

Report on the jails of the lower provinces of the Bengal Presidency, for 1857-58 / by Fred. J. Mouat.

Contributors

Mouat, Frederic J. 1816-1897.
Royal College of Surgeons of England

Publication/Creation

Calcutta : Printed at the Alipore Jail Press, 1858.

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REPORT
ON THE
JAILS OF THE LOWER PROVINCES
OF THE
BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
FOR 1857-58.



BY
FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D., F. R. C. S.,

Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE ALIPORE JAIL PRESS.

1858.

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F. J. Mouat



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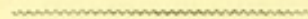
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REPORT.

1. THE last published general report on the Jails of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, contained a condensed narrative of the financial, economical, hygienic, and other concerns of those institutions for the year ending on the 30th of April 1857.

2. The present narrative embraces all matters of sufficient interest and importance to place on permanent record, that relate to the official year beginning on the 1st of May 1857, and ending on the 30th of April 1858.

The arrangement of the various documents contained in it, and the nature of the information afforded by them, is very nearly similar to those of its immediate predecessor.

3. In consequence of the out-break of the mutiny in May 1857, and of my being subsequently detached in command of the expedition appointed to select a suitable site for a penal settlement on the Andaman Islands, I was unable to proceed on my

* Rajshahye.	Alipore.
Rungpore.	Paraset.
Pograh.	Jessore.
Dinagepore.	Burdwan.
Dacca.	Hooghly.
Furreedpore.	Akyab.
Chittagong.	Ramree.
Tipperah.	Sandoway.
Noakholly.	

regular tour of inspection until the end of February 1858. The only Jails that I was able to visit in the limits of the official year, were, consequently, those noted in the margin.*

The Jails in Assam and the Eastern districts were visited immediately after the close of the official year, so that they cannot be included in the present statement. My visitation reports, with the replies of the Magistrates, were submitted to the Government as usual.

Prisoners in Custody. 4. The number of prisoners in custody on the last day of April 1858 was 19,870, viz. :—

Males, ...	19,291
Females, ...	579
<hr/>	
Total, ...	19,870

Of these, there were sentenced for

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Life,	1,072	175
More than two years,	8,851	178
For two years and above one year,	2,402	45
For one year and under,	3,703	125
Dangerous characters confined until security for good conduct is given,	242	1
To be discharged without security after the expiry of a limited period,	697	3
Committed to Sessions,	568	23
Hajut,	1,494	25

Not included in the above, viz. :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Referred,	196	2 ...)
Insane,	48	1 ...)
State Prisoners,	17	1 ...)
Of other descriptions,	1	„ ...)
		262 4
Total,		<hr/> 19,291 579
		19,870

The new form of returns had not been sufficiently long in operation to enable me to give a more detailed analytical statement. In some Jails they were misunderstood for a time. From others they were submitted with great irregularity, chiefly in consequence of the mutiny, and the disturbed state of the country fixing the attention of the Magistrates upon matters of greater importance.

For the above reasons, I have not attempted to reconcile the numberless errors and discrepancies which abound in them.

The system is now tolerably well understood, the majority of the returns are submitted with punctuality and correctness, and an analysis in future will be easier and more correct.

A few of the officers in charge of Jails are, I regret to say, still careless and procrastinating in the submission of the returns required from

them. I refrain from noticing the matter more prominently at present. Should it continue to exist when my next annual report is due, I shall record their names in my printed statement for the information of the Government.

The present report has been delayed nearly five months from the absence of some documents necessary to its completion. It is not right that the blame of this most unnecessary and perfectly avoidable delay, should rest either upon the Magistrates who are regular and careful in the submission of their returns, or upon me. I repeatedly called for the missing information, until I was tired of sending out reminders, where none should have been needed.

5. The criminal wards of many Jails were much over-crowded during the year, with a very prejudicial effect on the health of their inmates.
Over-crowding.

This matter will be noticed again in connection with the mortality of the past year, which, I much regret to state, has been extremely high.

6. During the year 1857-58, 5,671 criminals were employed in handicrafts.
Jail manufactures and industry.

A little progressive advancement was made in organizing the industry of the prisoners, in restricting the labour to such industrial pursuits as are penal and profitable, and in diminishing the amount of light labour, which is no punishment to heinous offenders in health.

The results are not, as yet, either encouraging or successful, and the amount of out-door labour still existing, is such as to interfere materially with discipline.

In fact, so long as the question of prison discipline is sacrificed to road-making, and the jails are in the charge of officers with antagonistic interests, and insufficient time to attend to them, it is hopeless to anticipate any great, real, or permanent improvement.

In a Circular Order of the Superintendent of Police, No. 766 of the 2nd April 1844, it is said that "improvement in prison discipline is an object of vast political importance, and far superior to the keeping up of roads."

A similar doctrine was inculcated by the Prison Discipline Committee of 1838, and concurred in by the Government of that day.

And yet, in the past year, a daily average of 2,599 labouring convicts were occupied on the roads.

The extension of printing at Alipore lead to much discussion between the Superintendent and myself upon the subject as a question of discipline and labour. I have, therefore, published extracts from the correspondence in Appendix No. IV. as I believe it to be of considerable interest, present and future.

The work is now being carried on with the energy characteristic of the management of by far the best jail in Bengal, and I entertain no doubt of its advantages and success.

10. The following are the gross results of the prison industry of the year :—

Value of articles sold in the Bazar,	Rs. *2,02,331	7	11½
Value of articles consumed for public purposes,	„ 20,462	2	2½
Value of articles in store at the end of the year,	„ *54,338	1	2¼
Grand Total,	Rs. *2,77,131	11	4¼
Deduct value of articles in store at the end of the preceding year, Rs.	41,660	4	0¼
Gross receipts of the year, 1857-58,	„ *2,35,471	7	4
Charges incurred for the purchase of raw materials, &c., during } the year,	1,20,988	5	3¼
Excess of receipts,	„ *1,15,390	12	10¾
From this had to be deducted certain extra charges, and the ad- } justment of errors of account, leaving a net profit realized of }	„ *1,11,799	8	9¼
Against, of the previous year,	„ 1,07,300	4	6¼

This exhibits an increase of Rs. 4,499-4-3, and when it is remembered that four producing jails, Chittagong, Hazareebaugh, Shahabad and Gya were destroyed by mutiners; that the disturbed state of the country more than doubled the cost of raw material; and, that the sale of jail fabrics was nearly stopped in some important prisons, the result will, I feel assured, be considered highly creditable to the officers by whose exertions it has been accomplished.

In the jails that were destroyed, a considerable amount of raw material and of manufactured produce perished. The value of this was

* This result differs from that contained in Statement No. 2, pp. iv—vii of Appendix No. II.

Subsequent to the submission and printing of the special reports of Jails and the tabular statements founded on them, it was ascertained that a net realized sum of Rs. 1,800 had been omitted in the Burdwan manufacture account.

Again, a sum of Rs. 3,912 due to the Hooghly Jail, and outstanding on the 30th of April, has since been realized. As it was for work done, and goods delivered in the year embraced in this report, I have considered it right to embody it in the statement contained in the text.

The additions thus made add Rs. 5,712 to the profits of manufacture, and alter the columns to which they refer in Statement 2 of Appendix No. II. accordingly.

probably, not much, if any thing under 5,000 rupees. The simultaneous destruction of the records of the jails referred to, renders it impossible to ascertain the exact amount.

But for these untoward circumstances, the profits of the year just expired, would have exceeded those of its immediate predecessor, by at least ten thousand rupees.

I feel justified, therefore, in stating that this department of prison discipline has suffered no detriment, and affords hopeful encouragement for the ultimate attainment of far greater results, even in the existing order of things.

That the prisons of the Lower Provinces can be made entirely self-supporting, and thus cease to be a burthen on the State, I entertain no doubt whatever.

I hope to be able to prove the entire practicability of my proposition, in my report on the establishment of Central Jails.

8. The following comparative statement will show that the jails which were most distinguished last year are again deserving of special notice and commendation, and that three other prisons have made a creditable advance.

JAILS.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Alipore, ...	19,021 0 0	2 ³ ,049 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,105 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hooghly, ...	5,813 14 7	11,976 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	19,876 2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jessore, ...	7,082 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,729 1 9	12,306 11 6
Dacca, ...	3,835 11 0	5,485 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,094 10 4
Midnapore, ...	2,487 6 0	2,868 2 8	3,542 5 7
Mymensingh, ...	1,404 0 8	1,616 7 1	2,615 15 11
Bancoorah, ...	1,205 14 8	1,400 6 4	2,302 4 9

The average earning of each manufacturing prisoner in the four first mentioned, exhibits an equally satisfactory advance.

	1856-57.	1857-58.
Hooghly, ...	55 3 0.3	70 3 8.9
Jessore, ...	44 12 0.4	45 1 3.6
Alipore, ...	25 11 8.5	27 15 8.1
Dacca, ...	15 0 6.5	22 1 6.6

The average cost of each convict in those jails was—

Hooghly, ...	Rs. 29 5 2.1
Jessore, ...	„ 41 9 9.5
Alipore, ...	„ 35 12 3.8
Dacca, ...	„ 36 15 8.9

The greatest credit is, therefore, due to Hooghly and Jessore, in both of which the manufacturing convicts more than repaid their cost.

9. The whole number of prisoners sentenced to labor, who were in

<p>* Inefficient from age or disease, ... 3171 Employed as jail servants, ... 1954 Working on the Roads, ... 2599½ Engaged in Miscellaneous Works, ... 1595½ Hired by Department of Public Works, ... 39½ Hired by other Departments, ... 127½ Employed in manufactures, ... 5671</p>	<p>15157½</p>	<p>Employment of other custody on the laboring prisoners. 30th of April was 15157½, distributed as noted in the margin.* One-fifth of the entire number were again unable to contri- bute towards their maintenance.</p>
---	---------------	---

The value of the labor of all classes is subjoined, viz. :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Profits from Jail Manufactures,	111799	8	9½
Amount received from Public Departments for hire of convicts,	9792	2	9
Estimated value of convict labor employed on roads,	129141	9	0
Estimated value of convict labor employed on miscellaneous works, inside or near the Jail,	76560	0	0
Estimated saving by the employment of prison labor instead of paid establishment, for the performance of menial duties within the Jail,	93792	0	0
<hr/>			
Total value of convict labor in the Lower Provinces during the year,	421085	4	6½
To this should be added the amount of fines collected in lieu of labor, from prisoners sentenced to labor,	28086	14	8
<hr/>			
Grand Total, ...	449172	3	2½

The whole cost of the jails during the year was Rs. 7,86,604-0-11½, of which more than one-half was consequently repaid either in money or in labor.

The basis of estimating the value of the labor is the same as in the former year.

General expenditure and actual and average cost of prisoners.

10. Estimating the daily average number of prisoners at 18890, the gross charges for their maintenance were :

1. Cost of Rations, ...	4,07,492	2	8½	
2. Money Allowances, ...	14,065	13	2	
	<hr/>			4,21,557 15 10½
3. Clothing and Bedding, ...	...	...	...	49,135 12 7
4. Fixed Establishment, ...	1,67,136	4	2	
5. Extra Guards, ...	75,057	2	5½	
	<hr/>			2,42,193 6 7½
Carried over, ...	7,12,887	3	0½	

				Brought over,....	7,12,887	3	0½
6. European Medicines,				5,189	11	1	
7. Bazar Medicines,				13,402	7	5½	
					18,592	2	6½
8. Contingencies, ....	....	....	....		37,585	12	3½
9. Alterations, repairs and additions by Magistrates, ...	....	....	....		17,538	15	0¾
10. Alterations, &c., by Department of Public Works,				(Account not furnished.)			
					7,86,604	0	11½

As all public works not urgent in character were in abeyance, the cost on that account could not have been large.

Detailed cost of each prisoner. 11. This being divided among the average number of prisoners in custody, gives the following result, which is accompanied by a similar statement for the three previous years.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,	0 0 10	0 0 10·8	0 0 11·2	0 0 11·7
Rations per annum,	19 7 10	20 8 3	21 6 3·1	22 5 0·9
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	2 3 4	2 9 1	2 10 10·1	2 9 7·4
Fixed Establishment,	7 4 7	8 11 7·3	9 2 4·2	8 13 6·8
Extra Guards,	5 9 8	4 14 7·7	4 13 7·4	3 15 6·9
Medicines (European and Bazar,) ...	0 14 7	0 13 8·4	0 13 0	0 15 8·9
Contingencies,	1 1 2	1 7 8·5	1 8 7·5	1 15 10
Alterations and Repairs,	1 0 11	3 9 7·3	2 9 5	0 14 10·2
Total cost of each Prisoner per annum,	37 10 4	42 10 7·2	43 0 1·7	41 10 3·1

This exhibits a saving of Rs. 1-5-10·6 per prisoner.

The only departments in which a real saving has been effected are establishments, guards, and clothing—in all other branches there has been a slight increase of cost, as shown in the succeeding tabular statements.

12. The cost of food has again been extraordinarily high, and at the close of the official year, a state bordering on famine prevailed in several districts. Of the whole cost of the year, no less a sum than Rs. 4,21,557-15-10 $\frac{1}{4}$, or more than half the entire

Cost of food.

The following is a list of the Jails in the order of economy of Dieting.

Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per diem.	Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per diem.
1—Singhbloom	0 0 6.1	27—Dinapore	0 0 11.5
2—Nowgong	0 0 8.3	28—Rajshahye	0 0 11.6
3—Cuttack	0 0 8.4	29—Punah	0 0 11.7
4—Tirhoot	0 0 9.1	30—Noakhally	0 0 11.8
5—Tipperah	0 0 9.4	31—Midnapore	0 0 11.8
6—Bograh	0 0 9.5	32—Jessore	0 0 11.8
7—Balasore	0 0 9.7	33—Barraset	0 1 0.2
8—Purneah	0 0 9.7	34—Kamroop	0 1 0.2
9—Cachar	0 0 9.9	35—Howrah	0 1 0.3
10—Kassiah Hills	0 0 9.9	36—Bhaugulpore	0 1 0.3
11—Hazareebaugh	0 0 10.1	37—Durrung	0 1 0.5
12—Alipore	0 0 10.2	38—Furreedpore	0 1 0.8
13—Moorshedabad	0 0 10.2	39—Nuddeah	0 1 0.8
14—Gowalparah	0 0 10.4	40—Backergunge	0 1 1
15—Sylhet	0 0 10.4	41—Bancoorah	0 1 1.3
16—Monghyr	0 0 10.5	42—Lohardugga	0 1 2.2
17—Chumparun	0 0 10.6	43—Chittagong	0 1 2.6
18—Hooghly	0 0 10.7	44—Burdwan	0 1 2.7
19—Dacca	0 0 10.8	45—Sarun	0 1 2.7
20—Beerbloom	0 0 10.8	46—Sandoway	0 1 3
21—Pooree	0 0 10.8	47—Ramree	0 1 3.4
22—Rungpore	0 0 10.9	48—Seesaugur	0 1 3.7
23—Maldah	0 0 10.9	49—Darjeeling	0 1 4.2
24—Patna	0 0 11	50—Debrooghur	0 1 4.5
25—Maunbloom	0 0 11.2	51—Behar	0 1 7.1
26—Mymensingh	0 0 11.3	52—Akyab	0 1 8.5

expenditure was for food alone. Every existing contract had to be annulled, in consequence of the parties being unable to fulfil their engagements. The diet scale has not been changed, and the gardens are not yet sufficiently advanced to aid materially in feeding the prisoners.

As the failure of crops, and enhanced cost of food resulting

from mutiny, rebellion, and the greatly increased export of rice, are matters entirely beyond the control of the officers in charge of jails, it is difficult to introduce economy in this all-important department of prison management.

The subjoined table of the annual cost of feeding a prisoner in each of the jails mentioned,

Cost of Feeding.

Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.	Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.
1—Singhbloom	11 7 10.8	37—Dinapore	21 13 3.9
2—Nowgong	15 14 10	28—Rajshahye	21 15 10.9
3—Cuttack	16 1 2.3	29—Punah	22 3 8.2
4—Tirhoot	17 5 10.3	30—Noakhally	22 7 4.7
5—Tipperah	17 12 8.9	31—Midnapore	22 8 2
6—Bograh	18 1 4.6	32—Jessore	22 9 2.5
7—Balasore	18 7 1.4	33—Barraset	22 15 2.7
8—Purneah	18 8 11.9	34—Kamroop	23 2 6.3
9—Cachar	18 14 1.5	35—Howrah	23 5 10.6
10—Kassiah Hills	18 14 8.8	36—Bhaugulpore	23 6 3
11—Hazareebaugh	19 2 8.1	37—Durrung	23 13 3.7
12—Alipore	19 7 1.2	38—Furreedpore	24 5 2.2
13—Moorshedabad	19 8 5.6	39—Nuddeah	24 6 4.2
14—Gowalparah	19 11 7.3	40—Backergunge	24 11 9.8
15—Sylhet	19 12 4.9	41—Bancoorah	25 2 2.2
16—Monghyr	19 15 7.2	42—Lohardugga	27 0 2.4
17—Chumparun	20 2 0	43—Chittagong	27 14 0.4
18—Hooghly	20 5 5.4	44—Burdwan	28 0 3.8
19—Dacca	20 7 7.7	45—Sarun	28 3 7.6
20—Beerbloom	20 10 10.4	46—Sandoway	28 9 5.4
21—Pooree	20 11 1.2	47—Ramree	29 6 6.3
22—Rungpore	20 12 1.7	48—Seesaugur	29 13 8.4
23—Maldah	20 13 5.7	49—Darjeeling	30 14 0.7
24—Patna	20 15 1.1	50—Debrooghur	31 5 5.5
25—Maunbloom	21 3 10.5	51—Behar	36 4 0.3
26—Mymensingh	21 9 1.5	52—Akyab	39 2 2.9

shews how large a proportion of the whole cost it absorbs.

The differences in the same part of the country are extraordinary. While feeding a prisoner at Tirhoot costs Rupees 17-12-8-9—at Chumparun it amounts to 20-2-0; at Patna to 20-15-1-1; at Sarun to 28-3-7-6, and at Gya to 36-4-0-3.

This diversity cannot be entirely due to local causes. Much of it depends on the greater or less attention paid to his jail by the Officer in charge.

Clothing.

13. In this item there has been a saving, very trifling

Cost of Clothing each Prisoner.

Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.	Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.
1—Maldah	1 0 8.1	27—Kumroop	2 7 0.1
2—Howrah	1 7 3.2	28—Rauree	2 7 3.6
3—Sebsaugur	1 7 9.7	29—Midnapore	2 7 8.5
4—Balasore	1 8 2.3	30—Buckergunge	2 9 2.2
5—Pooree	1 8 3.3	31—Monghyr	2 10 1
6—Moorshedabad	1 8 4.5	32—Cuttack	2 10 2.5
7—Noakholly	1 8 10.1	33—Furreedpore	2 10 7.7
8—Sylhet	1 9 6.7	34—Nuddeah	2 11 6.6
9—Tirhoot	1 9 7.1	35—Sarun	2 13 8.9
10—Hazareebagh	1 11 0.1	36—Chittagong	2 14 11.5
11—Rangpore	1 11 3.4	37—Maumbloom	2 15 3.4
12—Pubnah	1 11 8.1	38—Darjeeling	2 15 8.8
13—Cachar	1 12 4.9	32—Jessore	3 0 3.6
14—Baraset	1 15 5.1	40—Durrung	3 1 8.8
15—Bograh	2 0 0.1	41—Dinagepore	3 1 9.9
16—Singbhoom	2 0 5.7	42—Alipore	3 2 7.4
17—Beerbhoom	2 0 6.9	43—Burdwan	3 4 2.1
18—Purneah	2 1 4.9	44—Bancoorah	3 5 4.7
19—Hooghly	2 1 7.9	45—Bhangulpore	3 6 3.1
20—Mymensingh	2 2 5.9	46—Sandoway	3 9 3.3
21—Akyab	2 2 10.7	47—Tipperah	3 10 9.1
22—Rajshahye	2 4 0.4	48—Kassiah Hills	3 13 3.3
23—Chumparun	2 4 0.5	49—Nowgong	3 15 2
24—Patna	2 4 11.8	50—Debrooghur	4 1 10.4
25—Dacca	2 5 1.6	51—Lohardugga	4 2 0.3
26—Gowalparah	2 6 6	52—Behar	4 3 4.1

allowed, there has been no change.

Cost of Establishment.

14. In this department there has been a saving per prisoner of 0-4-9.4 for fixed establishment, and of 0-14-0.5 for extra guards, amounting in the aggregate, as compared with last year, to Rs. 25,868-12-3½ as shewn in the margin.*

The following tabular list of the cost of each Jail for fixed establish-

Cost of Establishment.

Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.	Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.
1—Patna	1 1 4.7	27—Mymensingh	9 15 0.4
2—Monghyr	1 6 9.2	28—Cachar	10 1 3.4
3—Sylhet	1 7 9.7	29—Nuddeah	10 9 5.9
4—Behar	2 0 7.2	30—Dacca	10 11 10.6
5—Tirhoot	2 13 7	31—Kumroop	10 13 8.6
6—Cuttack	2 15 9.4	32—Buckergunge	11 1 2.8
7—Sarun	3 3 3.1	33—Singbhoom	11 8 3.9
8—Hooghly	4 1 4.7	34—Bograh	11 9 0.2
9—Purneah	4 7 4	35—Moorshedabad	11 12 10.2
10—Chumparun	4 19 3.7	36—Darjeeling	12 4 2.1
11—Dinagpore	5 2 7.8	27—Jessore	12 13 6.6
12—Alipore	5 4 2.2	38—Rajshahye	13 3 11.1
13—Tipperah	5 10 8.6	39—Furreedpore	13 7 8.1
14—Bhangulpore	6 6 0.8	49—Pooree	14 7 0.4
15—Bancoorah	6 8 4	41—Gowalparah	16 5 6.9
16—Maumbloom	6 9 6.2	42—Noakholly	17 4 19.4
17—Sebsaugur	7 4 1.3	43—Howrah	25 6 7.1
18—Burdwan	7 6 0.3	44—Durrung	25 9 7.1
19—Pubnah	7 10 5.4	45—Chittagong	26 10 1.7
20—Hazareebagh	7 13 0.2	46—Akyab	28 11 5.6
21—Midnapore	8 0 3.9	47—Debrooghur	32 10 8
22—Baraset	8 6 9.3	48—Nowgong	33 0 7.3
23—Beerbhoom	8 7 8.5	40—Rauree	37 15 10.9
24—Rangpore	9 1 5.5	50—Sandoway	52 8 1.4
25—Balasore	9 7 11.3	51—Maldah	55 4 11.3
26—Lohardugga	9 14 11.3	52—Kassiah Hills	67 12 2.7

table.

in amount however, being on the average number of prisoners 1-2-7 a head, or Rs. 1,523-15-1 for the whole.

The supply of wool for blankets in the Behar and other districts failed, which rendered blankets dear, and thus enhanced the cost of clothing. In the costume itself, and amount of cloth al-

lowed, there has been no change. 14. In this department there has been a saving per prisoner of 0-4-9.4 for fixed establishment, and of 0-14-0.5 for extra guards, amounting in the aggregate, as compared with last year, to Rs. 25,868-12-3½ as shewn in the margin.* The following tabular list of the cost of each Jail for fixed establishment exhibits an extreme degree of fluctuation, partly caused by the number of prisoners in custody, and, in part due to absences of uniformity in the amount of establishment entertained, and in the wages paid to them.

With respect to extra guards, the difference is equally apparent, as will be seen by the subjoined

Total Cost of each Prisoner per annum.

Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.	Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.
1—Ramree	0 0 0	27—Cuttack	4 14 4.7
2—Sandoway	0 0 0	28—Behar	4 14 7.4
3—Kassiah Hills	0 0 0	29—Tipperah	4 15 5.7
4—Howrah	0 0 5.8	30—Sylhet	4 15 7.5
5—Hooghly	0 0 8.3	31—Trihoot	5 2 0.4
6—Alipore	0 1 0	32—Pooree	5 4 7.2
7—Maldah	0 4 3.1	33—Bhangulpore	5 6 10.3
8—Jessore	0 6 3.8	34—Bancoorah	5 8 7.7
9—Rajshahye	0 8 3.7	35—Noakholly	6 11 7.2
10—Furceepore	0 12 4.7	36—Rungpore	7 3 0.4
11—Barnaset	1 4 3.6	37—Hazareebaugh	7 9 11.3
12—Mymensingh	1 4 4	38—Lohardugga	7 10 5.9
13—Nuddeah	1 9 9.2	39—Maunbhoom	7 12 1.1
14—Dacca	1 10 9.6	40—Monghyr	7 12 11.3
15—Darjeeling	2 0 0.7	41—Purneah	8 0 8.3
16—Akyab	2 3 7.3	42—Sarun	8 5 0.7
17—Burdwan	2 4 6.4	43—Nowgong	8 8 0.8
18—Patna	2 10 10.3	44—Kamroop	8 14 11.3
19—Pubnah	3 1 3.8	45—Cachar	8 15 0
20—Moorsheedabad	3 2 7.3	46—Gowalparah	9 1 3.9
21—Bograh	3 5 6	47—Debrooghur	9 2 0.8
22—Chumparun	3 6 6.2	48—Dinagopore	9 3 5.7
23—Midnapore	3 15 11.5	49—Durrung	10 4 4.8
24—Singhbhoom	4 2 0.9	50—Chittagong	10 11 1
25—Beerbhoom	4 12 4.8	51—Seelsaugur	11 2 9.6
26—Backergunge	4 12 1.1	52—Balasore	11 13 5.6

condensed into the same space.

15. In this there has been a considerable increase of expenditure, which is probably partly caused by the very great sickness prevalent during the year.

Hospital expenses.

The following tables exhibit in the order of economy the cost per convict on account of Bazar and European medicines in each of the prisons mentioned. They shew an amount of irregularity not justified by the extent and character of the diseases prevailing in the several institutions.

In one instance, that of the Hooghly Jail, it was due to culpable neglect of supervision on the part of the careless Medical officer then in charge, as the Native Doctor was convicted of, and imprisoned for, the practice of fraud in misappropriating Medical stores.

Greater attention to the matter is needed on the part of Medical officers.

The smallest are the most costly and unprofitable Jails, and the road labor of the convicts is the cause of this outlay. It costs twice as much to guard a prisoner outside, as to watch him inside the Jail, while his labor is not half as profitable, and discipline is practically non-existent. Greater objections to any system could scarcely be

<i>Cost of European Medicines.</i>		<i>Cost of Bazar Medicines.</i>	
Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.	Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.
1—Howrah	0 0 0	1—Sandoway	0 0 0
2—Bhaugulpore	0 0 5	2—Cachar	0 0 3.9
3—Behar	0 0 5.3	3—Darjeeling	0 0 4.2
4—Rungpore	0 0 8.4	4—Howrah	0 0 8.1
5—Nowgong	0 1 1.4	5—Noakholly	0 0 10
6—Gowalparah	0 1 2.6	6—Patna	0 1 5.9
7—Cachar	0 1 3.4	7—Kassiah Hills	0 1 6.4
8—Patna	0 1 4.2	8—Maunbhoom	0 1 10.5
9—Monghyr	0 1 9.2	9—Purneah	0 2 6.8
10—Noakholly	0 1 11.6	10—Dinagapore	0 3 0.8
11—Burdwan	0 2 0	11—Ramree	0 3 5.3
12—Baraset	0 2 0.1	12—Singbhoom	0 3 5.4
13—Maunbhoom	0 2 0.9	13—Sylhet	0 3 7.2
14—Tipperah	0 2 1.9	14—Sarun	0 3 7.6
15—Dacca	0 2 2.3	15—Nuddeah	0 3 8.0
16—Pubnah	0 2 2.4	16—Midnapore	0 3 10.1
17—Chittagong	0 2 4.1	17—Hazareebaugh	0 4 0.9
18—Moorshedabad	0 2 4.2	18—Nowgong	0 4 1.5
19—Maldah	0 2 5	19—Beerbhoom	0 4 2.3
20—Hazareebaugh	0 2 6.2	20—Kamroop	0 4 4.8
21—Jessore	0 2 7.3	21—Backergunge	0 4 6.1
22—Sebsaugur	0 2 9	22—Monghyr	0 4 8.1
23—Nuddeah	0 3 1.2	23—Bancoorah	0 6 3.7
24—Sylhet	0 3 1.9	24—Moorshedabad	0 6 8.7
25—Backergunge	0 3 1.9	25—Bhaugulpore	0 7 0.8
26—Tirhoot	0 3 5.11	26—Jessore	0 7 1.1
27—Mymensingh	0 3 6.4	27—Cuttack	0 7 3.8
28—Dinagapore	0 3 7.8	28—Lohardugga	0 7 7.2
29—Furreedpore	0 3 8.5	29—Tipperah	0 8 0.6
30—Chumparun	0 4 1.3	30—Chumparun	0 8 6.3
31—Cuttack	0 4 1.7	31—Burdwan	0 9 7
32—Rajshahye	0 4 2.2	32—Sebsaugur	0 10 3.6
33—Sarun	0 4 8.5	33—Baraset	0 11 4
34—Lohardugga	0 4 10.9	34—Behar	0 11 8.9
35—Kamroop	0 4 11.5	35—Dacca	0 11 11.6
36—Singbhoom	0 5 2.3	36—Bograh	0 12 3
37—Beerbhoom	0 5 4	37—Chittagong	0 12 7.1
38—Midnapore	0 5 4.9	38—Rungpore	0 12 7.8
39—Pooree	0 5 8	39—Furreedpore	0 14 11.5
40—Ramree	0 5 11.8	40—Pooree	1 0 4.7
41—Balasore	0 6 2.8	41—Tirhoot	1 0 4.7
42—Alipore	0 7 0.8	42—Pubnah	1 0 4.8
43—Hooghly	0 7 6.8	43—Durrung	1 0 9.3
44—Sandoway	0 9 4.1	44—Akyab	1 1 7.5
45—Akyab	0 9 6.3	45—Mymensingh	1 3 11
46—Kassiah Hills	0 11 0.7	46—Hooghly	1 5 2.7
47—Bograh	0 11 4.2	47—Balasore	1 6 10.5
48—Bancoorah	0 11 8.7	48—Rajshahye	1 12 7.7
49—Durrung	0 11 9.9	49—Maldah	1 15 11.4
50—Debrooghur	1 4 11.7	50—Alipore	2 2 8
51—Baraset	1 5 5.6	51—Gowalparah	2 10 6.5
52—Darjeeling	4 5 5.3		

Contingencies.

16. In this there has also been an increase of cost,

Cost of Contingencies.

Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.	Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.
1—Purneah	0 5 1.7	27—Mymensingh	2 3 8.6
2—Sylhet	0 8 1.7	28—Hazareebaugh	2 4 2.7
3—Monghyr	0 11 0.6	29—Nowgong	2 4 8
4—Tipperah	0 13 6.9	30—Akyab	2 5 6
5—Chumparun	0 13 11.9	31—Burdwan	2 6 8.5
6—Dacca	0 14 1.8	32—Beerbhoom	2 7 4.7
7—Bancoorah	0 14 4.5	33—Chittagong	2 8 1.2
8—Hooghly	0 14 5.1	34—Bhangulpore	2 8 5
9—Noakholly	0 15 1	35—Singbhoom	2 12 3
10—Tirhoot	1 0 5.7	36—Ramree	2 12 6
11—Midnapore	1 0 8	37—Darrung	2 15 6.2
12—Backergunge	1 1 3.8	38—Furreedpore	3 0 5.2
13—Sebsaugur	1 3 0.7	39—Patna	3 1 10.1
14—Cuttack	1 3 5.1	40—Maunbhoom	3 1 11.3
15—Rungpore	1 4 2.7	41—Bograh	3 4 6.6
16—Nuddeah	1 8 2.7	42—Maldah	3 10 11.9
17—Pubna	1 8 3.7	43—Cachar	3 13 8.1
18—essore	1 9 5.9	44—Balasore	4 9 10.3
19—Baraset	1 12 1.5	45—Behar	4 14 6.5
20—Alipore	1 13 5.1	46—Kamroop	5 0 5.9
21—Gowalparah	1 13 11.2	47—Debrooghur	6 5 3
22—Pooree	1 15 2.9	48—Kassiah Hills	7 2 1.3
23—Sarun	1 15 11.9	49—Sundoway	7 11 10.7
24—Rajshahye	2 0 7.4	50—Howrah	10 1 1.2
25—Moorshedabad	2 2 1.8	51—Lohardugga	11 0 2.6
26—Dinapore	2 3 3	52—Darjeeling	11 14 6.7

of which I am unable to ascertain the cause, as I have no previous records on the subject to refer to.

Oil and lime had greatly increased in value during the year, which was exceptional in almost every respect. The amounts are very carefully scrutinized, and all extravagant charges checked.

17. Upon this head it is impossible to report, as no accounts have yet been submitted by the Department of Alterations and repairs of buildings. Public Works.

All new buildings were arrested in progress, and no works other than of urgent necessity were undertaken.

Additions were made to the Akyab Jail, and new jails are building at Debrooghur and Sebsaugur in Upper Assam.

Upon the subject of the jail buildings throughout the jurisdiction under my charge, detailed information will be contained in my report on Central Jails.

18. The following list shews the jails in the order of economy of management. The small prisons are the most costly and least productive, as usual.

Arrangement of the Jails in the order of economy of management.

Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.	Names of Jails.	Average total cost of each prisoner per annum.
1—Cuttack	28 9 5.5	27—Bancoorah	42 9 0.6
2—Sylhet	28 13 11.1	28—Pooree	43 5 0.8
3—Hooghly	29 5 2.1	29—Burdwan	44 11 7.7
4—Patna	30 7 9.4	30—Backergunge	44 13 11
5—Tirhoot	30 13 11.5	31—Furreedpore	45 9 4.8
6—Chumparun	32 8 7.2	32—Sarun	46 6 2.1
7—Tipperah	34 2 3.8	33—Bhangulpore	48 3 0.7
8—Purneah	34 6 2.4	34—Noakholly	49 6 1.9
9—Monghyr	35 0 7.5	35—Cachar	49 14 10.8
10—Singhbhoom	35 7 8	36—Kamroop	51 0 0.6
11—Alipore	35 12 3.8	37—Seebaugur	51 12 6.5
12—Dacca	36 15 8.9	38—Gowalparah	52 3 3.1
13—Pubnah	37 8 8.5	39—Balasore	52 4 4.4
14—Midnapore	38 2 4.9	40—Behar	53 1 3.7
15—Hazareebaugh	39 3 6.3	41—Lohardugga	60 12 7.9
16—Baraset	39 6 8.7	42—Nowgong	64 5 0.9
17—Moorsheedabad	39 7 6.8	43—Darjeeling	64 15 7.8
18—Bograh	39 12 8.7	44—Howrah	65 3 4.8
19—Mymensingh	39 13 8	45—Durrung	67 9 1.8
20—Beerbhoom	39 14 6.3	46—Chittagong	73 1 11.2
21—Nuddeah	40 13 0.4	47—Ramree	73 7 7
22—Rungpore	40 14 11.6	48—Akyab	79 9 7.7
23—Jessore	41 9 9.5	49—Maldah	83 8 9.1
24—Maunbhoom	42 0 7.9	50—Debrooghur	84 14 3.4
25—Rajshahye	42 1 7.3	51—Sandoway	96 10 1.8
26—Dinagepore	42 6 3.9	52—Kasiab Hills	108 13 0.7

Deducting the sum realized from profits on manufactures, and the amount of fines paid in commutation of labor, from the whole cost of the year, there remains a balance of Rupees 6,47,602-9-6½, which being divided among the 18,890 prisoners, gives a net average outlay for each of Rupees 34-4-6.3.

19. The sickness and mortality during the year 1857, were very high, as might have been expected from the exceptional circumstances of that period. Times of anarchy and confusion are always productive of misery and disorder, physical as well as moral. When to these are superadded dearth and scarcity of food, and violent epidemic outbreaks of disease with their attendant consequences, the local causes of loss of health and death are intensified to the highest possible degree. Such was the case during the period embraced in this return.

20. The actual number of deaths from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1857 was 2120, viz:—

Religion.	21.		
Hindus,	1373	
Mussulmauns,	585	
Other denominations,	149	
Not specified,	13	
			2120

Sex.	22.		
Of these there were			
Males,	...	2101	
Females,	...	6	
Not specified,	...	13	
			2120

In regard to sentence and period of imprisonment at the time of decease, there died

Period of imprisonment.	23.	Of 3 months and under, ...	526
		„ 6 months and above 3 months, ...	306
		1 year and above 6 months, ...	370
		2 years and above 1 year, ...	379
		Above 2 years, (including life prisoners) ...	478
	Prisoners whose period of imprisonment was not specified, ...	61	
			<u>2120</u>
Occupation.	24.	Laboring, ...	1679
		Non-laboring, ...	427
		Not specified, ...	14
			<u>2120</u>
Locality of imprisonment.	25.	Of district, ...	1142
		Of other districts, ...	962
		Not specified, ...	16
			<u>2120</u>

Rates of Mortality. 26. Of the actual strength in confinement during the year, the mortality was 1·727 per cent; of the average strength 12·099 per cent, as per tables subjoined.

Jails in order of healthiness.

