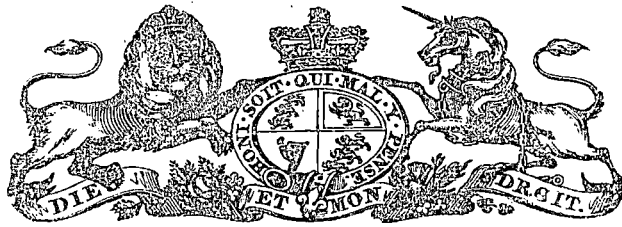


(No. 82.)



1863.

[SECOND SESSION.]

T A S M A N I A.

P R I S O N L A B O U R.

R E P O R T F R O M T H E J O I N T C O M M I T T E E.

Brought up by Mr. Allison, and ordered by the House to be printed,
27 August, 1863.



*REPORT of the Joint Committee on the Employment of Prison Labour, appointed on
26th June, 1863.*

MEMBERS.

Legislative Council.

MR. INNES.
MR. BISDEE.
MR. CORBETT.
MR. WILSON.
MR. CARTER.
CAPT. LANGDON.
MR. WEDGE (*Mover.*)

House of Assembly.

MR. WALKER.
MR. HODGSON.
MR. ROSE.
MR. DAVIES.
MR. HAYES.
MR. MURRAY.
MR. ALLISON, (*Mover.*)

THE JOINT COMMITTEE appointed to ascertain the best mode of employing all Prisoners so as to make their Labour productive to the Colony, causing them to be less burdensome to the General Revenue, and at the same time to improve the Condition of the Men, have the honour to bring up the following

R E P O R T.

THE Committee have held several Meetings, and taken the evidence of various Witnesses, whose official position or professional experience qualified them to assist the labours of the Committee in their investigation of the important question of the utilisation of Prison Labour. The Committee have also had before them, and have attentively considered, some very copious and elaborate Returns supplied by the Civil Commandant at Port Arthur, together with some tabular Statements of the cost of the maintenance of Convicts in the Penitentiaries of the adjoining Colony of Victoria, and in the Imperial Convict Establishment at Portland. The Committee have also obtained answers to printed Queries from the Keepers of the Gaols and Houses of Correction in Hobart Town and Launceston, and from the Superintendent of the Pauper Invalid Depôt at the Brickfields. And your Committee find, that the Prisoners throughout the Colony have contributed scarcely anything towards their own maintenance, which has been very expensive,—those at Port Arthur costing the Colony, upon an average, £38 0s. 10d. per annum each man. At the same time your Committee have ascertained, with satisfaction, that the expense of the maintenance and control of the Convicts on Tasman's Peninsula has lately been in some measure reduced by the employment of some 50 or 60 of the Prisoners in clearing and cultivating the land. A considerable proportion of the vegetables required for the daily rations, as well as of the eggs and poultry used in the Hospital and Invalid Departments of Port Arthur, are now obtained from the judicious employment of Prisoners in agricultural and farming operations; and, in the same way, there is reason to believe that pork might be grown on the spot, in limited quantities, for the service of the Convict Establishment.

In prosecuting their enquiries the Committee have endeavoured to ascertain how far the prospect of a sentence of penal servitude at Port Arthur, or the occasionally increased severity of treatment for misbehaviour after sentence, were regarded with apprehension; and there seems to be too much reason for believing that, by the system previously adopted, the comfort of the Convicts has for many years been so much studied as to deprive a sentence of penal servitude there of its legitimate terrors.

Your Committee, however, rely upon hard labour, rigidly enforced, bringing about different results; and they believe that by giving full employment to the Convicts at Port Arthur, as suggested by your Committee, this past undesirable state of things would be obviated.

Evidence has been adduced to show that the indifference of the criminal classes to a sentence to Port Arthur obtains also in respect to the Gaols and Houses of Correction generally, to the extent even, of late years, of actually increasing the number of Prisoners on an average under sentence in some of these establishments.

Reverting to Port Arthur, the Committee are of opinion that compulsory labour has not been hitherto insisted upon to a proper extent: men who refuse to work have not until lately been subjected to any deprivation of rations.

Latterly, however, the Committee have been pleased to learn that a better system has been introduced. A rule has been laid down, and the Committee are given to understand will be strictly enforced, that for the future the Prisoners who refuse to work will be supplied with short rations,—half a ration being allotted to the man who has done no more than half a day's work. This is a great improvement on the old system.

The Committee suggest that the agricultural operations of the Prisoners at Port Arthur might be legitimately extended, until the requirements of that establishment for vegetables, milk, and pork are supplied from the local farm; but it deprecates any extension of those operations with a view to competition in the Colonial market in the production of grain and beef.

The Committee have instituted enquiries into the feasibility of employing Prisoners profitably, and with safety, on large and permanently useful Public Works. Among works of this class suggested to the Committee may be mentioned the completion of the Sorell Causeway; the construction of a dry or floating dock for the Port of Hobart Town; and a steam ram for the purposes of Colonial defence.

Their enquiries were also directed to the feasibility of employing the Prisoners at Port Arthur in the building of ships to be sold in other parts of the world, and the felling and hewing of timber for spars, ship's knees, or railway sleepers, &c.; the enquiries of the Committee having been materially assisted by the evidence of Mr. John Watson, a gentleman of peculiar and extended experience in the timber of this Country,—a master ship-builder of many years standing in Great Britain and elsewhere, and formerly employed at Port Arthur as Superintendent of the Government ship-building, executed then by Convict labour.

After a careful consideration of the statements and suggestions of Mr. Watson, as well as of those of the Director of Public Works, the Committee have arrived at the following conclusions:—

1. That from the peculiar geographical position of Port Arthur, immediately contiguous to yet practically isolated from the settled Districts of the Colony, the Prisoners stationed there can be employed with safety in felling and hewing timber from the large forests which cover the Peninsula.
2. That by the due enforcement of a proper system of discipline, and with little additional expense beyond the salary of a competent Superintendent, ship-building might, as formerly, be carried on at Port Arthur by prison labour, with the double advantage to the Colony of reducing the cost of the Penal Establishments, and ameliorating the moral character of the men employed on such works; and so fitting them at the expiration of their sentences to re-enter society trained to habits of useful industry, and qualified by the acquisition of a suitable mechanical trade to earn their living by honest industry, and removed from the temptation to a recurrence to their former lawless pursuits.

The Committee would take occasion to express its approval of the system lately introduced, of making a pecuniary acknowledgment to men who have earned it by their industry and good conduct, payable to them on the completion of their sentences, which operates as an encouragement to the men while under sentence, and tends to prevent their immediate relapse into crime,—a result of their want of employment, and consequent destitution, when first set free; enabling them also to leave the Colony if they please.

The evidence of Mr. Watson, as to the possibility of training these men to habits of useful industry, is emphatic and encouraging.

He states that, when at Port Arthur, he had under him several men classed as “desperate offenders,”—that with few exceptions he found them most willing to learn a trade which some of them are now following in this and neighbouring Colonies, certain of them having become Master Ship-builders; he also states that many of the Boys turned out very well, and after becoming free followed their business as Shipwrights.

3. That the Prisoners might also be employed in preparing timber for sale to Ship-builders in Hobart Town or elsewhere. There is reason to believe that there would be found to exist a brisk demand in colonial and other ship-yards for all descriptions,—particularly crooks for ships' knees, and timbers, and the larger class of spars. There is now a growing demand for the shipping in the Ports of Australia, owing to the extension of commercial intercourse with Queensland and New Zealand; and there is every reason to believe that, could Ship-builders count with certainty upon a regular supply of carefully selected and well-seasoned timber, from a well-ordered establishment close at hand, ship-building would again become a staple and thriving industry, as in the more prosperous period that preceded the Gold discoveries of Port Phillip.

Ship-builders now experience difficulty in procuring the class of timber indicated above, which could be supplied from Port Arthur in abundance, and of the best description.

4. That the Prisoners should also be employed in procuring and preparing timber suitable for railway sleepers; and that the Government should always have on hand a limited quantity of such sleepers, available as samples of what the Colony can supply in this line for the construction of Australian, Indian, or New Zealand Railways.

Your Committee are of opinion that the most advantageous results might be anticipated from the adoption of these suggestions, coupled with the use of proper means of giving publicity to the prices, quantity, and quality of the article procurable. Your Committee consider that the subject of the employment of Prisoner labour on any special works, such as the Sorell Causeway, will be better left to the discretion of the Executive Government.

With regard to the management of Prisoners in the Houses of Correction in Hobart Town and Launceston, the Committee are of opinion that the employment, discipline, and classification of the inmates of these Establishments are susceptible of considerable improvement: that Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are not compelled, as they should be, to work for the same number of hours that constitutes the day's work of the free labourer; and that a proper class of Free Overseers would be indispensable to employ them usefully; and the Committee believe that the value of their labour would then reduce the cost of their maintenance and control.

W. LANGDON, *Chairman.*

*Committee Room, Legislative Council,
27 August, 1863.*



PROCEEDINGS of the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly appointed to ascertain the best mode of employing all Prisoners, so as to make their Labour productive to the Colony, causing them to be less burdensome upon the General Revenue, and at the same time to improve the condition of the Men.

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE.

No. 1.

THE Committee met at 11·10 o'clock on Wednesday, 15th July, 1863.

PRESENT.

Legislative Council.
Hon. Capt. Langdon.
Hon. Mr. Corbett.
Hon. Mr. Wedge.

House of Assembly.
Mr. Allison.
Mr. Rose.
Mr. Hayes.

1. Captain Langdon was moved to the Chair.
2. The Director of Public Works to be summoned for Tuesday, and also the Keeper of the Gaol, Hobart, and Mr. Sherwin.
3. Mr. Allison moved, that certain Queries which he handed in be printed, and sent to the Gaolers. Carried.
4. The Committee adjourn at 12·15 to Tuesday next at 11.

No. 2.

The Committee met at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, 21st July, 1863.

PRESENT.

Capt. Langdon.
Mr. Corbett,
Mr. Wedge.

Mr. Hayes.
Mr. Rose.
Mr. Allison.
Mr. Davies.

Mr. Allison lays before the Committee a communication from Mr. Sherwin in answer to printed Queries referred to him for reply.

The Committee adjourn at 11·35 until Wednesday next (to-morrow.)

No. 3.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

PRESENT.

Captain Langdon.
Mr. Wedge.

Mr. Rose.
Mr. Hayes.
Mr. Hodgson.
Mr. Allison.

1. W. R. Falconer, Esq., Director of Public Works, examined.
2. Mr. Wedge moved the following Resolution :—
“That it is very desirable that the discipline affecting these Prisoners and Invalids shall be amended.” Which was agreed to.
3. Mr. Allison moved :—
“It is desirable that some of the Prisoners, carefully selected, be employed on works of public utility, such as the Sorell Causeway, the construction of a Floating Dock, the building of a Floating Battery, or in some other way which may cause them to earn the cost of their Maintenance.” To which the Committee agreed.
4. The Committee adjourn until Friday, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock.

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No. 4.

The Committee was summoned for 11 o'clock on Friday, 24th July, 1863.

Messrs. Falconer, Withrington, and Watson were in attendance. No quorum.

Adjourned until 12 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock a quorum not being present, the Witnesses were discharged from attendance.

No. 5.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

The Committee met at 12 o'clock.

PRESENT.

Captain Langdon.
Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Innes.

Mr. Allison.
Mr. Rose.
Mr. Hayes.
Mr. Davies.
Mr. Hodgson.

Mr. John Watson examined.

No. 6.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863.

The Committee was summoned for 11 o'clock. No quorum.

The Committee was adjourned until Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

No. 7.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

A quorum not being present, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

No. 8.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1863.

PRESENT.

Captain Langdon (*Chairman.*)
Mr. Wedge.
Mr. Innes.

Mr. Allison.
Mr. Hayes.
Mr. Rose.

1, *Resolved*, on the Motion of Mr. Allison, "That a Report be drawn up from the Evidence, and that the Committee meet on Wednesday, 26th August, to consider the same."

2. Adjourn until Wednesday, 26th instant.

No. 9.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

PRESENT.

Captain Langdon (*Chairman.*)
Mr. Wedge.
Mr. Innes.
Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Rose.
Mr. Hayes.
Mr. Hodgson.
Mr. Davies.
Mr. Allison.

Mr. Wilson brought up a Draft Report, which the Committee considered.

Several Amendments having been made therein, the Committee adjourned until Thursday, at half-past 3 o'clock, for the further consideration of the Report.

No. 10.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1863.

PRESENT.

Captain Langdon (*Chairman.*)
Mr. Wedge.
Mr. Innes.

Mr. Allison.
Mr. Rose.
Mr. Hodgson.

Report read and adopted.

EVIDENCE.

House of Assembly, 17th July, 1863.

SIR,

HAVING been called upon officially to report upon the character and tendency of Prison Discipline, I have to observe that there were abundant proofs that in the Launceston House of Correction, that,—1st. The prisoners were over-fed. 2nd. The labour was very light, and comparatively valueless. 3rd. The punishment was not dreaded; and, 4th. As a consequence, the prison was crowded with idle and improvident persons. 5th. Hard labour, coarser diet, and stricter discipline would materially effect a reduction in the oft-recurring convictions for minor offences. 6th. The prisoners were chiefly persons who had formerly been convicts.

Yours obediently,

ISAAC SHERWIN, *late Member Royal Commission.*

*To the Chairman of the Select Committee on
Prison Labour.*

REPLIES from the Commandant of Tasman's Peninsula to Queries by the Select Committee on Convict Labour.

1. Number of Male Prisoners in the different places of confinement, specifying where?

In Penitentiary at Port Arthur on 17th July, 1863.....	390
In the Separate Prison	36
In the Hospital, 25; in the Invalid Dépôt, 8	33
In the Lunatic Dépôt	2
At Safety Cove Farm, 22; at Saltwater River Farm, 47	69
At Cascades Farm, 9; Eagle Hawk Neck Division, 22.....	31
At Wedge Bay and Wedge Bay Marsh	5
Employed at Signal Stations and other Outposts on the Peninsula.....	18

Total strength on 17th July, 1863 584

2. The number of Imperial and Colonial Prisoners; the average length of their sentences; the cost per man at each place?

Total number of Imperial Prisoners on 17th July, 1863	230	} 584
Ditto Colonial ditto	354	

Exclusive of 128 lifers. The average length of the sentences is six years penal servitude. Gross cost of maintenance per man, £38 0s. 10d.

3. Their earnings, specifying what those earnings consist of. Are they more or less expensive than Prisoners in other Countries? A Return has been recently furnished to Parliament showing, in the fullest detail, the earnings of the Prisoners during the year 1862, also what those earnings consisted of. I am unable to state what the expense of Prisoners in other Countries may be, further than by the last Reports I have seen of the Home Penal Establishments; viz.,—those for the year 1858. The cost per man at Portland was £37 4s., at Dartmoor £36 14s., and at Portsmouth £37 1s. I may remark, however, that were the strength as great at Port Arthur as at the above-named Establishments, the cost per man would have been much less here, and, consequently, greatly in favour of Tasman's Peninsula. This would have been owing to economy in the item of supervision.

4. What does their food consist of? Is it more or less abundantly supplied than that of other Prisoners? Tables showing the diet allowed at Port Arthur and at the Portland Establishment in England, where the Prisoners are associated at hard labour, are hereunto annexed, from which it will be seen that the Port Arthur diet is inferior to that allowed to Convicts at home.

5. Do they regard their punishments with dread? I am of opinion that many of the Prisoners do dread the punishment. It must, however, be borne in mind that 565 of the whole number are re-convicted men, the greater part of whom have spent more than a quarter of a century at Penal Establishments, and have, therefore, become more or less callous to coercion.

