

CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

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ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE CONVICT  
ESTABLISHMENTS

AT

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

AND

TASMANIA.

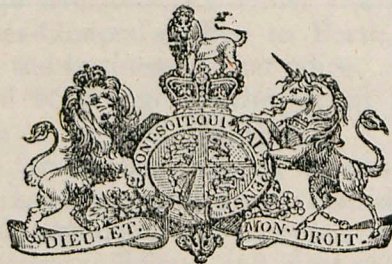
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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS

SCHEDULE.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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AT

WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMPTON to the Right Honourable  
the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 39.)

MY LORD, Government House, Perth, February 21, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Acting Comptroller-General's Report on the Convict Department for the year 1866.

2. The Acting Comptroller-General exhibits laudable forbearance in noticing as little as possible the defective state in which the department was handed over to his charge, and becoming reserve with reference to his unremitting exertions to render it efficient.

3. The clear and methodical report now transmitted leaves in general no room for any comment from me, beyond an expression of my entire concurrence with all that is therein stated, but I deem it right to make a few brief remarks on some of the points alluded to.

4. The facts reported as to the general good conduct of the convicts so widely dispersed on public works and in private service are highly interesting, and show some of the good results which invariably arise amongst criminals from being placed under the influence of hopeful new circumstances.

5. The vigorous steps taken for the suppression of absconding have been so effective that the alarm prevailing some time ago amongst the settlers with reference to runaway convicts has nearly died out.

6. The evils connected with paying gratuities to convicts discharged on tickets of leave are not overstated, yet, as this is the last year of transportation to Western Australia, and all the probation men in the hands of the Government have been led to expect such gratuities, I am not prepared to recommend that any change should be made in the existing rules.

7. It would be difficult to over-estimate either the benefit that has accrued from the transfer of the Comptroller-General's office to Perth, or the improvement which has taken place in carrying on the business of that office.

8. I have nothing to add at present to the recent reports I have made on the duties and position of the Church of England chaplains.

9. The suggestion as to forage allowance for officers is fair and reasonable, and, in my opinion, deserving of your Lordship's favourable consideration.

10. The alterations and omissions now adopted in the useless annual returns, &c., previously transmitted are very judicious, and meet with my entire approval.

11. The very satisfactory details regarding the works executed by convicts are not in the slightest degree exaggerated. The complaints of the settlers with reference to such works, so universal for years prior to my arrival in the Colony, have almost wholly ceased, a result peculiarly agreeable to me, seeing that I have retained the direction of this part of the service entirely in my own hands, and regulated the appropriation of all the convict labour without the assistance of any officer in general charge of public works.

12. The great importance of the proper disposal of convict labour during the last year of transportation induced me recently to visit nearly all the settled districts for the purpose of ascertaining what public works are most urgently required throughout the Colony, and I have made arrangements on this point which I have reason to believe will give general satisfaction.



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WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

13. Although I am precluded by peculiar circumstances from now doing full justice to the zeal and ability displayed by the Acting Comptroller-General in his judicious management of the Convict Department, I cannot conclude without assuring your Lordship that he has thoroughly vindicated my selection of him for a difficult and disagreeable provisional appointment, reluctantly accepted by him solely in compliance with my wishes, and because he was well aware that there was no other way in which I could then be relieved from unduly harassing anxiety with reference to the convict branch of this Government.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON,  
Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,      &c.      &c.      &c.

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

SIR,

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth, January 31, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency the following report on the Convict Department for the year 1866.

The special circumstances under which I was appointed to the temporary charge of the department in May last render it undesirable that I should enter so much into detail as I would wish. There are, as your Excellency is aware, many subjects which ought properly to be brought prominently forward, but I could not notice them without appearing to comment unfavourably on the proceedings of others. While, therefore, the statistical matter will embrace the whole year, I shall, as far as possible, confine the report on general measures to the period for which I have been in charge, avoiding reference to former arrangements in every instance where it is practicable to do so.

The number of men maintained by the Imperial Government on the 31st ult. was 1,897, of whom 1,695 were convicts on probation and reconvicted ticket-of-leave holders, and 67 ticket-of-leave holders out of employment, or a total of 1,762 engaged on public works; while 23 were lunatics, 37 invalids, and 75 in hospital. There were at the same date 1,442 ticket-of-leave holders in private service or otherwise earning their own livelihood. The total number of convicts, including conditional-release holders, was 3,305.

143 conditional pardons, 10 conditional releases, 38 certificates of freedom, and 1 free pardon have been issued during the year. The number of deaths, exclusive of executions, has been 50.

Two convict ships arrived from England, the "Belgravia" and the "Corona," with 580 men. In the case of the latter ship the labour available for public works will not be so great as might be expected, since some of the men were eligible by time for discharge to ticket-of-leave prior to their arrival, and several immediately after. There are also some old men, one being 60 years of age.

The men on public works have been distributed throughout the districts of the Colony from Champion Bay to the north to Albany at the south, a distance of 530 miles. When it is considered that the great proportion of these men are stationed in the bush in parties under the charge of a single officer, the general conduct and amount of work done is very satisfactory.

There has been but little offence of a serious character during the year, and it is a matter of universal satisfaction that offence against women, so much dreaded some years ago, is almost unknown. It is seldom that there is a complaint even of objectionable language being used towards them. When the unprotected state of the settlers' houses is considered, this must be regarded as most satisfactory.

Three convicts have been executed, two for murdering, in 1865, an expirée who had harboured them while at large, and one for an assault upon an officer. Another convict, a ticket-of-leave holder, was sentenced to death for the murder of a man of his own class, but the sentence was commuted.

There have been eight cases of assault upon prison officers, and three of robbery under arms.

For some months the offence of absconding was of constant occurrence. It has always been observed that in Western Anstralia this misconduct takes almost the form of an epidemic. For months there will be scarcely a case, and then the escape of two or three men will be followed by dozens of attempts. Except in two cases, the men have been but a short time away; and in one of these, where the man is still at large, the absconder had been captured, but escaped again from the police escort. This offence of absconding has been met by sentences to long periods of servitude in heavy irons in the chain gang, established some years ago at Fremantle; while, in aggravated cases, detention in dark cells on bread and water, under strict medical observation, has been added. This latter punishment is much dreaded by the men, and has acted as a preventive amongst many who have undergone every other form of punishment without the least good effect. Even the most reckless and defiant shrink from it. The effect is greater in this Colony than in places where there are regular prisons, as the men have generally been accustomed to rough, open air life in the bush.

Ordinary separate confinement is almost unknown, all available labour being put on public works.

There has further been established during the last six months a gang for inveterate absconders, who are kept within the walls of the prison at Fremantle, and never allowed to pass the gates. When these men have served the period in irons to which they were sentenced they are found some employment about the workshops or prison. As few of them are mechanics there is a loss of their labour to the Colony.

There have been some cases of flogging, but that punishment has only been resorted to in extreme cases where, while a man's offence was heavy, the length of time he had to serve, and his general position, rendered any other form of punishment practically valueless. So strongly am I opposed to flogging, and so convinced that it never effects good in any way, that I only look upon the cases which have occurred as necessary steps for marking punishment, even at the risk of producing a bad effect on the delinquent and his fellow convicts.

With regard to other disciplinary offences, I can only wonder that, with the system I found in operation, there was any limit to them. When I state that such offences as "refusal to work," "insolence to



an officer," and "insubordination" were constantly met by sentences of three days' bread and water, I have given some slight idea of the state of affairs. In the Fremantle district there were in one week nine such cases so punished. This was not merely a farce, but an inducement to misconduct. Those who know what a Western Australian summer day is will have little doubt as to which a convict would prefer, the intense pleasure (to him) of abusing an officer and then sleeping in a cool stone cell for the greater part of three days and nights, or working hard for three days in the roasting sun and sleeping, perhaps, in a bush hut full of mosquitoes. In the case of the convict executed for assaulting his officer, the man had refused to work, or been insubordinate, on 12 occasions, when the maximum punishment was three days' bread and water. If he had received a good sharp sentence on the first offence he might have been alive now.

I have met with great difficulty in effecting a change as to these insufficient punishments, both as regards superintendents and visiting magistrates, who will cling to the old system. Indeed, I have frequently had to obtain your Excellency's authority for ordering additional punishment. I have been forced to require one superintendent not to deal himself with any misconduct involving insolence or disobedience of orders, and another to refrain altogether from disposing of charges.

A great deal of small offence was caused by the system under which men were shifted about from one party to another upon frivolous grounds. A convict did not like his officer or some fellow prisoners in the party, and he committed a slight offence for the avowed purpose of getting away. I long ago laid down the rule that these changes were not to be made, but that the man must work where he is told. When a convict has now to be punished by confinement for misconduct he knows that as soon as the punishment is ended he will be taken straight back to the work which he left.

A notable instance in connexion with this occurred in the Guildford District. At a bush party the men took a dislike to the warder, who is a smart, good officer, and makes the convicts do a hard day's work. Every man in the party misconducted himself in order to get away to other stations. This proceeded to such an extent that the officer asked to be exchanged. The whole party, officer and convicts, was moved to the neighbourhood of Perth, where they would not be so isolated, and were put to much harder work than before. I told the men that so long as they were on the hands of the Government they should work under that particular officer, and further warned them that the slightest misconduct would be followed by severe punishment. The men felt that they were defeated, and for months there has not been a report against one of them. At other parties men have been returned who defied the Government ever to make them go back; and I hope shortly this source of offence will be entirely done away with.

Amongst other alterations, I may mention that upon taking charge I found that convict messengers were allowed to go to shops and stores, not merely for rations for their party, but for private supplies for the officers. I need scarcely say that that arrangement was speedily brought to a conclusion.