JAILS.	No. of prisoners actually confined in jail during the year.	No. of Deaths.	Rates per cent to actual strength.		JAILS.	No. of prisoners actually confined in jail during the year.	No. of Deaths.	Rates per cent to actual strength.
1—Shahabad* ...	596	1	0·168	* Records from January to September destroyed by Rebels.	28—Pooree ...	841	12	1·427
2—Howrah ...	873	2	0·229		29—Darjeeling ...	616	9	1·461
3—Maldah ...	382	1	0·262		30—Beerbhoom ...	2288	36	1·573
4—Cachar ...	302	1	0·331		31—Singhbhoom ...	809	13	1·607
5—Noakholly ...	1499	6	0·400		32—Hazareebaugh ...	2331	40	1·716
6—Nuddeah ...	3088	14	0·453		33—Cuttack ...	1921	33	1·718
7—Jessore ...	2833	18	0·470		34—Tirhoot ...	2798	51	1·823
8—Chittagong ...	1043	5	0·479		35—Kamroop ...	1077	20	1·857
9—Balasore ...	578	3	0·519		36—Alipore ...	10661	203	1·904
10—Maunbhoom ...	2958	16	0·541		37—Patna ...	7734	151	1·952
11—Durrung ...	811	5	0·617		38—Chumparun ...	1776	35	1·971
12—Akyab ...	1525	10	0·656		39—Sarun ...	2941	59	2·006
13—Pubnah ...	1649	11	0·667		40—Monghyr ...	4093	89	2·174
14—Seebaugor ...	586	4	0·683		41—Burdwan ...	1577	36	2·283
15—Sylhet ...	3083	22	0·714		42—Mymensingh ...	3637	86	2·305
16—Tipperah ...	2887	21	0·727		43—Midnapore ...	4655	133	2·857
17—Dacca ...	4123	41	0·994		44—Hooghly ...	5273	158	2·997
18—Moorshedabad ...	1377	14	1·017		45—Rungpore ...	2715	87	3·204
19—Nowgong ...	582	6	1·031		46—Dinagepore ...	4525	46	3·227
20—Razaree ...	1684	18	1·069		47—Bhaugulpore ...	3513	120	3·416
21—Bancoorah ...	2331	25	1·072		48—Gowalparah ...	640	22	3·437
22—Baraset ...	1677	18	1·073		49—Kasiah Hills ...	121	5	4·132
23—Sumbulpore ...	532	6	1·128		50—Sandoway ...	730	34	4·658
24—Lohardugga ...	1187	14	1·179		51—Rajshahye ...	2396	11	4·967
25—Behar ...	5759	73	1·268		52—Bograh ...			
26—Purneah ...	2475	34	1·374		53—Furreedpore ...			
27—Backergunge ...	2431	34	1·399		54—Debrooghur ...			
							No deaths.	

Jails in order of healthiness.

JAILS.	Average daily No. of prisoners in Jail sick and well.	No. of Deaths.	Rates per cent of deaths to average strength.	JAILS.	Average daily No. of prisoners in Jail sick and well.	No. of Deaths.	Rates per cent of deaths to average strength.
1—Maldah ...	57	1	1.174	28—Alipore ...	1749	203	11.606
2—Noakholly ...	241	6	2.490	29—Kamroop ...	172	20	11.628
3—Chittagong ...	192	5	2.604	30—Chumparun ...	293	35	11.945
4—Cachar ...	36	1	2.778	31—Sarun ...	485	59	12.165
5—Jessore ...	583	18	3.087	32—Hazareebaugh ..	318	40	12.579
6—Nuddeah ...	430	14	3.256	33—Pooree ...	92	12	13.043
7—Balasore ...	90	3	3.333	34—Monghyr ...	626	89	14.217
8—Sylhet ...	554	22	3.971	35—Moorsheelabad ..	97	14	14.433
9—Seesaugur ...	100	4	4.000	36—Dinagepore ...	931	146	15.628
10—Akyab ...	221	10	4.525	37—Patna ...	873	151	17.297
11—Tipperah ...	461	21	4.555	38—Kasiah Hills ...	27	5	18.518
12—Dacca ...	674	41	6.083	39—Midnapore ...	708	133	18.785
13—Ramree ...	292	18	6.164	40—Gowalparah ...	116	22	18.966
14—Nowgong ...	94	6	6.383	41—Darjeeling ...	44	9	20.454
15—Maunbhoom ...	238	16	6.723	42—Rungpore ...	413	87	21.065
16—Bancoorah ...	369	25	6.775	43—Hooghly ...	726	158	21.763
17—Burdwan ...	523	36	6.883	44—Sandoway ...	153	34	22.222
18—Buckergunge ...	462	34	7.359	45—Lohardugga ...	62	14	22.581
19—Pubna ...	147	11	7.483	46—Rajshahye ...	516	119	23.062
20—Howrah ...	26	2	7.692	47—Bhaugulpore ...	424	120	28.302
21—Purneah ...	413	34	8.232	48—Behar ...	254	73	28.740
22—Sumbulpore ...	71	6	8.451	49—Durrung ...	14	5	35.714
23—Baraset ...	182	18	8.890	50—Mymensingh ...	206	86	41.748
24—Beerbhoom ...	359	36	10.282	51—Shahabad* ...	...	...	...
25—Tirhoot ...	496	51	10.282	52—Bograh ...	...	...	...
26—Singhbhoom ...	125	13	10.400	53—Furreehpore ...	...	...	...
27—Cuttack ...	506	33	10.784	54—Debrooghur ...	...	...	...

* Records destroyed by Mutineers.

No deaths.

29. In Statement No. 15, pp. xlvi—lv of the Appendix is contained a detailed analysis of the mortality of the calendar year 1857.

From this it will be seen that of the 2120 deaths there died—

From old age, ... 236 or 11.13 per cent of the deaths.

From diseases not necessarily subject to

local influences, ... 373 or 17.59 „ „

From cholera, ... 388 or 18.30 „ „

997

or 47.03 per cent of the whole mortality.

The diseases of 16 were not specified. Adding these to the 997 above mentioned, there remains a balance of 1107 deaths, for which the Jails are more or less responsible,

Of these, 945 or 44.57 per cent of the whole loss are due to diarrhœa and dysentery, shewing a diminution of those scourges as compared with the previous year.

There were 113 cases of phthisis, the majority of which, especially in Sonthals and hill-men, were instances of tuberculous cachexia, the result of confinement,

The mortality from chest affections was great, there having been 81 deaths from pneumonia, 35 from bronchitis, 7 from pleurisy, 8 from pleuropneumonia, and 3 from catarrh. Many of these were caused by sleeping on damp ground, and by the imperfect protection afforded by the existing form of clothing.

Scurvy has diminished considerably since the establishment of the Jail gardens, and the more plentiful supply of fresh vegetables.

Several deaths resulted from the sequelæ of small-pox, which was epidemic during the year.

As usual by very far the greater proportion of the mortality was among the prisoners from the agricultural population, and those accustomed in freedom to an out-door life.

The classes of criminals that suffered most were the thieves, dacoits, murderers, cattle-stealers, burglars, and plunderers.

General conclusions 30. From the fact hereinbefore recorded, I deduce the following conclusions :—
from the above.

First.—That of the 526 prisoners who were less than six months in custody, the majority were sickly, prior to conviction, and unfit to withstand the confinement of imprisonment, with its attendant depression.

Secondly.—That Hindus are more unhealthy in jail than Mahomedans.

Thirdly.—That the laboring suffer more than the non-laboring convicts, and the out-door than the in-door workers. The latter fact is not worked out in the tables, in consequence of errors in the returns which there was not time to rectify.

Fourthly.—That more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole casualties were from old age and decay.

Fifthly.—That the prisoners of the district were, in 1857, more unhealthy than those banished from other districts.

Sixthly.—That the women enjoyed their usual immunity from disease and death.

Seventhly.—That the mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa, although still extremely high, has apparently begun to diminish.

Eighthly.—That there is a very heavy casualty list from pulmonary affections, partly due to insufficient clothing, and lying on the damp, cold ground.

Ninthly.—That scurvy is decreasing.

Lastly.—That agricultural laborers continue to suffer most from incarceration.

31. In the special reports of Jails, and in Statement No. 5 of *Sickness and Mortality of the official year 1857-58.* Appendix II., pp. xiv. and xv., the mortality and disposal of prisoners for the *official* year are detailed.

All these returns shew unmistakably that little real progress has yet been made in checking sickness and mortality; that the effects of overcrowding, imperfect ventilation, absence of drainage, defects of construction generally, unsuitable clothing, and the influence of diet are painfully manifest; and that very much remains to be done in this important branch of prison economy.

The influence of beneficial changes is, of necessity, imperceptibly slow. The moral agencies at work are also extremely subtle and difficult to gauge.

I am doubtful whether the health of prisoners, who are proverbially from the dissipated and diseased classes of society, is not, on the whole, better in confinement, than among the same classes at large. Those who are not past recovery, and whose moral sensibilities are of a low order, generally gain weight in confinement, and leave the prisons in better condition than they entered them. This is emphatically the case with the opium eaters of Assam, and those who are driven to crime from starvation—a very numerous class during the year 1857.

The tabulation of the result of weighing convicted prisoners on their entrance and exit from jail, if conducted by Medical officers with the most ordinary care, will hereafter throw much light upon this question, and, I entertain no doubt, will relieve the prisons from some of the odium now attached to them, on the score of deterioration of health.

As discipline is gradually rendered more strict, the depressing effects of incarceration will increase, so as to render the elimination of all really preventible causes of disease, more urgent and imperative than ever.

32. In this, as in all other matters, the past has been an exceptional *Escape Statement.* year, and does not admit of comparison with its predecessor.

The Shahabad, Gya, Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Singhboom, and Chittagong Jails were broken open by mutineers and rebels, and their inmates scattered abroad.

The number of convicts let loose was 1612, of whom 956 had been recaptured at the close of the official year. The rate of escapes to average strength was 8·534 per cent, and of recaptures 5·061. The amount expended in rewards was Rs. 1,384, or in the proportion of Rs. 1-7-1·9 for each recapture.

To compare these results with those of any former year would be useless, for obvious reasons.

One bad effect of the wholesale breaking of Jails has been to teach the convicts the power of combined action, and to prove the utter corruption, cowardice, and sympathy of the guards.

In one instance only, a burkundauze stuck to his post. He was immediately shot and bayoneted. In some cases, the guards fraternized with the convicts, and were among the most successful looters, and destroyers of Government and private property.

In the whole of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, there is but one really secure prison, and that is the Alipore Jail. In every other place of imprisonment, it is impossible to separate the prisoners by day and by night, so as to prevent combination. Many of the outlying jails are mat huts, with frail bamboo or mat walls, securing the highest possible standard of insecurity. In one of them—the Pubna Jail—a prisoner dug his way out with his fingers, and, on a dark night, escaped under the very nose of the European sentry on guard at the spot.

To render these Jails secure and efficient would involve an expenditure equivalent to building new prisons, with very doubtful ultimate advantages in diminishing the cost, or increasing the efficiency of imprisonment.

33. This leads me naturally to the only really efficient remedy for the defects dwelt on above, which is, the establishment of Central Penitentiaries under the management of special officers, with no other duties to perform.

The preparation of my proposed plan has been long delayed, partly because I found the difficulties connected with it to be greater than I anticipated, and to need a careful study of voluminous records, which my locomotive life did not admit of.

The Andaman expedition, the enquiry into the Cooley Emigration mortality of the West Indies, and the investigation of the sanitary state of Fort William, absorbed the whole of my limited leisure in the past year, added

to which the positive prohibition of all extensive public works, rendered it undesirable to submit a scheme that will necessarily involve a considerable preliminary outlay.

I have now accumulated the materials for framing a consistent plan, but they need very careful digestion, and must, therefore, lie over until my next tour of inspection is concluded. This will occupy some months, as all the Jails left unvisited last year have to be seen, as well as those whose regular time of inspection has arrived.

To carry bulky records, and scrutinize them when travelling, I have tried, and found to be impracticable.

34. The past year has been one of very gradual progress, of which
 Conclusion. the results are not yet sufficiently perceptible to
 record.

Indeed, considering the very exceptional character of the time, when mens' minds were unsettled by the greatest historical events that have yet occurred in connection with the British rule in India, I dared not hope for more than to prevent retrogression.

This, I trust, has been fully accomplished.

FRED. J. MOUAT,
Inspector General of Jails,
Lower Provinces.

FORT WILLIAM ; }
 December 20, 1858. }

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APPENDIX.

No. I.

SPECIAL REPORTS

OF THE JAILS

IN THE

Lower Provinces

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

1857-58.

A

Patna Division.

PATNA.

- Inspection.** 1. The Jail at Meetapore was not inspected during the past year.
- Buildings.** 2. There were no alterations or additions to the buildings. The ordinary periodical repairs cost Co.'s Rs. 435-13-1.
- Prisoners.** 3. An abstract of the prisoners confined during the year is subjoined :—

Monthly aggregate of the daily number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1857-58,	339042
Daily average,	929
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	743
Number admitted into the Jail during the year,	5050
Total in custody ditto ditto,	5793
Transferred to other districts,	2536
Released,	1955
Escaped,	7
Died,	140
Executed,	35

Remaining in the Sudder and Sub-division Jails on the 30th April 1858.

Meetapore, } Deega, } Barh, } Dinapore, }	1120
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Conduct of Jail Officers and Prisoners. 4 & 5. The conduct of the Darogah was reported to be satisfactory, and the prisoners were represented to have been orderly and well behaved ; the worst characters had, however, been removed to Alipore, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country.

Cost of Prisoners. 6. A detailed comparative statement of the cost of the prisoners for the last four years is annexed.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 11	0 1 0·2	0 1 2·9	0 0 11·8
Rations per annum, ...	21 11 0	23 0 7·2	28 6 1·9	20 15 11·1
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	2 2 1	3 3 10·9	2 15 1·1	2 4 11·1
Fixed establishment, ...	1 13 0	1 10 4·7	1 7 0·6	1 1 4·7
Extra guards, ...	5 14 1	3 11 0·5	3 2 10·6	2 10 10·3
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 4 0	0 3 1·7	0 3 7·9	0 2 10·1
Contingencies, ...	1 14 2	2 3 4·6	2 1 11·2	3 1 10·1
Alterations and repairs, ...	1 9 7	1 12 7·9	3 3 4·6	0 7 6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	35 4 0	35 13 1·5	41 8 1·9	30 12 5·4

This exhibits a most creditable saving in every item of expenditure, amounting in the aggregate to no less than Rs. 10-11-8·5 a prisoner.

Considering the dearness of food and the disturbed state of Behar, this result is indicative of good and economical management.

Labor and Manufactures.

7 The out-turn of manufactures is not so satisfactory.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
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Average number of prisoners daily engaged in

manufactures, ...	243	311	366	272
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Net profit realized, ...	3,214-4-7	2,642-6-5	2,676-5-1	1,679-4-0
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Average earning of each prisoner engaged in

manufactures,	13-3-7	8-7-11.3	7-5-0	6-2-9.3
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showing that each manufacturing prisoner earned only a fifth of his cost of maintenance and safe custody. This result was produced by the unsettled state of the country, and the enhanced cost of raw materials.

8. About 30 prisoners could read and write, the rest were generally of low caste, and utterly ignorant.

Education.**Solitary Confinement.**

9. Was seldom resorted to, refractory prisoners being employed in the oil-press.

Sickness and Mortality.

10. The crimes, sentences, occupations, religion, sect, sex, diseases and age, of the 151 convicts who died in the Patna Jail are subjoined.

Crime.	No.	Sentences.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No
Theft,	8	1 month ...	2	Agriculturists,	61	Bramins, ...	1
Dacoity,	9	2 Do. ...	4	Coolies, ...	53	Gwallas, ...	25
Murder,	4	3 Do. ...	2	Milk seller, ...	1	Rajpoots, ...	18
Burglary,	3	4 Do. ...	1	Fisherman, ...	1	Dosads, ...	12
Budmashee,	8	6 Do. ...	7	Bearer, ...	2	Rajwars, ...	2
Rebellion,	2	7 Do. ...	1	Washerman ...	1	Telaees, ...	2
Cattle Stealing, ...	1	9 Do. ...	1	Dandees, ...	2	Chamars, ...	3
Receiving Stolen Property,	4	1 year, ...	16	Boatman, ...	1	Kahars, ...	2
Culpable Homicide ...	6	1 year 6 months	4	Shopkeepers, ...	5	Tumboollee, ...	1
Perjury,	0	2 years, ...	9	Beldars, ...	3	Dharee, ...	1
Fraud,	15	2 Do. 6 months	1	Mullah, ...	2	Babhun, ...	25
Neglect of Duty, ...	1	3 Do. ...	27	Oilmen, ...	2	Cormee, ...	10
Offence against the Abka-		4 years, ...	7	Merchant, ...	1	Moosher, ...	7
ree Salt Laws, ...	4	5 Do. ...	26	Burkundaz, ...	1	Dhoby, ...	1
For Security,	1	6 Do. ...	1	Zemindar, ...	1	Baal, ...	7
Poisoning,	1	7 Do. ...	10	Husbandman, ...	1	Beldar, ...	1
Affray with Homicide,	1	14 Do. ...	7	Shepherds, ...	1	Gareri, ...	1
Burglary and Theft,	9	For life ...	6	Peons, ...	9	Chandoo, ...	3
Affray,	4	Hajut, ...	18	Gorait, ...	1	Moomah, ...	1
Embezzlement,	9	To find security,	1	Prostitute, ...	1	Aguwala, ...	1
Assault,	2			Writer, ...	1	Cosurbance, ...	1
Escape from Jail, ...	5					Coirees, ...	5
Incendiarism,	6	Total,	151	Total,	151	Toorha, ...	1
Attempt at Theft, ...	1					Malay, ...	1
Accessory to do. ...	1					Auralah, ...	2
Attempt at Murder, ...	2					Mussulmauns, ...	17
Under trial for Dacoity,	1						
„ for Theft, ...	3					Total,	151
„ for Murder, ...	2						
Dacoity attended with	1						
Murder,	1						
Total,	151						

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of Dis- trict.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, -	33	Males	151		62	89		From 20 to 25 years,	8
Cholera, -	46							" 25 to 30 "	29
Diarrhoea, -	24							" 30 to 40 "	56
Fever, -	7							" 40 to 50 "	28
Phthisis, -	1							" 50 to 60 "	7
Anasarca, -	1							Above 60	23
Pneumonia, -	2								
Bronchitis, -	1								
Debility, -	2								
Asthma, -	1								
Apoplexy, -	1								
Fracture and wound, -	1								
Abscess, -	1								
Remittent-fever, with disease of Liver & Spleen,	1								
Fever & Diarrhoea,	1								
Wounds, -	1								
Spleen, -	1								
Hepatitis & Fever,	1								
Remittent Fever,	18								
" and Asthma,	1								
Severe wounds,-	1								
Hydrophobia, -	1								
Ulcer, -	2								
Scorbutus, -	1								
Icterus, -	1								
Total,	151							Total, ...	151

This gives a per centage to actual strength of 1.95, on the daily average strength of 17.30. But as 23 of the deaths were from old age, and three from surgical injuries, the preventible deaths amounted to 125, or in the ratio of 14.32 per cent of average, and 1.62 per cent of actual numbers in custody.

If from this again be deducted the 46 deaths from cholera, a balance of 89 casualties from ordinary diseases remains, or in the proportion of 10.19 per cent of average, and 1.15 per cent of actual numbers.

This illustrates strikingly the fallacies of the old method of calculating averages by taking the rates of fixed numbers, and comparing them with fluctuating quantities.

The actual risk of life to the inmates of the Jail was less than two per cent from all causes: the apparent risk amounted to more than 17 per cent.

All the numbers and calculations are for the calendar year, included between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1857.

DEEGAH.

In consequence of the crowded state of most of the Jails in Behar, and the consequent sickness that prevailed, a temporary encampment was formed within the walls of the old Penitentiary at Deegah. It has since continued to be used for the same purpose.

At one time it became sickly from the exposure of the prisoners in Jails; but temporary sheds were erected for their accommodation, and it has since been considered tolerably healthy.

The sickness, mortality, and all other particulars connected with Deegah, and the out-station Lock-up of Dinapore and Barh, are incorporated in the statements of the Sudder Jail at Patna.

2. SARUN.

Inspection.	1. The Chuprah Jail was not inspected during the year.				
Buildings.	2. The alterations and changes in the buildings consisted of the repair of a store-house, the sanction of a cooking-shed for the Civil prisoners, and the placing of a partition wall in the compound of the Civil Jail, to separate the Dewany from the female convicts.				
Prisoners.	3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1857-58, 161451				
Daily average,	...	...	...	...	442
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	...	...	...	...	443
Number admitted into the Jail during the year,	...	...	...	...	902
Total in Jail,	...	...	...	...	1345
Transferred to other Districts,	...	...	...	...	207
Released,	...	...	...	...	659
Escaped,	...	...	...	...	20
Died,	...	...	...	...	66
Executed,	...	...	...	...	14
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	...	...	...	...	379

This includes the sub-divisions of Sewan.

4. The Magistrate was well satisfied with the Jail Darogah, and considered him to have shewn creditable energy since the commencement of the mutiny.

5. As a body they were reported to have been well behaved; the most turbulent characters have been removed to Alipore.

6. Labor and Manufactures.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	83	101	102	113
Net profit realized, ...	1152-13-8	917-14-11	705- 8-1	567-5-7
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	13- 4-2	9- 1-4-9	6-14-8	5-0-4

There has now been a steady decrease in this department for some years. The attention of the Magistrate having been devoted to other matters during the past year may possibly account for it.

7. Cost of Prisoners.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 10	0 0 9-4	0 0 11-7	0 1 2-7
Rations per annum, ...	20 10 10	18 11 9-2	22 4 10-2	28 3 7-4

Clothing, (including bedding and blankets), ...	2	5	7	2	13	6.9	2	10	4	2	13	8.9
Fixed Establishment, ...	1	15	1	2	1	6.1	2	3	3	3	3	3.1
Extra Guards, ...	8	9	6	8	2	10.7	8	2	8.8	8	5	0.7
Medicines, (European and Bazar), ...	0	7	6	0	4	0.6	0	8	0	0	8	4.1
Contingencies, ...	1	0	10	1	9	1.6	1	7	7.2	1	15	11.9
Alterations and repairs, ...	3	2	3	1		611.9	2	0	6.4	1	4	1.8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	38	3	9	35	1	8	39	5	3.6	46	6	2.1

This exhibits an increase of more than seven rupees a prisoner, which is not satisfactorily accounted for, except in the augmentation of the cost of food, which has risen to Rs. 5-14-9 $\frac{1}{10}$ ths in excess of the outlay of the previous year. For this the scarcity and dearness of food, and disturbed state of Behar may reasonably be held to account.

8. Thirteen prisoners could read and write, of whom five were considered fairly educated for their position in life.

9. Twenty convicts underwent solitary confinement for periods ranging from 1 to 106 days. They were all so punished for breaches of prison discipline.

10. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 59 convicts who died in the Sarun Jail were—

Crime.	No.	Sentences.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	9	6 months,	4	Agricultural		Bramins ...	2
Dacoity, ...	1	1 year,	8	Laborers,	19	Gwallas, ...	1
Murder, ...	1	2 years,	11	Laborers,	40	Rajpoots, ...	12
Burglary, ...	1	2 Do. 6 months,	2			Dosads, ...	3
Budmashee, ...	5	3 years,	10	Total,	59	Rajwars, ...	1
Cattle Stealing, ...	7	4 Do.	1			Koormee, ...	1
Receiving stolen property,	14	5 Do.	3			Chamar, ...	1
Assault with personal injury,	2	7 Do.	7			Kahar, ...	1
Highway Robbery, ...	2	9 Do.	2			Aheers, ...	26
Debt, ...	1	10 Do.	1			Sowtar, ...	1
Forgery, ...	1	14 Do.	2			Roninai, ...	1
Breach of Peace, ...	1	For Life,	1			Lohar, ...	1
Attempt at theft attended with Murder,	1	Committed to Sessions,	1			Dhunook, ...	1
Riot attended with Homicide, ...	3	Re-apprehended Prisoner's sentence not stated,	1			Bhyabors, ...	2
Riot in Jail, ...	1	Hajut,	4			Bhinhars, ...	1
Oppression, branding with hot iron, ...	2	Till decree is paid up,	1			Souarin, ...	1
Riot with Homicide, ...	2					Mussulmanns, ...	3
Escaping from Jail, ...	1	Total,	59			Total,	59
Aiding & abetting in Murder, ...	1						
Attempt at Rape, ...	1						
Not stated, ...	2						
Total,	59						

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No	Of Dis- trict.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera,	16							From 20 to 25 years,	3
Dysentery,	16	Males ,...	58		51		8	" 25 to 30 "	1
„ Chronic,	24	Females,	1					" 30 to 40 "	22
Concussion of brain,	1	Total,	59			59		" 40 to 50 "	18
Anemia,	1							" 50 to 60 "	18
Compound Frac- ture,	1							Above 60 "	7
								Total,	59
Total,	59								

This gives a per centage of deaths from all causes of 2·00 upon the actual 12·17 upon the average number, who were confined within the walls of the prison.

Of the 59 deaths seven were from old age, and two from surgical accidents, leaving 50 to represent the number of casualties from preventible causes. This gives a ratio of 1·70 and 10·31 per cent on the whole and average daily numbers.

From this should be deducted the sixteen deaths from cholera, leaving a balance of victims to ordinary agencies, of 34. The actual and average ratios of this number are respectively 1·15 and 7·01.

The Jail was visited by cholera in an epidemic form in June and July 1857, which also prevailed at the sub-division Lock-up in Sewan.

The other fatal affections were the regular Jail scourges—diarrhœa and dysentery.

3. BEHAR.

Inspection.

1. The Gya Jail was not visited in the year 1857-58.

During that period it was twice broken open, its records destroyed, and its prisoners released by mutineers.

On this account the records of the year are incomplete and imperfect, the manufactures in an unsatisfactory state, and the information hereinafter continued deficient in some important particulars. The results are as near an approximation to the truth, as the lacunæ in the data admit of.

Buildings.

2. The quarters of the Jail Darogah were begun, but not finished ; new privies, which are said to answer well, were added to the wards.

The Magistrate earnestly recommends the removal of the Jail, the present prison being "wretchedly defective in construction for purposes of health, of safety, and of convenience, and its situation as bad as can be."

This has already been fully pointed out in previous reports, and it is earnestly hoped, that as soon as public works are resumed, a new Zillah Jail at Gya will be sanctioned.

Prisoners.		3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1857-58,					171834
Daily average,	471	
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	24	
Number admitted into the Jail during the year,	3874	
Total in Jail,	3898	
Transferred to other districts,	1183	
Released,	1307	
Escaped,	473	
Died,	131	
Executed,	12	
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	792	

These numbers are only approximative. The escapes were from the breaking open of the Jail by the mutineers on the first occasion ; those who were released the second time are not stated.

4. The Jail Darogah is reported to be deficient in energy, and not well fitted for his office: the Magistrate strongly recommends the appointment of an English Jailor, on the grounds of efficiency and economy, and states that he can select a good Officer, well acquainted with Hindustani, from the Mounted Police in Behar.

The Magistrate was not satisfied with the conduct of the rest of the establishment.

5. The prisoners had not been particularly ill-behaved, considering the state of the country. Subsequent to the first release of the convicts, a plot to secure their escape was made by their successors. It was discovered in time, and effectually repressed by the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Bayley, who was in charge of the station at the time, and who acted with great promptness, decision, and success in the matter.

Manufactures.		6.			1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures,	103	423 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Net profit realized,	775-0-6	484-8-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	7-8-4-7	11-5-4 $\frac{3}{10}$	

By no means an unfavourable result, considering the state of the prison during the past year.

Cost of Prisoners.		7.											
		1854-55.			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
								888			471		
Rations per day,	...	0	1	3	0	1	2.5	0	1	2.9	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{10}$
Rations per annum,	...	29	5	2	28	3	2.3	28	5	7.9	36	4	0 $\frac{3}{10}$
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	...	1	11	11	1	11	9.2	2	8	0.9	4	3	4 $\frac{1}{10}$
Fixed Establishment,	...	1	13	0	6	7	4.8	1	2	11.8	2	0	7 $\frac{2}{10}$
Extra Guards,	...	6	10	2	8	3	2.	6	2	6.9	4	14	7 $\frac{4}{10}$
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)	...	0	9	10	0	8	8.6	0	5	8.9	0	12	2 $\frac{3}{10}$

Contingencies,	0	12	3	1	15	10.5	0	15	3.7	4	14	6.5
Alterations and repairs, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	12	11.1	0	0	0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	40	14	6	40	9	4.3	40	5	3.2	53	1	3.7

This exhibits a considerable excess of cost, which the Magistrate accounts for by the exceptional circumstances in which the Jail was placed.

8. The state of instruction of the inmates of the Jail is not generally high. The rebellion caused the incarceration of a considerable number of persons above the average standard of education, which usually

Education of Prisoners.

in this Jail is so low, that few can read or write.

Solitary Confinement.

9. Those sentenced capitally were alone placed in solitude prior to execution.

Sickness and Mortality.

10. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 73 convicts who died in the Behar Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	2	2 Months, ...	1	Agricultural } ...	20	Brahmins, ...	2
Dacoity, ...	4	6 Do. ...	1	laborers, } ...		Gwallahs, ...	8
Murder, ...	1	1 Year, ...	12	Servants, ...	5	Rajpoots, ...	4
Burglary, ...	1	2 Do. ...	1	Weavers, ...	1	Dosads, ...	3
Budmashee, ...	17	3 Do. ...	1	Moodies, ...	1	Rajwars, ...	33
Rebellion, ...	10	4 Do. ...	2	Laborers, ...	43	Domes, ...	1
Highway Robbery, ...	2	5 Do. ...	2	Shopkeepers, ...	3	Kahars, ...	3
Illegal Assemblage, ...	1	16 Do. ...	1			Candoos, ...	2
Forgery, ...	1	For life, ...	1			Kulal, ...	1
False Accusation, ...	1	Hajut, ...	51			Corees, ...	1
Plundering, ...	26			Total, ...	73	Coormees, ...	1
Attempt at Rape, ...	1					Burnwar, ...	3
Dacoity and Plunder, ...	2					Moshur, ...	1
Not stated, ...	4					Jolohas, ...	4
						Koserwancee, ...	1
Total, ...	73					Fuqueers, ...	1
						Babhun, ...	2
						Musselmauns, ...	2
						Total, ...	73

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of Dis- trict.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	30	Males, ...	73		67	6		From 20 to 25 years,	6
Diarrhœa, ...	6							" 25 to 30 "	3
Fever, ...	19							" 30 to 40 "	16
Phthisis, ...	2							" 40 to 50 "	16
Anasarca, ...	1							" 50 to 60 "	25
Pneumonia, ...	3							Above 60 "	7
Bronchitis, ...	1								
Asthma, ...	1								
Wound from a Tulwar, ...	2								
Vulnus, ...	1								
Scurvy, ...	2								
Hepatitis, ...	5								
Total, ...	73							Total, ...	73

Of the 73 deaths, seven being from old age, leaves a mortality of 1.14 per cent upon actual, and 25.99 per cent upon the average number in custody, from preventible causes.

The state of the country was in all particulars so exceptional during the period under review, that no fair inferences can be deduced from these results. Times of great social disorder are invariably periods of considerable sickness and mortality from causes which it would be out of place to detail here.

A considerable portion of the mortality occurred at the sub-divisions of Nowada among rebels who had been subjected to great distress and privations prior to their incarceration.

4. SHAHABAD.

1. The records of the Jail at Arrah having been destroyed by the Dinapore mutineers, no report of the prison for the greater part of the year could be submitted.

5. CHUMPARUN.

Inspection. 1. The Jail at Mooteeharee was not visited during the past year.

Buildings. 2. There were no changes or alterations in the buildings, all public works having ceased in consequence of the disturbed state of the country.

Prisoners. 3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1857-58, 111219

Daily average,	...	...	...	...	305
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	...	...	...	...	324
Number admitted into the Jail during the year,	...	...	...	...	768
Total in Jail,	...	...	...	...	1092
Transferred to other Districts,	...	...	...	...	249
Released,	...	...	...	...	491
Escaped,	...	...	...	...	11
Died,	...	...	...	...	41
Executed,	...	...	...	...	3
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	...	...	...	...	297

4 & 5. No report submitted, as the Magistrate in charge only assumed the Office at the close of the official year, his predecessor having returned to Europe from ill health.

Conduct of Jail Officers and Prisoners.

Labor and Manufactures.

6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	132	683 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	69
Net profit realized, ...	488 6 4	183 6 4	451 4 7	105 12 1
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	3 11 2	2 10 8.2	6 11 9.2	1 8 6.2

Quite as satisfactory as could be expected in the state of the province.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.	1854-55.			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
Rations per day,	0	0	11	0	1	0.1	0	0	9.9	0	0	10.6
Rations per annum,	22	3	5	23	0	7.4	18	13	2.5	20	2	0
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	1	7	4	2	7	1.1	2	10	0.1	2	4	0.5
Fixed Establishment,	6	15	11	8	4	4.9	8	10	4.5	4	10	3.7
Extra Guards,	4	5	2	5	0	11.4	5	4	6.7	3	6	6.2
Medicines (European and Bazar,)	0	10	1	1	2	4.5	1	1	5.3	0	12	7.6
Contingencies,	1	0	6	1	1	1.1	0	14	3.6	0	13	11.9
Alterations and Repairs,	2	1	7	0	8	4.8	0	15	5.7	0	7	1.3
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	38	12	2	41	8	11.2	38	15	10.1	32	8	7.2

The excess in the cost was more than counterbalanced in the diminished expenditure for Guards, Clothing, Medicines and Contingencies. The general result is creditable and satisfactory.

Education and Solitary Confinement.

8 & 9. The one not ascertained—the other not practised.

Sickness and Mortality.

10. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of 35 convicts who died in the Chumparum Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.	
Theft, ...	17	6 Months, ...	4	Agricultural)	31	Bramins, ...	3	
Dacoities, ...	4	1 Year, ...	7	laborers,)		Gwallas, ...	10	
Burglaries, ...	1	1 do. 6 Months, ...	1	Chowkeedar, ...		Rajpoots, ...	2	
Budmashee, ...	2	2 Years, ...	7	Chamar, ...		Kyest, ...	1	
Receiving stolen property, ...	1	3 do. ...	4	Domes, ...		Domes, ...	2	
Culpable Homicide, ...	6	4 do. ...	2			Koormees, ...	1	
Assault, ...	1	Hajut, ...	10	Total, ...		35	Chamars, ...	2
Killing a Thief, ...	1	Total, ...	35				Chuttrees, ...	1
Affray, ...	2						Mullah, ...	1
							Bhooniar, ...	3
Total, ...	35					Quarey, ...	1	
						Kandoos, ...	4	
						Burye, ...	1	
						Hujam, ...	1	
						Ahir, ...	1	
						Musselman, ...	1	
						Total, ...	35	

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	12	Males, ...	35		32	3		From 20 to 25 years	1
Cholera, ...	16							" 25 to 30 "	6
Fever, ...	2							" 30 to 40 "	18
Phthisis, ...	1							" 40 to 50 "	5
Pneumonia, ...	1							" 50 to 60 "	4
Fracture, ...	1							" Above 60 "	1
Enteritis, ...	1	Total, ...	35				Total, ...	35	
Abscess, ...	1								
Total, ...	35								

deducting 16 who died from cholera, and 1 from fracture, there remain 16 deaths from preventable causes, or in the ratio of 1.01 per cent to actual, and 6.11 per cent to average strength.

Bhaugulpore Division.

6. BHAUGULPORE.

Inspection.	1. Not visited.		
	2. Two work-sheds were completed, and a new ward was built for non-labouring prisoners to relieve the great and constant over-crowding of the Jail. The garden was levelled and brought under cultivation; the levelling of the compound completed; the old drains taken up, and two small reservoirs constructed to enable the prisoners to bathe.		
Buildings.			
Prisoners.	3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1857-58, 180374		
	Daily average,	494	
	Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	359	
	Number admitted into the Jail during the year,	1787	
	Total in Jail,	2146	
	Transferred to other districts,	189	
	Released,	1207	
	Escaped,	12	
	Died,	117	
	Executed,	9	
	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	612	

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The Jailor, Mr. Reid, was well spoken of, and the other officers merited the approval of the Magistrate. Burkundazes, permanent and temporary, were careless, and useless, and frequent escapes the consequence.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally well behaved.

Manufactures.	6.			
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	176	178·25	115½	176½
Net profit realized, ...	1568 6 2	1452 14 2	743 11 0¾	1659 8 3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	8 14 7	8 2 5	6 7 2·9	9 6 7·8

7. The result is highly creditable, considering the year in which it has been attained.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.			
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,	0 0 11	0 0 10·6	0 0 11·8	0 1 0·3
Rations per annum, ...	21 2 1	20 4 8·2	22 8 9·5	23 6 3·4
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...	1 8 0	2 1 6	2 5 6·5	3 6 3·1
Fixed establishment, ...	6 7 0	4 11 2·6	8 14 4·6	6 6 0·8
Extra guards,	9 0 8	6 15 9·9	7 8 8·2	5 6 10·3

Medicines (European and

Bazar,)	0	11	7	0	11	0.9	0	9	2.9	0	7	0.1
Contingencies,	2	12	9	2	7	4.2	4	11	3.8	2	8	5.1
Alterations and repairs, ...	0	5	3	0	0	0.	0	1	5.3	1	9	8.3
Total cost of each prisoner												
per annum,	41	15	7	37	4	4.3	46	11	4.8	43	2	7.8

showing a decrease of Rs. 3-8-9 per prisoner, which is satisfactory.