6. How many hours are they kept at work each day? The regulated hours for Prisoner labour are,—for the months of November, December, January, and February, 10 hours daily; March, April, Sep-

tember; and October, 9½ hours daily; May and August, 8½ hours daily; June and July, 7½ hours daily; Sundays excepted.

7. Is their labour heavy or light? Is it productive? The bush labour is decidedly heavy. The other descriptions vary in severity, but a large number of the Prisoners are physically incapable of performing hard work, being old, infirm, or imbecile. The labour is, however, about as productive as that of the English Establishments generally, and is becoming more so.

8. To what extent, in comparison with the cost of their maintenance each, are the works they are employed upon likely to prove permanently beneficial to the Colony? To a very considerable extent, inasmuch as the buildings erected and kept in repair, the wharves formed, the clearing and cultivation of land, building and repairing bridges, repair of roads, opening up by tramroads beds of timber for export, &c., cannot but prove highly and permanently beneficial to the Colony.

9. Are there any, and how many, who could with safety be employed upon works of this character; for instance, a Naval Dock at Hobart, the Sorell Causeway, &c.? In order to secure the safe custody of the dangerous class which comprises the great majority of the Convicts it is absolutely necessary to retain as many as possible of the better men, that is, those who can be trusted, and who, being at Port Arthur, are ready to assist the Police in the pursuit and recapture of absconders, and in other duties. Were it not for such assistance a much larger and more expensive Constabulary force would be indispensable to prevent the neighbouring Districts, and probably the Colony at large, from being overrun by desperate bushrangers. Under these circumstances I consider that it would be most unwise to remove any of the better men from Tasman's Peninsula.

10. Are there means in Hobart of keeping them with security; and elsewhere? I have had no opportunity of inspecting the Public Buildings at Hobart Town for the last ten years nearly, and therefore cannot well answer this question. If any convicts were to be removed to Hobart Town, I would strongly recommend that suitable buildings be provided for them.

11. Are there any Invalids who could be thus usefully employed? The Invalids are incapacitated by physical or mental causes from performing such laborious operations as those indicated in Question No. 9.

12. Would it not be well to hold out encouragements to the men for good conduct, and pay them, so that they might have a small fund at their disposal, either to keep them until they get employment, or to enable them to leave the Colony as their times expire? The system here suggested is a most excellent one, and has been established at Port Arthur since August 1862. It will doubtless lead to the practical reformation of many prisoners, by enabling them to break off evil associations, and to support themselves honestly until they can obtain employment or leave the Colony; and thus it will tend to amply reimburse the public for the present outlay by greatly reducing future convict expenditure.

13. Do many Prisoners come up from Port Arthur constantly? How many? The average number discharged to Hobart Town per month during the last quarter has been 10 men.

14. Are they better or worse men than the average of those who remain, and of other Prisoners confined in the Gaols of the Colony generally? With the exception of some extreme cases, the men discharged are of the ordinary character of our convict population.

15. Distinguish the class free to Colony, born in Colony, or transported offenders confined in Gaol? Free to Colony, 14; born in the Colony, 5; re-convicted men, 565; total strength, 584.

16. Are they classified according to character in the Works? The first convicted men are kept apart from the re-convicted at all times. The most dangerous characters are either confined in the separate prison or employed in the Station heavy sentence parties or chain gangs; and all men suspected of unnatural propensities are kept strictly separate at night, and worked under close supervision during the day. Whenever there are any juvenile Prisoners they are not, on any account, allowed to associate with adult convicts.

J. BOYD, *Civil Commandant.*

Port Arthur, 25th July, 1863.

DIET at Portland Prison.

	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
Sunday.....	1 pint of tea, made with $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea, sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of raw sugar.	6 oz. cooked meat, without bone, and 1 pint of soup. 1 lb. potatoes.† 6 oz. bread.‡	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.|| 9 oz. bread.
Tuesday.....			
Thursday.....			
Saturday.....			
Monday.....	1 pint of cocoa, made with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of cocoa, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses. 12 oz. bread* 2 oz. milk daily.	5 oz. cooked meat, without bone, and 1 pint of soup.§ 1 lb. potatoes. 6 oz. bread.‡	3 oz. molasses per week.
Wednesday....			
Friday.....			

* The general distribution of the daily allowance of bread may be varied at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

† Any other vegetable of equivalent value may be substituted for potatoes on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

‡ Authority has been granted for substituting suet pudding, made with 5 oz. flour and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of suet, occasionally for the dinner bread; but, in consequence of alterations going on in the means of cooking at Portland, this change has only just commenced.

§ The soup to contain, per pint, besides cooked meat as above, 1 oz. barley, 1 oz. rice (or oatmeal), and 1 oz. onions or leeks, with pepper and salt.

|| The gruel to contain 2 oz. oatmeal per pint.

Prisoners in separate confinement, and not at constant hard labour, diet in bread and meat reduced one-fourth; if in separate confinement for *idleness*, they only get half the full diet.

DIET at Port Arthur.

<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1 pint of gruel, commonly called "skilly," made from 2 oz. of 12 per cent. flour. 12 oz. 12 per cent. bread.	12 oz. meat uncooked, weighing, when cooked, without bone, about 6 ozs. 12 oz. vegetables. 8 oz. 12 per cent. bread. 1 pint of soup made from liquor of ration meat, as above. $\frac{1}{10}$ lb. of barley. $\frac{1}{10}$ oz. of pepper. 1 oz. flour.	The same as breakfast.	Men wishing to use tobacco receive $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. daily by relinquishing 4 oz. bread.

Extras for certain classes as indulgences:—

Tea, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. } Daily per Man.
Sugar, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. }

To sawyers and log-cutters, &c. 4 oz. of bread daily per man.

Half rations only are allowed to men reported for idleness; and also to those under strict separate confinement, until the Medical Officer recommends the issue of full.

Prisoners in solitary confinement receive 1 lb. of bread per diem, with water *ad lib.*

*Prisoners' Barracks, House of Correction, and Gaol for Males,
Hobart Town, 6th August, 1863.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, in reply to your request conveyed to me yesterday, to forward to you my answers to the Queries put by the "Select Committee on Prison Labour," of which you are Chairman. They were originally made out on Saturday, the 18th July last, for production before the Committee on the following Tuesday, for which day I had received a summons of attendance. There was, however, no meeting of the Committee on that day, and I heard nothing further on the matter, until your request of yesterday reached me. Although some time has elapsed since the answers were originally framed, I see no reason, with one exception, to alter them—and that is in the cost of each Prisoner per annum. You will perceive that on the 18th July, when the prison strength was 104, that cost was £30 12s. 10d. per annum; whilst, by what I have since added in red ink, it will be found that with this day's strength of 125, it is but £27 4s. 5d. I may remark that as the number of Prisoners diminish or increase, so will also, inversely, the cost per man. As the charges for "Discipline," "Religion," "Medical," "Stores," "Fuel and Light," and "Repairs and

Alterations" would be the same, no matter what number of Prisoners were in the prison, it follows that the greater the number of men the less will be the cost of each. Had I 50 more Prisoners, the charge per head would considerably diminish. I may add, that in calculating the cost I have given no credit for the earnings of the men at gang labour. A deduction should, I apprehend, be made for such, but what it ought to be is difficult to determine, and could only be approximately ascertained from the officers—those mentioned in my reply to No. 3 query—to whom gangs are furnished.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. REIDY.

The Hon. W. LANGDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

REPLIES of MR. THOMAS REIDY, Governor of the Gaol for Males and Superintendent of the Penitentiary for Males, Hobart Town, to the Queries by the Select Committee on Convict Labour.

1. Number of Male Prisoners in the different places of confinement, specifying where? On Saturday the 18th July, 1863, in the Gaol for Males, Hobart:—

Debtors.....	1
Default in Bail	1
Fully committed for Trial	6
Under examination	2
Imprisonment	8
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>18</i>

In the Penitentiary for Males, Hobart:—

Under Sentence	104
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2. The number of Imperial and Colonial Prisoners; the average length of their sentences; the cost per man at each place? Number of Prisoners:—

	<i>Gaol.</i>	<i>Penitentiary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Colonial	17	90	107
Imperial	1	14	15
<i>Totals</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>122</i>

Average length of Sentences:—

Total number of months	734
Divided by 104 men in Penitentiary; average	7 $\frac{6}{104}$ (say 7 months.)

The cost per man on the 18th July, when there were 104 men:—

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Salaries of Officers, Constables, &c.	1134	6	6			
Money allowance to ditto... ..	28	0	0			
<i>Total Salaries.....</i>	<i>£1162</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>			
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			
Rations to Watchmen	87	12	0			
Clothing and Bedding, ditto.....	21	12	0			
				109	4	0
<i>Total Discipline.....</i>	<i>—</i>					
				1271	10	6
Religious attendance	80	0	0			
Medical ditto	82	10	0			
				162	10	0
Stores	60	0	0			
Fuel and Light	262	0	6			
Repairs and Alterations, say.....	100	0	0			
14 Imperial Prisoners for 365 days, at 6d. each per diem.....	127	15	0			
90 Colonial Prisoners for 365 days, at 7d. each per diem.....	958	2	6			
<i>Rations. {</i>	<i>1085</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>6</i>			

Bedding and Clothing	14 Imperial Prisoners, at £2 14s. 0d. each per annum	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	90 Colonial Prisoners, at £3 19s. 4d. each per annum	37	16	0	357	0	0	394	16	0

Total contingencies	—	—	1902	14	0
Gross cost	—	—	3336	14	6
Deduct average stone breaking proceeds	—	—	150	0	0
Net cost	—	—	3186	14	6
Divided by the 104 Penitentiary Men; cost per man	—	—	£30	12	10

P.S.—Cost on 6th August when there were 125 men (100 Colonial and 25 Imperial.)

Rations.	Charges from salaries to repairs and alterations as before	—	1856	1	0
	25 Imperial Prisoners for 365 days at 6d. (as before)	228	2	6	
	100 Colonial ditto, at 7d.	1064	11	8	
			1292	14	2
Bedding and Clothing.	25 Imperial Prisoners at £2 14s. 0d.	67	10	0	
	100 Colonial Prisoners at £3 19s. 4d.	396	13	4	
			464	3	4
	Gross cost	—	3612	18	6
	Deduct stone-breaking proceeds	—	150	0	0
	Net cost	—	3462	18	6
	Divided by the 125 men; cost per man	—	£27	4	5

3. Their earnings, specifying what those earnings consist of. Are they more or less expensive than Prisoners in other Countries? I can only give a return of the earnings of the men exempted from gang labour (hard labour) by the Medical Officer. They are employed stone-breaking. The average yearly earning is £150. The men at hard labour work in gangs, under the direction and control of the Director of Public Works, the Commissariat, Ordnance, Engineer Department, Queen's Orphan Schools Overseer, &c. I am unable to put a value on their labour, and would refer the Committee to the Officers and Departments mentioned.

4. What does their food consist of? Is it more or less abundantly supplied than that of other Prisoners? Hard Labour Ration.—Bread, 12 per cent., 2 lbs.; flour, ditto, 2½ ozs. (for gruel); meat, 12 ozs.; vegetables, 12 ozs.; and where Tobacco is taken, ¼ oz., (for this a deduction of 4 ozs. of bread is made.) Watchman's Ration.—The above has also tea, ¾ oz.; sugar, 4½ ozs. Each man has also issued to him daily 8 drms. of salt, and 5 drms. of soap. This diet is not more abundant than that supplied to Prisoners confined in other Prisons in the Colony.

5. Do they regard their punishments with dread? In my opinion they do not. Were it otherwise the Prison would not be tenanted by men who are constant inmates. Very many spend from 8 to 10 months out of the 12 in it.

6. How many hours are they kept at work each day? On an average 9, as follows —

Months.	From A.M.	To P.M.	Total Hours.	Deduct Hours allowed for Meals.	Working Hours daily.	Multiplied by Total Number of Days.	Total Hours Monthly.
January	5.45	5.30	11.45	2	9.45	31	302.15
February	5.45	5.30	11.45	2	9.45	28	273
March	6.30	5.30	11	2	9	31	279
April	6.30	5.30	11	2	9	30	270
May	7.45	5	9.15	1	8.15	31	255.45
June	7.45	4.30	8.45	1	7.45	30	232.30
July	7.45	4.30	8.45	1	7.45	31	240.15
August	7.45	5	9.15	1	8.15	31	255.45
September	6.30	5.30	11	2	9	30	270
October	6.30	5.30	11	2	9	31	279
November	5.45	5.30	11.45	2	9.45	30	292.30
December	5.45	5.30	11.45	2	9.45	31	302.15
						365	3252

Say 9 hours. Daily average 8³³/₃₆₅.

7. Is their labour heavy or light? Is it productive? To this query I can only repeat the answer given to No. 3.

8. To what extent, in comparison with the cost of their maintenance each, are the works they are employed upon likely to prove permanently beneficial to the Colony? For a sufficient reply to this query, I can only refer the Committee to the Director of Public Works and the other Officers mentioned in reply to No. 3.

9. Are there any, and how many, who could with safety be employed upon works of this character; for instance, a Naval Dock at Hobart, the Sorell Causeway, &c.? The Prisoners here could all be employed at such labour. They are, however, in number barely sufficient to supply the demands of the Director of Public Works, and the other Officers and places named in reply to No. 3.

10. Are there means in Hobart of keeping them with security; and elsewhere? The men in the Penitentiary being all under short sentences, sufficient means for securing their safe custody exist.

11. Are there any Invalids who could be thus usefully employed? None. The Invalids are sent either to Port Arthur or the Brickfields.

12. Would it not be well to hold out encouragements to the men for good conduct, and pay them, so that they might have a small fund at their disposal, either to keep them until they get employment or to enable them to leave the Colony as their times expire? The men here are all under short Magisterial sentences. The same parties come in over and over again. They are, in fact, to use their own phrase, regular "gaol birds." I do not think the result contemplated would be effected by giving money earnings to such a class. My belief is, that if they received such gratuities they would not leave the Colony, nor would they use them as a little capital on which to found an honest livelihood. There is one fact, amongst others, I will mention to the Committee that leads me to this belief. Some years since, when a good demand for labour existed, the discharged prisoners in place of seeking employment, then so readily obtained, received fresh sentences, and thus returned again to prison. I am convinced that, if my ordinary prison inmates had money given to them when leaving Barracks they would spend it (as indeed they do their own) in drink and debauchery. It might be different with men under long sentences from the Supreme Courts. The experiment might, perhaps, be made advantageously with them. Indeed I am aware that such has been lately introduced, to a limited extent, at Port Arthur. I may, in connection with this matter, mention that no discharged Prisoner from here need starve. Employment as paid stone-breakers, at 2s. 6d. per yard, with a deduction of 7d. per diem for rations, is instantly given any such man; but, so lazy are the majority of Prisoners, that comparatively few avail themselves of the boon.

13. Do many Prisoners come up from Port Arthur constantly? How many? Received during the last 12 months, in 20 trips of the Steamer, 89; divided by 20, average per trip, $4\frac{9}{20}$. Or weekly, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

14. Are they better or worse than the average of those who remain, and of other Prisoners confined in the Gaols of the Colony generally? I do not consider them to be of a worse class (of course there are exceptional cases) than those confined here.

15. Distinguish the class free to Colony, born in Colony, or transported offenders confined in Gaol.

In the Gaol.

Free to Colony	3
Natives	5
Free by Servitude	9
Ticket-of-Leave	1
TOTAL	18

In the Penitentiary.

