

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE CONVICT
ESTABLISHMENTS

AT

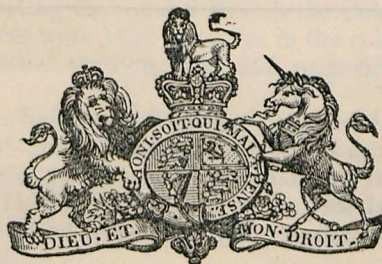
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

AND

TASMANIA.

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

May 1866.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS

SCHEDULE.

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ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS

AT

WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 1.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from Governor HAMPTON to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 54.)

Government House, Perth, February 18, 1866.

In the 17th paragraph my attention is for the first time requested to the want of means of amusement for the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum. I have directed the Comptroller-General to inquire and report whether such means can be procured in the Colony, and I shall endeavour to comply, as far as is reasonably practicable, with the recommendations of the Surgeon on this point.

The appropriation for Imperial Convict purposes of the large prison at Perth belonging to the Local Government, rendered it necessary to make the changes referred to in the 27th and 28th paragraphs.

The only "results" produced by the changes alluded to in such strong and inappropriate language in the 29th paragraph, have been some needless squabbles between Convict and Colonial officers with reference to cutting prisoners' hair and similar trifles.

SIR,

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle, February 15, 1866.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency for transmission to the Secretary of State the usual annual report of the Convict Department for the year ended the 31st December 1865.

2. Two convict ships have arrived, the "Racehorse" on the 10th August with 277* prisoners, and the "Vimiera" on the 22nd December with 279* prisoners.

3. Two deaths occurred among the prisoners on board the "Racehorse," and one prisoner died on board the "Vimiera" during the voyage.

4. The number landed was consequently 556.

5. Two have died since landing, leaving the number now in the Colony 554.

6. On the 31st December 1865 there were 1452 prisoners in the colony, of these 1140 were English convicts on the public works, 53 colonial convicts, and 259 reconvicted ticket-of-leave holders under magisterial sentence.

7. There were 1,479 ticket-of-leave holders in the Colony on the 31st December 1865, of whom 1347 were in private service, 32 in hospital, and 100 out of employment in the various hiring dépôts.

8. The number of men out of employment is three less than last year, and the number of those in private service shows an increase of 11 upon the returns of the year 1864.

9. The total number of convicts received in the Colony up to the 31st December 1865 was 8716.

These have been disposed of as follows:—

Free by servitude	-	-	-	-	-	1,066
Conditional pardons	-	-	-	-	-	4,180
Free pardons	-	-	-	-	-	26
Escaped	-	-	-	-	-	47
Missing	-	-	-	-	-	3
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	462
Disembarked in England	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leaving						5,785
Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	1,452
Ticket-of-leave holders	-	-	-	-	-	1,479
						2,931
						<u>8,716</u>
						<u>Total</u>
						8,716

* These two are corrected figures, because the numbers in the report as received involves a slight error.

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10. Referring to the return of offences and convictions it appears that the total convictions for drunkenness and minor offences not particularized were, against free men 1,252, conditional-pardon men 595, and ticket-of-leave holders 1,061; giving a grand total against the whole of 2,908 offences: leaving of more serious offences, against free men 223, conditional-pardon holders 98, and ticket-of-leave holders 205; giving an aggregate of 3,434 offences against the whole population of 20,279 persons.

11. Drunkenness is as in former years the prevailing crime being about 49·76 per cent. of the whole of the offences recorded against free men, 55·98 per cent. of those against conditional-pardon holders, and 41·78 per cent. of those recorded against ticket-of-leave holders.

12. Of the offences which may be described as being of a comparatively trivial character, 178 are for common assault, 93 for absconding from service, and 144 for petty larceny.

13. A probation prisoner Reg. No. 5,270, Thomas Bushell, was convicted and hanged for a murderous assault committed by him upon a warder in the Convict Establishment.

14. I have pleasure in again recording my sense of the zeal and energy displayed by the Superintendent, Mr. H. M. Lefroy; the state of order and cleanliness of the Convict Establishment, and the regular and systematic carrying out of the daily routine, and the excellent arrangements throughout reflect great credit on him. Mr. Lefroy's report shows in full detail all circumstances of importance which have transpired in the Convict Establishment during the past year.

15. The Chaplain's indefatigable exertions are undiminished. From an early hour in the morning till late in the evening without intermission from year's end to year's end this zealous officer is engaged in his sacred calling.

16. The report of the Surgeon shows that there has been a considerable amount of sickness among the subordinate officers of the Department during the past year, but the general health of the prisoners has been quite equal to the average of preceding years.

17. The report of the Surgeon Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum is satisfactory, but I beg to request your Excellency's attention to the want of means of amusement for the female patients noticed in Mr. Attfield's report. Some means of amusement and light occupation would in fact be a boon equally desirable for both male and female patients.

18. The Rev. Mr. Lynch has satisfactorily performed the duties of the Roman Catholic Chaplain during the past year.

19. The report of the Clerk of Works (Mr. J. Manning) gives the detail of the works carried on through the last 12 months. Many years of continuous labour and exposure in this trying climate have severely impaired the constitution of this meritorious and valuable officer. His natural energy, however, is such that he still continues to get through a very large amount of work, and I trust his useful career may be prolonged for many years to the advantage of the public service.

20. During the past year the Convict Department in this Colony has suffered the loss of a very valuable officer in Mr. Padbury, the Accountant of Stores, who has been promoted to a more advantageous position in England.

21. The report of the Acting Accountant of Stores shows that the supplies of provisions, &c. have been of good quality, and promptly and regularly delivered. Mr. Francisco's long experience as principal Clerk in the Accountant of Stores' Office, has rendered him a competent successor to Mr. Padbury's office.

22. The manner in which the duty has been performed by the principal executive officers is very satisfactory.

23. The conduct of the warders has also been satisfactory. Many of them are excellent officers. Their duties are of a very arduous and trying nature, and it is not surprising that they should be generally on the look out to better themselves, and for this reason several have voluntarily resigned their appointments and left the Colony.

24. Four assistant warders have been dismissed for various breaches of Prison Regulations during 1865.

25. The escapes from the Colony during the past year have been confined to three ticket-of-leave men who got away in a timber-laden vessel from the Vasse; these men were recaptured at Bombay, and two of them were returned by the Bombay Government to this Colony, the third eluded the vigilance of the police at Point de Galle, and made his escape from the lock-up there.

26. The number of escapes from Road parties has been about the usual average, but through the vigilance of the police, and the extraordinary powers of the native trackers, the absconders have in most cases been recaptured within comparatively short periods from the dates of their escape.

27. I beg to remark that in the year 1858 the two gaols which belonged to the Government of this Colony were closed, and all local prisoners therein were transferred to the Fremantle Imperial Convict Establishment.

28. Subsequently the Convict Prison of Perth, Geraldton, and Albany have been opened for the reception and retention of all descriptions of local prisoners.

29. I cannot but hold that both the original measure of receiving all local prisoners into the Fremantle Imperial Convict Prison was inexpedient, productive of serious inconvenience and injury to the discipline and harmonious working of the Imperial Convict Service in this Colony, and that the subsequent extension of the principle to other Imperial Convict Prisons was a further step in a wrong direction, and a sensible progression towards disastrous results.

Therefore it is my duty to recommend that measures be adopted to restore to the Colonial Government the custody and charge of all local prisoners, and thus relieve this Department of a duty which is both onerous and very inconvenient.

30. I also attach a statement of the amount actually expended on convict account for the financial year ended the 31st March 1865, viz. 78,149*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 5

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31. This sum represents the cost of the maintenance of a daily average of 1,391 prisoners and ticket-of-leave holders in depôts, and the supervision of 1,346 ticket-of-leave holders in private service.

32. A considerable portion of this amount is caused by the provision which has to be made for the Police Magistracy, and religious and medical attendance on ticket-of-leave men.

33. The average cost of the convicts during the year was therefore at the rate of 28*l.* 11*s.* per man.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. F. NEWLAND,
Comptroller-General.

STATEMENT of Convict Expenditure in Western Australia for the Year ended 31st March 1865.

Vote.	Service.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
1	General superintendence - - - - -	15,936 18 11
2	Religious instruction - - - - -	2,709 9 8
3	Medical treatment - - - - -	1,891 15 9
4	Provisions - - - - -	25,440 5 2
5	Medicines - - - - -	- - -
6	Fuel and light - - - - -	1,662 10 0
7	Prison stores and clothing - - - - -	3,878 0 8
8	Land and water transport - - - - -	4,252 9 2
9	Works, buildings, and stores - - - - -	4,049 6 6
10	Miscellaneous services - - - - -	1,872 2 4
11	Police and magistracy - - - - -	13,066 11 0
12	Gratuities to prisoners and private cash and earnings - - - - -	3,390 0 0
	Total convict expenditure - - - - -	78,149 9 2
13	Total military expenditure - - - - -	31,819 1 2
	Total - - - - -	109,968 10 4

Amounting to one hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight pounds ten shillings and fourpence sterling.

J. H. SALE, Assistant Commissary General,
Military Accountant.

Commissariat, Western Australia,
Perth, 22nd June 1865.

Certified.

J. W. BOVILL,
Deputy Commissary General.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts that have arrived in the Colony between the 1st January and 31st December 1865.

Ship.	Date of Arrival.	From whence.	No. by Assignment List.	Deaths on Passage.	No. landed.	Deaths since Landing.	Remarks.
"Racehorse"	10th August 1865	England	279	2	277	2	
"Vimiera"	22nd December 1865	Do.	280	1	279	—	
		Totals -	559	3	556	2	

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,
8th February 1866.

(Signed)

M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller-General.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Western Australia on the 31st December 1865.

English convicts on public works - - - - -	1,140
Colonial do. do. - - - - -	53
Ticket-of-leave holders under magisterial sentence - - - - -	259
Do. in hospital, Convict Establishment - - - - -	32
Do. on public works - - - - -	100
Do. in private service - - - - -	1,347
Total in the Colony on 31st December 1865 - - - - -	2,931

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,
8th February 1866.

(Signed)

M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller-General.

6 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA.

RETURN of the Number, Cause, and Date of Deaths of Ticket-of-Leave Holders between the
1st January 1865 and the 31st December 1865.

Reg. No.	Name.	Ship.	Nature of Disease.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
6,284	Thomas Evans	"Norwood"	Apoplexy	14th Jan. 1865	
6,162	James Horne	"Lincelles"	Sun stroke	14th Jan. 1865	
7,872	Isaac Sykes	"Clara"	Do.	30th Jan. 1865	
5,328	Thomas Johnson	"Edward Fox"	Break-up of constitution	14th Feb. 1865	
5,200	Hector M'Donald	Do.	Consumption	18th Feb. 1865	
5,198	Edward Samuels	Do.	Do.	8th April 1865	
7,858	John Smith	"Clara"	Dysentery	31st May 1865	
6,721	Joseph Reid	"York"	Purulent absorption	13th June 1865	
3,817	James Neil	"William Hammond"	Consumption	1st Aug. 1865	
6,504	Richard Bolton	"York"	Acute hepatitis	17th Sept. 1865	
3,121	William Orricks	"Ramilies"	Disease of spine	25th Sept. 1865	
5,364	James Right	"Sultana"	Apoplexy	13th Nov. 1865	
7,441	John Hughes	"Lord Dalhousie"	Bronchitis	20th Dec. 1865	

Comptroller-General's Office, Fremantle,
8th February 1866.

(Signed)

M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.
C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller-General.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Convict Establishment, Fremantle,
January 1, 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report as follows, with reference to the progress of affairs of this establishment during the year 1865:—

1st. The conduct of the subordinate officers.

The average number of warders and assistant-warders, who have been attached to the imperial convict service established in Western Australia during the past year, is 112.

This number has been distributed as follows, namely,—

To this establishment and out-stations attached to it, including Lunatic Asylum	43
To all other prisons, depôts, road, and other detached convict parties	69

Of the latter number about 39 are in charge of detached and isolated parties of convicts employed on the public works, at various, and often very distant parts of the settled and partially settled portions of this Colony.

Energy, determination, health, experience, and sound judgment, must be indispensable in every officer placed in sole charge of an isolated party of convicts; consequently every officer found to be deficient in these qualifications is quickly sent back to this establishment.

This must tend to lower the standard of efficiency of officers of these classes in this establishment.

Making allowance for the above necessary condition of the convict service in Western Australia, I may report that the conduct of the warders and assistant-warders attached to this establishment and its out-stations during the year 1865 has been "fair."

2nd. The conduct of the prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners generally, with the exception of the stringent and iron class, has been "good."