Enormous remissions were given to convict constables, and every man who made himself useful as a cook, writer, messenger, or mechanic was made a constable. One convict constable only is now attached to each working party, as a sort of messenger in case of need; but when not so wanted he has to work like any other convict, and the amount of remission he will get will, in the case of new appointments, be merely sufficient to make a distinction. I cannot alter the remissions, excessive as they are, for men appointed before I took charge. At each road party a convict is, as heretofore, employed as night constable. The value of his services is very questionable, but it is necessary to have some one on watch, and the one officer could not do the duty.

The only other matter on this head which I wish to bring under notice is, that at the principal prisons convict writers had access to the general correspondence. The result of this was that the Comptroller-General did not communicate orders to the Superintendent alone, but to all the convicts in the prison. The convicts' discussions on the steps which they knew were to be taken on the following morning must have been edifying, and they doubtless felt gratified at the generosity of the Government in enabling them to plot and counterplot.

In referring to the next class of convicts, the ticket-of-leave holders, I am compelled to state that, in my opinion, the existing system of giving gratuities to a convict on his release from public works is a grave mistake. So far from its being a help or benefit to a man, it is, in the great majority of cases, a positive injury. Many a reconvicted man owes his further punishment to this mistaken benevolence. A convict has been confined in prison for years, without an opportunity of indulging his appetite for drink, or whatever may be his weakness. That man is set at liberty with, in many instances, a large sum of money in his possession, probably more than ever he possessed at one time before. Now, if he had only to resist his own promptings it would be bad enough, but the time at which each convict will be released, and the amount that will be given to him, is closely calculated by his former fellow prisoners already at liberty, and the moment he appears he is surrounded by a lot of scoundrels from whom it is almost impossible for him to escape while he has a penny.

No convict is discharged to ticket-of-leave until he has an approved engagement. The greatest kindness would be to give that man nothing but a suit of private clothing and enough rations to enable him to reach his employer's residence. He should not have money until he had earned it by his own labour.

Anything more deplorably lax than the proceedings of the Convict Department with regard to the ticket-of-leave population could scarcely be conceived. I will merely enumerate a few of the evils. Upon taking stringent measures for re-establishing the system on a proper footing it was found that there were more than 200 convicts at large without having any document in their possession to show that they held tickets-of-leave. Numbers of these men were wandering about the country from district to district, nominally in search of employment, practically living on pilfering and at the expense of settlers, with whose shepherds they stayed in the bush.

Several had not reported themselves for a long time, and in numerous cases men hung about the out-stations until their sentences expired, when they presented themselves for certificates of freedom. A Gazette notice, cancelling these men's tickets-of-leave, warning them that for the period they were at large their sentences would be in abeyance, and the offer of rewards for their apprehension, made a great change. Steps were taken to supply each man with a proper formal document showing he was permitted to be at large, and to make him understand that if he could not produce such authority he



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would be liable to be arrested and placed to hard labour at a road party. All men who do not report themselves punctually are punished.

I may mention that tickets-of-leave were not issued to men from the Comptroller-General's office, but signed in blank and sent by fifties to the Resident Magistrates, who filled in the name and issued them when a man was eligible.

A good deal of abuse was caused by tickets-of-leave "on their own account," being given to convicts in too indiscriminate a manner by the magistrates. This was a permission for a man to work for his own benefit without an engagement from a master. The police complained loudly on the point, asserting that the houses of many of these men were mere covers for much of the petty thieving going on in the towns, and that several of the men would club together and live on the proceeds of their plunder. The police were instructed to inquire and report on each case, and wherever a man could not show that he had proper *bonâ fide* employment he was told he must enter an approved service or work on the roads. No men are now "on their own account" except those of whom the police report favourably.

The plan now adopted is as follows:—Every ticket-of-leave holder who cannot show that he is earning his own livelihood properly must return to depôt, where he is employed on public works until again hired. Men are not transferred from district to district unless they have an engagement, or unless there is a greater opening for labour in one district than another. In the latter case the men who have been the longest out of employment are selected and transferred by the Government.

The number of convicts released from probation to ticket-of-leave during the year was 335.

The number of offences by ticket-of-leave holders, punished by magistrates, was 1,217, against 1,266 for 1865.

It has become almost a custom to speak of the deplorable amount of drunkenness supposed to exist in the Colony. I am bound to say that in my experience, reaching over some five years, I have seen less of such misconduct, in proportion to the population, than in any other part of the world I have been in, and as regards the convicts at large on ticket-of-leave who, especially when first released, are most prone to indulge, the charge is unfounded. During the whole of the year 1866 there were only 429 convictions for drunkenness against a daily average of over 1,400 men. And it must be borne in mind that the extent of intoxication to warrant punishment in the case of the free man and convict is hardly equal in practice.

A large number of men have been out of employment and maintained by the Government, a result to be expected from so many being sent from England with scarcely any probation to serve. The number out of work has sometimes been about 160. Such men are naturally discontented and difficult to deal with. There are of course some out of this number who are useless men, that will never get permanent employment; but the labour market has been overstocked with ticket-of-leave holders.

Applications have been sent to England for passages for the wives and families of six ticket-of-leave holders.

Of conditional-pardon holders and expees 20 have been reconvicted, but no conditional-release holder has been tried for even the slightest offence.

With regard to local prisoners confined in convict prisons there is now no trouble whatever. The petty annoyances which formerly existed on this head were only fostered by the eccentric proceedings of a then visiting magistrate. The sheriff does not, under existing arrangements, interfere more than is absolutely necessary, so there is no divided authority, and the present visiting magistrates support the prison officers in requiring the "locals" to conform to the general rules of the convict prisons in which they are, for the convenience of the Colony, confined.

The removal of the Comptroller-General's Office from Fremantle to Perth in May last has been of great advantage to the general service, and has rendered unnecessary the constant stream of correspondence which had to be carried on between your Excellency and the Comptroller-General. Some changes in the office have been made in consequence of the death of the Registrar, Mr. McBryde Brown, who had filled that post for 13 years. The vacancy has not been filled up, as there was no necessity for the existence of such an office, the registrar being in fact a clerk, and doing mere routine clerical work. The staff now consists of a chief clerk, two first, four second, and five third class clerks. There are also, one clerk not classified, and a temporary clerk engaged in working up the arrears which I found on taking charge, and which are not yet completed. One of the clerks is detached at Perth prison, and four are at Fremantle and other out-stations. There is a vacancy in the third class which I think it will be unnecessary to fill up.

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the willing manner in which the gentlemen in the Comptroller-General's Office have worked, and to the anxiety which they have shown to assist to the utmost of their power, in carrying out the many alterations which it has been necessary to make in the way of conducting the business of the office.

Some changes have been made in the other offices attached to the department. In the store branch Mr. Francisco has been confirmed in the appointment of accountant, in succession to Mr. Padbury, who was transferred to the convict service in England. I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which he has discharged his duties.

The schoolmaster at Fremantle prison who, with emoluments amounting to 246*l.* 18*s.* per annum, was for years past only required to attend for one hour and a half in the evening, has now to assist in the Accountant of Stores' Office.

In the Clerk of Works' Office there has been a reduction of the appointment of draughtsman. There is no necessity whatever for the employment of a permanent draughtsman. No new building or ornamental work is likely to be put in hand, and for the strong useful bridges, jetties, &c. which are being erected no elaborate drawing is required. The usefulness of the very efficient officer now holding the appointment of clerk of works has been much increased by his being required to confine himself strictly to his own duties, and not enter upon matters beyond those duties which his zeal led him to take up.

The prison and out-stations in the Perth district continue, as heretofore, to bear off the palm for order, regularity, and cleanliness, and much more work is got out of the men than in the other districts. The admirable state of discipline and tidiness in which the superintendent, now on leave of absence,



left his charge, rendered the task of the acting superintendent in keeping affairs in statu quo a very easy one.

At Fremantle the ridiculous arrangement under which the prison was styled "the Convict Establishment," regarded as the "Head Quarters" of the Convict Department, and in consequence placed on a different footing from other prisons, has been abolished, and Fremantle Prison is now in precisely the same position as Perth Prison or Guildford Depôt. The same returns have to be rendered and the same routine observed, while the superintendent has only to attend to his own district. With regard to the prison itself I will only say that, while there was a tolerably fair outside appearance, when one looked under the surface the less said of the state of affairs the better. I can only regret that even now the prison is not in the state I would wish to see it.

In the Guildford district there have been one or two disturbances. At one party the convicts were supposed to have all but mutinied, and were, after a magisterial inquiry, punished severely.

The warder who was in charge has, however, since been dismissed for gross misconduct, and facts have come to light which raise a doubt as to whether, in this instance, the evidence of free men accepted to the exclusion of that of the convicts was one bit more worthy of belief. The other case has been already mentioned. The extent of the district and the number of parties scattered over it render constant visiting by a superior officer impossible.

In the Toodyay district all has gone on well and quietly.

On my first visit of inspection to York I found the depôt in a disgraceful state, and was forced to punish the officer in charge. When I again visited all was clean and in good order.

At Bunbury the assistant superintendent in charge had been altogether too long his own master without superior observation. Upon close inquiry it appeared that he had constantly neglected his duties. While he made an elaborate display of ornamental white and yellow wash, he preferred sitting in his own quarters to looking after the convicts when they were not at work. He was withdrawn to Fremantle, and a smart warder sent to replace him.

The position of the depôt at the Vasse was most objectionable. It was a collection of bush huts on the outskirts of Busselton, and in the midst of detached buildings and small farms. The complaints as to pilfering were numerous. Arrangements were therefore made to obtain the loan, rent free, of some wooden buildings close to the police station in the town, and to these the party has been moved.