8. Upon this head the Magistrate remarks—"from the great overcrowding of the Jail for the last six months all attempts at classification have, of necessity, been abandoned. It is unnecessary to enter into a discussion of this subject, as the present Jail buildings are ill-calculated for its being carried out, and altogether insufficient for the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment.

Classification of Prisoners.

Education.

9. Seven prisoners only could read and write.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Resorted to as a punishment in twenty cases—17 from one to four weeks, and three for two months each; eighteen men and two women were thus punished.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 120 convicts who died in the Bhaugulpore Jail :

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft,	46	15 days	1	Agricultural la-		Brahmins, ...	5
Dacoity,	15	3 months	2	borers, ...	68	Gwallas, ...	15
Murder,	1	6 do.	12	Servants, ...	8	Rajpoots, ...	4
Burglary,	5	7 do.	2	Weavers, ...	7	Dosads, ...	15
Budmashee, ...	5	9 do.	2	Beggars, ...	2	Kyeths, ...	1
Rebellion, ...	3	1 year	20	Milk sellers, ...	2	Ghatwals, ...	3
Cattle stealing, ...	8	1 year and six		Chowkedars, ...	1	Domes, ...	9
Receiving stolen property, ...	5	months	5	Basket makers, ...	5	Telees, ...	1
Culpable homicide, ...	4	2 years	11	Blacksmiths, ...	1	Tatees, ...	3
Assault with personal in-		3 do.	19	Washermen, ...	3	Chamars, ...	1
jury,	1	4 do.	2	Tillers, ...	2	Sonthals, ...	10
Perjury,	6	5 do.	11	Cloth mer-		Moosdur, ...	5
Highway robbery, ...	1	7 do.	3	chants, ...	1	Bhoocoon, ...	11
Wounding	1	8 do.	9	Pyce sellers, ...	1	Gangotals, ...	1
Debt,	2	10 do.	8	Bankers, ...	1	Kulwar, ...	3
Neglect of duty, ...	2	12 do.	1	Brassmiths, ...	2	Dhoba, ...	1
Forgery,	2	Hajut, ...	6	Laborers, ...	4	Saloha, ...	3
False accusation, ...	1	Till decree is		Wood sellers, ...	1	Hindoos, ...	12
Rebellion and murder, ...	1	paid up, ...	2	Ironmongers, ...	2	Puhareca, ...	4
Aiding in rebellion, ...	3	Civil prisoner, ...	1	Butchers, ...	3	Dhooneah, ...	1
Attempt at suicide, ...	1	Not stated, ...	3	Shopkeepers, ...	2	Coles, ...	3
Civil prisoner, ...	1			Carpenters, ...	1	Khetouree, ...	1
Plundering,	2			Shoemakers, ...	2	Carpenter, ...	1
Breach of law,	1			Oilman, ...	1	Nitre maker, ...	1
Not stated,	3					Babhun, ...	1
						Mussulmauns, ...	5
Total,	120			Total,	120		
						Total,	120

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	50	Males,	120		62	120	58	From 20 to 25	
Cholera, ...	29							years, ...	3
Diarrhoea, ...	4							25 to 30 ...	8
Fever, ...	3							30 to 40 ...	33
Phthisis, ...	4							40 to 50 ...	40
Anasarca, ...	5							50 to 60 ...	12
Pneumonia, ...	1							Above 60 ...	24
Asthma, ...	2								
Rheumatism, ...	5								
Atrophy, ...	6								
Scorbutus, ...	3								
Abscess, ...	1								
Stricture, ...	1								
Vulnus, ...	1								
Ulcers, ...	1								
Ophthalmia, ...	2								
Epilepsy, ...	1								
Jaundice, ...	1								
Total, ...	120							Total, ...	120

Deducting 24 who died from old age, there remain 96, or in the proportion of 2.73 per cent of actual, and 22.64 per cent of average strength, who ended their career in the Jail before they had attained the age of natural decay.

Of the whole number of deaths again, 29 were from cholera, and one from wounds, leaving 90 casualties from ordinary causes, or in the ratio to actual and average strength of 2.55 and 21.23 per cent respectively.

This has for many years been the most unhealthy prison in Lower Bengal, and continues to deserve its insalubrious reputation. The chief mortality continues to be among Sonthals, and those who pursued out-door employment prior to imprisonment.

7. MONGHYR.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was not visited during the year.

2. No new works were undertaken, some of the old ones were completed; the drainage of the Jail is still very defective; some of the wards continue to

Buildings.

be insufficiently ventilated, and there are no solitary cells.

The remedy of these defects cannot be undertaken until the prohibition of undertaking public works is removed.

Prisoners.

3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners

of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1857-58,	...	255353
Daily average	...	700
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	...	572
Number admitted into the Jail during the year,	...	1903
Total in Jail,	...	2475
Transferred to other districts,	...	138
Released,	...	1334
Escaped,	...	14
Died,	...	96
Executed,	...	1
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	...	888

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The Darogah, Dhunnoo Lal, continues to be highly spoken of ; the guards of all classes are worthless, probably from the low scale of salary which prevents honest or respectable men from accepting such offices.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. There was an attempt at riot in the Jail on the 22nd of December last, in connection with which the two ringleaders were sentenced to transportation for life.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	278½	326¾	227	203½
Net profit realized, ...	3011-3-7	4191-9-7¾	3438-7-5½	2025-8-3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	10-3-1	12-13-3	15-2-4.3	9-15-3

The falling off is attributed by the Magistrate to the dearness of raw materials, and the decrease of customers for Jail manufactures resulting from the disturbed state of the country.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
			526	700
Rations per day, ...	0 0 10	0 0 10.9	0 0 11.9	0 0 10.5
Rations per annum, ...	20 1 3	20 12 3.5	22 10 2.6	19 15 7.2
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	1 13 0	2 6 10.1	2 3 4.6	2 10 1.4
Fixed establishment, ...	1 0 9	1 0 8	1 10 6.2	1 6 9.2
Extra guards, ...	6 5 8	7 1 9.1	8 6 8.7	7 12 11.3
Medicines (European and Bazar,) ...	0 3 8	0 4 4.7	0 8 11.6	0 6 5.3
Contingencies, ...	0 3 10	0 4 11.8	0 9 5	0 11 0.6
Alterations and repairs, ...	1 1 11	2 10 6.1	0 8 7.1	2 1 8.5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	30 14 3	34 9 5.3	36 9 9.8	35 0 7.5

This exhibits a slight decrease on the former year, amounting to Rs. 1-9-2.3 The most creditable feature of economy is in the feeding of the prisoners.

Classification. 8. The defective construction of the plan, which was not originally designated for a prison, render classification impossible.

Education. 9. Out of 779 prisoners in custody on the date of the Magistrate's report, one was fairly educated ; 34 could just read and write their names, and the rest were entirely ignorant.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not practised from the want of cells.

Sickness and Mortality. 10. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 89 convicts who died in the Monghyr Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft,	11	3 months, ...	2	Agricultural La-		Gwallas	11
Dacoity,	4	6 Do. ...	9	borers, ...	45	Rajpoots,	6
Murder,	1	1 year, ...	6	Servants, ...	18	Dosads,	11
Burglary,	8	1 year & 6 months,	7	Laborers, ...	20	Ghatials,	4
Budmash,	3	2 years, ...	7	Shopkeepers, ...	3	Domes,	1
Rebellion,	1	3 Do. ...	19	Merchants, ...	1	Tantees,	2
Cattle-stealing,	16	4 Do. ...	2	Not stated, ...	2	Chumars,	2
Receiving stolen property	9	5 Do. ...	2			Kamars,	1
Perjury,	3	7 Do. ...	7	Total, ...	89	Kuhars,	2
Highway Robbery,	2	10 Do. ...	2			Babhun,	14
Debt,	3	14 Do. ...	5			Fryah,	1
Neglect of duty,	1	Hajut, ...	17			Moosur,	8
Poisoning,	1	Till decree is paid				Moohoolce,	1
Arson,	1	up, ...	3			Dhanuk,	4
Oppression,	2	Unknown, ...	1			Nooniah,	2
Assault,	1					Kandoo,	1
Homicide,	6	Total, ...	89			Markundy,	1
Accessory to ditto,	1					Telin,	1
Embezzlement,	4					Sonthals,	1
Riot with Homicide,	1					Surgeeah,	1
Wounding with intent to						Marwarce,	1
Murder,	1					Mussulmauns,	13
Attempt at rebellion,	1						
Using abusive language,	2					Total, ...	89
Not stated,	6						
Total, ...	89						

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of Dis-	No.	Of other	No.	Age.	No.
				trict.		Districts.			
Dysentery,	71							From 20 to 25 years,	6
Cholera,	3	Males, ...	88		70		19	" 25 to 30 "	12
Diarrhœa,	3	Females,	1					" 30 to 40 "	28
Fever,	4							" 40 to 50 "	25
Phthisis,	1	Total, ...	89			89		" 50 to 60 "	11
Debility,	1							" Above 60 "	7
Diseased heart,	2							Total, ...	89
Jaundice,	2								
Vulnus,	1								
Accidental death,	1								
Total, ...	89								

Deducting seven who died from old age and two from wounds, there remain 80 casualties from preventible causes, or in the proportion of 12·78 per cent of average and 1·95 per cent of actual strength.

This was considerably lower than in the previous year, when the per centage of deaths to average strength amounted to 23·48, of which 8·18 per cent were from cholera, and 15·30 from ordinary diseases. During this year there were only three deaths from cholera.

8. TIRHOOT.

Inspection.

1. Not visited.

2. The alterations which had been sanctioned prior to the mutiny were two manufacturing sheds, thirteen day-prives, a postern gate, and thirteen

small brick reservoirs for refuse drainage of the cook-rooms; iron railing for the solitary cells, wooden railings for inner walls; and a granary in which to store the unhusked rice.

Cook-rooms were also sanctioned for the jail guards.

The Buheea out-station lock-up was thoroughly repaired.

These changes rendered the jail as complete and perfect as its extremely defective construction admits of.

Prisoners.	3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1857-58, ...						159688
Daily average, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471
Number admitted into the Jail during the year, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1331
Total in Jail, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1802
Transferred to other districts, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	271
Released, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1044
Escaped, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Died, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Executed, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	442

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The Jailer continued to maintain his former high character, and when the station was abandoned, exhibited most creditable firmness and loyalty, for which he was rewarded with a handsome sword by the Government.

The acting Jemadar is reported to be a harmless, useless non-entity; the native doctor was well behaved; the burkundauzes were much as usual.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Satisfactory—forty-six only having been punished during the year for breaches of discipline. Discipline is comparatively strict, few illicit articles find their way into the jail, cleanliness is successfully enforced, and the Magistrate was better satisfied with it than with any previous jail of which he had been in charge.

Labor and Manufactures.	6.											
	1854-55.			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net profit realized,	771	8	10	1165	13	6	1472	1	6	769	2	1
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	8	12	3	8	9	1.9	10	8	2.8	5	10	11.8

The falling off was caused entirely by the excessive cost of raw materials and the disturbed state of the country.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.											
	1854-55.			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
Rations per day,	0	0	11	0	0	9.4	0	0	8.8	0	0	9.1
Rations per annum,	21	12	0	17	14	0.7	16	12	1.1	17	2	2.2

Clothing (including bedding and blankets),	...	...	0	15	1	1	10	8.8	1	6	6.7	1	9	7.1
Fixed establishment,	...	...	2	4	3	2	1	4.5	2	5	5.7	2	13	7
Extra guards,	...	...	6	14	10	6	0	11.5	5	13	2.9	5	2	0.4
Medicines (European and Bazar),	...	...	1	9	2	1	10	10.2	1	2	5.8	1	4	4.2
Contingencies,	...	...	1	2	10	1	14	9.1	0	13	5.8	1	0	5.7
Alterations and repairs,	...	...	2	12	0	1	11	7.4	2	2	2.4	1	13	8.6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	...	...	37	6	5	32	0	3.9	30	7	6.4	30	13	11.5

This exhibits a very slight excess over the previous year, caused by the general dearness of food.

8. The prisoners are divided into eight classes, which are carefully separated at night ;
Classification. but many of different classes mix together, more or less during the day, at work and at meals.

All classes of women are placed in one ward—a defect pervading the jails of the Lower Provinces.

9. Fifteen could read and write Hindi, and three acquainted with Persian. There
Education. was no account of the rest.

10. Eight prisoners were punished with solitary confinement for periods varying from
Solitary Confinement. one day, to a month and twenty-seven days.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crime, sentence, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 57 convicts who died in the Tirhoot Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Religion.	No.
Theft,	18	1 Month,	1	Agricultural Laborers,	48	Bramins,	3
Burglary,	1	2 Do.	1	Beggar,	1	Gwallas,	12
Budmashee,	2	3 Do.	1	Saltpetre manufacturers,	2	Rajpoots,	5
Cattle stealing,	2	6 Do.	5	Total, ...	51	Dosads,	10
Receiving stolen property,	4	1 Year,	9			Kyest,	1
Culpable Homicide,	6	2 Do.	8			Chumar,	1
Perjury,	1	2 Years & 6 Months,	2			Chasuls,	8
Wounding,	2	3 years,	8			Faqueer,	1
Illegal assemblage,	4	3 Do. & 6 Months,	1			Carpenter,	1
Accessory to cattle stealing,	1	4 Years,	5			Pasee,	1
Assault,	7	5 Do.	4			Mooniahs,	2
Culpable Homicide and Theft,	1	8 Do.	1			Futwah,	1
Deserting a living child,	1	10 Do.	2			Babhun,	1
Accomplice in culpable Homicide,	1	Hajut,	3			Mussulmanns,	4
Total, ...	51	Total, ...	51			Total, ...	51

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery,	30	Males, ...	51					From 20 to 25 years,	0
Diarrhoea,	5	Females, ..	"					" 25 to 30 "	1
Anasarca,	1							" 30 to 40 "	13
Pneumonia,	1	Total, ...	51		25		26	" 40 to 50 "	17
Bronchitis,	1							" 50 to 60 "	13
Debility,	1							Above 60 "	7
Pleuritis,	1					51			
Cachexia,	1							Total, ...	51
Scorbutus,	2								
Chronic Dysen- tery,	1								
Anemia Cachexia, Cholere Epid.	2 6								
Total, ...	51								

This gives a ratio of 10·28 per cent on the average, and 1·82 per cent on the actual strength.

Deducting from this seven who perished from old age and natural decay, there remain 44 casualties from preventible causes, or at the ratio of 8·87 and 1·57 respectively for the average and actual number in custody.

9. PURNEAH.

Inspection.	1. Not visited.				
Buildings.	2. Those sanctioned during the previous year were completed; no new ones were undertaken.				
Prisoners.	3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number, of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1857-58, ...	146763			
	Daily average, ...	402			
	Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April, ...	399			
	Number admitted into the Jail during the year, ...	640			
	Total in Jail, ...	1037			
	Transferred to other districts, ...	35			
	Released, ...	518			
	Escaped, ...	6			
	Died, ...	41			
	Executed, ...	4			
	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ...	405			
Conduct of Jail Officers.	4. Tolerably good on the whole, the chief complaint of the Magistrate being of delay in the preparations of statements and accounts.				
Conduct of Prisoners.	5. Favorable, which the Magistrate attributes to the employment of an European Jailer and Naib.				
Labor and Manufactures.	6.				
		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...		99½	110½	109	91

Net profit realized, ...	1603 13 9	1580 6 2	1482 4 3½	2266 2 8½
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	16 2 6	14 4 10	13 9 7.1	24 14 5.3

exhibiting a most satisfactory and creditable increase.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 1 0	0 0 11.7	0 0 11.3	0 0 9.8
Rations per annum, ...	23 3 11	22 6 0.6	21 8 0.2	18 8 11.9
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...	1 15 1	1 13 8.1	1 4 1.4	2 1 4.9
Fixed establishment, ...	2 15 2	2 11 11.2	2 15 6.3	4 7 4
Extra guards, ...	8 14 0	8 3 7.1	13 1 10.3	8 0 8.3
Medicines (Europe and Bazar,) ...	0 5 8	0 7 5.4	0 8 10.3	0 4 6.9
Contingencies, ...	0 2 7	0 9 4	0 5 7.8	0 5 1.7
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 12 3	0 4 9.8	2 4 1.6	0 10 0.7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	38 4 11	36 8 10.2	42 0 1.9	34 6 2.4

This result is also most creditable to the Magistrate.

Classification.

8. As in former years.

Education.

9. At the lowest ebb, few being able to read or write.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Not practised for want of cells, except in the case of condemned criminals, and sepoys mutineers or deserters, who were always kept separate by the Magistrate.

Sickness and Mortality

11. The crimes, sentence, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 34 convicts who died in the Purneah Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	14	15 Days, ...	1	Agricultural Laborers, ...	13	Gwallas, ...	2
Dacoity, ...	5	9 Months, ...	1	Servant, ...	1	Dosads, ...	10
Budmashee, ...	2	1 Year, ...	8	Milk-seller, ...	1	Harees, ...	2
Receiving stolen property	3	1 Year & 6 Months,	5	Laborers, ...	14	Noneeah, ...	1
Culpable Homicide, ...	1	2 Years, ...	7	Cultivator & laborer,	1	Garrera, ...	1
Neglect of duty, ...	1	3 Do. ...	3	Salt-maker, ...	1	Carpenter, ...	1
Burglary and Theft, ...	7	5 Do. ...	1	Blanket-maker, ...	1	Mussulmauns, ...	16
Escape from Jail, ...	1	7 Do. ...	2	Tailor, ...	1	Sonthal, ...	1
		8 Do. ...	1	Carpenter, ...	1		
Total, ...	34	12 Do. ...	2			Total, ...	34
		14 Do. ...	2				
		16 Do. ...	1	Total, ...	34		
		Total, ...	34				

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	2	Males, ... Females, ... Total, ...	34		26	8	34	From 20 to 25 years,	..
Cholera, ...	1							" 25 to 30 "	1
Diarrhoea, ...	16							" 30 to 40 "	9
Fever, ...	2							" 40 to 50 "	12
Debility, ...	2							" 50 to 60 "	8
Dropsy, ...	1							Above 60 "	4
Debility & Diarrhoea, ...	1							Total, ...	34
Remittent Fever, ...	1								
Acute Dysentery, ...	8								
Total, ...	34							Total, ...	34

This gives a ratio of 8.23 per cent on the average, and 1.37 per cent on the actual strength.

Rajshahye Division.

10. RAJSHAHYE.

1. The Jail was inspected on the 21st of May 1857. Its general state was not considered quite satisfactory, and various imperfections were noted as arising from the inefficiency of the Darogah. Changes were directed to be made in the ventilation of the wards; the drainage and sewerage of the prison; the work and ward of the female prisoners; and the contract for feeding the convicts.

The appointment of ward khilliburdars was sanctioned, and the special attention of the Civil Surgeon was directed to ascertaining the real cause of the constant prevalence of sickness in a severe form.

2. The rear partition wall was removed to improve ventilation; the levelling of the Jail compound was commenced; the walls were covered with broken glass to increase the difficulty of escape; and a large vegetable garden has been established.

A store granary has been built to contain the dhan purchased in bulk.

Prisoners.	3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58,	164559
Daily average number of prisoners,	451
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	571
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	684
Transferred to other Districts,	305
Released,	443
Escaped,	4
Died,	85
Executed,	0
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	418

4. The old Darogah was removed and a Christian Jailor appointed in his stead, who was reported to have given great satisfaction, and to have improved the Jail considerably since he had been in charge.

There was no report of bad conduct on the part of the rest of the establishment.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Said to have been good.

Labor and Manufactures.

6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures,	293	256 $\frac{3}{4}$	285 $\frac{3}{4}$	155 $\frac{1}{4}$
Net profit realized, ...	4673-2-0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4584-7-9	4942-12-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2577-15-4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	15-14-10	17-13-8·3	17-4-9·1	29-7-9·6

Although there has been a considerable falling off in the gross amount of profit, the earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures had greatly increased.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 9	0 0 9·1	0 0 11·4	0 0 11·6
Rations per annum, ...	17 14 6	17 5 5·9	21 11 11·1	21 15 10·9
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...	2 4 4	2 15 7·5	2 4 9·8	2 4 0·4
Fixed Establishment, ...	9 2 4	10 0 2·9	8 13 9·9	13 3 11·1
Extra Guards, ...	1 6 2	1 0 8·8	0 11 5·2	0 8 3·8
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 15 8	1 6 10·7	1·3 4·5	2 0 9·9
Contingencies, ...	0 8 7	0 11 7·1	0 11 9·5	2 0 7·7
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 0 0	1 2 0·5	1 5 3·4	0 0 0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	32 3 9	34 10 7·4	36 14 5·4	42 1 7·5

This is a very unsatisfactory result, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 5-3-2·1 per prisoner, of which four-fifths was in the cost of establishment.

8. Imperfect. The Magistrate proposed to divide them into—1. Dacoits, highway robbers, cattle stealers, aggravated thieves.—2. Petty theft offenders, and those imprisoned in lieu of security for good conduct.—3. Culpable homicide, affray, aggravated assaults, rape, &c.—4. Petty assaults and misdemeanors.

Education.

9. Six prisoners could read and write, the remainder were absolutely ignorant.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Six prisoners were subjected to this punishment for short periods.

Sickness and
Mortality.11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases,
&c., of the 119 convicts who died in the Rajshahye Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	17	1 Month, ...	1	Agricultural Laborers, ...	78	Bramins, ...	1
Dacoity, ...	34	6 Do. ...	1	Servants, ...	37	Hindoos, (caste not specified), ...	38
Murder, ...	7	1 Year, ...	6	Beggars, ...	2	Mussulmauns, ...	80
Burglary, ...	11	1 Year & 6 Mths. ...	2	Prostitute, ...	1		
Cattle Stealing, ...	20	1 Do. & 9 Do. ...	1	Barori, ...	1	Total, ...	119
Receiving stolen property, ...	13	2 Years, ...	18				
Culpable Homicide, ...	5	3 Do. ...	38				
Assault with personal injury, ...	1	4 Do. ...	3	Total ...	119		
Neglect of Duty, ...	1	5 Do. ...	8				
Confining a person, ...	1	7 Do. ...	12				
Bad livelihood, ...	6	9 Do. ...	3				
Affray, ...	1	10 Do. ...	8				
Crime under Act IV. of 1857, ...	1	12 Do. ...	1				
Accessory to Theft, ...	1	14 Do. ...	10				
		16 Do. ...	2				
		For life, ...	1				
		Hajut, ...	2				
		Not stated, ...	2				
Total, ...	119						
		Total, ...	119				

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	of District	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	32							From 20 to 25 years,	2
Diarrhoea, ...	7	Males, ...	119					" 25 to 30 "	3
Anasarca, ...	1	Females, ...	"		47	72		" 30 to 40 "	51
Debility, ...	1	Total, ...	119					" 40 to 50 "	44
Apoplexy, ...	3							" 50 to 60 "	12
Carcinoma, ...	1					119		Above 60 "	7
Aneurism of the aorta, ...	1							Total,	119
Febris Remitt. ...	10								
Phthisis Pulmonalis, ...	2								
Cholera epidemica, ...	57								
Pemphigus, ...	1								
Feb. Int. ...	2								
Consumption, ...	1								
Total, ...	119								

This gives an average from all diseases of 23·06 per cent of average, and 4·97 per cent of actual strength.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 57, or 11·05 and 2·38 per cent respectively, on average and actual numbers.

This leaves a balance of 12·01 per cent on average, and 2·59 per cent on actual numbers from ordinary diseases.

Cholera is now never absent from this Jail, in spite of every attempt made to improve it.

11. PUBNA.

Inspection.

1. The Jail at Pubna was not inspected.

Buildings.

2. No changes were made, with the exception of the hospital being removed to a site nearer to the Jail. It was subsequently blown down during a gale of wind.

Prisoners.	3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ...			71525
	Daily average number of prisoners, ...			196
	Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...			122
	Number admitted into Jail during the year, ...			1040
	Transferred to other Districts, ...			104
	Released, ...			770
	Escaped, ...			2
	Died, ...			15
	Executed, ...			0
	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ...			271

4. Reported to have been extremely bad, from the Darogah down to the mehter. Constant false reports; petitions regarding escape of convicts; quarrels among the officers themselves; corruption, collusion, and favoritism prevailed to such a degree, that nearly the whole of the establishment had to be changed. The jemadar and five or six burkundauzes were convicted of appropriating money from the convicts and punished. In fact the whole establishment was corrupt and worthless.

5. The conduct of the prisoners was represented to have been as good as could be expected in such circumstances. Few were convicted or punished for breaches of discipline.

Labor and Manufactures.

6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	61	58	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	39
Net profit realized, ...	1217-11-11	906-13-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	156-9-0	707-3-3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	19-5-4	15-10-1·7	9-1-1·2	18-2-1·6

A creditable increase on the previous year. Little can be expected in the way of manufactures, as all prisoners of more than six months' sentence are transferred elsewhere.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 10	0 0 10·1	0 0 10·8	0 0 11·7
Rations per annum, ...	20 5 2	19 2 11·9	20 9 2·7	22 3 8·2
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...	2 3 8	2 5 5·7	2 12 5·6	1 11 8·1
Fixed Establishment, ...	6 2 5	7 1 5·8	14 11 3·6	7 10 5·4
Extra Guards, ...	6 3 6	6 11 7·6	5 9 1·5	3 1 3·8
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 11 11	0 7 3·1	0 12 7	1 2 7·2
Contingencies, ...	0 12 6	1 11 9·4	3 14 2·4	1 8 3·7
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8·1
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	36 7 4	37 8 9·9	48 4 10·8	37 8 8·5

shewing a considerable and creditable diminution of expenditure in spite of the heavy cost of food.

- Classification.** 8. Is necessarily imperfect from the construction of the Jail.
- Education.** 9. At a very low ebb.
- Solitary Confinement.** 10. Seldom practised.
- Sickness and Mortality.** 11. The crimes, sentence, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 11 convicts who died in the Pubnah Jail.

Crim e.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Dacoity,	4	6 Months,	1	Agricultural Labor-		Hindus,	2
Budmashee,	1	1 Year,	1	ers,	2	Mussulmauns,	9
Cattle-stealing,	3	1 Year & 6 Months,	1	Servants,	4		
Assault with personal injury,	1	2 Years,	1	Weavers,	1	Total,	11
Embezzlement,	1	3 Do.	2	Ryots,	4		
Breach of contract,	1	4 Do.	1				
		5 Do.	1	Total,	11		
		Hajut,	3				
Total,	11						
		Total,	11				

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery,	2							From 20 to 25 years	
Do. Acuta,	1	Males,	11		6		5	" 25 to 30 "	2
Do. Chronica,	2	Females,	"					" 30 to 40 "	2
Diarrhoea,	2							" 40 to 50 "	4
Pneumonia,	2					11		" 50 to 60 "	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	2							Above 60	2
Total,	11	Total,	11					Total,	11

Giving a ratio of 7.48 per cent on average and 0.67 per cent on actual strength. It needs no remark, the Jail being really a healthy one.

12. RUNGPORE.

- Inspection.** 1. This Jail was visited in May, and the result was reported in the last annual report.
- Buildings.** 2. No alterations were made during the year.
- Prisoners.** 3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, 151425
- Daily average number of prisoners, 415
- Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, 377
- Number admitted into Jail during the year, 976
- Transferred to other Districts, 67
- Released, 775
- Escaped, 6
- Died, 65
- Executed, 4
- Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, 436

4. Reported by the Magistrate to have been good. In this I do not concur as respects the Darogah.

Conduct of Jail Officers. Conduct of Prisoners. 5. The Magistrate had nothing to complain of.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	220	130	106	117
Net profit realized, ...	994-13-0	753-1-0	866-10-0	717-14-2
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	4-8-4	5-12-8.2	8-2-8.6	6-2-2.6

An unsatisfactory result.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 10	0 0 10.4	0 0 10.3	0 0 10.9
Rations per annum, ...	19 6 0	20 0 3.3	19 9 9.4	20 12 1.8
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	2 8 10	2 10 9.1	2 11 4.3	1 11 3.4
Fixed establishment, ...	8 3 7	10 2 11.1	11 13 0.3	9 1 5.5
Extra guards, ...	7 13 11	8 1 2.8	8 0 9	7 3 0.4
Medicines (European and Bazar,) ...	0 12 4	2 3 11.3	0 13 0.4	0 13 4.4
Contingencies, ...	0 14 6	1 4 1	1 10 2.5	1 4 2.2
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 0 10	0 4 6.5	0 2 5.5	0 1 5.6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	39 12 4	44 11 9.1	44 12 7.4	40 14 11.6

Showing a slight diminution of cost.

Classification of Prisoners. 8. Very imperfect.

Education. 9. Generally very ignorant; thirty-three could read and write.

10. Not used, and the Magistrate does not consider it a fit punishment to be introduced.

Solitary Confinement.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentence, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 87 convicts who died in the Rungpore Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	10	1 Month, ...	1	Agricultural Laborers, ... Servants, ... Total, 87	84 3 87	Rajpoot, ...	1
Dacoity, ...	10	3 Do. ...	2			Kyest, ...	1
Murder, ...	15	6 Do. ...	2			Koornnee, ...	2
Burglary, ...	6	1 Year, ...	7			Rajbunsees, ...	11
Budmashee, ...	7	1 Do. and 6 Months, ...	1			Garrow, ...	1
Cattle-stealing, ...	10	2 Years, ...	12			Chuttree, ...	1
Receiving stolen property, ...	2	3 Do. ...	13			Chural, ...	1
Culpable homicide, ...	11	4 Do. ...	1			Mussulmauns, ...	69
Assault with personal injury, ...	5	5 Do. ...	12			Total, 87	
Perjury, ...	1	6 Do. ...	1				
Highway robbery, ...	1	7 Do. ...	3				
Illegal assemblage, ...	1	8 Do. ...	2				
Fraud, ...	1	10 Do. ...	6				
Neglect of duty, ...	2	14 Do. ...	15				
River dacoity, ...	1	1 For life, ...	1				
Attempt at murder, ...	2	Hajut, ...	8				
Assault, ...	1	Total, 87					
Dacoity with murder, ...	4						
Aiding and abetting in murder, ...	1						
Total, 87							

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery,	47							From 20 to 25 years,	2
Cholera,	1							" 25 to 30 "	11
Diarrhoea,	1	Males,	87		47		40	" 30 to 40 "	40
Fever,	3	Females,	0					" 40 to 50 "	22
Phthisis,	2					87		" 50 to 60 "	8
Anasarca,	1	Total,	87					Above 60 "	4
Pneumonia,	10							Total,	87
Pluro pneumonia,....	7								
Bronchitis,	6								
Debility,	3								
Hemoptysis,	1								
Erysipelas,	1								
Phthisis and abscess,	1								
Abscess,	1								
Stricture,	1								
Serous apoplexy,....	1								
Total,	87								

This gives a ratio of 21·07 per cent on average, and 3·20 per cent on actual strength.

This has always been a sickly jail.

13. BCGRAH.

1. Was inspected on the 18th and 19th of May last, and found in as good order as such a place admitted of.

Inspection.

Buildings.

2. No changes were made.

Prisoners.

3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ... 40283

Daily average number of prisoners,	110
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	78
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	640
Transferred to other districts,	178
Released,	395
Escaped,	2
Died,	7
Executed,	0
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	136

All long term prisoners are now transferred to Dinagepore, instead of to Rungpore, as heretofore.

4. The Darogah and Duffadar of the guard were dismissed for misconduct. The guard are represented to be a ragged, dirty, disreputable and lazy set.

Conduct of Jail Officers.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Not reported.

6. The only labor is on the roads, all prisoners of more than one month's sentence being transferred to Dinagepore.

Labor and Manufactures.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.											
	1854-55.			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
Rations per day, ...	0	0	7	0	0	7.7	0	0	9.3	0	0	9.5
Rations per annum, ...	14	10	8	14	9	6.5	17	11	10.7	18	1	4.6
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...	2	5	1	2	2	3.9	3	4	0.7	2	0	0.1
Fixed establishment, ...	12	15	3	12	14	1.4	12	11	6.2	11	9	0.2
Extra guards, ...	3	7	3	3	12	6.6	5	4	10.4	3	5	6.0
Medicines (European and Bazar,) ...	1	7	5	1	6	1.7	2	6	8.6	1	7	7.2
Contingencies, ...	2	11	6	3	4	7.9	3	9	2.6	3	4	6.6
Alterations and repairs, ...	12	3	7	1	11	2.6	0	3	4.1	0	0	8.0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	49	5	1	39	12	6.6	45	4	1.6	39	12	8.7

This exhibits a creditable amount of economy.

8, 9, 10 11. There was no report in the classification or education of the prisoners, and none having died during the year; no mortality return was required.

14. DINAGEPORE.

1. The Dinagepore Jail was inspected on the 11th and 12th of May last, and found in excellent order, most of the improvements previously suggested having been carried into effect. Arrangements were proposed to amend its drainage, a new hospital was earnestly recommended, directions were given for the formation of a garden, changes were ordered in the conservancy arrangements, and all urgent repairs were sanctioned.

2. Changes ordered prior to the mutiny were completed, viz., the new worksheds were finished, the Jailor's quarters were completed, and the drains were repaired.

Prisoners.	3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ...	333672
Daily average number of prisoners,	914
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	928
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	784
Transferred to other districts,	182
Released,	561
Escaped,	4
Died,	148
Executed,	0
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	817

The Jail was much overcrowded during the year, and one hundred prisoners were, in consequence, sent to Rajshahye.

4. The Jailor, Mr. Sankey, was highly spoken of; the Naib Darogah was described as worthless. The permanent guard were on the whole well behaved, but scheming and indolent; the contingent Burkundauzes very inert and hopelessly dishonest.

5. In general good, but constant breaches of discipline rendered frequent punishment necessary.

Labor and Manufactures.

6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	212	230	242	277½
Net profit realized, ...	1926-6-7½	3228-7-8½	2530-12-1	2574-13-8¾
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	9-1-3	14-0-7·1	10-7-3·9	9- 4-5·5

Considering the exceptional character of the year, the result is tolerably good.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 8	0 0 8·6	0 0 9·7	0 0 11·5
Rations per annum, ...	16 8 0	16 6 1·9	18 6 3·9	21 13 3·9
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...	3 0 4	1 5 1·6	3 3 6·8	3 1 9·9
Fixed establishment, ...	5 1 8	4 2 2·9	4 15 2·7	5 2 7·8
Extra guards, ...	8 4 1	6 6 5	6 15 6·1	9 3 5·7
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	2 3 1	1 2 0·2	0 6 6·9	0 6 8·6
Contingencies, ...	1 5 3	3 10 3·1	2 10 3·8	2 3 3
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 0 0	0 13 4·9	0 5 1·3	0 7 1
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	36 6 8	33 13 7·6	36 14 7·5	42 6 3·9

The excess has been for food and extra guards, and amount to Rs. 5-7-8 $\frac{1}{10}$ per prisoner. This result is not favorable.

8. The overcrowded state, and imperfect construction of the Jail rendered any sound system of classification impossible.

9. Out of 800, 200 were able to read and write, and of the latter about eight were fairly educated for their position in life.

10. Not systematically practised, there being only one cell in the Jail.

This gives a ratio of 15.68 per cent on average, and of 3.23 per cent on actual strength.

This is a very heavy rate of mortality, and considerably in excess of the average mortality of the 12 previous years.

The nature of the diseases from which they perished shows that a great deal of this loss is occasioned by excessive overcrowding. In consequence of this I have directed the discontinuance of the transfer of prisoners from Rungpore and Bograh, and the building of temporary sheds to accommodate the superfluity until the numbers in confinement are reduced.

15. MALDAH.

Inspection.	1. The Jail was not visited.	
Buildings.	2. No changes.	
Prisoners.	3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ...	15491
	Daily average number of prisoners, ...	42
	Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	83
	Number admitted into Jail during the year, ...	218
	Transported to other districts, ...	65
	Released, ...	198
	Escaped, ...	1
	Died, ...	1
	Executed, ...	0
	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ...	36
Conduct of Jail Officers.	4. Reported to be good, none having been punished.	
Conduct of Prisoners.	5. Good.	
Labor and Manufactures.	6. Three prisoners were employed in making string, and earned Rs. 49-5-7 $\frac{3}{4}$.	
Cost of Prisoners.	7.	

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 8	0 0 10.9	0 0 11.6	0 0 10.9
Rations per annum, ...	16 15 4	28 15 3.8	22 0 4.5	20 13 5.7
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	2 2 4	3 2 9.9	2 5 2.4	1 0 8.1
Fixed establishment, ...	21 7 2	36 13 6.5	31 1 1.2	55 4 11.3
Extra guards, ...	2 6 5	3 6 1.1	1 0 4.8	0 4 3.1
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 9 4	1 4 8.3	0 14 10.4	2 2 4.4
Contingencies, ...	1 7 2	0 0 0	8 3 1.3	3 10 11.9
Alterations and repairs,	0 0 0	1 3 9.9	0 3 7.6	0 4 0.6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	45 0 0	66 14 3.5	65 12 8.2	83 8 9.1

This excess of no less than Rs. 17-12-0 a head has arisen chiefly from the diminished number of prisoners in custody, each having cost Rs. 55-8 to guard.

- Classification. 8. Impossible from the construction of the Jail.
- Education. 9. Not one in twenty is able to read or write.
- Solitary Confinement. 10. None—no cells.
- Sickness and Mortality. 11. One prisoner, a thief, between 30 and 40 years of age, sentenced for 10 years, died of chronic dysentery; he was a Rajpoot, and a servant, and did not belong to the district.