The discipline and general treatment of the prisoners here are so gentle and humane; their bodily welfare is so well attended to; the physical labour exacted from them is so moderate; in fact, their physical condition in all respects, in comparison with that of the honest free labourer in every country, even the most prosperous ones, is so good, that they have little motive to resist the necessary and salutary rules of the service; and their general external conformity to the prison regulations, necessarily implies no more than ordinary worldly prudence on their part, and ordinary vigilance and firmness on the part of the officers who are placed over them.

On the part of the prisoners, I apprehend that their prison good conduct seldom springs either from remorse for the criminality of their former lives, or from any desire, much less any steady resolution, of amended life in future.

The grace of God alone can give any man a "new spirit," and a system of treatment which shall make imprisonment an object of terror to the evil-doer, must be very different from anything which has prevailed in the convict prisons of the British Government of late years.

To the strong sense of shame for convicted crime, happily felt by the great masses of society, and of affection for family and relatives, who will keenly feel the disgrace which the crime of one brings on all the members of a family, and not to the anticipated severity of his penal treatment, society owes it that the great mass of her members dread to commit crime, even though it offer delusive prospects of present advantage, and involve no risk of purely physical suffering; and perhaps this principle of human nature will be more largely availed of to prevent and discourage crime in future generations than heretofore.

3rd. The employment of prisoners.

The average daily distribution of prisoners, to industrial and other purposes, has been as follows, namely,—

To the public works, in the charge of the Engineer Department	-	255
To domestic services, such as tailoring, shoe-making, cooking, baking, washing, prison-cleaning, &c.	-	111
To clerical labour	-	5
To hospital	-	26
To light labour	-	6
To punishment in the refractory cells	-	10
To separate confinement	-	12

I think that a higher standard of exertion is maintained by those prisoners employed in the domestic services than by those employed on the public works under the direction of the Engineer Department, and that the industry of the former, in fact, is much more productive than that of the latter.

4th. Escapes, or attempts to escape.

During the year 1865 twenty-two imperial convicts, and 3 colonial convicts, have made in all 25 escapes, or attempts to escape.

In all the above cases the absconder or absconders have been recaptured after a longer or shorter interval of time; the greatest lapse of time between the absconding and the re-delivery by the police of the absconder to this prison being one month and nine days.

All the recaptures have been effected solely by the colonial police (assisted, however, in one case, by a number of pensioners residing at North Fremantle, and by the warder in charge of the depôt at that place), and their exertions and skill in this difficult and toilsome duty deserve much praise.

Of late years the crime of absconding has much increased throughout the Colony; of this, probably, one cause is the disposition to shelter, conceal, and aid absconders, generally entertained by the ticket-of-leave and ex-convict class, who form a majority already large, and still increasing, of the entire adult male population of this Colony.

I believe that the punishment now awarded to absconders in nearly every case, namely, lashes, ranging from 50 to 100, and heavy irons on the public works, for periods of time varying from six to 18 months generally, and the strictest separate confinement, when not on the public works, will again reduce this crime to proportions more similar to those in which it existed in the earlier portion of the progress of the imperial convict system in this Colony.

5th. No new or additional buildings have been erected in this establishment during the year 1865.

The Lunatic Asylum, which was commenced about six years since, has been completed during this year, and permanently occupied.

On the 15th of May, 1865, the invalids, who had been previously stationed at North Fremantle depôt, were removed to one wing of the Lunatic Asylum; and on the 23rd of May I was formally released from all superintendence over the lunatic patients or the invalids, and the whole placed in charge of the Surgeon-Superintendent.

6th. The stores and clothing issued to this establishment throughout the year have been of good quality and of a serviceable nature, with the following exceptions, namely,—

1st. The outer clothing of trowsers, vests, and jackets, received ready made from England, are too small for a portion of the prisoners, amounting perhaps to 40 per cent., consequently considerable labour and material are expended in enlarging them; therefore I would suggest that a portion of such clothing should be made considerably larger than that which is now supplied.

2nd. The boots recently received from England are of too heavy, stiff, and strong a character for summer use in this very hot and dry climate.

In this season the nails quickly get loose and fall out of the boot, whereby it is virtually destroyed; at the same time its weight and stiffness must have a very cramping effect upon the muscular exertions of the wearer.

On the other hand, such boots are well adapted to winter use in a country like this, in which the winter rains are so heavy, the roads so bad, and the surface so undrained.

I would, therefore, suggest that the issue of these heavy nailed boots be restricted to the winter season and to prisoners employed in the open air. To prisoners employed under shelter in the winter season, and to all classes of prisoners in the summer season, I would recommend that a much lighter and less costly boot be issued.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

On the 9th of July, 1865, probation prisoner 5270, Thomas Bushell, assaulted Warder Hollis in the Convict Establishment by stabbing him with a knife.

On the 6th of September he was tried by the Supreme Court sitting at Perth, and found guilty of the attempt to murder. Sentence of death was passed, and on the 12th of September, 1865, such sentence was carried into execution.

This is the only instance of the use of a knife in a case of assault in any convict prison or depôt in the Colony since the commencement of the convict system in Western Australia.

On the 1st of October, 1865, the system of marks, which was inaugurated 18th August, 1858, and which was partially abrogated on the arrival of the convict ship "Racehorse," on the 11th of August, 1865, was entirely abolished.

Although, undoubtedly, very many prisoners who are both idle and ill-conducted, some through the softness and good nature of the officer in charge of them, some through his want of moral courage, some through his want of judgment, ever obtained the highest rate of marks to which they were technically eligible, and, on the other hand, through perversity of disposition or incapacity of judgment, an officer in charge of convicts on the public works may have sometimes awarded to a prisoner a lower rate of marks than his conduct or industry deserved, I think the mark system had a beneficial action generally on the conduct and industry of the main body of the prisoners, although its mean genuine beneficial action was very small in comparison with that which most theorists would expect, and with the expectation of those who first proposed it.

8 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

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Section 4 of my annual report of the affairs of this establishment for the year 1864 contains the following paragraph, namely,—

“But very small is the true mean net value of prisoners labour, whether on the public works or in the domestic services of this establishment, and probably not in this establishment only, but in every convict and county prison in England or the United Kingdom, and generally in the prisons of all civilized nations. So little, in fact, do the net proceeds of prison labour exceed the cost of tools, machinery, and materials expended, and of the extra supervision which their nominal industry necessitates, and so essentially does every description of the industrial employment of prisoners, in practice, mitigate, impair, and sap the penal element of imprisonment, and thus disarm the criminal law of its terror; and this effect is so directly proportional to the zeal, honesty, and mechanical skill of the exertions made to render prison labour genuinely productive, that perhaps at some not very remote date of the future society will abandon the fruitless effort to make the involuntary labour of its imprisoned criminals remunerative, and will apply itself to the more generous task of humanizing and reforming the criminal himself; but by means consistent with such a course of severe treatment as will make him remember it with genuine dread and terror, and will carry with it to the masses of the industrious classes no semblance of physical luxury or easy endurance, and consequently will have no tendency to undermine their natural repugnance to crime and its legal consequences by associating the idea of imprisonment with idleness, physical comfort, and superabundant food, in their simple and narrow views of the conditions of human health, satisfaction, and enjoyment.”

Another year's experience and observation has only tended to confirm my conviction that, socially, morally, and economically, the industrial employment of prisoners is objectionable, and sooner or later will be abandoned in all civilized countries, and that for it will be substituted a system of comparatively short sentences to be passed in the strictest solitary confinement, from the day of reception to the day of discharge, on a very reduced diet, without books, other than the Bible and a few of the very best religious works, without any industrial occupation whatever, without the possibility of communicating either with fellow-prisoners within, or with friends without the prison, without any of those reliefs and consolations, whether physical, moral, or mental, which constitute the external mechanism of enjoyment, cheerfulness, and happiness to mortal man.

Under such a system imprisonment could hardly increase the depravity of the criminal, as all experience shows that, generally, it now does; nor would the purely physical condition of the prisoner be an object of envy to the industrious honest poor, whilst the net cost of the criminal in prison would be much less than it is at present, and the criminal class would gradually learn to regard labour as a privilege and symbol of freedom and integrity, and idleness as both the effective cause and the scourge of crime.

The Hon. the Comptroller-General.

I have, &c.
H. M. LEFROY,
Superintendent.

No. 1.

Comptroller-General's Office.

NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS, 1865.

	Class of Prisoners.		
	Probation.	Colonial.	Re-convicted.
In custody on 1st January 1865	1,120	48	203
Received from 1st January 1865 until 31st December 1865, ex convict ships from England	556	—	—
By sentences of Criminal Courts or Magistrates in this Colony	—	15	350
	1,676	63	553
Disposed of during 1865 to 31st December	536	10	294
In custody on 31st December 1865	1,140	53	259
Average daily number of convicts	996	50	187
Highest number in prison	1,255	54	302
Lowest number	798	32	188
Probation prisoners received from England, colonial and reconvicted prisoners received from various parts of the Colony :			
How disposed of :—			
Discharged by expiration of sentence	—	—	—
Deaths in hospital	19	2	2
Discharged on ticket-of-leave	516	8	292
„ free pardon	1	—	—
	536	10	294

CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 9

No. 2.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

SENTENCES of Probation Prisoners.

Prisoners received from 1st January 1865 to 1st January, 1866.				Prisoners in custody 1st January 1866.			
Penal Servitude.				Penal Servitude.			
Under 4 years	-	-	2	4 years	-	-	12
4 years and upwards	-	-	6	4 " and upwards	-	-	18
6 " "	-	-	84	6 " "	-	-	130
8 " "	-	-	105	8 " and upwards	-	-	137
10 " "	-	-	260	10 " "	-	-	579
15 " "	-	-	68	15 " "	-	-	203
Life	-	-	31	Life	-	-	114
Total	-	-	556	Total	-	-	1,193

No. 3.

TIME elapsed since the Conviction of all the Probation Prisoners in custody on the 31st December 1865.

Penal Servitude.				No. of Prisoners.
6 years	-	-	-	17
5 "	-	-	-	41
4 "	-	-	-	110
3 "	-	-	-	421
2 "	-	-	-	443
1 "	-	-	-	156
Less	-	-	-	5
Total	-	-	-	1,193

No. 4.

AGES of the Prisoners in custody on 1st January 1866.

Under 17 years	-	-	-	-	None
" 30 "	-	-	-	-	547
" 45 "	-	-	-	-	575
Higher ages	-	-	-	-	71
Total	-	-	-	-	1,193

No. 5.

RELIGION of the Prisoners.

Protestants	-	-	-	-	893
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	294
Jews	-	-	-	-	6
Total	-	-	-	-	1,193

10 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA.

No. 6. PRISON Reports and Punishments.

Number of Reports.	Reports dismissed.	Admonished.	Punishments.	Number of Persons punished.					
				Number of Men punished.	Number of Men not punished.	Total Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Average Number of Offences punished daily.	Average daily Number of Prisoners	Proportion per Cent. of daily Offences punished to daily Number of Prisoners.
1,448	23	92	1,333	738	1,554	2,292	3.654	1,233	.29
						Number of Men.	Number of Reports.		
				Reported once	-	-	386	386	
				" twice	-	-	168	336	
				" thrice	-	-	93	279	
				" 4 times	-	-	49	196	
				" 5 "	-	-	21	105	
				" 6 "	-	-	11	66	
				" 7 "	-	-	5	35	
				" 8 "	-	-	3	24	
				" 10 "	-	-	1	10	
				" 11 "	-	-	1	11	
						738	1,448		

No. 7. DESCRIPTION of Prison Offences.

Assaulting Officers	4
Conduct 1. Highly insubordinate	89
2. Insolence or disobedience	271
3. Disrespectful or disorderly	186
Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners	129
Idleness or refusal to work	256
Malingering	48
Escapes or attempts to escape	61
Possession of prohibited articles	104
Theft	46
Destroying prison property	76
Miscellaneous	178
Total	1,448

No. 8.

CRIMES for which the Prisoners remaining in custody on the 1st of January 1866 were sentenced.

1. Offences against the person :	
Murder	18
Manslaughter	41
Assault with intent to kill	51
Robbery with violence	133
Rape	71
Cutting and wounding	23
	337
2. Offences against property with violence :	
Burglary	237
3. Offences against property without violence :	
Larceny	279
Sheep stealing	8
Horse and cattle stealing	16
Receiving stolen goods	30
	333
4. Malicious offences against property :	
Arson	109
5. Forgery and offences against the currency :	
Coining	18
Forgery	31
	49

CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 11

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

6. Military offences:		
Desertion	- - - -	26
Mutiny and insubordination	- - - -	74
		100
7. All other offences:		
Felonies not classed above	- - - -	25
Poaching	- - - -	3
		28
Total	- - - -	1,193

Recapitulation :

Class 1. Offences against the person	- - - -	337
" 2. " " property with violence	- - - -	237
" 3. " " property without violence	- - - -	333
" 4. Malicious offences against property	- - - -	109
" 5. Forgery and offences against the currency	- - - -	49
" 6. Military offences	- - - -	100
" 7. All other offences	- - - -	28
Total	- - - -	1,193

No 9.