Free to Colony	12
Natives	1
Free by Servitude	80
Ticket-of-Leave	11
TOTAL	104

16. Are they classified according to character in the Works? Orders are given the Overseers of Gangs to keep the Free to the Colony and the Natives as separate as possible on the works from the old offenders. Where it is practicable distinct gangs are formed of them. In the Penitentiary they (as well as the Juveniles, who are worked within the walls,) are kept apart from the other inmates. The Juveniles work, sleep, and mess isolated from all other prisoners.

THOS. REIDY.

21st July, 1863.

REPLIES of Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol, Launceston, to Queries by the Select Committee on Convict Labour.

1. Number of Male Prisoners in the different places of confinement, specifying where? 82. 13 of those are in the Gaol, and 69 in the Male House of Correction.

2. The number of Imperial and Colonial Prisoners; the average length of their sentences; the cost per man at each place? 1 Imperial, and 68 Colonial, in Male House of Correction; sentences varying from 1 to 12 months. There are a few, however, for a longer period; viz.—1 for 18 months, 4 for 2 years, and 1 for 3 years.

3. Their earnings, specifying what those earnings consist of. Are they more or less expensive than Prisoners in other Countries? Are various. 20 are at present employed on the Public Works, and I estimate their work at 2s. per diem; 3 are tailors, and 3 are shoemakers, and I estimate their work at the same figure; 7 are wardsmen, and 5 are watchmen, make nothing; 1 baker; 3 in solitary confinement; 1 on loan to Police Watch-house (per authority); 5 on Public Works about the establishment; picking oakum (this day) 17, labour worth from 4d. to 6d. per diem; yardsmen, 2. I have no means of ascertaining their expense compared with that of other countries.

4. What does their food consist of? Is it more or less abundantly supplied than that of other Prisoners? The Gaol ration consists of 1 lb. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of butcher's meat, vegetables $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., flour 2 ozs., salt $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., soap 5 drs. daily. In the Male House of Correction the ration consists of—bread $1\frac{1}{8}$ lbs., meat $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., vegetables $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., flour 4 ozs., salt $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., soap 5 drs. daily.

5. Do they regard their punishment with dread? Some do; but many more, I think, do not.

6. How many hours are they kept at work each day? Varies according to the season of the year; this being the shortest month the hours of labour are $7\frac{1}{2}$, including the going to and coming from labour.

7. Is their labour heavy or light? Is it productive? Their labour, generally speaking, cannot be called heavy. It is, or was, productive when employed in certain localities; when the labour of the Prisoners was employed on the Launceston Swamp, for instance, each man lent to the Contractor brought in his 2s. per diem; and so again when work was found them (breaking stones) by the Corporation, it was productive to nearly the same extent.

8. To what extent, in comparison with the cost of their maintenance each, are the works they are employed upon likely to prove permanently beneficial to the Colony? I cannot speak as to the last question, not having had any lengthened experience in the matter.

9. Are there any, and how many, who could with safety be employed upon works of this character; for instance, a Naval Dock at Hobart, the Sorell Causeway, &c.? I presume this question does not apply to the Prisoners in the Male House of Correction at Launceston.

10. Are there means in Hobart of keeping them with security; and elsewhere?

11. Are there any Invalids who could be thus usefully employed? There are a few of the Prisoners here who may be termed Invalids, for they are worn out and only fit to be employed in picking oakum, but as their sentences are generally short they are constantly changing.

12. Would it not be well to hold out encouragements to the men for good conduct, and pay them, so that they might have a small fund at their disposal, either to keep them until they get employment or to enable them to leave the Colony as their times expire? I think this might be attended with advantage to any long sentenced men, well conducted.

13. Do many Prisoners come up from Port Arthur constantly? How many? No Prisoners are received at this establishment direct from Port Arthur; we do, however, receive a sprinkling of men who have been there at some period of their lives, occasionally.

14. Are they better or worse men than the average of those who remain, and of other Prisoners confined in the Gaols of the Colony generally? In some instances they are decidedly more hardened than other criminals, but some are not more so.

15. Distinguish the class free to Colony, born in Colony, or transported offenders confined in Gaol? In the Gaol we have 3 free to the Colony, 1 native born, 9 transported offenders; in the Male House of Correction there are 9 free to the Colony, 6 native born, 54 transported offenders.

16. Are they classified according to character in the Works? They are not; they are classified according to their abilities for the description of work they are put to.

J. REID, Keeper H. M. Gaol, Launceston.

28th July, 1863.

STATEMENT of the Cost of Pentridge Convict Establishment in Victoria.

<i>Penal Expenditure for 1862.</i>		£	s.	d.
Salaries		26,403	14	6
Proportion of allowance to Visiting Justice		180	0	0
Ditto Medical Officers		200	0	0
Provisions		6415	0	6
Forage		264	2	10
Fuel, light, and water		2246	11	11
Stores, including clothing, bedding, tools, &c.		4697	13	7½
Travelling expenses and transport of Prisoners		47	19	1
Burials		20	4	0
Purchase of horses		77	0	0
Books for library and schools		183	0	0
For relief of destitute Prisoners on discharge		195	0	0
Incidentals		15	16	2
Medical comforts		100	0	0
Repairs to buildings and houses		769	15	6
<i>Total Expenditure</i>		£41,815	18	1½
<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.	
Value of new buildings erected at Pentridge....	6883	2	6	
Value of labour performed for other Departments and persons	3625	4	8½	
				10,508 7 2¼
<i>Net Cost</i>		£31,307	10	11¼
Average number of Prisoners, &c. 1062.				
Gross cost per head		£39	7	6
Net cost per head		£29	9	7

MR. WATSON called in and examined.

The Chairman.—1. You have had considerable experience in shipbuilding? Yes.

2. Had you charge of the shipbuilding establishment at Port Arthur? Yes, from the first formation.

3. In what year did you take charge of that establishment, and how long did you remain in charge? I took charge in the year 1833 or 1834, and held it for about three years.

4. How many prisoners had you employed in building, and how many in getting out timber? I should say on an average about 80, including 20 boys from Point Puer learning ship and boat building.

5. Do you recollect how many free overseers you had over these men, and what might be the probable cost of such supervision? I had no free overseers. I selected some of the most intelligent of the men for the purpose, and as they got on they received certain privileges.

6. Do you think more or less supervision would now be required over these men than formerly? More.

7. Would the supervision now be more or less expensive than formerly? It would be more so.

8. How many vessels did you build at Port Arthur, and what was the tonnage of each?

	Tons.
The schooner "Eliza" about	165
A ketch rigged vessel for Launceston river	35
Two Lighters for Hobart Town, each about.....	20
A large rigged boat for Flinders' Island	5
Ditto Coal Mines	5
A vessel fully half built, since called the "Wallaby"	300
Not less than 50 boats, varying in size from six to four oared whaleboats.	
About 30 large buoys for Launceston River and other places. With considerable and frequent repairs to the boats and launches at Port Arthur, of which there were seven or eight.	

The repairs to vessels then in the Government service were considerable, consisting of—

The brig "Isabella" about.....	160 tons
Ditto "Tamar"	130
The cutter "Charlotte"	50
Ditto "Shamrock"	60
The schooner "Kangaroo".....	30
Ditto "Shannon" from Macquarie Harbour in an unfinished state	45

We also kept in repair the guard and other boats used for Government service in Hobart Town.

Had the above repairs only been done in Town at private yards they would have cost above £3000 (Three thousand pounds).

The above work was executed in little more than two years. The formation of the slip and buildings occupied above six months.

9. Have you since leaving Port Arthur had a shipbuilding yard of your own, and how many vessels have you built there? I have; and in the intervals of not requiring the men and apprentices for the repairs, built the under-named vessels:—

	Builder's Tonnage.	Date.
Schooner Victoria	50	1837
Ditto Bandicoot	65	1838
Ditto Sisters.....	154	} 1840
Ditto Flying Squirrel	126	
Steamer Native Youth.....	61	1842
Schooner Flying Fish.....	156	1843
Barque Childers	290	} 1846
Schooner Miranda ...	170	
Ditto Circassian	153	} 1848
Barque Fair Tasmanian	195	
Ditto Flying Fox	213	} 1849
Ditto Runnymede.....	312	
Ditto Panama.....	320	
Schooner Free Trader	201	} 1850
Ditto Sword Fish	218	
Steamer White Hawk.....	52	
Schooner William.....	45	} 1851
Ship Middleton	332	
Schooner Ellen	60	
Ditto Van Tromp	52	} 1853
Ditto Eclipse	293	
Barque Southern Cross	335	1851
Schooner Victory	74	1853
Ditto Annie.....	58	1854
Ditto Tommy	95	1856

10. How many apprentices did you employ, and at what wages? Above 80, at an average of about 9s. per week.

11. How many men did you employ, and at what wages? From 1836 to 1840 I employed about 5 men, shipwrights, at 9s. per day; from 1840 to 1845, about 10 at 7s. per day; from 1845 to 1851 about 30 at 7s. per day; from 1851 to 1855 about 10 at 12s. per day; and about the same number of men in the bush sawing and preparing ship timber at the average of 5s. per day.

12. At what per ton could you build a first class ship at your yard? Ten pounds per ton was the cost when I was building, but now it would be considerably higher.

13. Had you any opportunity of examining a ship built in this Colony of Colonial Timber after being in use 12 years, and of examining ships built elsewhere? I have in several instances that have come under my observation in repairing vessels built in other parts of the world. I have seen more defects in them than in Colonial vessels of the same age; an illustration of this has just now occurred,—the barque Runnymede built by me about 14 years ago is now on M'Gregor's slip undergoing repair. The Holyrood 12 years old, an English vessel, is now in the harbour repairing damages; it has been found necessary to replace some of the plank in the latter vessel, and of course her timbers can be examined; although she is a fair specimen of English vessels of her age, the Runnymede opens in a much superior style to her.

The schooner Flying Squirrel is upwards of 21 years old, and was a firm substantial vessel about six months ago when I last saw her; she has had only very trifling repairs since being built. Recent accounts from Adelaide of late heavy gales report her with two other vessels on shore, that her cargo was got out without damage, and that she had sustained little injury. The other two broke up. This is the third time the Flying Squirrel has been stranded and got off with little damage.

I could enumerate other vessels of Colonial build that have stood very severe tests of strength.

In the above examples, Runnymede and Flying Squirrel, there was nothing unusual in the construction of the vessels; they were built and fastened in about the same manner as any vessels at Home that get a ten years class, and they have both been constantly at work. I consider the severe strain which the Flying Squirrel so successfully endured to be altogether due to the great strength of our Colonial Timber.

She and the Runnymede were principally built by apprentices.

There have been several instances of Colonial vessels of only seven years old not opening out very well, being affected with dry rot; but I have also seen vessels at home that were built and classed for ten (10) years in a worse state in less time. I do not fear a repetition of this occurrence again in Colonial built vessels if properly selected timber is used. Hitherto, or until these last few years, the Colonial timber had never been tested,—now it is beyond a doubt which is the best sort. In some cases timber and plank have been found decayed, while others adjoining of a different kind have been perfectly sound.

Another circumstance that tells much against Colonial built vessels is the carrying of live stock, especially sheep. It is the opinion of persons versed in chemistry, that this has a most pernicious effect on the timber.

The schooner *Eliza* that I built at Port Arthur in 1836, was constructed of gum and lightwood; the latter was principally used for planking her. I had then been only two years in the colony, and having heard that it was a durable wood took great trouble to obtain it. In repairing her about 13 years after, I found a considerable portion of the lightwood affected with dry-rot, while her frame, which, as I have said, was principally gum, was in very fair condition. She has been employed in whaling on the New Zealand Coast for these past ten years, during which period I understand she has had very little repair. She has recently undergone repair in Melbourne, where she now is fitting out for the intercolonial trade.

14. Do you consider that the soundness and quality of Colonial timber would bear a favourable comparison with that of any other country? Yes, except East India Teak. Generally speaking the timber of this Colony is superior to that of any other country, on account of its great length and strength and natural crooks, which are not to be surpassed by any other hardwood timber.

15. Do you consider the timber of this Colony well suited to ship building purposes? if so, please say why? and which description you believe to be the best; and where will such timber be found in sufficient quantities? and at what period of the year should it be cut? Yes. The finest timber for such purposes will be found on each side of the Huon, and at Port Cygnet. It should be cut in the winter time, but I do not think it of so much consequence as in other timber, that of this Colony being evergreen.

16. Do you think the building of a Dry Dock here, where a man-of-war could be repaired, would be of much value to this Port? No doubt it would be of value to the Port.

17. Do you think Prisoners could be employed upon such a work with safety and advantage to the Colony? Yes.

18. Which would be the better to have, a large Floating Dock, or a Dry Dock? A Dry Dock would be much preferable.

19. Could the men at Port Arthur be employed in building a Floating Dock for this Port capable of receiving a large ship of war for repairs? Yes.

20. Could they be employed in building a Floating Battery or Ram for the defence of the Port? No, it would require skilled labour.

21. Is there any other way in which you think the men at Port Arthur could be profitably employed? I consider that many of the men now at Port Arthur, even supposing them never to have wrought at any mechanical trade, could be employed with advantage to the Government at the present time and eventually to themselves. Their employment would in no way interfere with our splitters and sawyers; in fact, I consider it would benefit these by creating a demand in which they would participate. I do not consider their employment would result in any great pecuniary profit for the first year or two,—perhaps, indeed, only sufficient would be realised to cover cost of keep, superintendence, &c.; but a mode of employing our Convicts without any increase of cost to the Country, which mode of employment shall yield a large benefit at no remote period, can I think be at once established.

It is acknowledged by all that important advantages would result to the Country could we re-commence ship-building. These advantages would be considerable could we only do so to the extent we did before the discovery of gold in Victoria. At that time, and for several previous years, I never had less than two vessels on the stocks. Mr. Degraives had about the same. But the excitement and subsequent stagnation caused by the diggings broke up our establishments.

At present there is a considerable and growing demand for ships in this and neighbouring Colonies. This has been the case, indeed, for the past two years, and all which could be spared have been sold at good prices. To my own knowledge many enquiries have been made during this period from other Colonies respecting the price for which ships could be built here. The present high rates only preclude our receiving orders. One great obstacle to ship-building here is that there is no well-ordered establishment, as is the case in other countries, from which to get timber. Besides this, wages are high. This arises not from excess of employment, but the contrary. The particular kind of labour required is not to be found everywhere; employers are there-

fore anxious to keep it, if possible, in the Colony; otherwise they would be unable to perform even occasional repairs. As a consequence, wages run high (10s. per diem). When I was building, wages were 7s. per diem. At this rate, provided we possessed the certainty of getting timber as wanted, vessels could be built as before at £10 per ton. I feel there would be no difficulty of getting skilled labour at 7s. a day, if constant employment were ensured.

In the building and fit-out of a ship at the present time the proximity of the Melbourne market affords an advantage we did not before possess. Many articles of stores, which formerly we could frequently only procure after much delay, can now be obtained at almost London prices in a few days.

The absence of a well-ordered Establishment for supply of timber could be thoroughly met by the labour efficiently directed of the men at Port Arthur. They might procure, and in part prepare, ship-timbers, especially crooks of gum and stringy-bark. Treenails and spokes could also be made in abundance. A large proportion of these might be exported to England, the Isle of France, and neighbouring Colonies, if got in greater quantities than could be consumed here. Crooked timber and treenails will always, if good, pay a remunerative freight. More than this is not expected. I sent home some of the latter a few years ago. Being of the proper kind, they left a good profit after payment of freight. Crooked timber has done the same. In grubbing one of the large trees for knees as much as four square rods of ground are fully cleared. This is profitable in an agricultural point of view.