Dacca Division.

16. DACCA.

1. This Jail was visited and inspected twice in the past year, viz. in March and May, and was found in excellent order. Most of the obvious defects previously pointed out had been remedied, a Jail garden had been established, manufactures had made substantial and steady progress, and the state of the institution was in all respects most creditable to the Officers in charge of it.

2. In consequence of the stoppage of public works, much of the urgent repairs were executed, with the exception of building a large workshed for manufactures. The drainage of the Jail is still defective, and will be remedied as public works recommences.

3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, 250404

Daily average number of prisoners,	...	...	...	656
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	...	...	...	656
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	...	...	...	1458
Transferred to other districts,	...	...	...	205
Released,	...	...	...	1156
Escaped,	...	...	...	9
Died,	...	...	...	42
Executed,	...	...	...	8
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	...	...	...	694

4. The late Jailor, Mr. Ridge, was a most deserving officer, and fell a victim to his great zeal in attempting to rejoin his station quickly.

His successor, Mr. Fuller, is equally deserving of commendation. Under his strict supervision the Magistrate reports—"that the Jail discipline is now what it ought to be, and bad characters are decidedly averse to getting into it; whereas formerly they contented themselves with the idea, that if they did get in they could live well, and do little or nothing."

5. The conduct of the prisoners generally was good; and the punishments inflicted for the introduction of forbidden indulgences have succeeded in putting a stop to the practice.

Labor and Manufactures.

6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	341	335	339	309 $\frac{3}{4}$
Net profit realized, ...	2993-9-1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3212-3-7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5096-6-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7094-10-4
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	8-12-5	9-9-5	15-0-6.5	22-1-6.6

Shewing a most creditable result, each prisoner, employed in manufactures having earned more than two-thirds of his cost of maintenance and guarding.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58
			663	686
Rations per day, ...	0 0 10	0 0 10.2	0 0 9.7	0 0 10.8
Rations per annum, ...	20 0 4	19 8 2.5	18 7 11.9	20 7 7.4
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...	2 12 8	2 7 11.1	2 1 1.7	2 5 1.6
Fixed establishment, ...	9 3 9	10 0 2.4	11 0 11.1	10 11 10.6
Extra guards, ...	2 11 7	3 2 4.2	2 1 8.2	1 10 9.6
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 8 0	0 10 10.8	0 14 2.8	0 14 1.9
Contingencies, ...	0 8 11	1 2 0.2	1 1 4.7	0 14 1.8
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 3 8	0 11 11.7	3 4 5.7	0 0 0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	36 1 2	37 11 6.9	38 15 10.1	36 15 8.9

Likewise a satisfactory result, indicative of economical, good, and successful management.

Classification of Prisoners.

8. Is in strict accordance with the regulations on the subject, but is necessarily imperfect from the prisoners associating together at meals and at work.

Education.

9. Nineteen of the laboring prisoners could read and write, and thirty-two non-laboring prisoners were fairly educated for their station in life.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Was seldom resorted to as a punishment.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases &c. of the 41 convicts who died in the Dacca Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	14	3 months, ...	1	Agricultural Laborers, ...	25	Kyest, ...	1
Dacoity, ...	11	4 Do. ...	1	Coolies, ...	2	Dome, ...	1
Murder, ...	7	1 year, ...	3	Servants, ...	7	Kahar, ...	1
Burglary, ...	1	1 years 5 months, ...	3	W eaver, ...	1	Haree, ...	1
Perjury, ...	1	2 years, ...	2	Milk seller, ...	1	Chandal, ...	1
Illegal assemblage, ...	1	3 Do, ...	5	Blacksmith, ...	1	Ferryman, ...	1
Debt, ...	1	4 Do, ...	1	Boatman, ...	1	Hindoos, caste not stated, ...	10
Theft with wounding, ...	1	5 Do, ...	3	Khoudygar, ...	1	Mussulmauns, ...	25
Breach of trust, ...	1	8 Do, ...	7	Shopkeeper, ...	1		
Attempt at Affray, ...	1	9 Do, ...	1	Sawyer, ...	1		
Plundering, ...	1	10 Do, ...	1			Total ...	41
Assault, ...	1	12 Do, ...	1				
		14 Do, ...	8	Total, ...	41		
Total, ...	41	16 Do, ...	1				
		Hajut, ...	2				
		Till decree paid up, ...	1				
		Total, ...	41				

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	5							From 20 to 25 years	1
Diarrhoea, ...	5							" 25 to 30 "	4
Fever, ...	2							" 30 to 40 "	14
Pneumonia, ...	3	Males, -	41		27		14	" 40 to 50 "	8
Bronchitis, ...	5	Females, -	"					" 50 to 60 "	6
Ascites, ...	1					41		Above 60	8
Dysentery acuta, ...	6	Total, ...	41						
Do. and Cholera, ...	1							Total, ...	41
Gangrene, ...	1								
Fever Remit., ...	1								
Cholera spasmodica, ...	3								
Apoplexia, ...	1								
Phthisis Pulmonalis, ...	5								
Ulc. of the stomach, ...	1								
Splenitis, ...	1								
Total, ...	41								

This gives a per centage on average and actual strength of 6.08 and 0.99 respectively; deducting the eight who died from old age and natural decay, there remain 33 or 0.80 per cent in the actual number confined during the year who perished from preventible causes.

This favourable result is in some measure due to the excellent care and skill of the Civil Surgeon, and, in part, to the great improvement in the drainage of the land immediately adjoining the Jail.

17. FURREEDPORE.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was inspected on the 3rd of April.

It was in fair order, but from the frequent change of Magistrates several of the most important suggestions made at my former visit had not been carried into effect. Instructions were again given to improve the conservancy arrangements, to make more desirable provision for work-shops and cook-sheds, and to better the hospital arrangements.

2. Circular apertures have been bored in the panels of doors to improve ventilation; the yards have been lined with fresh khaoh; and a cook-shed has been placed in the non-laboring yards.

Other urgent changes are in progress.

Prisoners.

3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, 126161

Daily average number of prisoners, ...	345
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	380
Number admitted into Jail during the year, ...	860
Transferred to other districts, ...	78
Released, ...	830
Escaped, ...	6
Died, ...	2
Executed, ...	2
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ...	822

4. The Darogah is highly spoken of, and needs only experience to make an efficient officer; the Mohurrir has done good service. The guards had not earned the approval of the Magistrate.

5. Tolerably good; but they require to be looked after. The present Jailor is reported to have them well in hand.

Labor and Manufactures.	6.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...		157	111½	129	140½
Net profit realized, ...		949 8 7½	406 14 10½	745 6 9	1092 11 7¾
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...		6 0 9	3 10 6.3	5 12 5.5	7 12 5.9

Shewing decided improvement, but still falling far short of what ought to, and doubtless will be attained under the existing management.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...		0 0 9	0 0 9.3	0 0 11.9	0 1 7
Rations per annum, ...		18 2 8	17 11 4.5	22 10 0.1	24 5 2.2
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...		2 7 2	2 11 8.7	2 13 11.9	2 10 7.7
Fixed establishment, ...		11 7 2	15 13 9.5	13 8 5.6	13 7 8.1
Extra guards, ...		2 14 10	1 0 2.9	0 10 3	0 12 4.7
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...		0 6 6	0 8 2.3	1 0 4.1	1 2 8
Contingencies, ...		2 8 2	2 9 2.9	2 3 8.9	3 0 5.2
Alterations and repairs, ...		0 2 9	0 7 10.5	1 13 9	0 2 4.9
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...		38 1 6	40 14 5.3	44 12 6.9	45 9 4.8

caused by the dearness of food chiefly; greater economy is both practicable and necessary.

8. Carried out as far as the construction of the Jail admits of, but necessarily incomplete and imperfect.

9. The majority of the prisoners are latteals, said to be highly educated in the use of the latte, but in nothing else. There is one English scholarship-holder, formerly a Police Darogah, in the Jail; nineteen others could read and write Bengali.

10. Seldom resorted to except for cases of gross misconduct.

11. Not a single death occurred during the year.

18. SYLHET.

1. This Jail was not inspected.

2. No changes during the year.

Prisoners.	3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58,			185510
Daily average number of prisoners,	...	...	...	508
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	...	...	...	552
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	...	...	...	1033
Transferred to other districts,	...	...	...	44
Released,	...	...	...	1109
Escaped,	...	...	...	0
Died,	...	...	...	22
Executed,	...	...	...	10
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	...	...	...	405

4. The Darogah, Naib Darogah, Jemadar, a Duffadar and nine **Conduct of Jail Officers.** Burkundazes were dismissed for gross misconduct. The new Jailor is an excellent officer, and matters are sure to mend under his care.

5. Difficult to estimate in the extreme laxity of discipline that **Conduct of Prisoners.** prevailed. Some of them were engaged in a daring and successful burglary, while in confinement. The fact needs no comment.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures,	...	...	...	...
Net profit realized,	231	244½	230	203
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	2997-1-4	2852-8-5	2243-4-7	1717-10-7
	12-15-7	11-10-8	9-12-0-8	8-7-4-5

The result is not satisfactory.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,	0 1 0	0 0 10.6	0 0 10.5	0 0 10.4
Rations per annum,	23 1 1	20 9 7.4	19 14 5.8	19 12 4.9
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	2 5 6	2 5 4.8	2 8 10.9	1 9 6.7
Fixed establishment,	1 0 41	0 15 1.5	0 13 1	1 7 9.7
Extra guards,	7 2 5	6 6 8.7	6 6 1.7	4 15 7.5
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)	0 3 0	0 2 7.8	0 8 7.3	0 6 9.1
Contingencies,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 10.7	0 8 1.7
Alterations and repairs,	0 10 3	0 0 0	0 3 7.4	0 1 7.5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	34 7 4	31 7 6.2	30 7 8.8	28 13 11.1

a very creditable and satisfactory conclusion.

Classification. 8. No changes.

Education. 9. One hundred prisoners could read and write.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Resorted to four times for breaches of discipline.

Sickness and
Mortality

11. The crimes, sentence, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 22 convicts who died in the Sylhet Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	3	3 Months, ...	1	Agricultural laborers, ...	21	Jogee, ...	2
Murder, ...	6	1 Year, ...	4	Talookdars, ...	1	Munneepooree, ...	1
Cattle-stealing, ...	2	1 Year and 6 Months, ...	5	Total, ...	22	Mussulmauns, ...	19
Resisting Process, ...	3	2 Years, ...	3			Total, ...	22
Affray, ...	4	3 Do. ...	3				
Do. and Plunder, ...	1	4 Do. ...	1				
False Evidence, ...	1	5 Do. ...	1				
Not stated, ...	2	7 Do. ...	2				
Total, ...	22	14 Do. ...	1				
		Hajut, ...	1				
		Total, ...	22				

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera, ...	1	Males, ...	22					From 20 to 25 Years,	0
Anasarca, ...	2	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	1
Pneumonia, ...	8				22			" 30 to 40 "	7
Peritonitis, ...	1	Total,	22					" 40 to 50 "	8
Atrophy, ...	2							" 50 to 60 "	2
Acute Dysentery, ...	2					22		Above 60 "	4
Variola, ...	1							Total,	22
Cholera Epid. ...	1								
Phthisis Pulm. ...	2								
Scorbutus, ...	2								
Total, ...	22								

This gives a ratio of 0.71 and 3.97 per cent respectively on the actual and average strength. A very favourable result. Great credit is due to Dr. Norval for his constant care and attention.

19. MYMENSINGH.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was visited shortly after the close of the official year, the report will therefore form part of the record for 1858-59.

Buildings. 2. No changes or alterations during the year.

Prisoners. 3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners

of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58,	...	...	200164
Daily average number of prisoners,	...	...	548
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	...	...	550
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	...	...	1438
Transferred to other districts,	...	...	56
Released,	...	...	1326
Escaped,	...	...	8
Died,	...	...	64
Executed,	...	...	3
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	...	...	531

- Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Reported by the Magistrate to have improved.
- Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally good, and discipline decidedly stricter.
- Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures,	153	108½	173¼	256
Net profit realized,	1182 5 7¾	1404 0 8	1616 7 1	2615 15 11
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	7 11 7	12 15 0·6	9 5 3	10 3 6

Exhibiting great and creditable progress.

- Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 8	0 0 10·6	0 0 11·4	0 0 11·3
Rations per annum, ...	17 13 6	20 3 4·9	21 12 6·7	21 9 1·5
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...	2 2 5	2 11 11·8	2 10 6·1	2 2 5·9
Fixed Establishment, ...	14 11 0	13 14 8·6	10 7 0·9	9 15 0¼
Extra Guards, ...	3 11 10	4 1 11·6	3 3 10·8	1 4 4·1
Medicines (European and Bazar,) ...	2 9 8	2 11 4·8	1 9 9·2	1 7 6·1
Contingencies, ...	0 9 4	0 12 2·4	0 9 1·4	2 3 8·6
Alterations and Repairs, ...	1 6 8	2 11 9	1 3 5·7	1 3 5·6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	43 0 8	47 3 5·2	41 9 0·8	39 13 8·1

This, although so far good, is susceptible of still further reduction by careful management.

- Classification. 8. Incomplete and imperfect from the defective construction of the jail.

Education. 9. Eighteen Hindoos and eight Mahomedans could read and write. One of the four was acquainted with English, and had been Deputy Post Master of the station. The rest could neither read nor write.

- Solitary Confinement. 10. Not resorted to, there being no fit cells.

Sickness and
Mortality.11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c.
of the 86 convicts who died in the Mymensingh Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	
Theft, ...	14	15 Days, ...	1	Agricultural labor-ers, ...	70	Bramins, ...	2
Dacoity, ...	4	3 Months, ...	2	Servants, ...	4	Bhumalie, ...	2
Murder, ...	9	4 Do. ...	2	Beggars, ...	5	Chundal, ...	7
Burglary, ...	7	6 Do. ...	3	Gardeners, ...	2	Dai, ...	1
Cattle-stealing, ...	15	9 Do. ...	2	Dhobee, ...	1	Mundar, ...	1
Culpable Homicide, ...	3	1 Year, ...	14	Dai, ...	1	Soodra, ...	3
Assault with personal injury, ...	1	1 Year & 6 Mos., ...	4	Talookdar, ...	1	Haujiry, ...	5
Highway robbery, ...	1	2 Years, ...	15	Writer, ...	1	Ramont, ...	2
Wounding, ...	1	3 Do. ...	12	Mehter, ...	1	Conch, ...	2
Resisting Process, ...	4	5 Do. ...	7	Total, ...	86	Hindoos, ...	2
Disobedience of legal orders, ...	1	7 Do. ...	12			Byragees, ...	2
Assault, ...	19	10 Do. ...	2			Mussulmauns, ...	57
Assault attended with murder, ...	1	14 Do. ...	3			Total, ...	86
Corruption, ...	1	Hajut, ...	7				
Plundering, ...	3	Total, ...	86				
Affray with murder and wounding, ...	1						
Assault with wounding, ...	1						
Total, ...	86						

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	22							From 20 to 25 Years	5
Cholera, ...	10							" 25 to 30 "	17
Diarrhœa, ...	2	Males, ...	85		75		11	" 30 to 40 "	33
Fever, ...	2	Females, ...	1					" 40 to 50 "	14
Phthisis, ...	7					86		" 50 to 60 "	5
Anasarca, ...	4	Total, ...	86					Above 60 "	12
Pneumonia, ...	4							Total, ...	86
Bronchitis, ...	1								
Apoplexy, ...	4								
Peritonitis, ...	2								
Ascites, ...	4								
Rheumatism, ...	4								
Atrophy, ...	3								
Mania, ...	2								
Leper, ...	1								
Pericarditis, ...	2								
Scurvy, ...	2								
Splenitis, ...	4								
Catarrhus, ...	2								
Aortic aneurism, ...	1								
Cancer, ...	1								
Old age, ...	1								
Anemia, ...	1								
Total, ...	86								

This gives upon the actual and average ratio of 2.37 and 41.75 per cent. Deducting twelve who died of natural decay, there remain seventy-four preventible casualties, or in the proportion of 35.92 and 2.04 per cent respectively in the average and whole number in custody.

Cholera was epidemic in the Jail, and the whole district was unhealthy.

20. BACKERGUNGE.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was not visited during the past year.

Buildings. 2. New platforms were made for the prisoners to sleep on, the rest of the alterations sanctioned were kept in abeyance in consequence of the prohibition of public works.

Prisoners. 3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ... 165996

Daily average number of prisoners,	455
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	480
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	662
Transferred to other Districts,	40
Released,	613
Escaped,	6
Died,	27
Executed,	0
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	456

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The Darogah was absent sick for six months. When present his conduct was good. The Naib Darogah and guards were not well spoken of. The Kumjaree Burkundauzes were represented to be perfectly useless.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Tolerably good, only eight having been punished for breaches of discipline during the year.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	126	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91
Net profit realized, ...	972 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1260 15 10	1052 11 11	1104 8 0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	7 11 6	8 4 10.1	11 3 8	12 2 2.3

Not satisfactory.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
			389.	455.
Rations per day,	0 0 9	0 0 9.9	0 1 0.1	0 1 1
Rations per annum,	18 0 6	18 15 7.4	22 15 8.5	24 11 9.8
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	1 15 5	3 1 10.7	3 11 10.5	2 9 2.2
Fixed Establishment,	8 6 5	10 15 8.2	12 15 3.6	11 1 2.8
Extra Guards,	6 5 9	6 2 4.4	6 1 6.1	4 12 11
Medicines (European and Bazar,)	0 6 6	0 8 6.3	0 10 0.9	0 7 8.9
Contingencies,	0 8 10	0 12 7.2	1 4 3.4	1 1 3.8

Alterations and repairs, ...	1	13	2	4	2	6.5	3	8	9.6	0	1	8.5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	37	8	10	44	11	2.8	51	3	6.6	44	13	11

The reduction is satisfactory, but the Jail is still much too costly.

- Classification.** 8. As perfect as the construction of the Jail admits of.
- Education.** 9. Thirty-two Hindus and two Mahomedan prisoners were well educated for their position in life. The rest were entirely uneducated.
- Solitary Confinement.** 10. No cells.
- Sickness and Mortality.** 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 34 convicts who died in the Backergunge Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	3	3 Months, ...	1	Agricultural labor- ers, ...	27	Bramins, ...	2
Dacoity, ...	4	1 Year, ...	3	Servants, ...	3	Kyest, ...	3
Murder, ...	1	1 Year & 6 months, ...	1	Barber, ...	1	Shaoo, ...	1
Burglary, ...	1	2 Years, ...	1	Washerman, ...	1	Barber, ...	1
Budmashee, ...	1	3 Do. ...	4	Merchant, ...	1	Dhobee, ...	1
Cattle-stealing, ...	1	4 Do. ...	1	Latial, ...	1	Mussulmauns, ...	24
Receiving stolen property	1	5 Do. ...	4			Chandals, ...	2
Culpable Homicide, ...	3	6 Do. ...	1				
Assault, ...	1	7 Do. ...	1	Total, ...	34	Total, ...	34
Perjury, ...	1	10 Do. ...	3				
Wounding, ...	2	14 Do. ...	3				
Illegal assemblage, ...	1	15 Do. ...	1				
Rape, ...	1	Hajut, ...	10				
Resisting Process, ...	1						
Affray with wounding, ...	2	Total, ...	34				
Embezzlement, ...	1						
Affray with Homicide, ...	2						
Escape from Jail, ...	1						
Plunder, ...	4						
Affray, ...	2						
Total, ...	34						

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	8	Males, ...	34		24		10	From 20 to 25 years,	0
Cholera, ...	5	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	7
Diarrhoea, ...	2							" 30 to 40 "	9
Fever, ...	8	Total, ...	34			34		" 40 to 50 "	8
Phthisis, ...	2							" 50 to 60 "	7
Anasarca, ...	5							Above 60 "	3
Apoplexy, ...	1							Total, ...	
Hemoptysis, ...	1								34
Mania, ...	1								
Gunshot wound, ...	1								
Total, ...	34								

Giving an actual and average mortality of 1.40 and 7.36 per cent respectively.

Chittagong Division.

21. CHITTAGONG.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was inspected on the 15th, 16th and 17th of March. The Jail was in tolerably good order, but the release of the prisoners by the mutineers of the 34th N. I. had put a stop to manufactures.

The establishment was directed to be reduced, the garden to be commenced immediately, the out-door labor of the convicts to be strictly limited to public purposes, and the conservancy arrangements to be amended.

Buildings. 2. No changes during the year.

The Jail buildings were not injured by the mutineers, who levanted as soon as they had released the prisoners.

Prisoners. 3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of

prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58,	55920
Daily average number of prisoners,	153
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	207
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	478
Transferred to other districts,	20
Released,	278
Escaped,	203
Died,	5
Executed,	3
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	176

The Jail was broken open by the mutineers of the 34th N. I. on the night of the 19th of November 1857. Two hundred and two prisoners were released, of whom 150 were subsequently recaptured.

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The darogah was reported to have behaved well: the burkundauzes were represented to be a lazy, good-for-nothing set.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. The prisoners recaptured behaved well. Of their conduct previous to the mutiny, no record was left by the Magistrate then in charge.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	68½	47½	51¼	27½
Net profit realized, ...	488-6-4	433-2-5	545-15-4	264-2-0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	3-11-2	9-1-9-6	10-10-5-3	9-9-8

An unsatisfactory result, caused by the forcible release of the prisoners.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 8	0 0 10·4	0 0 10·9	0 1 2·6
Rations per annum, ...	16 15 6	19 14 9·7	20 12 5·3	27 14 0·4
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	2 2 6	3 1 2·7	3 6 10·5	2 14 11·5
Fixed establishment, ...	14 4 9	16 13 8	17 15 8·8	26 10 1·7
Extra guards, ...	8 8 4	8 10 7·3	8 7 9·6	10 11 1
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 7 1	0 14 11·4	0 13 10·7	0 14 11·2
Contingencies, ...	1 0 2	1 0 7·6	1 0 8·3	2 8 1·2
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 13 9	8 9 6·2	6 5 7·1	1 8 8·2
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	44 13 4	59 1 4·9	58 15 0·3	73 1 11·2

This most unsatisfactory result was partly due to the enhanced cost of food, and in part to the diminution in the number of prisoners, which rendered the rateable proportion of establishment much higher than before.

Classification.

8. Attended to, but liable to the same imperfections as elsewhere.

Education.

9. Thirteen convicts could read and write, the rest could do neither.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Not resorted to.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 5 convicts who died in the Chittagong Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Dacoity, ...	1	5 Years, ...	1	Agricultural labor.	1	Mugh, ...	1
Murder, ...	1	7 Do. ...	2	er. ...		Hindu, ...	1
Affray with Homicide, ...	2	9 Do. ...	1	Ryots, ...		Mussulmans, ...	3
Attempt at Dacoity, ...	1	For Life ...	1	Total, ...		Total, ...	5
Total, ...	5	Total, ...	5				

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera, ...	1	Males, ... Females, ... Total, ...	5		2	3		From 20 to 25 years	2
Fever, ...	1							" 25 to 30 "	"
Anasarca, ...	1							" 30 to 40 "	"
Debility, ...	1							" 40 to 50 "	"
Diarrhoea, ...	1	" 50 to 60 "	"						
Total, ...	5							Above 60	1
								Total, ...	5

Giving an average and actual ratio of 2·60 and 0·48 per cent respectively.

22. TIPPERAH.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was inspected on the 23rd and 25th of March.

Its general state was clean and creditable; the manufacture had improved; the records proved that the prisoners were well cared for by the officers in charge of the prison; and the excellent case in which they were was good proof of their good treatment.

Changes were directed in the conservancy arrangements; a jail garden was ordered; all branches of industry, not penal and profitable, were stopped, and the abolition of the contract system of feeding was effected.

Buildings.

2. A brick drain round the guard-house was constructed, and an earthen ramp to enclose the out-offices was commenced.

Prisoners.

3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of				
prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58,				183162
Daily average number of prisoners,	...	...	...	502
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April, 1857,	...	...	...	434
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	...	...	...	1116
Transferred to other districts,	...	...	...	103
Released,	...	...	...	879
Escaped,	...	...	...	0
Died,	...	...	...	24
Executed,	...	...	...	2
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April, 1858,	...	...	...	542

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Satisfactory. The darogah is an excellent officer, but unfortunately can neither read nor write, which much impairs his efficiency.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Fair—they gave little trouble, and were easily kept in order.

Labor and Manufactures.

6.				
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners				
daily engaged in manufac-				
tures,	190	175½	159½	189
Net profit realized, ...	1383-13-5	2464-11-2½	2219-3-2½	2875-13-0
Average earning of each				
prisoner engaged in manu-				
factures,	7-4-6	14-0-21-7	13-14-7-4	15-3-5-4

Shewing steady and creditable improvement.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.				
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
			391	502
Rations per day, ...	0 0 7	0 0 8-2	0 0 9	0 0 9-4
Rations per annum, ...	13 12 6	15 9 7-3	17 3 4	17 12 8-9
Clothing, (including bed-				
ding and blankets,) ...	2 1 6	2 4 2-1	2 14 3	3 10 9-4
Fixed establishment, ...	6 3 10	6 10 2-2	7 0 0-6	5 10 8-6

Extra guards, ...	7	3	5	5	11	2.2	6	13	0.8	4	15	5.7
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	1	0	2	0	15	4.5	0	12	11.2	0	10	2.5
Contingencies, ...	0	3	3	1	0	7.1	1	10	7.1	0	13	6.9
Alterations and repairs, ...	0	0	4	0	9	10.4	0	1.5	4.3	0	8	9.8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	30	9	2	32	12	11.8	36	6	2.7	34	2	3.8

A satisfactory result.

- Classification. 8. As complete as the Jail admits of.
- Education. 9. Thirty-three could read and write; the rest were uninstructed.
- Solitary Confinement. 10. Two convicted were placed in solitude for seven days each, for refractory behaviour.
- Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 21 convicts who died in the Tipperah Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	2	2 Months, ...	1	Agricultural Laborers, ... Servants, ... Total, 21	15 0 21	Kyest, ... Hindus, ... Mehter, ... Patnee, ... Musulmauns, ... Total, ... 21	3 2 1 1 14
Burglary, ...	2	1 Year, ...	2				
Cattle-stealing, ...	2	2 Do. ...	1				
Receiving stolen property, ...	1	3 Do. ...	5				
Culpable homicide, ...	1	4 Do. ...	1				
Wounding, ...	1	5 Do. ...	7				
Destruction of cattle, ...	1	7 Do. ...	2				
Administering drugs to procure abortion, ...	1	14 Do. ...	1				
Affray with murder, ...	4	Hajut, ...	1				
Riotous attack and plunder, ...	3	Total, ...	21				
Accomplice in riot and murder, ...	1						
Accomplice in burglary, ...	1						
Assault, ...	1						
Total, ...	21						

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	3	Males, ... Females, ... Total, ... 21	21	15	6	21	6	From 20 to 25 years,	
Diarrhoea, ...	5							" 25 to 30 "	
Fever, ...	3							" 30 to 40 "	12
Phthisis, ...	3							" 40 to 50 "	4
Anasarca, ...	2							" 50 to 60 "	3
Pneumonia, ...	2							Above 60 "	2
Ascitis, ...	1								
Pleuritis, ...	2								
Total, ...	21							Total, ... 21	

Giving a ratio of 0.73 and 4.56 per cent on the actual and average strength.

23. NOAKHOLLY.

Inspection.

1. The Jail was inspected on the 30th and 31st of March.

The darogah had been an excellent officer, but was old and worn out, so that the Jail was not quite in as clean and creditable a state as could have been wished.

The buildings are very ill-suited for a place of imprisonment, and the out-houses are all without the walls; a garden was directed to be formed, and various minor improvements were suggested.

Buildings.

2. A new dead-house and a non-laboring ward were built.

Most of the buildings were blown down by a gale in May, after the close of the official year.

Prisoners.

3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ... 94674

Daily average number of prisoners,	259
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	235
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	525
Transferred to other districts,	49
Released,	438
Escaped,	0
Died,	6
Executed,	0
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	267

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Much as usual. The old darogah was removed on account of age and infirmity. He had not behaved particularly well during the year.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Good.

Labor and Manufactures.

6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	79	104	90	132 $\frac{3}{4}$
Net profit realized,	1025-7-9	739-10-7	740-14-0	655-11-5
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	12-15-8	7-1-9-5	8-3-8-5	4-15-0

Shewing a steady decline in the last four years.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 1 1	0 1 0-1	0 1 0-2	0 0 11-8
Rations per annum, ...	24 12 3	23 1 5-5	23 3 8-2	22 7 4-7
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	2 7 4	3 0 0-5	1 14 5-3	1 8 10-1
Fixed establishment, ...	21 2 6	18 10 5-1	22 10 10-9	17 4 10-4
Extra guards, ...	7 0 2	6 12 7-1	7 8 0-4	6 11 7-2
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 5 0	0 3 8-2	0 5 7-2	0 2 9-6
Contingencies, ...	1 5 1	1 3 6-5	1 0 4-3	0 15 1
Alterations and repairs, ...	1 2 4	3 15 5-2	1 0 9-3	0 3 6-9

Total cost of each prisoner per

annum, ... 58 13 1 56 15 6.6 57 4 9.5 49 6 1.9

Exhibiting a creditable decrease of expenditure, which is susceptible of still further reduction.

- Classification. 8. Impracticable.
 Education. 9. Five prisoners only could read and write.
 Solitary Confinement. 10. Not practised.
 Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 6 convicts who died in the Noakholly Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Perjury, ...	1	3 Years, ...	1	Agricultural laborers, ...	5	Mussulmauns, ...	6
River Dacoity, ...	1	5 Do. ...	3	Howladar, ...	1	Total, ...	6
Arson, ...	1	7 Do. ...	2				
Aiding and Abetting in a case of severe wounding, ...	1	Total, ...	6	Total, ...	6		
Burglary with wounding, ...	1						
Riot attended with arson, ...	1						
Total, ...	6						

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Diarrhœa, ...	1							From 20 to 25 years,	0
Fever, ...	1							" 25 to 30 "	0
Anasarca, ...	1	Males, ...	6					" 30 to 40 "	2
Pneumonia, ...	1	Females, ...	"		5	1		" 40 to 50 "	0
Erysepilas, ...	1							" 50 to 60 "	1
Leper, ...	1	Total,	6			6		Above 60 "	3
Total,	6							Total,	6

Giving an actual and average mortality of 0.40 and 2.49. per cent.

Nuddeah Division.

24. NUDDEAH.

- Inspection. 1. This Jail was not visited.
 Buildings. 2. No changes from public works being in abeyance.
 Prisoners. 3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ... 162860
 Daily average number of prisoners, ... 446
 Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ... 482
 Number admitted into Jail during the year, ... 1321

Transferred to other districts,	259
Released,	1011
Escaped,	5
Died,	17
Executed,	0
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	511

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Unfavorable. The jailor is deficient in energy and firmness; one jemadar was dismissed, and another degraded for serious misconduct, a duffadar was suspended, and several burkundaues were discharged.

The conduct of the rest of the establishment was reported to be most unsatisfactory and reprehensible.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Called for no remark. They were uniformly orderly within the Jail: two, employed outside, escaped.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	115	159	166	181
Net profit realized,	1932-13-3¼	35-28-12·3	1821-4-5½	1488-10-9
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	16-12-11	22-3-1·2	10-15-6·5	8-3-7

A miserable result as remarked by the Magistrate, and chiefly due to the want of energy and incapacity of the native jailor.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
			445	446
Rations per day, ...	0 0 10	0 0 10·6	0 1 0·4	0 1 0·8
Rations per annum, ...	19 7 1	20 5 11·9	23 10 2·7	24 6 9·2
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	1 15 3	2 12 3·1	2 9 9·9	2 11 6·6
Fixed establishment, ...	12 2 0	12 8 1·0	12 2 5	10 9 5·9
Extra guards, ...	5 15 0	3 13 3·9	2 10 3·6	0 1 9·2
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 6 10	0 14 0·3	0 3 2·9	0 6 10·2
Contingencies, ...	1 0 5	1 8 7·3	0 15 1·2	1 8 2·7
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 14 3	0 2 1·1	2 2 1·9	1 0 9·7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	41 13 1	42 1 1·6	44 5 3·2	40 13 0·4

A creditable result, but susceptible of still further reduction.

Classification. 8. Has not been attempted, and is, as the Magistrate states, not feasible, so long as all laboring prisoners are employed together.

Education. 9. About a fifth of the prisoners could read and write to a greater or less extent.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Was not resorted to in the period under review.

Sickness and
Mortality.11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases
&c., of the 14 convicts who died in the Nuddeah Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	5	1 Month, ...	1	Agricultural Labor-		Gwallah, -	1
Dacoity, ...	2	2 Years, ...	2	ers, -	8	Kyest, -	1
Murder, ...	1	3 Do. ...	6	Servants, -	3	Dhoby, -	1
Cattle-stealing, ...	2	4 Do. ...	1	Fisherman, -	1	Hindu, -	1
Receiving stolen property, ...	1	7 Do. ...	2	Shopkeepers, -	2	Chundals, -	3
Perjury, ...	1	13 Do. ...	1	Total, ...	14	Kaorah, -	1
Illegal assemblage, ...	1	To find security, ...	1			Bomee, -	1
Forgery, ...	1	Total, ...	14			Mussulmauns, -	5
Total, ...	14					Total, ...	14

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	4	Males, ...	14		11		3	From 20 to 25 years	0
Diarrhoea, ...	3	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	3
Fever, ...	4	Total, ..	14			14		" 30 to 40 "	1
Anasarca, ...	1							" 40 to 50 "	1
Sudden Death, ...	1							" 50 to 60 "	2
Cancer of the Pylorus, ...	1							Above 60 "	7
Total, ...	14							Total, ...	14

Giving an actual and average mortality of 0.45 and 3.26 per cent respectively.

25. ALIPORE.

Inspection.

1. This Jail being situated at the Presidency, was frequently inspected during the past year. Its internal arrangements as regards cleanliness and discipline are as perfect as they can, in existing circumstances, be made. Its defects of construction render complete classification impossible; the diet scale demands revision; additional ventilation is requisite; and the labour of the convicts stands in need of a radical change in some important particulars. All this will be considered more at length in the report of next year.

Buildings.

2. The printing sheds have been extended and are nearly completed. A verandah has been added to the hospital guard room; a staircase has been constructed in the passage of the Jail, and a strong iron-grated gate has been placed at the main entrance to provide against violence from without. Seven grated doors have also been added to the hospital.

Prisoners.

3. Monthly aggregate of the daily number of prisoners

of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ...	670,003
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	1836

Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	...	1735
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	...	4820
Transferred to other districts,	...	1411
Released,	...	2869
Escaped,	...	4
Died,	...	300
Executed,	...	3
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	...	1968

Of those transferred, 250, the remainder of the life prisoners were sent to Arracan, and an equal number were distributed among the neighbouring prisons. All mutineers, deserters, and rebels of more than three years' sentence, were sent to Port Blair.

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Reported by the Superintendent to be generally good throughout the year. Three Nujeebs were punished for breaches of prison rules. Of the Jailor, Mr. Floyd, the former excellent character was fully sustained. Overseer Hickey was more steady, and Overseer Taylor has earned the approval of the Superintendent.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Quiet and well behaved ; corporal punishment was rarely resorted to.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures,	659½	693	895¾	968¾
Net profit realized,	20,410-7-9¼	18,718-13-8¼	23,049-9-3¼	27,105-8-2-3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	30-15-2	27-0-2-2	25-11-8-5	27-15-8

Upon this the Superintendent reports, that "the manufactures were in a flourishing state up to August last, when it was determined that a large number of the old life and term prisoners should be transferred to other districts, to make room for mutineers and rebels. Upwards of 800 of these old and experienced working prisoners were forwarded to Baraset, Hooghly, Burdwan and Arracan, and thus most of the best manufacturers left the Jail. The manufacture of cotton articles was given up entirely, and gunny and printing only retained, the reasons for which change are known to you. I begin to find great difficulty in disposing of gunny bags, owing to the depressed state of the market. The profits during the year under report have amounted to

* 4,055-14-11 more than last year. 27,105-8-2¼,* owing to the manufacture of upwards of 11,000 kit sulleetas, and a large quantity of coal bags previously to the transfer of the old prisoners. The life prisoners who now pass through the Jail, only remain in it a few weeks, and are an expensive burden to the Jail."

Considering the circumstances above mentioned, the result was very creditable. The labor of the Jail, nevertheless, requires to be remodelled, and, in some important particulars, to be placed on a different footing.

This cannot now be done, but will be taken into consideration on the occurrence of a vacancy in the executive establishment, Mr. Floyd having applied for a retiring pension after the end of the official year.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 10	0 0 10·4	0 0 10·1	0 0 10·2
Rations per annum, ...	19 8 7	19 15 8·2	19 0 6·6	19 7 1·2
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...	1 14 4	2 3 8·7	3 0 4·4	3 2 7·4
Fixed establishment,	6 13 8	6 11 4·3	7 11 8·3	5 4 2·2
Extra guards, ...	0 0 7	0 0 0	0 0 5·1	0 1 0
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)	3 1 1	0 6 5·1	0 7 11·4	2 9 8·8
Contingencies, ...	1 12 11	1 15 8·4	1 11 2·6	1 13 5·1
Alterations and repairs,....	0 0 4	18 10 2·4	7 11 9·9	3 6 3·1
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	33 3 10	49 15 1·1	39 12 0·3	35 12 3·8

The decrease was in repairs and alterations. The cost of feeding was slightly in excess of the former year, and so was every item of charge, with the exception of fixed establishment, of which the average cost was diminished by the greater number of prisoners in custody. The past year was here, as everywhere else, exceptional.