OCCUPATION of the Prisoners.

On the public works at Fremantle	- - - -	255
Within the establishment in manufactures and domestic occupations	- - - -	118
Writers (including librarian)	- - - -	5
In Hospital	- - - -	26
Convalescent and Light labour	- - - -	6
Insane at Lunatic Asylum	- - - -	10
Under punishment and solitary confinement	- - - -	22
On public works at out-stations	- - - -	712
In clerical and domestic occupations at out-stations	- - - -	72
Sick at out-stations	- - - -	7
Total	- - - -	1,233

No. 10.

TIME TABLE.

	From 1st November to 14th February.	From 15th February to 15th April and 16th September to 30th October.	From 16th April to 15th September.
Warning bell	4.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.45 a.m.
Divisional officer's parade, unlock cells, prisoners rise, fold beds, &c.	4.45 "	5.45 "	6 "
Breakfast bell	5.40 "	6.40 "	6.40 "
Casual sick marched to hospital	6 "	7 "	7 "
Chapel bell	6.10 "	7.10 "	7.10 "
Parade for work, first bell	6.30 "	7.30 "	7.30 "
First bell, parties exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile, fall in and return to the prison.	11.43 "	11.43 "	11.43 "
Second bell, parties less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile, fall in and return to the prison.	11.50 "	11.50 "	11.50 "
Parade in yard, dinner	12 Noon.	12 Noon.	12 Noon.
Parade in yard for work, first bell	1.55 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1 p.m.
First bell, parties exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile, fall in and return to the prison.	5.43 "	5.43 "	4.48 "
Second bell, parties less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile, fall in and return to the prison.	5.50 "	5.50 "	4.55 "
Parade in yard, chapel, and supper	6 "	6 "	5.5 "
Night officers parade	7.30 "	7.30 "	7.30 "
Night bell, officers leave the prison	8 "	8 "	8 "

N.B.—Whenever a party is employed at a greater distance than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from its station or encampment, their dinner should invariably be taken on the site of the work, and the men allowed the same time as if they returned to the prison for that meal.

12 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. It may be more convenient in some cases that parties which do not return to their station during the dinner hour should receive their evening tea and bread at that time, and their dinner after return in the evening to their station; the officer in charge will therefore be at liberty to make this arrangement, should he think proper and the men prefer it, but in any case the men are to rest the full dinner hour.

January 1, 1866.

C. F. NEWLAND,
Comptroller-General.

ANNUAL REPORT of the PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN on CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

Chaplain's Office, Convict Establishment,
Fremantle, Western Australia, January, 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1865.

With some exceptions, to be alluded to in the body of the report, the state of the Protestant convicts, Imperial and Colonial, and of the local prisoners confined in this Establishment, has been much as already represented on several previous occasions. The same may be said as regards the prisoners at the various out-parties connected with this Prison.

As far as my duties as Chaplain have brought me into contact with them the conduct and general behaviour of the various classes of Prisoners has been good. The "Stringent Discipline Class" prisoners have been rather noisy with their irons on one or two occasions, but by a little quiet expostulation they have been brought to their senses without any extra punishment.

I have myself performed the various duties of my office Sunday and week-day; when absent on duty visiting out-parties, the evening prayers have been duly provided for.

The duties performed have been, as usual, two full services in the chapel each Sunday with hospital service, and the Protestants in punishment or detention in the cells visited and spoken to. Week-day morning and evening services in the chapel; week-day hospital service, the sick spoken to individually after service as on the Sundays; the punishment cells visited daily; the separate cells twice a week, (the men confined in the latter come to the Sunday services but not to the week-day prayers); the library visited daily, Sundays excepted; the school visited. Letters out-going and in-coming, Home and Colonial, read and passed, or referred to the Superintendent, or stopped altogether, also petitions. Prisoners seen on reception, and those wishing to consult me seen in the office; also where convenient, those going on ticket-of-leave seen. The Holy Communion administered four times in the year in the chapel, after morning service. The Lunatic Asylum visited once each week during the year, and two services held, one for the men and one for the women. The invalids (in the same building) visited once a week, and service held; also out-stations visited, each one once a week and service held, except Clarence Road party, and the Canning River party, these visited alternate weeks. My journal as chaplain to the prison, &c., duly kept from day to day.

As regards the general conduct of the prisoners I may refer to the Punishment Returns appended; at one time during the period embraced by this Report the punishment list was heavy, (absconders being numerous,) both as regards the infliction of the lash, and the punishment of the dark cell and bread and water; latterly however there has again been an improvement in this respect, and, as I have stated on a former occasion, due allowance should be made for the fact that it is frequently the same reckless man who is over and over again punished, and not different individuals every time. Conviction upon conviction has made a man careless, and he runs into punishment hopelessly, or by way of bravado and to gain the worthless praise of men as careless as himself; the rags of vanity and self-conceit which flutter about the three-fold convict (if I may so speak,) would astonish those unacquainted with the class. May I again urge that the very best way, in a worldly point of view, of trying to reform such characters, is to make them really work, and to keep each man, as far as possible, from association with his fellows. Idleness and bad company are at the root of crimes and offences, whether inside or outside the prison.

The School has been carried on during the year on the system introduced in 1864, *i. e.*, "evening attendance," each man getting one evening's schooling per week, or about one hour and a half in what is termed his own time, if such a term is allowable respecting a prisoner; this is but a short time indeed, however, it is useful to a man really having any desire to learn, as he is put in the way, if he wishes, of teaching himself on other evenings in his own cell.

We have had but few men in separate confinement during the past year, they have been visited regularly twice a week and have behaved well, and have been civil and attentive, one or two, however, excepted, who have rejected all instruction and advice, these are the men who see there is no hope of imposing on the visitor, and so wish to get rid of anything that may cause them to reflect; they can at any time see me (when I am visiting the separate cells,) if they wish to do so.

We have had some considerable increase in our prison Library in consequence of the receipt of the books brought out by the two convict ships which have arrived during the past year, and in the main most excellent selections as regards the prisoners, not of course what they would, most of them, like, but what I myself, I confess think good for them. The 'Leisure Hour,' 'Sunday at Home,' and publications generally of that excellent society, the 'Religious Tract Society,' also 'Good Words,' 'Our Own Fireside,' the 'British Workman,' and 'Cottager'; books calculated quietly to work wonders of improvement, not seen all at once, but being done for all that. Some books have been lost by fire, and some worn quite out, &c. I have been put to some inconvenience respecting my clerk (who is also Librarian and Library Orderly,) as in consequence of sickness, going on ticket-of-leave, &c., I have had four changes during the past year.

The two convict ships just alluded to as having arrived during the year 1865, were the "Racehorse" with 278 prisoners, on the 10th of August; and the "Vimiera" on the 23rd December, with 279 prisoners; as these ships were under the able superintendence of Doctors Watson, R.N. and Crawford, R.N.,

Report for
Year 1865.

Conduct and
general
behaviour of
prisoners.

The chaplain's
duties per-
formed by him-
self.

The various
duties as per-
formed.

General
conduct of
prisoners.
On stringent
discipline class
particularly.

School.

Men in separate
confinement.

The prison
library.

Two convict
ships arrived
during past
year.

CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 13

respectively, with Mr. Irwin, (Racehorse,) and Mr Williams, (Vimiera,) as religious instructors, it need hardly be said that they arrived in as good a condition as is, under the circumstances, possible. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The prisoners received by the "Racehorse" were, taken as a whole, of the usual stamp as regards attainments, those by the "Vimiera," somewhat under the usual standard, but not likely to be the less useful in the Colony, perhaps more so, not that I would say a word against the education of the working class, &c., but a man who has perverted his privileges in that respect is, I fear, apt to be worse, and for *general purposes* more useless, than one who has had no such privileges at all. Attainments of prisoners received by these ships.

Of the prisoners' letters I shall say but little, the Home letters written and received in the Establishment have been fewer than in previous years; the Colonial more numerous as might be expected, the new men being so quickly removed and the re-convicted class not caring to write much home. The petitions have been of the usual class. Prisoners letters, and petitions.

The number of men discharged on ticket-of-leave in the year 1865 was 401, these *i. e.*, the Protestants, were seen as far as possible, prior to discharge. Prisoners discharged on ticket-of-leave.

Prisoners have been seen on reception, as usual, the number of prisoners received was, re-convicted from the sessions, 307; per convict ships, 557; total 864. Prisoners received, re-convicted, &c.

My journal has been regularly kept as usual, and laid before the Board of Justices at their several visits to the prison, examined and signed by the chairman. Chaplain's journal.

I have visited the Lunatic Asylum and the invalids (both under the same roof) regularly every week during the past year, holding three distinct services at each visit, viz:--one for the male lunatics, one for the females, and then a longer one for the invalids. The lunatics male and female have been generally quiet, (for lunatics very quiet,) their bodily health appears much improved by the fine airy situation they are now in, together with the large garden and yards in which they take exercise; and, I think, there can be no doubt as to these things, viz:--good situation and plenty of room, being beneficial to their mental as well as their bodily health. I fear, however, that many amongst the men are hopelessly insane. At the request of the Surgeon Superintendent, texts from Holy Scripture (in large letters) have been placed on the walls of some of the wards, a few at first by way of experiment, out of the reach of the patients, I think with the surgeon, that they are calculated to have a beneficial effect, as would brightly coloured pictures, &c. Lunatic asylum.

The invalids now inhabit the south wing (ground floor) of the asylum building. These are, most of them, quiet enough, (and many, apparently, very attentive at service,) but, some of them are otherwise, as discontented and troublesome a set as any in the prison; not seldom also, I am informed, insolent and insubordinate. If some light labour could be devised for them, *they having a partial interest in it*, I think it would improve them. Invalids.

The various out-parties connected with this establishment, have been visited (by myself) once each every week, except that since the "Canning Flats" party has been formed I have visited it and the Clarence Road party alternate weeks. I have held service on the occasion of each visit, and expounding a portion of Holy Scripture in more familiar language than is usual in an ordinary sermon; I have found the men very attentive, and I trust that such services have a beneficial effect. The parties so visited are Freshwater Bay road party, Point Resolution quarry party, Point Walter wood-cutting party, and the above-mentioned Canning Flats and Clarence Road parties. The North Fremantle lime-kiln party attend Sunday morning service at the prison chapel. Out-parties.

There have been 18 funerals during the past year, two of these from the Lunatic Asylum, some of the others ticket-of-leave holders, &c., dying in the hospital (within the walls); of the remainder, I am grieved to say, two were suicides. The first of these in January last, a man accused by a fellow prisoner of a great crime, hung himself in the detention cell, (in which he was confined waiting trial,) the other case towards the close of the year was marked (from the appearance of the cell,) by, perhaps, as frantic attempts at self-destruction (before that end was attained) as can be imagined. The verdict in each case, after inquest duly held, was Temporary insanity. Funerals. Two suicides.

I may here perhaps mention, as I have omitted to do so in the earlier part of this Report, that we had a special service on one occasion in the chapel. The occasion was the execution at Perth of a prisoner for a murderous assault on one of the warders, shortly before service one Sunday afternoon. The officer though much shaken has, I am happy to say, recovered. Special service on execution of one of prisoners.

We have to thank the Home Government for kindly sending us a new selection of Psalms and Hymns, similar to that in use, I believe in all the Government Prisons in England, and also to the selection in use in the various churches in this Colony. New selection of Psalms and Hymns.

Of various institutions for the benefit of the working class (a great portion of which is, as might of course be supposed, bond) outside the prison walls I do not propose to speak, they are comparatively out of the sphere of my (by no means light) duties, yet not by any means beyond the bounds of my sympathy, I trust.

In conclusion, Sir, may I again express a hope that it will please our Great Lord and Master in Heaven to look with mercy upon us all, and to bless our otherwise vain endeavours to win souls from error and crime to peace and happiness. Conclusion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. ALDERSON,
Chaplain, Convict Establishment, Fremantle,
Western Australia.

14 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

CHURCH PARADE STATE,

Showing the Attendance on each Sunday in the Year.

