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CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS

AT

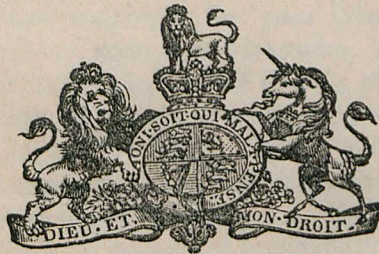
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

AND

TASMANIA.

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

2nd June 1865. - 1869



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

[Price 7d.]



ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS

SCHEDULE.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. in Series.	From whom and to whom addressed.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	Governor Hampton to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.	19 Feb. 1864 (No. 17)	Report of Comptroller-General for the Year 1863.	3
2	Governor Hampton to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.	17 Feb. 1865 (No. 14)	Report of Comptroller-General for the Year 1864.	23
TASMANIA.				
3	Governor Gore Browne, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.	20 Feb. 1864 (No. 14)	Distribution Returns of Convict Department for Half-year ended 31st December 1863.	44
4	Governor Gore Browne, C.B., to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.	22 Aug. 1864 (No. 73)	Report of the Comptroller-General for the Year ended 30th June 1863.	45



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## ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS

AT

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMPTON to his Grace the Duke of  
NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 17.)

MY LORD DUKE,

Government House, Perth, February 19, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Comptroller General's report on the Convict Department, for 13 months, ended 31st December 1863.

2. In transmitting the report of the late Comptroller General for 11 months of the year 1862, I stated that I had made several changes in the Department, which would gradually be followed by others as soon as they could prudently be introduced; a policy I have steadily continued up to the present time.

3. The alterations hitherto established have been successful, but I regret to have to report that experience has shown that much more was required than I expected, especially with regard to the details of the business in the Comptroller General's Office.

4. All classes of convicts throughout the Colony continue in general to behave in an orderly manner, and, as shown by the Comptroller General's report and the statistical returns transmitted therewith, very few serious offences against either person or property have been committed during the period of that report.

5. The offence of absconding became prevalent about the middle of last year, but has been almost completely suppressed by very vigorous measures being adopted in every instance with the absconders.

6. The supply of ticket-of-leave men has been generally in excess of the demand during the last year, and on the 31st of December, 83 convicts of this class were unable to find employment in private service; a glut in the labour market produced chiefly by the arrival of a large number of ticket-of-leave men from Bermuda.

7. Under such circumstances, and for the reasons stated in my Despatches named in the margin, I deem it right again to submit for your Grace's consideration the great importance of only sending to this Colony convicts who have considerable periods to serve on public works before becoming eligible for tickets of leave.

8. The change in the direction of public works, adverted to in the 26th and 27th paragraphs of the Comptroller General's report, has not produced any inconvenience, as my previous experience in the management of convict labour has enabled me to dispense with the services of a Commanding Royal Engineer.

9. When the lunatic asylum now in course of construction at Fremantle is completed in a few months hence, it is probable that no further outlay of money or labour will be required for convict buildings, except what may be necessary for repairs.

10. I concur with the Comptroller General in the opinion expressed in the 28th and 29th paragraphs of his report regarding the supply of stores from England, but I have nothing to add to the remarks on that subject which I made in my Despatch No. 53 of the 17th August last.

11. Further experience of the working of the convict system during the year 1863 has confirmed the opinion submitted in my Despatch named in the margin, with reference to the suitability of Western Australia for penal purposes, and the general satisfactory

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.  
No. 1.

No. 67, dated  
22 Nov. 1862.\*  
No. 17, dated  
19 Feb. 1863.\*

No. 17, dated  
19 Feb. 1863,  
printed in  
Papers on  
"Convict Dis-  
cipline," July  
1863, p. 24.

\* Vide Papers presented on "Convict Discipline," July 1863, pages 22 and 24.



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

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

results of that system, combined with the opposition of eastern Australians to convicts being sent here, has elicited from the majority of the free inhabitants unequivocal declarations of their desire for the continuance of transportation to this Colony.

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

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 1.

SIR.

Comptroller General's Office, Fremantle, February 15, 1864.

1. I HAVE the honour to forward the usual annual reports of the Convict Department, for the period ending with the close of the last year.

2. In consequence of my having relieved the late Comptroller General from the duties of his office early in January 1863, and of his having left the Colony before the returns from the distant stations had been received for the month of December 1862, that month was unavoidably omitted in the annual report of last year, and is included in the present report.

3. Four convict ships have arrived,—

The "York," on the 31st December 1862, with 299 prisoners.

The "Merchantman," on the 15th February 1863, with 191 prisoners.

The "Clyde," on the 29th May 1863, with 320 prisoners.

The "Lord Dalhousie," on the 28th December 1863, with 270 prisoners.

4. There was one death on board each of the two first-named ships during the passage, and three prisoners ex "Merchantman," and two ex "Clyde," have died since their arrival in the Colony, leaving the number 1,075 remaining on the 31st December 1863.

5. On the 31st December 1863, there were 1,294 prisoners, and 1,294 ticket-of-leave men in the Colony, of these, 1,066 were English convicts on the public works, 35 colonial, and 193 ticket-of-leave holders under magisterial sentences.

6. 1,190 ticket-of-leave men were in private service, and 83 out of employ, and 21 in hospital. On the 30th November 1862, the number reported out of employ was 30, showing an increase of 53 in the present year's report. This is accounted for by an unusually large number of tickets of leave having been granted during the year, principally consequent upon the arrival of the convicts who were transferred from Bermuda, a large proportion of whom were due for tickets of leave when they arrived. The labour market was for a time very much overstocked; the number has however, as is stated, been reduced to 83, who are at the various depôts available for hire into private service.

7. The total number of convicts received into the Colony up to the 31st December 1863, was 7,596.

These have been disposed of as follows:—

Free by servitude	-	-	-	-	-	-	936
Conditional pardons	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,583
Free pardons	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Escaped	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
<hr/>							
Leaving							4,989
Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,294
Ticket-of-leave holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,294
Invalids	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
<hr/>							
							7,596

8. With respect to the return of offences and convictions it appears that the total convictions for drunkenness and petty offences not particularized were, against free men 1,255, against conditional pardon men 369, and against ticket-of-leave men 947. Leaving of more grave offences, against the free 214, conditional pardon 48, and ticket-of-leave 183. Being a total against the whole population of 445 offences.

9. Drunkenness is the prevailing crime, being for the free 50 per cent. of the whole number of convictions, for the conditionally pardoned 63 per cent., and for the ticket-of-leave 39 per cent.

10. Of the offences which may be particularized as being of a comparatively trivial character 177 are for common assault, 78 for absconding from service, and 113 for petty larcenies.

11. Among the ticket-of-leave men there have been two murders; in one case the murderer was executed, in the other he committed suicide immediately after he had accomplished the deed. The murderer and the murdered were in each of these cases ticket-of-leave men.

12. A probation prisoner, Reg. No. 7,279, John Thomas, was also executed for the murder of D. Urquhart, a free settler.

13. There were also four murders by natives, "inter se," and one native was hanged for murdering a white man in the Albany district.



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 5

14. The cases of rape, indecent assault, and attempt to ravish are 7; one of these was a case of rape of a very aggravated and brutal description, for which the perpetrator, Reg. No. 3,554, Joseph White, a conditional pardon holder, was executed. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

15. The number of deaths which have occurred to ticket-of-leave men during the year are 19.

16. The Superintendent states in his report that the general conduct of the prisoners in the Convict Establishment has been good, and upon the whole, making due allowance for opportunities and temptations often in their way, I believe this character may be conceded to the whole body generally.

17. The increasing number of escapes and attempts to escape (although, generally through the vigilance of the police, the absconder has in every instance been recaptured,) rendered more stringent measures necessary, and as these escapes were for the most part confined to those desperate ruffians of whom the "stringent class" is composed, your Excellency was pleased to approve of a proposition emanating from the Superintendent, that armed sentries should be placed over these prisoners. The result has been entirely successful, no instance of an attempt to abscond having occurred since.

18. The recommendation of Colonel Henderson, which received the approval of your Excellency, that the prison garden should be abolished and grass substituted for cultivation, has been carried out, and I believe, upon the whole, a saving is effected thereby.

19. I feel sure that your Excellency will not fail, on reading the report of the Chaplain, to notice the very large amount of duty accomplished by him in every succeeding 24 hours. Much credit is due to him for his perseverance, zeal, and devotion to the good and holy cause in which he is engaged.

20. I beg here to bring to your Excellency's notice that while an increase to the prison library is thankfully acknowledged by both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains, the latter considers the supply is still far below the requirements, and hopes that 700 or 800 more books may be added to the library.

21. The Surgeon's report of the state of the hospital, and the health of the officers and prisoners generally throughout the year, is very satisfactory.

22. I fully concur in the remark of my predecessor in his last report, that much credit is due to Dr. Attfield for his successful management of the lunatic asylum.

23. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very satisfactory manner in which the duties of the several principal executive offices are conducted.

24. The supply of subordinate officers of respectability is sufficient to meet the demand; there is upon the whole as efficient a body of warders as can reasonably be expected.

25. The details of work carried on during the year, throughout the Colony, will be found in the report and returns of Mr. Manning, Clerk of Works.

26. During the last year a material change has taken place in the Department of Works.

27. On the withdrawal of the Royal Engineer officer, who was recalled to England, an arrangement (subsequently approved by the Secretary of State) was made by your Excellency, by which the duties of that office were divided between the Clerk of Works of the Convict Department and a Colonial Clerk of Works. I believe they have been conducted in a manner satisfactory to your Excellency. I am glad to be able to allude in the most favourable terms to Mr. Manning, Clerk of Works of this Department, whose zeal, ability, and attention to his duty are deserving of commendation.

28. It appears by the report of the Accountant of Stores that it has been necessary in order to meet the unusually large influx of prisoners, to have recourse to local means of obtaining supplies of various articles of clothing. This has been no doubt an advantage to the Colony, but not so to the Government nor to the prisoners, for while the articles obtained on the spot are inferior to those supplied from home, they are at the same time very much more expensive. I hope the arrangement made for the future will obviate any necessity for falling back upon local resources for supplies.

29. I beg to call your Excellency's attention to the remark of the Accountant of Stores on the serious inconvenience which has been caused by inattention to the demand for great coats and caps for warders.

30. I also attach a statement of the amount actually expended on convict account for the financial year ending the 31st March 1863, viz., 55,782*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

31. This sum represents the cost of the maintenance of a daily average of 1,170 prisoners, and the supervision of 1,164 ticket-of-leave men.

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

33. The average cost of the convicts during the year, was therefore at the rate of 23*l.* 18*s.* per man.

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

To his Excellency the Governor,  
&c. &c. &c.



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

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Convict Services for the Year from 1st April 1862 to 31st March 1863.

Vote.	Service.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Salaries and allowances, general superintendence - - - - -	11,635	16	5
2	Do. religious instruction - - - - -	2,892	1	0
3	Do. medical attendance - - - - -	1,247	5	4
4	Provisions - - - - -	16,488	13	9
5	Medicines - - - - -	0	13	6
6	Fuel and light - - - - -	927	16	7
7	Prison stores and clothing - - - - -	485	13	3
8	Land and water transport - - - - -	3,650	15	5
9	Works, buildings, &c. - - - - -	2,515	3	7
10	Miscellaneous services - - - - -	1,385	14	10
11	Police and magistracy - - - - -	11,938	2	6
12	Gratuities to prisoners, private cash, and earnings - - - - -	2,615	3	4
	Total - - - - -	55,782	19	6

Amounting to fifty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-two pounds nineteen shillings and sixpence sterling.

J. H. SALE, Assistant Commissary General,

Commissariat, Western Australia,  
Perth, 3rd August 1863.

Certified.

J. W. BOVILL,  
Deputy Commissary General.

No. 1.

Comptroller General's Office.

### NUMBER and DISPOSAL of CONVICTS, 1863.

	Class of Prisoners.		
	Probation.	Colonial.	Re-convicted.
In custody on the 1st of December 1862 - - - - -	637	36	151
Received from 1st December 1862 to 31st December 1863, ex convict ships from England - - - - -	1,082	—	—
Received by sentences of Criminal Courts or Magistrates in this colony - - - - -	—	18	309
	1,719	54	460
Disposed of during 1863 to 31st December - - - - -	653	19	267
In custody on 31st December 1863 - - - - -	1,066	35	193
Average daily number of convicts - - - - -	957	36	177
Highest number in prison - - - - -	1,307	43	222
Lowest number „ - - - - -	765	30	126
Probation prisoners received from England, colonial and reconvicted prisoners received from various parts of the Colony :			
How disposed of :—			
Discharged by expiration of sentence - - - - -	—	—	—
Deaths in hospital - - - - -	7	2	1
Discharged upon ticket of leave - - - - -	646	17	266



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 7

No. 2.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

SENTENCES of Probation Prisoners.

Prisoners received from 1st December 1862 to 31st December 1863.				Prisoners in custody 31st December 1863.			
<b>Transportation.</b>				<b>Transportation.</b>			
10 years	-	-	2				
14 "	-	-	14				
15 "	-	-	6				
20 "	-	-	3				
21 "	-	-	3	21 years	-	-	4
Life	-	-	42	Life	-	-	9
<b>Total Transportation</b>	-	-	<b>70</b>	<b>Total Transportation</b>	-	-	<b>13</b>
<b>Penal Servitude.</b>				<b>Penal Servitude.</b>			
3 years	-	-	4	3 years	-	-	9
4 "	-	-	11	4 "	-	-	5
5 "	-	-	8	5 "	-	-	7
6 "	-	-	116	6 "	-	-	94
7 "	-	-	152	7 "	-	-	148
8 "	-	-	104	8 "	-	-	94
9 "	-	-	4	9 "	-	-	4
10 "	-	-	382	10 "	-	-	382
12 "	-	-	19	12 "	-	-	21
13 "	-	-	1	14 "	-	-	62
14 "	-	-	50	15 "	-	-	80
15 "	-	-	71	16 "	-	-	1
16 "	-	-	1	18 "	-	-	2
18 "	-	-	2	20 "	-	-	54
20 "	-	-	31	21 "	-	-	13
21 "	-	-	7	Life	-	-	2
Life	-	-	67				110
			1,030	<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,100</b>				1,086
							1,101

No. 3.

TIME elapsed since the Conviction of all the Probation Prisoners in custody on the 31st December 1863.

Penal Servitude.				Prisoners.	Transportation.				Prisoners.
9 years	-	-	-	2	9 years	-	-	-	-
8 "	-	-	-	1	8 "	-	-	-	-
7 "	-	-	-	1	7 "	-	-	-	3
6 "	-	-	-	19	6 "	-	-	-	5
5 "	-	-	-	34	5 "	-	-	-	5
4 "	-	-	-	92	4 "	-	-	-	-
3 "	-	-	-	249					
2 "	-	-	-	629	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>13</b>
1 "	-	-	-	51	<b>Add Penal Servitude</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,087</b>
Less	-	-	-	9	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,100</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,087</b>					

No. 4.

AGES of the Prisoners in custody on 31st December 1863.

Under 17 years	-	-	-	None.
" 30 "	-	-	-	560
" 45 "	-	-	-	456
Higher ages	-	-	-	85
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,101</b>







CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 9

No. 8.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

CRIMES for which the Prisoners remaining in custody on the 31st of December 1863 were sentenced.

1. Offences against the person :		
Murder - - - - -	- - - - -	21
Manslaughter - - - - -	- - - - -	42
Assault with intent to kill - - - - -	- - - - -	65
Robbery with violence - - - - -	- - - - -	75
Rape - - - - -	- - - - -	59
Cutting and wounding - - - - -	- - - - -	11
Unnatural crime - - - - -	- - - - -	3
		276
2. Offences against property with violence :		
Burglary - - - - -	- - - - -	239
3. Offences against property without violence :		
Larceny - - - - -	- - - - -	293
Sheep-stealing - - - - -	- - - - -	10
Horse and cattle stealing - - - - -	- - - - -	12
Receiving stolen goods - - - - -	- - - - -	27
		342
4. Malicious offences against property :		
Arson - - - - -	- - - - -	59
5. Forgery and offences against the currency :		
Coining - - - - -	- - - - -	13
Forgery - - - - -	- - - - -	49
		62
6. Military offences :		
Desertion - - - - -	- - - - -	9
Mutiny and insubordination - - - - -	- - - - -	80
		89
7. All other offences :		
Felonies not classed above - - - - -	- - - - -	31
Poaching - - - - -	- - - - -	2
		33
	Total - - - - -	1,100

Public Library of W. A.

Recapitulation.

Class 1. Offences against the person - - - - -	- - - - -	276
„ 2. „ „ property with violence - - - - -	- - - - -	239
„ 3. „ „ without violence - - - - -	- - - - -	342
„ 4. Malicious offences against property - - - - -	- - - - -	59
„ 5. Forgery and offences against the currency - - - - -	- - - - -	62
„ 6. Military offences - - - - -	- - - - -	89
„ 7. All other offences - - - - -	- - - - -	33
	Total - - - - -	1,100

No. 9.

OCCUPATION of the Prisoners.

On the public works at Fremantle - - - - -	- - - - -	256
Within the establishment in manufactures and domestic occupations - - - - -	- - - - -	129
In hospital - - - - -	- - - - -	22
Convalescent and light labour - - - - -	- - - - -	9
Insane at lunatic asylum - - - - -	- - - - -	14
Under punishment - - - - -	- - - - -	13
At school - - - - -	- - - - -	20
On public works at out-stations - - - - -	- - - - -	653
In clerical and domestic occupations at out-stations - - - - -	- - - - -	44
Sick at out-stations - - - - -	- - - - -	10
	Total - - - - -	1,170



# 10 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 10.

## TIME TABLE.

	Summer.			Winter.		
	From	To	Hrs. Min.	From	To	Hrs. Min.
Prisoners rise, fold beds, wash, &c.	5	5.30	- 30	6	6.30	- 30
Labour, including parades	5.30	7.30	2 -	-	-	- -
Breakfast	7.30	8.10	- 40	6.30	7.10	- 40
Prayers, and proceeding to and from chapel	8.10	8.30	- 20	7.10	7.30	- 20
Labour, including parades	8.30	12	3 30	7.30	12	4 30
Dinner, hair cutting, shaving, &c.	12	2	2 -	12	1	1 -
Labour, including parades	2	6	4 -	1	5	4 -
Evening prayers	6	6.20	- 20	5	5.20	- 20
Supper, reading, &c.	6.20	8	1 40	5.20	7.30	2 10
Total	-	-	15 0	-	-	13 20

## ABSTRACT.

	Summer.	Winter.
	Hrs. Min.	Hrs. Min.
Hours for labour	9 30	8 30
Meal hours	1 -	1 -
Prayers	- 40	- 40
In-door occupations	3 50	3 20
Total	15 0	13 20

### RETURN of the Number of Convicts that have arrived in the Colony between the 1st December 1862 and the 31st December 1863.

Ship.	Date of Arrival.	From whence.	No. by Assignment List.	Deaths on Passage.	No. landed.	Deaths since Landing.	Remarks.
"York" -	31st December 1862	England	300	1	299	-	
"Merchantman" -	15th February 1863	Bermuda	192	1	191	3	
"Clyde" -	29th May 1863	England	320	-	320	2	
"Lord Dalhousie"	28th December 1863	Do.	270	-	270	-	
Totals -			1,082	2	1,080	5	

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,  
9th February 1864.

(Signed)

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

### RETURN of the Number of Prisoners and Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Western Australia on the 31st December 1863.

English convicts on public works	1,066
Colonial do. do.	35
Ticket-of-leave holders under magisterial sentence	193
Do. in hospital, Convict Establishment	21
Do. on public works	83
Do. in private service	1,190

Total in the Colony on the 31st December 1863 - 2,588

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,  
9th February 1864.