Upon visiting the Champion Bay district I found two of the out-stations in a most disgraceful state of disorder and dirt. One warder was dismissed and the exertion-money of the other was stopped.

The only district I have been unable to visit, since I took charge, is that of Albany. The time occupied in travelling such long distances, and the arrears of office work accumulating during one's absences, put it out of my power to do more. At the depôt in Albany itself a bad spirit was shown by the convicts, arising out of some groundless dissatisfaction with their rations, simply caused by the substitution of other articles for items not procurable at the time in the market, and the feeling increased until the men refused to go to work. It is to be regretted that the resident magistrate temporised and discussed terms with the convicts instead of taking sharp measures for their coercion. Orders were sent down for the punishment of all who had misconducted themselves, and that they should be supplied with rations precisely similar to those to which they had objected. Arrangements were also made for the prompt suppression of any further mutinous spirit. With the exception of a few who were sent up to Fremantle, the men returned to their work, and there has been no further misconduct.

The conduct of the subordinate discipline officers has been generally good, although several have required warnings as to the amount of work performed by the men. Seven have been dismissed, and the exertion-money or good-conduct allowance of 10 has been reduced or stopped. Seven have resigned, and two have been superannuated.

I take the other points requiring notice in the order in which they appear on the estimates.

The chaplains of the Church of England at Perth and Fremantle Prisons, who are paid wholly from convict funds, have discharged their duty with their usual zeal and close attention. The latter especially has been entirely devoted to his duties, which embrace a wider field than those of the chaplain at Perth.

The chaplains in the country districts, who are paid half from Imperial and half from Colonial funds, have as a rule done little convict duty, and it became necessary some time ago to make inquiries as to the amount of such duty. In mentioning one or two of the results arrived at I would desire especially to except the chaplain at Guildford, whose constant attention is worthy of admiration, and the chaplain at Albany recently appointed. One chaplain drawing convict pay had not made one visit to a convict party in twelve months, another only four, while at two stations in different districts, each within 10 minutes walk of the chaplain's house, convicts had actually died without being visited in their illness. These gentlemen had even passed convict stations sometimes as often as twice in a week when on other business. An excuse has been set forward that they are not allowed forage, but it is singular that they have always up to the present time been able to discharge their colonial duty, which involves much distant visiting, without forage from colonial funds. Still more singular is the fact that one of these gentlemen, who constantly rode or drove past a convict station, abstained according to his own account *purposely* from visiting it. It is a pity that the proceedings of these chaplains have not hitherto been better looked after by the person on whom the responsibility rested. The steps recently taken by your Excellency will doubtless have the effect of stimulating their zeal. At any rate the remedy is simple. If a stipendiary of the Government purposely refrains from doing his duty, the Government may with equal purpose refrain from paying his salary.

The chaplains of the Roman Catholic church have managed to visit the convict parties, although they receive no forage allowance, and only half the amount of pay from convict funds given to the Church of England chaplains.

The health of the convicts throughout the Colony has been generally good. There has been no epidemic or infectious or contagious disease. Cases of importance, whether surgical or medical, are, whenever practicable, removed to the hospital at Fremantle, where also the lunatics and permanent invalids are collected. I enclose reports from the very able surgeon in charge of these branches. An



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WESTERN AUSTRALIA. assistant surgeon has been sent from England recently for the medical charge of the pensioner force at Fremantle, and for such other duty connected with the convict service as he may be required to perform.

The medical officers paid from Imperial and Colonial funds, in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third throughout the Colony have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

Orders were received from England during the year for reconsidering the scale of rations in force in the Colony, with a view to the present English scale being adopted in lieu, and for reporting on the cost of provisioning the convicts. A medical board was assembled to consider the first question and advised that no change be made. I fully concur in this opinion. It must be borne in mind that the majority of convicts in Western Australia are employed on hard rough work, and lodged in mere huts or in tents in the bush. They are subject, according to the season, to intense heat during working hours or, comparatively speaking, considerable cold at night, while they are sometimes wet to the skin without the means of changing their clothes or properly drying perhaps for days those they have on. The diet that would keep up a man under the conditions applicable to convicts in England would be quite insufficient here.

The provisions are obtained under contract by public tender, and there is no more economical course open that I am aware of.

The number of men maintained by the Government has been considerably greater than that estimated for, and the approved vote for provisions has been already expended. A special credit was granted by your Excellency to enable the commissariat to carry on this branch of the service.

A pernicious system was in force under which extra rations were furnished to all classes of convicts employed at bush stations. The issues were even extended in some instances to men in the towns. The only extra rations now granted are to blacksmiths, and a few other classes recommended on medical grounds.

In connexion with the victualling of the convicts, I would express the very great regret felt by the officers of the convict department at the approaching retirement of Deputy Commissary-General Bovell, whose manner of conducting his business while in charge of the commissariat has been such as to win for him the respect and good will of all with whom he has had dealings.

The winter clothing furnished from England for the convicts, including that received per "Belgravia," has been most unsuited for the rough usage to which it is subjected in the bush. It was with the greatest difficulty the men could be kept decent in appearance, indeed at some stations even a re-issue for the season of second-hand clothing, a little of which was in stock, was worn out. Application has been made that stronger material may in future be sent.

With every endeavour to keep down the expenditure, the approved vote for transport has been exceeded, and a special credit has been necessary. In former years any excessive expenditure on this vote and that for provisions has not been noticed, but the instructions received from England for deducting 500*l.* and 1,500*l.* respectively from the votes as submitted, render it necessary to bring the matter under consideration.

The arrangements as regard forage allowance for officers are, I consider, anything but satisfactory. To some a money allowance is made, but in many cases the forage is issued in kind. Where an officer has much visiting work to do this involves him in expense. In the Comptroller-General's case, for instance, he may have a couple of horses away for a week, but his forage can only be obtained in kind at Perth. I think it would be but fair to extend to officers in the convict service the arrangement long in force in the colonial service. Under this a money allowance of 3*s.* 8*d.* per diem, being a fair average market rate for the forage, with a per-centage added for wear and tear of saddlery and harness, shoeing, &c., is made. The officer could then get the best supplies instead of having to take what the contractor sends, and could regulate his stock at home by the length of his absences on duty.

Several extensive works have made good progress during the year. Among the most important is the bridge over the Swan at North Fremantle, which was opened for traffic in November last and will shortly be finished. It is built of wood and is of the following dimensions:—Length, 954 feet 6 inches; extreme height in the clear from the water to the timbers, 44 feet 5 inches; width, 18 feet clear of guard rails, with a "lie by" of 6 feet in the centre. The approaches are respectively 200 feet with a mean height of 29 feet, and 924 feet with a mean height of 10 feet. A large portion of these approaches is faced with stone.

The new bridges at Perth Causeway are approaching completion, the piles being driven, and most of the caps and joists fixed. The space bridged will be, when completed, 1,801 feet in length by 18 feet in width.

The new bridge at the Helena Flats near Guildford is far advanced, the extreme length is 1,387 feet, the width 18 feet. The height is superior to that of the heaviest flood yet known.

Large bridges are also being erected over the Avon and Dale rivers near Beverley, and over the Warren river to the southward, while the bridge over the King river has been rebuilt.

The whole of these works are executed solely by convict labour, without the assistance of one hired man.

A very large amount of work has been done in opening out and forming new roads, as well as in repairing and re-making old lines. When it is considered that in this thinly settled Colony there are over 1,000 miles of main roads to be kept open for traffic, exclusive of the numerous cross roads, and that, with a most trifling exception, the whole is done by convict labour, which costs nothing, one cannot but foresee that some years hence the Colony will have great difficulty to contend with on the much vexed question of "roads and bridges."

It is a more serious question than many people think.

Now some pressing work is necessary, and in one or perhaps two days a party of convicts is on the spot, the work is done, and but few people hear anything about the necessity having existed.

By and by the work will be there to do, but where will be the money to hire the labour, supposing it to be procurable.



The police force has proved efficient for convict purposes. The chief duty, beyond escort work, has been in connexion with the apprehension of absconders, in which the native assistants have rendered great aid through their wonderful powers of tracking.

The arrangement under which, at the close of 1865 and the beginning of 1866, the second crew of the water police formerly at Fremantle was divided and stationed at Champion Bay, the Vasse, and Albany, has worked well.

The military force is simply a convict guard of reserve in case of emergency, and does but little active duty. One or two guards are mounted over convict prisons, but the whole of these guards could be dispensed with if additional warders were appointed.

The change of system which, during the last few years, has withdrawn the majority of the convicts from Fremantle, and placed them in small isolated parties for executing useful works throughout the Colony, has made several of the returns, for the rendering of which orders were sent from England, perfectly inapplicable. When these returns were called for, nearly all the prisoners were at the "convict establishment," Fremantle, the proceedings at which were assimilated to those of an English prison. Now Fremantle prison is simply a sort of receiving depôt, and about two-thirds of the men are elsewhere.

To furnish some of the returns hitherto sent with regard to prison reports, offences, and punishments would simply be to mislead. For purposes of comparison with the prisons of other places, or even as a test of the state of discipline in Western Australia, they would be and have been utterly valueless. For instance, at the best regulated bush party in the Colony, where the men get far more heavy punishment, both as regards hard work and rough usage, than they would at Fremantle prison, while, as compared with Fremantle prison, every mess utensil would be brighter, the clay floor of the hut cleaner than the stone corridor, and the bedding as neatly folded, from the very nature of the position many routine rules applicable to regular prisons are relaxed, and the men daily do under permission what would be inconsistent with formal discipline. On the other hand, the men are exposed to many temptations, and are liable to punishment for offences which they could not possibly commit if they were in a regular prison. Several cases of drunkenness and possession of prohibited articles are shown in the returns, but while men are working in the bush with ticket-of-leave holders in private service in the neighbourhood, it is impossible wholly to prevent such offences.