Date.	Sick in Hospital visited by the Chaplain.	In the Refractory Cells visited by the Chaplain.	Employed in the Cookhouse and Bakehouse, attend in the Evening.	Protestants for Divine Service.		Total Number of Protestants.	Total Number of Roman Catholics.	Total Number of Hebrews.	General Total.
				Probation.	Re-convicted.				
Sunday Jan. 1 1865	30	4	10	237	54	335	152	2	479
" " 8 "	27	5	10	219	54	315	148	2	465
" " 15 "	27	8	10	220	63	328	152	2	482
" " 22 "	30	5	7	230	60	332	146	2	480
" " 29 "	31	9	9	222	66	337	151	2	490
" Feb. 5 "	34	9	9	226	72	350	147	2	499
" " 12 "	24	13	11	225	67	340	152	2	488
" " 19 "	24	13	11	225	67	340	152	2	488
" " 26 "	27	13	9	231	55	335	145	2	482
" March 5 "	27	14	10	207	60	318	148	2	468
" " 12 "	28	10	9	212	50	309	135	2	446
" " 19 "	28	12	9	194	50	293	144	3	440
" " 26 "	24	8	10	200	56	298	142	2	442
" April 2 "	28	8	10	198	54	298	145	2	445
" " 9 "	26	9	7	199	48	289	135	2	426
" " 16 "	30	6	7	196	48	287	143	2	432
" " 23 "	28	7	8	186	49	278	161	2	441
" " 30 "	29	7	8	194	60	298	136	2	436
" May 7 "	35	6	8	195	54	298	134	2	434
" " 14 "	31	7	7	182	63	290	142	2	434
" " 21 "	33	8	8	183	60	292	131	2	425
" " 28 "	29	6	7	199	56	297	122	2	421
" June 4 "	29	5	8	200	55	297	126	2	425
" " 11 "	27	10	7	191	50	285	126	2	413
" " 18 "	27	6	8	177	50	268	121	2	391
" " 25 "	27	13	8	153	46	247	114	2	363
" July 2 "	24	7	8	160	50	249	118	2	369
" " 9 "	24	9	7	160	53	253	120	2	375
" " 16 "	23	4	6	168	49	250	118	2	370
" " 23 "	23	6	7	161	49	246	120	2	368
" " 30 "	15	6	7	162	44	234	119	2	355
" Aug. 6 "	26	5	7	158	48	244	105	2	351
" " 13 "	26	5	7	158	48	244	105	2	351
" " 20 "	30	6	8	301	47	392	148	2	542
" " 27 "	28	7	8	268	46	357	134	2	493
" Sept. 3 "	26	10	7	198	41	282	130	2	414
" " 10 "	27	8	8	199	40	282	106	2	390
" " 17 "	27	3	6	187	48	271	106	2	379
" " 24 "	24	3	6	190	54	277	107	1	385
" Oct. 1 "	22	4	7	263	54	290	111	1	385
" " 8 "	19	11	7	212	51	300	111	1	412
" " 15 "	20	6	6	217	53	302	96	1	399
" " 22 "	21	6	7	214	44	292	118	1	411
" " 29 "	23	10	7	199	40	279	115	1	395
" Nov. 5 "	23	7	6	194	50	280	112	1	393
" " 12 "	23	8	7	186	48	272	109	1	382
" " 19 "	27	12	7	183	61	290	108	1	399
" " 26 "	22	5	7	203	48	285	112	1	398
" Dec. 3 "	17	6	6	201	52	282	121	1	404
" " 10 "	28	5	6	194	60	293	119	1	413
" " 17 "	29	8	6	182	67	292	123	1	416
" " 24 "	—	—	—	333	66	399	—	—	529
" " 31 "	25	10	8	349	62	454	209	1	664

CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 15

SCHOOLMASTER'S RETURNS.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

January 29, 1866.

A RETURN of the state of education amongst all the prisoners in custody at chief establishment on the 31st day of December 1865.

1. Neither read nor write	-	-	-	-	-	48
2. Read only	-	-	-	-	-	67
3. Read and write imperfectly	-	-	-	-	-	369
4. Read and write well	-	-	-	-	-	92
5. Well instructed	-	-	-	-	-	82
Total	-	-	-	-	-	658

Daily average number attending school during the year - - - - - 68
 Proportion per cent. to the daily average number of convicts in the prison - - - - - 16 per cent.
 W. EASTON, Schoolmaster.

No. 1.

NUMBER and DISPOSAL of CONVICTS.

	Probation.	Colonial.	Re-convicted.
In custody from January 1st 1865 (2 Colonial prisoners at Lunatic Asylum) -	314	34	97
Received from January 1st 1865 until December 31st 1865 ex convict ships from England.	557	-	-
By sentences of Criminal Courts or Magistrates in this Colony	-	14	293
	871	48	390
How disposed of :—			
Deaths in Hospital	10	2	2
Discharged to Ticket-of-Leave at the convict establishment	170	2	229
Transferred to out-stations and 1 re-convicted absconded	228	16	58
In custody at chief establishment, December 31, 1865	463	28	101
Average daily number of prisoners	304	28	93
Highest number at chief establishment	505	32	127
Lowest number at " "	169	23	76

No. 7.

DESCRIPTION of Prison Offences by Prisoners.

	Probation.	Colonial.	Re-convicted.
Assaulting officers	-	1	-
Conduct 1. Highly insubordinate	24	-	12
" 2. Insolent or disobedient	114	10	33
" 3. Disrespectful and disorderly	100	5	19
Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners	47	2	7
Idleness or refusing to work	57	-	25
Malingering	5	-	1
Escapes or attempts to escape (convict establishment, 10; out-stations, 6; attempts, 9).	14	3	8
Possession of prohibited articles	37	5	18
Theft	8	1	5
Destroying prison property	44	-	8
Miscellaneous	29	1	9
Totals	479	28	146

16 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 6.

PRISON REPORTS and PUNISHMENTS.

	Number of Reports.	Reports dismissed.	Admonished.	Punishments.	Number of Men punished.	Number of Men not punished.	Total Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Average Number of Offences punished daily.	Average daily Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. of daily Offences punished to daily Number of Prisoners.
Probation	479	9	25	445	268	603	871	1.22	233	0.52
Colonial	28	—	4	24	13	35	48	0.03	27	0.01
Re-convicted	146	—	8	138	84	306	390	0.35	93	0.037

	Probation.	Colonial.	Re-convicted.
Punished once	158	11	58
" twice	66	—	12
" thrice	18	—	5
" 4 times	13	1	3
" 5 "	8	—	2
" 6 "	1	—	2
" 7 "	—	1	1
" 8 "	2	—	1
" 9 "	—	—	—
" 10 "	1	—	—
" 11 "	1	—	—
	268	13	84

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Office, Fremantle,
January 28, 1866.

SIR,

1. I have the honour to submit to your notice the following Report for the year now expired.

TABLE I.

Catholic prisoners in custody at convict establishment and out-stations attached thereto, on the 1st January 1865, out of a total of about 432	176
Arrived during the year ex { "Racehorse"	49
" " " " "Vimiera"	67
Re-convicted prisoners, out of a total of 293	135
Local prisoners, out of a total of 256, and Colonial prisoners, out of a total of 14	86
	<u>513</u>

Died during the year	4
Discharged on ticket-of-leave and free probation prisoners	65
Re-convicted	107
Local and colonial prisoners	109
Total in custody on 31st December, 1865.	
Convict Establishment	209
Out-stations	20
	<u>229</u>
Total	<u>513</u>

TABLE II.

NUMBER and CLASSIFICATION of Catholic Prisoners in the Convict Establishment, Fremantle, on the 21st December, 1865.

Probation prisoners including 67 just arrived ex "Vimiera"	155
Re-convicted	39
Local	15

Total number of Catholic prisoners - 209

TABLE III.

STATE of Education of the aforesaid		Number of Catholic Prisoners.
Prisoners who could neither read nor write	-	16
" " read only	-	22
" " read and write imperfectly	-	123
" " read and write well	-	26
" well instructed in general knowledge	-	22
Total		209

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA.

TABLE IV.

CATHOLIC Prisoners attending Chapel on Sundays during the Year 1865.

Lowest number - 95, with 5 sick in hospital and 9 in refractory cells on Sunday, 19th Nov.
 Highest number - 202, " 6 " " 1 " " 31st Dec.

DAILY Average Number of Catholic Prisoners in the Convict Establishment, Fremantle, 132.

2. Of the four prisoners whose deaths are above recorded, one was executed for severely stabbing a warder while on duty, from the effects of which however, happily, he ultimately recovered. This prisoner was a man of very excitable temper; had some years previously attempted to strangle himself in his cell, and subsequently spent about six months in the Lunatic Asylum. (The Surgeon's evidence, however, before the Supreme Court was to the effect that he was perfectly collected when he did the act.) After his crime he became quiet and gentle as a child, spent all his time in prayer, pious reading, and other spiritual exercises, and met his end in the most resigned and penitent disposition.

The three others departed this life in similar sentiments, and like him, fortified with the last sacraments.

Means used for the Religious Instruction of the Catholic Prisoners.

3. The religious instruction has been the same as that of previous years. On all Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, as well as a few other extraordinary occasions there were two full services in chapel.

The regular daily services have been conducted each morning, consisting of suitable prayers selected from an approved Manual of Catholic Devotion, followed by a short practical instruction, and at the close of each day a shorter service has been repeated.

Daily ministrations have been held at 11 o'clock for the sick in hospital, also a visit every day, varying from one quarter to a whole hour's duration, according to their numbers and wants, has been made to prisoners under punishment in the refractory and separate confinement cells. Each week a pastoral visit has been paid to the patients at the Lunatic Asylum and the Invalid Depôt respectively, as well as to the prisoners employed at the under-mentioned road parties, viz:—

Fresh Water Bay,
Point Walter, &c.,
Clarence Wall.

I should observe that my visits to the two latter were only on alternate weeks, as, owing to these parties being a considerable distance asunder, and being allowed by Government the hire of a horse only once a week I found it impossible to make my visit to all in a single day.

Thus is the attention of these unfortunate ones constantly drawn to the mighty interests of their souls, and happy would it have been if they only received one-half of this religious training before they had brought themselves under the lash of the law, for then, in all probability the great majority of them would have been saved from their present painful and degraded position.

Effects of Religious Training.

4. When we consider the antecedents of the inmates of a convict prison it will be no surprise to us to hear that they are not remarkable for practical piety, and that in general their religious sentiments are not all that we would desire; still, any indiscriminate community is like the world itself, in both there are hearts represented by the trodden wayside, the stony and the thorny; but we may humbly hope that the promising, and though it be as the oasis in the desert, even the good ground is not wanting amongst us. If there is too often that which is painful and unhelpful there are also decided symptoms of the opposite, and that to a greater extent than at first sight one would be inclined to suppose. No person could witness the seriousness and respectful attention of the congregation in chapel on Sundays, and at the morning and evening services without hoping for the best, and that, under God's blessing, salutary impressions are being made to be eventually retained. Even in the case of the most hardened prisoner, the simple preaching of God's word cannot be altogether ineffectual. The truths which he hears, even when they derive no extrinsic advantage from the tongue which utters them, have in them a native force which cannot be long withstood. They come home to him and find an echo in his breast which he would in vain endeavour to repress. If he does not at once yield up the dominion of his heart to God it is no conclusive proof that he is interiorly unmoved. No; the truth is that he does feel, though for the time he tries to wrap up his feelings, I am persuaded that he even conceives designs and resolutions, though he does not at once execute them; and if he is not forthwith converted he at least cherishes within himself the purpose of conversion, and intends one day, when at large, to realize the idea. Anyone who makes it a point to study and contrast the former and latter condition of such men will agree that they do not pass through their prison career without at least showing that they have received some check of conscience; that they have acquired some leanings towards that which is good, and some clearer perception of and aversion from that which is evil.

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I have myself been frequently cheered by the evidence of a good work having been carried on, and my ministry blessed where I did not expect it. Prisoners have often come to confer with me privately and unburden their hearts, declaring that they could no longer endure the struggle against a remorse of conscience; and the same consoling testimony I have had more than once from clergymen of our church through the Colony respecting Catholic prisoners after their release on ticket-of-leave; and if, in the worse cases, no more has been done during a man's imprisonment than to arouse his conscience from the fatal torpor in which it has slumbered for years, and enliven his expiring faith in religion's eternal truths, not a little progress has been made towards bringing forth at some future period, unknown to man, good and lasting fruit, and this is the lowest result that we may believe takes place.

5. *Holy Communion* has been administered several times; to some as often as once a month. A considerably larger number of prisoners attended than in any previous year since my connexion with this establishment. Many others evinced an anxious desire to do so, by complying with a necessary prerequisite approaching the tribunal of penance, whom, however, I deemed it not prudent to admit. Not that I was dissatisfied with their dispositions, but because of their being either chain-gang men or only recently released therefrom. I felt that their communicating might dis-edify their companions, whilst on themselves the delay of a few months, though humiliating, would have a salutary effect and tend to deepen their contrition for the crimes which placed them in a degraded class.

6. During the year about 250 *letters* were written by the Catholic prisoners within the establishment, in reply to which 119 were received, making a total of 369 letters to be read and signed before being delivered to the prisoners or forwarded to their destinations.