Classification of Prisoners. 8. Upon this point the Superintendent reports, that "as far as practicable, misdemeanants are worked separate, and have a ward to themselves; non-laboring and civil prisoners are kept in separate wards, as well as prisoners guilty of offences against the Revenue; but no classification exists amongst life prisoners. Term prisoners convicted of grave offences are also mixed up; to keep dacoits and burglars by themselves is deemed unadvisable. The want of proper accommodation for *juvenile offenders* is very much felt; there is now no means of preventing communication between them and the most depraved and abandoned characters. It is also desirable to confine *Europeans* apart from Natives; at present, it is only possible to prevent intercourse between the two classes to a certain extent."

Education. 9. Thirteen could read and write; 63 were fairly educated for their position in life, and 75 were under tuition.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not practised systematically, or to any great extent, except for breaches of prison rules, when flogging is not considered absolutely necessary.

This gives a ratio of deaths to average and actual strength of 11.61 and 1.90 per cent.

Deducting 41 casualties, which may be fairly debited to natural decay, as they were above 60 years of age, one who died from child-birth, and one who was drowned, there remain 160, who perished from more or less preventible diseases, or in the proportion of 9.15 and 1.50 per cent of average and actual strength.

The great sickness was attributed by the Medical Officer to overcrowding, imperfect ventilation of some, and dampness of other wards, the diseased, frequently hopeless state in which prisoners from the Western Provinces and Chota Nagpore territory reach the Jail, on their way to Penal Settlements, the unsuitability of a rice diet for men from Behar and the North West generally, and the peculiar tubercular cachexia caused by rigid confinement without out-door labor.

Upon all these points valuable information was afforded by the Civil Surgeon, to whose untiring zeal and skill, cordial testimony is borne by the Superintendent of the Jail.

The following remarks by Mr. Baillie are placed on record, as explaining the general cause of the sickness and mortality above referred to.

As regards the sickness and mortality during the past year, a glance at the accompanying tables will serve to shew the chief causes to which they are due. I may, however, observe, that most of those who died, labored not under one, but a complication of diseases; arising, I believe, from a cachectic and depressed state of the system, which likewise militated greatly against recovery; but this might not unnaturally be expected to be the case, for the conditions which originated these disorders, and this habit of body, not being removed, their effects might almost certainly be expected to continue, even if remedied for a time. I will instance dyspepsia. A prisoner is relieved of it, and sent back to Jail. After a while he returns to Hospital, with diarrhœa or dysentery, and his aspect has much altered in the interim: anasarca of the extremities (and perhaps of the face also) is observed: after a few weeks, serous effusion in the peritoneum is observed: the diarrhœa or dysenteric affection is relieved, but an attack of bronchitis, or pleuritis, or perhaps pneumonia occurs; this has to be combated, the dropsical tendency all the while increasing; the kidneys then are possibly found affected, and at last the poor wretch dies, completely worn out, and after death, if it has not been detected during life, tubercles, or it may even be cavities, are occasionally found to have served to have hastened the termination of the case. Such was the progress of the disease in many of the fatal cases recorded during the past year: with such an aggregate of complaints, it is not wonderful that so many succumbed, but in addition to the physical causes which undermined the constitutions of a large number who were admitted into Hospital, a principal (mental) one ought not to be overlooked, viz. the unusual *depression of mind* which was apparent amongst many, especially those who had been duped into taking part in the late mutinies, and who consequently suffered from all the effects of *remorse*; these men mostly sank into a listless torpid state of despondency, became bloated, dropsical, and emaciated to the last degree, refusing food, except such as was calculated to increase their maladies. Under such a combination of circumstances, remedies frequently exerted scarcely more than a temporary effect, and in some produced no impression whatever on their diseases. Another class also, and that a large one, suffered much from mental prostration, viz., dacoits, possibly from their former irregular mode of life, they appear to be unusually intolerant of confinement, and in many this condition is rendered worse by the uncertainty of their fate, as pending the receipt of the orders of the Sudder Court, they are considered as still "under trial," and, as such, are classed with "Hajut" prisoners. I could cite more than one instance, where a man who had been for months decaying, almost constantly an inmate of the Hospital, for some affection or other, being at last apprised that his sentence was confirmed, imprisonment, or banishment for life, and was at once transferred to the ward allotted to life convicts, when he sunk after two or three days, the last prop, "Hope," being taken from him. I think these men would have had a greater chance of life, had they been spared the long period of *anxiety* to which they were subjected, during which season I have also witnessed some attacked by cholera, of which they have died; the attack clearly attributable to their depressed condition, which rendered them favorable subjects for the complaint.

In respect to the great number of sick and deaths, during the last few months especially, it cannot but have been foreseen, when such constant batches of prisoners have been arriving here, and thus many of the sick and sickly from other Jails have been received, who either died shortly after their arrival, or being too weak or ill, could not be transported; hence the great accumulation of sick, which has occurred at the Alipore Jail, and which has during the past year, altered its character, so as to render it impossible, with any fairness, to compare it with other Jails, for I do not hesitate to express my opinion, that many of the convicts sent here would have died in their original Jails by this time, had they been retained, and many more have had their lives shortened owing to the circumstances attending their *transit* here, as well as the changes in climate, diet, &c., to which they were subjected from the period of their arrival. At all events, the contrast in the mortality lists between the prisoners from "other districts" and those belonging to this "Zillah," is great indeed, viz.:

FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.

Amongst 1043 remaining on the last day of April 1857, and
 2090 admissions during the year ending 30th April 1858,
 Total, 3133, there died 247, or 7.883 per cent.

FROM ZILLAH 24-PERGUNNAHS.

Amongst 678 remaining on the last day of April 1857, and
 1869 admissions during the year ending 30th April 1858,
 Total 2547, there died 35, or 1.374 per cent.

From the above particulars, it is clear that Zillah prisoners are in a great measure exempt from the injurious influences which affect convicts from other districts, especially those from Patna, and Santhals, and other hill jungle prisoners; the former, I believe, chiefly suffer from climate and dietetic causes, and the latter, in addition, from confinement; which alone is sufficient to account for a large proportion of the mortality met with amongst them.

I concur entirely in Mr. Baillie's views, and arrangements have been made, which will be detailed in the report of 1858-59, to mitigate some of the evils pointed out.

26. BARASET.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was inspected on the 7th of April 1858. It was in good order, and healthy manufactures had increased; convict burkundauzes were employed; a large garden had been established, and every effort had been made to check irregularities.

Buildings.

2. The work-shed recently built by the Department of Public Works had been so badly finished, that they were most useless. No changes were made during the year.

Prisoners.

3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ... 67845

Daily average number of prisoners,	...	...	...	186
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	...	...	...	130
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	...	...	...	1023
Transferred to other districts,	...	...	...	223
Released,	...	...	...	684
Escaped,	...	...	...	7
Died,	...	...	...	9
Executed,	...	...	...	3
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	...	...	...	227

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Generally satisfactory. An attempt at riot in the Jail was speedily put down, and the ring-leaders were punished. The compounder was recommended for removal.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Good, with the exception of the occurrence above referred to, which was instigated by prisoners transferred from Hooghly.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	55	52	57	80
Net profit realized, ...	605-5-2 $\frac{3}{4}$	887-11-4 $\frac{3}{4}$	921-4-1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,169-8-9
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	11-0-1	17- 1-1·7	16-2-7·2	14-9-10·9

shewing a creditable increase.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 10	0 0 10·8	0 1 1·4	0 1 0·1
Rations per annum, ...	19 9 11	20 10 7	25 9 4·4	22 15 2·7
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	1 9 9	2 0 9·8	2 14 6·0	1 15 5·1
Fixed establishment, ...	4 11 1	5 12 8·7	5 12 8·7	8 6 9·3
Extra guards, ...	5 2 8	4 6 9·7	5 5 8·8	1 4 3·6
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 12 5	0 11 5·7	1 5 11·4	2 0 9·6
Contingencies, ...	0 15 5	0 5 6·9	0 11 11·2	1 12 1·5
Alterations and repairs, ...	2 11 9	6 11 11·9	8 10 3	1 0 0·9
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	35 9 4	41 11 11·7	50 6 5·5	39 6 8·7

A very creditable decrease.

Classification. 8. Almost impossible from the construction of the Jail.

Education. 9. Not reported.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not resorted to, there being no cell.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 18 convicts who died in the Baraset Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	6	1 Year, ...	1	Agricultural laborers, ...	17	Hindus, ...	15
Dacoity, ...	4	2 Do. ...	1	Talookdar, ...	1	Mussulmauns, ...	3
Burglary, ...	3	3 Do. ...	9	Total, ...	18	Total, ...	18
Budmashee, ...	1	4 Do. ...	4				
Rebellion, ...	1	7 Do. ...	1				
Cattle-stealing, ...	1	10 Do. ...	2				
Forgery, ...	1						
Plundering property during the mutiny, ...	1	Total, ...	18				
Total, ...	18						

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	9	Males, ...	18					From 20 to 25 Years,	0
Cholera, ...	1	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	0
Diarrhœa, ...	4							" 30 to 40 "	4
Fever, ...	1	Total,	18		2		16	" 40 to 50 "	7
Phthisis, ...	1							" 50 to 60 "	5
Anasarca, ...	2					18		Above 60 "	2
Total, ...	18							Total,	18

27. JESSORE.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was visited on the 5th and 6th of April. Its state was excellent throughout; in its manufacture department it stands second on the list; its discipline is satisfactory, and its sanitary state creditable. Its defects are due to its construction, and are insusceptible of remedy.

Buildings.

2. The rooms are all in bad repair, the Jailor's house leaks like a sieve, new cook-rooms are required, the day privies are on a bad principle, and the new hospital is urgently needed. They must all lie over until public works are resumed.

The solitary cells and upper wards had ventilators placed in them, and various minor repairs were effected.

Prisoners.

3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ...	213129
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	584
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	540
Number admitted into Jail during the year, ...	1637
Transferred to other districts, ...	407
Released, ...	1207
Escaped, ...	0
Died, ...	28
Executed, ...	0
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ...	535

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. The new Jailor had taken great pains to become well acquainted with his duties, and had done well. The late Jailor, Mr. Ridge, was a first-rate Officer.

The Naib Darogah had given satisfaction, but the guard was not well spoken of.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Had been orderly and good. The chief punishments were for minor breaches of discipline.

Labor and Manufactures.

6.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	333	262	239	273
Net profit realized, ...	5,824-5-9	6,913-9-5½	10,695-12-5	12,306-11-6
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	24-15-11	26-6-2·5	44-12-0·4	45-1-3·6

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 10	0 0 9.8	0 0 11.2	0 0 11.8
Rations per annum, ...	20 6 5	19 0 1.6	21 4 5.6	22 9 2.5
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...	2 8 7	2 11 8.4	3 3 0.7	3 0 3.6
Fixed establishment, ...	11 8 5	12 6 11.1	13 15 2.9	12 13 6.6
Extra guards, ...	2 8 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 3.8
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 10 5	0 7 1.6	1 3 4.5	0 9 8.4
Contingencies, ...	1 13 10	1 8 1.2	1 9 9.8	1 9 5.9
Alterations and repairs, ...	1 0 3	1 9 8.9	0 12 6.7	0 9 2.7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	40 9 1	37 11 8.8	42 0 6.1	41 9 9.5

exhibiting a slight decrease of cost, which would have been greater but for the heavy expense of food.

Classification. 8. Not admitted of by the construction of the Jail.

Education. 9. Fifty-four prisoners could read and write well, and thirty had a slight knowledge of the same elementary branches of education. The remainder could do neither.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not often or systematically resorted to.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 18 convicts who died in the Jessore Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	1	6 Months, ...	1	Agricultural laborers, ...	2	Hindus, ...	6
Dacoity, ...	4	1 Year, ...	1	Beggar, ...	1	Mussulmauns, ...	12
Murder, ...	2	1 Year & 6 Mos., ...	2	Fishermen, ...	2	Total, ...	18
Burglary, ...	1	2 Years, ...	1	Landholder, ...	1		
Cattle-stealing, ...	2	3 Do. ...	4	Palanquin Bearer, ...	1		
Receiving Stolen Property, ...	2	5 Do. ...	1	Sepoys, ...	2		
For Security ...	1	7 Do. ...	4	Chasas, ...	9		
River Dacoity, ...	1	9 Do. ...	1	Total, ...	18		
Conspiracy, ...	2	For life, ...	2				
Thaugdarree, ...	1	Hajut, ...	1				
Civil Prisoner, ...	1	Total, ...	18				
Total, ...	18						

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera, ...	1	Males, ...	18		13		5	From 20 to 25 Years	1
Fever, ...	5	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	1
Phthisis, ...	1	Total, ...	18			18		" 30 to 40 "	5
Anasarca, ...	1							" 40 to 50 "	6
Bronchitis, ...	5							" 50 to 60 "	1
Debility, ...	1							Above 60 "	4
Paralysis, ...	1							Total, ...	18
Suicide, ...	2								
Necrosis, Diarrhoea and Debility, ...	1								
Total, ...	18								

Deducting the two who committed suicide, the mortality amounted to 2.74 per cent of average, and 0.42 per cent of actual strength.

27. KHOOLNEAH LOCK-UP.

The Lock-up at Khoodneah was visited on the 19th of May, after the close of the official year.

The new buildings were occupied by the prisoners, but were still in a very unfinished state. The compounds were full of weeds, and unlevelled; the wells were just deep enough to be dry; the floors were damp and dirty; the roofs leaked like sieves; the ventilation of the building was most imperfect, no attempt had been made to drain it, and altogether it is a discreditable failure, very ill-suited even for a lock-up.

A few suggestions were made for its improvement.

28. MOORSHEDABAD.

Inspection.	1. Was not visited during the year.		
Buildings.	2. No change.		
Prisoners.	3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58,	...	67231
	Daily average number of prisoners,	....	184
	Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	....	122
	Number admitted into Jail during the year,	....	1163
	Transferred to other districts,	... ..	214
	Released,	....	810
	Escaped,	....	4
	Died,	....	15
	Executed,	....	0
	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	....	242
Conduct of Jail Officers.	4. The darogah had given entire satisfaction, the guard was not well-behaved, one duffadar and five burkundauzes having been imprisoned for misconduct, and others having been fined and dismissed.		
Conduct of Prisoners.	5. Generally speaking, good.		
Labor and Manufactures.	6. Palm-leaf umbrellas and baskets are the only manufactures. In these two prisoners were employed, who earned Rs. 178-5, or Rs. 89-2-6 each.		

None but short term convicts are now retained in the prison.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.				
		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,	...	0 0 9	0 2 2.1	0 0 11.8	0 0 10.2
Rations per annum,	...	18 10 5	57 5 8.5	21 12 1.6	19 8 5.4
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	...	2 6 0	3 1 3.5	0 10 11.3	1 8 4.5
Fixed establishment,	...	7 14 0	7 11 10.9	28 13 5.9	11 12 10.2
Extra guards,	...	7 2 2	5 11 9.1	3 2 10.6	3 2 7.3
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)	...	0 3 9	0 1 1.8	0 12 6.9	0 9 0.9

Contingencies, ...	1 2 5	2 8 9.9	4 3 0.8	2 2 1.8
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 13 10	0 10 2.1	0 8 7.8	0 12 0.5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	38 4 10	77 2 9.8	59 7 1.1	39 7 6.8

showing a creditable decrease, chiefly in fixed establishment.

Classification. 8. The prisoners are divided into laboring, non-laboring, civil, and hajut, and are not separated with reference to their crimes.

Education. 9. Of the prisoners in custody at the close of the year, 20 could read and write, and 213 were unlettered.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not practised.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 14 convicts who died in the Moorshedabad Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	4	15 Days, ...	1	Agricultural laborers, ...	3	Gwallah, ...	1
Dacoity, ...	1	6 Months, ...	3	Coolies, ...	3	Satgope, ...	1
Budmashee, ...	3	1 Year, ...	6	Beggar, ...	1	Rujbunsee, ...	2
Illegal Assemblage, ...	1	3 Ditto	1	Milk seller, ...	1	Poorah, ...	1
Neglect of duty, ...	1	12 Ditto	1	Washerman, ...	1	Bistah, ...	1
Plundering Property, ...	2	For life, ...	1	Carpenter, ...	1	Dhobee, ...	1
Belonging to a gang of Dacoits, ...	1	Not stated, ...	1	Shopkeeper, ...	1	Hindus, ...	2
Assault with wounding, ...	1	Total, ...	14	Mallee, ...	1	Mussulmauns, ...	5
Total, ...	14			Burkundauze in Jail, ...	1	Total, ...	14
				Dokandarry, ...	1		
				Total, ...	14		

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	4	Males, ... Females, ... Total, ...	14		9	5	14	From 20 to 25 years	1
Cholera, ...	1							" 25 to 30 "	1
Diarrhoea, ...	2							" 30 to 40 "	11
Fever, ...	6							" 40 to 50 "	0
Catarrh, ...	1							" 50 to 60 "	1
Total, ...	14							Above 60	0
								Total, ...	14

Giving an actual and average mortality of 1.01 and 14.43 per cent respectively.

Burdwan Division.

29. BURDWAN.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was visited in March, but no special report of the inspection was made, as it was for the purpose of enabling the Inspector of Prisons of Madras to examine its internal economy and management.

Buildings. 2. A few minor changes and repairs were executed.

Prisoners. 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ... 182368

Daily average number of prisoners, ...	500
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	516
Number admitted into Jail during the year, ...	1319
Transferred to other districts, ...	178
Released, ...	1096
Escaped, ...	10
Died, ...	43
Executed, ...	2
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ...	506

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The Jailor was well spoken of; the rest of the establishment was reported to be worthless.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. As good as can be expected, where the Magistrate and Jailor are so ill supported by their subordinates.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	157	177	120	145
Net profit realized, ...	1,629-10-7	1,704-3-0	4,137-10-3	2,584-7-1
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	10-6-0	14-9-0-6	34-7-8-2	17-13-2

exhibiting a considerable falling off, not accounted for by the Magistrate. The Jailor is an industrious officer, but, if he would talk less, and do more, there would be no such decrement of profitable industry to report.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 9	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 11-1	0 1 2-7
Rations per annum, ...	17 5 1	19 13 11-6	21 3 2-1	28 0 3-8
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	1 0 4	2 1 0-9	2 9 11-9	3 4 2-1
Fixed establishment, ...	8 1 6	3 7 6	7 5 5-7	7 6 0-3
Extra guards, ...	3 5 9	3 3 7-7	2 11 6-2	2 4 6-4
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 8 0	0 10 7-6	0 8 10-3	0 11 7
Contingencies, ...	0 6 9	0 12 8-8	0 15 2-9	2 6 8-5
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 2 6	4 14 2-2	0 3 1-4	0 10 3-6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	30 14 2	34 15 8-8	39 9 4-5	44 11 7-7

showing an excess of no less than Rs. 5-2-3-2, which excess occurs in every item of management but one, that of extra guards. For dearness in the cost of food and clothing, there was a valid reason. The rest I must attribute to defective management.

- Classification. 8. Defective from the construction of the Jail.
- Education. 9. Eight prisoners could read and write, of whom three were fairly educated for their position in life.
- Solitary Confinement. 10. Seldom resorted to.
- Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 36 convicts who died in the Burdwan Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	5	6 Months, ...	6	Coolie, ...	1	Bramin, ...	1
Dacoity, ...	5	1 Year, ...	4	Servant, ...	1	Gwallah, ...	1
Murder, ...	1	1 Year & 6 mos., ...	1	Weavers, ...	2	Rajpoot, ...	1
Burglary, ...	3	2 Years, ...	2	Beggars, ...	3	Kyest, ...	1
Budmashee, ...	5	3 Years, ...	6	Milk seller, ...	1	Ghatwals, ...	2
Cattle-stealing, ...	1	4 Years, ...	1	Fishermen, ...	2	Dome, ...	1
Receiving Stolen Property, ...	1	5 Do. ...	2	Chowkeedars, ...	2	Jantee, ...	1
... ..	1	7 Do. ...	3	Bearer, ...	1	Chamars, ...	2
Culpable Homicide, ...	2	9 Do. ...	1	Blacksmith, ...	1	Kamars, ...	2
Perjury, ...	1	10 Do. ...	1	Ghatwals, ...	2	Harees, ...	3
Highway Robbery, ...	1	13 Do. ...	1	Brass-smith, ...	1	Bystum, ...	2
Poisoning, ...	1	14 Do. ...	2	Shoe-maker, ...	1	Bagdee, ...	5
Plundering, ...	6	Hajut, ...	3	Mehter, ...	1	Rajbunsee, ...	1
Assault, ...	1	Not stated, ...	3	Priest, ...	1	Mallee, ...	1
Attempt at Murder, ...	1			Spinners, ...	3	Chasas, ...	6
Affray with Homicide, ...	1			Cultivators, ...	13	Mehter, ...	1
Not stated, ...	1					Santal, ...	1
						Kasaree, ...	1
						Mussulmauns, ...	3
Total, ...	36	Total, ...	36	Total, ...	36	Total, ...	36

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	8	Males, ...	36					From 20 to 25 years,	2
Cholera, ...	5	Females, ...	"		22	14		" 25 to 30 "	3
Diarrhea, ...	13							" 30 to 40 "	12
Fever, ...	4	Total, ...	36			36		" 40 to 50 "	10
Bronchitis, ...	1							" 50 to 60 "	4
Small Pox, ...	1							Above 60 "	5
Dyspepsia, ...	3								
Syphilis, ...	1								
								Total, ...	
Total, ...	36								36

Giving an average and actual per centage of 6.88 and 2.28.

30. HOOGHLY.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was visited several times during the year. It was particularly inspected on the 30th of September, to ascertain the cause of the great sickness and mortality which had prevailed.

The general state of the prison was excellent, its manufacturing department was all that could be desired, and its discipline was strict.

The only discreditable feature belonging to it was the hospital, in which neglect of duty prevailed throughout, and some of the mortality was, in my belief, due to mismanagement, and mal-praxis on the part of the inexperienced Native Doctor, to whom too much treatment of severe cases was committed, in consequence of the irregularity of attendance of his official superior.

Buildings. 2. The four new wards were completed, the sentry box was finished, and a new drain was commenced. The garden was enlarged, and brought under cultivation.

Prisoners.	3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58,	298822
	Daily average number of prisoners,	819
	Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April, 1857,	608
	Number admitted into Jail during the year,	2472
	Transferred to other districts,	433
	Released,	1538
	Escaped,	6
	Died,	192
	Executed,	4
	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April, 1858,	907

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Was excellent. Mr. Dobson, in particular, is one of the best and most efficient officers of his class in the Lower Provinces.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Had been generally good.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures,	107	108	217	283
Net profit realized,	20,97-5-6	5,813-14-7	11,976-0-2 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,964-2-10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	19-9-7	53-13-3-8	55-3-0-3	56-6-6-8

Again most creditable, and the result would have been much more so, but for the general depression of trade, and of the gunny trade in particular. The accidental burning of the mills of Messrs. Ackland and Co., the Contractors, also diminished considerably the out-turn of the year.

An attempt made during the year to give the convict laborer an interest in the result of his own industry, failed entirely. The following rule on the subject was introduced experimentally:

"Every manufacturing prisoner, after having completed his allotted task, which will in all cases be the equivalent of a fair day's work of a skilled free labourer of the same class, shall be permitted to work at extra hours on the following conditions.

"Twenty-five per cent of the net realized profit of extra labour shall be placed to the credit of the prisoner earning it, to accumulate for his benefit, so as to form a fund to be paid to him on his release.

Should he die before the expiry of the term of his imprisonment, the amount shall be paid over to his family.

"Whenever it amounts to five rupees, the convict shall have a circular tin ticket presented to him to wear round his neck; and shall be awarded a similar token for every succeeding five rupees that he may earn."

The following is the explanation of the failure afforded by the Magistrate.

"Some years ago a somewhat similar experiment was tried at Howrah, but the Magistrate allowed all the value of extra work to be spent in tobacco for the prisoners. This was stopped by order of Government, on which the prisoners stopped extra work. After this, I regret to say that the prisoners' daily task was increased as it was found they could do a great deal more than had been exacted from them. Several of the Howrah prisoners are in this Jail, and the consequence is, that the Hooghly convicts think the scheme a mere artifice on our part to get more work out of them, and that what has occurred before, is intended to take place again."

Cost of Prisoners..	7.											
	1854-55.			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
Rations per day, ...	0	0	11	0	0	11·6	0	1	0·4	0	0	10·7
Rations per annum, ...	22	11	5	22	3	2·7	23	9	2·1	20	5	5·4
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	2	6	5	3	0	9·7	2	10	8·7	2	1	7·9
Fixed establishment, ...	11	8	11	12	11	7·7	7	3	2·7	4	1	4·7
Extra guards, ...	2	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8·3
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	1	1	7	1	1	5·8	1	2	5	1	12	9·5
Contingencies, ...	0	10	5	1	9	3·5	1	2	9·4	0	14	5·1
Alterations and repairs, ...	1	3	4	25	4	2·9	21	4	8·8	0	0	9·2
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,...	42	9	9	65	14	8·3	57	3	0·7	29	5	2·1

showing a most creditable decrease of expenditure, indicative of good and successful management in all departments except the hospital, in which there was considerable increase of cost: this was partly caused by fraud on the part of the hospital establishment, doubtless due to be imperfect control exercised by the Civil Surgeon.

- Classification. 8. Better than in any other Jail, with the exception of Alipore.
- Education. 9. But 27 prisoners could read and write.
- Solitary Confinement. 10. Not practised for want of cells.

Sickness and
Mortality.11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c.,
of the 158 convicts who died in the Hooghly Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	33	42 Days, ...	1	Agricultural labor- ers, ...	7	Bramin, ...	1
Dacoity, ...	62	2 Months, ...	2	Coolie, ...	1	Gwallahs, ...	5
Murder, ...	13	4 Do. ...	1	Servants, ...	43	Rajpoots, ...	2
Burglary, ...	10	4 Mos. & 8 Days,	1	Weavers, ...	2	Kyest, ...	5
Budmashee, ...	3	6 Months, ...	4	Chokeedar, ...	1	Tootee, ...	1
Cattle-stealing, ...	12	9 Do. ...	4	Bearer, ...	1	Koybur'oo, ...	5
Receiving Stolen Proper- ty, ...	2	1 Year, ...	5	Laborers, ...	89	Chamars, ...	3
Culpable Homicide, ...	3	1 Year & 6 Mos.	1	Cook, ...	1	Kamar, ...	1
Assault, ...	3	2 Years, ...	13	Traders, ...	3	Harees, ...	4
Perjury, ...	3	2 Do. & 6 Mos.	1	Moyrah, ...	3	Bhoveah, ...	1
Highway Robbery, ...	1	3 Years, ...	34	Domes, ...	1	Dangur, ...	1
Wounding, ...	1	5 Do. ...	5	Fakeers, ...	3	Bagdee, ...	11
Neglect of duty, ...	2	7 Do. ...	21	Mochees, ...	2	Suthgope, ...	5
Offence against Abkarry and Salt Laws, ...	1	9 Do. ...	8	Sonar, ...	2	Hindus, ...	50
Riot, ...	3	10 Do. ...	15	Maid Servant, ...	1	Sowar, ...	1
Attempt at Murder, ...	3	11 Do. ...	1	Total, ...	158	Chuttree,, ...	2
Hajut, ...	3	12 Do. ...	10			Doolia, ...	2
Desertion, ...	1	14 Do. ...	16			Nonda, ...	1
Affray with Murder, ...	1	16 Do. ...	3			Pobareeah, ...	5
Not stated, ...	1	16 Do. & 6 Mos.	1			Tomoolee, ...	2
	2	17 Years, ...	1			Moyrah, ...	1
	1	Hajut. ...	10			Bhoocar, ...	4
						Koloar, ...	1
						Tatooree, ...	1
						Mussulmauns, ...	43
						Total, ...	158
Total, ...	158	Total, ...	158				

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	56	Males, ...	157					From 20 to 25 Years,	3
Cholera, ...	14	Female, ...	1		40		118	" 25 to 30 "	12
Diarrhœa, ...	43							" 30 to 40 "	59
Fever, ...	5	Total, ...	158			158		" 40 to 50 "	42
Phthisis, ...	24							" 50 to 60 "	30
Anasarca, ...	3							Above 60 "	12
Pneumonia, ...	6							Total, ...	158
Debility, ...	1								
Apoplexy, ...	1								
Peritonitis, ...	1								
Splenitis, ...	1								
Hemiplegia, ...	1								
Hydrothorax, ...	1								
Disease of the liver, ...	1								
Total, ...	158								

This gives an average and actual mortality of 21·76 and 3·00 per cent respectively. Deducting the 14 who died from cholera, the per centage is 19·83 and 2·73 on average and actual strength.

Most of the causes of sickness detailed in last year's report continued in operation, and to them was superadded an amount of carelessness and mal-praxis, of which the results were most disastrous.

In my visit to the Jail, I saw several cases which had been altogether mismanaged by the Native Doctor, and which were perishing as much from want of suitable food as from disease. An enquiry into the subject was held by the Officiating Magistrate, of which the result was, the establishment of a certain amount of neglect on the part of the Civil Surgeon and his subordinates.

It is to be hoped that such gross neglect and mal-praxis will not recur.

31. HOWRAH.

1. From the reduction in this Jail, there is little to report regarding it.

There are no manufactures, all prisoners above one month of sentence being transferred elsewhere.

2. The Burkundauzes' guard-room was repaired, gumlah ventilators were placed in some of the wards, and temporary cook-sheds were erected.

Certain aged, blind and paralytic life-prisoners were transferred from Alipore, to make room for more dangerous characters.

Prisoners.	3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ...				12240
Daily average number of prisoners,	34
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	23
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	724
Transferred to other districts,	335
Released,	349
Escaped,	0
Died,	4
Executed,	2
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	57

Cost of Prisoners.	4.			
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 1 0	0 0 7	0 1 0.6	0 1 0.3
Rations per annum, ...	24 4 6	13 5 2	23 15 6.4	23 5 10.6
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...	3 14 9	2 8 5.8	1 10 7.4	1 7 3.2
Fixed establishment, ...	9 11 10	5 9 7.6	45 7 7	25 6 7.1
Extra guards, ...	1 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 5.8
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 12 11	0 9 7.3	0 0 8.5	0 0 8.1
Contingencies, ...	0 14 4	0 10 0.8	5 11 0.3	10 1 1.2
Alterations and repairs, ...	13 10 2	1 11 2.4	0 0 0	4 13 4.9
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	55 2 3	24 6 1.9	76 13 5.6	65 3 4.9

Shewing a decrease of cost. Small Jails are always expensive.

Sickness and
Mortality.

5. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 2 convicts who died in the Howrah Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	1	For Life, ...	2	Agricultural Laborers, ...	2	Hindu, ...	1
Thuggce, ...	1					Mussulmaun, ...	1
Total, ...	2	Total, ...	2	Total, ...	2	Total, ...	2

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	1	Males, ...	2					From 20 to 25 Years,	0
Fever, ...	1	Females, ...	"		"		2	" 25 to 30 "	0
Total, ...	2	Total, ...	2			2		" 30 to 40 "	0
								" 40 to 50 "	0
								" 50 to 60 "	0
								Above 60 "	2
								Total, ...	2

But had been transferred from Alipore, and died of old age.

32. BANCOORAH.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was not visited during the year.

Buildings.

2. A masonry bath, a puckah drain, and the extension of the Jail wall was completed.

Prisoners.

3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ...	147107
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	403
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	353
Number admitted into Jail during the year, ...	978
Transferred to other districts, ...	249
Released, ...	603
Escaped, ...	0
Died, ...	16
Executed, ...	3
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ...	460

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Reported to have been satisfactory.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Generally good.

Labor and Manufactures.

6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	168	160	176	125½

Net profit realized, ... 947 11 11 1205 14 8 1400 6 4 2302 4 9
 Average earning of each
 prisoner engaged in
 manufactures, ... 5 10 3 7 8 7.1 7 15 3.7 18 6 1.2
 Exhibiting a considerable and creditable increase.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
Rations per day, ...	0	0	8	0	0	0.9	0	0	9.4	0	1	1.2
Rations per annum, ...	17	0	7	16	15	7.7	17	14	9.5	25	2	2.2
Clothing, (including bed- ding and blankets) ...	2	0	4	2	1	10.7	2	5	9.2	3	5	3.7
Fixed Establishment, ...	8	2	6	7	14	10.7	6	3	1.7	6	8	4
Extra guards, ...	7	15	5	5	0	3.8	4	9	5.8	5	8	7.7
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0	9	0	0	6	8.2	0	6	8.6	1	2	0.4
Contingencies, ...	0	10	2	0	11	0.7	1	3	0.9	0	14	4.5
Alterations and repairs, ...	0	11	3	3	5	0.9	1	3	3.4	0	0	2.1
Total cost of each pri- soner per annum, ...	37	1	6	36	7	6.6	33	14	3.1	42	9	0.6

Showing a considerable excess, chiefly in the cost of food.

Classification. 8. As before.

Education. 9. Fifteen only out of 449 convicts could read and write, the remainder, chiefly Sonthals and men of low caste, could do neither.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Was only once practised in the case of a female prisoner, who was placed in a separate cell for 17 days.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 25 convicts who died in the Bancoorah Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	2	2 Years,	4	Servants,	3	Bhramin,	1
Dacoity, ...	5	4 Do.	1	Weaver,	1	Gwallahs,	2
Murder, ...	2	5 Do.	5	Cultivators,	12	Rajpoots,	2
Burglary, ...	2	7 Do.	8	Laborers,	7	Koormie,	1
Receiving Stolen Prop- erty, ...	1	10 Do.	3	Shopkeepers,	2	Tootees,	2
Highway Robbery, ...	1	14 Do.	3			Kamar,	1
Wounding, ...	1	16 Do.	1	Total, ...	25	Sonthals,	10
Attempt at Theft, ...	1	Total, ...	25			Malees,	2
Plundering, ...	9					Buorce,	1
Affray, ...	1					Raoah,	1
						Borwah,	1
						Mussulmaun,	1
Total, ...	25					Total, ...	25

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera, ...	2	Males, ...	25		4		21	From 20 to 25 years,	0
Diarrhœa, ...	7	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	3
Fever, ...	2							" 30 to 40 "	13
Anasarca, ...	8	Total, ..	25			25		" 40 to 50 "	5
Asthma, ...	3							" 50 to 60 "	2
Rheumatism, ...	3							Above 60 "	2
Total, ...	25							Total, ...	25

Giving an average and actual mortality of 6·78 and 1·07 per cent. The largest number of deaths was among Sonthals, as usual.

33. BEERBHOOM.

Inspection.	1. Not visited.
Buildings.	2. Changes ordered last year were completed.
Prisoners.	3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ... 144494
	Daily average number of prisoners, ... 396
	Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ... 314
	Number admitted into Jail during the year, ... 844
	Transferred to other districts, ... 56
	Released, ... 589
	Escaped, ... 3
	Died, ... 35
	Executed, ... 2
	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ... 473

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Generally good.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Also good—few having been punished.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	96	42	60	55
Net profit realized, ...	475-2-3	348-10-3	485-5-4½	92-4-3
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	4-15-2	8-4-9·8	8-1-5	1-10-10

An utterly discreditable result, caused chiefly by the inefficiency of the darogah.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 10·2	0 0 10·9
Rations per annum, ...	16 13 2	16 4 8·4	19 7 3	20 10 10·4

Clothing, (including bedding and blankets) ...	1	13	8	2	2	3.1	2	0	6.6	2	0	6.9
Fixed establishment,	14	2	1	2	2	10.3	13	14	8.7	8	7	8.5
Extra guards, ...	5	5	0	4	11	7.9	5	4	2.0	4	12	4.8
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)	0	6	4	0	8	6.5	0	7	10	0	9	6.3
Contingencies, ...	0	11	11	1	4	5.3	1	9	3.7	2	7	4.7
Alterations and repairs,....	1	3	2	1	12	10.1	1	2	1.8	0	14	0.7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	40	7	8	38	15	3.6	43	13	11.9	39	14	6.3

Shewing a decrease of expenditure.

Classification. 8. The Magistrate reports that "the convicts are not classified according to crime, but are all jumbled together on account of their number."

Education. 9. Very few could either read or write.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not practised from want of means.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 36 convicts who died in the Beerbhoom Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	6	1 Year, ...	2	Agricultural Laborers, ...	22	Gwallahs, ...	2
Dacoity, ...	8	2 Do, ...	10	Coolies, ...	3	Rajpoots, ...	2
Murder, ...	4	3 Do, ...	4	Milk seller, ...	1	Domes, ...	2
Burglary, ...	1	5 Do, ...	4	Chowkeedar, ...	1	Kamars, ...	2
Budmashee, ...	1	7 Do, ...	5	Blacksmiths, ...	2	Harees, ...	2
Rebellion, ...	1	8 Do, ...	1	Nugdee, ...	1	Sonthals, ...	8
Cattle Stealing, ...	3	10 Do, ...	2	Peadah, ...	1	Chassa, ...	1
Receiving stolen property, ...	2	For Life, Hajut, ...	7	Tank-digger, ...	1	Bholla, ...	1
Affray with Murder, ...	1			Shopkeepers, ...	2	Paharias, ...	6
Plundering, ...	9	Total, ...	36	Mehter, ...	1	Nya, ...	1
				Basket-maker, ...	1	Bhoyan, ...	2
				Total, ...	36	Dhanger, ...	1
						Bunniah, ...	3
						Bhoree, ...	1
						Mussulmauns, ...	2
						Total, ...	36

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	3							From 20 to 25 years,	4
Cholera, ...	3	Males, ...	36		9		27	" 25 to 30 "	12
Diarrhoea, ...	2	Females, ...	"					" 30 to 40 "	12
Fever, ...	7							" 40 to 50 "	2
Phthisis, ...	1	Total, ...	36					" 50 to 60 "	3
Pneumonia, ...	2					36		Above 60 "	3
Apoplexy, ...	1							Total, ...	36
Cachexia, ...	8								
Scurvy, ...	8								
Hydrocele, ...	1								
Total, ...	36								

Giving an actual and average mortality of 1.57 and 10.03 per cent respectively.