Besides the above articles, staves for oil, provision, and tallow casks might be procured from lightwood and wattle. Sassafras and myrtle have not yet, I think, been tried for this purpose. I have no doubt they would answer as well as the other. The latter (myrtle) seems well adapted for wine casks; if so, a large demand might be expected for it. The roots of these trees could be converted into boat knees and timbers. The most curly of them would do excellently well for fancy (cabinet) purposes. Musk, dogwood, and other roots might also be supplied. All these are to be got in large quantities at Port Arthur.

I would also recommend that a small continuous supply of railway sleepers be kept up. Although they might be applied to other purposes, it would tend to bring them into notice. These would always command a ready market at 6s. (six shillings) per hundred feet. In a late conversation with Mr. Sheath, Telegraphic Engineer for the Colony of New Zealand, he was surprised to hear that railway sleepers could be got here at 8s. (eight shillings) per hundred feet. Had not the Contractors for the Railway now being constructed in New Zealand made previous arrangements for supply, he would have readily purchased at this rate.

When at Port Arthur I had under me several men who were considered and classed as desperate offenders. They had been doing sentences at Macquarie Harbour until that Establishment was broken up. With few exceptions I found them most willing to learn a trade, which some of them are now following in this and the neighbouring Colonies. Some of the boys turned out very well, and after becoming free followed their business. The Police records will show how dangerous these men were considered. It would be an act of injustice to publish their names, but I can supply them for private information.

After having been employed in the manner I have suggested until they had attained a certain degree of proficiency, the men, if required, would furnish useful labour of another description. They might be employed in opening roads into unsettled parts of the Country; that is, such as might be recommended by the Superintendent. If by reason of good conduct their sentences could be shortened, they would be furnished with a very strong inducement to learn to saw, split, &c. Should a Line of Tramway at any future time be laid down, they would form a class well adapted for the profitable execution of it, as most of the timber on the Line could then be turned to account, instead of burning it off. To accomplish this, they might be provided with portable huts (on wheels), which could be advanced along the road as it was opened.

The produce of their labour could, at first, be conveyed from Port Arthur to Town in the new vessel projected by the Government, if she be made a little larger: the necessary increase being only about 15 tons, she could be worked with the same number of hands. If the supply increased to more than she could convey, I would recommend the building of two scows at Port Arthur. This could be very well done with unskilled labour. The steamer could tow one up and down each trip, the loading at Port Arthur and the discharge in Town proceeding simultaneously.

All arrangements in connection with above suggestions could be carried out under the management of one person, provided he had experience in Colonial timber, were versed in mechanical pursuits, and had no other duties to perform. As activity of body is requisite, he should not be too far advanced in years. Reasons connected with the discipline of the men lead me to consider it a circumstance of the highest importance that all arrangements connected with their labour should be in the hands of one individual.

I am further of opinion that, if a supply of ship timber were kept up, it would be a great inducement for persons to engage in building, as less capital would be required to commence with. This would also employ a number of youths whose parents now find it difficult to apprentice them to mechanical trades. This difficulty causes many to leave for other Colonies, where there is a larger field for employment. In the year 1850 there were, at a rough estimate, not less than 130 young men engaged in ship-building. Now, although there are more Establishments, there are not above 30; and these are generally employed on repairs, at which they cannot efficiently learn their trade.

It may be mentioned as an incidental advantage which would arise from the encouragement of ship

building, that men who are trained to this art supply most useful labour in various other ways, generally exhibiting much dexterity in all trades which relate to the conversion of timber.

In the year 1840 I employed about 4 shipwrights only. There were then very few in the Colony, and wages, with provisions very low, 9s. (nine shillings) per diem. In 1850 I employed about 20 at 7s. (seven shillings) per diem. This had been the usual rate from about 1843.

22. Is there much timber at Port Arthur suitable for such purposes? There is plenty of Blue Gum and Stringy Bark admirably adapted for such purposes.

By Mr. Hayes.—23. Which do you consider the best timber, Stringy Bark or Gum? It depends upon the purpose for which it is required. For large purposes Gum.

By Mr. Wilson.—24. What would be the cost of a Dry Dock with Prison Labour for a vessel of 2000 or 3000 tons? Not less than £100,000.

25. What would be the expense of a Floating Dock for a vessel of the same size? I should say now from £10,000 to £12,000, if built by Prisoner Labour at Port Arthur.

26. How long would the Floating Dock last? Without any repairs it would last 30 years; and the bottom for a century.

27. Are you not aware that the timber of this Colony, in the top railing of vessels, has become rotten in 7 or 8 years? Yes.

28. What do you consider to be the reason of this? In consequence of its not being properly selected.

29. Have you not seen that in oak-built vessels? It is more usual in oak-built vessels than in those built with the timber of this Colony. I have seen a newly built vessel with dry rot before she had gone to sea at all. In one instance, a few years before I left England, the vessel was not 12 months old. She was built of oak.

30. Could the Prisoners at Port Arthur be employed in ship-building without any apprenticeship or knowledge of the trade? They could under proper direction.

31. Are you aware of any men who were trained to Ship-building at Port Arthur, under your instruction, who are now in business as ship-builders for themselves? Yes, both here and in the other Colonies.

32. Do you consider that the men now at Port Arthur could be employed with the same advantage as in your time? No; there are not so many mechanics among them.

33. Could these men have been safely employed in your time more advantageously in any other place than Port Arthur? No.

34. Could the men now at Port Arthur be employed in building river craft with advantage? No.

35. Could they be employed in constructing a Floating Dock? Yes.

36. Or a Floating Battery? No; though they could be employed in procuring and preparing timber for that purpose.

37. Did the Estimate of £12,000 for building a Floating Dock include mooring chains and all other apparatus necessary? Yes.

38. What length of time would it take to construct the Dock with the class of labour now at Port Arthur? About 2 years, including the seasoning of the timber.

39. Is there any necessity for a floating dock in this Port? No.

40. Would a dry dock be of any advantage to the Colony at the present time? It would be an advantage but not a necessity.

41. Would it pay? No.

42. If any effort were made to get this made an Admiral's Station would a dry dock be any inducement to bring about such a result? Yes.

Mr. Watson withdrew.

W. R. FALCONER, *Esq., Director of Public Works, examined.*

43. Have you examined the Female Factory at the Cascades? Yes.

44. Is it adapted for a cloth manufactory? Not at present; but some of the buildings could be converted, or buildings of wood could easily be put up that would answer.

45. Is the site well adapted for that purpose? It would answer very well.

46. Would it not be cheaper and better to erect buildings specially for a manufactory than to pull down or alter the present buildings? If the prisoners were employed in the manufactory the present buildings would be required for their accommodation; my remarks apply to a woollen manufactory. Blankets and other woollen articles were formerly manufactured at the Cascades.

47. Would such a factory be reproductive? I cannot answer that question.

48. Is the labour of prisoners generally reproductive now? Not in the case of the men; the women at the Cascades are fully occupied in washing for Government establishments and private individuals.

49. Do you not think it possible to employ the prisoners in some way so as to make them contribute in some measure to the cost of their maintenance? Yes, the labour of all the able-bodied men could be made reproductive.

50. How many short sentenced men are there in the Prisons of Hobart Town and Launceston? In Launceston there are at present about 100 men, of whom about 50 or 60 are available for work. In Hobart Town there are about 120 or 130 men, of whom not more than 50 are able to work.

51. Are those men fully and profitably employed? They are fully employed, but I cannot say that any man is profitably employed while working only six hours a day; for I consider that before any prisoners can be profitably employed they should be obliged to work at least the full hours of free labourers, the average of which, in summer time, is fully 10 hours a day. A different class of overseers would have to be employed, who would have to be better paid than the present class of overseers; and some system of punishment would require to be adopted in regard to men who would not work.

52. Mr. Wilson informs the Committee that the present arrangement now carried out at Port Arthur to enforce labour is, that a man who will do a full day's work will get a full ration of the usual allowance; a man who only does three-quarters of a day's work, three-quarters of a ration; a man who only does half a day's work, only half a ration; a man who declines to work is subjected to the punishment of solitary confinement, on bread and water. These remarks refer to able-bodied men. This arrangement has only recently been established.

Mr. Falconer withdrew.

MR. WITHRINGTON, *Superintendent of the Brickfields Dépôt, called in and examined.*

The Chairman.—53. You are the Superintendent of the Brickfields Establishment? Yes.

54. Will you be good enough to state what number of men you have now in the Establishment? 224.

55. Are any of those men capable of being employed in light work, such as gardening? Yes; there are about 30 now employed in gardening, and as wardsmen in the Establishment.

56. Do they get any extra allowance for being so employed? The wardsmen get 4d. a day each; and those employed in gardening and other work get a fig of tobacco every week.

57. Is that the whole number that is capable of being employed? There are more men who could be employed, but there are no means of making them work.

58. Do you find them generally unwilling to work? Yes; and those most able are most unwilling.

59. You have no power to punish them by withholding a part of their rations? None, as other men supply them.

By Mr. Wilson.—60. Would an Act for the better regulation of the Pauper Establishments of this Colony tend to diminish the cost of maintenance of the paupers, to promote better order, and lessening the numbers? Yes.

61. Would the men who make a convenience of the Brickfields Pauper Establishment be less likely to do so if such an Act existed? They would.

62. Are there many men at present in that establishment who, in your opinion, are capable of earning a good livelihood out of doors if they were willing to work? A good many.

63. How comes it that such men are allowed to remain in the establishment? There are no regulations or orders for turning them out.

64. Does it rest with you to discharge a man? No. It rests with the Medical Officer.

65. If the law enabled you to compel these men to work would it not lessen the expense of the establishment? Yes, materially.

66. In that case, I presume, few persons would make a convenience of the Pauper Establishment? I do not believe there would be any, because finding that they had to work in the establishment they would prefer to keep out of it.

67. What is the present cost per man in the establishment? £18 8s. for last year, exclusive of the value of vegetables grown in the garden of the establishment.

By the Chairman.—68. What is the daily ration? 1 lb. bread, 1 lb. meat, 1 lb. vegetables, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. barley (pearl), $\frac{1}{8}$ pint milk, 1 oz. tobacco per week, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. soap.

69. Is there any clothing allowed them? Yes; and bedding.

Mr. Wilson.—70. Do you grow sufficient vegetables for the establishment at present? Not at present, the ground is being reclaimed; it was formerly a brickfield.

71. If you had the means of exacting labour by law from the paupers could you produce sufficient vegetables for the Brickfields establishment? I could.

72. What extra saving, in your estimation, would that be? About £300 a year.

73. Do you consider the present ration more than enough for men who are living in comparative idleness? I do not consider it too much, but there is one thing, milk, which I would like to see struck off.

74. Do you know the ration of the Paupers in England? I do not; but I know they get meat only twice a week, and that of an inferior quality.

75. Do you know whether the Paupers in England are employed in any work? Yes; in picking oakum, breaking stones, and other employments.

76. Do the men at the Brickfields leave when they think proper, and return when they please? They can leave whenever they think proper, but they are not in all cases permitted to return when they please. They have to get an order from the Colonial Secretary.

77. When a man refuses to work in the Brickfields Establishment, do you continue to give him his full ration? I usually turn him out, and report the circumstance to the Board.

78. When a man is unruly do you ever stop his ration or reduce it? No.

Mr. Hayes.—79. Have you a horse and cart in use at the Brickfields? Yes: it is used in carrying washing to and from the Cascades Factory; but it is intended to lay on water to the Establishment, and to have the washing done by the Paupers, and the horse and cart to be sold.

Mr. Withrington withdrew.

The Committee adjourn till Friday, at Eleven.

W. R. FALCONER, *Esquire, Director of Public Works, again examined.*

80. Do you consider that the Prisoners regard their punishments with dread? I do not think they regard their punishment with dread.

81. How many hours are they kept at work each day? In Hobart Town and Launceston $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in summer, and 7 hours in winter. The men at present employed at St. Mary's Hospital arrive there at 8 A.M., leave for dinner at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11, return at 1 P.M., and leave at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P.M.

82. Is their labour heavy or light? Is it productive? The labour is light, and it cannot be made productive with the short hours the men are at work in each day, and there is no punishment for them if they do not work.

83. Are there means in Hobart of keeping them with security; and elsewhere? In Hobart Town 200 to 300 could be kept. There are now only about 120 men in the Penitentiary, though formerly, about 1855, there were 900.

84. Are they classified according to character in the Works? I believe not.

85. What would be the cost of erecting a Dry Dock? The cost of a Dry Dock at Boston, U. S. was £230,000, and at New York £500,000, Norfolk £160,000, and a Floating Dry Dock in California £150,000, (built of timber); I believe the Dry Dock at Cockatoo Island, of freestone, was cut out of the solid rock. It would be very desirable to ascertain what the cost of that Dock was exclusive of the prisoner labour.

86. In reply to the Chairman,—

The men at present in the Penitentiary are of the same class as those at Port Arthur. With all the comforts that they have at Port Arthur, I believe the men stationed there would be dissatisfied with their removal to Hobart Town. Many men now elect to be tried by the Supreme Court in order to be sent to Port Arthur; the present law allows this, and in consequence it costs the country considerable expense.

87. I think that the punishment at Port Arthur should be made much more severe than at the Penitentiary. This would induce the men either to endeavour to leave the Colony or not to commit crime; and therefore not cause them to seek to be sentenced to Port Arthur.

88. Prisoners are now receiving an allowance of money on leaving Port Arthur, in order to prevent their being left destitute and forced to commit crime. I do not think that their sentences should be reduced in addition to their receiving money.

89. I think that the labour at Port Arthur might be turned to advantage in getting timber either for a Dry Dock or other purposes.

90. I believe the Colonial Secretary has written to the Governments of the other Colonies to enquire what they would give for railway sleepers to be supplied from Port Arthur.

91. I think 100 to 150 Prisoners could be employed on the Sorell Causeway, provided measures were passed by Parliament for their safe keeping.

92. Weather-boarded huts might be put up on Wood Island at a very little cost, and the men could be kept there at night; but the cost of their supervision might be found to be too great.

93. The Prisoners have been made so comfortable in the Launceston Penitentiary that there are now about 100 of them there, whereas a few years since there were only about 60.

94. Before engaging in such an expensive work as a Dry Dock by prison labour, it would be desirable to ascertain how these men would work, by sending them to the Sorell Causeway, or other such work, as their labour on such works might be made available from the first; whereas on a Dry Dock the work might be commenced and afterwards found of far too expensive a character to complete.

95. I heard of a case some days ago of a strong robust man with one leg, who in Launceston applied for admission to the Invalid Dépôt, but stated he *preferred* going to Port Arthur, and requested to be sent there.

96. The Prisoner gang get to the Orphan School now at about half-past 8 in the morning, and leave before 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

97. I do not consider that the Overseers put over the men here are the right sort of men; and in Launceston, when Overseers have complained of the men, they have lately invariably been reprimanded themselves in place of the men.

98. I have no doubt that many works could be found suitable for these men, if proper regulations were made for punishing them when they do not work. Fifty men are wanted now by the Royal Engineers to finish the Batteries.

99. There are many of the men at Port Arthur who could be employed on Public Works; but if short-sentenced prisoners are removed from Port Arthur it will cost much more for Constables in charge.

100. I could not recommend these men being brought up from Port Arthur unless some alteration is made in the Law, more closely assimilating it with the Victorian Law.

101. It is found to answer exceedingly well in some other places to put a Prisoner on full day's ration who does full day's work, and on half day's ration for half day's work.