7. Respecting the *conduct* of Roman Catholic prisoners, the minor offences seem to me to have been less than in former years. Sometimes I find only one or two, and not unfrequently none at all under punishment for breaches of prison discipline. If the average number of grave cases, such as escapes, or attempts at escape, appears high, we must remember that it is not a fair test of the prisoners' conduct within the establishment, as most of them occurred at the out-stations and road parties through the Colony. It is true my visits to the refractory cells bring me at times into contact with many hardened and depraved characters; but a frowning face and austere manner will never win a man's confidence or gain his heart, which is the chief point to be kept in view. I have found prisoners often melting into tears when addressed with kind words, and in a tone of sympathy. The good effect of my friendly advice, does not, I am sorry to say, always show itself in their after behaviour; nevertheless, I may truly say that there have been few cases in which the most hardened offender has not been brought to view his misconduct in a better light and make promises of amendment.

8. As regards *separate confinement* I have to say that my experience of the past year fully confirms all that I have written on the subject in my former reports, namely, the salutary influence which such a discipline has on even the most hardened and reckless offenders.

9. *The Roman Catholic Library* at present contains (the new and almost worn out ones included) 216 volumes for circulation, many of which are duplicate copies; of these there have been recorded during the past year 2,860 issues to Roman Catholic prisoners, who averaged about 132 in daily strength.

The new books which arrived in June were (owing to many of those required being out of print or other causes) very far short of the number demanded in the requisition of the 16th August, 1864. This is the more to be regretted as I had hoped that on their arrival I would be enabled to meet some of the demands for library books which are being constantly made on me from the out-stations, but it is obvious the above number is only too scanty for our own wants within the establishment. Whence then are we to supply the hundreds of Roman Catholic prisoners scattered through our Colony with the means of healthy reading, who have so much the higher claims on us, as owing to their position they are necessarily debarred from the opportunities for moral and intellectual improvement to be derived from school instruction and daily spiritual ministrations? To meet this great want I would respectfully beg to repeat a suggestion which I made in one of my former reports, namely, "that in future on the dispatch of each convict ship from England a selection of appropriate books be provided for the Roman Catholic prisoners in proportion to their numbers."

I have, &c.

To the Hon. the Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.
Convict Establishment.

(Signed) THOMAS LYNCH,
R. C. Chaplain.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT and STATISTICAL RETURNS, for the Year 1865.

SIR,

Fremantle, January 1, 1866.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward you the tabular forms and returns, showing the medical statistics of the Convict Establishment, Fremantle, during the past 12 months.

Independent of the necessity for observing the rule of brevity laid down for the guidance of officers attached to the Convict Service in their annual reports, there is really nothing appertaining to the medical history of the Convict Establishment, Fremantle, during the year 1865, which requires any lengthened comment.

No epidemic or zymotic disease has been present among the inmates of the prison during the past year, nor indeed, except in a few instances occurring sporadically, has there been any throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, the happy immunity enjoyed from this dire foe to health, is not, I am sure, consequent on the good drainage in the different towns, or on the general observance of cleanly habits or other rules of health by the citizens, but must rather be accounted for by the very scarce population throughout the land, which is in the proportion (if Mr. C. Dickens's calculation is right) of one person to every 64 square miles of land; in the Convict Establishment however, sanitary laws are well observed, there is good ventilation and good drainage, an ample supply of water and a plentiful diet.

In the returns, Tables I. and IV. do not present any noteworthy differences from the previous year, the daily average number of prison inmates has been much the same, as also the ratio of hospital

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sick, &c., and Table III. in showing the causes of the 243 admissions to the hospital exhibits but a fair proportion of the ills to which flesh is heir to, whether among the bond or free class.

Table II. shows the causes of the 13 deaths which occurred during the year amongst the establishment prisoners, and also of the eight among the expiree, conditional-pardon and ticket-of-leave class sent to this hospital on account of their illness and poverty combined, a more than usual large number, viz. eight died from consumption, every fresh convict ship, however, brings out many prisoners affected in a more or less advanced stage with this disease, and they all eventually die in this hospital. Two prisoners unfortunately committed suicide, they must, I think, from the evidence brought forward at the coroner's inquest, have been both "temporarily insane," they had neither of them previously been under medical treatment or observation, both suicides were committed in the refractory cells.

Table VI. shows that seven men were under treatment in the hospital for mental disorder, one of them was an expiree ; four of these cases after a lengthened trial, were sent to the lunatic asylum, two of them were discharged cured, and one still remains under treatment. In connexion with this subject I may mention that I have frequently had to recommend during the past year, that prisoners be transferred from separate confinement to association on account of risk of mental aberration occurring, the tolerance of separate confinement in this climate is not great.

Table V. shows, I consider, that a great deal of sickness has existed amongst the subordinate officers. It is much more than could be expected unless the duties are too arduous, and most certainly much more than used to take place a few years back. I think that the increase of sickness is chiefly consequent on the increase of the number of the road parties, the officers in charge of those parties live in bush huts, and are very much exposed to inclemencies of weather, they are also in many instances a long way off from any medical assistance should they require it, their constitutions become thus undermined, and the seeds of future disease implanted. I think also that for the good of the service officers should be superannuated at a certain fixed age. During the past year three officers were invalidated from the service two of them were of very advanced age, and one, Ringwood, had done but nominal duty for a long time past. Warder Hollis stabbed by a convict, who subsequently underwent the extreme penalty of the law for the offence, was 98 days off duty in consequence of his wound. Warder Purcell who arrived in the convict ship "Merchantman" in 1863 in a bad state of health, died of consumption in May last. Warder Stemp who arrived lately in the "Vimiera," is now in the last stage of consumption.

I have, &c.,

The Honourable the Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. L. ATTFIELD,
Surgeon, C. E.

I.—TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.

		Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners.	Conditional Pardon, Ticket-of-Leave, and Expirees.
Number of patients in hospital, 1st January 1865	- - 25	15	10
Number admitted during 1865	- - - 243	169	74
Total	- - - 268	184	84
Number discharged during 1865 :—			
Number cured or relieved	- - - 215	150	65
To the lunatic asylum	- - - 4	3	1
Died	- - - 21	13	8
Remaining in hospital	- - - 28	18	10
Total	- - - 268	184	84

II.—NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATH.

	Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners.	Conditional Pardon, Ticket-of-Leave, and Expirees.
Suicide	2	—
Disease of liver	—	2
Apoplexy	—	1
Consumption	6	2
Disease of heart and emphydema	1	—
Disease of heart and paraplegia	1	1
Paralysis	1	1
Cirrhosis and ascites	1	—
Disease of spleen	1	—
„ of spine	—	—
Phthisis	—	—
Disease of chest, consequent on a gun-shot wound	—	1
Total	13	8

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III.—DISEASES for which PATIENTS were admitted in 1865.

Abscesses, ulcers, tumours, and boils	-	30	Burns	-	-	-	-	1
Wounds, contusions, excoriations, and sprains	-	36	Swelled testicle	-	-	-	-	5
Ophthalmia	-	13	Hemiplegia	-	-	-	-	5
Rheumatism (chronic)	-	7	Delirium tremens	-	-	-	-	3
Diarrhoea and dysentery	-	14	Cephalalgia	-	-	-	-	8
Phthisis	-	11	Carbuncles	-	-	-	-	5
Bronchitis	-	12	Synovitis	-	-	-	-	8
Epilepsy	-	2	Phlegmon	-	-	-	-	3
Debility	-	6	Jaundice	-	-	-	-	2
Febricula	-	6	Cynanche tonsillaris	-	-	-	-	2
Fracture	-	2	Otitis and otorrhœa	-	-	-	-	4
Orchitis	-	4	Bubo	-	-	-	-	3
Stricture	-	2	Dropsy	-	-	-	-	2
Observatio	-	7	Scurvy	-	-	-	-	2
Hæmoptysis	-	2	Pleurodynia	-	-	-	-	4
Lumbago	-	4	Lupus exedens	-	-	-	-	2
Morbus cordis and ascites	-	4	Amputation of finger	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilis and gonorrhœa	-	2	Diseases (various)	-	-	-	-	9
Disease of knee joint	-	2						
Pleurisy	-	2						243
Dyspepsia	-	6						

IV.—NUMBER in HOSPITAL.

Daily average Number of Prisoners in Establishment.	Number admitted into Hospital.			Average daily Number in the Hospital.			Proportion per Cent. to the average daily Number of Prisoners in the same Quarter.
	Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners in Establishment.	Expirees, Ticket-of-Leave, and Conditional Pardon not in Establishment.	Total.	Probation Prisoners, Re-convicted, &c. in Establishment.	Ticket-of-Leave, &c. from the Out-Station.	Total.	
1st quarter - 469	44	24	68	10	18	28	5.9
2nd „ - 420	38	17	55	15	13	28	6.6
3rd „ - 389	41	12	53	11	12	23	6.1
4th „ - 378	47	20	67	10	12	22	5.7

Average daily number of establishment prisoners in hospital throughout the year 1865	-	11 $\frac{7}{8}$
Proportion per cent. to average daily number of establishment prisoners	-	6.1
Largest number of hospital sick in one day of all classes, in February	-	39
Smallest number of hospital sick in one day of all classes, in October	-	16

V.—SICKNESS, &c. of SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Daily Average of Subordinate Officers.	Daily average Number of Sick, including Accidents.	Average Number of Days each Sick Officer was under Treatment.	Died.
36	1.5	12	1

VI.—PRISONERS under TREATMENT for MENTAL DISORDERS.

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Name.	Age.	Register and Class.	Date of Arrival in the Colony.	Mental Condition on Reception.	Whether previously Insane or mentally afflicted.	Character of present Attack.	Date of first Symptoms.	Date of Admission into Hospital.	Remarks.
—	23	6,237, T.L.	June 1862	Sane	Not known	Dementia	August 1862	February 1865.	Sent to asylum.
—	50	7,474, P.P.	December 1863	Sane	Not known	Dementia, with occasional attacks of mania.	August 1864	October 29, 1864.	Do.
—	21	5,586, P.P.	April 1861	Sane	Not	Mania	March 1865	May 6, 1865.	Do.
—	45	Expiree	April 1856	Sane	Not known	Dementia	February 1865	April 11, 1865.	Discharged cured.
—	29	5,307, T.L.	November 1858	Weak intellect.	Rather weak minded since his arrival in the Colony.	Delusions	First noticed in May 1865.	June 2, 1865.	Do.
—	25	6,616, C.P.	December 1862	Sane	Symptoms occasionally.	Dementia, with occasional attacks of mania.	December 1864	September 12, 1865.	Sent to asylum.
—	37	7,302, R.C.P.	1863	Sane	Not	Delusions	January 1865	December 1865.	In hospital, under observation.

SURGEON SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT and STATISTICAL RETURNS for the Year 1865.

SIR,

(Lunatic Asylum) Fremantle, January 1, 1866.

CUSTOMARY with the rules I have the honour to report upon and send you the "Returns" of the patients who have been admitted, discharged, or have died at the Lunatic Asylum, Fremantle, during the past year.

The returns show that 45 patients remained in the asylum at the close of 1864, and that during 1865 12 have been admitted, viz. nine males and three females, five have been discharged cured or relieved, two have died (both males), and that 50 now remain.

Of the nine males admitted two were free, viz. John Harris and John Storm, the former was a labourer in the Commissariat service, and an old pensioner, he was a poor man with a large family and had consequently many difficulties to contend with, dissensions at home served to give the final blow in upsetting the balance of his mind, and he wandered away into the bush quite demented. John Storm arrived in the Colony as mate of the ship "Zephyr," but a few weeks before his attack some bad news from home combined with heavy drinking on his arrival here made a raving maniac of him; three of the others admitted were expirees and had been in the Colony for a long time; three also were probation prisoners, one of them, Daniel Lockett, was Colonial born, he managed to escape from prison several times, and on one occasion eluded caption for a long time, wandering about the bush with which he was well acquainted, and suffering great privation. I attribute his dementia in great part to the harrassed life he led day and night for several months when thus wandering about without sufficient food or clothing, and always in fear of detection.

Of the three females admitted two were born in the Colony and were quite uneducated and uncivilized, the remaining one, Mary Goodall, arrived in the Colony as an emigrant a few years back, and married out here. She became suddenly maniacal on account of some difference with her husband, and committed infanticide.

Two males and three females were discharged during the year, two of the latter were still incurably insane, but having become during their stay in the asylum quiet in their demeanour, and to a certain extent industrious in their habits, their removal home was authorized by the Government on their relations promising to exercise proper supervision over them.

Two deaths occurred during the year, both from among the male patients, one from tubercular disease of the lungs, the other from softening of the brain.