(Signed)

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



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 11

RETURN of the Number, Cause, and Date of Death of Ticket-of-Leave Holders from the 1st December 1862 to the 31st December 1863.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Reg. No.	Name.	Ship.	Nature of Disease.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
3,368	John Gill	"Stag"	Strangulated hernia	25th Dec. 1862	
1,286	John Douglas	"William Jardine"	Tetanus	20th Jan. 1863	
5,824	Thomas Pickering	"Palmerston"	Apoplexy	12th Feb. 1863	
6,031	Robert Smith	"Lincelles"	Pneumonia	2nd March 1863	
5,207	Thomas Peddar	"Edward Fox"	Hung for murder	21st March 1863	
6,811	William W. Ainsley	"Merchantman"	Dysentery	15th April 1863	
4,529	Thomas Just	"Nile"	Shot by reg. No. 4,377, John Johnson.	17th April 1863	
4,377	John Johnson	"Clara"	Suicide	17th April 1863	
4,777	William Commey	"Nile"	Consumption	16th June 1863	
6,988	Alfred White	"Merchantman"	Abscess in groin	27th June 1863	
280	William Butcher	"Mermaid"	Disease of heart	7th July 1863	
4,676	John Ormroyd	"Nile"	Accidentally killed by a cart passing over his body.	5th July 1863	
570	John Hodge	"Pyrenees"	Perished in the bush for want of water.	July 1863	
4,859	Cornelius Fogerty	"Lord Raglan"	Apoplexy	20th April 1863	
5,804	Mark Bennett	"Palmerston"	Pleuro-pneumonia	10th Sept. 1863	
6,456	John Pasker	"Norwood"	Visitation of God	26th Sept. 1863	
5,532	William Jackson	"Sultana"	Disease of heart	21st Dec. 1863	
5,060	James Furlong	"Albuera"	Disease of liver	10th Dec. 1863	
6,364	Charles R. Lines	"Norwood"	Inflammation of the heart	28th Dec. 1863	

Registrar's Office, Fremantle,  
9th February 1864.

(Signed) M'BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.  
C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller General.

Western Australia, Fremantle Convict Establishment,  
January 1, 1864.

SIR,

WITH reference to the progress of affairs in the chief establishment during the thirteen months from December 1st, 1862, until December 31st, 1863, I have the honour to report as follows, namely, —

1. The conduct of the subordinate officers has been steady, respectable, and satisfactory.

The large number of detached parties of convicts now located in different parts of the Colony, both far and near, for the construction of roads and other public works, which the development of population in these districts has rendered necessary, from the isolation of these parties, and the great distances of many of them from head quarters, has established a demand for warders of more than average ability, energy, and determination, and thus caused a constant drain for the services of our best subordinate officers, and the consequent retention here of such as, from age, constitution, defects of education, temper, or energy, are unequal to the more onerous duty of the charge of an isolated party

The completion or proximate completion of the more important works and buildings requisite for imperial or local public purposes in this town and its immediate vicinity, and the urgent and ever-growing requirements of public works in the more recently settled portions of this Colony, both maritime and inland, in future years must tend more and more strongly to cause the removal of the most efficient subordinate officers from head quarters to out-stations.

*Conduct of the Prisoners.*

2. During the period under review, the conduct of the prisoners located in this establishment generally speaking has been good; but that of a small section of them, namely, the "stringent discipline class," has been bad generally, and, in many cases, violent and desperate.

The establishment within a prison of a distinct class, subjected to very severe and disagreeable treatment, such as the wearing of very heavy irons, confinement to cells, except during the hours of labour on the public works, &c., &c., and from which class release is to be obtained only by a long continuance of amended conduct, inasmuch as the ill-disposed, the most idle, violent, and mutinous are ever gravitating into it, and the severe and galling treatment to which the class is subjected, is within the observation of every other prisoner, must have a tendency to keep low, as to number and quality, the average of offences committed by the prisoners not included in this class.



## 12 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA)

### *The Employment of the Prisoners.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. 3. By the accompanying Returns, the average daily distribution of prisoners at the chief establishment appears to have been as follows, namely,—

On the public works	256
Domestic services, namely, tailoring, shoemaking, cooking, baking, washing, prison cleaning, &c., &c.	129
In hospital	22
Light labour	9
Insane, at lunatic asylum	14
Under punishment	13
School	20
Total	463

As in former annual reports, I have to record my opinion that the industry of those prisoners who are employed in the domestic services far exceeds that of those employed on the public works.

### *Escapes and Attempts to Escape.*

4. During the period under review, 22 escapes of prisoners have been actually effected, and three abortive attempts to effect the same purpose have been made.

In all the above cases of escapes effected, the absconders have been re-captured, generally by the efforts of the colonial police, but in one or two cases by those of private settlers.

5. No new buildings connected with this establishment have been commenced or carried to completion during the past year.

The only building now in progress is the new lunatic asylum. This was commenced about four years since, and will, I believe, be completed about the middle of the current year.

6. The stores supplied throughout the year have been of good quality, with the exception of the lamp oil, of which the quality frequently has been bad.

### *General Observations.*

On June 9th, 1862, by command of his Excellency the Governor, the Deputy Superintendent was withdrawn from duty at this prison, and took independent charge of the road parties between this town and Perth, of which parties I had previously had the charge. Consequently, during the period under review, my charge has been strictly limited to this establishment.

On October 25th, the posting of armed sentries over the two sections of the stringent discipline class was introduced, and has been continued with good effect up to the present date.

These sentries are employed in aid, and not in substitution of the convict warders.

They have orders to fire on any convict belonging to the party over which they may be posted who may pass beyond the area occupied by the working party, and who, on being summonsed to halt and surrender himself, shall neglect to do so, provided the sentry be not near enough to the convict so challenged to arrest his flight by other means.

The introduction of this measure, so essentially affecting both the internal discipline and organization on the public works of this service, was immediately due to a very daring attempt to abscond in a body made by five prisoners of this party, as the party was being marched under charge of two warders from the public works into the prison on the evening of October 12; but the frequent occurrence of violent and menacing conduct and language by prisoners of this party, and the numerous attempts to abscond which had previously been perpetrated by them, rendered the employment of armed sentries, if not absolutely indispensable to their safe custody and discipline, at least a measure of wise precaution and sound economy, so long as its operation is strictly confined to the desperadoes of this class; but I would by no means recommend the extension of this application of military force to any other parties of convicts employed on the public works than to the two parties above referred to, as I believe that the severe treatment which the prisoners of the stringent class now undergo, and which is patent to every other man in the prison, will have the effect of keeping offences of absconding and of violent or mutinous conduct in other classes of prisoners within very moderate limits; and I think that the general use of the military in the guarding of convicts on the public works is objectionable on many grounds, such as its great cost; its interference with the facile and most effective distribution and employment of the men on the public works; its tendency to discourage self-reliance and vigilance in the warders themselves, by enabling them to look to the sentries for the safe custody of the men in their charge, &c., &c.; and, lastly, its direct appeal to brute force and the power of life and death instead of to moral principles in the convicts, and to moral and mental qualifications in the warders who have charge of them, which is ultimately involved in this important measure.

During the past year the cultivation of the plot of land attached to this prison as a vegetable garden has been discontinued, and the ground has been planted with grass.

By this measure the labour of three convicts, heretofore employed in the cultivation of this garden, has become available to the Colonial public works, but vegetables and forage of the average value of about 100*l.* per annum heretofore supplied from this garden will in future have to be purchased.

To the Honourable the Comptroller General,  
&c. &c. &c.

J. M. LEFROY,  
Superintendent.



ANNUAL REPORT of the PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN ON CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Chaplain's Office, Convict Establishment, Fremantle, Western Australia,  
January 1864.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1863, including also the month of December 1862, as the reports for 1862 were, by order, made up to the end of the month of November of that year.

The religious state generally of the Protestant prisoners confined during the period embraced by this report, in the establishment, and at the various out-parties, &c., immediately connected with it, has been very much as in former years, certainly no worse. A good deal of carelessness and indifference, I am sorry to say; and yet on the other hand not a little disposition on the part of many of whom it would hardly have been expected to attend to and even inquire into religious truths. There are some who can hardly believe that there is any religious feeling amongst prisoners, but such a feeling there is, and sometimes even amongst those who strive to make their fellows believe that they are as careless as themselves.

Religious state, generally, of the Protestant prisoners.

As regards the conduct and behaviour of Protestant prisoners, taken as a body, I can speak favourably; there have been some few exceptions, but happily not many.

Conduct and behaviour of Protestant prisoners. At Divine Service.

The conduct and attention of the Protestant prisoners at Divine Service, Sunday and week day, has been very good, as indeed it almost always is; this applies to the out-stations I have visited, as well as to the establishment itself.

I have myself performed the various duties attached to my office during the period embraced by this report; if absent on any occasion visiting out-stations, &c., the home duties have not been neglected. The Lord Bishop of Perth preached in the Establishment Chapel on one occasion in December 1862.

Chaplain duties.

The duties performed have been similar to those fully described in last year's report, and have embraced the usual Sunday general services, week day services, hospital prayers and lectures, visits to cells, school, out-stations, &c.

A special service was held on the morning of the execution (at Perth,) of a probation prisoner for violence committed when illegally at large; the prisoners were generally very attentive and appeared much subdued.

Special Service.

We have had 15 Protestant funerals from the establishment hospital during the past thirteen months; eight of these being funerals of men actually prisoners, the rest ticket-of-leave holders, &c.

Funerals.

The punishment reports bear evidence as regards the behaviour of the prisoners generally; some observations made last year will, I think, be applicable on this occasion: viz.—that certain "manias," if I may use the expression, seem to seize from time to time those in confinement, but under judicious treatment they pass away.

Punishment reports.

I believe the more work the prisoners are made to do, the better it is for them both whilst in prison and out, *i.e.* when on ticket of leave, and also, I may add, the less they are together; a really hard working man is seldom a mischievous one, and as he takes a good character out with him, he seldom fails to get a good place.

Good to be expected from hard work.

The Schoolmaster has been careful and attentive to his arduous duties, as always. The attendance however has on some occasions been unavoidably reduced; at other times however it is tolerably good, and not a little progress has been made by some of the prisoners.

School.

By the great kindness of the Home Government we have received a considerable and most acceptable increase to our prison library; also some excellent books by the various convict ships, particularly by the "York," and "Lord Dalhousie." I have thought it right to recommend the withdrawal of some few of the books, but generally speaking the selection is very good, and a great boon indeed to the establishment, and various up-country depôts and road parties. Some few books have been lost, worn out, or otherwise destroyed, but not many, I am happy to say.

Library. Liberal addition, and books from home.

We have had four convict ships during the past thirteen months. The "York," the "Merchantman," this latter direct from Bermuda, the "Clyde," and just at the close of the year the "Lord Dalhousie." The prisoners from these ships were, shortly after landing, examined and classed by the Schoolmaster, and have been on the whole, I think, very similar to those of former years.

Four convicts' ships.

I have nothing new to state as regards the prisoners' correspondence; I have had, now and then, occasion to object to some of the letters, and to refer others to the Superintendent and Visiting Magistrate, but not many.

Letters;

The petitions have, as usual, been rather numerous, but as they have all passed under your notice, I need not further allude to them.

and petitions.

I have seen as usual, previous to their departure from the prison, all Protestant prisoners discharged on ticket of leave, and have given them such advice as I thought might be likely to benefit them.

Men going on ticket of leave.

I have also seen and conversed with Protestant prisoners on their reception, and all those also wishing to see me for advice or instruction.

Also on reception.

My prison journal has been regularly kept, submitted to the board of visiting Justices, examined and signed by the Chairman.

Journal.

Before bringing this report to a conclusion, perhaps I may be permitted shortly to allude to one or two topics of interest connected with the ticket-of-leave holders, and bond class generally.

In the first place the establishment of the Post Office savings bank appears to me to be a most excellent thing; the amount of money already deposited is a most satisfactory proof of the estimation in which such an institution is held. Could a system of cash payments, especially as regards labourers' wages, be made more universal the advantage would be still greater. I am aware, however, that there are almost unavoidable difficulties to be contended with. As it is, we have, I am glad to say, several instances of careful hard working men doing exceedingly well, having out after a time, from the

Certain subjects connected with ticket-of-leave holders, &c.; an establishment of Post office savings bank.



# 14 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Some injurious members of bond class.

The idle, and careless, and the drunkards, &c.

United Kingdom, their wives and families, making a respectable home for themselves, and being held in good estimation by the community at large.

On the other hand, however, it cannot be denied, that there are some who injure themselves, those in a like condition, and indirectly the whole community,—the idle and careless ones and the drunkards. Many of these expect choice of places, also good wages, for just as much or as little work as they think fit to do.

Another class is composed of some of the more educated, a small body in the whole perhaps, who have never been accustomed to manual labour, and do not think it becomes them to try and learn. And yet again, there are others, I am happy to say, even of this the comparatively speaking educated class, who have set themselves steadily to work, and have taken the first employment offered to them, have won confidence, and seem likely to attain a certain fair independence.

I could say more on these topics, but I believe it to be unnecessary, as anything I could say on such subjects must be already known well to his Excellency the Governor of the Colony, and yourself, though perhaps, not to all interested in so difficult a subject as the treatment and possible reformation of criminals, and offenders generally.

Conclusion.

In conclusion may I take the liberty of thanking you for your kindness on all occasions when, in the discharge of the duties of my responsible office, I have found it necessary to seek your advice.

How difficult the labours of all in any way connected with the management, teaching (religious and secular), and oversight generally of convicts are, cannot be better known by any than by his Excellency and yourself, and I am thankful to have the honour of profiting by such experience.

Opening for reformation of convicts.

Examples of such reformation to be found.

There is, I trust, an opening for the reformation of the degraded and unfortunate class under consideration (so at least the best disposed, and consequently the only ones to be attended to, amongst themselves say). In fact I think it cannot be denied that there are examples of such reformation having actually taken place, and, speaking from upwards of six years' experience, I am well inclined to believe that the care and attention of the Government, Home and Colonial, has not been without its fruits: Perhaps indeed the good fruit does not appear so quickly as might be wished; there is now and then disappointment and delay, an unexpected but not hopeless relapse, the fruit is kept back, but it is still there, and will grow by God's mercy, and I pray by God's blessing, through our blessed Lord Jesus Christ, on all endeavours to this end, and that I and others connected with the establishment may in our several offices contribute somewhat (in all humility) towards winning our wandering but not altogether lost fellow creatures to ways of penitence, holiness, and happiness.

I have, &c.

To the Honourable the Comptroller General,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. ALDERSON, Chaplain, C.E.  
Fremantle, Western Australia.

## RETURN of Men received in Ships during the 13 Months ending December 1863.

Per ship "York"	-	-	-	-	-	-	299
Do. "Merchantman"	-	-	-	-	-	-	191
Do. "Clyde"	-	-	-	-	-	-	320
Do. "Lord Dalhousie"	-	-	-	-	-	-	270
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,080

## SCHOOLMASTER'S RETURNS.

### STATE of Education amongst the Prisoners in Custody, December 31, 1863.

Neither read nor write	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Read only	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Read and write imperfectly	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
Do. well	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
							228
Well instructed	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	246

Daily average number attending school throughout the year - 41  
Proportion per cent. to total daily average number of convicts in the prison - 9 per cent.

W. EASTON, Schoolmaster.



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 15

The Rev. the Chaplain.

CHURCH PARADE STATE, from January 1st to June 30th, 1863.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Distribution.	January.				February.				March.					April.				May.					June.			
	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28
Sick in hospital visited by Chaplain.	26	30	30	27	26	27	26	32	31	25	26	25	22	21	25	28	25	26	30	30	30	34	37	36	34	32
In refractory cells - -	6	7	7	4	5	6	8	7	7	7	9	8	7	2	7	5	4	2	5	8	7	19	10	11	11	4
Employed in cookhouse and bakehouse.	8	9	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	7	10	8	8	9	9	8	8	5	5	6	9	8	8	9	8
Protestants for divine service :-																										
Reconvicted - - -	61	82	103	94	61	60	65	70	68	66	68	67	60	54	55	59	62	61	104	57	54	66	61	61	58	57
Probation - - -	167	270	257	261	245	239	217	356	318	316	232	217	221	213	205	228	224	196	144	177	177	258	346	308	249	231
Total number of Protestants	268	398	405	395	345	340	324	473	432	423	342	327	318	298	301	329	323	293	288	277	274	395	462	424	361	332
Total number of Roman Catholics.	125	145	128	140	143	124	123	165	182	167	139	156	154	147	144	136	144	133	127	122	129	182	144	156	137	129
Total number of Hebrews -	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General total -	395	545	535	537	490	466	449	640	615	591	482	484	473	446	446	466	468	427	416	400	404	578	607	581	499	462

CHURCH PARADE STATE, from July 1st to December 31st, 1863.

Distribution.	July.				August.					September.				October.				November.					December.			
	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27
Sick in hospital visited by Chaplain.	24	22	33	31	28	27	27	25	24	27	26	28	27	25	25	24	27	24	20	21	24	24	23	24	28	29
In refractory cells - -	6	7	7	5	12	4	7	5	9	10	7	8	6	10	5	22	18	11	10	9	12	10	14	10	7	10
Employed in cookhouse and bakehouse.	8	8	9	8	6	8	6	5	6	8	8	7	7	8	5	8	8	7	6	8	8	8	6	6	7	7
Protestants for divine service :-																										
Reconvicted - - -	37	38	41	48	52	59	70	60	68	55	66	60	63	52	49	49	48	61	59	46	51	56	54	56	66	57
Probation - - -	236	236	299	197	202	200	218	208	209	207	196	195	190	180	177	166	276	174	178	168	164	162	163	178	167	173
Total number of Protestants	311	321	389	289	300	298	328	313	316	307	303	298	293	275	261	269	377	277	273	250	259	260	274	275	276	276
Total number of Roman Catholics.	128	129	134	134	140	150	131	122	141	149	144	148	136	130	118	122	122	124	123	132	128	130	135	125	129	124
Total number of Hebrews -	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General total -	440	451	424	424	440	449	460	446	458	437	448	447	430	406	380	392	400	402	397	383	388	391	396	400	405	401

No. 6.

PRISON REPORTS and PUNISHMENTS.

Number of Reports.	Reports dismissed.	Admonished.	Punishments.	Number of Prisoners punished.						Class of Prisoners.	
				Number of Men punished.	Number of Men not punished.	Total Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Average Number of Offences punished daily.	Average daily Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. of daily Offences punished to daily Number of Prisoners.		
717	27	96	599	278	1,030	1,308	1.5	331	0.45	Probation.	
32	—	1	31	13	21	44	00.8	27	0.30	Colonial.	
307	17	23	267	119	297	416	0.68	105	0.64	Reconvicted.	
						Probation.		Colonial.		Reconvicted.	
Punished once -	-	-	-	-	-	139	139	9	9	71	71
" twice	-	-	-	-	-	64	128	2	4	24	48
" three times	-	-	-	-	-	32	96	—	—	4	12
" four	-	-	-	-	-	19	76	—	—	7	28
" five	-	-	-	-	-	12	60	—	—	2	10
" six	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	—	—	1	6
" seven	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	1	7	1	7
" eight	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	—	—	3	24
" nine	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	—	—	2	18
" ten	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	—	—	1	10
" eleven	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	11	3	33
						278	599	13	31	119	267



16 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 7.

DESCRIPTION of Prison Offences by Prisoners.

	Probation.	Colonial.	Reconvicted.
Assaulting officers - - - -	6	—	2
Conduct 1.—Highly insubordinate - - -	24	—	12
"    2.—Insolent and disobedient - - -	217	13	97
"    3.—Disrespectful and disorderly -	134	4	26
Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners -	37	—	20
Idleness or refusing to work - - - -	132	10	61
Malingering - - - - -	4	—	3
Escapes or attempts to escape - - - -	10	4	11
Possession of prohibited articles - - - -	46	2	25
Theft - - - - -	19	—	24
Destroying prison property - - - - -	28	—	23
Miscellaneous - - - - -	61	—	14
Total - - - - -	717	32	307

No. 13.

OCCUPATION of Prisoners of all Classes in the Convict Establishment.

On the public works at Fremantle - - - -	256
Manufactures and domestic occupations - - - -	129
In hospital - - - - -	22
Convalescent and light labour - - - - -	9
Insane at lunatic asylum - - - - -	14
Under punishment - - - - -	13
At school - - - - -	20
Total average - - - - -	463

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT for the Year ended 31st December 1863.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Office, Fremantle,  
January 28, 1864.

SIR,

- I HAVE the honour to submit to your notice the following report for the year now expired.
- The numerical details relating to the reception and discharge of Roman Catholic prisoners throughout the year will be understood by the following tabular statements :

TABLE I.

Catholic prisoners in the Convict Establishment, Fremantle, its sub-branches and out-stations, on the 1st January 1863, about -	380
Arrived during the year ex	
{ "York" - - - - -	58
{ "Merchantman" - - - - -	49
{ "Clyde" - - - - -	69
{ "Lord Dalhousie" - - - - -	54
Reconvicted - - - - -	94
Colonial and local prisoners - - - - -	50
Total - - - - -	754
Died during the year - - - - -	4
Discharged on ticket-of-leave, probation prisoners (including reconvicted and locals) - - - - -	260
	264

Leaving on the 31st December 1863 a number of about 490 Catholics out of a total of 1,270 prisoners of all classes, including ticket-of-leave men on depôts.

TABLE II.

NUMBER and Classification of the Catholic Prisoners in the Convict Establishment, Fremantle, on the 31st December 1863.

Probation - - - - -	105
Reconvicted - - - - -	56
Colonial - - - - -	18
Total number of Catholic prisoners - - - - -	179



TABLE III.