Again, in the repetition of offences and reports, the conditions are not parallel. In English prisons offences are generally dealt with during the year by the same magistrates, and there is consequently regularity in the amount of punishment. Here two men in different districts may commit offences in all respects equal, but one magistrate may give twice as heavy a sentence as the other.

Under such circumstances I have omitted some of the returns hitherto furnished, and altered or substituted others. I cannot have a stronger reason for thus departing from strict rule than that those who have hitherto made out the returns admit that they were practically useless.

For the same reason the voluminous documents heretofore sent from various officers stationed for the time being at Fremantle are omitted. While furnished in perfect good faith, they would, as an exposition of the general state of the convict department, be unreliable. For disciplinary purposes a report from an officer in charge of a country district where there are numerous bush parties would be of infinitely more value, while the religious and educational matters would refer only to a small minority constantly changing as regards individuals.

At the same time, to furnish separate reports from each district would involve sending a perfect mass of documentary matter of little practical utility, and I believe that the papers described in the annexed schedule are all that it is necessary to transmit.

In conclusion I can but regret that in preparing this, the first report I have been called upon to furnish for the Home Government with regard to convict affairs, I should, for the reasons I have stated, have been crippled before even commencing it. I would have been but too glad if, under all the circumstances, I could have been excused from making any report whatever.

Within the Colony I am quite content that the state of the department should speak for itself. I hope your Excellency will be able to inform the Secretary of State that whether or not there has been an improvement in the administration since I took charge, I have at least spared no effort to bring the whole business of the convict service in Western Australia into an efficient state.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. E. HAMPTON,  
Acting Comptroller-General.

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

SCHEDULE of RETURNS to accompany the REPORT of the COMPTROLLER-GENERAL for the Year ended 31st December 1866.

1. Number of convicts.
2. Number of men maintained by Government.
3. Number of convicts that have arrived.
4. Number of convicts employed on public works on 31st December 1865 and 1866 respectively.
5. Distribution of men on public works throughout the several districts.
6. Comparative return of ticket-of-leave holders for the years 1865 and 1866 respectively.
7. Number of conditional releases issued.
8. Number of conditional-pardon holders and expirees who have received fresh sentences.
9. Description of offences by men on public works.
10. Return of offences by ticket-of-leave holders.
11. Return of deaths.
12. Statement of the expenditure for convict service during the year ended 31st March 1866.
13. Report of the surgeon, Fremantle prison.
14. Report of the surgeon superintendent, lunatic asylum.



# 10 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 1.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts in Western Australia on the 31st December 1866.

On the Public Works.			Invalids and Hospital.			Lunatic Asylum.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Private Service.	Con- ditional-Release Holders.	Grand Total.
Probation and Re-convicted Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders out of Employment.	Total.	Probation and Re-convicted Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Total.				
1,695	67	1,762	38	37	75	17	1,442	9	3,305

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,  
31st January 1867.

G. E. HAMPTON, Acting Comptroller-General.

No. 2.

NUMBER of Men maintained by the Imperial Government on the 31st December 1866.

On Public Works.		Hospital and Invalids.			Lunatic Asylum.			Total.
Probation and Re-convicted Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders out of Employment.	Probation and Re-convicted Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Conditional-Pardon Men and Expirees.	Probation and Re-convicted Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Conditional-Pardon Men and Expirees.	
1,695	67	38	37	37	16	1	6	1,897

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,  
31st January 1867.

G. E. HAMPTON, Acting Comptroller-General.

No. 3.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts that have arrived in the Colony from England during the Year 1866.

Ship.	Date of Arrival.	No. by Assign-ment List.	Deaths on Passage.	No. landed.
"Belgravia"	4th July 1866	277	2	275
"Corona"	22nd December 1866	306	1	305
		583	3	580

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,  
31st January 1866.

(Signed)

G. E. HAMPTON,  
Acting Comptroller-General.

No. 4.

COMPARATIVE Return of the Number of Convicts employed on Public Works on the 31st December 1865 and 1866 respectively.

Year.	Probation and Re-convicted Ticket-of-Leave Holders.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders out of Employment.	Total.	Remarks.
1865	1,452	100	1,552	
1866	*1,695	67	1,762	* Of these 305 were received on 24th December ex "Corona."

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,  
31st January 1867.

G. E. HAMPTON, Acting Comptroller-General.



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 11

No. 5.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

DISTRIBUTION of Men on Public Works throughout the several Districts.

District.	On 31st December 1866.	In course of Transfer from Fremantle on account of Arrival of "Corona."	Proposed Totals on Completion of Distribution from "Corona."
Fremantle	780	—	576
Murray	22	6	28
Perth	283	18	301
Plantagenet	137	34	171
Sussex	61	—	61
Swan	227	51	278
Toodyay	50	22	72
Victoria	130	16	146
Wellington	51	30	81
York	96	27	123
Total	1,837	204	*1,837

\* Including 38 probation and re-convicted men, and 37 ticket-of-leave holders in hospital, which leaves a balance of 1,762.

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,  
31st January 1867.

G. E. HAMPTON, Acting Comptroller-General.

No. 6.

COMPARATIVE Return of Ticket-of-Leave Holders for the Years 1865 and 1866.

	No. Earning their own Livelihood, 31st December.	No. on the Hands of the Government.			No. of Magisterial Sentences including Fines.
		No. Maintained on 31st December.	Greatest Number.	Smallest Number.	
1865	1,347	132	157	86	1,266
1866	1,442	104	198	104	1,217

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,  
31st January 1867.

G. E. HAMPTON, Acting Comptroller-General.

No. 7.

RETURN of the Number of Conditional Releases for the Year 1866.

No. issued.	No. revoked.	Total No. held on 31st December.
10	1	9

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,  
31st January 1867.

G. E. HAMPTON, Acting Comptroller-General.



# 12 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 8.

RETURN of the Number of Conditional-Pardon Holders and Expirees received under fresh Sentences during the Year 1866.

	No.
Conditional-pardon holders - - - - -	9
Expirees - - - - -	11
Total - - - - -	20

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,  
31st January 1867.

G. E. HAMPTON,  
Acting Comptroller-General.

No. 9.

DESCRIPTION of Offences by Men on Public Works.

	No.
Assaulting Officers (including Police) - - - - -	15
Conduct 1. Highly insubordinate - - - - -	196
2. Insolence or disobedience - - - - -	140
3. Disrespectful or disorderly - - - - -	150
Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners - - - - -	47
Idleness or refusal to work - - - - -	243
Malingering - - - - -	57
Escapes or attempts to escape - - - - -	127
Possession of prohibited articles - - - - -	73
Theft - - - - -	63
Destroying prison property - - - - -	50
Drunkenness - - - - -	78
Miscellaneous - - - - -	299
Total - - - - -	1,538

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,  
31st January 1867.

G. E. HAMPTON,  
Acting Comptroller-General.

No. 10.

RETURN of Offences for which Ticket-of-leave Holders have been convicted by Magistrates during the Year 1866.

	No.
Abscinding - - - - -	47
Assaults, common - - - - -	35
Burglary - - - - -	12
Drunkenness - - - - -	429
Felony - - - - -	20
Forgery - - - - -	5
Larceny - - - - -	72
Rape - - - - -	1
Unnatural crime (attempt) - - - - -	1
Wounding with intent - - - - -	3
Miscellaneous - - - - -	592
Total - - - - -	1,217

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,  
31st January 1867.

G. E. HAMPTON,  
Acting Comptroller-General.



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 13

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 11.

RETURN of Deaths for the Year ended 31st December 1866.