No attempt at suicide has been made nor have there been any violent assaults or any outbreaks among the patients with the present supervision, a considerable part of which consists of convict orderlies; occasional quarrels will arise, but these have never during the past year been serious enough to necessitate any more restraint than seclusion for a few hours until anger and mischievous intentions had vanished.

The general health of the patients both male and female has been excellent, no epidemic has been present, and only one patient has been under any lengthened treatment for disease not connected with mental disorder; there are no doubt many influences present at the asylum conducive to good health the building is very substantial and stands by itself on an elevated site and on sandy soil, the wards are spacious and lofty, well lighted and well ventilated, and affording from the windows a good view of the sea; the supply of water is ample and of good quality, there is a large bath-room available which is regularly made use of, and there is a very large garden now being cultivated, which will probably in a few years be full of fruit and flowers. Some additional comforts might be added with advantage, especially in the women's department such as a few cheap prints, pictures, &c. The women as a rule care less about reading than the men, and always when unemployed appear more listless and vacant, the books sent down from the Establishment library are not of the sort calculated to attract or amuse the minds of the inmates of the asylum; a few pounds therefore annually laid out in trifling ornamentation, prints and picture book would add immensely to the cheerfulness of the place and the comfort of the patients.

Washing clothes for themselves, and from 400 to 500 pieces weekly for the Establishment together with needlework and various household duties constitute the women's in-door occupations, the male

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patients have but little employment except at the time of year for digging and planting in the garden, there are no workshops in use here, and indeed would, I think, be of little profit either to the men's minds or in any other sense to Government funds, as by far the majority of them are but field labourers possessing no mechanical skill, and certainly devoid of any disposition to learn to be useful.

At the present time one wing of the Lunatic Asylum is used as an invalid depôt which contains a great many incurable cripples, and also a certain proportion of lazy vagrants who, under the pretence of sickness, declare their inability to get a living, and so get fed and clothed by the Government. The number of lunatics, however, steadily increases, and as each convict ship and each female emigrant ship invariably brings a few individuals with whom it is a mere question of time as to their entering the asylum, the building must soon be enlarged or the invalid depôt removed.

I have again great pleasure in recording my sense of the intelligent supervision exercised by the principal warder in charge, Mr. Ramsay, he is very firm and very kind.

The Hon. the Comptroller-General, &c. &c. &c. I have, &c., (Signed) G. L. ATTFIELD, Surgeon Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURNS appended to Annual Report of Lunatic Asylum, 1865.

	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Criminal.	Local.		
No. of patients remaining in the asylum on 31st December 1864	17	11	17	45
No. of patients admitted to asylum in 1865	3	6	3	12
Total	20	17	20	57
Discharged, cured or relieved	1	1	3	5
Died	1	1	—	2
Total	2	2	3	7
Remaining under treatment, 31st December 1865	18	15	17	50

MALES ADMITTED.

Class.	Register.	Names.	Age.	Ship.	Character of Disease.	Probable Cause.	Admitted.	Received into Prison.
Prob. pris.	7474	—	45	"Dalhousie."	Dementia	Hereditary	Feb. 14, 1865	1863
"	5886	—	40	"	"	Privations	Aug. 29, "	1861
"	6616	—	30	"York"	Delusion	"	Sept. 25, "	1862
Colonial	Free	—	50	"	Mania	Dissension at home.	Sept. 1, "	Never in prison.
C. P. Colonial	6482	—	34	"Norwood"	Delusion	Drink	Sept. 15, "	1862
Exp. Col.	Expiree	—	28	"2nd Pyrenees."	Dementia	Sunstroke	Oct. 22, "	1850
"	"	—	37	"Wm. Jardine."	"	"	Nov. 21, "	1852
Colonial	Free	—	28	"Zephyr" barque.	Mania	Drink	Dec. 16, "	Never in prison.
"	Expiree	—	34	"Sea Park"	"	"	Jan. 13, "	1853

MALES DISCHARGED.

Class.	Register.	Names.	Age.	Ship.	Character of Disease.	Probable Cause.	Admitted.	Received into Prison.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Prob. pris.	7296	—	32	"Clyde"	Delusion	Imprisonment.	Jan. 25, 1864	1863, "Clyde."	Feb. 16, died.	Tubercular disease of the lungs.
Colonial.	Free	—	34	"Sea Park"	Mania	Drink	Jan. 13, 1865	1853, "Sea Park."	Mar. 11, died.	Softening of the brain.
"	"	—	40	"Mary"	Semi - imbecile.	Hereditary	May 20, 1862	1853, "Mary."	Nov. 27, to invalid.	Discharged from Asylum to Invalid Depôt.
Prob. pris.	6616	—	30	"York"	Delusion	Weak mind	Sept. 25, 1865	1862, "York."	Dec. 28, to Ch. Estab.	Sent back to light labour at chief establishment.

FEMALES ADMITTED.

Class.	Rank.	Names.	Age.	Married or Not.	Character of Disease.	Date of Symptoms.	Admitted.
Colonial	Servant	—	23	Not	Semi - imbecile	Constitutional.	Mar. 25, 1865
"	"	—	24	"	"	"	Apr. 8, "
"	"	—	24	"	Mania	A few months since.	Sept. 13, "

FEMALES DISCHARGED.

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Class.	Rank.	Names.	Age.	Married or Not.	Character of Disease.	Date of Symptoms.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Colonial	-	-	30	Married	Dementia	End of the year 1862.	Jan. 26, 1863	Oct. 2, 1865	Had become quite industrious in Asylum, her husband promised to exercise due supervision.
"	-	-	30	"	"	"	Apr. 16, 1864	May 16 "	Still insane; kindness and proper supervision promised at her home.
"	-	-	34	"	"	"	Dec. 19, "	Mar. 23 "	Cured.

Public Library of W. A.

Western Australia, Clerk of Works' Office, Convict Department,
SIR, Fremantle, February 8, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward the annual returns of work performed by convict labour throughout the Colony for the year ending 31st December 1865.

The works executed and in progress in Fremantle are—

Lunatic Asylum.—This building, which was in progress when the last annual report was made, has been completed and is occupied by male and female lunatics, invalids, and permanent paupers.

The additions over the kitchen at the Comptroller-General's quarters have been completed.

Workshops.—Here a large amount of work has been prepared, not only for Fremantle, but for the Colony generally.

For Albany a light-boat and buoy have been constructed.

For Bunbury, doors and frames, windows and frames, and sundry work prepared for new bonded store, police quarters, and post office.

Champion Bay.—Windows, doors, frames, and fittings have been made for enlargements of cells and hospital.

Eastern District.—Cell doors and frames and windows and frames have been made for new cells in this district. Tram waggon made, carts made and repaired, tools made and repaired, new conical and other buoys, and a large amount of new ironwork to various buoys for the harbour-master's department. Boats have been very extensively repaired and altered for water police, harbour-master and pilot services; and a new screw with brass box has been made, 7 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches diameter, for hay press for Rottneest. Work also has been prepared for fences to boys' school, Fremantle, the cathedral, Perth, and sundry grants enclosed for other denominations. Furniture has been made for Government House and offices, and also for several branches of the convict service.

Incidental repairs have been effected to the various buildings belonging to the Convict Department, as well as to police buildings and harbour-master's quarters, and Customs department.

Periodical painting has been executed where found necessary.

Coffins have been made for persons dying in the department at Fremantle, and also coffins have been forwarded to the out-stations for the like purpose.

Lime has been burned from stone collected near the spot, and that without expense except convict labour. This has furnished lime to Perth for the various works there, as well as at Fremantle.

A new jetty has been constructed in the south bay, Fremantle, for the purpose of watering shipping; and in connexion therewith a pump-house is in progress, which will contain two vats to hold 10 tons each, so that a ship may take 20 tons of water without any delay when this work is completed.

South Bay Jetty.—Sundry repairs have been effected to this structure.

North Fremantle Bridge.—This structure has progressed, but not as briskly as it might have done. The chain gang have been employed quarrying stone for the abutment on the south side, which is rising satisfactorily. The piles are nearly all driven, or at least so far as to allow the caps to be put on; the south portion of the upper structure has been hoisted, the joist and cradling fixed, the floor laid, and the guard railing commenced. Judging from the portion completed, there is no fear of oscillation.

A small party of convicts have been employed levelling, forming, and metalling the streets in the town, the horse hire and cartage being paid for by the Town Trust.

A party has also been employed making and grading the Fremantle end of the Clarence Road. This has entailed a large cutting and filling up of a deep hollow.

The party on the Clarence Road have metalled about five miles. This is an immense boon to parties using this line.

A party has been stationed on the Perth and Fremantle line, repairing the road and metalling about a mile, besides providing stone on the side of the road for winter use.

A party averaging about 16 men have been employed in quarrying stone at Point Resolution, on the banks of the Swan, for the works and streets in Perth.

ALBANY.—York Street has been continued, but from the heavy amount of work required to be done, and from the scarcity of men, it has progressed but slowly. This work is of considerable importance to the town, and more especially as being the commencement of the Perth road.

The Perth road has received a good deal of attention for the first 30 miles by detached parties from Albany Depôt, and other portions of this line have been kept open for traffic by three parties of men

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working under the direction of the police, and also three parties under the direction of warders with carts and horses. Upon the whole, this line is reported to be in a very improved state, although much remains to be done.

The buildings at Albany have been repaired and improved; repairs and painting have been performed at the lighthouses and sundry Government buildings.

CHAMPION BAY.—The boundary wall has been completed; the warders quarters are also completed. The cell accommodation proving too contracted, an addition of eight cells is in progress.

The enlargement of the hospital was found necessary; this has been commenced, and both buildings are ready for the roofs.

The bridge over the Greenough is not completed, owing to the unwillingness of the settlers to cart the timber, which they previously promised to do.

The bridge over the Bowes is finished. A large amount of labour has been expended on the Mines Road.

MURRAY.—The Harvey road party has been employed clearing and draining from the bridge through the town site, enclosing the churchyard with palisade fence and clearing the ground. The glebe has also been cleared and enclosed with a three-rail fence. Sundry improvements have been made to the police station.

Drake's Brook party.—This party have cleared and formed where necessary about seven miles of road, besides bridging the gullies and putting in culverts.

Ommanney Line.—This line has been made from the Brunswick bridge to about two miles north of the Harvey bridge. This is about 14 miles of good road, and it was formerly a complete bog.

BUNBURY.—The streets of the town have been considerably improved by the assistance of convict labour.

The Australind road has been extensively repaired, and the bridge over Meredith Creek raised and supported.

The Fergusson party.—This party has made considerable progress and effected great improvement.

The Blackwood party.—This party is proceeding onwards, being now about 25 miles from Bunbury. A good deal of their work is heavy and the party is small.

The Preston party.—This party has commenced to form and harden the road from Bunbury town site to the Upper Preston bridge.

VASSE.—Dunsborough road party.—The bridge over the trap ditch has been completed, and the party have cleared about seven miles of this line of road. They have also cleared through a thicket, and are draining from the Dunsborough road towards Quindalup timber station.

Warren party.—This party has progressed very well, the road being cleared to St. John's brook, distant 20 miles from the Vasse.

The accompanying return* will explain the work done; A. showing the work and number of men employed at Fremantle, with nominal value; B. the amount of work executed on roads; and C. the daily average of men employed in the several districts.

The report for the Eastern District has not arrived in time to be embodied in this report. I therefore attach a copy of Mr. Jewell's report as I received it, also the tabular statement.*

The Hon. the Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MANNING,
Clerk of Works.

TASMANIA.

TASMANIA.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B. to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 39.)

SIR, Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania, May 23, 1865.

I have the honor to inform you that in the early part of May I made my annual inspection of the different establishments at the Penal Settlement of Port Arthur.

2. The admirable system of discipline established by Mr. Boyd, the Civil Commandant, continues unaltered since my last report. The diminution of rations as a punishment for idleness, and the gift of tobacco and small payments as a reward for industry, continue to be attended with the best effect. Imprisonment in the model prison, and heavy irons, are the only other punishments resorted to, and I am happy to say that discipline has been maintained without difficulty, and attempts to escape have diminished from 30 in 1861 to 5 in 1864, and *nil* up to May 1865.

* These returns are not printed.

3. The farms have been well managed, and have proved advantageous as giving employment for which some men are specially adapted. They have also proved very productive.

4. The expenses of the establishment have been kept as low as circumstances will permit.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE,
&c. &c. &c. Governor.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B. to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 74.)

SIR, Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania, September 20th, 1865.

I have the honor to forward Annual Reports from the Comptroller-General and the Civil Commandant at Port Arthur, which will I trust be considered perfectly satisfactory.

My Despatch No. 39, of 23rd of May, written after I had personally inspected the Settlement at Port Arthur, renders any further remark from me unnecessary.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P. (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE,
&c. &c. &c. Governor.