STATE of Education of the before-mentioned Number of Catholic Prisoners.

Prisoners who could neither read nor write	-	-	20
„ „ read or write only	-	-	24
„ „ read and write imperfectly	-	-	85
„ „ read and write well	-	-	40
„ well instructed in general knowledge	-	-	10
			179
Total	-	-	179

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA

TABLE IV.

CATHOLIC Prisoners attending Chapel on Sundays during the Year 1863.

Lowest number - 118, with 5 sick in hospital on Sunday, 9th October.  
 Highest number - 182, „ 14 „ „ 2nd March.

DAILY Average Number of Catholic Prisoners in the Convict Establishment, Fremantle.  
 140, with an average of 7 sick in hospital.

3. On Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, as well as on a few other extraordinary occasions, there were two full services in chapel.

The regular daily services have been conducted each morning and evening, at which, after prayer, short instructions suitable to the general wants and capacities of the prisoners have been read. Daily ministrations have been held at 11 o'clock, a.m., for the sick in the hospital; also a visit every day, varying from a quarter to a whole hour's duration, according to their number, has been made to the prisoners under punishment in the refractory cells.

Each week a pastoral visit has been paid to the patients at the lunatic asylum and the North Fremantle Invalid Depôt, as well as, during the greater part of the year, to the prisoners employed at the under-mentioned road parties, viz., Sutherland Bay, Freshwater Bay, Rocky Bay, and Point Resol-ution, at each of which a service of half an hour has been held, consisting of suitable prayers, with a spiritual lecture.

4. *Conduct of Prisoners while engaged at Divine Service.*—It is very gratifying to me to be able to report favourably of the Catholic prisoners whilst engaged at Divine service, particularly at the chapel within the establishment. The silence and attention have, on the whole, perhaps, been all that under the circumstances could be desired; indeed, in my opinion, it would contrast not unfavourably with most parochial congregations. No doubt much of this is due to the vigilant eye of the officer on duty, still, I think I am justified in the belief that a conscientious sense of duty actuates the majority, while their good example acts as a salutary check on such as would be disposed to be disorderly or wanting in that reverence which the solemn worship of Almighty God demands.

5. *Moral Conduct.*—With respect to the moral conduct of the prisoners, whilst it must be acknowledged that there is much room for improvement, the aspect in general is satisfactory. I have very seldom encountered a disrespectful word or look. I find that the average of men under punishment in the cells for minor breaches of the prison rules has been somewhat above the one of last year, and there were moreover some few grave offences; but most of these cases, an experience of daily intercourse with them while under cellular punishment has convinced me, were not so much the result of depravity of character as of a temperament naturally too ardent and excitable, and this cannot be but gratifying when we consider how unrestrained and reckless has been the early life of the majority of these poor men, some having never known a parent's care or tenderness, growing up in utter ignorance of religion and in habits of disobedience, without other law of moral guidance than undisciplined self-will and the promptings of the passions.

6. The Holy Communion has been administered at various times in the course of the year. The number that presented themselves, though somewhat more than the average, was, I regret to say, far short of what could be desired. I do believe that many weak spirits absent themselves from the Holy Table not so much from being irreligiously inclined as from human respect, a want of moral courage to despise the banter and raillery of profane companions. Others, too, are kept away either because they lack the energy to break through the iron chain of evil habits long confirmed, or because of a groundless shame of complying with an indispensably requisite condition enjoined by our Church on all Her children, of confessing their sins in the Sacrament of Penance. But I believe we may hope for better things.

While alluding to this same topic in my report of last year, I took the liberty of expressing my regret that no adequate provision was made for the spiritual wants of Catholic prisoners during the period of their detention at home in England. It is to me a matter for thankfulness, as it is to all the Catholics of the empire, that all cause of complaint on this head is removed. The late measure enacted in Parliament (called the Prison Ministers' Act), which reflects so much honour on that enlightened body, secures to the Catholic prisoner all the consolations of his religion, and must in time, under the Divine blessing, be productive of the most salutary results.

7. During the year about 310 letters were written to their friends by the Catholic prisoners in the establishment, in reply to which about 200 were received, making a total of 510 letters in every variety



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

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

of penmanship and orthography, to be read and signed before delivery to the prisoners or transmission to their destination.

8. The Catholic library books obtained lately from England were a great boon for the poor prisoners. It is only to be regretted that, owing to many of the books being out of print, and other causes, little more than one half of those sent for have been forwarded,—100 volumes only, which with the old nearly worn-out ones make in all just 200 volumes for circulation, and many of these are duplicates. It will be at once seen that this is far below an efficient quantity for the Catholic prisoners; their library, to be useful, ought to contain at the lowest estimate two volumes per man, that is, some 900 or 1,000 volumes for our Catholic prisoners, those at out-stations included. For, of course, the latter class must be taken into account; they have an equal, if not a higher claim to the library than their fellow prisoners within the establishment, as, owing to their position, they are necessarily debarred from the opportunities for moral and intellectual improvement derivable from daily school instruction and spiritual ministrations.

I have constant applications from the out-stations. The unvarying request of the respective visiting Catholic Chaplains is, "Would you kindly lend some books from your library for the use of the Catholic prisoners at this station?" while to all such moving appeals the answer must necessarily be: "There are none available," "I have none to spare;" the demand within the establishment being always in excess of the supply.

I therefore feel it my duty to record it in this my annual report, that one of the most pressing wants of the Roman Catholic prisoners is an adequate supply of good Catholic books.

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

I have, &c.  
(Signed) THOMAS LYNCH,  
R. C. Chaplain.

### MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT, and STATISTICAL RETURNS, for the Year 1863.

SIR,

Convict Establishment, January 1, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the annual Medical Report and Returns for the year ending 31st December 1863.

The medical history of the past year, as shown by the appended Tables, presents no marked features for comment, except in showing the entire absence of any epidemic, and the general good health of the inmates of the establishment. During the last few years the number of cases of ophthalmia, diarrhoea, dysentery, and skin disease, which proportionally used to be so numerous, have gradually diminished until, as now, they present themselves only in fair per-centage with other diseases. Table III. enumerates the divers cases of disease and of accidents admitted to the hospital, and indicates but an average proportion of the various forms of maladies to which all classes of the community are subject.

Table IV. shows that the average daily number of prisoners in the establishment has been much the same as last year, and so likewise has been the total number of cases admitted to hospital; the average daily number of sick in hospital is somewhat higher than last year in consequence of there having been several chronic cases of incurable disease which have remained in hospital for long periods at a time.

Table II. shows the causes of the deaths of 16 men who died in the hospital during the year; eight only of these deaths occurred from among the prisoners in the establishment (a proportion of 1.7 per cent. to the average daily number of prisoners in the establishment); the remaining eight deaths were from among ticket-of-leave men, conditional pardon men, and expirees. One of the former eight, William Allanson, died within a fortnight of his being landed from the convict ship "Merchantman," from Bermuda; he was paralyzed in the lower half of his body, and had been confined to his bed during the whole voyage. One other was a solitary case of typhus fever occurring in the person of a probation prisoner at Rottneest Island; he was sent over to this hospital, and died two days afterwards. The other cases have no peculiarity attaching to them.

Three cases of insanity have occurred among the prisoners during the past year; they have all been pronounced lunatics by a medical board convened for the purpose of examining them, and two of them have been transferred to the asylum. The remaining case, William Wilson, was landed from the convict ship "Clyde" in the same sort of state as he remains at present; his insanity is of a delusional character, he is very incoherent, his memory is fast lapsing, and he is subject to occasional periods of excitement; he will be transferred to the asylum as soon as there is sufficient accommodation for him.

The health of the subordinate officers of the establishment has been very good during the past year, and much better than during 1862; no death has occurred amongst them.

In conclusion, I have great pleasure in recording the zeal, efficiency, and good conduct of the principal warder, who is the compounder and chief discipline officer attached to the hospital.

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

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



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 19

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL STATISTICAL RETURNS.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

I.—TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.

		Probation and Reconvicted Prisoners.	Ticket-of-Leave, Conditional Pardon, and Expirees.
Number of patients in hospital, 1st January 1863	- - 31	22	9
Number admitted during 1863	- - - 225	185	40
<b>Total</b>	- - - 256	207	49
Number discharged during 1863 :—			
„ cured or relieved	- - - 212	177	35
„ to lunatic asylum	- - - 3	3	—
„ died	- - - 16	8	8
„ remaining in hospital	- - - 25	17	8
<b>Total</b>	- - - 256	205	51

II.—NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATH.

Public Library of W. A.

		Probation and Reconvicted Prisoners.	Ticket-of-Leave, Conditional Pardon, and Expirees.
Consumption	- - - - -	1	2
Injury of spinal cord	- - - - -	1	—
Malignant disease	- - - - -	1	—
Tertiary syphilis	- - - - -	—	1
Dysentery and diarrhoea	- - - - -	—	1
Disease of kidneys and bladder	- - - - -	1	—
Disease of lungs, kidneys, liver, and heart	- - - - -	1	—
Fever (typhus)	- - - - -	1	—
Intra pelvic abscess	- - - - -	1	—
Enteritis and scirrhus	- - - - -	1	—
Albuminuria	- - - - -	—	1
Disease of the heart	- - - - -	—	2
Pericarditis	- - - - -	—	1
<b>Total</b>	- - - - -	8	8

III.—DISEASES for which PATIENTS were admitted in 1863.

Abscesses, ulcers, tumours, and boils	- 29	Otorrhœa	- - - - - 2
Contusions, wounds, and sprains	- 28	Albuminuria and pericarditis	- - - - - 2
Diarrhoea	- 12	Syphilis	- - - - - 2
Phthisis	- 12	Cynanche tonsillaris	- - - - - 1
Ophthalmia	- 11	Dislocation	- - - - - 1
Febricula	- 11	Disease of knee joint	- - - - - 1
Dysentery	- 9	Pleurisy	- - - - - 3
Rheumatism	- 9	Pleuretic effusion	- - - - - 1
Skin diseases	- 7	Dyspepsia	- - - - - 6
Epilepsy	- 5	Disease of spine	- - - - - 1
Bronchitis	- 5	Scurvy	- - - - - 1
Morbis cordis	- 5	Burns	- - - - - 1
Partial paralysis	- 5	Otalgia	- - - - - 1
Renal calculus	- 1	Malœnœ	- - - - - 1
Cephalalgia	- 5	Disease of kidney and bladder	- - - - - 1
Disease of rectum	- 3	Sciatica	- - - - - 1
Synoritis of knee joint	- 4	Crippled feet	- - - - - 1
Inflamed bursa	- 3	Hæmoptysis	- - - - - 1
Fracture	- 3	Varicose veins	- - - - - 1
Hydrocele	- 3	Jaundice	- - - - - 1
Orchitis	- 3	Gonorrhœa and balamitis	- - - - - 1
Stricture	- 3	Headache	- - - - - 1
Observatio	- 3	Swelling in groin	- - - - - 1
Hæmorrhoids	- 3	Retention of urine	- - - - - 1
Catarrh and cough	- 3		
Fever	- 2		
Lumbago	- 2		
Gastrodynia	- 2		
			225



20 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

IV.—NUMBER IN HOSPITAL.

Daily average Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Number admitted into Hospital.			Average daily Number in the Hospital.			Proportion per Cent. to the average daily Number of Establishment Prisoners in the same Quarter.
	Probation and Reconvicted Prisoners in the Establishment.	Ticket-of-Leave, Expirees, and Conditional Pardon not in Establishment.	Total.	Probation and Reconvicted Prisoners in the Establishment.	Ticket-of-Leave and from Out-Stations.	Total.	
1st quarter - 528 <sup>14</sup>	53	11	64	22 <sup>32</sup>	11 <sup>2</sup>	33 <sup>84</sup>	5.17
2nd „ - 489 <sup>27</sup>	67	12	79	22 <sup>56</sup>	13 <sup>58</sup>	36 <sup>24</sup>	4.76
3rd „ - 455 <sup>78</sup>	35	9	44	15 <sup>75</sup>	14 <sup>62</sup>	30 <sup>47</sup>	4.41
4th „ - 404 <sup>52</sup>	30	8	38	9 <sup>45</sup>	11 <sup>22</sup>	20 <sup>67</sup>	4.4

Average daily number of establishment prisoners in hospital throughout the year - 17.272  
 Proportion per cent. to average daily number of establishment prisoners - 4.64  
 Largest number of hospital sick in one day of all classes in June - 44.  
 Smallest number of hospital sick in one day in November - 16.

VI.—PRISONERS UNDER TREATMENT FOR MENTAL DISORDERS.

Name.	Age.	Register.	Date of arrival in Colony.	Mental Condition on Reception.	Whether previously insane or mentally afflicted.	Character of present Attack.	Date of first Symptoms.	Admitted to Hospital.	Remarks.
John Shanagan	30	Local	August 1853	Sane	Not known	Delusions as to his food being poisoned, and other prisoners conspiring to do him bodily harm.	A short time previous to conviction.	December 3, 1862.	Removed to lunatic asylum July 25, 1863.
John Field	35	Local	August 1850	Sane	In hospital under observation from May 28 to July 3, 1862.	Violent, and labouring under delusions.	Some days prior to May 28, 1862.	July 9th, 1862.	Sent to lunatic asylum Sept. 3, 1863.
William Wilson	33	7,296	May 29, 1863	Mentally diseased.	Not known	Delusions, various kinds.	Presumed to be almost from time of leaving England.	June 1, 1863.	Landed in the Colony insane from the ship "Clyde," and will be sent to the lunatic asylum when there is sufficient accommodation.

SURGEON SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT AND STATISTICAL RETURNS for the year 1863.

SIR,

Lunatic Asylum, Fremantle, January 1, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to enclose you the returns having reference to the lunatic asylum during the year 1863.

These returns show that at the end of last year, 42 patients remained in the asylum, viz.:—27 males and 15 females, that since that time three male and two female patients have been admitted; one male and one female patient discharged cured, one female relieved but not cured, transferred to the home in Perth; that one male has died, and that there now remains in the asylum a total of 43 patients, viz., 28 males and 15 females.

Of those admitted, the three male patients are all conditional pardon men; they have been in the Colony many years, and have been known for a long time as very strange and eccentric in their conduct. The insane indications in all three are of a delusional character with incoherency and lapse of memory; this state of mind, co-existent as it is with a healthy condition of body and an absence of any assignable cause for the seizure, tends to the supposition of the malady being persistent. Of the two females admitted, one, the wife of a labouring man at York, showed signs of insanity immediately after the birth of a child, and has gradually become worse and worse since; she is despondent and melancholy and her intellect is waning; this type of insanity is mostly of a very lasting character. The other female patient arrived here as an emigrant about 1½ years ago; she states that she was in a lunatic asylum in America five years ago; she is despondent, morose, has delusions as to her own and other people's identity, and is very passionate. It is evidently a disease of very long standing, and I doubt if she will ever be able to support herself in this Colony.

One death occurred in the asylum during the year, viz., that of George Wakefield, a colonial lunatic. This man was first received into the asylum in February 1861, and discharged sane in December of the same year; he was re-admitted in April 1862, having been in the meantime tried and convicted for an offence committed prior to his first reception into the asylum. Soon after his second admission he gradually fell into a state of bodily and mental decay and died almost worn to a skeleton and perfectly imbecile.

The general health of the patients at this asylum, both male and female, has, as in former years, been remarkably good; no epidemic has been present, and even the influenza which for three months was extremely prevalent at Fremantle, scarcely, if at all, affected the inmates of the asylum. This state



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 21

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

of health is more noteworthy, occurring as it does in spite of many influences being present which usually tend to create bad health and disease, viz., a low damp site, ill-ventilated and overcrowded wards, and the frequent presence of an overpowering stench from the beach, immediately contiguous, consequent on putrescent jelly-fish, seaweed, and other decay.

The management of the asylum has been conducted on the same principles as in former years. As much outdoor exercise as possible is enjoined, there is a liberal diet, and a plentiful supply of books; and for the females there is also in addition plenty of needlework, besides washing and cleaning. The outdoor exercise is taken in a large spacious garden, which affords a good shade during the summer months and is cultivated in the winter by the male patients. No restraint, except that of seclusion for a few hours in a separate cell, is ever made use of, except when absolutely necessary to prevent a patient from damaging himself or others; in one instance only was this done during the past year.

I have great pleasure in commending the conduct of Principal Warder Ramsey and his wife; who respectively fill the post of warder and matron to the asylum; I can always fully trust in my directions being carried out.

I have, &c.

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

(Signed) G. C. ATFIELD, Surgeon Superintendent.

STATISTICAL RETURN appended to Annual Report of Lunatic Asylum.

	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Criminal.	Local.		
Number of patients remaining in asylum on 31st December 1862	16	11	15	42
Number of patients admitted to asylum in 1863	—	3	2	5
Total	16	14	17	47
Discharged cured	—	1	1	2
Relieved, and now at the Home, Perth	—	—	—	1
Died	1	—	—	1
Total	1	1	2	4
Remaining under treatment, 31st December 1863	15	13	15	43

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MALES ADMITTED TO LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Register.	Name.	Age.	Received into Prison.	Ship.	Character of Disease.	Probable Cause.	Admitted.	Remarks.
Colonial	John Shanaghan	30	August 1853	"P. Dunbar"	Delusions	Unknown	July 25, 1863	
Local	John Field	35	August 1859	"Sultana"	Mania	Do.	Sept. 3, 1863	
Local	Jonathan Asplin	28	January 1858	"Nile"	Dementia	Do.	Sept. 16, 1863	

MALES DISCHARGED.

Register.	Name.	Age.	Received into Prison.	Ship.	Character of Disease.	Probable Cause.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Local	Patrick Ryan	43	May 1855	"Stag"	Dementia and delusions.	Unknown	March 1859	Sept. 1863.	
6201	George Wakefield	44	1862	"2nd Pyrenees."	Dementia	Do.	April 1862 (2nd time.)	Jan. 1863	Died.

FEMALES ADMITTED.

Rank.	Name.	Age.	Married or not.	Character of Disease.	Date of First Symptoms.	Admitted.	Remarks.
Settler's wife.	Cath. Blackmore	—	Married		About Sept., 1862, as far as can be learnt.	Jan. 27, 1863	
Servant	Margaret Cain	25	Single	Delusions, with occasional mania.	Unknown	Nov. 17, 1863	States she was in an asylum in America 5 years ago.

FEMALES DISCHARGED.

Rank.	Name.	Age.	Married or not.	Character of Disease.	Date of First Symptoms.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Pensioner's wife.	Mary Taylor	42	Married	Delusions	About June, 1862.	Oct. 25, 1862	Mar. 26, 1863	Free from delusions, and other symptoms of insanity, but weak-minded.



WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

SIR,

Clerk of Works Office, Convict Department,  
Fremantle, February 18, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the usual annual returns A., B., and C., of work performed and daily average number of men employed at Fremantle, and the out-stations, during 13 months ending 31st December 1863.

The works executed and in progress in Fremantle, are the New Lunatic Asylum and Invalid Depôt. The half of this building, noted in last year's report as having the roof on, has been covered in and the floor laid, and walls and ceilings plastered. Much of the joiners' work remains to be done; the other half has been carried up, roofed, covered in, and the walls and ceilings plastered, nothing has been done in respect of floors or joiners' work.

The quarters for the warder in charge are carried up, and the framing of the roof is on, but nothing of the internal portion has been commenced.

The above block of buildings contains six rooms 30 × 18, four rooms 15 × 18, two rooms 48 × 18, eight cells 9 × 7 6, medicine store 17 × 7, surgeon's room 16 × 13, waiting room 13 × 12, wash-house 18 × 20, store 18 × 15, wash-house (male) 30 × 18, cookhouse 20 × 18, with five water-closets, the necessary passages, staircases, exercising yards, and a well of excellent water.

The quarters formerly occupied by the Officer of Engineers has been added to and enlarged to adapt it as a residence for his Excellency the Governor.

Two rooms for offices, with cellars underneath, and a portion to connect it with the former dining room, has been built and completed, outside Venetian shutters have been made for all the windows, sundry alterations of fencing have been effected, and a quarter consisting of two rooms for care-taker, a forage room, and coach-house have been erected and completed, as also sundry jobbing connected with alterations.

Additions have been made to the offices of the Comptroller General's Department, and the quarters of the Superintendent of Water Police, the latter consisting of a room 16' × 16', with a small store-room and room underneath 12' × 18', whilst the former comprise an extra room for the Registrar, with a strong closet, and in both other work, consequent upon the alterations, have been completed.

Incidental repairs have been effected at the various quarters of the officers of the Department, and also of the warders and pensioners. This service, I may remark, although not an expensive one as regards money, nevertheless absorbs a very large amount of labour.

Barrack and office furniture, coffins, and utensils for the prison at Fremantle and the out-stations have been made and repaired as required. This service absorbs a large amount of labour constantly.