Reg. No.	Name.	Ship.	Status.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
7792	Mills, Samuel - -	" Clara " - -	T.L.	Suffocatio - -	3rd January 1866.
8309	Izzard, William - -	" Racehorse " - -	P.P.	Submersio - -	13th January 1866.
7782	McDonald, George - -	" Clara " - -	"	Phth. pul. - -	10th February 1866.
8707	Smith, James - -	" Vimeira " - -	"	Id. - -	12th February 1866.
8177	Dogherty, Matthew - -	" Lord Raglan " - -	"	Accidentally killed	25th February 1866.
6754	Thomas, Samuel - -	" York " - -	T.L.	Id. - -	25th February 1866.
5730	Barraclough, Thomas - -	" Palmerston " - -	"	Id. - -	25th February 1866.
8645	Murray, James - -	" Vimeira " - -	P.P.	Falling from a tree	26th March 1866.
7464	Jones, William - -	" Lord Dalhousie " - -	"	Sun-stroke - -	24th February 1866.
7015	Bremner, Robert - -	" Clyde " - -	T.L.	Phth. pul. - -	8th April 1866.
5968	Chidler, Thomas - -	" Lincelles " - -	"	Id. - -	3rd March 1866.
8191	Anderson, John - -	" Racehorse " - -	P.P.	Diarrhoea - -	12th May 1866.
6396	Osborne, William - -	" Norwood " - -	"	Submersio - -	12th April 1866.
8734	Webster, Paul - -	" Vimeira " - -	"	Diarrhoea - -	29th May 1866.
8150	Wadden, James - -	" Merchantman " - -	"	Dysentery - -	31st May 1866.
7208	McGleaning, Robert - -	" Clyde " - -	T.L.	Perished in the bush.	29th May 1866.
7257	Smith, John - -	Do. - -	"	Morbus corbus - -	29th May 1866.
7999	Griffiths, James - -	" Merchantman " - -	P.P.	Hepatitis - -	17th January 1866.
8394	Ryan, John - -	" Racehorse " - -	"	Febris, typhoid - -	10th June 1866.
8270	Green, John - -	Do. - -	"	Dysentery - -	30th June 1866.
7735	Johnson, John - -	" Clara " - -	T.L.	Febris, typhus - -	27th June 1866.
6665	Mawdsley, William - -	" York " - -	"	Phth. pul. - -	28th June 1866.
8453	Wells, James - -	" Racehorse " - -	P.P.	Id. - -	3rd July 1866.
8284	Green, John - -	Do. - -	"	Hæmatemesis - -	12th January 1866.
8348	Morton, John - -	Do. - -	"	Phth. pul. - -	27th January 1866.
5219	Wardle, Charles - -	" Edwin Fox " - -	T.L.	Diarrhoea - -	13th July 1866.
8486	Booth, William - -	" Vimeira " - -	P.P.	Bronchitis - -	25th July 1866.
7495	McKinlay, Robert - -	" Lord Dalhousie " - -	T.L.	Paralysis - -	27th July 1866.
7239	Roberts, James - -	" Clyde " - -	P.P.	Phth. pul. - -	2nd August 1866.
8720	Thomas, James - -	" Vimeira " - -	"	Dysentery - -	3rd August 1866.
4829	Hunter, Charles - -	" Lord Raglan " - -	T.L.	Phth. pul. - -	17th August 1866.
8326	Jenkins, William - -	" Racehorse " - -	P.P.	Spinal hæmorrhage	23rd August 1866.
5629	Pugh, Owen - -	" Palmerston " - -	T.L.	Dropsy - -	30th August 1866.
8483	Buckley, David - -	" Vimeira " - -	P.P.	Phth. pul. - -	29th August 1866.
7042	Carey, John - -	" Clyde " - -	T.L.	Softening of the brain.	4th September 1866.
7959	Carter, Henry - -	" Merchantman " - -	"	Submersio - -	22nd Sept. 1866.
4122	Millington, James - -	" Runnymede " - -	"	Paralysis - -	18th February 1866.
6433	Saunders, George - -	" Norwood " - -	"	Phth. pul. - -	19th Sept. 1866.
6745	Thomas, James - -	" York " - -	"	Tetanus - -	21st October 1866.
6068	Ross, Henry - -	" Lincelles " - -	"	Falling from a cart	1st October 1866.
9040	Wheat, William - -	" Belgravia " - -	P.P.	Submersio - -	18th October 1866.
3534	Cannon, James - -	" Adelaide " - -	T.L.	Natural causes - -	2nd May 1866.
5905	Ward, Henry - -	" Lincelles " - -	"	Phth. pul. - -	29th October 1866.
6744	Spain, Michael - -	" York " - -	"	Apoplexia - -	2nd November 1866.
8754	Walsh, Michael - -	" Vimeira " - -	P.P.	Killed by fall of a tree.	9th November 1866.
5884	Quinn, James - -	" Colonial " - -	T.L.	Disease of liver and dropsy.	22nd Nov. 1866.
8610	Johnson, William - -	" Vimeira " - -	P.P.	Phth. pul. - -	21st December 1866.
8317	Jones, James - -	" Racehorse " - -	"	Abscess in bowels - -	27th December 1866.
8758	Hinton, Joseph - -	" Colonial " - -	"	Epilepsia - -	10th December 1866.
7198	McGlynn, Thomas - -	" Clyde " - -	T.L.	Murdered - -	13th August 1866.

The following men were executed :—

4052	Duffy, Daniel - -	" Runnymede " - -	T.L.	Suspendum - -	11th January 1866.
6247	Brooks, Matthew - -	" Norwood " - -	"	Id. - -	11th January 1866.
7797	Morrison, Robert - -	" Clara " - -	P.P.	Id. - -	24th October 1866.

Total - - 53

G. E. HAMPTON,  
Acting Comptroller-General.

Comptroller-General's Office, Perth,  
31st January 1867.



14 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 12.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the Year ended 31st March 1866.

Vote.	Service.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1	General superintendence - - - - -	16,084	7	6
2	Religious instruction - - - - -	2,770	8	6
3	Medical treatment - - - - -	1,870	14	2
4	Provisions - - - - -	24,483	9	4
5	Medicines - - - - -	5	19	10
6	Fuel and light - - - - -	1,146	10	1
7	Prison stores and clothing - - - - -	6,288	17	11
8	Land and water transport - - - - -	3,622	13	4
9	Works, buildings, and stores - - - - -	2,500	8	9
10	Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,335	7	7
11	Magistracy and police - - - - -	13,971	6	1
12	Gratuities to prisoners and private cash and earnings - - - - -	3,492	10	0
	Total convict - - - - -	77,572	13	1
13	Total military service - - - - -	32,112	3	9
	Total - - - - -	109,684	16	10

Amounting to one hundred and nine thousand six hundred and eighty-four pounds sixteen shillings and tenpence sterling.

Commissariat, Western Australia,  
Perth, 18th Feb. 1867.

Certified.

J. W. BOVELL,  
Deputy Commissary-General.

No. 13.

SURGEON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SIR, Fremantle Prison, January 1, 1867.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward you the Annual Returns, showing the number and causes of admissions, the deaths, &c. of those under treatment in the hospital of Fremantle Prison during the past year. A glance at the tables will show that they very nearly resemble, in the most important points, those of former years; my observations on them will consequently be brief.

In looking over Table III., showing the causes of admission of 318 cases during the year, the most noteworthy feature, and one certainly of much congratulation, is the total absence of any epidemic, and the great scarcity of instances of zymotic diseases; for, though 21 cases of dysentery and 16 of diarrhoea were admitted to the hospital during the past year, nothing in the shape of an epidemic was present. The cases admitted were divided pretty equally throughout the 12 months, and they were admitted to this hospital, not from Fremantle Prison alone, but from the various districts throughout the province.

Ophthalmia has quite ceased to be the bug-bear it was in this prison; the 17 cases admitted were all sub-acute or chronic in their character; and came some from one part of the country and some from another.

Not a single case of fever of any form or type was admitted to hospital during the past 12 months; the immunity from this, and other epidemic forms of disease, can only be attributable to the elevated site of the prison, the dry subsoil, the plentiful supply of water, the sufficiency of food, and the capability of Fremantle Prison to contain at least double its present number of inmates. Generally a few cases of fever received from districts, less fortunate than Fremantle Prison in hygienic qualifications, come under treatment; but this year it has not been so.

Taking into consideration the importance of the works carried on in the neighbourhood of Fremantle during the past year, especially in the making of Fremantle bridge, and in clearing the bar at the mouth of the Swan River, it is not a little remarkable how very few accidents have occurred serious enough to require admission into the hospital—three cases only of fracture, all of secondary magnitude, occurred, and three of burns from the effects of blasting. Two of the latter were but of trivial importance, the other case was very extensive and terminated fatally.

Eleven deaths occurred during the year at this hospital amongst the prisoner class. Some of these men were sent up from the out-districts, so that it is impossible to give any return showing the percentage of deaths as compared with the inmates of the prison, *e.g.*, the two fatal cases of diarrhoea were sent down from the Guildford hospital after a long course of treatment there. Other cases also did not owe their origin to any influence in Fremantle Prison. Eight deaths also, as will be seen by Table II., occurred in this hospital amongst the expirees, conditional pardon, and ticket men, sent up from various districts. The case of tetanus (lock-jaw) was sent from Pinjarrah; it was the result of a wound in the hand from a kangaroo bone; abscess and mortification followed; amputation was performed, and tetanus supervened.



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 15

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Table V., showing the sickness of the subordinate officers during the 12 months, is an improvement on last year's returns; the daily average strength was 37; the absence on sick leave 276 days. One officer, Warder Stamp, arrived in the convict ship "Vimeira," in the last stage of consumption, in December 1865. He was unfit for any duty during the whole of January 1866; he was then invalided from the service, and died a short time afterwards. One warder was absent from duty 27 days on account of injuries received on the works from a blast of gunpowder; and two others, for 16 and 17 days respectively, on account of injuries sustained by the assaults of prisoners.

Warder Thomas Sunter has lately been invalided from the service on account of mental aberration, arising probably from domestic troubles. He has recovered, however, from his attack, and has now left the Colony.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the painstaking care, attention, and efficiency of Compounder Lyons during the year in the performance of all his duties, both as discipline warder and compounder.

I have, &c.

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

(Signed) G. C. ATTFIELD,  
Surgeon, F.P.

No. I.

TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.

	Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners.	Conditional Pardon, Ticket-of-Leave, and Expirees.
Number of patients in hospital, 31st December 1865	18	10
Number admitted during 1866	236	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>92</b>
Number discharged during 1866:—		
Cured or relieved	219	71
To the lunatic asylum	10	1
Died	11	8
Remaining in hospital	14	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>92</b>

No. II.

NUMBER and CAUSE of DEATH.

	Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners.	Conditional Pardon, Ticket-of-Leave, and Expirees.
Tetanus (traumatic)	—	1
Diarrhoea	2	—
Dysentery	1	—
Influenza	1	—
Cirrhosis and ascites	—	2
Phthisis	5	2
Burns	1	—
Scrofula	1	—
Broken-down constitution	—	1
Paralysis	—	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>



# 16 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. III.

## DISEASES for which PATIENTS were admitted in 1866.

Abscesses, ulcers, tumours, and boils	- 64	Synovitis	- - - - -	2
Wounds, contusions, excoriations, and sprains	54	Phlegmon	- - - - -	7
Ophthalmia	- 17	Fistula	- - - - -	2
Rheumatism (chronic)	- 20	Jaundice	- - - - -	1
Diarrhoea and dysentery	- 37	Tenia	- - - - -	3
Phthisis	- 16	Cynanche tonsillaris	- - - - -	1
Bronchitis	- 4	Otitis and otorrhoea	- - - - -	1
Epilepsy	- 3	Scurvy	- - - - -	2
Debility	- 7	Pleurodynia	- - - - -	3
Febricula	- 9	Gastrodynia	- - - - -	4
Fracture	- 3	Laryngitis	- - - - -	1
Orchitis	- 2	Glandular swellings	- - - - -	2
Stricture	- 1	Apoplexy	- - - - -	1
Lumbago	- 1	Hæmorrhoids	- - - - -	5
Morbus cordis and ascites	- 6	Paralysis	- - - - -	4
Syphilis and gonorrhoea	- 2	Diseases (various)	- - - - -	23
Pleurisy	- 2			
Dyspepsia	- 1			
Burns	- 5			
Cephalalgia	- 2			
		Total	-	<u>318</u>

No. IV.

## NUMBER in HOSPITAL.

Daily average Number of Prisoners.	Number admitted into Hospital.			Average daily Number in Hospital.				Proportion per Cent. to daily average Number of Prisoners, Ticket-of-Leave, &c., not included.
	Probation and Re-convicted Prisoners.	Expirees, Ticket-of-Leave, and Conditional-Pardon Prisoners.	Total.	Fremantle Prison.	Out-Stations.	Ticket-of-Leave.	Total Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	
1st quarter - 467	81	18	99	12	6	5	23	3·8
2nd " - 438	59	22	81	12	4	7	23	3·6
3rd " - 515	49	23	72	11	5	9	25	3·1
4th " - 550	47	19	66	12	7	7	26	3·4

Average daily number of prisoners in hospital throughout the year, ticket-of-leave, expirees, &c., not included - - - - - 17·25  
 Proportion per cent. to average daily number of prisoners - - - - - 3·7  
 Largest number of hospital sick in one day (of all classes) - - - - - 41  
 Smallest number of hospital sick in one day (of all classes) - - - - - 21

No. 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.
37	$\frac{276}{365}$	6	None.



# CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 17

No. VI.

## PRISONERS under TREATMENT for MENTAL DISORDERS during 1866.

Class.	Register.	Name.	Age.	Date of Arrival in the Colony.	Mental Condition on Reception.	Whether previously Insane or mentally affected.	Character of present Attack.	Date of first Symptoms.	Date of Admission into Hospital.	Remarks.
P.P.	6616	—	24	December 1862	Strange in conduct.	Was an inmate of the asylum for 3 months last year. Doubtful.	Mania - -	September 1865	Jan. 1 -	Discharged to lunatic asylum, 27/1/66.
Do.	7542	—	34	„ 1863	Sane -	Not known -	Delusions -	December 1865	Jan. 2 -	„ „ „ 9/2/66.
Do.	7470	—	22	„ 1863	Sane -	Not - -	Delusions -	February 1866	Feb. 12 -	„ „ „ 15/3/66.
Do.	8131	—	26	September 1864	Sane -	Not - -	Mania - -	February 1866	Jan. 16 -	„ „ „ 9/2/66.
Do.	8336	—	27	August 1865	Sane -	Not - -	Dementia and delusions.	January 1866	Jan. 22 -	„ „ „ 19/2/66.
Do.	7042	—	24	May 1863	Weak-minded.	Doubtful -	Dementia -	- - -	March 24 -	„ to invalid depôt, 21/6/66.
Local.	—	—	42	August 1853	Sane -	Not known -	Dementia -	June 1866	June 29 -	„ „ „ 27/6/66.
P.P.	8110	—	37	September 1864	Sane -	Yes, in England	Dementia -	October 1866	Oct. 30 -	„ to lunatic asylum, 25/11/66.
R.C.P.	7302	—	35	May 1863	Sane -	Doubtful -	Delusions -	December 1865	Dec. 17 - Nov. 9 -	„ „ „ 27/1/66. „ to invalid depôt, 25/11/66. Being very eccentric and weak-minded, but not insane.
T.L.	6534	—	40	May 1862	Sane -	Not known -	Delusions -	August 1866	Nov. 9 -	Discharged to lunatic asylum, 25/11/66.
P.P.	8034	—	30	September 1864	Sane -	- - -	Melancholia -	October 1866	Nov. 10 -	„ to invalid depôt, 28/12/66.
T.L.	5982	—	30	January 1862	Sane -	- - -	Dementia -	December 1866	Dec. 6 -	Detained in hospital (under observation).
P.P.	8502	—	43	December 1865	Sane -	Doubtful -	Delusions -	December 1866	Dec. 15 -	Discharged to lunatic asylum, 28/12/66.
Do.	8939	—	30	July 1866	Apparently sane.	Yes, in England	Mania - -	October 1866	Dec. 15 -	„ „ „ 25/11/66.
Do.	6744	—	28	December 1862	Sane -	Not known -	Mania - -	March 1866	March 6 -	„ „ „ 1/4/66.

No. 14.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

SIR,

December 31, 1866.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward you the Annual Report and Return having reference to the Fremantle Lunatic Asylum during the year 1866.

At the close of the year 1865, 50 patients remained in the asylum, viz., 33 males and 17 females. During the year 1866, 18 additional patients were admitted, viz., 15 males and three females; nine also were discharged and one died; thus leaving at the present time 58 patients, viz., 39 males and 19 females.

Of the 15 cases admitted, four were free men:—1st. James McNamara, an imbecile old man, quite harmless, whose intellect had been waning for a long time before being sent to Fremantle Lunatic Asylum, and whose accompanying debilitated frame indicated that the disordered functions of the brain were in great part due to organic changes in the same. He has been as far as possible kept separate from the noisy violent characters that throng this asylum, but is gradually becoming more and more infirm and childish. 2ndly. James Mead, an old shepherd, who I think probably had a sun-stroke whilst following his occupation, causing a derangement of intellect that consigned him to the asylum. He recovered completely in about six months and was discharged. 3rdly. Thomas Sunter, an assistant warder in the Convict Service, naturally a very weak-minded man, and who on account of a keen disappointment he met with, whilst in search of a wife, became a raving maniac. After a short stay in the asylum he recovered his faculties, and has since left the Colony. 4thly. John Waters, born in the Colony, and educated in the bush, untaught, uncivilised, and probably partly imbecile from his birth. He will no doubt improve mentally, as he did previously in 1864, whilst in the asylum; but the continual fretting at his detention which goes on does not tend to invigorate his health.

The remaining 11 cases were sent from Fremantle Prison to the asylum, and were all, more or less, of a different stamp of character, men whose insanity was characterised and defined by violence of language and action, and a determination to resist being subjected to any laws, either of society or of the prison; and whose turbulent spirits and depraved ideas have equally brought them, first to the bar of justice, and subsequently to the lunatic asylum. Many of these men are only “morally insane,” that is, they will not submit to any discipline, they will not control their ungovernable tempers, and are utterly reckless of consequences; yet, at the same time, they know as well as another the difference between right and wrong. It is sometimes extremely difficult to determine when these “morally insane” characters should be left to punishment, and when they should be consigned to a lunatic asylum.

The three females admitted were all married women, and had been in the Colony many years. One of them, Anne Tippett, was previously an inmate of the asylum for 12 months; she was discharged in



## 18 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.** May 1865, her husband having promised to keep a strict supervision over her. This, however, he failed to do, and she was re-admitted in March last.

The female discharged, Mary Goodall, had been an inmate of the asylum for nearly 12 months. Before admission she had committed infanticide when in a state of insanity. She perfectly recovered during her stay in the asylum. She is a woman, however, of low mental organization.

One death occurred during the year amongst the male patients from apoplexy.

No attempt at suicide has been made by any of the patients either male or female; and the general health of all the inmates has been highly satisfactory.

I have nothing serious to record concerning assaults committed by the convict lunatics, either on their officers or on each other. Of course, amongst a class so prone as they to wrangle, quarrel, and fight, disturbances and the occasional exchange of a blow must almost necessarily happen now and then; but by the strict observance of the rule laid down, (viz., to place the disputants immediately in seclusion for a few hours until they have cooled down) every attempt to make a row has been soon quelled.

I have not found it necessary in any instance to use mechanical restraint towards any of the patients, excepting the temporary seclusion above mentioned.

The asylum at present affords ample room for its occupants. Both the male and female lunatics have large dining rooms, separate from their sleeping apartments; these latter wards are also spacious and lofty, and well ventilated. There is a large exercising yard at the back of the building, with a covered shed to protect from the sun. In this yard also there is a large wash-house, in which the female lunatics do a great deal of the prison washing (on an average about 500 pieces weekly); and also a well arranged kitchen, in which the whole cooking for the asylum is done. In front there are two very spacious enclosures for exercise and amusement, one of about an acre and a half, the other of about three acres and a half. The former is meant chiefly as a garden, and is laid out with fruit trees, vines, flowers, and shrubs; the latter, containing also some vines and flowers, has also a large piece of turf laid down, with a view to making a cricket and foot-ball ground. A fives court also is now in course of erection, which must, I think, eventually be a great source of amusement, and a vent for the superabundant energy of many of the patients.

The supply of water at the asylum is abundant, and of good quality. There are two good shower baths in the wash-house, which are daily used in the summer; and plenty of other requisites, such as large tubs, &c., to carry out the ablutions strictly enforced.

I have much pleasure in recording the highly satisfactory manner in which Mr. Ramsay, who is resident at, and in charge of the asylum, performs his duty. I can always rely on his carrying out my directions, both in the spirit and to the letter; he is very firm in maintaining proper discipline amongst the turbulent, he is kind and attentive to the infirm, and preserves the utmost cleanliness in all the wards and cells.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. C. ATTFIELD,  
Surgeon Superintendent.

