vermin. This is occupied by Invalids and children whose mothers are under sentence.

Mess-room for Females.—Height 10 feet, length 21 feet 8 inches, breadth 15 feet 3 inches. In good repair. New window sashes are required for this room and two of the dormitories, as the rain penetrates them in winter.

No. 59.

RETURN of Inspections of H.M. Gaol and Houses of Correction, Launceston, by the Sheriff and Visiting Justices, during the Years 1881 and 1882.

Sheriff.

The Sheriff visited the Establishment 10 times during the year 1881, and 15 times during 1882. Total, 25.

Visiting Justices.

1881—14th January, one; 25th January, one; 7th February, both; 22nd February, both; 8th March, one; 22nd March, both; 5th April, both; 25th April, both; 17th May, both; 31st May, both; 14th June, one; 27th June, both; 12th July, both; 19th July, both; 2nd August, one; 16th August, one; 30th August, one; 13th September, both; 27th September, one; 11th October, both; 17th October, both; 25th October, both; 8th November, one; 26th November, both; 6th December, one; 19th December, both. 1882—4th January, both; 18th January, both; 1st February, both; 14th February, both; 7th March, both; 21st March, one; 17th April, one; 2nd May, one; 25th May, one; 2nd June, both; 17th June, one; 6th July, one (Dr. Mason having left the colony); 26th July, one; 17th August, one; 4th September, one; 17th September, one; 13th October, one; 7th November, one; 20th December, one. Total number of visits by Visiting Justices, 45; 23 single and 22 together.

No. 60.

NOMINAL Return of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement at Launceston during the Year 1882.

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Sentence.</i>
1	Disobeying the lawful orders of Constable Harris, and insolence.	3 days.
2	Refusing to clean a pair of scales.	48 hours.
3	Idleness whilst employed in the garden.	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Refusing to empty urine tub.	Ditto.
6	Improper conduct in cook-house.	Ditto.
7	Disobeying lawful orders of warder.	24 hours.

A. JONES, *Superintendent.*

No. 61.

CATALOGUE of Books in Library at Penal Establishment, Launceston.

<i>No. of Volumes.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>No. of Volumes.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
1	Adams' Useful Knowledge.	1	Learning in England.
1	British Husbandry.	1	Lives of Hall and Hammond.
1	Early English Writers.	1	Select Sermons.
1	Blair's Class Book.	1	Tour in France.
1	History of Diseases of Sheep.	1	Guide to Trade.
1	Tour in Paris.	1	Guide to Commercial Book-keeping
1	Old Friends in a New Dress.	1	Cowper's Poems.
1	History of Charles Fifth.	1	Manufactures in Metals.
1	Walkingham's Arithmetic.	2	Conversation on Chemistry.
1	Vyse's Arithmetic.	1	Nelson Festivals.
1	British Reformers.	3	Reeve's History of the Bible.
2	Life of Sir William Jones.	1	Hume's Natural Instructors.
1	Jesse's Natural History.	1	Catechetical Series.
1	Whole Duty of Man.	2	Cabinet Cyclopaedia.
1	Quadrupeds, by Livingston.	1	Life of John Howard.
2	Fall of the Roman Empire.	2	Hebrew Testament.
1	Explanation of the Psalms.	1	Britannia.
2	Brighton, by Ann Trelawney.	1	Select Sermons.
2	Natural Philosophy.	1	History of the Horse.
1	English Reformation.	1	Tracts on Particular Duties.
2	Animal Biography.	1	Companion for the Sick Room.
1	Family Herald.	1	Hanway's Discourses.
1	Selected Letters.	1	First Sunday at Church.
1	Early Christians.	1	Farmer Goodall and his Friends.
1	Early English Church.	1	Walch's Almanac.
1	Life of Hammond Wilson.	1	Three Weeks in Palestine.
1	Learn to Live.	1	Hailley's Greece.
3	Christian Lady's Magazine.	1	Church Scholar's Reading.
4	Penny Sunday Reader.	1	Blair's Class Book.
2	Days and Seasons.	1	Youth's Guardian.
1	Catechism of Scripture History.	1	Extracts from Travellers.
1	History of Greece.	1	Keightley's Crusaders.
1	The Roman Empire.	1	Lives of Hooker and Herbert.
1	The Book of Nature.	1	History of the Jews.