A small party has been employed in repairing the streets in the town, and in forming and metalling Adelaide street, also in building a wall and erecting a fence upon it, round the church in the town. The town authorities providing the cartage and timber necessary.

Sundry repairs have been effected to the various buildings belonging to the Colonial Government, such as harbour-master's quarters, custom-house and quarters, lighthouse and its lamps, the Colonial gaol, and the schools; also two large buoys have been constructed, and boats have been extensively repaired and fitted with air-tight compartments, for the harbour-master's department; the Colonial Government providing for the expense of material for these services.

For Rottneest Island work has been prepared for the residence of his Excellency the Governor, viz., doors, windows, cistern, pumps, closets, and sundry furniture; also for the new gaol, door and window frames have been made, as also door and window frames, doors, and sashes, and chimney pieces for a cottage for the religious instructor.

For Champion Bay, doors and frames, sashes and frames, and joiners' work for court house, bonded store, and quarters, also doors for cells, and various work for the resident Magistrate's house has been prepared.

North Fremantle Bridge.—The works connected with this structure have been commenced. A building 40' × 18' for mess room and tool store, and a cottage of two rooms for the warder in charge have been erected, and wharfage has been built extending about 90 yards in length, and 26 yards in breadth. This space has been filled up with stone rubble quarried on the high ground in the rear by the stringent class, tipped over the bank, and then removed by ordinary prisoners to fill up and form the wharf. A quantity of stone has also been dressed for the arch and archway. In the workshops a large amount of work has been prepared for new Government house, Perth. The whole of the doors, sashes, staircase, and sundry fittings for butler's pantry, store-room, kitchen, presses, &c., also iron castings, pumps and closets, water-pipes, hot-plates, &c., have been completed and forwarded.

Fremantle and Perth Road.—The work mentioned in last year's report as being an experiment has been continued over the unmetalled portion, and completed 10 feet wide for immediate traffic, and the party are now widening it to 18 feet. About 480 yards of it has been covered with finely broken stone about four inches thick, and the remainder has simply a coating of sand.

The result of the metalled portion is favourable, and I believe the road will prove to be a durable one.

Seventeen thousand two hundred and sixty-two bushels of lime have been burned by a party of probation prisoners at Rocky Bay.

The reason why the quantity is not larger arises from the stone being widely scattered, and an extra amount of labour being required in obtaining wood for fuel.

CHAMPION BAY.—A bonded warehouse, court house, and quarters, and cells at the depôt, have been erected and completed. Stone and lime has been produced for the erection of a parsonage, sundry repairs and alterations have been effected at the police station and residency, a bridge has been erected over the Chapman River, and extensive repairs have been effected upon the roads in the district.



CANNING AND PINJARRAH ROAD.—Twenty-four bridges have been repaired, and sundry improvements effected on this line.

The Murray and Harvey bridges have been completed, and a new road, about six miles of which has been cleared, sundry draining made, and causeways thrown up. About four miles of road has been thoroughly made through very bad ground, under the hills between Bunbury and the Harvey, and repairs effected on other portions of the line.

A large amount of work has been executed between Bunbury and Australind.

At the Vasse the causeway approaching the town has been metalled; this work is nearly completed, and repairs have been effected in the streets of the town.

ALBANY.—A considerable amount of work has been effected in the town of Albany, and on the first five miles at the Albany end of the Perth road.

A number of men have been employed upon the Albany and Perth road (under the direction of the police), upon which a large amount of work has been executed, but not included in these returns, no account having been rendered to this Department.

Of the works performed and in progress in the eastern districts during the last nine months, I beg to quote the report of the Clerk of Works, Perth, on works and buildings:—

“The buildings in course of erection and their present advanced state, viz., new Government house nearly finished; new kitchen to Superintendent’s quarters at Guildford, ditto; lock-up at Baylup, about half done; lock-up at Newcastle, the foundations got out; store and work shed, Newcastle depôt, nearly finished.”

During the previous four months the same services were in hand, as likewise the site of the new pensioners’ barracks, Perth, was cleared, and a large amount of sand removed in levelling.

The amount of work performed on the roads and bridges in the eastern districts will be found in Return B., under head “Perth and the Eastern Districts;” the figures there represent the full period of 13 months.

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

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

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR HAMPTON to the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 14.)

SIR,

Government House, Perth, February 17, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Comptroller General’s Report on the Convict Department for the year 1864, which is almost exclusively a mere abstract of the enclosures forwarded with it, and appears not to require any remarks from me, especially as I have during the last thirteen months so fully and frequently reported upon the convict system in this Colony.

I have, &c.

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

(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON,  
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl. in No. 2.

Comptroller General’s Office, Fremantle,  
February 13, 1865.

SIR,

1. I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency for transmission to the Secretary of State the usual annual reports of the Convict Department for the year ended the 31st December 1864.

2. Two convict ships have arrived: the “Clara” on the 13th April with 301 prisoners, and the “Merchantman” (her second voyage to this Colony) on the 12th of September with 260 prisoners.

3. No deaths have occurred on board the “Clara,” but two prisoners on board the “Merchantman” died during the voyage, and one prisoner was disembarked before leaving England.

4. The number landed was consequently 558.

5. Three have died since landing, leaving the number now in the Colony 555.

6. On the 31st December 1864 there were 1,371 prisoners in the Colony; of these 1,120 were English convicts on the public works, 48 colonial convicts, and 203 re-convicted ticket-of-leave holders under magisterial sentence.

7. There were 1,449 ticket-of-leave holders in the Colony on the 31st December 1864, of whom 1,336 were in private service, 10 in hospital, and 103 out of employment in the various hiring depôts.

8. The number of men out of employment is 20 in excess of the preceding year, but the number of men in private service shows an increase of 146 upon the returns of last year.



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

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

The total number of convicts received in the Colony up to the 31st December 1864 was 8,180.

There have been disposed of as follows:—

Free by servitude	-	-	-	-	-	1,002
Conditional pardon	-	-	-	-	-	3,858
Free pardon	-	-	-	-	-	24
Escaped	-	-	-	-	-	45
Missing	-	-	-	-	-	3
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	427
Disembarked in England	-	-	-	-	-	1
						5,360
Leaving						
Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	1,371
Ticket-of-leave holders	-	-	-	-	-	1,449
						2,820
Total						8,180

9. Referring to the return of offences and convictions, it appears that the total convictions for drunkenness and minor offences not particularized were—against free men, 1,042; conditional pardon holders, 610; and ticket-of-leave holders, 1,014; giving a general total against the whole of 2,666 offences. Leaving of more serious offences against—free men, 269; conditional pardon holders, 127; ticket-of-leave holders, 229; giving an aggregate of 3,291 offences against the whole population of 19,471 persons.

10. Drunkenness is, as in former years, the prevailing crime, being about 50·19 per cent. of the whole number of the offences recorded against free persons; for the conditional pardon holders, 41·513 per cent.; and for the ticket-of-leave holders, 58·474 per cent.

11. Of the offences which may be described as being of a comparatively trivial character, 193 are for common assault, 102 for absconding from service, and 160 for petty larcenies.

12. There have been three murders committed upon white men by aboriginal natives in the Champion Bay District during the past year.

13. There have also been four murders by aboriginal natives “inter se.”

14. A conditional pardon holder was committed for trial for murdering an aboriginal native, but was convicted of the minor offence of manslaughter.

15. I have much pleasure in recording my sense of the zeal of the Superintendent, who is a most painstaking officer. He has laboured under the disadvantage of having a large proportion of his most trustworthy and efficient warders withdrawn from the prison to serve on distant road parties, which arrangement, however, under the present system of dispersion of parties has been unavoidable.

16. In submitting the Chaplain's report, I beg again to bring to your Excellency's notice the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. Mr. Alderson, whose devotion to the good cause he has in hand is deserving of high commendation. I am glad to see that he speaks favourably of the recent alteration in the arrangement of holding the Convict Establishment School.

17. The Surgeon's report and statistical returns of the hospital of the Convict Establishment at Fremantle show a very large proportion of sickness among the subordinate or warder class, but the general health of the prisoners has been quite equal to the usual average. Your Excellency will, I am sure, read with pleasure the interesting report of the Surgeon Superintendent, on the lunatic asylum and its inmates. Mr. Attfield's excellent management of this establishment has been before noticed, and it is most satisfactory to have his testimony to the advantages obtained by the occupation of the new building.

18. The duties of the Roman Catholic Chaplain have been satisfactorily performed by the Rev. Mr. Lynch.

19. The details of the works carried on throughout the Colony during the past year will be found in the report of Mr. Manning, Clerk of Works, of the Convict Department.

During several months past Mr. Manning has been suffering from greatly impaired health, but I am happy to state that he is now recovering.

20. I beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the statement made by the Accountant of Stores respecting the great expense and inconvenience caused by the non-arrival of the prison clothing demanded for the year 1864-65, rendering it necessary to make considerable purchases on the spot, and eventually to have recourse to Melbourne for a supply of necessary articles, which could not be procured in this Colony.

21. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very satisfactory manner in which the duties of the several principal executive officers are conducted.

22. The warders as a body have conducted themselves to my satisfaction, although the freedom from control incident to the comparative isolation of some road parties, has proved, I regret to say, too much for men of their class; consequently in some cases warders who would, under proper supervision, have been valuable officers, have so committed themselves as to have incurred dismissal, while a few instances have come to light of warders having been guilty of gross abuse of their trust and responsibilities. However much this may be lamented, it is scarcely to be wondered at.

On the 31st December 1863 I addressed a memorandum to your Excellency stating my opinion that it is a great mistake to send one warder only in charge of a road party, and especially in the case of



such as are at so great a distance from the nearest depôt that they are seldom visited. It frequently happens that for months together the warder has no associate, nor any one with whom to exchange a word except the convicts who are under his charge, and with whom circumstances throw him into habits of familiar intercourse, destructive equally to discipline and also to that moral influence necessary for the maintenance of the relative position of officer and prisoner.

I think such a position would prove a severe trial to men of a higher stamp than that of which the warder class is formed; but with this class it would be unreasonable under present circumstances to depend on discipline and good conduct being always maintained. I think it is injudicious in respect to the service, and almost unfair to the men themselves, to place them in positions of such uncontrolled temptation.

23. Your Excellency remarked in a conversation with me on the 6th January last, that "it is surprising how well the warders in charge of road parties have behaved;" but how long will this last? Possibly if more were known of their proceedings, a very different system would be found desirable. I therefore recommend that if two warders cannot be furnished to each detached road party, a concentration favourable to discipline should take place.

24. I beg, in conclusion, to make the following observations:—Until very recently the appointments of warders in the convict service have been much sought after. There has always been a long list of applications in my office, especially from the enrolled force of pensioners, from which the best warders have been supplied. Suddenly, however, so great a change has occurred that not a single volunteer, within the limit of the prescribed age, can be obtained, although the whole force at Fremantle was paraded for candidates by Captain Finnerty. I have applied to the Colonel Commandant also, and it appears that a somewhat similar difficulty exists in Perth. The reasons given, I understand, were the unwillingness of the men to be separated from their families, and the privations and hardships consequent upon bush life with detached parties. These parties have become so numerous as to render it impossible now, as formerly, to relieve the officers at intervals of a few months. The foregoing and some recent arrangements affecting lodging allowance to warders in the bush, would seem to be the reasons for the general unwillingness to enter the convict service; but whatever the causes, the consequences are likely to be very important, involving a total change in the present system, as with a reduced staff of officers it will not be possible to supply even one warder to each of the detached parties, and their gradual concentration must inevitably follow. Thus a new system, that of employing the convicts in large concentrated bodies upon a few of the most important lines of road, will be the only course open. Under such a change there can be no doubt a far higher tone of discipline could be maintained with a staff of officers reduced to even two-thirds of the present force. I believe that it would also be of advantage to the Colony, since the amount and quality of the work would be both greatly increased and improved.

25. It is satisfactory to observe, that though the average number of escapes and attempts to escape is not less than during the past year, that since the establishment of a police station, with a mounted constable near the North Fremantle Bridge, and the introduction of signals and an alarm gun to communicate instantly to the police, the military, and the public generally, the escape of a convict, not a single attempt has been made.

26. I fully concur with the Superintendent in respect to the necessity in some cases of corporal punishment and separate confinement, when convicts have so far committed themselves as to render extreme measures requisite. I think it is expedient to remove them from the working parties altogether, the amount of labour to be got out of them being generally of no appreciable value, whilst the evil influence they exert over those with whom they are placed in association is incalculable.

27. I also attach a statement of the amount actually expended on convict account for the financial year ending the 31st March 1864, viz., 66,181*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

28. This sum represents the cost of the maintenance of a daily average of 1,385 prisoners, and the supervision of 1,363 ticket-of-leave men.

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

30. The average cost of the convicts during the year was therefore at the rate of 24*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per man.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. F. NEWLAND,  
Comptroller General.



26 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the Year ended 31st March 1864.

Vote.	Service.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
1	General superintendence - - - - -	13,782	12	11
2	Religious instruction - - - - -	2,469	17	1
3	Medical treatment - - - - -	1,526	5	9
4	Provisions - - - - -	21,399	10	5
5	Medicines - - - - -	-	-	-
6	Fuel and light - - - - -	1,168	7	6
7	Prison stores and clothing - - - - -	2,417	3	10
8	Land and water transport - - - - -	3,632	3	0
9	Works, buildings, and stores - - - - -	2,474	0	7
10	Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,168	7	4
11	Magistracy and police - - - - -	11,433	10	2
12	Gratuities to prisoners and private cash and earnings - - - - -	4,710	0	0
	Total - - - - -	66,181	18	7

Amounting to sixty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-one pounds eighteen shillings and sevenpence sterling.

J. H. SALE, Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat, Western Australia,  
Perth, 1st February 1865.

Certified.

J. W. BOVELL,  
Deputy Commissary General.

No. 1.

Comptroller General's Office.  
Western Australia.

NUMBER and DISPOSAL of CONVICTS, 1864.

	Class of Prisoners.		
	Probation.	Colonial.	Re-convicted.
In custody on 1st January 1864 - - - - -	1,066	35	193
Received from 1st January 1864 until 31st December 1864, ex convict ships from England - - - - -	557	-	-
By sentences of Criminal Courts or Magistrates in this Colony - - - - -	-	23	315
	1,623	58	508
Disposed of during 1864 to 31st December - - - - -	503	10	305
In custody on 31st December 1864 - - - - -	1,120	48	203
Average daily number of convicts - - - - -	1,138	39	208
Highest number in prison - - - - -	1,474	45	267
Lowest number „ - - - - -	920	24	162
Probation prisoners received from England, colonial and reconvicted prisoners received from various parts of the Colony :			
How disposed of :—			
Discharged by expiration of sentence - - - - -	1	-	-
Deaths in hospital - - - - -	12	1	-
Discharged on ticket of leave - - - - -	489	9	305
„ by free pardon - - - - -	1	-	-
	503	10	305



# CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA), 27

No. 2.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

## SENTENCES of Probation Prisoners.

Prisoners received from 1st January 1864 to 1st January 1865.				Prisoners in custody 1st January 1865.			
Penal Servitude.				Transportation.			
Under 4 years	-	-	12	Life	-	-	2
4 years and upwards	-	-	7	Total transportation	-	-	2
6 "	-	-	201	Penal Servitude.			
8 "	-	-	41	3 years	-	-	12
10 "	-	-	217	4 "	-	-	4
15 "	-	-	60	5 "	-	-	12
Life	-	-	42	6 "	-	-	133
Total	-	-	580	7 "	-	-	124
				8 years and upwards	-	-	95
				10 "	-	-	430
				12 "	-	-	26
				14 "	-	-	58
				15 "	-	-	153
				Life	-	-	119
				Total	-	-	1,166
				Total	-	-	1,168

No. 3.

TIME elapsed since the Conviction of all the Prisoners in custody on the 31st December 1864.

Penal Servitude.				Prisoners.	Transportation.				Prisoners.
6 years	-	-	-	17	3 years	-	-	-	2
5 "	-	-	-	36	Add Penal Servitude				1,166
4 "	-	-	-	94	Total	-	-	-	1,168
3 "	-	-	-	237					
2 "	-	-	-	598					
1 "	-	-	-	162					
Less	-	-	-	22					
Total	-	-	-	1,166					

No. 4.

AGES of the Prisoners in custody on 1st January 1865.

Under 17 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None.
" 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518
" 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	569
Higher ages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,168

No. 5.

RELIGION of the Prisoners.

Protestants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	861
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302
Jews	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,168



# 28 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

No. 6.

## PRISON Reports and Punishments.

Number of Reports.	Reports dismissed.	Admonished.	Punishments.	Number of Persons punished.						Proportion per Cent. of daily Offences punished to daily Number of Prisoners.
				Number of Men punished.	Number of Men not punished.	Total Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Average Number of Offences punished daily.	Average daily Number of Prisoners.		
1,325	20	108	1,197	593	1,030	1,623	3·27	1,138	·28	Probation.
61	—	2	59	23	35	58	0·16	39	·41	Colonial.
383	7	23	353	255	253	508	0·96	208	·46	Reconvicted.

				Probation.	Colonial.	Reconvicted.
	Punished once	-	-	276	11	174
	„ twice	-	-	149	—	39
	„ 3 times	-	-	83	3	26
	„ 4 „	-	-	35	2	8
	„ 5 „	-	-	10	—	3
	„ 6 „	-	-	11	3	3
	„ 7 „	-	-	3	2	—
	„ 8 „	-	-	4	—	—
	„ 9 „	-	-	1	1	—
	„ 10 „	-	-	—	1	—
	„ 12 „	-	-	1	—	—
	„ 17 „	-	-	—	—	1
	„ 19 „	-	-	—	—	1
	„ 20 „	-	-	20	—	—
				593	23	255

No. 7.

## DESCRIPTION of Prison Offences.

Assaulting Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Conduct 1. Highly insubordinate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
2. Insolence or disobedience	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520
3. Disrespectful or disorderly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227
Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
Idleness or refusing to work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315
Malingering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Escapes or attempts to escape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
Possession of prohibited articles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Destroying prison property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,769

No. 8.

CRIMES for which the Prisoners remaining in custody on the 1st January 1865 were sentenced.

1. Offences against the person :		
Murder	-	17
Manslaughter	-	40
Assault with intent to kill	-	65
Robbery with violence	-	87
Rape	-	58
Cutting and wounding	-	15
		282
2. Offences against property with violence :		
Burglary	-	244
3. Offences against property without violence :		
Larceny	-	340
Sheep-stealing	-	9
Horse and cattle stealing	-	12
Receiving stolen goods	-	30
		391
4. Malicious offences against property :		
Arson	-	79



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 29

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

5. Forgery and offences against the currency :		
Coining - - - - -	- - - - -	26
Forgery - - - - -	- - - - -	45
		— 71
6. Military Offences :		
Desertion - - - - -	- - - - -	15
Mutiny and insubordination - - - - -	- - - - -	66
		— 81
7. All other offences :		
Felonies not classed above - - - - -	- - - - -	18
Poaching - - - - -	- - - - -	2
		— 20
	Total - - - - -	1,168

Recapitulation, No. 8.

Class 1. Offences against the person - - - - -	- - - - -	282
" 2. " " property with violence - - - - -	- - - - -	244
" 3. " " " without violence - - - - -	- - - - -	391
" 4. Malicious offences against property - - - - -	- - - - -	79
" 5. Forgery and offences against the currency - - - - -	- - - - -	71
" 6. Military offences - - - - -	- - - - -	81
" 7. All other offences - - - - -	- - - - -	20
	Total - - - - -	1,168

No. 9.

OCCUPATION of the Prisoners.

On the public works at Fremantle - - - - -	- - - - -	230
Within the establishment, in manufactures, and domestic occupations - - - - -	- - - - -	128
Writers (including librarian) - - - - -	- - - - -	6
In hospital - - - - -	- - - - -	22
Convalescent and light labour - - - - -	- - - - -	6
Insane at lunatic asylum - - - - -	- - - - -	12
Under punishment, and solitary confinement - - - - -	- - - - -	19
On public works at out-stations - - - - -	- - - - -	875
In clerical and domestic occupations at out-stations - - - - -	- - - - -	78
Sick at out-stations - - - - -	- - - - -	9
	Total - - - - -	1,385

No. 10.

TIME TABLE.