The Hon. the Acting Comptroller-General.

### STATISTICAL RETURN appended to Annual Report of Lunatic Asylum, 1866.

	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Criminal.	Local.		
No. of patients remaining in the asylum on 31st December 1865	18	15	17	50
No. of patients admitted to asylum in 1866	11	4	3	18
Total	29	19	20	68
Discharged, cured or relieved	5	3	1	9
Died	1	—	—	1
Total	6	3	1	10
Remaining under treatment, 31st December 1866	23	16	19	58



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 19

MALES ADMITTED.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Imperial or Colonial.	Class.	Register.	Names.	Age.	Ship.	Character of Disease.	Probable Cause.	Admitted.	Arrived in the Colony.	Remarks.
Imperial	T. of L.	7302	—	35	"Clyde"	Delusion	Hereditary tendency.	Jan. 27, 1866	May 1863	Was discharged from the asylum, August 23, 1866; subsequently became an inmate of the invalid dept.
"	P.P.	6616	—	26	"York"	Mania	Drink and weak mind.	Jan. 27, "	Dec. 1862	Discharged, Aug. 23, 1866, cured.
Colonial	Free	—	—	53	"	Dementia	Domestic troubles.	Feb. 4, "	Never in prison.	Still remains in asylum.
Imperial	P.P.	8336	—	27	"Racehorse"	" with delusion.	Naturally weakminded.	Feb. 19, "	Aug. 1865	Do. do.
"	R.C.	7542	—	34	"Dalhousie."	Delusion	Naturally weakminded.	Feb. 19, "	Dec. 1863	Do. do.
"	P.P.	8131	—	26	"2nd Merchantman."	Mania	Hereditary tendency.	Feb. 19, "	Feb. 1863	Discharged from the asylum, May 11, 1866, cured.
"	P.P.	7470	—	22	"Dalhousie"	Delusion	Want of self-control.	Mar. 15, "	Dec. 1863	Do. do., cured.
Colonial	Free	—	—	46	Barque "Stirling."	Dementia	Sunstroke	Mar. 9, "	About 1846	Do. Aug. 23, 1866, cured.
Imperial	R.C.	6744	—	28	"York"	Mania	Hereditary	April 1, "	May 1862	Died in the asylum, November 2, 1866, from apoplexy.
Colonial	Free	—	—	44	"Strathmore"	"	Domestic troubles.	Oct. 3, "	May 1862	Discharged from asylum, Nov. 12, 1866, relieved.
Imperial	P.P.	8939	—	30	"Belgravia"	"	Hereditary	Nov. 23, "	July 1866	Remains in asylum.
"	P.P.	8110	—	37	"Merchantman."	Dementia	Hereditary	Nov. 25, "	Sept. 1864	Do.
"	T. of L.	6554	—	40	"York"	Delusion	Weakminded.	Nov. 25, "	Dec. 1862	Do.
Colonial	Free	—	—	26	Born in the Colony.	Dementia	Weakminded from birth.	Dec. 17, "	Dec. 1862	Do.
Imperial	P.P.	8502	—	48	"Vineira"	Delusion	Sunstroke	Dec. 27, "	Dec. 1865	Do.

MALES DISCHARGED.

Imperial or Colonial.	Class.	Register.	Names.	Age.	Ship.	Character of Disease.	Probable Cause.	Admitted.	Arrived in the Colony.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Colonial	Free	—	—	29	Arrived free	Mania	Sunstroke	Dec. 16, 1865	As a mate on board the "Ze-phyr."	Apr. 19, 1866	Died in Singapore from a second <i>coup de soleil</i> a few months after discharge.
Imperial	P.P.	8131	—	26	"2nd Merchantman."	"	See above	Feb. 19, 1866	Feb. 1863	May 11, "	No relapse since discharge.
"	"	7470	—	22	"Dalhousie."	Delusion	"	Mar. 15, 1866	Dec. 1863	May 11, "	
"	"	6616	—	26	"York"	Mania	"	Jan. 27, 1866	Dec. 1862	Aug. 7, "	
"	T. of L.	7302	—	35	"Clyde"	Delusion	"	Jan. 27, 1866	May 1863	Aug. 23, "	
"	C.P.	4909	—	49	"Lord Raglan."	Dementia	Depression	Mar. 11, 1862	June 1858	Aug. 23, "	
Colonial	Free	—	—	46	Barque "Stirling."	"	See above	Mar. 9, 1866	About 1846	Aug. 23, "	
Imperial	R.C.	6744	—	28	"York"	Mania	"	Apr. 1, 1866	May 1862	Died Nov. 2, 1866.	Died of apoplexy in asylum.
Colonial	Free	—	—	44	"Strathmore"	"	"	Oct. 3, 1866	May 1862	Nov. 12, 1866	Relapsed in a state of melancholy, has since left the Colony.

FEMALES ADMITTED.

Imperial or Colonial.	Class.	Rank.	Names.	Age.	Married or Not.	Character of Disease.	Date of Symptoms.	Admitted.	Remarks.
Colonial	Free	Labourer's wife.	—	31	Married	Dementia and delusion.	About two years since.	Jan. 4, 1866	Remains in asylum under treatment.
"	"	"	—	30	"	Delusion	"	Mar. 15, "	Second time of admission, was discharged from asylum in May last year.
"	"	"	—	29	"	Dementia	No information but to her history.	Oct. 21, "	Remains in asylum under treatment.

FEMALE DISCHARGED.

Imperial or Colonial.	Class.	Rank.	Name.	Age.	Married or Not.	Character of Disease.	Date of Symptoms.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Colonial	Pris.	Labourer's wife.	—	24	Married	Dementia	About three months previous to admission.	Sept. 13, 1865	Aug. 25, 1866	Had perfectly recovered from her attack some months previous to discharge.

TASMANIA.

TASMANIA.

No. 2.

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

(No. 50.)

SIR, Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania, August 22, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward an annual report by the Comptroller-General of convicts in Tasmania, and another from the Civil Commandant at Port Arthur.

These reports speak for themselves, and require no comment from me.



TASMANIA.

You will observe that the number of convicts at Port Arthur who are exempted from labour on account of age and infirmity increases annually, this while it checks the immediate diminution of expense, points to a prospective and permanent decrease in the strength and expense of the establishment.

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

I have, &c.  
(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE,  
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 2.

SIR,

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

I HAVE the honour to forward for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State my Annual Report on the Convict Establishment in this Colony for the year ending 30th of June 1866.

1. The office of the Comptroller-General.
2. The Convict Establishment, Port Arthur.

2. The report of the Civil Commandant which accompanies this report will be found to contain full information respecting Port Arthur.

The establishment continues on the same footing, and is, I think, as cheaply and efficiently worked as such an establishment can be. A considerable portion of the convicts are men of reduced strength, and could not be worked at the hardest description of labour, and are placed therefore, very properly, by the Commandant and Surgeon in the second and third classes of work; while some have had to be permanently invalidated. These latter are kept in a class by themselves while continuing under their sentence.

The system of money payments to convicts under sentence continues to work well. Recently, however, I have reduced the scale to sixpence a week, and this has been granted to all men under sentence short of life; while to those under life it has no longer been granted, but it is left to the Governor in Council to grant such sum of money as he may see fit in the case of any man to whom the privilege of freedom may be granted after 10 or more years have elapsed. The remissions of sentences are confined within the limits prescribed by law, and these are never infringed. The establishments for paupers and lunatics are in a satisfactory condition, and the order and good government of the whole establishment reflects the greatest credit on the Commandant. There were on the 30th of June 364 Colonial convicts under sentence, and 132 Imperial; 213 male paupers chargeable to Imperial funds, and 71 to Colonial; with 89 lunatics chargeable to Imperial, and 4 to Colonial funds.

3. At the prisoners' barracks there were 4 men chargeable to Imperial funds.
4. At the Cascade factory there were 23 chargeable, namely, 19 women and 4 children.
5. At the New Norfolk Asylum the numbers were 47½.
6. At the Colonial Hospital the numbers were 11 wholly, and 4 half chargeable.
7. At the Hospital, Launceston, 4 chargeable.
8. At the Queen's Orphan Asylum 101 were wholly, and 60 half chargeable, being a total of 131 children chargeable upon Imperial funds.
9. I enclose the usual Returns; I. and II. showing the distribution of convicts; also Return No. III., showing the number chargeable upon Colonial and Imperial funds; and No. IV. gives a summary of convicts in Tasmania on the 30th June 1866. From this summary it will be seen that the total number of male convicts has diminished 48, and females 2, during the year.
10. The cost of the convicts will be shown in my report on the estimate for 1867-68.

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

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. NAIRN,  
Comptroller-General.

SIR,

Civil Commandant's Office, Port Arthur,  
Tasmania, August 13, 1866.

I BEG to submit my annual report upon this establishment for the year ending 30th June last.

*Conduct of the Subordinate Officers.*

I am happy to be able to state that the general conduct and attention to their duties of the staff of officers has been entirely satisfactory.

The following changes have taken place, viz.:—One superannuated, one died, three dismissed, one resigned, one reduced, seven promoted, and two new appointments. These changes, while improving the efficiency of the arrangements, have not entailed any additional expense.

*Civil Guard.*

The 12 armed constables composing the civil guard have performed their duties faithfully, and the presence of this force has been found amply sufficient for preserving the security of the establishment.

*State of the Buildings.*

The buildings generally are in an effective state.

The erection of the new Lunatic Asylum, referred to in my last report, is progressing satisfactorily, and when completed will be a very useful and superior building.