102. Some of these men, with proper supervision, could be employed on the Sorell Causeway.

103. The Establishment of Soldiers, Constables, &c. would not be lessened by the removal of a portion of the men; on the contrary, additional force would, I think, be required, as the best class of Prisoners could only be removed.

104. Many of the Invalids might be employed weaving, as they are in England.

105. I think Mr. Champ, at Pentridge, is employing men in similar work.

106. The buildings at the Brickfields might be turned to some account for such work, or cheap wood buildings could there be erected, if required and found desirable.

107. Floating Dry Docks are made in America capable of taking a vessel of 3000 tons. Such could be made at Port Arthur.

108. I believe that Paupers let out from the Brickfields coming home drunk are not punished; but the following morning get their full rations, instead of being put, as they should be, on bread and water.

Mr. Falconer withdrew.

PORT ARTHUR RETURNS.

RETURN showing the average daily total Number of Persons at Port Arthur and at the various Out-stations on Tasman's Peninsula, including Eagle Hawk Neck, distinguishing the Males, Females, and Children, during the Year 1862.

CLASSES OF PERSONS.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Officers and their families	50	44	68	59	221
Constables, Warders, &c., ditto	80	23	17	18	138
Military ditto	41	3	6	8	58
Prisoners	532	—	—	—	532
Paupers not under sentence	262	1	—	—	263
Pauper Lunatics	77	—	—	—	77
TOTAL.....	1042	71	91	85	1289

J. BOYD, *Civil Commandant.*

*Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula,
19th May, 1863.*

RETURN showing the average daily Number of Prisoners, Paupers, and Lunatics at Port Arthur during the Year 1862, distinguishing the Number of each Class chargeable on Imperial and Colonial Funds.

CHARGEABLE ON IMPERIAL FUNDS.		CHARGEABLE ON COLONIAL FUNDS.		TOTAL FUNDS.		TOTAL.
Classes of Persons.	Total.	Classes of Persons.	Total.	Imperial.	Colonial.	
Prisoners under Detention	225	Prisoners under Detention....	307	225	307	532
Paupers not under Sentence	215	Paupers not under Sentence ..	48	215	48	263
Pauper Lunatics ditto	76	Pauper Lunatics ditto	1	76	1	77
TOTAL ON IMPERIAL FUNDS..	516	TOTAL ON COLONIAL FUNDS.	356	516	356	872

J. BOYD, *Civil Commandant.*

*Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula,
19th May, 1863.*

RETURN showing the Number of Officers, Constables, and Soldiers employed in the Convict Service on Tasman's Peninsula during the Year 1862.

No.	OFFICE.	DUTIES.
1	Civil Commandant, Superintendent, and Paymaster	General charge of the several Establishments on Tasman's Peninsula.
2	Surgeons	Charge of the Sick and Insane.
2	Chaplains	Religious Instruction.
1	Foreman of Works	Superintending erection and repair of Buildings.
2	Clerks	General Office business.
1	Storekeeper	Charge of all Stores and Clerk to Paymaster.
1	Schoolmaster	Scholastic Instruction of Prisoners.
1	Station Officer	In charge of Station at Port Arthur, and Station Discipline Officer.
1	Keeper of Separate Prison	In charge of the Separate Prison.
1	Superintendent of Agriculture	Conducting Farming operations.
2	Overseers of Farms	In charge of two principal Farms.
9	Overseers	In charge of Convict Gangs.
12	Assistant Overseers	In charge of Gangs.
1	Engineer	In charge of steam engine, Saw and Bone Mills.
1	District Constable and Coxswain in charge Eagle Hawk Neck	In command of guard of Eagle Hawk Neck and adjoining District.
1	Senior Constable, Port Arthur	Conducting Police Duties.
57	Petty Constables	Guarding Prisoners when at labour or in the several buildings at Eagle Hawk Neck,—the Lines and Coast of Tasman's Peninsula. Also employed in conveying Mails to and from Port Arthur and the Carlton.
2	Coxswains	One in charge of Schooner conveying stores to and from Hobart Town and the several Out-stations. The other in charge of boats at Port Arthur conveying timber, provisions, &c.
4	Seamen of Schooner	Employed on board Schooner.
1	Overseer	In charge of Invalids and Paupers.
4	Warders	Performing detail duties of the Pauper Dépôt.
1	Dispenser and Clerk of Hospital	Dispensing medicines and performing clerical duties at the Hospital.
1	Head Keeper of the Insane	In charge of Insane, under the Medical Officer.
3	Under Keepers of the Insane	Assisting Head Keeper.
13	Attendants in care of Insane Persons ..	Detail duties of Establishment for Insane.
1	Wardmaster	In charge of the detailed duties at the Hospital and Infirmary.
1	Officer Commanding Detachment of Rank and File	Military Guard, two sentries by day and three by night.
40	Commissariat Officer	In charge of Commissariat Magazine.
1	Signalman at Mount Augustus	Keeping up Telegraphic Communication between Hobart Town and Port Arthur.
169	Total.	

*Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula,
19th May, 1863.*

J. BOYD, Civil Commandant.

RETURN showing the total Cost of the Port Arthur Establishment during the Year 1862, distinguishing the Imperial and Colonial Expenses.

	£	s.	d.
Total cost during 1862 as shown by Expenditure Return	30,350	19	2
Deduct value of Produce raised and applied in aid of rations and amount paid by Stipendiaries and others for labour and for produce supplied to them	1,681	19	1
NET COST	£28,669	0	1

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Maintenance and Supervision of a Prisoner under sentence for the year 1862	34	19	6
Ditto a Pauper ditto	24	15	5
Ditto an Hospital Patient ditto.....	29	10	3
Ditto a Lunatic ditto.....	40	12	11

IMPERIAL EXPENSES.

Daily average	No.		£	s.	d.
225	Prisoners under sentence averaging £34 19s. 6d. each		7869	7	6
215	{ 156 Paupers in Dépôt averaging £24 15s. 5d. each		3864	5	0
	{ 59 Ditto Hospital Patients averaging £29 10s. 3d. each		1741	4	9
76	Pauper Lunatics (confirmed) not under sentence, averaging £40 12s. 11d. each		3089	1	8
516	TOTAL IMPERIAL EXPENSES.....		£16,563	18	11

COLONIAL EXPENSES.

Daily average	No.		£	s.	d.
307	Prisoners under sentence averaging £34 19s. 6d. each		10,737	6	6
48	{ 19 Paupers in Dépôt averaging £24 15s. 5d. each		470	12	11
	{ 29 Ditto Hospital Patients averaging £29 10s. 3d. each		855	17	3
1	Pauper Lunatic (confirmed) not under sentence averaging £40 12s. 11d. each		40	12	11
356	TOTAL COLONIAL EXPENSES		£12,104	9	7
872	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL EXPENSES		£28,668	8	6

J. BOYD, *Civil Commandant.*

*Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula,
19th May, 1863.*

MEMORANDUM.

IN forwarding the accompanying Returns of Labour, I desire to draw attention to the following points, which I deem essential to the elucidation of the subject.

1st. The Establishment on Tasman's Peninsula is not simply a Prison or Prisons proper, but consists of a congregation of buildings forming a large Township at Port Arthur, the Head Quarters; and of 21 separate Out-posts and Stations, some of which are distant 26 miles from the chief Settlement. The renewing, improvement, repair, and cleansing of all these buildings, with the repair of Bridges and Roads, require, as must be obvious, a large amount of mechanical and other labour.

2nd. The great majority of the Convicts on Tasman's Peninsula are of extremely incorrigible character, many of them having been prisoners for the last quarter of a century, and not a few for much longer periods; during which, they have been repeatedly convicted of the gravest crimes: the best of them, therefore, differ widely from free workmen, both as regards the quality and amount of the labour performed, while a large proportion are physically incapacitated for effective work. There is also an increasing development of imbecility in a considerable number of the older Convicts, who are consequently of little use for productive labour.

3rd. Owing to the large tract of country included in Tasman's Peninsula,—its dense forests abounding with game, and the great extent of coast-line, which in many places is indented with sheltered creeks and small bays favourable to the building of canoes, and to the concealment of fishing boats, the Convicts, a large number of whom are necessarily employed in the bush, are often tempted to abscond; and although, through the vigilance of the Constabulary, very few have succeeded in reaching the main-land, still a large amount of the very best labour is lost annually to reproductive operations, from the employment of the most effective and trustworthy men as Sub-Constables. Were it not, however, for the services rendered by such men, a much larger Police Force would be absolutely necessary; and in order to show the value of such force, I may be permitted to remark here, that so successful have the arrangements been during the period I have had command, now nearly 10 years, that the Inhabitants of the Colony have enjoyed an almost perfect immunity from depredation on the part of the Convicts under my charge. The only offences committed by Runaway Prisoners having been one case of Forgery and two of Cattle Stealing, *but no instance of violence.*

4th. Notwithstanding the diminution of First Class Labour involved by the foregoing causes, there will still be available sufficient to carry on the extended agricultural and timber-cutting operations recently authorised by His Excellency Colonel Gore Browne, and which must shortly realize a considerable portion of the Convict Expenditure.

J. BOYD, *Civil Commandant,*
Port Arthur, 24th June, 1863.

The Hon. the Speaker, House of Assembly.

RETURN showing the Average daily Number of Prisoners under Detention at Port Arthur during

EMPLOYMENT.	CLASS.						
	Effectives employed at labour actually and immediately remunerative to the Public.	Effectives employed at labour not immediately remunerative, but productive and actually valuable.	Employed upon works not remunerative but necessary for carrying on the Barrack duties and general internal economy of the Establishment.	Exempted from hard work by the Medical Officers and employed at light labour.	In the Separate Prison, undergoing strict separate or solitary confinement.	Insane, confirmed or temporary.	Sick.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		
<i>Agriculture.</i>							
General farm and dairy work	40	31	..	..	..	..	..
Clearing and fencing land	17	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Procuring Timber, Sawed or Split, Piles, &c.</i>							
Sawyers, splitters, log-cutters, saw-mill men, &c...	76	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Procuring Fuel.</i>							
Bundle firewood supplied to Troops.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firewood billeted and removed	34	..	..	..	..
<i>Erecting and repairing Buildings, making and repairing Farm and Agricultural Implements.</i>							
Mechanics and labourers	33	..	..	..	..	..
Builders and repairers of bridges and roads, dams, &c.	5	..	..	..	..
<i>Trades.</i>							
Brickmakers.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Boat and launch builders	3	..	..	..	..	..
Builders of wharves and jetties	4	..	..	..	..	..
Bookbinder	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cooper	1	..	..	..	..	..
Charcoal burners.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Iron moulder and foundrymen	2	..	..	..	..	..
Shell gatherers and lime burner	4	..	..	..	..	..
Sailmaker and repairer	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers and menders	3	..	..	..	..	..
Salt makers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinplate worker	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors, making and repairing clothing, &c.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Loan Labour.</i>							
Mechanics and labourers employed by stipendiaries, the former in making and repairing clothing and repairing furniture, the latter in washing and assisting in gardens. The mechanics paid for at the rate of 3s. and labourers at 1s. per diem	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attendants on sick in Hospital	12	..	..	..	..
Bakers	6	..	..	..	..
Barbers.....	2	..	..	..	..
Cooks	8	..	..	..	..
Cemetery keeper	1	..	..	..	..
Church and Chapel cleaner	1	..	..	..	..
Delegate, seeing that the prisoners' food is equally divided	1	..	..	..	..
Lamplighters	3	..	..	..	..
Labourers employed on wharf duties, loading and unloading steamers, schooner, launches, &c.	6	..	..	..	..
Monitor to Insane, and organist	1	..	..	..	..
Laundrymen	5	..	..	..	..
Servants to officers	38	..	..	..	..
Scavengers and cleaners of station.....	6	..	..	..	..
Signalmen	14	..	..	..	..
Store labourers.....	3	..	..	..	..
Writers and school monitor	5	..	..	..	..
Watchmen, assisting constables	30	..	..	..	..
Wardsmen, cleaning buildings	25	..	..	..	..
Wood and water carriers	6	..	..	..	..
Stone breakers and other light labour men	6	..	..	..
Sick in hospital	19
Invalids	7	..	..	..
Insane	13	..
In Separate Prison, employed as shoemakers, tailors, basketmakers, matmakers	20	..	..
Under special discipline or punishment	15	..	..
TOTAL	53	187	212	13	35	13	19

Total average strength for the year 1862 532 men.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Gross amount of Maintenance of Prisoners under detention	20,238	5	6		Estimated value of productive labour	11,285	7	10	
Ditto of remunerative labour	1622	11	10		Ditto of Barrack duty, &c.....	7301	17	7	
NET COST	£18,615	13	8		TOTAL	£18,587	5	5	

the Year 1862, with their Classification and Employment; and also the Value of their Labour.

WORK PERFORMED.			Farm and Dairy Produce.			Works productive but not remunerative.			Estimated Value of Labour expended in carrying on the internal economy of the Establishment.	TOTAL.
Amount.	Rate.	Value.	Remunerative, being applied in aid of rations. Also amount paid by stipendiaries and others for labour and for produce supplied to them.	Productive but not remunerative, being the estimated value of produce for feeding Stock, &c.	Estimated value of sawn or split timber, piles, firewood, bricks, tiles, charcoal, &c., acquired.	Estimated value of buildings and other mechanical works performed, cost of materials not included; also of land cleared and fenced.				
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
See Appendix, 300 days work each man	Letter A. 2s. per diem	2277 7 1 510 0 0	1274 7 4	1002 19 9 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	510 0 0 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	2277 7 1 510 0 0	.. .... ..	.. .... ..
See Appendix,	Letter B.	4830 19 9	.. ..	.. ..	4830 19 9	.. ..	.. ..	4830 19 9	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix, See Appendix,	Letter C. Letter C.	69 4 1 1734 0 0	69 4 1 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	1734 0 0 .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	69 4 1 1734 0 0	.. .... ..	.. .... ..
See Appendix, 300 working days each ..	Letter P. 2s. 6d. per diem	1989 0 6 150 0 0	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	1989 0 6	150 0 0	1989 0 6 150 0 0	.. .... ..	.. .... ..
See Appendix,	Letter D.	229 1 0	.. ..	.. ..	229 1 0	.. ..	.. ..	229 1 0	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix,	Letter L.	147 2 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	147 2 0	.. ..	147 2 0	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix,	Letter M.	133 4 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	133 4 6	.. ..	133 4 6	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix,	Letter K.	30 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	30 0 0	.. ..	30 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix,	Letter N.	24 6 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	24 6 4	.. ..	24 6 4	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix,	Letter E.	134 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	134 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	134 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix,	Letter O.	83 8 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	83 8 3	.. ..	83 8 3	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix,	Letter F.	100 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	100 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	100 10 0	.. ..	.. ..
300 working days	at 3s. 6d. per diem ..	52 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	52 10 0	.. ..	52 10 0	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix,	Letter H.	145 9 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	145 9 0	.. ..	145 9 0	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix,	Letter G.	28 10 3	28 10 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	28 10 3	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix,	Letter Q.	25 8 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25 8 9	.. ..	25 8 9	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix,	Letter L.	113 8 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	113 8 0	.. ..	113 8 0	.. ..	.. ..
2700 days loan .....	.. ..	250 10 2	250 10 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	250 10 2	.. ..	.. ..
365 working days each ..	2s. per diem	438 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	438 0 0	438 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
ditto	ditto	219 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	219 0 0	219 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
ditto	ditto	73 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	73 0 0	73 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
ditto	ditto	292 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	292 0 0	292 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
300 ditto	ditto	30 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
365 ditto	ditto	36 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	36 10 0	36 10 0	.. ..	.. ..
ditto	Nil.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
ditto	2s. per diem	109 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	109 10 0	109 10 0	.. ..	.. ..
300 ditto	ditto	180 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	180 0 0	180 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
365 ditto	ditto	36 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	36 10 0	36 10 0	.. ..	.. ..
9145 dozen pieces washed	6d. per dozen	228 12 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	228 12 6	228 12 6	.. ..	.. ..
365 working days each ..	2s. per diem	1387 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1387 0 0	1387 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
ditto	ditto	219 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	219 0 0	219 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
ditto	ditto	511 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	511 0 0	511 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
300 ditto	ditto	90 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	90 0 0	90 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
365 ditto	ditto	182 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	182 10 0	182 10 0	.. ..	.. ..
ditto	2s. 6d. per diem	1368 15 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1368 15 0	1368 15 0	.. ..	.. ..
ditto	2s. per diem	912 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	912 10 0	912 10 0	.. ..	.. ..
300 ditto	ditto	180 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	180 0 0	180 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
ditto	1s. per diem	90 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	90 0 0	90 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
182 tons firewood	7s. 6d. per ton	68 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	68 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	68 5 0	.. ..	.. ..
See Appendix,	Letter J.	499 15 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	499 15 1	.. ..	499 15 1	.. ..	.. ..
.. ..	.. ..	£20,209 17 3	1622 11 10	1002 19 9	7096 15 9	3753 12 5	6733 17 6	20,209 17 3	.. ..	.. ..