	Summer.			Winter.		
	From	To	Hrs. Min.	From	To	Hrs. Min.
Prisoners rise, fold beds, wash, &c. - - - - -	5	5.30	- 30	6	6.30	- 30
Labour, including parades, &c. - - - - -	5.30	7.30	2 -	-	-	- -
Breakfast - - - - -	7.30	8.10	- 40	6.30	7.10	- 40
Prayers, and proceeding to and from chapel - - - - -	8.10	8.30	- 20	7.10	7.30	- 20
Labour, including parades - - - - -	8.30	12	3 30	7.30	12	4 30
Dinner, hair cutting, shaving, &c - - - - -	12	2	2 -	12	1	1 -
Labour, including parades - - - - -	2	6	4 -	1	5	4 -
Evening prayers - - - - -	6	6.20	- 20	5	5.20	- 20
Supper, reading, &c. - - - - -	6.20	8	1 40	5.20	7.30	2 10
Total - - - - -	-	-	15 0	-	-	13 30

ABSTRACT.

	Summer.	Winter.
	Hrs. Min.	Hrs. Min.
Hours for labour - - - - -	9 30	8 30
Do. prayer - - - - -	- 40	- 40
Meal hours and in-door occupations - - - - -	4 50	4 20
Total - - - - -	15 -	13 30



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

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

CONVICT DEPARTMENT.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts that have arrived in the Colony between the 1st January and the 31st December 1864.

Ship.	Date of Arrival.	From whence.	Number by Assignment List.	Deaths on Passage.	Number landed.	Deaths since Landing.	Remarks.
" Clara "	13th April 1864	England	301	—	301	2	
" Merchantman," 2nd	12th September 1864	Do.	260*	2	257	1	*Of this number one was re-landed at Portland.
		Totals	561	2	558	3	

(Signed) M<sup>c</sup>BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.  
C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller-General.

Comptroller-General's Office,  
Fremantle, 13th February 1865.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners and Ticket-of-leave Holders in Western Australia on the 31st December 1864.

English convicts on public works	-	-	-	-	-	1,120
Colonial do. do.	-	-	-	-	-	48
Ticket-of-leave holders under magisterial sentence	-	-	-	-	-	203
Do. in hospital, convict establishment	-	-	-	-	-	10
Do. on public works	-	-	-	-	-	103
Do. in private service	-	-	-	-	-	1,336

Total in the colony on the 31st December 1864 - 2,820

(Signed) M<sup>c</sup>BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.  
C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller-General.

Comptroller General's Office,  
Fremantle, 13th February 1865.

RETURN of the Number, Cause, and Date of Deaths of Ticket-of-leave Holders, between the 1st January and 31st December 1864.

Reg. No.	Name.	Ship.	Nature of Disease.	Date of Death.	Remarks.
4,668	John Humphreys	" Nile "	Paralysis	6th Jan. 1864	
5,274	Henry Anderson	" Edwin Fox "	Phthisis	11th Jan. 1864	
7,038	Henry Creeke	" Clyde "	Tumour in throat	15th Feb. 1864	
5,925	Jas. McDiarmid	" Lincelles "	Consumption	12th March 1864	
4,295	Hugh Moore	" Clara "	Congestion of lungs	14th March 1864	
5,528	Henry Potts	" Sultana "	Disease of heart	10th March 1864	
5,698	George Leech	" Palmerston "	Apoplexy	26th March 1864	
4,594	Wm. Thistle	" Nile "	Accidentally shot	1st March 1864	
2,150	Hugh Mountain	" Robt. Small "	Peritonitis	3rd April 1864	
5,788	John Stanton	" Palmerston "	Died from a fall from a cart.	30th April 1864	
5,759	Wm. Osborne	" Palmerston "	Ditto	11th May 1864	
6,025	John Wood	" Lincelles "	Fall from a horse	17th April 1864	
6,488	John Williams	" Norwood "	Phrenitis	16th May 1864	
6,462	John Perry	Ditto	Apoplexy	4th July 1864	
6,909	Thos. Kerr	" Merchantman "	Consumption	25th July 1864	
5,696	Isaac B. Arden	" Palmerston "	Ditto	26th July 1864	
3,677	Charles Mack	" Adelaide "	Drowned	31st July 1864	
6,886	John Harris	" Merchantman "	Consumption	27th Aug. 1864	
6,057	James Simpkins	" Lincelles "	Disease of kidney	11th Sept. 1864	
6,012	Thos. Botts	Ditto	Speared by natives	18th Sept. 1864	
7,382	Geo. Curtis	" Lord Dalhousie "	Disease of heart	20th Oct. 1864	
6,066	Elemore Thompson	" Lincelles "	Consumption	24th Oct. 1864	
5,687	Hy. Williams	" Palmerston "	Inflammation of brain	18th Nov. 1864	
6,470	Henry Watts	" Norwood "	Disease of heart	20th Nov. 1864	
5,061	Jas. Taylor	" Ed. Fox "	Inflammation of bowels	23rd Nov. 1864	
5,879	Richd. Bowley	" Palmerston "	Accidentally drowned	29th Sept. 1864	
7,888	John Watts	" Clara "	Ditto	29th Sept. 1864	
6,159	Auguste Wilhelm	" Lincelles "	Fall from a horse	25th Dec. 1864	

(Signed) M<sup>c</sup>BRYDE BROWN, Registrar.  
C. F. NEWLAND, Comptroller-General.

Comptroller-General's Office,  
Fremantle, 13th February 1865.



Convict Establishment, Fremantle, Western Australia,  
January 1, 1865.

SIR,

WITH reference to the progress during the past year of the affairs of this establishment, I have the honour to report as follows, namely,—

*1st. The Conduct of the Subordinate Officers.*

If fair allowance be made for the continued and extended action of the adverse condition, pointed out in my annual report for the year 1863, namely, the necessity of continually selecting for transfer to the charge of out-stations and other isolated convict parties (many of which are located in distant parts of the colony) for the construction of roads and other public works, the most energetic and efficient officers, and the receiving in return such as, in the matters of age, health, ability, zeal, trustworthiness, determination, &c. are unfit for the onerous and responsible duties of the charge of a detached party, which frequently, from the remoteness of its position, is visited but seldom by any magistrate or superior officer, and of which therefore the discipline, industry, and conduct generally of the convicts must depend almost exclusively on the real personal character and powers of the warder in charge; if, I repeat, a fair estimate of the effect of this condition be adopted, I may report that the conduct of the subordinate officers of this establishment has been “very good.”

*2nd. The Conduct of the Prisoners.*

With the exception of the “stringent and iron class,” which has had during the past year an average strength of 50, the conduct of the prisoners in all disciplinary respects has been good.

The liberal and palatable rations supplied to, and the very moderate amount of physical exertion exacted from any of them, the cleanliness and comfort of their cells, bedding, and clothing, and in general the ample and liberal provision made for all their physical wants, and by the agency of the chaplains of both denominations, and of the schoolmaster, and the large prison library, for both their spiritual and moral advancement and intellectual enjoyment, the gentle and humane rule which is exercised by all who are placed in authority over them, whilst perhaps it may be productive of effects injurious to the interests of society at large, by unduly impairing and diluting the penal or vindictive element of the punishment of convicted crime, must tend to promote a facility of maintaining the order and discipline of the general body of prisoners, and a harmony, mutual good understanding, and even friendly feeling between them and all classes of officers placed over them.

If the discipline and general treatment of prisoners in this establishment be amenable to the charge which many philanthropic reformers urge against the administration of the convict prisons at home, namely, that it is so humane and liberal as to have rendered the criminal law no longer a “terror to evil-doers,” and that in fact it rather suggests to the well-conducted and law-obeying members of the working classes painful comparison between the severe and unceasing toil, the penury, and physical misery of their own honest courses of life, and the idleness, the extravagance, and apparent enjoyments of the professional burglar, thief, or swindler, when out of prison, and the physical comfort or luxury, the easy labour, and lenient rule of his life in prison, at least they share with the prison system of the United Kingdom the credit of humanizing the criminal, and of restoring him to society, perhaps still averse to honest toil, and still insensible to all sound and religious principle, but yet more tractable, more prudent, more worldly wise, and less ferocious than he was received from it, and therefore a more seemly and useful, and a less costly member of that society than he was before experiencing this treatment.

But the institution of a class for men of violent and otherwise particularly bad character, of whom nearly all wear irons, and all are worked under a guard of armed sentries, and are subjected in all respects to very stringent discipline, has had two effects; namely, first, that of rendering the lenient discipline of all other prisoners appear to themselves, by comparison, still easier and pleasanter than it would otherwise be esteemed; and secondly, that of encouraging good conduct among all who are not in the stringent class, by a wholesome dread of being transferred to it, and therefore I consider a “stringent class” to be an useful engine in the discipline of a large body of prisoners.

*3rd. The Employment of Prisoners.*

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

On the public works in the charge of the engineer department	-	230
Domestic services, such as tailoring, shoemaking, cooking, baking, washing, prison cleaning, &c.	-	128
As writers (including librarian)	-	6
In hospital	-	22
Light labour	-	6
Insane at lunatic asylum	-	12
Under punishment and in separate confinement	-	19
		<hr/>
Total average	-	423

As in former annual reports I beg to record my opinion, that the industry and net value of the labour of those prisoners who are employed in the “domestic services” above specified much exceed the industry and net value of the labour of those on the public works.

But very small is the true mean net value of prisoners’ labour, whether on the public works or in the domestic services of this establishment, and probably not in this establishment only, but in every convict and county prison in the United Kingdom, and generally in the prisons of all civilized nations; so little in fact do the net proceeds of prison labour exceed the cost of tools, machinery, and materials expended, and of the extra supervision which their nominal industry necessitates, and so essentially



WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

does every description of the industrial employment of prisoners in practice mitigate, impair, and sap the penal element of imprisonment, and thus disarm the criminal law of its terror; and this effect is so directly proportional to the zeal, honesty, and mechanical skill of the exertions made to render prison labour genuinely productive, that perhaps at some not very remote date of the future, society will abandon the fruitless effort to make the involuntary labour of its imprisoned criminals remunerative, and will apply itself to the more generous task of humanizing and reforming the criminal himself, but by means consistent with such a course of severe treatment as will make him remember it with genuine dread and terror, and will carry with it to the masses of the industrious classes no semblance of physical luxury or easy endurance, and consequently will have no tendency to undermine their natural repugnance to crime and its legal consequences by associating the idea of imprisonment with idleness, physical comfort, and super-abundant food in their simple and narrow views of the conditions of human health, satisfaction, and enjoyment.

*4th. Escapes and Attempts to escape.*

During the year 1864 "escapes or attempts to escape" have been made by 33 Imperial convicts and by four colonial and local convicts, and out of the former number three of the prisoners have repeated the offence, making two offences of this nature against them within the year.

In all the above cases the absconder or absconders have after a longer or shorter interval of time been recaptured; the greatest interval of time between the absconding and the recapture, or more exactly the redelivery to this establishment, being two months and one day.

All the recaptures save 13 have been effected solely by the colonial police, whose zealous exertions in this duty deserve much credit, and of the latter 13 the police gave aid in one case involving six prisoners, and in the cases of six of the remaining number the recapture was effected by prison officers within or close outside the prison, and in the only remaining case the absconder surrendered himself at the prison gate on the morning following the evening of his escape.

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

The new lunatic asylum, commenced about five years since, is at length closely approaching to completion.

6th. The stores generally throughout the year have been of good quality.

*General Observations.*

On January 4, 1864, by command of his Excellency the Governor, Mr. Duval, the deputy superintendent of this prison, was withdrawn from the charge of the Perth and Fremantle road parties, (which on June 9, 1862, his Excellency had withdrawn from my charge and placed in the independent charge of that gentleman,) and he was appointed acting superintendent of water police; and at the same time his Excellency directed that I should resume the charge of those road parties, and this duty I have continued to discharge throughout the year.

The posting of sentries of the enrolled pensioner force armed with loaded rifles over the "stringent class," both on the public works and on the march to and from the prison, commenced on October 25, 1863, has been continued throughout the year.

The abolition of solitary confinement, which was effected by his Excellency's order of March 29, 1862, and the intermission of corporal punishment, which lasted exactly 12 months, namely, from March 29, 1862, until March 28, 1863, in my opinion rendered the employment of armed sentries absolutely requisite for the safe custody and discipline of the generally ferocious and disaffected men of whom this class consists; but I trust that the resumed use of corporal punishment and the re-institution of separate confinement, which was effected by his Excellency's order of 21st May 1864, and the present extended use of irons, will again effectually repress the tendency to abscond, which was so largely developed in 1863 and during the former part of 1864, and perhaps will enable the costly protection afforded by armed sentries to be again altogether dispensed with.

I have, &c.

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

(Signed) J. M. LEFROY,  
Superintendent.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1864.

The state of the Protestant prisoners confined during the past year in this establishment, and the various depôts or out-parties immediately connected with it, has been, generally speaking, such as to call for no very special remark. There have been certain changes of an important nature, and so much connected, directly or indirectly, with the office which I have the honour to hold, that I shall feel called upon to make some observations respecting them. I mean as regards the introduction of evening school in the place of day school; and the re-introduction of separate confinement, for a certain class of prisoners; otherwise the remarks made in the year 1863 would be not unsuitable for 1864.

The conduct and behaviour of the Protestant prisoners, taken as a body, has been, I may say I think, good; whether at Divine service (Sundays and week days), or in any other way in which the duties of my office have brought me more especially into contact with them; there have been one or two exceptions perhaps, but this does not affect the general truth of the statement just made.

I have myself performed the various duties connected with my office, Sunday and week day, except when I have been absent visiting and holding service at the out-parties, including the lunatic asylum and the invalid depôt.

These duties have been similar to those described in previous reports, two full services each Sunday in the prison chapel; week day, morning service and evening service in the same place; except as before mentioned, prayers on certain evenings, fully provided for in my absence; hospital service, every day, and sick spoken to individually at their beds; cells visited daily; separate cells, each man twice a week; men on discharge or reception, and first landing seen, or those wishing to consult me on various

General state of Protestant prisoners at convict establishment for year 1864.

Conduct and behaviour of Protestant prisoners (taken as a body) at Divine service, &c.

Performance of the duties of his office by chaplain.

Description of duties of chaplain.

Convict Establishment, Western Australia,  
Chaplain's Office, Fremantle, January 1, 1865.



subjects; school visited, and library; letters and petitions read and indorsed; journal kept; Holy Communion administered four times in the year, and funerals taken, &c.; lunatic asylum, invalid depôt, and each out-party visited once each week, and Divine service performed on occasion of such visit.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Evidence borne by punishment returns, &c.

The punishment reports appended will bear evidence to the general conduct of the prisoners, and though the cells have, at times, been very full, and certain men have undergone considerable punishment by bread and water, flogging, &c., yet I think on the whole, and certain circumstances being made due allowance for, I mean as regards the class of men in the establishment, &c., the general aspect of the returns is not unfavourable.

Hard work one of the best means of reformation.

One of the very best of all sources of reformation, by God's great mercy, is *hard work*; a prisoner has generally to be forced to this, and to force him to it effectually is one of the greatest kindnesses that can be done to him, though of course he does not (until he becomes a changed man) think so. An idle man is a nuisance and a burden anywhere; in a prison he is an enemy and dangerous to every one, and most of all to himself; capable of almost any and every sort of wickedness and meanness.

Remarks respecting the school.

May I be permitted, here, to make the few remarks I alluded to, respecting the school and separate confinement.

Change of school hours and attendance.

First, respecting the school; the time of attendance at school has been changed from working hours to evening, after the prisoners have had their suppers, and all are required to attend; so divided that each man attends one evening per week, the prisoner clerks, employed in the various offices, acting as monitors, and some of them exerting themselves greatly. Under the old system Protestants and Roman Catholics had each their own days, or rather attendances; now all come together, and as there is no religious instruction of any kind in the school, no difficulty has taken place on this head. It was at first supposed that there might be some difficulty as regards the time of attendance, particularly in the case of the men under strict discipline, but after a few evenings all settled down as quietly as could be expected.

Illness and recovery of schoolmaster.

The schoolmaster was obliged, on account of sickness, to absent himself from his duties for a time, but he is now, again, I am happy to say, able to apply himself to them, with his usual care and attention. The school return will be found appended.

Separate confinement restored in certain cases.

With respect to separate confinement, it has been restored, as stated, in certain cases. 21 men were in separate confinement, at the close of the year, for various periods; these men are all in the strict discipline class, and with one exception, in 14 lb. irons: I see, with two or three exceptions, the Protestants, each twice a week, (the exceptions are men who reject all religious instruction whatever.) I find them generally quiet, civil, and attentive; and, I trust, improved as well as punished, and kept out of mischief, by this mode of treatment.

Prison library.

The prison library has been increased by the books received per convict ships "Clara" and "Merchantman." The return will show the constant supply of books required, for various convict depôts, in different parts of the Colony, the road parties, &c., and also the direct issue to the prisoners in the establishment itself. I should be glad to see the better class of works more read; such works as "the Sunday at Home," "Leisure Hour," "British Workman," &c., I think cannot be too much praised, not to mention "Good Words," and several others.

Arrival of convict ships.

Having alluded to the ship books, perhaps I may here speak of the arrival of these ships, and the prisoners landed from them.

"Clara," 301 prisoners.

The "Clara," under the experienced superintendence of Dr. Crawford, R.N., (religious instructor Mr. Irwin,) arrived on the 13th April, with 301 convicts, who were landed as soon as possible. On examination by the schoolmaster, the men were found of the ordinary class, as regards capacity, and have since behaved fairly; the greater part are now drafted away to out-stations, &c.

"Merchantman," 257 prisoners.

The "Merchantman" arrived on the 12th September, 257 convicts on board, several of whom, I am sorry to say, landed in irons; her men, as a body, seemed, on examination, of an inferior class, and some have since landing rather seriously committed themselves. As with the previous ship, the greater part were soon withdrawn from the prison, for road parties and various works going on elsewhere in the Colony.

Letters and petitions.

Of the letters written and received by the prisoners, I have no especial remark to make, though some show the existence of excellent feelings on both sides. I think there have been rather fewer petitions than usual; few things give me a worse opinion of prisoners than many of these petitions.

Men discharged on ticket-of-leave.

A very considerable number of men have been discharged on ticket-of-leave from this prison. I have seen the Protestants prior to their departure, and given them a few words of advice, which if not followed, has been, I think, generally well received.

Received reconvicted and per convict ships.

I have seen the reconvicted men, on reception, and those left behind, at this prison, of the new arrivals.

Chaplain's journal.

My journal as Protestant Chaplain has been regularly kept, the due performance of my duties, and anything connected with my office, regularly recorded, and the same produced when the Board of Justices visited the prison, and duly signed, after inspection, by the chairman for the time being.

Lunatic asylum.

I should wish to say a few words respecting the lunatic asylum, as by my regulations I am directed to visit it; and by the express wish of the Surgeon Superintendent, I hold two services there each week, one for the Protestant male patients and another for the Protestant females.

Patients removed to new building.

The patients are no longer at the old and most inconvenient place they used to be confined in, but in a large building in a cheerful and healthy situation, and it appears to me that the change has been most beneficial. I find the patients very attentive, and much less disposed to noise and interruption than they used to be; they are generally very silent, and yet civil when spoken to. I suppose there is no more difficult class in the world to deal with than criminal lunatics. The women are not prisoners, and only five are Protestants. The services I hold for both men and women are short, the lecture being generally a few remarks on the Gospel for the week. Officers and orderlies are of course present at the men's services, but generally only the matron with the women; and I have seen no attempt at violence either amongst men or women, and, as I have said, much more attention than might have been expected.

A weekly service for the men and another for the women.

Before concluding, I shall beg to be permitted to mention one or two things, connected with the prisoners' welfare after their discharge. I have probably omitted to mention some things in the body of

A few words respecting well-being of prisoners after discharge.



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

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

this report, which I should have been glad to have touched upon, but I feared to trespass too much on your time and attention.

Post office savings bank.

Too much praise can hardly be bestowed on the Post Office Savings Bank established in this Colony, particularly as it enables a person, so disposed, to deposit his money in one district and then draw it out in another, if necessary; so that on passing from one district to another (of course with due permission in case of ticket-of-leave holders), the man avoids the great temptation of flinging away his little savings in a public house, or the danger of being deprived of them by his unscrupulous companions (against whom he seldom dare inform). Could newly discharged prisoners be persuaded to deposit the greatest part of their gratuity, &c., immediately on their discharge, they would benefit themselves greatly, and police courts would have far fewer cases.

Working men's associations.

A Working Man's Association has been established at Perth, similar to the one at Fremantle; I am myself an honorary member of both, and look upon them, under good guidance, as undeniable benefits, not only to the working man, but indirectly to the Colony at large. Both are approved and countenanced by his Excellency the Governor of the Colony.

Conclusion.

Permit me, sir, in conclusion, to thank you for your kindness and courtesy to myself, whenever the duties of my office have made it necessary that I should more especially consult you, or bring anything before your notice, and I trust it will please an Almighty and merciful Heavenly Father to bless all our endeavours for the benefit of our fellow men whether bond or free.

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

I have, &c.  
(Signed) R. ALDERSON,  
Chaplain, C.E., Western Australia.