34. MIDNAPORE.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was not visited.

Buildings. 2. No alterations.

Prisoners. 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ... 287387
 Daily average number of prisoners, ... 788
 Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ... 811
 Number admitted in Jail during the year, ... 1236
 Transferred to other districts, ... 207
 Released, ... 1642
 Escaped, ... 14
 Died, ... 188
 Executed, ... 4
 Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ... 892

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The Jailor is well spoken of, and some of the guard behaved well.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally good, with the exception of the dacoity prisoners, who are always insubordinate and troublesome.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	130	126	142	195
Net profit realized, ...	2232-15-6	2487-6-0	2868-2-8	3542-5-7
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	17-2-9	19-11-10-3	20-3-2-1	13-0-7-2

Shewing an increase, but not in proportion to the number of prisoners employed.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 1 0	0 1 0-7	0 1 1-3	0 0 11-8
Rations per annum, ...	24 8 1	24 4 0-7	25 5 2-2	22 8 2-3
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	2 12 10	3 6 8-7	3 8 5-9	* 2 7 8-5
Fixed establishment, ...	11 10 4	11 8 5-3	9 9 2-8	8 0 3-9
Extra guards, ...	7 11 5	7 11 11-3	5 2 11-1	3 15 11-5
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	1 1 6	0 12 11-4	0 9 3-9	0 9 3
Contingencies, ...	1 0 1	1 1 10-3	0 15 2-8	1 0 7-9
Alterations and repairs, ...	1 7 11	2 8 0-8	0 15 2-8	0 8 3-8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	50 4 4	51 6 0-5	46 1 7-5	39 2 4-9

Shewing a considerable and creditable decrease.

Classification. 8. The construction of the prison does not admit of it.

This gives an average and actual mortality from all causes of 18.79 and 2.86 per cent. Deducting the 72 deaths from cholera, and from small-pox, the remaining 57 casualties give an average and actual per centage of 8.62 and 1.631 respectively.

The visitation of cholera was the most severe ever experienced in this Jail, and the occurrence of small-pox, with its sequela, assisted materially in swelling the casualty list.

Every means that could be devised was taken to diminish the sickness; the virulence of the former epidemic rendered treatment hopeless from the very beginning.

Cuttack Division.

35. CUTTACK.

- Inspection.** 1. This Jail was not visited.
- Buildings.** 2. An additional cook-room for the Paik guard was ordered. There was no other change.
- Prisoners.** 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ... 110585
 Daily average number of prisoners, ... 303
 Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ... 282
 Number admitted into Jail during the year, ... 865
 Transferred to other districts, ... 59
 Released, ... 666
 Escaped, ... 0
 Died, ... 36
 Executed, ... 4
 Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ... 382
- Conduct of Jail Officers.** 4. In every way good; the darogah in particular was well spoken of, but for his judicious management of the prisoners and his attention on the manufacturing department.
- Conduct of Prisoners.** 5. A tendency to insubordination was checked by summary punishment, and the behaviour generally of the body was good.

Labor and Manufactures.	6.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...		79	76½	74½	69½
Net profit realized, ...		1,236-6-9	1,057-8-2¾	401-3-6	911-15-8¼
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...		15-10-5	13-13-10-9	5-6-2	13-1-11-4

A creditable result, as compared with the year immediately preceding, but still below the mark.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 8·9	0 0 8·4
Rations per annum, ...	14 8 3	13 6 3·8	15 14 2·2	16 1 2·3
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	1 9 1	2 7 3·5	2 15 2·7	2 10 2·5
Fixed establishment, ...	3 11 0	3 11 0·2	3 4 3·6	2 15 9·4
Extra guards, ...	8 0 2	3 6 7·3	4 14 0·6	4 14 4·7
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 15 3	1 3 4·7	0 13 2·2	0 11 5·5
Contingencies, ...	0 13 1	1 4 4·1	1 2 2·2	1 3 5·1
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 14 2	12 0 2·1	1 6 5·1	0 1 0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	30 7 2	37 7 1·7	30 5 6·6	28 9 5·5

A most creditable and satisfactory result in every respect.

Classification.

8. Necessarily imperfect.

Education.

9. Forty-five could read and write.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Practised once for breach of jail discipline.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c. of the 33 convicts who died in the Cuttack Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	13	1 Month, ...	1	Agricultural laborers, ...	15	Brahmins, ...	2
Dacoity, ...	1	3 Do. ...	4	Coolies, ...	7	Gwallas, ...	2
Burglary, ...	6	6 Do. ...	3	Weavers, ...	4	Kyest, ...	1
Budmashee, ...	1	1 Year, ...	8	Moodie, ...	1	Tantees, ...	1
Rebellion, ...	1	1 Year & 6 Mos., ...	1	Chowkeedar, ...	1	Gond, ...	6
Receiving Stolen Property, ...	1	2 Years, ...	6	Mason, ...	1	Chasas, ...	3
Culpable Homicide, ...	2	3 Do. ...	3	Writers, ...	2	Sowra, ...	1
Assault, ...	2	4 Do. ...	1	Rajgee, ...	1	Kundri, ...	1
Forgery, ...	1	5 Do. ...	1	Sepoy, ...	1	Khunds, ...	4
False Accusation, ...	2	6 Do. ...	1	Total, ...	33	Pawns, ...	7
Rape, ...	1	7 Do. ...	1			Khetree, ...	1
Breach of order, ...	1	10 Do. ...	1			Bannia, ...	1
	3	For life, ...	1			Bawaree, ...	1
		Hajut, ...	1			Khundaet, ...	1
Total, ...	33	Total, ...	33			Total, ...	33

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	10	Males, ...	32		20		13	From 20 to 25 Years	2
Cholera, ...	10	Female, ...	1					" 25 to 30 "	3
Diarrhoea, ...	3					33		" 30 to 40 "	12
Fever, ...	1	Total, ...	33					" 40 to 50 "	9
Pneumonia, ...	1							" 50 to 60 "	5
Bronchitis, ...	1							Above 60 "	2
Rheumatism, ...	1							Total, ...	33
Paralysis, ...	1								
Atrophy, ...	1								
Ulcer, ...	1								
Gastritis, ...	1								
Lambago, ...	1								
Not stated, ...	1								
Total, ...	33								

Giving a per centage on the average and actual strength of 10·78 and 1·72 per cent.

Deducting the deaths from cholera the numbers are 1·20 and 7·51 per cent respectively on actual and average strength.

36. BALASORE.

Inspection.	1. The Jail was not visited.	
Buildings.	2. Twenty-two decayed beams were replaced. No other alterations.	
Prisoners.	3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58,	30827
	Daily average number of prisoners,	84
	Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	66
	Number admitted into Jail during the year,	299
	Transferred to other districts,	39
	Released,	205
	Escaped,	1
	Died,	9
	Executed,	1
	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	110
Conduct of Jail Officers.	4. Generally satisfactory.	
Conduct of Prisoners.	5. Equally good.	

Labor and Manufactures. 6. All long term prisoners being transferred elsewhere, those who are left, are chiefly employed on the roads. A net profit of Rs. 37-15-11 was realized from the labour of six convicts.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.				
		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,	...	0 0 10	0 0 9-2	0 0 10-1	0 0 9-7
Rations per annum,	...	20 6 5	18 4 0-4	19 1 10-9	18 7 1-4
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	...	4 9 3	4 1 1-2	4 3 9-8	1 8 2-3
Fixed establishment,	...	6 9 6	7 13 0-7	9 9 5-8	9 7 11-3
Extra guards,	...	9 0 11	8 6 7-4	8 2 0-1	11 13 5-6
Medicines, (European and Bazar),	...	1 6 5	1 6 8	1 5 7-2	1 13 1-3
Contingencies,	...	2 0 7	1 0 7-4	4 13 0-4	4 9 10-3
Alterations and repairs,	...	4 0 7	11 6 7-2	0 0 0	4 8 8-1
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	...	48 1 11	52 6 8-3	47 3 10-2	52 4 4-4

showing a considerable excess chiefly in extra guards, and the repairs of the buildings. Small Jails are always and everywhere costly.

Classification. 8. Not attempted: all heinous offenders being transferred to Midnapore.

Education. 9. Three prisoners were well instructed in Ooriah, and 21 could read and write a little.

Solitary Confinement. 10. No cells.

Sickness and
Mortality.11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases,
&c., of the 3 convicts who died in the Balasore Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Cattle Stealing, ...	1	1 Year, ...	1	Fisherman, ...	1	Eoka, ...	1
Wounding with intent to kill, ...	2	3 Ditto	2	Hired Laborers, ...	2	Pawn, ...	2
Total, ...	3	Total, ...	3	Total, ...	3	Total, ...	3

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Diarrhoea, ...	2	Males, ...	3	2	}	1	}	From 20 to 25 years	* 2
Fracture, ...	1	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	"
Total, ...	3	Total, ...	3	3		" 30 to 40 "	"	" 40 to 50 "	"
						" 50 to 60 "	1	Above 60	"
						Total, ...	3		
						* 17 Years,			

Giving an actual and average mortality of 0.52 and 3.33 per cent.

37. POOREE.

Inspection. 1. Not visited.

Buildings. 2. No alterations.

Prisoners. 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners

of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ...	31319
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	86
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	104
Number admitted into Jail during the year, ...	439
Transferred to other districts, ...	25
Released, ...	422
Escaped, ...	1
Died, ...	7
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ...	98

Conduct of Jail Officers and Prisoners. 4 & 5. Good.

Labor and Manufactures. 6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	8	18	16½	17¾
Net profit realized, ...	31-12-11	350-3-9½	199-11-0¾	313-11-5¼

Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,

3-15-7 8-7-11-3 12-1-7-7 17-15-3-6

showing a creditable increase.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

	1854-55.			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
Rations per day, ...	0	0	9	0	0	9.5	0	0	9.5	0	0	10.8
Rations per annum, ...	18	7	7	18	11	3	18	1	0.8	20	11	1.2
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	1	5	7	2	5	10	1	11	3.1	1	8	3.3
Fixed establishment, ...	14	9	3	14	3	9.4	13	8	9.8	14	7	0.4
Extra guards, ...	7	1	1	6	4	11.3	6	2	11.5	5	4	7.2
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	2	1	9	1	10	9.7	1	3	2.2	1	6	0.7
Contingencies, ...	2	3	1	1	14	6.4	2	7	3.3	1	15	2.9
Alterations and repairs, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	11.7	0	0	0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	45	12	6	45	3	1.8	48	7	6.4	43	5	0.8

exhibiting a decrease of expenditure.

Classification.

8. Not reported.

Education.

9. Four prisoners could read and write.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Not recorded.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 12 convicts who died in the Pooree Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	7	1 Month, ...	2	Reggars, ...	4	Hindoo, ...	1
Burglary, ...	2	4 Ditto, ...	1	Shopkeeper, ...	1	Bania, ...	1
Offence against Abkaree and Salt Laws, ...	6	Ditto, ...	1	Salt maker, ...	1	Kundra, ...	2
Plundering, ...	2	2 Years, ...	1	Cultivators, ...	3	Chasa, ...	3
	1	3 Ditto, ...	4	Woodseller, ...	1	Byragy, ...	2
	5	Ditto, ...	1	Pilgrim Collector, ...	1	Bowree, ...	1
Total, ...	12	Hajut, ...	2	Kunchee Maker, ...	1	Lonee, ...	1
						Mahantee Ram, ...	1
		Total, ...	12	Total, ...	12	Total, ...	12

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	3	Males, ...	12		7		5	From 20 to 25 years,	0
Cholera, ...	7							" 25 to 30 "	0
Diarrhoea, ...	2					12		" 30 to 40 "	6
Total, ...	12							" 40 to 50 "	4
								" 50 to 60 "	2
								Above 60 "	0
								Total, ...	12

Giving an actual and average mortality of 1.43 and 13.04 per cent from all causes.

Deducting the cholera casualties, the numbers were respectively 0.59 and 5.56 per cent on actual and average strength.

Chota Nagpore Division.

38. HAZAREEBAUGH JAIL.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was not visited.

Buildings.

2. A few minor changes were carried into effect. The buildings were not injured by the mutineers of the late 8th N. I., when they released the prisoners, and abandoned the station on the 30th of July.

Prisoners.

3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners

of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58,	...	...	...	120177
Daily average number of prisoners,	...	...	...	329
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	...	...	...	296
Number admitted into Jail during the year, ...	...	...	...	1241
Transferred to other districts,	...	...	...	150
Released,	...	...	...	554
Escaped,	...	...	...	268
Died,	...	...	...	60
Executed,	...	...	...	19
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	...	...	...	486

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. The conduct of the Jailor, Mr. Mooney, was approved by the Magistrate. Nothing was said of the native establishment.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Considering the very exceptional circumstances of the year, the conduct of the prisoners was not so bad as might have been expected, and as it was in similar circumstances elsewhere: they committed very little depredation in the station when released by the mutineers.

Labor and Manufactures.

6.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures, ...	55	55	48	54
Net profit realized, ...	261-0-9	311-2-3	350-9-11	434-6-8
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures, ...	4-11-11	5-10-6-2	7-4-1-5	8-0-8-6

A creditable result under the circumstances. The building of new European barracks occupies many prisoners, who would otherwise be engaged in manufactures, if work-sheds in sufficient quantity existed.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

	1854-55.			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
Rations per day, ...	0	0	7	0	0	9-6	0	0	9-7	0	0	10-1
Rations per annum, ...	14	6	1	18	4	2-7	18	7	1-5	19	2	8-1

Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	2 4 1	2 5 2.1	2 3 7.7	1 11 0.1
Fixed establishment, ...	5 4 8	5 9 5.9	5 4 10.4	7 13 0.2
Extra guards, ...	8 10 7	7 10 4.5	7 9 11.9	7 9 11.3
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	1 5 5	0 10 3.3	0 6 9.1	0 6 7.1
Contingencies, ...	0 5 11	0 6 8.5	0 6 2.2	2 4 2.7
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 0 0	4 5 7.1	1 4 8.2	0 4 0.8
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	32 5 0	39 3 10.1	35 11 0.3	39 3 6.3

Showing an increase, caused chiefly by the amalgamation of the establishments of the two Jails, and the consequent entertainment of an European Jailor.

Classification.	8. Not practised from the construction of the Jail.
Education.	9. At the lowest ebb.
Solitary Confinement.	10. No cells.
Sickness and Mortality.	11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 40 convicts who died in the Hazareebaugh Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	1	2 Months, ...	1	Agricultural laborers, ...	35	Bramin, ...	1
Dacoity, ...	25	3 Do. ...	1	Cowherd, ...	1	Gwallahs, ...	3
Burglary, ...	2	6 Do. ...	1	Kahar, ...	1	Rajpoots, ...	2
Cattle-stealing, ...	5	1 Year, ...	1	Jalloahs, ...	2	Ghatwals, ...	4
Receiving Stolen Property, ...	1	3 Years, ...	6	Hajam, ...	1	Kamar, ...	1
Homicide, ...	1	4 Do. ...	1	Total, ...	40	Kahar, ...	1
Highway Robbery, ...	1	5 Do. ...	3			Sooree, ...	1
Assault, ...	1	7 Do. ...	15			Hindu, ...	1
Affray, ...	1	8 Do. ...	1			Khyrwar, ...	1
Dacoity with Murder, ...	1	Hajut, ...	10			Sonthals, ...	15
Disobedience of lawful orders, ...	1	Total, ...	40			Nyas, ...	3
Total, ...	40					Bacttas, ...	2
						Gosain, ...	1
						Deswarry, ...	1
						Hajam, ...	1
						Mussulmauns, ...	2
						Total, ...	40

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	23	Males, ...	40		28		12	From 20 to 25 years, ...	1
Cholera, ...	4	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 " ...	3
Diarrhœa, ...	8	Total, ...	40					" 30 to 40 " ...	9
Fever, ...	4							" 40 to 50 " ...	12
Gout, ...	1							" 50 to 60 " ...	10
Total, ...	40							Above 60 " ...	5
								Total, ...	40

Giving an average and actual mortality of 12.58 and 1.72 per cent.

The greatest proportion of deaths was, as usual, among Sonthals.

HAZAREEBAUGH PENITENTIARY.

The buildings in which the agency Jail was placed, being required for Military purposes, were made over to the Military authorities. The Penitentiary and District Jails were in consequence amalgamated.

39. LOHARDUGGA.

Inspection.	1. This Jail was not visited.	
Buildings.	2. No change. The buildings were not injured severely by the mutineers.	
Prisoners.	3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58,	53967
	Daily average number of prisoners,	148
	Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	
	Number admitted into Jail during the year,	1010
	Transferred to other districts,	64
	Released,	553
	Escaped,	2
	Died,	16
	Executed,	75
	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	

This return is necessarily incomplete, the records having been destroyed by the mutineers.

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The darogah being suspected of misconduct during the mutiny, was dismissed. His place was supplied by the naib darogah of Hazareebaugh, who has behaved well since his appointment.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally good. The whole of the convicts were released by the mutineers, but no report on the subject was made to me.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. There are no manufactures, but the Magistrate has recently introduced the making of mats and earthen pots for the use of the Jail.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.				
		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,	...	0 0 9	0 0 9.4	0 0 11	0 1 2.2
Rations per annum,	...	17 2 11	17 14 10.7	20 13 5.3	27 0 2.4
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	...	2 5 8	2 6 4.2	2 8 2.2	4 2 0.3
Fixed establishment,	...	7 8 7	7 12 5.3	6 5 9.8	9 14 11.3
Extra guards,	...	7 8 7	6 12 10.9	7 4 4.9	7 10 5.9
Medicines, (European and Bazar),	...	1 11 5	0 14 9.8	1 13 0.9	0 12 6.1
Contingencies,	...	1 15 8	1 13 7.3	2 5 5.1	11 0 2.6
Alterations and repairs,	...	0 0 0	1 11 5.3	1 1 1.6	0 4 3.3
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	...	38 4 11	39 6 5.5	42 3 5.8	61 4 3.1

Showing a very considerable excess in food, guards, and contingencies.

- Classification.** 8. Not practicable from the construction of the Jail.
- Education.** 9. Thirty could read and write so as to keep their own accounts, but none were fairly educated for their position in life.
- Solitary Confinement.** 10. Not practised.
- Sickness and Mortality.** 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 14 convicts who died in the Lohardugga Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Eleven out of the fourteen convicts died from January to September 1857, but owing to the records having been destroyed by the mutineers, particulars could not be furnished. Of the remainder (three) particulars are given below.							
Dacoity, ...	1	1 Year,	1	Agricultural laborer,	1	Rajpoot, ...	1
Forgery, ...	1	Hajut, ...	2	Servant, ...	1	Paytan, ...	1
Complicity in mutiny, ...	1			Zemindar, ...	1	Bhoogla, ...	1
		Total, ...	3			Total, ...	3
Total, ...	3			Total, ...	3		

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Diarrhœa, ...	1	Males, ...	3					From 20 to 25 Years,	0
Fever, ...	1	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	0
Debility, ...	1							" 30 to 40 "	1
		Total,	3		2		1	" 40 to 50 "	0
Total, ...	3					3		" 50 to 60 "	1
								Above 60 "	1
								Total,	3

No result can be deduced from these numbers.

40. MAUNBHOOM.

- Inspection.** 1. Not visited.
- Buildings.** 2. No changes. They were not materially damaged by the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion.
- Prisoners.** 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners
- | | |
|---|--------|
| of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ... | 116695 |
| Daily average number of prisoners, ... | 319 |
| Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ... | 248 |
| Number admitted into Jail during the year, ... | 1958 |
| Transferred to other districts, ... | 412 |
| Released, ... | 1097 |
| Escaped, ... | 263 |
| Died, ... | 43 |
| Executed, ... | 3 |
| Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ... | 388 |

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Very bad, most of them having misconducted themselves during the mutiny.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally unsatisfactory. When released by the mutineers on the 5th of August they committed every sort of depredation throughout the district. Some few surrendered themselves voluntarily to neighbouring Magistrates immediately ; others did not come in until the district was re-occupied.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. The prisoners are all employed on the roads.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 7	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 11.2
Rations per annum, ...	14 2 5	16 13 8	19 0 0.8	21 3 10.5
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	2 7 11	2 10 6	2 4 7.5	2 15 3.4
Fixed establishment, ...	10 14 5	11 9 3.6	9 11 9.1	6 9 6.2
Extra guards, ...	7 11 1	7 14 1.9	7 9 10.5	7 12 1.1
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 8 1	0 7 1.8	0 9 4.6	0 3 11.4
Contingencies, ...	0 12 8	1 2 3.6	0 14 4	3 1 11.3
Alterations and repairs, ...	0 0 0	2 12 7.3	1 4 1.9	0 2 0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	36 8 8	43 5 8.2	41 6 2.4	42 0 7.9

Shewing a slight increase of expense.

Classification. 8. Not practicable.

Education. 9. One convict was well educated for his position in life. Twenty could read and write, the rest were uneducated.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not practised.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 16 convicts who died in the Maunbhoom Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	1	1 Month, ...	1	Agricultural laborers, ...	10	Rajpoot, ...	1
Dacoity, ...	3	4 Months, ...	3	Servant, ...	1	Dome, ...	1
Burglary, ...	1	6 Do. ...	2	Basket-maker, ...	1	Soorees, ...	2
Budmashee, ...	1	1 Year, ...	3	Laborers, ...	2	Sonthals, ...	2
Cattle Stealing, ...	4	2 Years, ...	1	Shopkeepers, ...	2	Bhoomies, ...	2
Receiving Stolen Property, ...	1	5 Do. ...	1			Bhoocas, ...	4
Absconding, ...	1	7 Do. ...	1			Boorees, ...	2
Extortion, ...	1	Not stated, ...	4	Total, ...	16	Chuttrec, ...	1
Unknown, ...	3					Rowaree, ...	1
		Total, ...	16				
Total, ...	16					Total, ...	16

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	3	Males, ...	16		10		6	From 20 to 25 Years,	0
Cholera, ...	5	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	2
Fever, ...	5					16		" 30 to 40 "	5
Apoplexy, ...	1	Total, ...	16					" 40 to 50 "	4
Fracture, ...	1							" 50 to 60 "	1
Vulnus, ...	1							Above 60 "	4
Total, ...	16							Total, ...	16

Giving an average and actual mortality of 6.72 and 0.54 per cent, of which nearly one-third was from cholera.

41. SINGBHOOM.

Inspection. 1. Not visited.

Buildings. 2. No changes: the buildings were not destroyed by either mutineers or prisoners.

Prisoners. 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners

of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58,	...	36591
Daily average number of prisoners,	...	100
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	...	155
Number admitted into Jail during the year,	...	415
Transferred to other districts,	...	16
Released,	...	222
Escaped,	...	148
Died,	...	17
Executed,	...	8
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858	...	159

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Very bad. The burkundauzes were believed to have assisted in plundering Government treasure, and the old Darogah did not behave well.

The new darogah and burkundauzes are well spoken of.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Satisfactory, except during the mutiny, when they joined the sepoys and burkundauzes in plundering the station.

Of 148 who had been liberated, 55 were re-captured.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. A few earthen pots and rope for the use of the prisoners are made. The general labor is on the roads.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 8.6	0 0 7.5	0 0 6.1
Rations per annum, ...	16 5 10.3	14 3 6.2	11 7 10.8
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	1 7 5.8	0 14 0.7	2 0 5.7
Fixed establishment, ...	10 2 10.7	7 4 2.5	11 8 3.9

Extra guards,	...	8	9	8.6	7	15	1.5	4	2	0.9
Medicines (European and Bazar,)	...	1	2	7.8	0	10	0.1	0	8	7.7
Contingencies,	..	1	2	7.9	1	3	3.5	2	12	3
Alterations and repairs,	...	3	10	10.5	3	7	10.4	0	0	0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,		41	15	3.6	35	10	0.9	32	7	8

Shewing a creditable decrease of expenditure.

Classification.	8.	} Unknown.
Education.	9.	
Solitary Confinement.	10.	

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 13 convicts who died in the Singbhoom Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft,	2	2 Months,	2	Coolies,	11	Gwallas,	2
Dacoity,	3	6 Do.	1	Laborers,	2	Dhurroos,	2
Burglary,	5	1 Year,	2			Booyas,	2
Cattle Stealing,	2	2 Years,	2	Total,	13	Coles,	6
Receiving Stolen Property,	1	3 Do.	1			Bhoonea,	1
		5 Do.	1			Total,	13
		6 Do.	2				
Total,	13	14 Do.	1				
		Hajut,	1				
		Total,	13				

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery,	5	Males,	13		13		0	From 20 to 25 years	1
Cholera,	1	Females,	"					" 25 to 30 "	"
Diarrhoea,	1					13		" 30 to 40 "	4
Debility,	1	Total,	13					" 40 to 50 "	4
Rheumatism,	1							" 50 to 60 "	3
Leper,	1							Above 60 "	1
Accidental Death,	3							Total,	13
Total,	13								

Giving an average and actual mortality of 10.40 and 1.60 per cent respectively.

42. SUMBULPORE.

In consequence of the disturbed state of the country, no returns were received.

A considerable amount of correspondence has taken place on the subject of enlarging the Jail, and removing it to a more eligible site.

The determination of the question has been postponed, until I am able to visit the station.

Arracan Division.

43. AKYAB.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was visited on the 2nd, 11th and 12th of March. It was found to be not quite as clean as it should have been, but in all other respects was in a much better state than when formerly visited.

Buildings. 2. Temporary wards were built inside the Jail, and a new hospital within the walls.

Prisoners. 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners

of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ...	103242
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	283
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	207
Number admitted into Jail during the year, ...	834
Transferred to other districts, ...	31
Released, ...	479
Escaped, ...	6
Died, ...	78
Executed, ...	4
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ...	443

Conduct of Jail Officers and Prisoners. 4 and 5. The Jailor was said to have behaved well, but is a sickly man.

Nothing was said of the prisoners.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. Manufactures have been stopped, as the Magistrate finds stone-breaking and road-making the most profitable employment for the convicts.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 1 4·3	0 1 9·3	0 1 8·5
Rations per annum, ...	37 7 4·7	40 9 3·6	39 2 2·9
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	3 3 0·7	3 5 5·8	2 2 10·1
Fixed establishment, ...	34 13 2·2	46 6 8	28 11 5·6
Extra guards, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 3 7·3
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	6 13 3·3	9 5 7·9	1 11 1·8
Contingencies, ...	3 5 4	5 8 3·7	2 5 6
Alterations and repairs, ...	11 2 0·6	6 5 2·4	3 4 10
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	96 12 3·5	111 8 7·4	79 9 7·7

Shewing a creditable reduction, which is susceptible of still further decrement.

Classification.	8.	}	No report from the Magistrate.
Education.	9.		
Solitary Confinement.	10.		

Sickness and
Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 10 convicts who died in the Akyab Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	2	6 Months, ...	2	Agricultural Labor-		Munneepooree, ...	1
Dacoity, ...	1	1 Year, ...	2	ers, ...	3	Chuttree, ...	1
Murder, ...	2	3 Years, ...	1	Duffadar, ...	1	Dhonook, ...	1
Receiving Stolen Pro-		For Life, ...	3	Scopys, ...	2	Burmese, ...	1
perty, ...	1	Hajut, ...	2	Trader, ...	1	Mughls, ...	2
Neglect of Duty, ...	1			Ryots, ...	3	Mussulmauns, ...	4
Desertion, ...	2	Total, ...	10	Total, ...	10	Total, ...	10
Belonging to a gang of							
Dacoits, ...	1						
Total, ...	10						

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	1							From 20 to 25 years,	1
Cholera, ...	2	Males, ...	10					" 25 to 30 "	3
Fever, ...	3	Females, ...	"		2		8	" 30 to 40 "	2
Debility, ...	3							" 40 to 50 "	1
Contusion, ...	1	Total, ...	10					" 50 to 60 "	"
						10		Above 60 "	2
Total, ...	10							Total, ...	10

Giving an average and actual mortality of 4.53 and 0.66 per cent respectively.

44. RAMREE.

Inspection.

1. The Kyouk Phyoo Jail was visited on the 3rd and 4th of March 1858. It was clean and creditable throughout; the garden was flourishing; the prisoners were in good case, and in all its belongings it is certainly the best managed prison in the province.

The rules for the introduction of the ticket-of-leave-system were inaugurated; the chaining down of prisoners at nights was discontinued; and various minor changes of detail, not of sufficient importance to record, were suggested.

Buildings.

2. One of the new wards is ready, and the other is nearly completed; but from their defective ventilation they are close at nights.

No other changes were made.

Prisoners.

3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ... 123067

Daily average number of prisoners, ... 337

Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ... 240

Number admitted into Jail during the year, ... 368

Transferred to other districts, ... 91

Released, ... 71

Escaped, ... 6

Died, ... 17

Executed, ... 2

Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ... 421

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Not satisfactory. The Jailor alone is deserving of commendation. The Chittagong guard was mutinous and inefficient.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally good.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. Ten convicts earned Rs. 659-8-8, or in the proportion Rs. 65-15-3·2 each, which was a slight advance on the previous year.

There is no local market for the sale of the products of Jail industry, and the majority of the convicts are employed on the bunds and public works of the station.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,		0 1 1·2	0 1 3·3	0 1 3·4
Rations per annum,		25 1 8·7	29 3 2·2	29 6 6·3
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets), ...		3 15 4·1	4 13 9·9	2 7 3·6
Fixed establishment, ...		40 11 7·4	44 1 9·9	37 15 10·9
Extra guards, ...		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...		0 12 10·6	1 0 0·2	0 9 5·1
Contingencies, ...		2 13 1·7	3 3 9·6	2 12 6
Alterations and repairs, ...		3 2 5·6	2 1 3·3	0 3 11·3
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...		76 9 2·1	84 7 11·1	73 7 7

Shewing a considerable and very creditable diminution of costs.

Classification. 8. Necessarily imperfect—life, are separated from local prisoners at night. More is not practicable.

Education. 9. Of 336 life-prisoners, 41 could read and write, and 7 could only read. Of term-prisoners, 15 could read and write, and one could read only, the rest could do neither.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not systematically practised.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 18 convicts who died in the Ramree Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	4	2 Years, ...	2	Agricultural Laborers, ...	5	Bramin, ...	1
Dacoity, ...	6	For Life, ...	16	Ryots, ...	12	Chuttree, ...	1
Murder, ...	7			Shopkeeper, ...	1	Hurgurias, ...	4
Accomplice in theft and wounding, ...	1	Total, ...	18			Sootar, ...	1
						Sheikh, ...	1
						Pode, ...	1
Total, ...	18			Total, ...	2	Rajbunsee, ...	1
						Other Hindus, ...	5
						Mussulmaun, ...	1
						Mugh, ...	2
						Total, ...	18

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera, ...	3	Males, ...	18		1		17	From 20 to 25 Years,	0
Diarrhoea, ...	1	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	1
Fever, ...	5							" 30 to 40 "	6
Phthisis, ...	5	Total, ...	18			18		" 40 to 50 "	3
Plueritis, ...	1							" 50 to 60 "	2
Cachexia, ...	3							Above 60 "	6
Total, ...	18							Total, ...	18

Giving an average and actual mortality of 6·16 and 1·07 per cent respectively.

45. SANDOWAY.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was visited on the 6th and 7th of March. It was in much better order than when formerly visited; the floors were as clean and good as could be expected where prisoners are chained down at nights; none of the gross irregularities detected in 1854 were discovered; and although the season generally had been most unhealthy, the prisoners had not suffered in equal proportion.

The ticket-of-leave-system was introduced, and the chaining down of prisoners discontinued.

Buildings.

2. No changes.

Prisoners.

3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of

all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ...	...	62588
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	...	171
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	...	179
Number admitted into Jail during the year, ...	...	160
Transferred to other districts, ...	...	1
Released, ...	...	86
Escaped, ...	...	2
Died, ...	...	35
Executed, ...	...	0
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ...	...	216

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. On the whole satisfactory. The Jailor can neither read nor write, which impairs his usefulness.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Good. Two escaped but were re-captured.

Labor and Manufactures.

6. The few able-bodied convicts in the Jail are employed on the roads, so that little in the way of manufactures can be attempted. The net profits during the year amounted to Rs. 781-2-10, each manufacturing prisoner having earned Rs. 63-9-10·4.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 8	0 0 10·8	0 1 3
Rations per annum, ...	15 3 7	20 10 2·2	28 9 5·4
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	4 6 11·8	3 15 3·6	3 9 3·3

Fixed establishment,	35	4	3·1	50	9	8·6	52	8	1·4
Extra guards,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	2	2	8·5	2	13	8·3	0	9	4·1
Contingencies,	2	5	2·9	2	11	2·7	7	11	10·7
Alterations and repairs,	1	9	1·4	0	1	2·6	3	10	7·9
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	60	15	10·7	80	13	0·4	96	10	8·8

Shewing a very considerable increase principally in food, contingencies and the cost of repairs of buildings. The charge under this head of the prisoners, having been brought to account in the past year.

Classification. 8. The prisoners are divided into eight classes, according to the regulation laid down for convicts transported to Arracan. The separation is, however, entirely nominal. Here, as elsewhere, no classification, deserving of the name, exists, or can exist with the present construction of the prison.

Education. 9. Of the life prisoners 18 could read and write, and 153 could do neither.

Of the Supreme Court prisoners five were moderately instructed, and 18 were entirely ignorant.

Of the local convicts four could read and write, 12 could not.

Solitary Confinement. 10. No cells.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 34 convicts who died in the Sandoway Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Dacoity, ...	2	7 Years, ...	5	Agricultural Laborers, -	3	Bramin, -	1
Murder, ...	15	For Life, ...	29	Durwan, -	1	Rajpoots, -	2
Burglary, ...	1	Total, ...	34	Fisherman, -	1	Domes, -	2
Rebellion, ...	1			Broker, -	1	Naiks, -	2
Cattle Stealing, ...	1			Carpenter, -	1	Hindus, -	8
Forgery, ...	1			Unknown, -	27	Bagdees, -	2
Complicity in Murder, ...	5			Total, ...	34	Chohan, -	1
Privy to Ditto, ...	1					Bustom, -	1
Belonging to a gang of Thugs, ...	3					Bheel, -	1
Larceny, ...	1					Mugh, -	1
Attempt to Murder, ...	2					Mussulmauns, -	13
Thuggee, ...	1					Total, ...	34
Total, ...	34						

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	3	Males,	34		1		33	From 20 to 25 years,	0
Cholera, ...	2	Females,	"					" 25 to 30 "	2
Diarrhoea, ...	2					34		" 30 to 40 "	4
Fever, ...	4	Total, ..	34					" 40 to 50 "	9
Anasarca, ...	1							" 50 to 60 "	11
Bronchitis, ...	1							Above 60 "	8
Debility, ...	13							Total, ...	34
Apoplexy, ...	1								
Hemoptysis, ...	1								
Cachexia, ...	1								
Gangrene, ...	1								
Dyspepsia, ...	1								
Consumption, ...	3								
Total,	34								

Giving an actual and average mortality of 4.66 and 2.2 per cent respectively.

The majority of the convicts in this Jail are old women and life prisoners.

Assam Division.

46. GOWALPARAH.

Inspection.	1. Not visited.		
Buildings.	2. No changes.		
Prisoners.	3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, during the year 1857-58, ...	46262	
	Daily average number of prisoners, ...	127	
	Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ...	118	
	Number admitted into Jail during the year, ...	151	
	Transferred to other districts, ...	6	
	Released, ...	122	
	Escaped, ...	0	
	Died, ...	8	
	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ...	130	

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. The darogah was well behaved; the jemadar, duffadar, and burkundauzes were ill conducted, several of them having been dismissed or otherwise punished. One of them was found in the female ward at night, instead of being at his post, and was flogged.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Quiet and orderly.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. Two oil presses were erected. There is no local demand for manufactures, the convicts are, therefore, employed on the roads. The net profits of the year were Rs. 140-1-4½, or at the rate of Rs. 9-10-6.9 for each manufacturing convict.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.			
		1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	...	0 0 8.8	0 0 8.3	0 0 10.4
Rations per annum, ...	...	18 10 3.2	15 13 2.8	19 14 3.8

Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	2 5 6·2	2 8 5·6	2 6 6
Fixed establishment,	20 0 11·1	24 14 9·7	16 5 6·9
Extra guards,	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 1 3·9
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)	2 7 8·8	1 0 4·8	2 11 9·1
Contingencies,	2 3 8·6	1 11 8·1	1 13 11·2
Alterations and repairs,	2 11 9·3	0 13 9·6	0 0 10·2
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	48 7 11·2	46 14 4·6	52 3 3·1

Shewing an increase in the cost of food and of extra guards.