SIR,

Comptroller-General's Office, August 18, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State my Annual Report on the Convict Establishments in this Colony, chargeable to Imperial funds, for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

1st. The office of the Comptroller-General.

2nd. The Establishment at Port Arthur.

2. The office of the Comptroller-General consists, as usual, of the Comptroller-General, one permanent and one temporary clerk, and one messenger.

3. The Prisoners Barracks and the Factory have, since the commencement of the year, been transferred to the Colony, so that Port Arthur is the sole convict establishment under my charge.

4. With regard to the Establishment at Port Arthur, I enclose the report of the Commandant, which will be found to give full information for the year ending 30th June, 1865. At that date there were 503 male convicts, of whom 151 were chargeable to the Imperial Government, and 352 to the Colony.

The scale of money payments to the convicts has been reduced to 2*l.* 12*s.* a year as a maximum, and the system itself has conduced to the efficient working of the establishment. The proceeds of effective labour have not realised what was expected owing to the piles not having been accepted by the contractor; the matter is still unadjusted, the Colonial Government being in communication with the Company.

Only three convicts have absconded during the year, and they were recaptured. There were also on the establishment 276 paupers and 92 lunatics, two lunatics and 55 paupers being chargeable to Colonial funds. The whole establishment has been well managed and continues to reflect the greatest credit on the Commandant. In my last report I stated that the Commandant had proposed the establishment of additional guard boats, as also an out-station at Impression Bay; since then, two additional boats have been employed, but no additional station has been selected.

5. At the Prisoners' Barracks there were five convicts under sentence, and one invalid chargeable to Imperial funds.

6. At the Female Factory there were 19 women and seven children chargeable to Imperial funds.

7. At the Lunatic Asylum there were 47½ inmates chargeable to Imperial funds.

8. At the Queen's Orphan Asylum there were 140 children wholly chargeable, and 66 half chargeable, or 173 children chargeable to Imperial funds.

9. I enclose the usual Returns 1 and 2, showing the distribution of the Convict Department, also Return No. 3, showing the number chargeable upon Colonial and Imperial funds, and No. 4, giving a summary of convicts in Tasmania on the 30th June, 1865. From this summary it will be seen that the total number of male convicts has diminished by 53, and the female by 23, though this latter arises from the transfer of the Female Factory.

10. The question of expenditure will be dealt with in my report on the estimates for 1866-67.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor, (Signed) W. NAIRN,
&c. &c. &c. Comptroller-General.

CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

TASMANIA.—COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF CONVICT DEPARTMENT, 30th JUNE 1865.

Free Women.				Children.				STATIONS and ESTABLISHMENTS.
Chargeable to Imperial Funds.		Chargeable to Colonial Funds.		Imperial.	Colonial.			
Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
								Comptroller-General.
								Civil Commandant.
								Protestant Chaplain.
								Roman Catholic Chaplain.
								Assistant Magistrates.
								Medical Officers.
								Clerks.
								Accountant of Stores.
								Foreman of Works.
								Schoolmasters and Mistresses.
								Keepers.
								Station Officer.
								Keepers Separate Prison.
								Matrons.
								Assistant's Overseers.
								Wardmaster.
								Night Officer.
								Gatekeeper.
								Coxswains.
								Dispensers.
								Engineer.
								Turnkeys and Warders.
								Petty Constable.
								Watchmen (Day and Night).
								Nurses.
								Messengers.
								Van Constables and Driver.
								Attendants.
								Seaman. Schooner "Harriett."
								Signalman, Mount Augustus.
								Superintendent of Timber.
								Writer.
								Assistant Store Issuer.
1								Comptroller General's Office.
								Port Arthur.
	15				3	4		Prisoners Bar-
		4	25					racks. Cascade
								Factory.
								Hospitals & Lunatic
					93	80		Asylum. Gaols
								Queen's Orphan
15	4	25		96	84			Asylum.
								Colonial Establishment.

W. NAIRN, Comptroller-General.

DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT on the 31st December 1864 and 30th June 1865.
Return for those Periods.

Free Women.				Children.				DATE.
Chargeable to Imperial Funds.		Chargeable to Colonial Funds.		Imperial.	Colonial.			
Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
								1864.
15	4	27	74	7	110	96	11	31st Decem-
								ber.
								1865.
15	4	25			96	84		30th June.
								Increase.
								Decrease.

NAIRN, Comptroller-General.

28 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

TASMANIA.

No. 3.

ABSTRACT showing the Number of Individuals of each class at Port Arthur on the 30th June 1865 chargeable to Colonial and Imperial Funds respectively.

Station.	Colonial Funds.				Imperial Funds.				Grand Total.
	Under Sentence or Order of Probation.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Total Colonial.	Under Sentence or Order of Probation.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Total Imperial.	
Port Arthur -	352	55	2	409	151	221	90	462	871

No. 4.

SUMMARY OF CONVICTS.

Males.

222 Passholders -	{ Under magisterial sentence -	-	{ Maintained by Government. }	5
	{ In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics -	-	{ Government. }	28
	{ On probation -	-	{ Not maintained by Government. }	21
	{ In private service or illegally at large	-	{ }	170
106 Ticket-of-leave holders -	{ Earning their own livelihood -	-	{ }	67
	{ In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics -	-	{ }	5
	{ Under sentence -	-	{ Maintained by Government. }	34
442 Miscellaneous -	{ Under sentence to hard labour -	-	{ }	20
	{ Under sentence to penal servitude -	-	{ }	442
<u>770</u>				<u>770</u>

Females.

1 Passholder -	-	- Lunatic -	-	-	{ Maintained by Government. }	1
17 Ticket-of-leave holders -	{ Under magisterial sentence -	-	-	-	{ }	0
	{ In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics -	-	-	-	{ }	4
	{ Earning their own livelihood -	-	-	-	{ }	13
<u>18</u>						<u>18</u>

Maintained by Government, males	-	-	-	-	533
Do. females	-	-	-	-	5
Not maintained by Government, males	-	-	-	-	237
Do. females	-	-	-	-	13
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>788</u>

Civil Commandant's Office, Port Arthur, Tasmania,
August 14, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my Annual Report upon this Establishment for the year ending 30th June, 1865.

Conduct of the Officers.

1. It affords me much pleasure in stating, that the conduct and attention to their duties of the subordinate officers generally, have been satisfactory. 14 changes have taken place, viz.:—2 pensioned, 3 resigned, and 2 dismissed, and 7 new appointments.

2. In addition to the above, I have to notice the retirement of the two former Medical Officers by superannuation, and the appointment of successors. Certain changes have also been effected in the staff of clerks and storekeepers, by which the efficiency of these departments has been promoted at a saving of expense.

Civil Guard.

3. The substitution of a civil guard for the military force so long stationed on this peninsula has been found to work most satisfactorily and to provide for the perfect security of the Establishment.

State of the Buildings.

4. The buildings in which the convicts and the paupers are lodged, with the hospital and the officers' quarters generally, are in good and effective condition. Those in which portions of the lunatic and infirm pauper classes are accommodated, as also a few of the subordinate officers' quarters, require to be replaced as soon as practicable by new and more substantial structures. To meet the former of these wants, the erection of the new asylum, adverted to in my last report, is progressing satisfactorily, and, when completed, will afford excellent and durable accommodation for the insane. The out-offices connected with the pauper depôt, the new bath room, in the general prison, the steam apparatus for cooking, and the farm buildings referred to in my last report, as being in course of construction, have been completed.

5. A drying room in connection with the laundry has also been provided, and considerable repairs executed to the various buildings, semaphores, &c. throughout the peninsula.

6. Authority having been obtained to occupy the late Military Barracks as store rooms, they have been fitted up as such, which has enabled me to effect a complete classification of dry stores on charge, a matter of the greatest importance, and which I had previously been unable to accomplish from want of space.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

7. The appended return (A.) shows the nature and number of offences committed and adjudicated magisterially. The total number of offences is 186, upon an aggregate strength of 644 convicts.

8. In the former year there were 181 offences with a strength of 689. The slight increase during the past year has been chiefly under the head of "Idleness." There has been no case of actual violence, and but two of common assault. Three cases of "absconding" are recorded, these occurred in the month of July, 1864, since which time no attempt to escape has taken place. The three men were recaptured.

9. From this it will be seen that, *having regard to the date of my present Annual Report, 14th August*, more than 12 month's have elapsed without a single case of absconding taking place, a most gratifying fact, and without parallel in the history of this penal Establishment, from which many attempts to escape have been recorded annually.

10. Various causes have combined to obtain this remarkable improvement, amongst these may be mentioned the system of money payments to the prisoners on discharge, by means of which assistance many are enabled to emigrate to other Colonies. The grant of pardons to released convicts who in former times would only have received the revocable indulgence of a ticket-of-leave, or probation pass, has also tended to make the prisoners more settled. The Act of the Tasmania Parliament 27 Vict. No. 20, passed in 1863, by the provisions of which, "absconding" was declared to be a felony; and the recent stationing of two guard boats upon islands contiguous to the coast of the peninsula, have convinced the convicts in general that any attempt will be severely punished, whilst actual escape is now almost entirely hopeless.

11. From these important changes and arrangements, few I think, excepting perhaps the perfectly reckless, and desperate, will in future take to the bush for the purpose of reaching the main land.

12. As regards punishments, I am happy to be able to state, that personal correction by flogging has not been resorted to for many years past. Solitary confinement, separate treatment, imprisonment, operating against task work remissions, and, for some particular men, periods in chains, continue to be the modes of successful coercion.

Labor.

13. Return (C.) gives the heads of labor at which the prisoners have been actively employed.

*14. Return (D.) shows the quantities of dairy, farm, and fishery produce raised, with the value of the same at current prices; also the sum paid for labor by stipendiaries, the amount being 3,432*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*

*15. Return (E.) specifies the quantity of timber, firewood, and other materials procured, and the value of the same. This branch of our industry amounts to 6,687*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

*16. Return (F.) shows the quantity of clothing, &c. manufactured and repaired, with the value of the work 1,012*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

17. Return (G.) exhibits the total number of each class on the 30th June 1864-5 respectively, with the treasuries to which their maintenance was chargeable.

18. Return (H.) refers to the health of the inmates.

19. A list of strangers who have visited the Establishment, with their remarks is appended; and I have also the gratification to annex copy of a minute received from His Excellency the Governor who inspected the several departments in the month of May last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

The Honourable the Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

* Not printed.

B.

RETURN showing the average Strength of Prisoners, the Number allowed Money Earnings, the Number discharged with such, and the average Amount received by each during the Year ending 30th June 1865.

Average Number of Prisoners under Detention.				Total Number allowed Money Earnings.	Prisoners who have received Money on Discharge during the Year.		REMARKS.
Effectives.	Invalids.	Lunatics.	Total.		Number.	Average Amount received by each.	
498	13	4	515	511	154	3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Many of these men's earnings commenced in August 1862.

Public Library of W. A.

J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

C.

RETURN showing the various descriptions of labour at which the Prisoners have been employed during the year ending 30th June 1865.

Bakers.	Grass cutters.	Quarrying stone.
Blacksmiths.	Gardeners.	Pile drivers.
Bookbinders.	Herdsmen.	Repairing wharves, jetties, and roads.
Boat and launch builders.	Harness maker and repairer.	Sawyers and saw-mill men.
Brickmakers.	Labourers, agricultural.	Servants.
Butchers.	" general.	Shinglers.
Bricklayers.	Lime burner.	Shoemakers.
Broom makers.	Laying and repairing tramroads.	Splitters.
Barbers.	Laundrymen.	Stakers.
Bullock drivers.	Lamp-lighters.	Sweeps.
Boatmen.	Lime and shell gatherers.	Salt boilers.
Carpenters.	Masons and stonecutters.	Stone breakers.
Cooks.	Moulders and foundrymen.	Scavengers.
Charcoal burners.	Milkmen.	Signalmen.
Coopers.	Mat makers.	Semaphore repairer.
Clearing land.	Plumbers, painters, and glaziers.	Tool repairer.
Carting fuel.	Potters, making cell pans.	Tailors.
Cemetery keeper.	Plasterers.	Tin-plate workers.
Church and chapel cleaner.	Ploughmen.	Writers.
Carters.	Procuring fire wood.	Wheelwrights.
Dairymen.	" piles.	Watchmen assisting police.
Engineer.	" logs.	Wardsmen and station cleaners.
Fitters and locksmiths.	" spars.	Water carriers.
Fencers.	Procuring boat and launch timbers.	
Farriers.		

J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

32 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

TASMANIA.

G.

RETURN showing the Number of Effective Prisoners, Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics, with the Treasuries to which they were chargeable on the 30th of June 1864 and the 30th June 1865 respectively.