NOTE.—Pauper labour £50 8s. and moiety of money taken from prisoners £8 18s. 5d., total £59 7s. 3d., not included in this Return, but included in the total amount of £1681 19s. 1d. paid in aid, as shown in the Expenditure Return furnished to Comptroller-General.

J. BOYD, Civil Commandant,
Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula, 21st June, 1863.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT.	Average Daily Number of Men em- ployed.	WORK WHICH CAN BE MEASURED OR SPECIFIED.			TOTAL.	
		Amount.	Rate.	Value.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
H. Shoemakers & Repairers, &c.	3	Boots made, 164 pairs	4s. 9d. per pair	38 19 0	145 9 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 832 pairs	2s. per pair	83 4 0		
		Hammock Straps made, 322	4d. each	5 7 4		
		Ditto repaired, 211	2d. ditto	1 15 2		
		Mill Bands made, 48 feet each, 4	40s. ditto	8 0 0		
		Ditto, repaired, 17	2s. 6d. ditto	2 2 6		
		Leather Urinals made, 6	2s. 6d. ditto	0 15 0		
		Trusses repaired, 26	1s. 6d. ditto	1 19 0		
		Suspending Bandages, 20	6d. ditto	0 10 0		
		Leather Leggings made, 27 pairs	1s. per pair	1 7 0		
		Knee Boots made, 2 pairs	15s. ditto	1 10 0		
I. Tailors, making and re- pairing Clothing.	3	Trowsers made, 217 pairs	3s. per pair	32 11 0	113 8 0	
		Ditto repaired, 416 pairs	1s. ditto	20 16 0		
		Jackets made, 83	3s. ditto	12 9 0		
		Vests, 26	1s. 6d. ditto	1 19 0		
		Flannels repaired, 1826	6d. each	45 13 0		
J. Employed in the Separate Prison as Shoemakers, Tailors, Basket-makers, Mat-makers, &c.	20	Boots made, 325 pairs	4s. 9d. per pair	77 3 9	499 15 1	
		Ditto repaired, 324 pairs	1s. 6d. ditto	24 6 0		
		Slippers made, 149 pairs	1s. ditto	7 9 0		
		Ditto repaired, 48 pairs	6d. ditto	1 4 0		
		Hammock Straps, 153	2d. each	1 5 6		
		Trowsers made, 679 pairs	3s. per pair	101 17 0		
		Ditto "flyed," 123 pairs	1s. ditto	6 3 0		
		Jackets, 281	3s. each	42 3 0		
		Vests, 2	1s. 6d. ditto	0 3 0		
		Slippers, cloth, 729 pairs	1s. per pair	36 9 0		
		Frocks, blanket, 342	1s. each	17 2 0		
		Shirts, flannel, 770	1s. ditto	38 10 0		
		Shirts, cotton, 155	1s. ditto	7 15 0		
		Pillowcases, 6	4d. ditto	0 2 0		
		Flags, 6	10s. ditto	3 0 0		
		Braces, pairs, 566	3d. ditto	7 1 6		
		Pads for irons, 178	6d. ditto	4 9 0		
		Lining Prison Masks, 43	4d. ditto	0 14 4		
		Sacks and Cell Bags, 202	6d. ditto	5 1 0		
		Matrasses, 258	1s. 6d. ditto	19 7 0		
		Caps, Cloth, 250	1s. ditto	12 10 0		
		Jackets, canvas, 3	2s. 6d. ditto	0 7 6		
		Hammocks repaired, 34	1s. ditto	1 14 0		
		Brooms, birch, 319	6d. ditto	69 17 6		
		Ditto, grass, 2038				
		Mats, grass, 438	1s. ditto	2 6 0		
		Mats, rug, 46				
		Ditto, grass, 115 feet by 2, 1				
		Baskets, willow, 215	1s. ditto	10 15 0		
		K. Bookbinder.	1	Rebinding 716 vols.		9d. each	26 17 0	30 0 0
Making Portfolios	1s. 6d. ditto			0 12 0		
Making 17 gross office Envelopes	3s. per gross			2 11 0		
L. Boat and Launch Builders	3	Completing the Launch "Percy"	..	20 0 0	147 2 0	
		Building the Launch "Tasman"	..	70 0 0		
		Repairing Whale Boats	..	20 0 0		
		Repairing Schooner Harriet	..	25 10 6		
		Repairing Dingies	..	2 1 6		
		Repairing Boat at Eagle Hawk Neck	..	3 0 0		
		Coppering Pinnacle	..	4 0 0		
		Making Windlass	..	2 10 0		
M. Wharf and Jetty Builders	4	Making New Jetty, P.A.	..	50 0 0	133 4 6	
		Fixing Chain Guard on Jetty	..	3 10 0		
		Driving 160 piles, renewing of Jetty	5s. per pile	40 0 0		
		Fixing joists, plates, &c.	..	29 14 6		
		Filling in and repairing Causeway	..	10 0 0		
N. Cooper.	1	84 Water pails	1s. 6d. each	6 6 0	24 16 4	
		80 Urinals with lids	3s. 6d. each	14 0 0		
		50 Mess kits	1s. 2d. ditto	2 18 4		
		1 Keg, 5 gallons	..	0 5 0		
		Repairing tub	..	0 2 0		
		Ditto buckets and urinals	..	0 5 0		
		Making an oakum tub	..	0 10 0		
O. Ironfounders & Moulders	2	Piston head, weight 56 lbs.				
		Bed plate, ditto 198 ditto				
		Cylinder covers 3, ditto 313 ditto				
		Safety valves, 2, ditto 153 ditto				
		Steam pipe, ditto 175 ditto				
		Junk rings, 3, ditto 134 ditto				
		Fire bars, 43, ditto 1343 ditto				
		Waggons, wheels, 31, ditto 3193 ditto				
		Pedestals, 19, ditto 266 ditto				
		Windlass cylinder, ditto 66 ditto				

EMPLOYMENT.	Average Daily Number of Men employed.	WORK WHICH CAN BE MEASURED OR SPECIFIED.			TOTAL.
		Amount.	Rate.	Value.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
P. Carpenters, Wheelwrights, &c. Erecting and repairing Buildings, making and repairing Farm and Agricultural Implements, &c.		Spider wheel, ditto 72 ditto			
		Rests for Lathes, 2, ditto 95 ditto			
		Pump, ditto 60 ditto			
		Valves, ditto 65 ditto			
		Piston rings, ditto 28 ditto	Iron, 6225 lbs. at	77 16 3	
		Slide, ditto 28 ditto	3d. per lb.		
		Brasswork cast, 224 lbs.	6d. per lb.	5 12 0	
		(Chiefly for Saw and Bone Mills)			83 8 3
		Farm and Agricultural Implements.			
		Ploughs made, 6	30s. each.	9 0 0	
		Harrows made, 6	14s. ditto.	4 4 0	
		Pig trough ditto, 1	12s. ditto.	0 12 0	
		Bullock yokes ditto, 16	3s. ditto.	2 8 0	
		Wheelbarrows ditto, 10	10s. ditto.	5 0 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 20	5s. ditto.	5 0 0	
		Carts made, 7	£6 ditto.	42 0 0	
		Ditto repaired, 23	£1 ditto.	23 0 0	
		Ploughs, ditto, 13	10s. ditto.	6 10 0	
		Swingle trees made, 13	2s. ditto.	1 6 0	
		Roller and frame ditto, 1	..	1 2 0	
		Potatoo fork handles ditto, 18	1s. ditto.	0 18 0	
		Hay Rakes ditto, 10	2s. ditto.	1 0 0	
		Scarifier ditto, 1	..	2 0 0	
		Sowing Machine ditto, 1	..	0 15 0	
		Butter Stamps ditto, 3	1s. 6d. ditto.	0 4 6	
		Harness Cask ditto, 1	4s. ditto.	0 4 0	
		Buildings and Repairs.			
		Pigsties, range built	..	4 0 0	
		Repairing Bone Mill	..	1 5 0	
		Erecting addition to Guano shed	..	5 0 0	
		Ditto soap-sud tank	..	2 15 0	
		Repairing barn	..	14 10 0	
		Fitting up Dormitory	..	16 10 0	
		Making gates	..	1 4 0	
		Shingling Officers' Quarters	..	0 17 6	
		Fitting up berths at Cascades	..	10 10 0	
		Reshingling Dormitory, Cascades	..	2 12 0	
		Repairing Overseers' Quarters	..	10 0 0	
		Reshingling Dormitory, Safety Cove	..	9 0 0	
		Fitting up Office	..	5 0 0	
		Spouting	..	0 10 0	
		Verandah	..	2 0 0	
		Building tool-house	..	3 0 0	
		Erecting wash-house	..	3 10 0	
		Making 2 pairs of barn doors	60s. each pair	6 0 0	
		Wheelbarrows made, 10	10s. each	5 0 0	
		Ditto repaired, 29	5s. ditto	7 5 0	
		Repairing portion of a water-wheel	..	16 10 0	
		Renewing flooring in Dormitory	..	12 0 0	
		Ditto Officers' Quarters	..	1 5 0	
		Reshingling ditto	..	1 12 0	
		Repairing wash-house for Insane	..	1 16 0	
		Roofing saw-pits, P.A.	..	65 16 0	
		Erecting new closets	..	3 10 0	
		Ditto new doors at Slaughter-house	..	0 15 0	
		Ditto skylights, Officers' Quarters	..	0 5 0	
		Repairing a staircase	..	2 15 0	
		Making a new washing bench	..	2 15 0	
		Flooring Officers' Quarters	..	0 14 0	
		Making a ledged door	..	0 8 0	
		Repairing floor Invalid Dormitory	..	1 17 0	
		Ditto Officers' Quarters	..	0 16 0	
		Making skylight for Penitentiary	..	3 12 0	
		Erecting fence	..	2 10 0	
		Making new seats for invalids	..	2 0 0	
		Making gates for Officers' Quarters	..	1 5 0	
		Laying floor, ditto	..	1 12 0	
		Making door for Insane Dépôt	..	0 15 0	
		Ditto hammock-sticks, 24	..	0 10 0	
		Spouting for Officer's Quarters	..	3 10 0	
		Wood patterns for castings	..	6 15 0	
		Reshingling at Government Cottage	..	1 18 0	
		Shower-bath for Insane	..	2 0 0	
		Repairing Verandah Officers' Quarters	..	2 5 0	
		Repairing spouting ditto	..	1 12 0	
		Ditto floor ditto	..	2 10 0	
		Making bell frame, Penitentiary	..	1 0 0	
		Repairing Military Barrack's gate	..	0 4 6	
		Making gates for Officers' Quarters	..	1 4 0	
		Repairing Officers' Quarters	..	2 13 0	
		Renewing shingling ditto	..	0 18 0	
Mechanics & Labourers.	33				

EMPLOYMENT.	Average Daily Number of Men em- ployed.	WORK WHICH CAN BE MEASURED OR SPECIFIED.			TOTAL.
		Amount.	Rate.	Value.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Making water cask	..	0 15 0	
		Making new shed in wood yard	..	3 5 0	
		Renewing floor in School-room	..	4 10 0	
		Making doors and frame to Engine house	..	3 5 0	
		Reshingling outhouses, Officers' Quarters	..	1 10 0	
		Making roof to closet, ditto	..	0 10 0	
		Erecting a tool-house in saw-pits	..	1 15 0	
		Ditto, closet, ditto	..	1 0 0	
		Repairing Invalids' Dormitory	..	2 6 0	
		Door and Frame for Slaughter-house	..	0 12 6	
		Repairing Out-house and Officers' Quarters	..	2 10 0	
		Ditto, Cow-shed, Farm	..	5 0 0	
		Fixing and making Spouting, ditto	..	2 10 0	
		Erecting Guard-room for Military	..	55 0 0	
		Ditto bookshelves in Office, P.A.	..	1 12 0	
		Lamp brackets	..	0 2 0	
		Repairing verandah, Officers' Quarters	..	2 5 0	
		Door frame for lathe room	..	0 15 0	
		Lathe bed and frame	..	1 0 0	
		Sky-lights	..	2 0 0	
		Gate for Officers' Quarters	..	0 18 0	
		Floor, relaid, ditto	..	2 10 0	
		Repairing roof, ditto	..	0 12 0	
		Ditto, closet, ditto	..	1 15 0	
		Laying floors at Separate Prison	..	6 10 0	
		Repairing tables and stools, ditto	..	1 10 0	
		Renewing floor, Officers' Quarters	..	2 4 0	
		Laying cell floors Separate Prison	..	4 0 0	
		Lining door of Lunatics' Cell	..	1 15 0	
		Fixing shelves	..	0 15 0	
		Erecting verandah at Safety Cove	..	12 15 0	
		Ditto Dormitory ditto	..	10 0 0	
		Fixing lanterns in roof	..	8 0 0	
		Erecting partition in Store	..	2 10 0	
		Making closets	..	3 10 0	
		Erecting fence for Insane Depôt	..	4 10 0	
		Laying floor in Store	..	3 3 0	
		Erecting a kitchen, &c. at the Meat Contractor's Quarters	..	16 0 0	
		New closet ditto	..	1 5 0	
		<i>Miscellaneous Works performed.</i>			
		Railway cleats	..	1 10 0	
		Railway waggons, 8	20s. each	8 0 0	
		Repairing ditto	..	0 15 0	
		Making bucket yokes	..	0 12 0	
		Pump box	..	0 2 6	
		Frame for waggon, Railway	..	0 10 0	
		Brick moulds	..	0 5 0	
		Crutches for Invalids	..	1 10 0	
		Wooden legs	..	4 0 0	
		Washing dollies	..	0 8 0	
		Types (1 set)	..	1 16 0	
		Ladder	..	0 7 6	
		Horse, wood, and box	..	0 12 0	
		Peels for bakers	..	0 18 0	
		Semaphore arms	..	3 2 0	
		Handbarrow	..	0 8 0	
		Order boards, 9	..	0 6 9	
		Scuttle butt for Schooner	..	0 5 6	
		Preparing fence for Hobart Town	..	51 3 0	
		Repairing Station fences	..	2 5 0	
		Repairing roof of Invalid Dormitory	..	1 10 0	
		Ditto floor of Wards	..	4 10 0	
		Ditto forms	..	0 10 0	
		Fixing locks in Separate Prison	..	4 10 0	
		Repairing stable and closet of Officers' Quarters	..	5 5 0	
		Ditto cupboard	..	1 2 6	
		Making shelving for Dispensary	..	1 0 0	
		Reshingling the Church	..	43 10 0	
		Bottle racks for Hospital	..	1 0 0	
		Fitting up boat-sail Store	..	2 10 0	
		Building new shed at Salt Works	..	5 15 0	
		Making a window, Officers' Quarters	..	0 5 0	
		Repairing a stable	..	1 15 0	
		Ventilators	..	2 12 0	
		Repairing steps to Dormitory	..	2 0 0	
		Ditto roof of saw-shed	..	1 10 0	