- Classification. 8. Impracticable.
- Education. 9. Nine could read and write, of whom three were fairly educated.
- Solitary Confinement. 10. Not practised from want of means.
- Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 22 convicts who died in the Gowalparah Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	3	6 Months, ...	1	Servants, ...	2	Bramin, ...	1
Dacoity, ...	4	1 Year & 6 Months, ...	1	Religious mendi-		Garrows, ...	6
Murder, ...	5	2 Years, ...	1	cants, ...	2	Rajbunsees, ...	2
Burglary, ...	6	3 Ditto, ...	3	Trader, ...	1	Racharees, ...	3
Cattle Stealing, ...	2	5 Ditto, ...	4	Householders, ...	17	Rabla, ...	1
Culpable Homicide, ...	1	6 Ditto, ...	1			Katani, ...	1
Breach of Trust, ...	1	7 Ditto, ...	4			Shaha, ...	1
		14 Ditto, ...	2			Kulta, ...	1
		Hajut, ...	5			Mussulmauns, ..	6
Total, ...	22			Total, ...	22		
		Total, ...	22			Total, ..	22

Diseases.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	4	Males, ...	22		15		7	From 20 to 25 years,	4
Cholera, ...	16	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	4
Diarrhoea, ...	1					22		" 30 to 40 "	10
Pneumonia, ...	1	Total, ...	22					" 40 to 50 "	1
								" 50 to 60 "	2
								Above 60 "	1
Total, ...	22							Total, ...	22

Giving an average and actual mortality of 18·97 and 3·44 per cent, of which 13·79 and 2·50 per cent respectively were from cholera, and the remainder from ordinary diseases.

47. KAMROOP.

- Inspection. 1. Not visited.
- Buildings. 2. No alterations.

Prisoners.	3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners			
	of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58,			...
				65510
	Daily average number of prisoners,	....	....	179
	Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	....	....	171
	Number admitted into Jail during the year,	....	....	369
	Transferred to other districts,	...	....	37
	Released,	....	....	300
	Escaped,	....	....	1
	Died,	....	....	7
	Executed,	....	....	0
	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	....	....	195

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Better than in the former year. The darogah in particular was commended by the Magistrate.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Well behaved and quiet. The chief breaches of discipline are attempts to obtain opium and tobacco, which are summarily punished on detection.

Labour and Manufactures. 6.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures,	...	...	...
	55	62	66
Net profit realized,	...	...	...
	1037-4-7	1401-14-1	881-12-10
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures,	...	...	...
	18-13-9.1	22-7-8.5	13-5-9.2

Shewing a falling off on the former year.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,	0 0 8.7	0 0 10.1	0 1 0.2
Rations per annum,	15 9 1.4	19 2 3.3	23 2 6.3
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets),	2 10 2.5	1 3 6.1	2 7 0.1
Fixed Establishment,	10 0 0.3	11 1 5.2	10 13 8.6
Extra guards,	6 13 2.6	8 5 8.7	8 14 11.3
Medicines, (European and Bazar),	0 4 6.5	0 11 0	0 9 4.4
Contingencies,	0 15 1.5	1 15 5.4	5 0 5.9
Alterations and repairs,	6 13 9.4	2 0 8.8	0 0 0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	42 13 9.4	44 8 1.9	51 0 0.6

Exhibiting a considerable increase in the cost of food and in contingencies.

Classification. 8. Not attempted, being impracticable.

Education. 9. Six prisoners could read and write.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not resorted to.

Sickness and
Mortality.11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases,
&c. of the 20 convicts who died in the Kamroop Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft,	4	6 Months, ...	1	Agricultural laborers, ...	19	Bramins, ...	2
Dacoity,	5	1 Year & 6 Months,	2	Goldsmith, ...	1	Konch, ...	5
Burglary,	1	2 Years, ...	1			Garrow, ...	1
Cattle Stealing, ...	3	3 Do. ...	5			Rabha, ...	1
Receiving Stolen Property, ...	1	4 Do. ...	3			Kauvets, ...	2
Culpable Homicide, ...	2	5 Do. ...	5			Banea, ...	1
Perjury, ...	1	7 Do. ...	1			Modhahee, ...	1
Highway Robbery, ...	2	Hajut, ...	2			Kollitas, ...	2
Assault, ...	1					Fatla, ...	1
		Total, ...	20			Mussulmauns, ...	4
Total, ...	20					Total, ...	20

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	1	Males, ...	20		19		1	From 20 to 25 Years	1
Fever, ...	1	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	1
Cholera, ...	10					20		" 30 to 40 "	4
Anasarca, ...	2	Total, ...	20					" 40 to 50 "	8
Pneumonia, ...	1							" 50 to 60 "	4
Debility, ...	1							Above 60 "	2
Apoplexy, ...	1								
Peritonitis, ...	1								
Icterus, ...	1								
Vulnus, ...	1								
Total, ...	20							Total, ...	20

Giving from all causes an average and actual mortality of 11.63 and 1.86 per cent, of which exactly one-half was from cholera.

48. NOWGONG.

Inspection.

1. Not visited.

Buildings.

2. The chief buildings were burnt down in October, and only temporary arrangements have since been made. All prisoners of longer sentence than six months are transferred to Tezpoore.

Prisoners.

3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ... 33577

Daily average number of prisoners, ... 92

Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ... 97

Number admitted into Jail during the year, ... 211

Transferred to other districts, ... 32

Released, ... 188

Escaped, ... 1

Died, ... 6

Executed, ... 1

Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ... 80

- Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Unsatisfactory. Negligence, idleness, and inefficiency are their characteristics.
- Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally quiet and obedient.
- Labor and Manufactures. 6. Nil.
- Cost of Prisoners. 7.

			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
Rations per day,	...	...	0	0	5.9	0	0	6.5	0	0	8.3
Rations per annum,	...	...	11	4	5.6	12	4	3.4	15	14	1.0
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,)	...	...	4	1	8.7	4	5	3.3	3	15	2
Fixed establishment,	...	...	39	6	5.9	40	9	10.4	33	0	7.3
Extra guards,	...	...	8	5	1.9	8	6	1.9	8	8	0.8
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)	...	...	0	11	8	0	15	9	0	5	2.9
Contingencies,	...	...	1	4	2.8	3	1	1.9	2	4	8
Alterations and repairs,	...	...	2	8	1.7	0	6	8.9	0	4	5.6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	...	...	67	9	10.6	70	1	2.8	64	5	0.6

Shewing a decrease in the fixed establishment.

- Classification. 8. Unknown.
- Education. 9. Two convicts could read and write.
- Solitary Confinement. 10. No cells.
- Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 6 convicts who died in the Nowgong Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	1	4 Months,	1	Agricultural laborers,	3	Dome, ...	1
Burglary, ...	2	9 Do. ...	1	Cooly, ...	1	Kocha, ...	1
Cattle Stealing, ...	2	2 Years, ...	1	Bad livelihood, ...	2	Koib, ...	1
Default of Payment of decree, ...	1	3 Do. ...	2			Ahom, ...	1
		4 Do. ...	1			Mussulmauns, ...	2
Total, ...	6	Total, ...	6	Total, ...	6	Total, ...	6

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	6	Males, ...	6		6			From 20 to 25 years	..
		Females, ...	..					" 25 to 30 "	..
Total, ...	6	Total, ...	6					" 30 to 40 "	2
								" 40 to 50 "	1
								" 50 to 60 "	1
								Above 60 "	2
								Total, ...	6

Giving an average and actual mortality of 6.3 and 1.03 per cent.

49. SEEBSAUGOR.

Inspection.	1. Not visited.
Buildings.	2. The foundations of the new Jail have been laid, but much progress has not yet been made with the superstructure.
Prisoners.	3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners
	of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ... 38154
	Daily average number of prisoners, ... 105
	Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ... 82
	Number admitted into Jail during the year, ... 139
	Transferred to other districts, ... 2
	Released, ... 103
	Escaped, ... 1
	Died, ... 4
	Executed, ... 1
	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ... 110
Conduct of Jail Officers.	4. Good.
Conduct of Prisoners.	5. Satisfactory.
Labor and Manufactures.	6. Most of the convicts are employed on the roads.

Brick-making yielded a net profit of Rs. 506-7-0, or in the proportion of Rs. 57-14-0-6 for each convict thus employed. The result is so far creditable.

Cost of Prisoners.	7.								
				1855-56.		1856-57.		1857-58.	
Rations per day,	...	...	0	1 1-5	0	0 1-2	0	1 3-7	
Rations per annum,	...	...	25	12 5-6	26	13 1-7	29	13 8-4	
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)	...	...	1	3 10-6	4	10 0-1	1	7 9-7	
Fixed establishment,	...	...	5	8 11-9	5	15 3	7	4 1-3	
Extra guards,	...	...	8	12 10-9	9	12 1-1	11	2 9-6	
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)	...	...	0	11 5-7	1	0 11-1	0	10 3-6	
Contingencies,	...	...	1	1 4	1	8 11-6	1	3 0-9	
Alterations and repairs,	...	...	2	15 0-7	1	4 4-6	0	0 0	
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...			46	2 1-4	51	0 9-2	51	9 9-6	

Shewing a small decrease.

Classification.	8. Impossible.
Education.	9. Unknown.
Solitary Confinement.	10. Non-existent.

Sickness and
Mortality.11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases,
&c., of the 4 convicts who died in the Sebsaugor Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Burglary, ...	1	6 Months, ...	1	Agricultural laborers, ...	2	Jogee, ...	1
Theft, ...	1	3 Years, ...	1	Not stated, ...	2	Ahom, ...	1
Not stated, ...	2	Not stated, ...	2			Not stated, ...	2
Total, ...	4	Total, ...	4	Total, ...	4	Total, ...	4

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	2	Males, ...	2	Of District, ...	1			From 20 to 25 years,	0
Not stated, ...	2	Females, ...	0	Unknown, ...	3			" 25 to 30 "	0
		Not stated, ...	2					" 30 to 40 "	1
Total, ...	4	Total, ...	4	Total, ...	4			" 40 to 50 "	1
								" 50 to 60 "	0
								Above 60	0
								Not stated,	2
								Total, ...	4

Giving an actual and average casualty roll of 0.68 and 4.00 per cent.

50. DURRUNG.

- Inspection. 1. Not visited.
- Buildings. 2. No alterations.
- Prisoners. 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners
of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, 44015
Daily average number of prisoners, 121
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ... 140
Number admitted into Jail during the year, 256
Transferred to other districts, 51
Released, 155
Escaped, 1
Died, 5
Executed, 0
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, 184
- Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Very unsatisfactory, and no hope of getting better men at the place.
- Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally good and well behaved.
- Labor and Manufactures. 6. The former chiefly on the roads. The latter at a low ebb: the net profits from carpentry, shoe-making, and cloth-weaving having been Rs. 144-3-11½, nearly 500 Rupees less than in the former year, with one-third more of prisoners employed in them. This result is not satisfactory.

Cost of Prisoners.

7.

		1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,		0 0 7·7	0 0 9·7	0 1 0·5
Rations per annum,		16 11 10·9	18 7 10·5	23 13 3·7
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets)		2 3 8·5	2 7 3·2	3 1 8·8
Fixed establishment,		17 8 11·3	23 13 11·3	25 9 7·1
Extra guards,		7 13 0·1	7 9 11·2	10 4 4·8
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)		1 0 2·1	1 4 3·5	1 12 7·2
Contingencies,		1 3 6·7	0 7 1·1	2 15 6·2
Alterations and repairs,		2 1 1·8	0 12 7·1	0 0 0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,		48 10 5·4	54 14 11	67 9 1·8

Shewing a very considerable increase of cost in every item of expenditure. Eminently unsatisfactory.

Classification.

8. As before.

Education.

9. Of 177 prisoners, 7 could read and write. The crimes of the educated members were murder, embezzlement, forgery, assault, and abduction.

Solitary Confinement.

10. Unknown and unrecorded.

Sickness and Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 5 convicts who died in the Durrung Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Cattle Stealing, ...	5	1 Year, ...	2	Agricultural laborers, ...	5	Koluta, ...	1
		1 Year & 6 Months, ...	2			Konch, ...	2
Total, ...	5	3 Years, ...	1	Total, ...	5	Jogee, ...	2
		Total, ...	5			Total, ...	5

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Cholera, ...	2	Males, ...	5					From 20 to 25 Years,	0
Bronchitis, ...	2	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	0
Debility, ...	1	Total,	5		5		0	" 30 to 40 "	2
Total, ...	5							" 40 to 50 "	2
								" 50 to 60 "	1
								Above 60 "	0
								Total,	5

Giving an average and actual per centage of 35·71 and 0·62 respectively, of which two-fifths were from cholera.

51. DEBROOGHUR.

- Inspection.** 1. Not visited.
- Buildings.** 2. The new Jail is rising rapidly, and will be the best prison in the province.

Prisoners. 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners

of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58,	...	16306
Daily average number of prisoners, ...	...	45
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857,	...	52
Number admitted into Jail during the year, ...	...	64
Transferred to other districts, ...	...	1
Released, ...	...	75
Escaped, ...	...	0
Died, ...	...	0
Executed, ...	...	0
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858,	...	40

- Conduct of Jail Officers.** 4. Conduct of all satisfactory, the darogah being specially noticed for his zeal and attention.

- Conduct of Prisoners.** 5. Docile.

- Labor and Manufactures.** 6. A net profit of Rs. 303-11-10 was realized on the latter, in the proportion of Rs. 47-3-1 for each convict so engaged; shewing an improvement on the former year: carpentry, basket-making, and rice cultivation, are the chief employments.

- Cost of Prisoners.** 7.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 10·3	0 0 10·9	0 1 4·5
Rations per annum, ...	19 9 4·9	20 14 1	31 5 5·5
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	3 6 4·8	3 4 0·8	4 1 10·4
Fixed establishment, ...	22 5 5·2	24 7 10·4	32 10 8
Extra guards, ...	7 12 8·1	8 7 5·7	9 2 0·8
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	2 2 2·4	1 5 4·9	1 4 11·7
Contingencies, ...	2 0 11·2	0 14 2	6 5 3
Alterations and repairs,	9 13 6·2	0 9 10·8	0 0 0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	67 2 6·8	59 14 11·6	84 14 3·4

Exhibiting a very considerable increase, chiefly in food, and relative cost of establishment from diminution in the number of convicts.

- Classification.** 8. Impracticable
- Education.** 9. Two out of forty could read and write.
- Solitary Confinement.** 10. No cells.
- Sickness and Mortality.** 11. Not a single death during the year.

Non-Regulation Districts.

52. COSSIAH HILLS.

- Inspection.** 1. This Jail was not visited.
- Buildings.** 2. General repairs only were executed.
- Prisoners.** 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, 8583
- | | |
|--|----|
| Daily average number of prisoners, | 24 |
| Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, | 32 |
| Number admitted into Jail during the year, | 9 |
| Transferred to other districts, | 0 |
| Released, | 17 |
| Escaped, | 0 |
| Died, | 4 |
| Executed, | 0 |
| Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, | 20 |
- Conduct of Jail Officers.** 4. The conduct of the jemadar and duffadar was satisfactory, some of the guards were ill behaved, and two of them were dismissed in consequence.
- Conduct of Prisoners.** 5. Generally good and orderly.
- Labor and Manufactures.** 6. No progress made from the want of work-sheds. Basket-making and stone-cutting occupy a few of the prisoners; the remainder are employed on the roads.

The ridiculous net profit of Rs. 13-1-3 was realized.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day,	0 0 9	0 0 9·7	0 0 9·7	0 0 9·9
Rations per annum,	18 5 4	18 8 8·5	18 8 11·4	18 14 8·8
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,)	5 13 5	7 4 1·2	6 2 4	3 13 3·3
Fixed establishment,	39 5 1	45 14 7·3	56 0 0	67 12 2·7
Extra guards,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Medicines, (European and Bazar,)	0 10 7	0 13 2	1 0 1	0 12 7·1
Contingencies,	3 4 7	2 14 7	4 8 6·6	7 2 1·3
Alterations and repairs,	9 11 1	2 7 8·2	2 2 8·5	10 6 1·5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum,	77 2 4	77 14 10·2	88 6 7·5	108 13 0·7

Rendering this the dearest and most unprofitable Jail in my jurisdiction.

- Classification.** 8. No attempt.
- Education.** 9. One prisoner could read and write fairly.
- Solitary Confinement.** 10. Not resorted to.

Sickness and
Mortality.

11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 5 convicts who died in the Cossiah Hills Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	1	1 Year & 9 Months,	1	Agricultural Laborers,	5	Meekeer, ...	3
Burglary, ...	2	3 Years,	3			Cossiah, ...	2
Receiving Stolen Property, ...	1	Hajut,	1				
Highway Robbery, ...	1	Total, ...	5	Total, ...	5	Total, ...	5
Total, ...	5						

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Dysentery, ...	1	Males, ...	5		5		0	From 20 to 25 years	0
Diarrhoea, ...	2	Females, ...	0					" 25 to 30 "	2
Dropsy, ...	1					5		" 30 to 40 "	0
Splenitis, ...	1	Total, ...	5					" 40 to 50 "	2
Total, ...	5							" 50 to 60 "	1
								Above 60 "	0
								Total, ...	5

Giving an average and actual mortality of 18.52 and 4.13 per cent.

53. CACHAR.

- Inspection.** 1. Not visited.
- Buildings.** 2. A large criminal ward, with a porch and godown were constructed at a cost of Rs. 315.
- Prisoners.** 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners
of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ... 18035
Daily average number of prisoners, ... 50
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ... 43
Number admitted into Jail during the year, ... 214
Transferred to other districts, ... 0
Released, ... 155
Escaped, ... 2
Died, ... 0
Executed, ... 16
Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ... 84
- Conduct of Jail Officers.** 4. Good and satisfactory. The acting darogah was suspended for six months for neglect of duty in regard to the Muneepooree Princes, who were under temporary arrest.
- Conduct of Prisoners.** 5. Good on the whole.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. The number of convicts in custody is too small for the profitable introduction of manufactures. The Magistrate was about to try oil-making, a penal and profitable branch of industry. The bulk of the convicts work on the roads.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
Rations per day, ...	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 10·6	0 0 9·9
Rations per annum, ...	14 10 11	13 6 2·3	20 1 7·9	18 14 1·5
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	2 3 9	1 14 6	4 0 9·6	1 12 4·9
Fixed establishment, ...	17 6 0	15 12 0	16 12 9·6	10 1 3·4
Extra guards, ...	12 0 2	12 11 0	15 0 0	8 15 0
Medicines, (European and Bazar,) ...	0 2 1	0 0 5·1	0 3 10·8	0 1 7·3
Contingencies, ...	4 8 5	5 13 9·7	7 0 9·1	3 13 8·1
Alterations and repairs, ...	3 8 4	1 2 5·1	2 6 4·2	6 4 9·6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	54 8 0	50 13 4·2	65 10 3·2	49 14 10·8

Shewing a creditable diminution of expenditure, notwithstanding the high cost of food and every thing else.

Classification. 8. Reported to be satisfactory.

Education. 9. One prisoner could read and write.

Solitary Confinement. 10. Not resorted to.

Sickness and Mortality. 11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases, &c., of the 1 convict who died in the Cachar Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Culpable Homicide ...	1	7 Years, ...	1	Agricultural Laborer, ...	1	Chandal, ...	1
Total, ...	1	Total, ...	1	Total, ...	1	Total, ...	1

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Fever, ...	1	Males, ...	1		1			From 20 to 25 years,	0
		Females, ...	0					" 25 to 30 "	0
Total, ...	1	Total, ...	1			1		" 30 to 40 "	1
								" 40 to 50 "	0
								" 50 to 60 "	0
								Above 60 "	0
								Total, ...	1

Giving an actual and average mortality of 0·33 and 2·78 per cent.

54. DARJEELING.

Inspection. 1. Not visited.

Buildings. 2. No change. The roofs were repaired.

Prisoners. 3. Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in Jail during the year 1857-58, ... 16613
 Daily average number of prisoners, ... 46
 Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1857, ... 45
 Number admitted into Jail during the year, ... 488
 Transferred to other districts, ... 25
 Released, ... 453
 Escaped, ... 0
 Died, ... 5
 Executed, ... 6
 Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858, ... 44

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Good.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Satisfactory.

Labor and Manufactures. 6. The former entirely out-door, the latter nil.

Cost of Prisoners. 7.

	1854-55.			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.		
Rations per day, ...	0	1	4	0	1	1.7	0	1	4.8	0	1	4.2
Rations per annum, ...	30	9	9	26	3	4.4	32	0	3.9	30	14	0.7
Clothing, (including bedding and blankets,) ...	4	1	9	2	14	8.4	3	0	8.7	2	15	8.8
Fixed establishment, ...	20	12	9	18	7	4.6	17	5	4	12	4	2.1
Extra guards, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6.7	2	0	0.7
Medicines (European and Bazar,) ...	1	10	10	0	12	6.9	2	15	9.2	4	5	9.5
Contingencies, ...	8	11	10	8	8	1.6	8	10	4	11	14	6.7
Alterations and repairs, ...	8	7	2	2	0	8.3	8	6	3.4	0	9	3.3
Total cost of each prisoner per annum, ...	74	6	4	58	14	10.2	74	8	3.9	64	15	7.8

Shewing a satisfactory diminution.

Classification. 8. Impossible.

Education. 9. Five prisoners could read and write.

Solitary Confinement. 10. No cells.

Sickness and
Mortality.11. The crimes, sentences, occupation, religion, sect, sex, diseases,
&c. of the 9 convicts who died in the Darjeeling Jail.

Crime.	No.	Sentence.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Caste or Religion.	No.
Theft, ...	3	3 Months, ...	4	Agricultural Labor- ers, ...	4	Rajbunsees, ...	2
Receiving Stolen Pro- perty, ...	1	6 Do. ...	3	Coolies, ...	2	Kherraboos, ...	2
Neglect of Duty, ...	1	1 Year, ...	2	Sepoy, ...	1	Naick, ...	1
Accomplice in Murder, ...	1	Total, ...	9	Chupprasies, ...	2	Lumboo, ...	1
Bribery, ...	1			Total, ...	9	Bhootia, ...	1
Assault, ...	2					Mussulmans, ...	2
Total, ...	9					Total, ...	9

Disease.	No.	Sex.	No.	Of District.	No.	Of other Districts.	No.	Age.	No.
Fever, ...	2	Males, ...	9		3		6	From 20 to 25 years,	2
Pthisis, ...	1	Females, ...	"					" 25 to 30 "	2
Bronchitis, ...	1	Total, ...	9			9		" 30 to 40 "	3
Pleuritis, ...	2							" 40 to 50 "	2
Small-Pox, ...	3							" 50 to 60 "	0
Total, ...	9							Above 60 "	0
								Total, ...	9

Giving an actual and average mortality of 1.46 and 20.45 per cent.

FORT WILLIAM : }
November 4, 1858. }FREDERIC J. MOUAT,
Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces.

A P P E N D I X .

No. II.

T A B U L A R S T A T E M E N T S

OF THE

NUMBER, NATURE, COST, ACCOMMODATION, LABOR, MORTALITY
AND OTHER DETAILED PARTICULARS

CONNECTED WITH

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES AND CASTES

IN THE JAILS

OF THE

L o w e r P r o v i n c e s

IN

1857-58.

Statement showing the Number of Criminal

NUMBER.	JAILS.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10											
		Prisoners under Sentence.																						Under Examination (Hajut Tuzveez).		Committed to the Sessions.		Not included in the preceding Columns.		Total of Criminal Prisoners in Jail, as per Columns 1 to 9.	
		Of imprisonment for life.		Of imprisonment for more than 2 years.		Of imprisonment for 2 years and above 1 year.		Of imprisonment for 1 year and under.		To FURNISH SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT.		To be discharged without security after the expiry of a limited period.																			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
1	Patna, ...	1	12	277	18	189	2	171	5	"	"	13	"	87	4	15	"	"	"	753	41										
2	Sarun, ...	"	2	156	8	45	3	72	5	"	"	49	"	22	"	"	"	7	"	351	18										
3	Behar, ...	8	1	223	1	33	"	107	2	"	"	75	1	78	"	146	5	2	"	672	10										
4	*Shahabad, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"										
5	Chumparun, ...	"	"	27	1	75	2	74	2	"	"	60	2	43	"	"	"	2	"	281	7										
6	Bhaugulpore, ...	21	1	268	3	83	"	67	4	"	"	40	"	71	1	34	"	1	"	585	9										
7	Monghyr, ...	"	1	172	10	242	5	149	4	46	"	"	"	49	2	55	"	"	"	713	22										
8	Tirhoot, ...	"	"	115	7	53	1	164	5	"	"	63	"	19	"	6	"	1	"	421	13										
9	Parneah, ...	"	"	204	"	47	"	45	1	63	"	"	"	17	"	"	"	9	1	385	2										
10	Rajshahye, ...	4	14	194	8	94	5	79	8	2	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	375	35										
11	Pubna, ...	"	"	20	1	8	"	72	1	"	"	"	"	56	1	36	"	30	"	233	3										
12	Rungpore, ...	1	1	183	4	47	"	103	2	"	"	"	"	19	1	24	"	9	"	415	8										
13	Bograh, ...	6	"	3	"	"	"	72	1	5	"	"	"	5	"	30	1	1	"	122	2										
14	Dinagepore, ...	3	6	624	7	64	1	61	"	1	"	"	"	25	"	"	"	13	"	802	14										
15	Maldah, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	3	"	"	"	15	"	4	"	1	"	37	"										
16	Dacca, ...	"	"	348	5	102	5	136	5	2	"	"	"	26	"	1	"	1	"	630	15										
17	Furreedpore, ...	"	"	151	"	31	"	89	3	"	"	"	"	24	"	1	"	2	"	312	3										
18	Sylhet, ...	1	"	158	5	137	2	47	"	1	"	"	"	16	"	29	"	4	"	397	7										
19	Mymensing, ...	"	"	212	5	84	"	158	2	"	"	"	"	32	3	24	"	2	"	512	10										
20	Backergunge, ...	"	"	267	3	53	"	25	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	25	"	7	"	440	3										
21	Chittagong, ...	2	4	115	4	6	"	24	"	"	"	"	"	13	1	3	"	2	"	166	9										
22	Tipperah, ...	2	7	253	8	17	"	209	2	"	"	"	"	19	"	"	1	8	"	517	18										
23	Noakhally, ...	"	1	167	7	15	"	45	"	"	"	"	"	20	"	"	"	2	"	249	8										
24	Nuddeah, ...	"	"	130	7	66	"	166	1	2	"	"	"	83	1	5	"	1	"	473	9										
25	Alipore, ...	407	77	1128	13	40	8	140	19	"	"	6	"	32	"	3	4	60	"	1816	121										
26	Baraset, ...	"	"	71	"	21	"	22	"	"	"	"	"	40	"	7	"	4	"	186	"										
27	Jessore, ...	"	"	319	"	36	"	38	"	"	"	"	"	31	"	7	"	2	"	491	"										
28	Moorshedabad, ...	"	"	23	"	3	"	114	7	39	1	"	"	29	"	10	"	1	1	219	9										
29	Burdwan, ...	8	3	203	8	108	"	55	20	"	"	"	"	26	"	5	"	10	"	448	31										
30	Hooghly, ...	1	"	499	"	87	"	108	1	"	"	"	"	19	1	19	1	"	"	770	3										
31	Howrah, ...	16	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	28	3	"	"	"	"	54	3										
32	Baucoorah, ...	"	8	322	7	37	1	59	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	433	16										
33	Beerbhoom, ...	"	6	245	7	68	4	66	1	"	"	"	"	60	1	"	"	"	"	453	19										
34	Midnapore, ...	2	10	255	9	116	1	287	9	29	"	"	"	42	1	42	9	59	2	832	41										
35	Cuttack, ...	9	17	185	7	51	1	93	5	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	4	"	351	30										
36	Balasore, ...	"	"	8	"	6	"	48	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	24	2	"	"	92	4										
37	Pooree, ...	"	1	22	"	13	1	24	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	"	1	"	84	2										
38	Hazareebaugh, ...	3	"	220	1	25	"	58	"	26	"	"	"	144	"	"	"	2	"	478	1										
39	Lohardugga, ...	3	"	124	"	18	"	23	"	23	"	"	"	90	"	3	"	2	"	286	"										
40	Maunbhoom, ...	"	1	231	4	50	1	51	1	"	"	"	"	36	"	"	"	1	"	384	7										
41	Singbhoom, ...	1	"	35	"	11	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	108	5	"	"	"	"	172	5										
42	†Sumbulpore, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"										
43	Akyab, ...	54	"	273	1	43	"	36	"	"	"	"	"	18	"	1	"	3	"	431	1										
44	Ramree, ...	336	"	46	"	28	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	3	"	421	"										
45	Sandoway, ...	177	"	31	"	1	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	215	"										
46	Gowalparah, ...	"	"	90	"	25	"	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	130	"										
47	Kamroop, ...	"	"	71	3	49	2	43	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	164	6										
48	Nowgong, ...	"	"	5	"	2	"	57	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	72	"										
49	Seebaugur, ...	"	"	34	"	22	"	52	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	109	"										
50	Durrung, ...	"	1	67	6	31	"	70	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	1	"	177	8										
51	Debrooghur, ...	1	"	20	"	4	"	14	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	39	1										
52	Cossiah Hills, ...	2	"	16	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	2										
53	Cachar, ...	3	1	35	"	14	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"	"	1	"	83	1										
54	Darjeeling, ...	"	"	6	"	2	"	29	2	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	42	2										
	Total, ...	1072	175	8851	178	2402	45	3703	125	242	1	697	3	1494	25	568	23	262	4	19291	579										

MENT No. 1.

Prisoners in each Jail on the 30th of April 1858.

A		B		C		D		E		F		G		REMARKS.
Capacity of Jail.		Number actually confined in Jail.		Number confined at Sub-Divisions.		DETAIL OF COLUMN 9.								
						Referred.		Insane.		State Prisoners.		Prisoners of other descriptions.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
342	23	715	37	317	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
422	8	335	30	21	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	
703	21	604	10	105	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	
...	
129	9	263	7	10	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	
260	19	564	9	3	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
591	12	541	9	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
370	10	370	13	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
361	19	368	2	16	"	7	"	"	"	2	1	"	"	
486	34	329	35	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
131	2	220	3	35	"	28	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	
295	18	382	8	8	"	5	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	
124	2	112	2	9	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
571	52	696	14	"	"	9	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	
67	5	35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
426	13	563	15	35	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
338	14	282	3	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
500	15	354	7	"	"	2	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	
332	39	485	10	3	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	
435	16	423	2	7	"	6	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
311	28	160	9	3	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	
267	17	504	18	"	"	1	"	1	"	6	"	"	"	
153	14	237	8	10	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
350	32	446	8	22	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
1201	106	1688	4	10	"	60	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
231	"	175	"	30	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	
268	4	260	4	38	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
217	18	201	8	9	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	
478	27	431	31	27	"	9	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	
735	11	735	3	90	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
140	20	54	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
298	24	410	8	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
438	27	433	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
594	17	792	35	14	"	56	1	3	1	"	"	"	"	
319	30	329	27	1	"	3	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
202	12	89	3	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
132	10	80	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
321	12	379	1	7	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	
160	10	281	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	
90	6	372	7	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
134	19	159	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† No Return received.
290	4	382	1	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	
220	"	384	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	
164	13	208	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
211	7	123	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
235	8	141	6	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
181	"	68	"	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
183	5	106	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
366	30	171	8	8	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
147	7	38	1	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
53	3	51	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
73	4	82	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	
14	4	39	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
16145	861	16649	441	889	"	196	2	48	1	17	1	"	"	

* No Return received. Jail and records destroyed by mutineers.

† No Return received.

STATE
STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of Manu

NUMBER.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	NAMES OF JAILS.	Average daily number of Prisoners employed in Manufactures.	Value of Articles sold in the Bazar.	Value of Articles consumed for Public purposes.	Total Receipts.
PATNA DIVISION.					
1	Patna,	272	3323 1 11	4341 5 3	7664 7 2
2	Sarun,	113	971 6 8	723 8 0	1694 14 8
3	Behar,	42½	221 2 4½	65 4 0	286 6 4½
4	Shahabad, ... ..	...	...	...	...
5	Chumparun,	69½	739 8 3	67 0 0	806 8 3
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.					
6	Bhaugulpore,	176½	1563 4 1½	1341 14 0½	2905 2 2
7	Monghyr,	203½	2069 4 3	2099 5 8½	4168 9 11½
8	Tirhoot,	135½	2955 14 5	204 12 6	3160 10 11
9	Purneah,	91	3969 4 7	0 0 0	3969 4 7
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.					
10	Rajshahye,	155½	6445 1 6	1074 8 11	7519 10 5
11	Pubnah,	39	941 14 0	0 0 0	941 14 0
12	Rungpore,	117	1805 7 11	0 0 0	1805 7 11
13	Bograh,	"	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14	Dinagepore,	277½	3522 11 5½	0 0 0	3522 11 5½
15	Maldah,	3	75 3 3	0 0 0	75 3 3
DACCA DIVISION.					
16	Dacca,	309½	6552 10 6	0 0 0	6552 10 6
17	Furreedpore,	140½	2245 13 6	45 12 0	2291 9 6
18	Sylhet,	203	1449 14 11	2487 10 9	3937 9 8
19	Mymensing,	256	6421 7 3	0 0 0	6421 7 3
20	Backergunge,	352	1214 6 9	73 3 0	1287 9 9
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.					
21	Chittagong,	27½	399 9 1	215 10 0	615 3 1
22	Tipperah,	189	5212 7 11½	0 0 0	5212 7 11½
23	Noakholly,	132½	2670 1 1	0 0 0	2670 1 1
NUDDEAH DIVISION.					
24	Nuddeah,	181	3346 11 7½	0 0 0	3346 11 7½
25	Alipore,	968½	70750 14 9	0 0 0	70750 14 9
26	Baraset,	80	1436 7 0½	345 3 9	1781 10 9½
27	Jessore,	273	24666 4 4½	0 0 0	24666 4 4½
28	Moorshedabad,	2	271 10 5	0 0 0	271 10 5
BURDWAN DIVISION.					
29	Burdwan,	154	7154 0 10	0 0 0	7154 0 10
30	Hooghly,	283	15432 10 9	0 0 0	15432 10 9
31	Howrah,	"	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
32	Bancoorah,	125½	1148 11 0	1789 10 6	2938 5 6
33	Beerbhoom,	55	978 6 9	688 15 8	1667 6 5
34	Midnapore,	195	9801 9 5	2739 11 5	12541 4 10
CUTTACK DIVISION.					
35	Cuttack,	69½	1906 11 10½	0 0 0	1906 11 10½
36	Balasore,	6¼	273 14 2	0 0 0	273 14 2
37	Pooree,	17½	681 10 11½	1 1 6	682 12 5½
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.					
38	Hazareebaugh,	54	612 0 7	276 5 9	888 6 4
39	Lohardugga,	"	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
40	Maunbhoom,	¼	4 4 0	0 0 0	4 4 0
41	Singbhoom,	1¼	50 11 5	85 12 4	136 7 9
42	Sumbulpore, ... ..	...	...	...	...
ARRACAN DIVISION.					
43	Akyab,	12½	1858 2 0	36 0 0	1894 2 0
44	Ramree,	10	612 12 8	46 12 0	659 8 8
45	Sandoway,	12¼	0 0 0	848 7 0	848 7 0
ASSAM DIVISION.					
46	Gowalparah,	14½	102 12 3	81 13 2	184 9 5
47	Kamroop,	66	1692 0 2	0 0 0	1692 0 2
48	Nowgong,	"	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
49	Seebasangur,	8½	4 0 0	0 0 0	4 0 0
50	Durrung,	36½	725 11 5½	570 3 5½	1295 14 11
51	Debrooghur,	6½	123 4 5	194 11 6	317 15 11
52	Cossiah Hills,	2½	14 5 3	17 8 0	31 13 3
NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS.					
53	Cachar,	"	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
54	Darjeeling,	"	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total,		5941	198419 7 11½	20462 2 2½	218881 *10 2

factures in each Jail during the Year 1857-58.