Date.	Effective Prisoners Chargeable to Imperial Treasury.	Effective Prisoners Chargeable to Colonial Treasury.	Paupers and Invalids Chargeable to Imperial Treasury.	Paupers Chargeable to Colonial Treasury.	Lunatics Chargeable to Imperial Treasury.	Lunatics Chargeable to Colonial Treasury.	Total of all Classes.	Funds.	
								Imperial.	Colonial.
Strength on the 30th June 1864.	180	338	249	37	95	3	902	524	378
Strength on the 30th June 1865.	144	343	226	62	92	4	871	462	409

J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

H.

RETURN showing the average Number of Effective Convicts, Invalids, Paupers, and Lunatics for the Year ending 30th June 1865, the Mortality during the Period, average Age of each Class at Death, and present Number in Hospital.

Period.	Average Number of each Class.				Mortality during the Year.			Average Age of effective Convicts at Death.	Average Age of Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics at Death.	Number in Hospital on 30th June 1865.	
	Effective Convicts under Detention.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Total.	Convicts under Detention.	Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Total.			Convicts under Detention.	Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics.
From 1st July 1864 to 30th June 1865.											
Totals	498	282	96	876	5	17	22	49	69	13	169

J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

COPY of the ENTRIES made in the VISITORS' REGISTER, Port Arthur, from the 1st July 1864 to the 30th June 1865.

WE have visited this establishment, and bear our willing testimony to the excellence of all the arrangements.

August 2, 1864.

(Signed)

D'ARCY W. L. MURRAY, M.H.A.
JAMES LORD, M.H.A.
JOHN LORD, M.H.A.
DUNCAN M'PHERSON, JUN.
GEORGE O'MANT.

Having been shown through the establishment by the kindness of the Commandant, we cannot but record our great satisfaction at the order, regularity, and excellent arrangements throughout.

October 15, 1864.

(Signed)

THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Merchant, Melbourne.
C. W. GALLOIS, Do.
HENRY J. COX.
W. R. COOK.

We have visited this establishment, and are highly gratified with the cleanliness of the same.

(Signed) WILLM. LYON, Commander, "Southern Cross,"
For self and party of several ladies and gentlemen.

TASMANIA.

After being kindly shown through the settlement, the impression left is that the management is perfect in every respect.

November 17, 1864. (Signed) JOHN TAYLOR, 1, Leadenhall Street, London.

Having been shown through the settlement, per favour of the Commandant, I cannot but record my admiration of the arrangements throughout.

December 21, 1864. (Signed) M. W. DONALD, of Maitland, New South Wales.

I beg to express my thanks, and those of my party, to the Commandant for the pleasure afforded me by an inspection of the establishment under his charge. It seems in every respect worthy of the Colony and the effort of Christian philanthropy.

February 2, 1865. (Signed) C. H. TASMANIA.
(The Lord Bishop of Tasmania.)

I have gone over the establishment, and from all I see the discipline and management is admirable; I only hope that in justice to all these Colonies it will be retained as an Imperial establishment until the Imperial prisoners have died out or served out their full sentences.

February 2, 1865. (Signed) GIDEON S. LANG, Victoria.

I have inspected with much pleasure the arrangements at Port Arthur, and appreciate the efforts made in every department for the general good of the establishment.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. H. WRIGHT, of Adelaide, South Australia.
CRAWFORD M. MAXWELL, Chief Warder, Marine Board, Hobart.
ALFRED J. CAPE, Sydney.

I have devoted a week to the careful examination of this establishment and the whole system of management, and cannot too strongly express my admiration of the tact, firmness, and benevolence with which everything is conducted. While confinement here is made a trying and severe punishment, enough to deter the most hardened from crime, the whole system is administered with so much fairness and justice that these hundreds of desperate men submit contentedly to it. Instead of the "lash," supported by an overpowering physical force which leaves no choice between submission or death, the physical force is reduced to a minimum, and the men submit of their own will to the rules of the system; they are taught every hour to restrain their violent impulses, either to obtain by good conduct some indulgence or to escape some deprivation; they are taught a moral restraint of themselves instead of merely submitting to a physical restraint by others, a difference which must tell most favourably on all capable of improvement.

(Signed) GIDEON S. LANG, of Victoria.

After a careful inspection of the different establishments and the system of discipline carried on at Port Arthur, I have much pleasure in expressing my continued approval of all I saw.

I desire to record my thanks to the Civil Commandant for his judicious management and the zeal with which he performs his onerous duties.

May 12, 1865. (Signed) T. GORE BROWN.

True copy.
J. BOYD,
Civil Commandant.

No. 4.

SUMMARY OF CONVICTS

Males.

2	Maintained by Government	-	Under sentence of penal servitude	-	207 Parisholders
22					
29	Not maintained by Government	-	In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics	-	101 Ticket-of-leave holders
157					
51	Maintained by Government	-	Learning their own livelihood	-	123 Miscellaneous
18					
33	Maintained by Government	-	Under sentence	-	-
17					
418					
487					

TASMANIA.

No 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B. to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 19.)

SIR,

Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania, March 15, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward the usual Distribution Returns of Convicts for the 31st December 1865.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE,
Governor.

MEMORANDUM.

Comptroller-General's Office, February 17, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the usual returns of the number and description of convicts in Tasmania on the 31st of December 1865.

2. The return marked 4 (Summary) shows a total of 743 male convicts and 18 females.

Of the 743 males 208 were not maintained by the Government, leaving 489 under sentence, 46 in hospital as invalids and lunatics. Of the 18 women 4 were maintained by the Government and 14 were earning their own living.

3. Return marked 3 shows, in the only Imperial establishment, the number of inmates chargeable to Colonial and Imperial funds respectively on the 31st of December last.

4. At the Prisoners' Barracks there were 3 prisoners, and at the Cascade Factory 25 persons chargeable to Imperial funds.

5. At the New Norfolk Asylum there were 47 inmates.

6. At the Orphan Asylum there were 121 wholly and 66 half chargeable to Imperial funds.

W. NAIRN, Comptroller-General.

No. 4.

SUMMARY OF CONVICTS.

Males.

207 Passholders -	-	Under magisterial sentence -	-	} Maintained by	{	2	
		In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics -	-			Government.	28
		On probation -	-				20
		In private service or illegally at large	-			Not	157
101 Ticket-of-leave holders	{	Earning their own livelihood -	-	} maintained by	{	51	
		In hospitals, invalids, and lunatics -	-			Government.	18
		Under sentence -	-			Maintained by	32
435 Miscellaneous -	-	Under sentence to hard labour -	-	} Maintained by	{	17	
		Under sentence of penal servitude -	-			Government.	418
					<hr/>		
743					743		

CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 35

Females.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

1 Passholder	-	-	Lunatic	-	-	-	-	-	} Maintained by Government.	1
17 Ticket-of-leave holders	{	Under magisterial sentence -		-	-	-	-	} Earning their own livelihood		
										14
<hr/>										
18										18
<hr/>										
Maintained by Government, males - - - - 535										
Do. females - - - - 4										
Not maintained by Government, males - - - - 208										
Do. females - - - - 14										
<hr/>										
Total - - - - 761										
<hr/>										

ABSTRACT showing the Number of Individuals of each Class at Port Arthur on the 31st December 1865, chargeable to Colonial and Imperial Funds respectively.

Station.	Colonial Funds.				Imperial Funds.				Grand Total.
	Under sentence or Order of Probation.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Total Colonial.	Under sentence or Order of Probation.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Total Imperial.	
Port Arthur - -	360	62	3	425	139	187	90	416	841

W. NAIRN,
Comptroller-General.

TASMANIA.—COMPTRROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1.—DISTRIBUTION RETURN of CONVICT DEPARTMENT, 31st December 1865.

STATIONS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.	Convicts.										Free Men.				Female Convicts Chargeable to Imperial Funds.												
	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.					Chargeable to Colonial Funds.					Chargeable to Imperial Funds.		Chargeable to Colonial Funds.														
	Under Sentence to Imprisonment and Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude.	On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardon.	Passholders under Sentence.	Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Sentence to Imprisonment and Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude.	On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardon.	Passholders under Sentence.	Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids and Lunatics.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Under Sentence to Imprisonment and Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Under Penal Servitude.	Passholders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.
Comptroller-General's Office -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Arthur -	1	83	18	2	24	29	18	16	313	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	167	-	68	13	62	-	4	-	-
Prisoners' Barracks -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade Factory -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gaols -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's Orphan Asylum -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	1	89	18	2	28	32	18	16	329	2	-	-	-	-	167	4	84	13	62	-	4	-	-	1	-	3	

Total Convicts supported by Government - 535
 Passholders in private service or illegally at large - 157
 Ticket-of-Leave Holders earning their own livelihood - 51
 Total Males - 743
 Females - 18
 Total Males and Females - 761

TASMANIA.—CONVICT

No. 2.—RETURN showing the STRENGTH of the CONVICT Taken from the Distribution

DATE.	Convicts.										Free Men.				Female Convicts.																	
	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.					Chargeable to Colonial Funds.					Chargeable to Imperial Funds.		Chargeable to Colonial Funds.		Chargeable to Imperial Funds.		Chargeable to Colonial Funds.															
	Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Under Sentence to Penal Servitude.	On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardon.	Passholders under Sentence.	Passholders under Sentence in private service, or illegally at large.	Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Lunatics and Invalids.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence earning their own livelihood.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Under Sentence to Penal Servitude.	On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardon.	Passholders under Sentence.	Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Lunatics, and Invalids.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Under Penal Servitude.	Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Passholders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence earning their own livelihood.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Penal Servitude.	Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders earning their own livelihood.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Hospital, Invalids and Lunatics.		
1865.																																
30th June.	1	101	19	3	170	23	34	67	5	19	321	2	-	-	-	-	215	2	85	10	55	-	2	-	-	1	-	13	4	-	-	
31st December.	1	89	18	2	157	23	32	51	18	16	329	2	-	-	-	-	167	4	84	13	62	-	4	-	1	-	14	3	-	-		
Increase.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Decrease.	-	12	1	1	13	-	2	16	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	

TASMANIA.—COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF CONVICT DEPARTMENT, 31st December 1865.

Free Women.		Children		
Chargeable to Imperial Funds.	Chargeable to Colonial Funds.	Imperial.		
Under Magisterial Sentence.				
Paupers and Invalids.				
In Hospital.				
Lunatics.				
Under Magisterial Sentence.				
Paupers and Invalids.				
In Hospital.				
Lunatics.				
Boys.				
Girls.				
Comptroller-General.				
Civil Commandant.				
Protestant Chaplain.				
Roman Catholic Chaplain.				
Assistant Magistrates.				
Medical Officers.				
Clerks.				
Accountant of Stores.				
Foreman of Works.				
Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.				
Keepers.				
Station officer.				
Keeper Separate Prison.				
Overseers.				
Assistant Overseers.				
Wardmaster.				
Coxswains.				
Dispensers.				
Engineer.				
Turnkeys and Warders.				
Petty Constables.				
Messengers.				
Van Constable and Driver.				
Attendants.				
Seaman, schooner "Harriett."				
Signalman, Mount Augustus.				
Superintendent of Timber.				
Writer.				
Dry Store Keeper.				
Superintendent of Agriculture.				
				STATIONS and ESTABLISHMENTS.
				Comptroller-General's Office, Port Arthur.
				Prisoner's Barracks, Cascade Factory.
				Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum, Gaols.
				Queen's Orphan Asylum.
				Colonial Establishments.

W. NAIRN, Comptroller-General.

DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT on the 30th June 1865 and the 31st December 1865.
Return of those Periods.

Free Women.		Children.			DATE.
Chargeable to Imperial Funds.	Chargeable to Colonial Funds.	Imperial.			
Under Magisterial Sentence.					
Paupers and Invalids.					
In Hospital.					
Lunatics.					
Under Magisterial Sentence.					
Paupers and Invalids.					
In Hospital.					
Lunatics.					
Boys.					
Girls.					
Comptroller-General.					
Civil Commandant.					
Protestant Chaplain.					
Roman Catholic Chaplain.					
Assistant Magistrate.					
Medical Officers.					
Clerks.					
Accountant of Stores.					
Foreman of Works.					
Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.					
Keepers.					
Station Officer.					
Keeper Separate Prison.					
Assistant Store Issuer.					
Overseers.					
Assistant Overseers.					
Wardmaster.					
Coxswains.					
Dispensers.					
Engineer.					
Turnkeys and Warders.					
Petty Constables.					
Attendants.					
Messengers.					
Seaman, schooner "Harriett."					
Signalman, Mount Augustus.					
Superintendent of Agriculture and Timber.					
Writer.					
Superintendent of Agriculture.					
Dry Store Keeper.					
					1865.
					30th June.
					31st December.
					Increase.
					Decrease.

W. NAIRN, Comptroller-General.