EMPLOYMENT.	Average Daily Number of Men em- ployed.	WORK WHICH CAN BE MEASURED OR SPECIFIED.			TOTAL.
		Amount.	Rate.	Value.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Repairing floor joists in Dormitory	..	2 15 0	
		Making 8 doors for soil tank	..	4 10 0	
		Towel rollers, Invalid Depôt	..	0 8 0	
		Repairing gates, Officers' Quarters	..	1 5 0	
		Making windlass	..	0 16 0	
		Ditto table for laundry	..	0 14 0	
		Trays	..	1 10 0	
		Erecting a Dormitory for Paupers	..	256 10 0	
		Repairing wood work at Officers' Quarters	..	1 5 0	
		Fitting up an office for Foreman of Works	..	10 0 0	
		Repairing a door at Separate Prison	..	0 15 0	
		Planking piles for Cells	..	8 10 0	
		Making a rack for fire buckets	..	0 10 0	
		Ditto Esplanade fencing	..	5 10 0	
		Stool for hoisting machine	..	0 3 6	
		Erecting shelves in Hospital store	..	3 5 0	
		Making 4 doors	..	2 0 0	
		Laying floor, Officers' Quarters	..	3 15 0	
		Shingling kitchen, &c.	..	2 4 0	
		Erecting roof of washhouse	..	3 10 0	
		Making 3 ladders	10s. each	1 10 0	
		Window sash, Officers' Quarters	..	0 12 0	
		Fencing a Semaphore	..	0 10 0	
		Erecting partition at Engine-house	..	3 0 0	
		Relaying floor at Officers' Quarters	..	2 12 0	
		Erecting steam trough	..	1 0 0	
		Making gate posts	..	0 10 0	
		Ditto Church-bell rollers	..	1 0 0	
		Saw-mill framing	..	18 10 0	
		Repairing pile-driving machine	..	1 5 0	
		Shower Bath	..	1 0 0	
		Semaphore (Fortescue)	..	7 2 0	
		Repairing a ladder	..	0 3 6	
		Making a ladder	..	0 8 0	
		Ditto 2 stretchers	..	0 9 0	
		Repairing a waggon	..	0 8 0	
		Ditto a pump [work	..	0 15 0	
		Making a pair of boot trees for paid	..	0 10 0	
		28 coffins	8s. each.	11 4 0	
		Pick and maul handles (20)	..	1 13 4	
		Turning handles	..	0 5 0	
		Making a bread tray	..	0 2 6	
		Boarding and plating causeway	..	22 4 0	
		Making steps	..	0 12 0	
		Ditto hammock sticks	..	0 10 0	
		Miscellaneous jobbing work performed which cannot be particularised	..	100 0 0	
					1188 15 7
		<i>Painters, Plumbers, and Glaziers.</i>			
		Glazing windows throughout Station	..	4 0 0	
		Painting Officers' Quarters	..	2 0 0	
		Glazing skylights	..	1 0 0	
		Painting doors	..	1 4 0	
		Ditto Officers' Quarters	..	2 5 0	
		Ditto horse loin covers	..	0 6 0	
		Ditto and glazing at Slaughter-house	..	0 2 0	
		Ditto Guard Room	..	2 10 0	
		Glazing School-room windows	..	0 2 0	
		Painting staircase	..	1 4 0	
		Ditto in Invalids' Dormitory	..	3 10 0	
		Ditto Officer's Quarters	..	3 10 0	
		Ditto bedsteads (131)	..	10 10 6	
		Ditto in Penitentiary	..	2 10 0	
		Ditto Esplanade fence	..	1 15 0	
		Ditto fixing a pump	..	0 15 0	
					37 9 6
		<i>Farm and Agricultural Implements.</i>			
		Ploughs, iron, remade, 3	70s. each	10 10 0	
		Ditto repaired, 7	30s. ditto	10 10 0	
		Ditto, wooden, made, 6	60s. ditto	18 0 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 22	15s. ditto	16 10 0	
		Ditto, shears, made, 23	15s. ditto	17 5 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 101	2s. 6d. ditto	12 12 6	
		Coulters, remade, 11	8s. ditto	4 8 0	
		Ditto, repaired 34	1s. ditto	1 14 0	
		Scarifier, made, 1	80s. ditto	4 0 0	
		Ditto, repaired 6 times	10s. ditto	3 0 0	
		Digging Forks, made, 6	4s. ditto	1 4 0	
		Forks, iron, repaired, 5	2s. ditto	0 10 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 42	1s. ditto	2 2 0	
Blacksmiths, Vicemen, Locksmiths, Strikers, &c.					

EMPLOYMENT.	Average Daily Number of Men em- ployed.	WORK WHICH CAN BE MEASURED OR SPECIFIED.			TOTAL.
		Amount.	Rate.	Value.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Forks, manure, made, 3	2s. 6d. each.	0 7 6	
		Ditto, repaired, 17	1s. ditto	0 17 0	
		Rakes, made, 9	2s. ditto	0 18 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 12	1s. ditto	0 12 0	
		Hoes, made, 15	1s. ditto	0 15 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 22	6d. ditto	0 11 0	
		Ditto, clearing, repaired, 82	6d. ditto	2 1 0	
		Harrows, iron, pairs made, 1	50s. ditto	2 10 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 4	5s. ditto	1 0 0	
		Ditto, wood, made, 6	30s. ditto	9 0 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 10	5s. ditto	2 10 0	
		Horses-shoes made and fitted, 249	1s. ditto	12 9 0	
		Ditto, removed, 117	6d. ditto	2 18 6	
		Carts, made, 7	70s. ditto	24 10 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 15	15s. ditto	11 5 0	
		Lynch pins, made, 76	3d. ditto	0 19 0	
		Washers, 241	3d. ditto	3 0 3	
		Bullock yokes, made, 16	7s. ditto	5 12 0	
		Ditto, keys, 65	3d. ditto	0 16 3	
		Ditto, bows, 18	1s. ditto	0 18 0	
		Ditto, bows, repaired, 28	6d. ditto	0 14 0	
		Turnip sower, 1	15s. ditto	0 15 0	
		Barrows, wheel, 20	6s. ditto	6 0 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 29	2s. ditto	2 18 0	
		Swingle trees, made, 13	3s. ditto	1 19 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 10	1s. ditto	0 10 0	
		Shears, garden, 3	5s. ditto	0 15 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 2	1s. ditto	0 2 0	
		Hedging knife, 1	3s. ditto	0 3 0	
		Knives for bullock drivers, 6	1s. 6d. ditto	0 9 0	
		Rings and keys, ditto, 10	1s. ditto	0 10 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 13	6d. ditto	0 6 6	
		Chains, draught, repaired, 91	1s. each	4 11 0	
		Chaff cutters ditto, 3	10s. ditto	1 10 0	
		Hames ditto, 17	6d. ditto	0 8 6	
		Roller made, 1	30s. ditto	1 10 0	
		Ditto repaired, 2	10s. ditto	1 0 0	
		Winch handles made, 3	2s. ditto	0 6 0	
		Iron work for barn gates, 2	40s. ditto	4 0 0	
		Grass hooks, 9	3d. ditto	0 2 3	
		Eye-bolts, 76	6d. ditto	1 18 0	
		<i>Buildings and Repairs.</i>			
		Bucket handles made, 84	6d. each	2 2 0	
		Handles for urinals, 161 pairs	6d. per pair	4 0 6	
		Kitchen skewers, 12	1d. each	0 1 0	
		Fire irons repaired	..	0 12 0	
		Ladles repaired, 4	..	0 2 0	
		Door latches made, 15	1s. each	0 15 0	
		Door bolts, 11	9d. ditto	0 8 3	
		Locks and keys repaired, 67	1s. ditto	3 7 0	
		Door plates, 50	4d. ditto	0 16 8	
		Sash fastenings, 10	9d. ditto	0 7 6	
		Oven doors, 4	1s. 6d. ditto	0 6 0	
		Furnace door frames, 2	6s. ditto	0 12 0	
		Hinges made	..	1 18 0	
		Hasps, 23	3d. ditto	0 5 9	
		Bars, fire and window, 51	3d. ditto	0 12 9	
		Provision hoisting machine, com- plete	..	20 0 0	
		Windlasses made complete, 3	..	12 0 0	
		Ditto repaired, 2	15s. ditto	1 10 0	
		Pile machine arms made, 6	10s. ditto	3 0 0	
		Ditto repaired, 10	5s. ditto	2 10 0	
		Ditto rings made, 10	1s. ditto	0 10 0	
		Ditto rings repaired, 23	6d. ditto	0 11 6	
		Piles, shoes made, 94	1s. 6d. ditto	7 1 0	
		Angle irons, 42	6d. ditto	1 1 0	
		Ring bolts made, 67	1s. 3d. ditto	4 3 9	
		Boat anchor made complete	..	1 5 0	
		Rudders mounted, 2	25s. ditto	2 10 0	
		Ditto repaired, 3	2s. ditto	0 6 0	
		Keel bands made, 3	30s. ditto	4 10 0	
		Boat hooks ditto, 6	2s. ditto	0 12 0	
		Ditto repaired, 8	1s. ditto	0 8 0	
		Rowlocks, 8	9d. ditto	0 6 0	
		Ditto repaired, 10	4d. ditto	0 3 4	
		Caps for masts, 2	2s. 6d. ditto	0 5 0	
		Cramps for masts, 6	1s. 6d. ditto	0 9 0	
		Chain plates, 4	2s. ditto	0 8 0	
		Gunwale dogs, 52	3d. ditto	0 13 0	
		Caulking irons, 8	1s. ditto	0 8 0	

EMPLOYMENT.	Average Daily Number of Men em- ployed.	WORK WHICH CAN BE MEASURED OR SPECIFIED.			TOTAL.
		Amount.	Rate.	Value.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Caulking irons, repaired, 10	6d. each	0 5 0	
		Punches made, 7	3d. ditto	0 1 9	
		Ditto repaired, 13	2d. ditto	0 2 2	
		Blocks, purchase, iron, 8	4s. ditto	1 12 0	
		Ditto, wooden, mounted, 11	1s. 6d. ditto	0 16 6	
		Ditto, ditto, repaired, 13	9d. ditto	0 9 9	
		Mast travellers, 6	1s. ditto	0 6 0	
		Bolts and shackle keys made, 17	1s. ditto	0 17 0	
		Boom irons, 7	1s. ditto	0 7 0	
		Knees, iron, 23	6d. ditto	0 11 6	
		Plates, 158	9d. ditto	5 18 6	
		Semaphore rods, 52	2d. ditto	0 8 8	
		Ditto arms mounted, 8	8s. ditto	3 4 0	
		Ditto S hooks, 325	3d. ditto	4 1 3	
		Swivel hooks, 17	1s. ditto	0 17 0	
		Brackets, 11	1s. ditto	0 11 0	
		Condensing cistern, 1	..	5 0 0	
		Shipwright's boiler	..	3 0 0	
		Turning machine, 1	..	3 0 0	
		Waggons, tramroad, 8	20s. each	8 0 0	
		Ditto repaired, 15	10s. ditto	7 10 0	
		Ditto, axles made, 13	16s. ditto	10 8 0	
		Ditto, ditto repaired, 31	3s. ditto	4 13 0	
		Grindstones mounted, 4	2s. 6d. ditto	0 10 0	
		Damper and frame, 1	5s. ditto	0 5 0	
		Bolts and nuts assorted, 1289	9d. ditto	48 6 9	
		Holdfasts made, 187	1s. ditto	9 7 0	
		Nails, clout, lbs. 18	2d. ditto	0 3 0	
		Ditto spike, lbs. 149	1d. ditto	0 12 5	
		Railway chairs, 109	1½d. ditto	0 13 7	
		Rivets, coopers, 522	..	0 5 0	
		Spikes, 89	..	0 7 6	
		Brads, flooring, 550	..	0 3 6	
		Shoemakers' tacks, 578	..	0 5 6	
		Staples, 109	2d. ditto	0 18 2	
		Wedges made, 504 lbs.	4d. per lb.	8 8 0	
		Ditto repaired, 582 lbs.	2d. ditto	4 17 0	
		Picks steeled, 331	1s. each	16 11 0	
		Axes made, 56	1s. ditto	2 16 0	
		Ditto repaired, 120	6d. ditto	3 0 0	
		Crow-bars repaired, 28	3d. ditto	0 7 0	
		Maul Rings made, 10	6d. ditto	0 5 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 11	3d. ditto	0 2 9	
		Quarry Jumpers made, 7	1s. ditto	0 7 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 61	1s. ditto	3 1 0	
		Drivers, screw, made, 2	1s. ditto	0 2 0	
		Saw-sets made, 8	1s. 6d. ditto	0 12 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 14	6d. ditto	0 7 0	
		Ladder Stays made, 12	1s. ditto	0 12 0	
		Iron Bedsteads repaired, 20	2s. 6d. ditto	2 10 0	
		Flooring Dogs made, 3	6½d. ditto	0 1 6	
		Cold Chisels made, 19	3d. ditto	0 4 9	
		Iron Funnels made, 3	2s. ditto	0 6 0	
		Nipple Keys, 2	1s. ditto	0 2 0	
		Knife, office, 4 blades	6d. ditto	0 2 0	
		Gum Lancets, 6	1s. ditto	0 6 0	
		Hammers, shingle, made, 6	1s. 6d. ditto	0 9 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 8	9d. ditto	0 6 0	
		Ditto, mason's, ditto, 23	6d. ditto	0 11 6	
		Knives, shingle, made, 10	1s. ditto	0 10 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 17	6d. ditto	0 8 6	
		Ditto, paling, made, 5	1s. 6d. ditto	0 7 6	
		Ditto, repaired, 8	9d. ditto	0 6 0	
		Chisels repaired, 231	..	0 15 0	
		Ditto and plane irons, 6	6d. ditto	0 3 0	
		Cramps, stone, made, 25	2d. ditto	0 4 2	
		Cooper's Drivers, 4	1s. ditto	0 4 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 10	6d. ditto	0 5 0	
		Saw Tillers made, 13	1s. 6d. ditto	0 19 6	
		Ditto, repaired, 33	1s. ditto	1 13 0	
		Sawyer's Dogs made, 10	9d. ditto	0 7 6	
		Ditto, repaired, 34	6d. ditto	0 17 0	
		Pedestals made, 4	3s. ditto	0 12 0	
		Types, steel, 18	6d. ditto	0 9 0	
		Flagging mess-room, S.W.R.	..	5 0 0	
		Removing wall	..	1 10 0	
		Repairing oven	..	2 10 0	
		Lime-whiting buildings	..	2 10 0	
		Repairing oven, Cascades	..	2 0 0	
		Repairing plastering	..	1 10 0	
		Lime-whiting buildings	..	1 10 0	
		Repairing fire-places	..	1 10 0	
		Ditto Overseer's Quarters	..	3 0 0	
		Making window sills	..	1 10 0	
		Repairing wall of dormitory	..	4 10 0	
		Lime-whiting buildings	..	1 10 0	
		Building chimney	..	2 0 0	
Stonemasons, Bricklayers, Plasterers, &c.					