#### RETURN of Description of Prison Offences by Prisoners.

	Probation.	Colonial.	Reconvicted.
Assaulting officers - - - - -	1	—	1
Conduct 1.—Highly insubordinate - - -	10	—	11
" 2.—Insolent or disobedient - - -	260	12	82
" 3.—Disrespectful and disorderly -	119	9	29
Striking or quarrelling with other prisoners -	43	1	8
Idleness or refusing to work - - - - -	89	3	30
Malingering - - - - -	8	—	5
Escapes or attempts to escape - - - - -	21	3	12
Possession of prohibited articles - - -	39	3	13
Theft - - - - -	6	—	3
Destroying prison property - - - - -	23	—	9
Miscellaneous - - - - -	19	—	4
<b>Total</b> - - - - -	<b>638</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>207</b>

#### RETURN of Prison Reports and Punishments.

Number of Reports.	Reports dismissed.	Admonished.	Punishments.	Number of Prisoners punished.						Class of Prisoners.
				Number of Men punished.	Number of Men not punished.	Total Number of Prisoners in the Year.	Average Number of Offences punished daily.	Average daily Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. of daily Offences punished to daily Number of Prisoners.	
625	12	90	523	249	800	1,049	1.40	309	0.45	Probation.
44	—	—	44	12	35	47	0.12	29	0.40	Colonial.
207	—	14	193	100	262	362	0.59	85	0.53	Reconvicted.

	Probation.	Colonial.	Reconvicted.
Punished once - - - - -	139	6	71
" twice - - - - -	42	—	8
" thrice - - - - -	35	1	11
" four times - - - - -	15	1	4
" five " - - - - -	3	—	3
" six " - - - - -	7	2	1
" seven " - - - - -	3	—	—
" eight " - - - - -	2	—	—
" nine " - - - - -	1	1	—
" ten " - - - - -	—	1	—
" twelve " - - - - -	1	—	—
" seventeen times - - - - -	—	—	1
" nineteen " - - - - -	—	—	1
" twenty " - - - - -	1	—	—



CHURCH PARADE STATE, showing the Distribution of Prisoners in Chief Establishment on each Sunday throughout the Year ending December 31st, 1864.

	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.											
	3rd.	10th.	17th.	24th.	31st.	7th.	14th.	21st.	28th.	6th.	13th.	20th.	27th.	3rd.	10th.	17th.	24th.	1st.	8th.	15th.	22nd.	29th.	5th.	12th.	19th.	26th.	
	Sick in hospital visited by Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In the refractory cells	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed in cookhouse, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professants for divine service	29	29	24	24	28	25	25	20	23	29	27	27	25	26	25	31	27	29	26	26	26	26	28	26	27	20	20
{ reconvinced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ probation	315	298	282	235	218	196	192	201	195	189	192	187	202	183	193	463	304	232	261	242	228	200	229	229	229	231	224
Total number of Protestants	424	380	344	218	309	284	288	286	282	289	288	303	303	289	289	580	410	353	356	338	327	333	332	319	317	310	310
" Roman Catholics	154	134	135	125	122	133	119	127	132	130	140	137	142	147	146	156	146	150	141	163	144	147	144	138	144	140	140
" Hebrews	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
General total	583	519	484	446	434	420	410	416	417	422	423	447	447	439	438	789	559	506	500	504	474	483	479	460	464	463	463

(Continued).

	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.											
	3rd.	10th.	17th.	24th.	31st.	7th.	14th.	21st.	28th.	4th.	11th.	18th.	25th.	2nd.	9th.	16th.	23rd.	30th.	6th.	13th.	20th.	27th.	4th.	11th.	18th.	25th.	
	Sick in hospital visited by Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In the refractory cells	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employed in cookhouse, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professants for divine service	18	26	24	19	20	20	28	21	18	17	18	18	20	25	26	26	29	31	35	28	22	19	28	29	29	26	26
{ reconvinced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ probation	131	127	119	126	137	122	119	126	123	114	116	135	159	123	132	136	139	137	130	130	123	124	132	130	131	137	137
Total number of Protestants	314	303	313	304	295	295	303	294	295	292	289	482	375	329	316	316	311	311	319	330	310	310	310	308	308	326	326
" Roman Catholics	131	127	119	126	137	122	119	126	123	114	116	135	159	123	132	136	139	137	130	123	124	132	130	130	131	137	137
" Hebrews	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2
General total	448	433	435	433	425	420	425	423	421	409	408	670	538	456	452	455	458	451	453	457	438	440	438	440	440	460	465



## 36 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA)

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT for the year 1864.

Convict Establishment, Western Australia, R.C. Chaplain's Office,  
Fremantle, January 28, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following as my report for the year ending December 1864.

1. The numerical details relating to the reception and discharge of Catholic prisoners throughout the year will be understood by the following (tabulated) statement, viz.:

Catholic prisoners in the various depôts and establishments in the Colony on the 1st January 1864, out of a total of 1,270, about	- 490
Catholic prisoners in the convict establishment at Fremantle and its out-stations on the same date, out of a total of 665, about	- 190
Arrived during the year ex convict ships, out of a total of 558	- 141
Received, reconvicted	- 80
" colonial	- 5
Total	- 416

How disposed of:—

Died during the year	- 1
Discharged on ticket-of-leave, probation, colonial, and re-convicted prisoners	- 256
Leaving on the 31st December 1864 a proximate total of	- 159

2. The total number of prisoners in the Convict Establishment on the 31st December 1864, was as follows:—

Probation prisoners	- 301
Reconvicted	- 97
Colonial	- 34
Total	- 432

And out of this total the number of Catholics was about 150.

3. The state of education of such of the before-mentioned Catholic prisoners as attended school during the last week in the month of December.

Could not read or write	- 13
" read only	- 6
" read and write imperfectly	- 70
" " well	- 30
Well instructed in general knowledge	- 7
Total	- 126

And this may be taken as a fair average of the attainments of the Catholic prisoners generally.

The prisoner whose death is within recorded was duly prepared by me, having received conditional Baptism as well as the Sacrament of Penance, Holy Eucharist and Extreme Unction, and died in most penitent and Christian sentiments fortified with all the aids of religion.

4. During the year about 240 letters were written to their friends by Catholic prisoners within the establishment, in reply to which about 200 were received, making a total of 440 letters to be read and initialed by me before delivery to the prisoners or transmission to their destination.

5. The highest number of Catholic prisoners attending Chapel on any Sunday during the past year was 205, with nine sick in hospital; and the lowest number 114 with 10 sick in hospital.

6. The daily average number of Catholic prisoners in the establishment was 142, with an average of eight sick in hospital.

7. The Catholic prisoners' library contains apart from books purely religious and devotional 146 volumes, many of which are duplicate copies and very much worn; of these there has been recorded during the past year a number of 2,300 issues to the Roman Catholic prisoners, who averaged about 142 in daily strength during that period. I hope that all the books demanded in the requisition of the 16th August last will be obtained, as they will supply an urgent want within the establishment, and obviate to some extent the painful necessity I have long felt of having to leave the Roman Catholic prisoners at out-stations without the great benefit of reading good and pious books.

8. On Sundays Divine service has been regularly solemnized both in the morning and evening, as also on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and a few other festivals of our Church.

The usual daily service has been conducted (by me) in the morning before work, at which, after prayer, a plain practical exposition of the Christian Doctrine has been read from the "Poor Man's Catechism," and at the close of the day a shorter service has been repeated.

Daily ministrations have been held at 11 o'clock a.m. for the sick in hospital, also daily visits to each prisoner both in the refractory and separate confinement cells.

A weekly pastoral visit has been paid to the patients at the lunatic asylum, and the invalid depôt at North Fremantle, as well as to such road parties as throughout the year were employed between Fremantle and the Mount Eliza Depôt; at each a service of half an hour has been held, consisting of such prayers and instructions as I deemed suited to their capacity and spiritual wants.

9. I cannot help expressing my regret at the recent change introduced in the school hours. The time available for a night school is much too short for any one to expect that great results can flow from it; this remark applies particularly to the cases of those men, many in number, who, on their reception, were found singularly deficient in the very rudiments, and who from natural dulness or other causes, have hardly made any advancement since. We all know that there are some minds upon which a scanty supply of instruction, and at rare intervals, can never be expected to make any permanent impression; if more time were allowed we might hope to see the number of these cases sensibly diminished.



10. The reformation of prisoners is a difficult and wearing task, the anxiety of which can be but known by one who holds the responsible office of a Chaplain; but it is a glorious and a Godlike work, of the ultimate good results of which faith forbids us to doubt, for it most surely has the sanction, and cannot but be blessed by Him who came not to call the just but *sinners* (to repentance), and rejoiced when he found the sheep that was lost. Moreover, when I cast my eye over our Colony, and see men who were once thought irreclaimable, scorned as being hopelessly depraved, the enemies of all law, human and divine, but now happily restored to society and earning an honest livelihood amongst the hardy sons of toil, I am encouraged by the prospect and forbidden to despond even in cases apparently the most hopeless and unpromising.

11. The conduct of prisoners when assembled in chapel is deserving of much praise; their silence and attention have been on the whole very satisfactory, and would, I think, stand a fair comparison with most parochial congregations. It is a very rare occurrence to find a prisoner reported for disorder in chapel. Much, no doubt, but I hope not all, is due to the discipline that prevails in this, as throughout every other department of the establishment.

12. The Holy Communion has been administered on all the great solemnities, viz., Christmas Day, Easter, and Pentecost Sundays, as well as some other festivals of our Church. The number which approached the Holy Table was larger than usual, but, I still regret to say, very far short of what is desirable; "human respect" is a great obstacle to Communion amongst prisoners, even otherwise well disposed, still we have a small number who, possessing sufficient Christian courage to despise the taunt and raillery of the profane, communicate once every two months, and one very pious inmate of the North Fremantle Invalid Depôt approaches once a month; I consider his case peculiarly worthy of notice for two reasons,—

First, because his attendance at chapel at all is purely voluntary, granted to him as a privilege, and not imposed as a duty; and secondly, because, though afflicted with total blindness, he must travel a considerable distance to be present at chapel on the Sunday of his communion, two circumstances which enhance much the value of his good example, while his unvarying punctuality in preparing himself (monthly) by previous confession in the Sacrament of Penance, and his collected and devout demeanour in approaching the Sacred Table must be peculiarly edifying to the prisoners, conveying as it does, a silent and, I trust, a salutary rebuke to the more slothful and irreligious, and bidding them "go and do likewise."

Would that I had many more such exemplary members amongst my flock.

### 13. *Moral Condition.*

With respect to the moral condition of the prisoners, I find that while the number of men punished for minor breaches of prison discipline has been less than the previous year, the graver offences, such as attempts at escape, were during the first nine months somewhat in excess of the average; a recurrence, however, to the stern discipline of flogging and separate confinement introduced at the beginning of the last quarter has put an effectual stop to this latter class of offences, whilst on the offenders themselves the confinement in separate cells seems to produce the most wholesome and beneficial effect; two of the six members of my flock who have been subjected to it already afford proofs such as it has not fallen to my lot to witness since I am connected with this establishment, of a genuine radical reform, and all the rest show more or less tokens of amendment. Their removal from the corrupting conversation and example of chain-gang companions was the first step in preparing the way for this happy result, for, while separating them from the proximate occasions of evil, it placed them in circumstances in which their Chaplain's influence and ministrations might be brought to bear upon them with the best effect. Moral, like physical, diseases have their causes, and before we can effectually deal with the former, we must, as in the latter case, know their why and wherefore; we must study the real character and past history of the moral patients, but above all we must try to gain their confidence, for convicts as a body are a suspicious and suspecting class, and until we disarm them of their suspicions, we shall be only dealing with countenances, and not with hearts.

The daily intercourse of the separate cell affords the best opportunities for attaining those objects, whilst its silence, apart from the bustle of the little world within the establishment, conduces day by day to a greater sobriety of thought, restoring to reason its due mastery over passion, and disposing their minds to reflect seriously on the moral and religious instruction which they receive, and so to derive due profit from them. Accordingly, a few days after the re-introduction of separate confinement, I induced my prisoners to enter upon a full course of religious instruction, appointing them a task to which, I am thankful to say, they applied themselves with the docility of children; each day committing to memory a chapter or two, the hearing and explaining of which was to me a source of real pleasure. The result is that from being the most ignorant they have become in three months the most deeply instructed in the truths of religion, and while their minds have become thus enlightened, the tempers and manners of all are much improved; but in the two instances above mentioned the change appears to me to be truly marvellous and can only be the effect of God's all-conquering grace; they have carefully revised and regulated the whole of their past conduct, and with evident tokens of repentance, the sincerity of which is evidenced by their subsequent patient and cheerfully resigned demeanour; they neither murmur nor complain, but labour daily in the work of self-discipline, fortifying their good resolutions by religious habits, such as prayer morning and evening, spiritual reading, self-examination, and the devout use of the Sacraments. "Oh, Sir!" said one of them to me, very thoughtfully, "I have never until now known my obligations to God. I have never before reflected on the great evil of sin."

The other once observed to me that "it seemed to him as if his present punishment was sent by "Almighty God to open his eyes and enable him to discover and repent of the evil of his past life;" and truly, having led to such an unlooked-for change, it may be accounted as the happiest incident in their lives.

May God perfect the good work which His grace has begun in them, and grant them the gift of holy perseverance.

The Honourable the Comptroller General,  
Fremantle.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) THOMAS LYNCH,  
R. C. Chaplain.



# 38 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

SURGEON'S ANNUAL REPORT and STATISTICAL RETURNS of the INFIRMARY, Convict Establishment  
Fremantle, Western Australia, for the Year 1864.

Convict Establishment, Western Australia,  
Fremantle, January 1, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward you the statistical returns for the year 1864; showing the state of health of the officers and prisoners in the Convict Establishment, Fremantle, as compared with that of previous years.

It will be seen on reference to the tables that, in point of comparison as to the gross number of patients admitted to hospital, the daily per-centage of hospital sick as compared with the daily number of inmates, and the gross number of deaths, the health of the prisoners has been much the same during the past year as that of the previous two; taking into consideration the fact of there being no invalid prisons in this country to which sick prisoners can be transferred when the establishment hospital becomes full or the duration of the individual sickness of the prisoner requires it, I think there can be no doubt that the returns show a remarkable immunity enjoyed by the prisoners here from serious affections requiring admission to hospital or as causing death. Here, a prisoner suffering from an incurable disease of any sort, though he may be transferred to the invalid depôt for a short time, eventually dies in this hospital; the number of deaths, therefore, shown in Table II. as having occurred amongst the reconvicted and probation prisoners, shows exactly the mortality that has taken place amongst the number of prisoners shown in Table IV. as having been inmates of the establishment; I do not, however, though the daily per-centage of sick is undoubtedly small, and though the Table of Mortality shows a small per-centage of deaths, consider that each individual prisoner enjoys a high standard of health. I think that the favourable results shown in the Statistical Returns, from year to year, as obtaining in this prison, depend almost entirely on the absence of those epidemic diseases which, one or other of them, cause such ravages in prisons elsewhere; at present there has been a remarkable immunity from fevers, dysentery, &c., in this prison. In this establishment there is never any overcrowding of inmates, never any damp, always free ventilation; the prisoners, therefore, though by no means robust-looking, enjoy a great immunity from serious diseases.

Table II. shows the causes of deaths of nineteen men who died in the hospital during the past year, eleven of this number being prisoners (either probation or reconvicted), the remaining eight being expirees, conditional-pardon, or ticket-of-leave men. As usual the deaths from consumption obtain the highest rate, more than one half of the whole; such will always be the case, I imagine, in every prison where incurable prisoners are not transferred elsewhere; but still I hold the same opinion as heretofore that this climate is especially favourable to those suffering from tubercular disease, and that, though not sufficient under prison auspices to procure eradication of the disease, it is certainly all-powerful in prolonging life, by keeping the disease in abeyance.

Four men have been in hospital during the past year, as shown in Table VI., under treatment for mental disease; three of these men were probation prisoners, the fourth free, though formerly of the bond class. Three of these cases, after examination by a medical board, have been transferred to the lunatic asylum, and one now remains in the hospital "under observation."

Table V. in setting forth, in the established form, the sickness of the subordinate officers during the past year, would seem to indicate either that the men themselves were, as a body, very weakly, or that their duties were too arduous. A daily average of  $1\frac{1}{3}$  sick is, I consider, very high indeed. During the past year the daily average of subordinate officers, including those at the lunatic asylum, the invalid depôt, and four clerks, has been 43; 41 different cases of sickness, incapacitating for duty, have occurred amongst these 43 officers, and 471 days have been lost to the service by their sickness; the sickness of three officers, one of whom eventually died, accounts for 270 of these days. One of these three, Warder Persse, suffered from a sun-stroke whilst on duty; epilepsy and softening of the brain ensued, and he died after 149 days' illness. I think that if subordinate officers were invariably superannuated at a certain age, much loss of service to Government would be saved.

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the compounder during the past year, but am afraid that gradually increasing infirmities will unfit him for service before long.

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

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

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S RETURN.

### I.—TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.

	Probation and Reconvicted Prisoners.	Conditional Pardon, Ticket-of-Leave, and Expirees.
Number of patients in hospital, 1st January 1864	24	8
Admitted during 1864	184	41
Total	208	49
Number discharged during 1864 :—		
Cured or relieved	182	26
To the lunatic asylum	3	—
Died	11	8
Remaining in hospital	17	—
Total	213	44



II.—NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATH.

	Probation and Reconvicted Prisoners.	Conditional Pardon, Ticket-of-Leave, and Expirees.
Fracture of spine - - - - -	—	1
Consumption - - - - -	7	3
Malignant disease (cancer) - - - - -	—	1
Apoplexy - - - - -	—	1
Fever (continued) - - - - -	2	—
Albuminuria - - - - -	—	1
Disease of heart - - - - -	—	1
Abscess in liver - - - - -	1	—
Disease of liver, with ascites - - - - -	1	—
<b>Total</b> - - - - -	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>

III.—DISEASES for which PATIENTS were admitted in 1864.

Abscesses, boils, ulcers, and tumours - 37	Dyspepsia - - - - - 2
Wounds, sprains, and contusions - 29	Necrosis - - - - - 1
Phthisis - - - - - 18	Fistula lacrymalis - - - - - 1
Febricula and fever - - - - - 18	Varicose veins - - - - - 1
Dysentery and diarrhoea - - - - - 11	Apoplexy - - - - - 1
Orchitis - - - - - 8	Concussion of brain - - - - - 1
Hæmorrhoids - - - - - 7	Otorrhœa otitis - - - - - 1
Syphilis and bubo - - - - - 7	Fistula in ano - - - - - 1
Rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and gout - 5	Delirium tremens - - - - - 1
Bronchitis - - - - - 5	Peronychia - - - - - 1
Ophthalmia - - - - - 5	Inflamed foot - - - - - 1
Fractures - - - - - 5	Stricture - - - - - 1
Cynanche tonsillaris - - - - - 4	Carbuncle - - - - - 1
Paralysis, and paraplegia partial - - - 4	Enteritis - - - - - 1
Epilepsy - - - - - 4	Scabies - - - - - 1
Dysuria - - - - - 3	Inflamed lip - - - - - 1
Pleurodynia - - - - - 3	Gonorrhœa - - - - - 1
Gastrodynia - - - - - 3	Ascites - - - - - 1
Morbis cordis - - - - - 3	Erysipelas - - - - - 1
Observatio - - - - - 3	Scrofula - - - - - 1
Debility - - - - - 3	Encephalitis - - - - - 1
Cough - - - - - 3	Skin diseases - - - - - 1
Hæmoptysis - - - - - 3	Injury of spine - - - - - 1
Inflammation of bursae - - - - - 2	Swollen legs - - - - - 1
Cephalalgia - - - - - 2	
Jaundice - - - - - 2	
Synoritis - - - - - 2	
Burns - - - - - 2	
	<b>225</b>

IV.—NUMBER in HOSPITAL.