An open palisaded circular yard has been formed on the exterior of the separate prison, for the purpose of affording greater freedom when exercising to certain prisoners of dangerous character who have been ordered to be confined in that establishment for lengthened periods.

Extensive repairs have been effected in several of the buildings both at Port Arthur and the out-stations on Tasman's peninsula.



The wharves at Port Arthur have been renewed and strengthened, a portion of the jetty at Salt Water River has also been repiled, and various other repairs carried out in connexion with the roads and bridges upon Tasman's and Forestier's peninsulas.

*Conduct of the Prisoners.*

Return A. shows the nature and number of offences and punishments.

The total number of prisoners at the station during the year has been 616, and the number of offences disposed of magisterially 154, which contrasts favourably with the former year, when the strength was 644 and the number of offences 186.

The only serious crime committed was by convict No. 5,483, who in August last "caused grievous bodily harm" to the senior constable, by throwing a heavy earthenware vessel upon his head from one of the prison galleries; for this offence the prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour in chains. The same convict has committed many other offences, and is the most incorrigible man now at Port Arthur, or whom I have ever had under my charge.

Only one case of absconding has to be recorded, and I am glad to be able to state that the prisoner who escaped was recaptured on the same day that he absented himself from his station.

*Re-convictions.*

420 prisoners were discharged between the 1st July 1863 and the 30th June 1866 (*i.e.*, in three years), and of those 34, or 8 per cent. have been again received under sentence, eight of these are, however, men of impaired mental or physical condition, and who probably found it difficult to obtain an honest livelihood, hence their relapse into crime.

*Convicts under Sentence for Life.*

There are now 46 men held under sentence of "penal servitude" or "imprisonment for life," and 54 others who are still labouring under their old sentences of "transportation for life," exclusive of those who have since been sentenced to "life penal servitude" and are therefore included in the former number.

*Emigration of discharged Convicts.*

Through the excellent system of money earnings, introduced in August 1862, and which money the convicts receive on discharge, many of the prisoners, who in former years were scarcely ever absent from the penal establishments of the Colony, have been enabled to proceed to other countries, where it is to be hoped they may have entered upon a better course of life, while their removal from Tasmania has undoubtedly effected a large saving of expense to the public.

*Incapacitation of Prisoners for Hard Labour.*

A very considerable proportion of the prisoners have, through age and chronic disease, become quite unfit for the severe labour which has to be carried on in procuring timber from the mountainous and swampy localities at which such can only now be obtained near to Port Arthur.

Several have been formally invalidated and exempted from all labour; while many have been pronounced by the medical officers to be suffering from diseases of the heart and lungs, from ruptures, rheumatism, and general debility.

The number of convicts now capable of performing the ordinary effective or first class labour has been reduced to 261 out of the total strength, *viz.*, 496; but many of the 261 are men serving under the heaviest sentences, and of too dangerous character to be allowed to work in the bush.

The appended Table H. shows the classified ages of the convicts, from which it will be observed, that a large number of them are far advanced in life, no less than 392 or 79 per cent. being considerably above 40 years of age, while of these 61 are upwards of 60 years.

From these facts it will be seen that the majority of the convicts now under detention consist of the worn out remains of former large prisoner populations, and that many of them will in a very few years have to be invalidated and exempted from work, so that in a short time the entire establishment will be almost non-effective as regards ordinary labour.

*Employment of the Prisoners.*

Return B. shows the various descriptions of labour carried on during the year.

\*Return C. exhibits the quantities and value of farm, dairy, and fishery produce.

\*Return D. the quantity and value of building and other materials obtained.

\*Return E. shows the clothing and other articles made and repaired, and the washing done, with value of such work.

Return F. shows the number of effective prisoners, invalids, paupers, and lunatics on the 30th June 1865 and 1866 respectively, with the funds upon which they were borne.

Return G. shows the rate of mortality during the year, and the number in hospital on the 30th June 1866.

Appended is a list of the principal visitors with their recorded observations. The Governor inspected the whole of the Establishment in the month of March last, and a copy of his Excellency's minute will be found attached to the list of visitors.

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

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

\* Not printed.







CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 23

B.

TASMANIA.

RETURN showing the various descriptions of labour at which the Prisoners have been employed during the year ending 30th June 1866.

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

F.

RETURN showing the Number of Effective Prisoners, Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics, with the Treasuries to which they were chargeable on the 30th of June 1865 and the 30th June 1866 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.	Treasuries.	
								Imperial.	Colonial.
Strength on the 30th June 1865.	144	343	226	62	92	4	871	462	409
Strength on the 30th June 1866.	119	346	224	88	91	5	873	434	439

G.

RETURN showing the average Number of Effective Convicts, Invalids, Paupers, and Lunatics for the Year ending 30th June 1866, the Mortality during the Period, Average Age of each Class at Death, and present Number in Hospital.

Period.	Average Number of each Class.			Total.	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 1866.	
	Effective Convicts under Detention.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.		Convicts under Detention.	Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Total.			Convicts under Detention.	Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics.
From 1st July 1865 to 30th June 1866.											
Totals	472	282	96	850	6	21	27	48	67	15	171



## 24 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

TASMANIA.

H.

RETURN showing the Ages of the Prisoners.

Under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and upwards.
2	9	93	214	117	46	14	1

Total, 496.

### EXTRACTS from the VISITORS' BOOK.

I feel highly pleased at the way this establishment is managed, greatly to the credit of the Civil Commandant and Officers.

Auckland, August 12, 1865.

(Signed) J. W. ROBINSON.

After a careful examination of the buildings, and a general investigation of the discipline carried out on this extensive establishment, we have to record our entire satisfaction with all we saw, and consider great credit is due to the Commandant and his Officers.

August 28, 1865.

(Signed)

ADYE DOUGLASS, M.H.A.

ISAAC SHERWIN, M.H.A.

WILLIAM DODERY, M.H.A.

JOSEPH ARCHER, M.L.C.

C. J. McMAHON, Capt. R.A.

R. R. DAVIES, Archdeacon of Hobarton.

E. H. EAGER, Colonel Commanding Troops.

J. FULFORD.

H. E. LETTE, M.H.A.

D. LEWIS, Mayor of Hobarton.

CHARLES F. MARTIN.

Visited the establishment of Port Arthur this day, and was much pleased with the orderly way in which everything was conducted, everything in its proper place.

(Signed) J. WINGATE, Major, H.P.

Percy Lodge, Sydney, New South Wales,  
December 20, 1865.

Visited this establishment and must say "Nulli secundus."

February 15, 1866.

(Signed) A. W. NICHOLAS, Merchant.

We, the undersigned, visited the establishment, and were much pleased with the cleanliness of the place.

February 15, 1865.

(Signed)

WILLIAM THORNTON, Melbourne.

ADAM STACKPOLE, Melbourne.

W. K. THOMPSON, Melbourne.

A. B. DONALDSON, Melbourne.

B. CORNISH, Melbourne.

J. H. McEWAN, Melbourne.

EUGENE CADEN, Melbourne.

THOMAS GLASS, Melbourne.

EDMUND GLASS, Melbourne.

THOMAS SMITH, Melbourne.

JAMES WILSON, Melbourne.

WILLIAM RAYMENT, Melbourne.

J. LATHAM, Melbourne.

GEORGE MOORE, Melbourne.

HENRY J. FOX, Sydney.

THOMAS LANSLEY, Melbourne.

GEORGE CAREY, Brigadier-General, Commanding

H.M. Forces in the Australian colonies.

R. LEWIS, M.D., Surgeon Major.

W. GRIMLAW, of Melbourne, Victoria.

We heartily concur in the opinions before expressed.

(Signed)

CHARLES E. READE, H.M.S. "Falcon."

PETER MURRAY, Assistant Engineer, H.M.S. "Falcon."

WALTER H. JEW, Gunner, H.M.S. "Falcon."

G. M. J. HIGGINSON, Assistant Paymaster, H.M.S. "Falcon."

Visited this establishment, and found everything in respect to cleanliness and order far superior to anything of the sort I have ever visited.

Port Arthur, March 29, 1866.

(Signed)

H. GREY, Master Assistant, H.M.S. "Falcon."











CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 27

TASMANIA.—COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF CONVICT DEPARTMENT, 30th June 1866.

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. Dispenser. 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.	Free Women.	Children.	STATIONS and ESTABLISHMENTS.
	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.	Imperial.	
			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 31st December 1865 and the 30th June 1866.  
Return for those Periods.

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. Assistant Store Issuer. Overseers. Assistant Overseers. Wardmaster. Coxswains. Dispenser. 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.	Free Women.	Children.	DATE.
	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.	Chargeable to Colonial Funds.	
			1865.
			31st December.
			1866.
			30th June.
			Increase.
			Decrease.

W. NAIRN, Comptroller-General.







CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 29

*Females.*

TASMANIA.

15	Ticket-of-leave holders	{	Under sentence	-	-	-	-	}	Maintained by	1
			Invalid	-	-	-	-		Government.	1
			Earning their own livelihood.	Not maintained by Government						13
15										15
	Maintained by Government, males			-	-	-	-			543
	Do. females			-	-	-	-			2
	Not maintained by Government, males			-	-	-	-			188
	Do. females			-	-	-	-			13
	Total			-	-	-	-			746

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 Printers to the Government and Honorary Magistrate,  
 for the Hon. the Attorney-General.



TASMANIA		WESTERN AUSTRALIA	
1	Maintained by Government	1	Under sentence
1	Government	1	Invalid
12	Not maintained by Government	12	Earning their own livelihood
<hr/>		<hr/>	
12		12	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
542	Maintained by Government males	183	Not maintained by Government males
2	do females	13	do females
183			
13			
<hr/>		<hr/>	
748	Total		

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 Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.  
 For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.