<i>No. of Volumes.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>No. of Volumes.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
1	Walks in a Forest.	1	Lives of Ridley and Hall.
1	Banks and the Royal Society.	1	Daily Lesson Book.
1	Rudiments of the Latin Tongue.	1	Life of Sir Thomas Gresham.
1	The Five Empires.	1	Latin Grammar.
1	The Clerk.	1	Travels by Land and Sea.
1	Address to Prisoners.	1	The World we live in.
1	Cheap Tracts.	1	Guy's Spelling Book.
1	Bingley's Voyages.	1	Tract Magazine.
1	Memoirs of Bacon.	1	Rival Tales.
1	Saturday Magazine.	2	Always Happy.
1	Rambles by Rivers.	1	Book of Shells.
1	Life of Gilpin to Morney, &c.	1	England and Wales.
2	Natural History of Fishes.	1	Life of David Brainherd.
1	Industry on the Rhine.	1	Spain and Portugal.
1	Curiosities of Physical Geography.	1	Bogue's Essay.
1	Campbell's Journey to Lattakoo.	1	Lessons on House Furniture.
1	Saturday Magazine.	1	The Instructor.
1	The Result of Machinery.	1	History of America.
1	Travels in America.	1	Nature and Property of Soils.
1	Life of Andrew Melville.	1	Cottagers' Monthly Visitor.
1	Elements of Botany.	1	Some Thoughts on Education.
1	Mother at Home.	1	Blair's Class Book.
1	The Tartar Tribes.	1	History of Italian Republic.
1	Wonders.	1	Cecil's Memoirs.
1	Reptiles.	1	Natural History.
1	History of Domestic Animals.	1	Help to Knowledge.
1	Manners and Customs of the Jews.	1	The Soldier's Manual.
1	Scripture Zoology.	1	Easy Method with Deeds.
1	Cecil's Sermons.	1	Manual for Prisoners.
1	Modern History.	1	Address to Prisoners.
2	Ancient Egypt.	1	Prose Literature in England.
1	Useful Arts.	4	Ancient and Modern History.
1	Travels in Denmark.	1	Cambray on Charity.
1	Idumea and Arabia.	1	Learn to Die.
1	Travels in South Asia.	1	Stories of the Seven Virtues.
1	Anson's Voyage.	1	Life of Martin Boers.
1	Persia.	1	Juvenile Gleaner.
1	Arctic Travels.	1	Farmer's Sermons.
1	Arctic Voyages.	1	Wilson's Sermons.
1	Travels in Spain and Portugal.	1	New Form of Christian Doctrine.
1	Travels in Russia.	2	Stanhope's Paraphrase.
1	Travels in South America.	1	Help to Reading the Bible.
1	Travels in South-east Asia.	1	Scripture Help.
1	Travels in Germany.	1	Thrower's Expositor.
1	Travels in Switzerland.	1	James on the Collects.
1	Travels in South-western Asia.	1	The Bible not of Man.
1	Travels in North America.	2	Home on the Psalms.
1	A Picture of the Seasons.	1	Psalter, by Lord Halton.
1	The Seasons.	1	Early English Church.
1	The School, Field, and Fireside.	1	Burton's Christian Church.
1	History of Protestantism in France.	1	Outline of Sacred History.
1	The Rocky Island.	1	Anecdotes.
1	Rambles by Rivers.	1	Dawn of Modern Civilization.
1	Textile Manufactures, Great Britain.	1	Gisbourne's Essays.
1	The Enchanted Lake.	1	Leighton on St. Peter.
1	Candor's Italy.	1	Douay Bible.
2	Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers.	1	Companion to Sunday Service.
1	Book of Hymns.	1	Gurney's Essays.
1	Anecdotes.	1	Baxter's Saint's Rest.
1	The Guilty Tongue.	1	Union Magazine.
1	Theodosius and Constantine.	1	Manual of Devotion.
1	Lessons on the Universe.	1	Hall's Contemplations.
2	Ancient History.	1	Picturesque Tourist.
1	Circle of Knowledge.	1	Five Weeks in a Balloon.
1	Allan Tilbust's Birthday.	1	Dr. Cox's Experiment.
1	History of Animals.	1	A Winter amid the Ice.
1	Useful Hints for Labourers.	1	Guide to Australia.
1	History of Sarah Brewer.	1	Tour through Great Britain.
1	Life of Christopher Columbus.	1	Hash.
1	Dialogue on Popery.	1	Avendale Prairie.
1	Life of General Burn.	1	Countess of Morven.
1	The Family Book.	1	The Forest Girl.
1	Addison's Papers.	1	The Lake of Killarney.
1	History of Literature.	1	Mary of Clifford.
1	History Lessons.	1	Don Quixote.
1	Circle of Knowledge.	1	The Surf King.
1	Blight of the Wheat.	1	Lungrove Abbey.
1	Life of Lady Russell.	1	The Coquet c.
1	Lays of Faith and Loyalty.	1	The Salamander.

<i>No. of Volumes.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>No. of Volumes.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
1	Calendar of Months and Seasons.	1	Red Rupert.
1	Young's Night Thoughts.	1	The Recluse of Norway.
1	Elegant Epistles.	1	The Dutchman's Fireside.
1	United States of America.	1	Leisure Hour.
1	Shells and their Inmates.	6	Mysterious Warning.
1	The Human Frame.	1	Rob of the Bowl.
1	Civil Wars of Rome.	1	Knight of the White Banner.
1	The Food of Man.	1	Centre of the Earth.
1	English Grammar.	1	Papers of Addison.
1	Wild Flowers of the Year.		Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea.
1	Laws and Policy of the Jews.		Half Hours with the best Authors.
1	Bible Dictionary.		The Home Visitor.
1	Going to Service.		Vagabond Papers.
1	Langhorn's Plutarch.		Siege of Jerusalem.