Daily average Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Number admitted into Hospital.			Average daily Number in the Hospital.			Proportion per Cent. to the average daily Number of the Establishment Prisoners in the same Quarter.
	Probation and Reconvicted Prisoners in the Establishment.	Ticket-of-Leave, Conditional Pardon, and Expirees not in the Establishment.	Total.	Probation and Reconvicted Prisoners in the Establishment.	Ticket-of-Leave and from Out-Stations.	Total.	
1st quarter - 451·1	56	10	66	17·25	12·16	29·41	4·26
2nd „ - 480·51	49	9	58	18·48	12·71	31·28	4·67
3rd „ - 463·17	40	10	50	11·46	12·83	24·37	4·50
4th „ - 449·91	39	12	51	9·89	17·33	27·30	4·32

Average daily number of establishment prisoners in hospital throughout the year - 14·109  
 Proportion per cent. to average daily number of establishment prisoners - 4·33  
 Largest number of hospital sick in one day of all cases, in May - 38  
 Smallest number of hospital sick in one day, in June - 21



# 40 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

## V.—SICKNESS 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.
	43·1	1·105	10·7	2

## VI.—PRISONERS under TREATMENT for MENTAL DISORDERS.

Names.	Age.	Register.	Date of Arrival in Colony.	Mental Condition on Reception.	Whether previously Insane or mentally afflicted.	Character of present Attack.	Date of first Symptoms.	Admitted to Hospital.	
William Wilson	33	7,296	May 29, 1863	Diseased mind.	Not known	Delusions of various kinds.	Presumed to be almost from time of leaving England.	June 1, 1863.	Removed to lunatic asylum 26th January 1864.
John Burton	29	6,056	January 1862	Sane	Slight symptoms of aberration of intellect in February 1862 in hospital, from which a medical board ordered his discharge.	Delusions, on which he is very loquacious. Says some foreign body is inside him, and that it and electricity are tearing his flesh to pieces.	February 1862	February 17, 1864.	Removed to lunatic asylum 3rd June 1864.
James Fryer	48	Local	Unknown	Riotously noisy.	Known to be weak minded for years.	Violent, troublesome and quite insane.	Unknown	January 13, 1864.	Removed to lunatic asylum 9th February 1864.
David Liston	44	7,474	December 1863	Sane	Unknown	Dogged and sulky. Apparently untutored and uncivilized.	Reported to be much in same state on landing December 1863.	October 29, 1864.	Remains under observation in hospital. On admission cared nothing for the rations issued to him, but would eat any sort of filth he could pick up; but has for the last month discontinued that practice and taken to his regular food.

### LUNATIC ASYLUM, ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON SUPERINTENDENT for the Year 1864.

SIR,

Fremantle, January 1, 1865.

I HAVE the honour herewith to enclose you a duplicate copy of the annual report for the past year, together with the Returns, furnishing information connected with the Fremantle Lunatic Asylum.

The Returns show that at the expiration of 1863, 43 patients remained in the asylum, viz.:—28 males and 15 females; that during the past year nine patients have been admitted, viz., four males and five females; that four have been discharged, viz., one male and three females; that three have died during the year, all males; and that, at the present time, 45 patients remain in the asylum, viz., 28 males and 17 females.

Of the four male patients admitted during the year, two were probation prisoners; one of them, 7,296 William Wilson, being rather a notorious character; he was a master in the merchant service, with a life sentence for the manslaughter of the cook belonging to his vessel; he exhibited symptoms of aberration of intellect soon after leaving England, in the convict ship "Clyde," and was incurably insane, with delusions and a chaotic brain, when he arrived in this Colony; he has latterly fallen into a very bad state of health, and will probably be included amongst the dead before this time next year. Of the two others admitted, one was a half-witted man, who came out in the "Clara" eight years ago; the other, colonial born, untutored and uncivilized, was apparently sent to the asylum because his family were unable to manage him at home.

Of the five female patients admitted, four were married, one single; one was discharged after a few weeks' sojourn in the asylum, and another will, I expect, follow in a few weeks time.

One male and three females were discharged during the past year; the male, John Waters, colonial born, appeared never to have had the advantage of any education, or ever to have been inside a church; he was like a Cretin or Bosjesman, had lived apart from the civilized world all his life, and had no idea of anything but animal life. That he had an intellect, however, to develop, was shown in the rapid improvement of his ideas that took place during his three and a half months' sojourn in the asylum.

Of the three females discharged, one, Elizabeth Dunn, had been an inmate of the asylum for 21 months; she arrived in this Colony as an emigrant in 1862, was of headstrong disposition and ill-regulated mind, and eventually got beyond her own control. The regular life and discipline of the asylum seem, of themselves, to have been sufficient to effect the change which allowed of her discharge in February last. Another, Sarah Hardy, over 60 years of age, has been in the Colony upwards of 20, and in the asylum more than six, years; hard times originally upset the balance of her mind, delusions followed, she set fire to her husband's property, and became otherwise dangerous; during her residence in the asylum she gradually lost her morose temper, was extremely useful in all household services, and,



though still subject to delusions, was sufficiently reasonable and in possession of her senses to induce her husband to petition Government to be allowed to remove her home.

Three male patients died during the year; of these, John Connolly, an expiree, had been in the Colony 13 years, and in the asylum three years; semi-imbecile, he died from softening of the brain, as likewise did Jonathan Asplin, another expiree, who had been an inmate of the asylum 14 months; probation prisoner, John Hall, died in November last from an attack of diffuse bronchitis, engrafted on tubercular disease.

In July of the past year the lunatics, both male and female, were removed from the old make-shift building to the present well-built asylum, a change from a low, swampy ground, to a high, dry, and airy site; from small, ill-ventilated wards, from whence there was not the slightest glimpse obtainable of the outer world, to spacious, lofty, well-ventilated rooms, with a pleasant look-out, over land and sea. The gardens attached, as well as the airing-yards, are amply spacious, and were workshops erected, and a greater number of intelligent attendants engaged to perform the work done at present by prison orderlies, little more would be wanted.

With regard to the management of the asylum, it has been conducted exactly on the same principles as heretofore; there has not been, during the whole of the past year, the slightest necessity, either amongst the males or females, to use any more restraint than that of seclusion for a few hours, until the excitement, arising in any individual patient, had passed off. The patients are employed as much as possible both in out-door and in-door work; books are plentiful, and are made tolerably good use of; and finally I am glad to report that no attempt, feigned or otherwise, has been made of suicide, nor has there been one serious assault committed throughout the year.

I have again great pleasure this year in testifying to the zeal and thorough efficiency of Principal Warder Ramsay, who is resident at, and has charge of the asylum; nobody could discharge the duties more firmly and more quietly than he does.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. C. ATTFIELD,  
Surgeon Superintendent.

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

STATISTICAL RETURNS appended to Annual Report of Lunatic Asylum, 1864.

	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Criminal.	Local.		
No. of patients remaining in the asylum on 31st December 1863	15	13	15	43
No. of patients admitted to asylum in 1864	3	1	5	9
Total	18	14	20	52
Discharged, cured or relieved	—	1	3	4
Died	1	2	—	3
Total	1	3	3	7
Remaining under treatment, 31st December 1864	17	11	17	45

MALES ADMITTED TO ASYLUM.

Register.	Name.	Age.	Received into Prison.	Ship.	Character of Disease.	Probable Cause.	Admitted.	Remarks.
7,296	William Wilson	32	29th May 1863	"Clyde"	Delusions	Hereditary	Jan. 26, 1864	
4,487	James Fryer	50	July 1857	"Clara"	Mania	Do.	Feb. 9, 1864	
6,056	John Burton	32	January 1862	"Lincelles"	Mania, with delusions	Do.	June 30, 1864	
Colonial	John Waters	24	Colonial	Born in Colony	Semi-imbecility	Want of education	Aug. 25, 1864	

MALES DISCHARGED.

Register.	Name.	Age.	Received into Prison.	Ship.	Character of Disease.	Probable Cause.	Admitted.	Discharged.
Colonial	John Waters	24	Colonial	Born in Colony			August 25, 1864	November 14, 1864.

FEMALES ADMITTED.

Rank.	Name.	Age.	Received, Married or not.	Character of Disease.	Date of First Symptom.	Admitted.	Remarks.
Servant	M. A. Rogers	24	Single	Delusions	About Dec. 1863	February 26, 1864.	
Settler's wife	Margaret Forbes	—	Married	Ill-defined	" Feb. 1864	March 1, 1864.	
Do.	Ann Tippett	30	Do.	Mania	" Nov. 1863	April 16, 1864.	
Do.	Mary Hunter	44	Do.	Dementia	" June 1864	September 2, 1864.	
Pensioner's wife	Ann Dunn	34	Do.	Mania	" Oct. 1864	December 19, 1864.	



# 42 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

## FEMALES DISCHARGED.

Rank.	Name.	Age.	Married or not.	Character of Disease.	Date of First Symptoms.	Admitted.	Discharged.
Servant - -	Bessie Dunn - -	27	Single - -	Mania - -	- - -	July 8, 1862 - -	March 3, 1864.
Settler's wife	Cecilia Hardy - -	63	Married - -	Dementia - -	- - -	July 12, 1858 - -	September 22, 1864.
Do.	Margaret Forbes - -	-	Do. - -	Ill-defined - -	- - -	March 1, 1864 - -	March 18, 1864.

Clerk of Works Office, Convict Department,  
Fremantle, February 11, 1865.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the annual returns of work performed and daily average number of men employed throughout the Colony for the year ending 31st December 1864.

The works executed and in progress in Fremantle are—

*The Lunatic Asylum.*—The half of this building, reported in a forward state last year, was, early in July, handed over for occupation, and the whole of the lunatics transferred from the hired building to the new one. The other portion has been forwarded considerably, and will in three or four months be available. One-half of the garden or exercising ground has been enclosed and the other portion is in a forward state, so that by the commencement of winter the whole of this building for male and female lunatics and invalids will be available for occupation.

The quarters attached to the asylum for the warder in charge have been completed and are occupied.

An addition of two rooms over the kitchen has been sanctioned and is in hand at the quarters of the Comptroller General.

*Workshops.*—Here a very large amount of work has been prepared, not only for Fremantle, but the various out-stations, such as doors, windows, and frames for a large gaol for natives at Rottnest, and also for a cottage there for a religious instructor; doors and windows for bonded store, court-house, quarters, &c.; and also for a temporary church and warders' quarters, Champion Bay; derrick, tram-waggons, buoy, &c. for Albany; doors and windows for bonded store, post office, and policemen's quarters at Bunbury; furniture and fittings for new Government House, Perth; furniture for offices for Colonial and Imperial Governments.

Incidental services have been performed at the quarters of the warders, pensioners, and superior officers of the department, as also to the prison; this service, although not large in any particular, yet, considering the magnitude of the buildings to be kept in order, absorbs a large amount of labour.

Periodical painting has been performed at many of the quarters, and also at the main prison.

Coffins for Fremantle for officers and their families, pensioners and their families, ticket-of-leave men, and prisoners have been made; as also for the supply of several of the out-stations.

Barrack and office furniture and utensils have been made and repaired as requested from time to time.

Considerable alterations and repairs have been made to the boats and equipments of the water police, harbour-master, and pilot services; as also to flats working on the river belonging to the Colonial Government.

Sundry repairs have been effected to buildings belonging to the Colonial Government, as also to lighthouses and lamps for the same.

A small party has been employed upon the streets in the town of Fremantle, the cartage of material being paid for by the town trust.

An enclosure wall has been completed around the Episcopal Church, and also around the ground belonging to the Congregationalists and Roman Catholics; these enclosures are a great improvement, not to the properties merely around which they are built, but to the town, in stopping the drift sand, which is yearly lessening from the enclosure of allotments and the metalling of streets.

Lime has been burned for the several works in Fremantle and Perth by a party stationed at Fresh-water Bay during the former part, and North Fremantle during the latter part of the year: about 20,000 bushels have been consumed upon the works in hand.

*NORTH FREMANTLE BRIDGE.*—Owing to the pressure of other work very little progress was made during the former part of the year at this; it is now fairly going forward. The piles drive remarkably firm and satisfactory; the first tier of six piles required an impact of 5,026 tons in the aggregate to drive them, and the others are equally satisfactory. The chain-gang have been employed quarrying stone and carrying out the embankment.

The Fremantle and Perth road has been completed as far as Sutherland Bay with wooden blocks, and where the blocks have sufficient depth I consider they will stand well if their surface is not too large; but in trees of a very large section, I think it will be advisable to reduce their superficial area by splitting them, they will not be so likely to curl. The depth should not be less than 8 or 9 inches.

*ALBANY.*—The formation of York Street has been commenced and carried out about one-fourth of its length. The other streets in the town have been very much improved.

A very large amount of work has been executed on the Albany and Perth roads by parties detached from Albany as far as 30 miles out, and on the line of road by separate parties stationed at the places most requiring repair along the road, as well as probation prisoners under the supervision of the police.

*CHAMPION BAY.*—A block of building for cells has been erected; a boundary wall to enclose the depôt buildings has been commenced.

A building for quarters for two warders of four rooms each has been commenced and is in a forward state. The Chapman Bridge has been completed, and a bridge over the Greenough has been commenced; the piers are completed and the timber in course of delivery.

A bridge has also been commenced over the Bowes River.

A good deal of work has been done and improvement effected on the several lines of road in the district, although very much remains to be done.



MURRAY.—The Harvey Road from Pinjarrah towards Bunbury has been cleared and drained and several large culverts put in, as also causeways thrown up. This has been rendered necessary owing to the low and flat state of the country and consequent difficulty of drainage.

The Drakes Brook party has made very considerable progress; having crossed the two worst brooks and a large swamp on the line under the hills, their progress will now be much more rapid.

CLARENCE.—A small party has been placed upon the road between Fremantle and Clarence on the Bunbury line, which for the first ten miles out of Fremantle is so rocky as to be almost impassable for vehicles, but there being plenty of limestone close at hand a good road may be made at a small cost.

BUNBURY.—Stone and lime have been obtained for building the Bonded Warehouse, Post Office, Police Quarters, &c. The street leading to the jetty from the country has been raised, and culverts have been put in to carry the drainage away.

The party on the Blackwood Road has effected very great improvements on that line for a distance of nearly 20 miles.

A party has been stationed at the Upper Ferguson and erected a bridge over that river and cleared several miles of road towards Dardanup.

A small party has also been employed at the Lower Ferguson Bridge to execute repairs of an extensive character and improve the road.

The party on the Ommanney line have made very considerable progress, and this line, which three years since was decidedly the worst road in the Colony, bids fair to be the best.

VASSE.—A party has been employed clearing and making a road from the Vasse and Bunbury Road to Wonnerup Island. This line leads to the shipping place for timber for this part of the coast, and the inlet is so sheltered that boats can load at all states of the weather. The same party is now employed clearing a line from Busselton to Dunsbro', and bridging a large grip that was cut for draining some large inland swamps, now increased to 80 feet wide.

A party is also employed clearing a road from Busselton to the Blackwood and Warren; they have progressed about eight miles on the line.

*Of the Works in Perth and the Eastern Districts* the following is a synopsis as copious as I can collect from the information furnished me by the Colonial Clerk of Works in charge in that district.

*Perth Prison.*—A new wash-house has been erected, a new oven built in the bake-house, and the house itself enlarged and repaired, and the chapel plastered and seats fixed.

*Poor House.*—Additional accommodation has been commenced for 60 paupers, with a boundary wall 12 feet high.

*Boys' School.*—Additions for the accommodation of 50 more boys has been commenced, being a wing to the present building.

*Police.*—A new eight-stall stable has been commenced for police horses.

A party has been constantly employed in the streets under the direction of the City Council, who have provided transport for stone quarried at Point Resolution.

A party has been employed levelling, forming terraces, &c. in the Government domain.

At Mount Eliza a party has been employed clearing away sand, getting clay, making and burning bricks, principally for the new pensioners barracks, which are in course of construction by contract. The portion in hand is for 36 families. A store room, offices, guard room, six cells, all in a forward state. A washing shed, ablution shed, sheds for workshops, and a magazine, which are roofed in and completed.

The prisoners have levelled and cleared the site.

Two parties have been employed raising and making the road under Mount Eliza.

At Baylup a police station for a married and single man has been built; three cells, six-stalled stable, hay-room, &c.

At Newcastle a lock-up of three cells, one native cell, kitchen, and day-room, and also quarters for constable, is in hand.

Police stations are also in hand at the Lakes, York Road, and at Bickley's Brook, on the Canning.

Road parties have been employed on the several lines of road in the district.

I have, &c.

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

(Signed) JAMES MANNING,  
Clerk of Works.







CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 45

	<i>Females.</i>						TASMANIA.				
2	Passholders	-	-	Lunatics	-	-	2				
14	Ticket-of-leave holders	-	-	Under sentence	-	-	} Maintained by Government {				
								In hospital, invalids, and lunatics	-	-	7
								Earning their own livelihood, not maintained by Government	-	-	7
23	Miscellaneous	-	-	Under sentence to imprisonment and hard labour	-	-	} Maintained by Government {				
								Under sentence of penal servitude	-	-	8
							15				
39							39				
	Maintained by Government, males	-	-	-	-	-	598				
	Do. females	-	-	-	-	-	32				
	Not maintained by Government, males	-	-	-	-	-	267				
	Do. females	-	-	-	-	-	7				
	Total males and females	-	-	-	-	-	904				

No. 4.

ABSTRACT of the Number of Inmates in Establishments under Imperial Control chargeable to Colonial and Imperial Funds respectively on the 31st December 1863.

Establishments.	Colonial Funds.					Imperial Funds.					Grand Total.
	Effectives.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Children.	Total Colonial.	Effectives.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Children.	Total Imperial.	
Prisoners' Barracks	123	—	—	—	123	20	4	—	—	24	147
Port Arthur	353	33	1	—	387	208	216	89	—	513	900
Cascade Factory	124	2	—	28	154	9	21	—	4	34	188
Total in Imperial establishments	600	35	1	28	664	237	241	89	4	571	1,235

No. 4.

No. 4.

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

(No. 73.)

Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania,  
August 22, 1864.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the annual report of the Comptroller General of Convicts, covering one from the Civil Commandant at Port Arthur.

Comptroller General's Report.

2. I beg to call your attention to paragraph 5 of the Comptroller General's report, in which he observes, that with my sanction he has "again called the attention of the Colonial Government to the expediency of their taking over the barracks and the factory."

19 Aug. 1864.  
Civil Commandant's Report.

3. I entirely concur in this opinion, and as the Colony already pays for the supervision and control of these prisoners, neither difficulty nor expense will be entailed by the transfer.

10 Aug. 1864.

4. I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the Comptroller General in reference to the establishment at Port Arthur, and the "efficiency and unwearied zeal" of the Civil Commandant, Mr. Boyd."

5. I regret that I cannot express the same opinion with regard to the Queen's Orphan Asylum, which is, and has long been, in a very unsatisfactory condition.

6. Up to the end of the year 1863 this establishment was managed by a board, whose sittings were attended by reporters for the public press. The want of unanimity, arising from causes to which it is unnecessary to revert, led me, with concurrence of ministers, not to re-appoint this board when it ceased to exist in December 1863.

7. The Superintendent was then placed in direct communication with a member of the Government, and improvement was hoped for, but although in justice to him I must



46 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

TASMANIA. say that he is both zealous and attentive, there has not been as much improvement as was reasonably expected.

8. I will not, however, enter at greater length upon the subject now, as I hope ere long to be able to effect alterations and improvements in the management.

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

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

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

SIR,

Comptroller General's Office, August 19, 1864.

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 June 30, 1863.

The establishments maintained on Imperial funds are,—

1. The office of the Comptroller General.
2. The male prisoners' barracks, Hobart Town.
3. The female factory, Hobart Town.
4. The establishment at Port Arthur.

2. The office of the Comptroller General consists, as before, of the Comptroller General, one permanent clerk at 215*l.* per annum, one temporary clerk at 105*l.*, and one messenger.

3. The prisoners' barracks.

On the 30th of June there were 108 inmates, of whom 91 were chargeable to the Colonial Government and 17 to the Imperial Government; of these last, 10 were effectives, and 7 paupers awaiting removal to Port Arthur.

The buildings are in thorough repair, the conduct of the officers has been in all respects satisfactory, and the establishment is marked by cleanliness and order.

4. At the female factory there were on the 30th of June 4 women under sentence, 6 children, and 22 invalids, in all 32 chargeable to Imperial funds; and 88 women and 23 children, in all 111 chargeable to Colonial funds. The buildings are in good order, the officers have been zealous and attentive in the discharge of their duties, and the whole of the arrangements for the management of the women will be found to have been thoroughly effective.

5. With regard to both these establishments, I think it right to advert to my report for the year ending June 30, 1861, dated August 12, 1861, wherein I stated that I had pointed out to the Colonial Government that it was in my opinion very desirable that arrangements should be made for the transfer of all the remaining convict establishments to the Colony; and I have now to report that I have, with the sanction of the Governor, again called the attention of the Colonial Government to the expediency of their taking over the barracks and the factory; upon this point, however, I shall have to refer more fully when transmitting the estimate for 1865-66.

6. With regard to the establishment at Port Arthur, I enclose the report of the Commandant, which will be found to give full details respecting the establishment for the year ending 30th of June.