EMPLOYMENT.	Average Daily Number of Men em- ployed.	WORK WHICH CAN BE MEASURED OR SPECIFIED.			TOTAL.
		Amount.	Rate.	Value.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Repairing drains	..	0 15 0	
		Altering doorway to mess-room	..	2 10 0	
		Laying water to separate prison	..	15 0 0	
		Setting copper in guano shed	..	1 15 0	
		Repairing brick drains	..	5 10 0	
		Building fire-places in Officers' Quarters	..	2 0 0	
		Erecting wall to Esplanade	..	26 16 0	
		Setting a boiler	..	5 0 0	
		Lime-whiting Government Cottage	..	0 15 0	
		Ditto Constables' Barracks	..	1 10 0	
		Ditto Invalids' Cook-house	..	0 8 0	
		Erecting brick wall round an Exercise Yard	..	10 0 0	
		Making a brick drain to Hospital	..	2 12 6	
		Repairing a chimney in Officers' Quarters	..	1 2 6	
		Rebuilding a stable wall	..	1 10 0	
		Whitewashing a ceiling	..	1 10 0	
		Building an oven	..	2 10 0	
		Altering doorways to Barracks	..	1 15 0	
		Ditto Officers' Quarters	..	0 12 0	
		Excavating yard for Guard-room	..	1 0 0	
		Repairing drains	..	0 15 0	
		Repairing 35 fire-places, Officers' Quarters	..	10 2 6	
		Ditto coping on wall	..	0 10 6	
		Repairing 10 ovens	10s. each	5 0 0	
		Stone-cutting and quarrying	..	16 10 0	
		Fixing steps to Military Barracks	..	3 10 0	
		Laying on water to Officers' Quarters	..	2 10 0	
		Repairing an oven	..	2 5 0	
		Repairing plastering, Officers' Quarters	..	3 5 0	
		Coloring rooms	..	1 5 0	
		Setting stoves for hoisting machine in Cook-house	..	1 0 0	
		Taking up water pipes	..	4 0 0	
		Rebuilding gateway	..	4 0 0	
		Repairing plastering, and repairing Officers' Quarters	..	2 5 0	
		Flagging Cells	..	2 15 0	
		Repairing plastering	..	0 15 0	
		Coloring and white-lining Hospital throughout	..	6 10 0	
		Repairing stone-work at the Church	..	3 7 6	
		Hearth-stone	..	0 15 0	
		Laying water-pipes	..	2 10 0	
		Repairing Reservoir	..	2 15 0	
		Brick and stone-work to Paupers' Dormitory	..	10 0 0	
		Lime-whiting in Penitentiary	..	4 10 0	
		Fixing stoves for Urinals	..	2 10 0	
		Repairing plastering in Dormitory	..	1 16 0	
		Removing tower wall	..	3 10 0	
		Erecting brick piers to Esplanade wall	..	3 10 0	
		Lime-whiting Dormitory	..	1 0 0	
		Laying base-stones for Saw Mill	..	0 17 6	
		Repairing water-courses	..	7 0 0	
		Removing water-pipes	..	2 10 0	
		Re-setting boilers	..	0 17 6	
		Coloring Officers' Quarters	..	0 10 0	
		Repairing oven in bakehouse	..	2 10 0	
		Building fire-place	..	2 0 0	
		Repairing a furnace	..	1 10 0	
		Re-setting a copper	..	1 7 6	
		Plastering and coloring at Officers' Quarters	..	2 10 0	
		Coloring 2 rooms, and building oven	..	3 10 0	
		Re-setting a copper	..	1 7 6	
		Building 3 fire-places in Paupers' Mess Room	..	4 5 0	
		Repairing a copper	..	1 7 6	
		Re-setting a salt-pan	..	2 0 0	
		Erecting steps to Officers' Quarters	..	2 8 0	
		Coloring Officers' Quarters	..	1 15 0	
		Erecting piers to gate	..	1 18 0	
		Relaying a brick drain	..	2 12 0	
		Repairing an oven	..	3 10 0	
		Re-setting a boiler	..	1 7 6	
		Re-building an oven	..	2 10 0	
		Building brick wall and new fire-place	..	8 0 0	
		Renewing flagging in Separate Prison	..	4 3 0	

EMPLOYMENT.	Average Daily Number of Men employed.	WORK WHICH CAN BE MEASURED OR SPECIFIED.			TOTAL.
		Amount.	Rate.	Value.	
Q. Tin Plate Worker.	1	Lime-whiting Officers' Quarters	..	£ s. d. 0 15 0	1990 0 6
		Ditto Dormitory	..	1 2 6	
		Repairing flagging	..	1 15 0	
		Laying on water in cook-house	..	2 15 0	
		Closing windows in Dormitories	..	2 0 0	
		Scoops, made, 4	3s. each	0 12 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 3	1s. ditto	0 3 0	
		Oil-cans, made, 3	1s. 8d. ditto	0 5 0	
		Kettles, 2	1s. ditto	0 2 0	
		Ditto, bush, 50	8d. ditto	1 13 4	
		Ditto, repaired, 28	2d. ditto	0 4 8	
		Fish kettle, made, 1	0s. ditto	0 6 0	
		Washing basin, 1	1s. ditto	0 1 0	
		Mess cans, made, 4	2s. ditto	0 8 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 39	6d. ditto	0 19 6	
		Mess dishes, ditto, 8	3d. ditto	0 2 0	
		Mess tins, made, 20	1s. 6d. ditto	1 10 0	
		Water dippers, ditto, 4	6d. ditto	0 2 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 10	2d. ditto	0 1 8	
		Baking dishes, made, 2	1s. ditto	0 2 0	
		Milk vats, ditto, 2	2s. ditto	0 4 0	
		Ditto, cans, repaired, 3	6d. ditto	0 1 6	
		Ditto, skimmers, 2	2d. ditto	0 0 4	
		Lamps made and repaired, 15	..	0 15 3	
		Cell lamps, 72	3d. ditto	0 18 0	
		Solar, ditto, repaired, 17	6d. ditto	0 8 6	
		Street lamps, made, 3	7s. 6d. ditto	1 2 6	
		Ditto, repaired, 15	1s. ditto	0 15 0	
		Tea-pots, made, 2	1s. 6d. ditto	0 3 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 6	3d. ditto	0 1 6	
		Bath, made, 1	20s. ditto	1 0 0	
		Ditto, repaired, 1	7s. 6d. ditto	0 7 6	
		Watering-pots, repaired, 9	6d. ditto	0 1 6	
		Measures, made, 3	1s. ditto	0 3 0	
		Funnels, ditto, 7	..	0 4 1	
		A plan case, 1	1s. ditto	0 1 0	
				12 18 9	
		Employed as Watchman, 100 days, at 2s. 6d. per diem		12 10 0	
					25 8 9

The work has been entered here in the order in which it was performed.

RETURN showing the average Amounts of Time and Money Earnings credited to Convicts under detention at Port Arthur, weekly, during the Year 1862.

Average Number of Convicts under Detention.	Average Amount of Earnings per Man.	
	Task-work Credit Weekly.	Money Weekly.
532	Day, 1 4 6	d. 9

Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula,
21st June, 1863.

J. BOYD, Civil Commandant.

Return showing the Number of Men occupied in Reproductive Labor, and the Value of such Labor. Also of Men engaged in carrying on the discipline and economy of the Establishment, with the Value of their Services.

<i>Classes of Persons.</i>	<i>Average daily Number during the year 1862.</i>	<i>Gross Amount of Maintenance.</i>	<i>Gross Value of Labor performed.</i>	<i>Average gross Cost of Maintenance per Head.</i>	<i>Value of Labor per Head.</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PRISONERS UNDER DETENTION.					
Effectives employed at remunerative Labor. (See Return A.) .	53	2016 4 5	1622 11 10*	-	30 12 3½
Effectives employed on works not immediately remunerative but productive. (See Return A.) .	187	7113 16 7	11,285 7 10	-	60 7
Effectives employed on works not remunerative but needful for carrying on the discipline and economy of the Establishment. (See Return A.) .	212	8064 17 6	6643 17 6	38 0 10	31 6 9½
Exempted from hard labor by the Medical Officers. (Return A.) .	13	494 10 11	90 0 0	-	6 18 5½
In the Separate Prison, } employed .	{ 20	760 16 9	499 15 1	-	24 19 9
35. (Return A.) . } unemployed	{ 15	570 12 6			
Insane, confirmed or temporary .	13	494 10 11	68 5 0	-	5 5 0
Sick. (Return A.) .	19	772 15 11			
Total .	532	20,238 5 6	20,209 17 3		

J. BOYD, *Civil Commandant.*

*Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula,
21st June, 1863.*

* The Receipts will be much increased in future Returns when the Agricultural Produce is brought into account, and when the Vertical Saw comes into use, which will be in about Two months.

(B.)

RETURN showing the average daily Number of PAUPERS and LUNATICS at Port Arthur during the Year 1862, with their Classification and Employment, and also the estimated Value of their Labour.

EMPLOYMENT.	Paupers employed at remunerative labour.	Employed on work not remunerative, but needful for the general economy of the Establishment.	Incapacitated from work through age or infirmity.	Hospital Patients.	AMOUNT OF WORK PERFORMED.		Pauper labour paid for by stipendiaries and others.	Estimated value of work done or duties performed.	TOTAL.
					Amount.	Rate.			
PAUPERS.									
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Labourers on loan to Stipendiaries	7	-	-	-	-	-	50 8 10	-	50 8 10
Writers	-	2	-	-	365 days.	at 6d. pr. d.	-	18 5 0	18 5 0
Laundrymen	-	3	-	-	300 „	6d. „	-	22 10 0	22 10 0
Mat-makers	-	2	-	-	ditto.	1s. „	-	30 0 0	30 0 0
Regulator of Clocks	-	1	-	-	365 „	6d. „	-	9 2 6	9 2 6
Cooks	-	3	-	-	ditto.	6d. „	-	27 7 6	27 7 6
Servants	-	7	-	-	ditto.	6d. „	-	63 17 6	63 17 6
Wardsmen	-	11	-	-	ditto.	6d. „	-	100 7 6	100 7 6
Wood-cutters	-	16	-	-	365 tons of wood.	7s. 6d. prtn.	-	136 17 6	136 17 6
Messenger	-	1	-	-	365 days.	at 1s. pr. dy.	-	18 5 0	18 5 0
Replacing effective labour	-	14	-	-	ditto.	2s. „	-	511 0 0	511 0 0
Weeding on Farms and Gardens	-	-	17	-					
Unemployed	-	-	91	-					
Hospital Patients	-	-	-	88					
263—Total.	7	60	108	88	-	-	50 8 10	937 12 6	986 1 4
PAUPER LUNATICS.									
Wood-cutters	-	9	-	-	548 tons of wood, at	7s. 6d. prtn.	-	205 10 0	205 10 0
Cleaners	-	20	-	-	365 days.	3d. pr. day.	-	91 5 0	91 5 0
Laundrymen	-	2	-	-	300 „	3d. „	-	7 10 0	7 10 0
Weeding on Farms and Gardens	-	-	6	-					
Unemployed	-	-	40	-					
77—Total Lunatics	-	31	46	-	-	-	-	304 5 0	304 5 0
Total Paupers and Lunatics.	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 8 10	1241 17 6	1292 6 4

J. BOYD, Civil Commandant.

Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula,
21 June, 1863.

RETURN showing the Number of PAUPERS and PAUPER LUNATICS at Port Arthur employed at Reproductive Labor, and the Value of such Labor; also of those engaged in carrying out the internal economy of the Establishment; with the estimated Value of their Services.

<i>Class of Persons.</i>	<i>Average daily Number during the year 1862.</i>	<i>Gross Amount of Maintenance.</i>	<i>Gross Value of Labor performed.</i>	<i>Gross Amount of Maintenance per Head.</i>	<i>Estimated Value of Labor per Head.</i>
		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
PAUPERS.					
Employed on loan (reproductive labor)	7	175 8 4	50 8 10	25 1 2	7 4 1
Employed on works not remunerative but necessary for carrying on the Barrack duties and general economy of the Establishment. (See Return B.)	60	1503 14 3	937 12 6	25 1 2	15 12 6½
Incapable of performing work	108	2706 8 2	-	25 1 2	
Hospital patients	88	2597 5 4	-	29 10 3	
<i>Total Paupers</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>6982 16 1</i>	<i>988 1 4</i>		
PAUPER LUNATICS.					
Employed on Barrack duties, &c., (not remunerative labor.) (See Return B.)	31	1260 1 7	304 5 0	40 12 11	9 16 3½
Unemployed	46	1869 16 0	-	40 12 11	
<i>Total Lunatics</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>3129 17 7</i>	<i>304 5 0</i>		
<i>Total Paupers and Lunatics</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>10,112 13 8</i>	<i>1292 6 4</i>		

J. BOYD, *Civil Commandant.*

*Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula,
21st June, 1863.*

SUMMARY.

RETURN showing the Number of PRISONERS, PAUPERS, and PAUPER LUNATICS occupied in Reproductive Labour; the Value of such Labour. Also of Men engaged in carrying on the discipline and economy of the Establishment, with the estimated Value of their Services.

Classes of Persons.	Daily average No. during the year 1862.	Gross Amount of Maintenance.	Gross Value of Labour performed.	Gross Cost of Maintenance per Head.	Estimated Value of Labour per Head.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PRISONERS UNDER DETENTION. (See Return A.)					
Effectives employed at remunerative labour	53	2016 4 5	1622 11 10	38 0 10	30 12 3½
Ditto on works not immediately remunerative, but productive	187	7113 16 7	11,285 7 10		60 7 0
Ditto employed on works not remunerative, but needful for carrying on the discipline and economy of the Establishment	212	8064 17 6	6643 17 6		31 6 9½
Exempted from Hard Labour.	13	494 10 11	90 0 0		6 18 5½
In the Separate Prison 35—					
Employed	20	760 16 9	499 15 1		24 19 9
Unemployed	15	570 12 6			
Insane—(confirmed or temporary)	13	494 10 11	68 5 0		5 5 0
Sick	10	722 15 11			
PAUPERS. (See Return B.)					
Employed on remunerative labour	7	175 8 4	50 8 10	25 1 2	7 4 1
Ditto on works not remunerative	60	1503 14 3	937 12 6	25 1 2	15 12 6½
Incapable of performing work	108	2706 8 2	—	25 1 2	
Hospital patients	88	2597 5 4	—	29 10 3	
PAUPER LUNATICS. (See Return B.)					
Employed on Barrack duties	31	1260 1 7	804 5 0	40 12 11	9 16 3½
Unemployed	46	1869 16 0	—	40 12 11	
TOTAL	872	30,350 19 2	21,502 3 7		

	£ s. d.
Gross amount of maintenance	30,350 19 2
Ditto of remunerative labour	1673 0 8
Total net Cost of Establishment	£28,677 18 6

REMARKS.—The receipts will be much increased in future Returns when the agricultural produce is brought into account, and when the Vertical Saw comes into use, which will be in about two months.

J. BOYD, Civil Commandant.

Port Arthur, Tasman's Peninsula,
21st June, 1863.