On the 30th of June there were 901 individuals maintained by the Government, consisting of 537 convicts under sentence, 93 lunatics, and 271 paupers and invalids; of this number, 356 convicts under sentence, 31 paupers, and 1 lunatic were chargeable to Colonial funds. The system of money payments introduced by your Excellency has been found to work well, more especially in connexion with the steps that have been taken for providing timber for sale. By a return which has been prepared for the purpose of adjusting the charges against the Colony for prisoners and paupers maintained at Port Arthur chargeable to the Colonial Government for the year ending 31st December 1863, it appears that the cost of a prisoner under sentence for that year was 34*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; for a pauper, 24*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; for a hospital patient, 25*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; and for a lunatic, 35*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* The produce of effective labour for the year, which was made available for the reduction of expense, amounted to 1,736*l.*, and for this sum credit was taken in fixing the actual cost of an effective convict. This was exclusive of timber supplied to the Colonial and



Imperial Governments, which is adjusted by the board that sits annually to settle the charges between the respective Governments. From the report of the Commandant it will be seen that a large amount is expected to be realised this year by the sale of timber ; and there can, I believe, be no doubt that the employment of the effective convicts under sentence in the preparation of timber, so far as it can be carried out, will be found to be the most effective mode of reducing the expense of the prisoners' maintenance.

With regard to the general management and discipline maintained at Port Arthur, I can only repeat what I have before stated, that the result is most satisfactory, giving ample testimony to the efficiency and unwearied zeal of the Civil Commandant, Mr. Boyd.

The Commandant has raised the question, in his report, of the expediency of providing additional guard boats, as also of establishing an out-station, for procuring timber at Impression Bay, but these are matters which will have to come under your Excellency's future consideration.

7. At the Queen's Orphan School there were, on the 30th of June, 175 children wholly chargeable, and 60 a half charge, upon Imperial funds, giving a total equal to 205.

8. At the Lunatic Asylum there were 50 inmates chargeable to Imperial funds.

9. I enclose the usual returns, Nos. 1 and 2, showing the distribution of the Convict Department, also a return, No. 3, showing the number chargeable upon Colonial and Imperial funds respectively ; and No. 4, giving a summary of the convicts in Tasmania on the 30th June 1864.

10. From the summary marked No. 4 it will be seen that the number of convicts, male and female, was 864, being a diminution of 61 as compared with the number on the same date in 1863. Of this total of 864, there were 571 males and 24 females maintained by Government. Of the 180 male passholders stated to be in private service or illegally at large, few may be expected again to come under the charge of the Government.

11. The question of expenditure, as having reference to the Imperial and Colonial Governments, will be more clearly shown in my report transmitting the estimate for 1865-66.

I have, &c.

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

(Signed) W. NAIRN.

Public Library of W. A.



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

TASMANIA.—COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE  
 No. 1.—DISTRIBUTION RETURN of CONVICT DEPARTMENT, 30th JUNE 1864.

STATIONS and ESTABLISHMENTS.	Convicts												Free Men					Female Convicts													
	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.						Chargeable to Colonial Funds.						Chargeable to Imperial Funds.		Chargeable to Colonial Funds.			Chargeable to Imperial Funds.		Chargeable to Colonial Funds.											
	Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude.	On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardons.	Passholders under Sentence.	Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude.	On Probation for Tickets of Leave and Conditional Pardons.	Passholders under Sentence.	Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Under Penal Servitude.	Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Passholders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Penal Servitude.	Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.
Comptroller General's Office.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prisoners' Barracks, H.T.	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Arthur	3	102	20	2	20	41	15	33	292	5	—	—	—	1	225	—	72	18	31	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		9	3						5	2								1													
		inval.	lunatics.						inval.	lunatics.								invalid.													
Cascade Factory, H.T.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7
Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum, Gaols	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's Orphan Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	114	20	2	24	49	18	36	299	5	—	—	—	2	230	2	89	107	31	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	11	7

Convicts in establishments maintained by Government 571  
 Passholders in private service or illegally at large 180  
 Ticket-of-leave holders earning their own livelihood 72

Total males 823

Females 41

Total males and females, 864.

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

DATE.	Convicts												Free Men					Female Convicts														
	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.						Chargeable to Colonial Funds.						Chargeable to Imperial Funds.		Chargeable to Colonial Funds.			Chargeable to Imperial Funds.		Chargeable to Colonial Funds.												
	Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude.	On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardons.	Passholders under Sentence.	Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Under Sentence of Penal Servitude.	On Probation for Tickets-of-Leave and Conditional Pardons.	Passholders under Sentence.	Passholders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Under Magisterial Sentence.	Paupers and Invalids.	In Hospital.	Lunatics.	Under Penal Servitude.	Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Passholders in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	Under Penal Servitude.	Under Sentence to Hard Labour passed by Superior Courts.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence.	Ticket-of-Leave Holders under Sentence in Hospital, Invalids, and Lunatics.	
1863.																																
31st December.	5	122	22	4	24	60	20	41	284	6	—	—	—	6	201	7	88	145	33	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	7	—	13	8	
1864.																																
30th June	4	114	20	2	24	49	18	36	299	5	—	—	—	2	230	2	89	107	31	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	11	7	
Increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	1	8	2	2	—	11	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	38	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	1	



TASMANIA.—COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1.—DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF CONVICT DEPARTMENT, 30th JUNE 1864.

Under Magisterial Sentence. Paupers and Invalids. In Hospital. Lunatics.	Free Women		Children.				STATIONS and ESTABLISHMENTS.
	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.	Chargeable to Colonial Funds.	Impe- rial.	Colo- nial.			
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	
Under Magisterial Sentence.							
Paupers and Invalids.							
In Hospital.							
Lunatics.							
Under Magisterial Sentence.							
Paupers and Invalids.							
In Hospital.							
Lunatics.							
Boys.							
Girls.							
Boys.							
Girls.							
Comptroller General.							
Civil Commandant.							
Protestant Chaplain.							
Roman Catholic Chaplain.							
Assistant Magistrates.							
Medical Officers.							
Superintendents.							
Clerks.							
Accountant of Stores.							
Foreman of Works.							
Schoolmasters and Mistresses.							
Keeper.							
Station Officer.							
Keeper Separate Prison.							
Assistant Superintendents.							
Matrons.							
Overseers.							
Assistant Overseers.							
Wardmaster.							
Night Officer.							
Gatekeeper.							
Coxswains.							
Dispensers.							
Engineers.							
Turnkey and Warders.							
Petty Constables.							
Watchmen (Day and Night).							
Nurses.							
Laundresses.							
Messenger.							
Van Constable and Driver.							
Gravedigger.							
Attendants.							
Seamen, schooner "Blanche."							
Signalman, "Mount Augustus."							
Superintendent of Timber.							

W. NAIRN, Comptroller General.

DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT on 31st December 1863 and 30th June 1864.  
Return for those Periods.

Under Magisterial Sentence. Paupers and Invalids. In Hospital. Lunatics.	Free Women		Children.				DATE.
	Chargeable to Imperial Funds.	Chargeable to Colonial Funds.	Impe- rial.	Colo- nial.			
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	
Under Magisterial Sentence.							
Paupers and Invalids.							
In Hospital.							
Lunatics.							
Under Magisterial Sentence.							
Paupers and Invalids.							
In Hospital.							
Lunatics.							
Boys.							
Girls.							
Boys.							
Girls.							
Comptroller General.							
Civil Commandant.							
Protestant Chaplain.							
Roman Catholic Chaplain.							
Assistant Magistrates.							
Medical Officers.							
Superintendents.							
Clerks.							
Accountant of Stores.							
Foreman of Works.							
Schoolmasters and Mistresses.							
Keeper.							
Station Officer.							
Keeper Separate Prison.							
Assistant Superintendents.							
Matrons.							
Overseers.							
Assistant Overseers.							
Wardmaster.							
Night Officer.							
Gatekeeper.							
Coxswains.							
Dispensers.							
Engineers.							
Turnkey and Warders.							
Petty Constables.							
Watchmen (Day and Night).							
Nurses.							
Laundresses.							
Messenger.							
Van Constable and Driver.							
Gravedigger.							
Attendants.							
Seamen, schooner "Blanche."							
Signalman, "Mount Augustus."							
Superintendent of Timber.							

W. NAIRN, Comptroller General.



50 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

No. 3.

ABSTRACT of the Number of Inmates in Establishments under Imperial Control chargeable to Colonial and Imperial Funds respectively on 30th June 1864.

Establishments.	Colonial Funds.					Imperial Funds.					Grand Total.
	Effectives.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Children.	Total Colonial.	Effectives.	Paupers and Invalids.	Lunatics.	Children.	Total Imperial.	
Prisoners' Barracks	91	—	—	—	91	10	7	—	—	17	108
Port Arthur	356	31	1	—	388	181	240	92	—	513	901
Cascade Factory	83	5	—	23	111	4	22	—	6	32	143
Total in Imperial Establishments. }	530	36	1	23	590	195	269	92	6	562	1,152

No. 4.

SUMMARY OF CONVICTS.

Males.

231 Passholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
											24
											25
											180
139 Ticket-of-leave holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
											18
											49
453 Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
											413
823											823

Females.

2 Passholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
19 Ticket-of-leave holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
											17
20 Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
											7
41											41

Maintained by Government, males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571
Do. females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Not maintained by Government, males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
Do. Do. females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Grand total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	864

Encl. 2 in No. 4.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

Civil Commandant's Office, Port Arthur,  
August 10, 1864.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on this establishment for the year ending 30th June last.

*Conduct of the Officers.*

1. The conduct of the officers as a body has been very satisfactory; there have been six changes amongst them, viz., one superannuated, three resignations, and two services dispensed with.

*Withdrawal of the Troops.*

2. The military guard, consisting of one officer, one serjeant, and 41 rank and file, was withdrawn on the 11th August last for service in New Zealand, and replaced by a civil



guard of 12 well-armed constables of a superior class. The order and security of the establishment, I am happy to state, have not been impaired in any way whatever by this change.

*State of the Buildings.*

3. The buildings generally are in serviceable condition; several alterations and improvements have, however, been found necessary and executed during the year. New buildings have been provided for the pauper and invalid classes, and include another large dormitory, which, with that built during the previous year, and noticed in my last report, will afford convenient, substantial, and well-ventilated accommodation for 180 inmates; a spacious mess room and a kitchen have also been erected. Bath and ablution rooms, &c. are in course of building, and will shortly be finished, when this branch of the establishment will be complete.

4. Plans for a new asylum to contain 100 insane persons having been approved of by his Excellency the Governor, the foundations are being laid, and the buildings, which are to be of a superior character, will, I anticipate, be considerably advanced during the ensuing year.

5. The lavatories, &c. in the back yard of the penitentiary have been reconstructed, and a day room provided for the prisoners. A new bath room is also in course of erection.

6. Several of the buildings at the Settlement and Out-station farms have been altered and refitted, and others are in progress of rebuilding.

7. Arrangements have been completed for cooking the prisoners' provisions by steam.

*Conduct of the Prisoners.*

8. The appended Return A. affords a view of the offences committed by the convicts and adjudicated upon magisterially, the total number being 181, and the aggregate number of prisoners 689. In the previous year 253 offences were recorded against a total strength of 695 convicts, thus showing that the conduct of the prisoners has been highly satisfactory during the past 12 months. It affords me much gratification to be able to report here that, with very few exceptions, the conduct and willing industry of the prisoners employed in the bush procuring large timber for the Melbourne Contract, although often working in the most inclement weather, and upon ground converted into a quagmire, have been such as to merit my approval; as an instance of this, I may mention that one of these gangs, working at a considerable distance from the station, and which has usually numbered from 20 to 24 men, most of whom have been armed with axes and other tools, has been frequently in charge of a single overseer, who has seldom had occasion to complain of any man; this good result has, in my opinion, been mainly due to the money earnings system, and especially to that part of it which allows well-conducted prisoners employed in the laborious occupation of procuring timber for sale to expend in the purchase of groceries half of the sums earned by them.

9. Return B. shows the number of men who have been discharged during the year, and the average amount of their earnings.

10. The Act of the Tasmanian Parliament passed last session, making escape from the establishment a felony, has doubtless deterred many of the idle, restless convicts from taking to the bush, as was the practice in former years; and the fact of there having been only four instances of absconding during the last 12 months is a proof that such has been the case.

Notwithstanding, however, the present altered state of the law, attempts to escape will, I have no doubt, still continue to be made by some of the very worst men, who are either undergoing the heaviest sentences, or of such daring character, that no enactment or penalty, however stringent or severe, will, I am persuaded, be sufficient to deter them from absconding; and as there is now a very large number of such convicts in custody, as will be seen by the appended Returns 1 and 2, it cannot but be expected that several of them will from time to time endeavour to effect their flight from the Peninsula, causing much alarm to the Colonists and serious interference with the regularity and discipline of the establishment, owing to the number of persons employed in pursuit of the runaways.

The large extent of coast, indented with bays and creeks, affords places of concealment in which canoes and rafts have been frequently built by absconders, although in most cases without ultimate success; and the constant presence of fishing and other boats about the shores of the Peninsula also induces convicts to concert and plan escapes (some of which have been successful) with their friends on the main land, through the medium of liberated prisoners and others; and as many of the persons working these boats are old



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

TASMANIA.

convicts who are quite ready for the sake of a bribe to assist, it is most desirable that steps should be taken for preventing such from approaching the shore. To effect this, and to render more difficult, if not hopeless, attempts to escape, whether by means of boats, canoes, or rafts, I am of opinion that guard-boats with armed crews should be placed at the several small islands around that portion of the coast from which absconders could more easily accomplish their object.

### *Labour.*

11. Return C. exhibits the various descriptions of labour which have been performed during the year.

12. Return D.\* shows the dairy, farm, and fishery produce raised, with the value of the same at current market prices. This branch of our operation, which affords suitable employment for the large number of convict labourers who are from age or infirmity unfit for cutting timber or other severe work, promises to become more remunerative annually. The estimated value of all produce raised in the previous year was 2,408*l.*, while that for the past 12 months amounts to 3,494*l.* I anticipate being in a position to report further improved results in my next annual statement.

13. Return E.\* shows the quantity of timber and building materials obtained during the year, and value of the same.

14. The extensive contract entered into with the Hobson's Bay Railway Company at Melbourne, for the supply of 360 piles of unusually large dimensions, and of about 230,000 feet of very heavy pieces of sawn timber; has afforded full employment for every able-bodied convict on the establishment who could with any degree of safety be trusted in the dense parts of the bush where this large timber can only be obtained.

The amount to be credited to the establishment for this contract will be about 4,800*l.*, in addition to other large sales of timber effected since the date of my last report, and the proceeds of which may be set down at about 1,000*l.*

15. Whilst upon this subject I may observe that, as there will in all probability be further large orders from Victoria and New Zealand for timber of a superior description, it will be necessary to employ men in procuring such at and near to Impression Bay station on the north side of the Peninsula, at which locality the finest blue gum exists in abundance; such timber is now becoming very scarce within a considerable distance of Port Arthur, as an immense quantity has been cut during the last 30 or 40 years.

16. By the application of machinery at Impression Bay, timber of the best quality in the Australian Colonies, or perhaps in the world, could be procured to the value of several thousand pounds annually.

17. Return F.\* shows the quantity of clothing manufactured during the past year, with the value of such work.

18. Return G. shows the total number of each class on the 30th June 1863-64 respectively, with the funds to which they were chargeable.

19. Return H. indicates the health of the establishment, showing mortality of all classes

20. A list of strangers who have visited the establishment, with their observations thereon, as recorded in the visitors' book, is also appended.

The Honourable the Comptroller General,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Hobart Town.

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

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\* These Returns are not printed.







54 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

TASMANIA.

B.

RETURN showing the average Strength of Prisoners, the Number allowed Money Earnings, the Number discharged with such, and the average Amount received by each during the Year ending 30th June 1864.

Average Number of Prisoners under Detention.				Total Number allowed Money Earnings.	Prisoners who have received Money on Discharge during the Year.		REMARKS.
Effectives.	Invalids.	Lunatics.	Total.		Number.	Average Amount received by each.	
546	14	2	562	560	164	3l. 3s. 0d.	

The Honble. the Comptroller General,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Hobart Town.

J. BOYD,  
Civil Commandant.

C.

RETURN showing the various Descriptions of Labour at which the Prisoners have been employed during the Year ending 30th June 1864.

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

The Honble. the Comptroller General,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Hobart Town.

J. BOYD,  
Civil Commandant.

G.

RETURN showing the Number of effective Prisoners, Paupers, Invalids, and Lunatics, with the Funds to which they were chargeable on the 30th June 1863 and the 30th June 1864 respectively.

Date.	Effective Prisoners Chargeable to Imperial Funds.	Effective Prisoners Chargeable to Colonial Funds.	Paupers and Invalids Chargeable to Imperial Funds.	Paupers Chargeable to Colonial Funds.	Lunatics Chargeable to Imperial Funds.	Lunatics Chargeable to Colonial Funds.	Total of all Classes.	Funds.	
								Imperial.	Colonial.
Strength on the 30th June 1863.	226	343	270	41	92	1	973	588	385
Strength on the 30th June 1864.	180	338	249	37	95	3	902	524	378

The Honble. the Comptroller General,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Hobart Town.

J. BOYD,  
Civil Commandant.



CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA). 55

H.

TASMANIA.

RETURN showing the average Number of effective Convicts, Invalids, Paupers, and Lunatics for the Year ending 30th June 1864, 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 Insane at Death.	Number in Hospital on 30th June 1864.	
	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 1863 to 30th June 1864.											
Totals - -	546	287	94	927	3	17	20	47	68	7	177

The Honble. the Comptroller General.  
&c. &c. &c.  
Hobart Town.

J. BOYD,  
Civil Commandant.

COPY of the ENTRIES made in the VISITORS' REGISTER at Port Arthur from the 1st July 1863 to 30th June 1864.

HAVING had the pleasure of going over the Settlement by the kind permission of Mr. Boyd, Commandant, we feel it a duty to state that the whole arrangement, good order, and discipline is in every sense most gratifying to visitors.

(Signed) J. R. BATEMAN, J.P.  
ALEXANDER ROSE, M.H.A.  
THOMAS GLAISTER, of Melbourne.  
JAS. W. FULLARTON, Do.  
A. C. TODD, Do.  
F. G. CLERKE, Do.  
A. BATEMAN.  
ARTHUR DIXON.  
HENRY LETTE, M.H.A.  
JAMES W. WILSON.

July 14, 1863.

I have been very greatly pleased with the arrangements at Port Arthur, especially with the order preserved without any display of coercion, and with the means for encouraging in the prisoners a love of cleanliness and decency.

September 8, 1863.

(Signed) W. P. WILSON, M.A.,  
Melbourne University.

I have walked over this establishment for the first time, everything throughout appears to be in admirable order. At some future time I hope to have an opportunity of examining the place and the system more fully.

October 6, 1863.

(Signed) JAMES WHYTE,  
Colonial Secretary.

I have been particularly gratified at what I have seen, the order, cleanliness, and general discipline command the highest encomiums. I rejoice at the opportunity I have had of a personal inspection.

October 6, 1863.

November 24, 1863.

(Signed) JOHN DAVIES, M.H.A.  
A. KISSOCK.  
WM. ROBERTSON, jr., Melbourne.  
JOHN FOSTER, Hobart Town.  
W. W. BLIGH, Sydney.  
JOHN BELL, Geelong, Victoria.  
MRS. JOHN BELL, Do.  
MISS POYNTER, Do.  
MISS CROWTHER, Hobart Town.  
S. EMANUEL, M.P., Sydney.  
SIR GREVILLE SMYTH, Bart., England.  
J. H. BULLER.  
A. STEWART.  
CAPTAIN PAUL.  
CAPT. H. D. PITT, R.A., Brisbane, Queensland.  
MR. O'KELLY, Eumara, Queensland.  
EDWARD LATHAM.  
J. M. SHORT.  
DAVID SHORT.

February 22, 1864.



56 CONVICT DISCIPLINE (WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA).

TASMANIA.

After a residence of a month at Port Arthur, I cannot leave without expressing my admiration of the way in which this place is conducted, as well as of the extreme order, regularity, and cleanliness, combined with strict discipline, which appear to prevail throughout the whole establishment.

(Signed) W. W. THWAITES.  
J. R. BATEMAN.  
J. ROBERTSON.

April 18, 1864.

(Copy.)

I have carefully inspected the establishment, and have great pleasure in recording my continued and undiminished approval of every part of it.

April, 1864.

(Signed) T. GORE BROWNE.

I have to day visited the various departments at this establishment, and have seen nothing like it before in Tasmania.

(Signed) JOHN ANDERSON.  
ROBERT GLEN.  
SAMUEL CRISP.

May 17, 1864.

A true copy.

J. BOYD,

Civil Commandant.

August 10, 1864.

Public Library of W. A.

(Signed) John Davis, M.H.A.

October 6, 1863.  
November 24, 1863.

February 29, 1864.

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