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Value of Articles remaining in store at the close of the year.	Grand Total.	Deduct value of Articles in store at the close of the past year.	Gross Receipts during the year.	Charges incurred during the year.	Excess of Receipts.
3099 4 7	10763 11 9	2703 7 11	8060 3 10	6722 8 10	1337 11 0
2136 9 9	3831 8 5	(a)2051 11 5	1779 13 0	1212 7 5	570 11 2
549 2 6	835 8 10½	(b).....	835 8 10½	350 15 11	484 8 11½
310 9 1	1117 1 4	477 8 3	639 9 1	533 13 0	170 0 1
579 9 8	3484 11 10	41 4 3	3443 7 7	1783 15 4	1659 8 3
2528 13 8½	6697 7 7½	(c)1854 6 7½	4843 1 0	2817 8 9	2141 7 3
690 6 1	3851 1 0	409 1 10	3441 15 2	2672 13 1	769 2 1
900 9 0	4869 13 7	522 6 3	4347 7 4	2259 12 1½	2087 11 2½
2857 11 1	10377 5 6	4883 2 7½	5494 2 10½	2916 3 6	2577 15 4½
901 1 0	1842 15 0	604 2 6	1238 12 6	531 9 3	708 5 3
600 9 3	2406 1 2	488 5 0	1917 12 2	1199 14 0	717 14 2
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2362 6 7½	5885 2 1½	(d)1378 11 6	4506 6 7½	1931 8 10½	2574 13 8½
35 1 7½	110 4 10½	17 13 7	92 7 3½	43 1 8	49 5 7½
4775 8 10	11328 3 4	431 0 4½	10897 2 11½	2282 4 9	8614 14 2½
1782 0 0	4073 9 6	(e)773 10 4½	3299 15 1½	2207 3 6	1092 11 7½
1220 4 1	5157 13 9	1555 5 5	3602 8 4	1884 13 9	1717 10 7
652 3 0	7073 10 3	575 7 0	6498 3 3	2878 15 10	3619 3 5
1130 6 8	2418 0 5	(f)764 5 2	1653 11 3	549 3 3	1104 8 0
69 11 4½	684 14 5½	155 13 11	529 0 6½	264 14 6	264 2 0½
1411 4 10	6623 12 9½	(g)462 5 11	6161 6 10½	3285 9 10½	2875 13 0
458 8 7	3128 9 8	991 6 3	2137 3 5	1481 8 0	655 11 5
1067 10 5	4414 6 0½	1016 10 10	3397 11 2½	1909 0 5½	1488 10 9
4092 10 6	74843 9 3	5415 15 8½	69427 9 6½	42322 1 4	27105 8 2½
2398 4 1	4179 14 10½	1449 1 0	2730 13 10½	1561 5 1½	1174 15 9
501 5 4½	25167 9 9	982 13 2	24184 12 7	11757 4 10	12427 7 9
42 10 1	314 4 6	135 11 0	178 9 6	0 4 6	178 5 0
2150 11 0	9304 11 10	3214 7 10	6090 4 0	3505 12 11	2899 7 1
5955 6 1	21388 0 10	1145 15 8½	20242 1 1½	4277 14 3	15964 2 10½
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1140 14 1	4079 3 7	341 0 1	3738 3 6	1435 14 9	2302 4 9
671 6 10	2338 13 3	557 2 9	1781 10 6	1689 6 3	370 6 1
2139 8 5	14680 13 3	3639 13 5	11040 15 10	7498 10 3	3542 5 7
393 2 1½	2299 14 0	433 15 7½	1865 14 4½	953 14 8½	911 15 8½
0 0 0	273 14 2	52 10 3	221 3 11	183 4 0	37 15 11
117 15 8½	800 12 2½	194 12 8	605 15 6½	252 14 5½	353 1 1½
298 15 8	1187 6 0	564 11 1	622 10 11	188 4 3	508 7 3
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	0 0 0	4 4 0
3 8 0	139 15 9	0 0 0	139 15 9	0 0 0	139 15 9
910 0 4	2804 2 4	323 0 0	2481 2 4	1489 1 10	992 0 6
0 0 0	659 8 8	0 0 0	659 8 8	0 0 0	659 8 8
34 11 0	883 2 0	34 11 0	848 7 0	67 4 2	781 2 10
0 0 0	184 9 5	0 0 0	184 9 5	44 8 0½	140 1 4½
439 10 6	2131 10 8	533 13 0	1597 13 8	716 0 10	881 12 10
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1106 7 0	1110 7 0	504 0 0	606 7 0	100 0 0	506 7 0
366 15 2	1662 14 1	363 15 10	1298 14 3	1154 10 3½	194 10 9½
253 1 9	571 1 8	213 6 3	357 11 5	50 15 7	306 11 10
1 5 9	33 3 0	1 0 9	32 2 3	18 15 3	13 3 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
53138 1 2½	272019 11 4½	42260 4 0½	229759 7 4	120988 5 3½	109678 12 10½

STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of Manu

NUMBER.	NAMES OF JAILS.	12.			13.			14.		
		Excess of Charges.			Profit.			Deduct Extra Charges.		
PATNA DIVISION.										
1	Patna,	0	0	0	1337	11	0	0	0	0
2	Sarun,	3	5	7	567	5	7	0	0	0
3	Behar,	0	0	0	484	8	11½	0	0	0
4	Shahabad,									
5	Chumparun,	64	4	0	105	12	1	0	0	0
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.										
6	Bhaugulpore,	0	0	0	1659	8	3	0	0	0
7	Monghyr,	115	15	0	2025	8	3	0	0	0
8	Tirhoot,	0	0	0	769	2	1	0	0	0
9	Purneah,	0	0	0	2087	11	2½	0	0	0
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.										
10	Rajshahye,	0	0	0	2577	15	4½	0	0	0
11	Pubnah,	1	2	0	707	3	3	0	0	0
12	Rungpore,	0	0	0	717	14	2	0	0	0
13	Bograh,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Dinagepore,	0	0	0	2574	13	8½	0	0	0
15	Maldah,	0	0	0	49	5	7½	0	0	0
DACCA DIVISION.										
16	Dacca,	0	0	0	8614	14	2½	1520	3	10½
17	Furreedpore,	0	0	0	1092	11	7½	0	0	0
18	Sylhet,	0	0	0	1717	10	7	0	0	0
19	Mymensing,	0	0	0	3619	3	5	1003	3	6
20	Backergunge,	0	0	0	1104	8	0	0	0	0
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.										
21	Chittagong,	0	0	0	264	2	0½	0	0	0
22	Tipperah,	0	0	0	2875	13	0	0	0	0
23	Noakhally,	0	0	0	655	11	5	0	0	0
NUDDEAH DIVISION.										
24	Nuddeah,	0	0	0	1488	10	9	0	0	0
25	Alipore,	0	0	0	27105	8	2½	0	0	0
26	Baraset,	5	7	0	1169	8	9	0	0	0
27	Jessore,	0	0	0	12427	7	9	120	12	3
28	Moorshedabad,	0	0	0	178	5	0	0	0	0
BURDWAN DIVISION.										
29	Burdwan,	315	0	0	2584	7	1	0	0	0
30	Hooghly,	0	0	0	15964	2	10½	0	0	0
31	Howrah,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Bancoorah,	0	0	0	2302	4	9	0	0	0
33	Beerbhoom,	278	1	10	92	4	3	0	0	0
34	Midnapore,	0	0	0	3542	5	7	0	0	0
CUTTACK DIVISION.										
35	Cuttack,	0	0	0	911	15	8½	0	0	0
36	Balasore,	0	0	0	37	15	11	0	0	0
37	Pooree,	0	0	0	353	1	1½	39	5	8
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.										
38	Hazareebaugh,	74	0	7	434	6	8	0	0	0
39	Lohardugga,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Maunbhoom,	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
41	Singbhoom,	0	0	0	139	15	9	0	0	0
42	Sumbulpore,									
ARRACAN DIVISION.										
43	Akyah,	0	0	0	992	0	6	0	0	0
44	Ramree,	0	0	0	659	8	8	0	0	0
45	Sandoway,	0	0	0	781	2	10	0	0	0
ASSAM DIVISION.										
46	Gowalparah,	0	0	0	140	1	4½	0	0	0
47	Kamroop,	0	0	0	881	12	10	0	0	0
48	Nowgong,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Seesagur,	0	0	0	506	7	0	0	0	0
50	Durrung,	50	6	10	144	3	11½	0	0	0
51	Debrooghur,	0	0	0	306	11	10	0	0	0
52	Cossiah Hills,	0	0	0	13	3	0	0	0	0
NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS.										
53	Cachar,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Darjeeling,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total,	907	10	10	108771	2	0½	2683	9	3½

No. 2.—(Continued.)

factures in each Jail during the Year 1857-58.

15.	16.	17.
Net Profit on Manufactures during the Year.	Net Profit on Manufactures during the Year 1856-57.	REMARKS.
1337 11 0	2676 5 1	(a) The difference of Rs. 122-6-6 between this and the estimated value of articles in store, on the 30th April 1857, is owing to loss in Bricks and Tiles.
567 5 7	705 8 1	
484 8 11½	775 0 6	
....	
105 12 1	451 4 7	(b) There were in store at the close of the past year an amount of Rs. 1,346-9-1, which was destroyed during the disturbances.
1659 8 3	743 11 0½	(c) The difference of Rs. 100 between this and the estimated value in store on the 30th April 1857 is owing to a mistake in calculating the balance of carpet in store in last year.
2025 8 3	3438 7 5¼	
769 2 1	1472 1 6	
2087 4 2½	1482 11 3½	(d) The difference of Rs. 57-1-1½ between this and the estimated value in store, on the 30th April 1857, is owing to a number of Tiles and Khaprels being broken.
2577 15 4½	4942 12 1½	
707 3 3	156 9 0	
717 14 2	866 10 0	(e) The difference of Rs. 526-14-11½ between this and the estimated value in store, on the 30th April 1857, is owing to the sale of some articles at a reduced price, and pounding of bricks into soorkee.
0 0 0	0 0 0	
2574 13 8½	2530 12 1	
49 5 7½	155 3 1½	(f) The difference of Rs. 66-4-3 between this and the estimated value in store, on the 30th April 1857, is owing to 175 Gunny Bags having been rendered unfit for sale.
7094 10 4	5096 6 1½	
1092 11 7½	745 6 9	
1717 10 7	2243 4 7	
2615 15 11	1616 7 1	(g) The difference of Rs. 6-14-10½ between this and the estimated value in store, on the 30th April 1857, is owing to a quantity of oil having been spoilt and some toppers destroyed.
1104 8 0	1052 11 11	
264 2 0	545 15 4	
2875 13 0	2219 3 2½	
655 11 5	740 14 0	
1488 10 9	1821 4 5½	
27105 8 2½	23049 9 3½	
1169 8 9	921 4 1½	
12306 11 6	10695 12 5	
178 5 0	977 5 3	
2584 7 1	4137 10 3	
15964 2 10½	11976 0 2½	
0 0 0	0 0 0	
2302 4 9	1400 6 4	
92 4 3	485 5 4½	
3542 5 7	2868 2 8	
911 15 8½	401 3 6	
37 15 11	124 8 0	
313 11 0½	199 11 0½	
434 6 8	350 9 11	
0 0 0	0 0 0	
4 4 0	0 0 0	
139 15 9	0 0 0	
....	
992 0 6	3023 14 8	
659 8 8	577 5 0	
781 2 10	2444 6 9	
140 1 4½	336 5 11½	
881 12 10	1401 14 1	
0 0 0	9 13 7	
506 7 0	500 0 0	
144 3 11½	1019 15 8	
306 11 10	239 4 2	
13 3 0	29 6 3	
0 0 0	0 0 0	
0 0 0	18 5 0	
106087 8 9¼	107300 4 6¼	

F. J. MOUAT,
Inspector of Jails, L. P.

ABSTRACT of Prisoners' employment and their

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
JAILS.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.								NET PRO		
			Total sentenced to labor.	Inefficient from age or disease, and excused work on account of Sundays and Holidays.	Employed as Jail Servants.	Working on the Roads.	On Miscellaneous Works.	Hired by Department of Public Works.	Hired by other Departments.	Employed in Manufactures.	IN COLUMNS		
											TOTAL.		
1	Patna Division.	Patna, ...	519	119	63	22	33	..	10	272	341	9	0
2		Sarun, ...	384	84	126	51	10	..	..	113	0	0	0
3		Behar, ...	237	77½	51½	65½	..	..	..	42½	0	0	0
4	Bhaugulpore Division.	Shahabad, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5		Chumparun, ...	222	49	67½	18	18	..	..	69½	0	0	0
6		Bhaugulpore, ...	382½	83½	56	..	65½	..	0½	176½	0	0	0
7	Rajshahye Division.	Monghyr, ...	518	121½	90	94½	38½	..	..	203	0	0	0
8		Tirhoot, ...	366	92	50	39	49	..	0½	135½	0	0	0
9		Purneah, ...	343	65½	39	133½	8	..	6	91	141	3	0
10	Dacca Division.	Rajshahye, ...	409½	99	52½	102½	..	..	..	155½	0	0	0
11		Pubna, ...	92½	18½	17½	9½	7½	..	..	39	0	0	0
12		Rungpore, ...	329	83	24	4½	101	..	..	117	0	0	0
13	Chittagong Division.	Bograh, ...	46½	9½	5½	19	12	..	..	..	0	0	0
14		Dinagpore, ...	837	170	93½	272½	24	..	..	277½	0	0	0
15		Maldah, ...	14½	3½	2½	0	5½	..	..	3	0	0	0
16	Nuddeah Division.	Dacca, ...	518½	131	60½	..	47	..	..	309½	0	0	0
17		Furreedpore, ...	265½	45	52½	5½	21½	..	1	140½	19	9	0
18		Sylhet, ...	500½	24½	24½	40	207½	..	0½	203	16	14	0
19	Chittagong Division.	Mymensing, ...	446½	102½	40½	2	46	..	..	256	0	0	0
20		Backergunge, ...	352	68	36	70	86½	..	0½	91	2	2	0
21		Chittagong, ...	153½	13½	23	79½	8	..	..	27½	0	0	0
22	Nuddeah Division.	Tipperah, ...	405½	84	45	36½	49½	..	0½	189	17	8	0
23		Noakhally, ...	222½	37½	23½	13½	14½	..	..	132½	0	0	0
24		Nuddeah, ...	380	65	44	1	89	..	..	181	0	0	0
25	Burdwan Division.	Alipore, ...	1670½	350½	201½	..	142	8½	..	968½	0	0	0
26		Baraset, ...	135½	28½	17	..	8½	..	..	80	24	1	6
27		Jessore, ...	451½	89½	47½	2½	39½	..	..	273	0	0	0
28	Burdwan Division.	Moorshedabad, ...	111	14	19	66	10	..	..	2	0	0	0
29		Burdwan, ...	329	33	56	76	19	..	..	145	0	0	0
30		Hooghly, ...	664½	149½	62	53½	109	7½	..	283	220	13	4
31	Cuttack Division.	Howrah, ...	14	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
32		Bancoorah, ...	363½	103	32½	66½	35½	..	0½	125½	1	3	0
33		Beerbhoom, ...	341	43	59	149	33	..	2	55	32	13	0
34	Chota Nagpore Division.	Midnapore, ...	560	117	60	188	..	..	..	195	0	0	0
35		Cuttack, ...	250½	52½	23½	100½	4½	..	..	69½	0	0	0
36		Balasure, ...	50½	12½	9	17½	5	..	..	6½	0	0	0
37	Assam Division.	Pooree, ...	53½	9½	5½	20	0½	..	..	17½	0	0	0
38		Hazareebaugh, ...	199	49	28	45	20	3	..	54	0	0	0
39		Lohardugga, ...	86	19	17	50	..	..	..	..	0	0	0
40	Non-Regulation Districts.	Maunbhoom, ...	275½	46½	25½	161	42½	..	..	0½	0	0	0
41		Singbhoom, ...	81½	31½	15½	33½	..	..	..	1½	0	0	0
42		Sumbulpore, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Arracan Division.	Akyab, ...	255	57½	34½	41	10½	1½	98	12½	7785	5	9
44		Ramree, ...	337	96½	37	133½	54½	2½	3	10	538	12	6
45		Sandoway, ...	171½	70	23½	16½	44½	3½	0½	12½	174	9	0
46	Assam Division.	Gowalparrah, ...	110½	21½	10½	62	2½	0½	..	14½	5	6	8
47		Kamroop, ...	165	36	23	6	24	10	..	66	254	4	8
48		Nowgong, ...	83	16	9	51	7	..	..	..	0	0	0
49	Non-Regulation Districts.	Seesaugur, ...	113	19½	7	77½	..	..	..	8½	0	0	0
50		Durrung, ...	142½	26½	22½	57½	..	..	..	36½	0	0	0
51		Dibrooghur, ...	47½	8½	5½	9½	13½	..	3½	6	216	0	4
52	Non-Regulation Districts.	Cossiah Hills, ...	23	4½	2	9½	4½	..	..	2½	0	0	0
53		Cachar, ...	34	6½	3½	11½	12½	..	..	..	0	0	0
54	Darjeeling, ...	34	4½	4½	14½	10	..	..	..	0	0	0	
Total,			15157½	3171	1954	2599½	1595½	39½	127½	5671	9792	2	9

MENT No. 3.

earnings in each Jail during the Year 1857-58.

10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		REMARKS.
FIT OF PRISONERS.		IN COLUMN 8.		Total Receipts as per Columns 9 and 11.		Annual average of each Prisoner.		FINES UNDER REGULATION OF 1854.		Total of Columns 13 and 16.		Annual average of the foregoing on the No. of Prisoners in Column 1.						
Annual average of each Prisoner.	TOTAL.	Annual average of each Prisoner.	Total Receipts as per Columns 9 and 11.	Annual average of each Prisoner.	Imposed.	Realized.	Total of Columns 13 and 16.	Annual average of the foregoing on the No. of Prisoners in Column 1.										
34 2 6	1337 11 0	4 14 8 2	1679 4 0	3 3 9 ² / ₁₀	6042 0 0	390 0 0	2069 4 0	3 15 9 5	No Return received. Jail destroyed by Mutineers. a. Hired by the Secretary and Superintendent of the Charitable Dispensary, but have not been charged for as yet. b. The hire of the convicts has been credited at the close of the year and therefore does not appear in this statement. The number of prisoners between the 1st May and 4th August 1857, is known only from Diet Book, all other records having been destroyed.									
0 0 0	567 5 7	5 0 4	567 5 7	1 7 1 ¹ / ₁₀	1664 4 0	0 0 0	567 5 7	1 7 1 ¹ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	484 8 11 ¹ / ₂	11 5 4 ² / ₁₀	484 8 11 ¹ / ₂	2 0 5 ⁵ / ₁₀	0 0 0	1500 0 0	1984 8 11 ¹ / ₂	8 5 10 ¹ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	105 12 1	1 8 6 ² / ₁₀	105 12 1	0 7 7 ⁷ / ₁₀	441 0 0	0 0 0	105 12 1	0 7 7 ⁷ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	1659 8 3	9 6 7 ⁷ / ₁₀	1659 8 3	4 5 3 ³ / ₁₀	6448 8 0	933 0 0	2592 8 3	6 12 6 ⁶ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	2025 8 3	9 15 3 0 ⁴ / ₁₀	2025 8 3	3 11 1 ¹ / ₁₀	0 0 0	0 0 0	2025 8 3	3 11 1 ¹ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	769 2 1	5 10 11 ¹ / ₁₀	769 2 1	2 1 7 ⁵ / ₁₀	1315 8 0	741 0 0	1510 2 1	4 2 0 ² / ₁₀										
23 8 6	2087 11 2 ¹ / ₂	24 14 5 ⁵ / ₁₀	2228 14 2	6 7 11 ¹ / ₁₀	0 0 0	0 0 0	2228 14 2	6 7 11 ⁶ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	2577 15 4 ¹ / ₂	29 7 9 ⁹ / ₁₀	2577 15 4 ¹ / ₂	6 4 7 ⁷ / ₁₀	0 0 0	0 0 0	2577 15 4 ¹ / ₂	6 4 7 ⁷ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	707 3 3	18 2 1 ¹ / ₁₀	707 3 3	7 10 7 ⁷ / ₁₀	1891 0 0	427 0 0	1134 3 3	12 0 4 ⁴ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	717 14 2	6 2 2 0 ⁶ / ₁₀	717 14 2	2 2 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	2375 0 0	240 0 0	957 14 2	2 14 7 ⁷ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1127 0 0	540 0 0	540 0 0	11 9 9 ⁹ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	2574 13 8	9 4 5 ⁵ / ₁₀	2574 13 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	3 1 2 ² / ₁₀	1204 0 0	65 0 0	2639 13 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	3 2 5 ⁵ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	49 5 7	16 7 2	49 5 7 ⁷ / ₁₀	16 7 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	49 5 7 ⁷ / ₁₀	16 7 2										
0 0 0	7094 10 4	22 1 6 ⁶ / ₁₀	7094 10 4	12 14 11 ¹¹ / ₁₀	0 0 0	0 0 0	7094 10 4	12 14 11 ¹¹ / ₁₀										
19 9 0	1092 11 7 ⁷ / ₁₀	7 12 5 ⁵ / ₁₀	1112 4 7 ⁷ / ₁₀	3 2 2 ² / ₁₀	5884 0 0	448 0 0	1560 4 7 ⁷ / ₁₀	4 6 5 ⁵ / ₁₀										
8 7 0	1717 10 7	8 7 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	1734 8 7	3 7 6 ⁶ / ₁₀	4078 0 0	711 8 0	2446 0 7	4 14 4 ⁴ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	2615 15 11	10 3 6	2615 15 11	5 12 9 ⁹ / ₁₀	15462 4 0	896 0 0	3511 15 11	7 13 7 ⁷ / ₁₀										
0 8 6	1104 8 0	12 2 2 ² / ₁₀	1106 10 0	3 2 3 ³ / ₁₀	11518 0 0	3000 0 0	4103 10 0 ⁰ / ₁₀	11 10 7 ⁷ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	264 2 0 ¹ / ₂	9 9 8	264 2 0 ¹ / ₂	1 11 6 ⁶ / ₁₀	208 0 0	55 0 0	319 2 0	2 1 3 ³ / ₁₀										
8 12 0	2875 13 0	15 3 5 ⁵ / ₁₀	2893 5 0	7 2 1 ¹ / ₁₀	11190 0 0	2927 0 0	5520 5 0	13 9 9 ⁹ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	655 11 5	4 15 0 ⁰ / ₁₀	655 11 5	2 15 2 ² / ₁₀	1651 0 0	806 0 0	1461 11 5	6 9 4										
0 0 0	1488 10 9	8 3 7 ⁷ / ₁₀	1488 10 9	3 14 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	6632 0 0	455 0 0	1943 10 9	5 1 10										
0 0 0	27105 8 2 ¹ / ₂	27 15 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	27105 8 2 ¹ / ₂	12 2 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	0 0 0	0 0 0	27105 8 2 ¹ / ₂	12 2 8 ⁸ / ₁₀										
0 0 0 ¹ / ₁₀	1169 8 9	14 9 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	1193 10 3	8 12 11 ¹¹ / ₁₀	812 0 0	140 0 0	1333 10 3	9 13 5 ⁵ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	12306 11 6	45 1 3 ³ / ₁₀	12306 11 6	27 3 3 ³ / ₁₀	5976 0 0	1280 0 0	13586 11 6	30 1 2 ² / ₁₀										
0 0 0	178 5 0	89 2 6	178 5 0	1 9 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	8339 8 0	1416 0 0	1594 5 0	14 5 9 ⁹ / ₁₀										
13 12	2584 7 1	17 13 2 ² / ₁₀	2584 7 1	7 13 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	4429 0 0	1818 0 0	4492 7 1	13 6 1										
30 7 4 ⁴ / ₁₀	15964 2 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	56 6 6 ⁶ / ₁₀	16185 0 2 ² / ₁₀	24 6 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	5964 0 0	1667 0 0	17852 0 2 ² / ₁₀	26 13 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1852 0 0	919 0 0	919 0 0	35 10 3 ³ / ₁₀										
0 14 3	2302 4 9	18 6 1 ¹ / ₁₀	2309 7 9	6 5 4 ⁴ / ₁₀	3783 12 0	696 6 8	2999 14 5	8 4 0 ⁰ / ₁₀										
16 6 6	92 4 3	1 10 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	125 1 3	0 5 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	0 0 0	0 0 0	125 1 3	0 5 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	3542 5 7	13 0 7 ⁷ / ₁₀	3542 5 7	6 5 2 ² / ₁₀	12648 12 0	5459 0 0	9001 5 7	16 1 2 ² / ₁₀										
0 0 0	911 15 8 ¹ / ₂	13 1 11 ¹¹ / ₁₀	911 15 8 ¹ / ₂	3 10 3 ³ / ₁₀	477 0 0	0 0 0	911 15 8 ¹ / ₂	3 10 3 ³ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	37 15 11	6 1 3 ³ / ₁₀	37 15 11	0 12 1 ¹ / ₁₀	1045 0 0	62 0 0	99 15 11	1 15 8 ⁸ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	313 11 5 ¹ / ₂	17 15 3 ³ / ₁₀	313 11 5 ¹ / ₂	5 13 9 ⁹ / ₁₀	526 0 0	125 0 0	438 11 5 ¹ / ₂	8 3 2 ² / ₁₀										
0 0 0	434 6 8	8 0 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	434 6 8	2 2 11 ¹¹ / ₁₀	684 0 0	28 0 0	462 6 8	2 5 2 ² / ₁₀										
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0										
0 0 0	4 4 0	0 0 1	4 4 0	0 0 0	690 0 0	0 0 0	4 4 0	0 0 0										
0 0 0	139 15 9	111 15 9 ⁹ / ₁₀	139 15 9	1 11 5 ⁵ / ₁₀	0 0 0	0 0 0	139 15 9	1 11 5 ⁵ / ₁₀										
78 3 11	992 0 6	79 5 9 ⁹ / ₁₀	8777 6 3	34 6 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	330 0 0	160 0 0	8937 6 3	35 0 9 3										
89 12 9	659 8 8	65 15 3 ³ / ₁₀	1198 5 2	3 8 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	67 0 0	67 0 0	1265 5 2	3 12 0 ⁰ / ₁₀										
43 10 3	781 2 10	63 12 3 ³ / ₁₀	955 11 10	5 9 3 ³ / ₁₀	164 0 0	24 0 0	979 11 10	5 11 6 ⁶ / ₁₀										
0 14 5 ⁵ / ₁₀	149 1 4 ¹ / ₂	9 10 6 ⁶ / ₁₀	145 8 0 ⁰ / ₁₀	0 15 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	79 0 0	19 0 0	164 8 0	1 1 11 ¹¹ / ₁₀										
25 6 10	881 12 10	13 5 9 ⁹ / ₁₀	1136 1 6	6 14 2	375 0 0	138 0 0	1274 1 6	7 11 6 ⁶ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0										
0 0 0	506 7 0	57 14 0 ⁰ / ₁₀	506 7 0	4 7 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	852 0 0	40 0 0	546 7 0	4 13 4 ⁴ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	144 3 11 ¹ / ₂	3 13 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	144 3 11 ¹ / ₂	1 2 6 ⁶ / ₁₀	0 0 0	0 0 0	144 3 11 ¹ / ₂	1 2 6 ⁶ / ₁₀										
57 9 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	303 11 10	47 3 1	522 12 2	11 0 1	40 0 0	0 0 0	522 12 2	11 0 1										
0 0 0	13 3 0	5 4 5 ⁵ / ₁₀	13 3 0	0 9 2	60 0 0	60 0 0	73 3 0	3 2 10 ¹⁰ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	233 0 0	134 0 0	134 0 0	3 15 0 ⁰ / ₁₀										
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0										
58 12 11 8	109387 8 9 ¹ / ₂	18 11 1 6	115379 11 6	7 10 3 8	128553 8 0	28086 14 8	143966 10 2 ¹ / ₂	9 7 11 6										

F. J. MOUAT,
Inspector of Jails, L. P.

STATEMENT showing the Detailed Cost on account of each Prisoner in each Jail,

NUMBER.	JAILS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Daily Average number of Prisoners of all classes in Jail and Hospital.	Cost of Rations.	Money Allowance.	Total Charge for Dieting, as per Columns 2 and 3.	Clothing including Blankets and Bedding.	Cost of Fixed Establishment.	Cost of Extra Guards.
1	Patna, ...	929	19456 7 3	0 0 0	19456 7 3	2143 8 4	1009 10 0	2488 9 2
2	Saran, ...	442	12451 4 1	25 0 6	12476 4 7	1263 11 9	1416 1 0	3675 12 8½
3	Behar, ...	471	17074 5 7½	0 0 0	17074 5 7½	1982 7 1	959 11 4	2314 5 2
4	Shahabad,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Chumparun, ...	305	5780 5 3	357 12 5	6138 1 8	687 1 3	1416 6 10	1039 2 9
6	Bhanguipore, ...	494	11556 1 3½	0 2 0	11556 3 3½	1675 3 7	3151 4 6	2681 11 7
7	Monghyr, ...	700	13982 9 7	0 0 0	13982 9 7	1842 10 0	996 0 0	5466 1 0
8	Tirhoot, ...	438	7506 7 5	0 0 0	7506 7 5	700 10 0	1248 0 0	2245 9 6
9	Purneah, ...	400	7424 11 7½	0 0 0	7424 11 7½	835 2 0	1783 5 4	3217 5 4½
10	Rajshahye, ...	451	9919 10 3	0 0 0	9919 10 3	1015 10 9	5973 7 7½	234 5 2
11	Pubna, ...	196	4357 1 11	0 0 0	4357 1 11	309 1 0	1500 0 0	604 1 7½
12	Rungpore, ...	415	8556 5 11½	58 9 0	8614 14 11½	707 12 2	3772 13 0	2983 12 8
13	Bograh, ...	110	1989 7 11	0 0 0	1989 7 11	220 1 0	1272 0 0	367 13 2½
14	Dinapore, ...	914	19827 14 11	127 5 2	19955 4 1	2846 2 10	4721 5 6	8424 13 3
15	Maldah, ...	42	861 11 5½	10 10 8	875 6 1½	43 12 6	2322 15 9	11 2 7
16	Dacca, ...	686	13356 5 3½	690 3 3	14046 8 6½	1592 3 10	7369 9 7	1148 12 7½
17	Furzedpore, ...	245	8390 14 6	0 0 0	8390 14 6	919 7 3	4650 10 3	267 2 6½
18	Sylhet, ...	508	10046 0 0½	0 0 0	10046 0 0½	811 7 3	756 0 0	2528 0 0
19	Mymensing, ...	548	11816 15 0	3 11 0	11820 10 0	1181 5 5	5446 12 9	696 6 10
20	Backergunge, ...	455	11256 1 0	0 0 0	11256 1 0	1171 2 3	5040 0 0	2187 5 2
21	Chittagong, ...	153	4265 2 10	0 0 0	4265 2 10	448 15 11	4075 0 0	1636 0 0
22	Tipperah, ...	502	8916 9 1½	17 5 6	8933 14 7½	1844 2 9	2846 3 0	2493 9 3
23	Noakhally, ...	251	5657 14 8	0 0 0	5657 14 8	389 11 6	4343 6 2	1688 0 6
24	Nuddeah, ...	446	10866 8 0	14 9 3	10881 1 3	1213 15 3	4724 10 5	49 2 0
25	Alipore, ...	1836	31215 9 3	4482 8 3	35698 1 6	5808 2 5	9600 0 0	114 12 0
26	Baraset, ...	186	4268 15 11	0 0 0	4268 15 11	365 5 9	1566 13 0	236 0 0
27	Jessore, ...	584	13184 2 3	0 0 0	13184 2 3	1762 15 0	7502 11 1	230 9 1
28	Moorsheadabad, ...	184	3585 12 6½	7 10 7	3593 7 1½	280 4 4	2171 10 6	582 0 3
29	Burdwan, ...	509	14009 14 10	0 0 0	14009 14 10	1630 11 5	3688 4 0	1141 12 0
30	Hooghly, ...	819	16638 6 3	20 7 6	16658 13 9	1723 2 0	3347 7 6	35 3 6
31	Howrah, ...	34	772 8 1	22 0 0	794 8 1	49 7 0	864 0 0	1 0 6
32	Bancoorah, ...	403	9139 7 5	990 8 0	10129 15 5	1342 11 10	2628 0 0	2232 10 9
33	Beerbhoom, ...	396	7297 8 9	891 5 6	8188 14 3	806 5 9	3358 12 0	1890 14 6
34	Midnapore, ...	788	13236 3 0	4503 4 10	17739 7 10	1955 9 0	6320 0 10	3149 14 10
35	Cuttack, ...	303	4870 9 7½	0 0 0	4870 9 7½	799 5 0	904 13 4½	1484 8 10½
36	Balasore, ...	81	1183 0 1	366 6 2	1549 6 3	127 0 3	797 10 8	994 11 5
37	Pooree, ...	86	1779 9 9½	0 0 0	1779 9 9½	130 8 10½	1241 12 9½	454 11 3½
38	Hazareebaugh, ...	329	6306 0 11	0 0 0	6306 0 11	555 5 0	2570 9 8	2507 7 6
39	Lohardugga, ...	148	3997 14 2	0 0 0	3997 14 2	610 12 6	1470 0 0	1133 3 10
40	Maunbhoom, ...	319	6776 3 11	0 0 0	6776 3 11	942 11 3	2103 10 9	2474 2 7
41	Singhboom, ...	100	1149 6 0	0 0 0	1149 6 0	203 0 0	1152 0 0	413 0 2
42	Sumbulpore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Akyab, ...	283	10240 6 5	836 4 0	11076 10 5	616 4 0	8126 12 10	629 13 1
44	Ramree, ...	337	9905 1 3	5 8 0	9910 9 3	827 13 6	12804 0 0	0 0 0
45	Sandoway, ...	171	4889 1 1	0 0 0	4889 1 1	612 2 6	8978 12 1	0 0 0
46	Gowalparah, ...	127	2394 15 1	107 13 9	2502 12 10	305 9 11½	2076 4 2½	1153 8 11½
47	Kamroop, ...	179	3774 10 8½	370 9 6	4145 4 2½	436 7 7	1943 7 9	1599 1 10
48	Nowgong, ...	92	1465 5 0	0 0 0	1465 5 0	363 3 0	3039 8 3	782 6 5
49	Seesaugur, ...	105	3134 14 10	0 0 0	3134 14 10	156 4 0	762 0 0	1173 5 10
50	Durrung, ...	121	2829 2 1½	54 8 3	2883 10 4½	376 2 0	3097 8 5½	1243 5 0½
51	Debrooghur, ...	45	1336 10 8½	73 11 0	1410 5 8½	185 4 0	1470 0 0	410 12 11
52	Cossiah Hills, ...	24	450 10 7½	3 7 0	454 1 7½	91 14 7	1626 5 4	0 0 0
53	Cachar, ...	50	919 10 4	24 8 1	944 2 5	88 12 5	504 0 0	446 13 11
54	Darjeeling, ...	46	1420 6 10½	0 0 0	1420 6 10½	137 4 0	564 0 0	92 2 8
	Total, ...	18890	407492 2 8½	14065 13 2	421557 15 10½	49135 12 7	167136 4 2	75057 2 5½

* Returns from these Jails have not been received.

MENT No. 4.

and the Total Expenditure for each Jail, during the Year 1857-58.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total Cost of Fixed and Extra Jail Establishments, as per Columns 6 and 7.	Cost of European Medicines.	Cost of Bazar Medicines.	Total of Hospital Charges, as per Columns 9 and 10.	Cost of Contingencies.	Cost of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs by Magistrates.	Grand Total of Expenditure as per Columns 4, 5, 8, 11, 12 and 13.
3498 3 2	78 0 3	83 11 8	164 11 11	2891 15 8	164 12 6	28321 10 10
5091 13 8½	130 2 5	100 3 9	230 6 2	183 13 4½	556 9 10	19502 11 5
3274 0 6	12 15 6	345 12 1½	358 11 7½	2312 2 2	0 0 0	20001 11 0
...
2455 9 7	78 5 6	162 8 2	240 13 8	266 13 4	135 8 4	9923 15 10
5833 0 1	12 15 3	218 0 11	231 0 2	1248 0 7	793 6 1	21336 13 9½
6162 1 0	77 2 0	204 9 4½	281 11 4½	483 8 10	1475 0 0	24527 8 9½
3493 9 6	108 4 0	448 12 8	557 0 8	451 1 2	813 9 0	13522 5 9
5000 10 8½	50 4 6	64 2 5	114 6 11	128 7 1	251 8 0	13754 14 4
6207 12 9½	118 1 0	807 5 0	925 6 0	919 5 11½	0 0 0	18987 13 9
2104 1 7	26 15 3	200 14 5½	227 13 8½	297 13 1½	32 11 0	7328 10 4½
6756 9 8	17 15 6	328 3 3½	346 2 9½	524 8 1	38 0 0	16987 15 8½
1639 13 2½	78 0 9	84 3 8	162 4 5	361 4 5	4 9 0	4377 7 11½
13146 2 9	208 10 0	175 6 6	384 0 6	2013 8 9½	404 8 0	38749 10 11½
2334 2 4	6 5 9	83 13 10	90 3 7	154 13 1½	10 10 0	3508 15 8
8518 6 2½	93 13 6	513 6 0½	607 3 6½	606 10 7½	0 0 0	25371 0 8½
4917 12 9½	80 0 9	322 9 3½	402 10 0½	1044 7 0½	51 14 10½	15727 2 6
3284 0 0	100 4 9	114 3 7	214 8 4	258 7 3	51 10 4	14666 1 2½
6143 3 7	121 2 0	684 0 2	805 2 2	1223 6 8	666 10 0	21840 5 10
7227 5 2	91 13 6	128 5 3	220 2 9	492 7 1½	48 12 0	20415 14 3½
5711 0 0	22 5 5	120 5 3	142 10 8	383 6 9	236 7 3	11187 11 5
5339 12 3	67 11 3	252 9 5½	320 4 8½	426 0 0½	276 9 7	17140 11 11½
6031 6 8	30 13 0	13 1 9	43 14 9	236 10 0	56 1 0	12415 10 7
4773 12 5	86 5 4	104 7 11	190 13 3	675 3 10½	468 6 9	18203 4 9½
9774 12 0	810 15 9	3078 3 5½	4789 3 2	3376 15 0½	6226 6 1½	65673 8 2½
1802 13 0	249 8 0	131 12 5	381 4 5	326 14 8½	186 13 6	7332 3 6½
7733 4 2	95 5 0	258 9 7	353 14 7	930 8 9	336 12 3	24301 9 0
2753 10 9	26 15 8	77 6 10	104 6 6	392 12 0	138 8 0	7263 0 8½
4830 0 0	62 7 11	299 9 7	362 1 6	1209 10 4	321 4 2	22363 10 3
3382 11 0	387 1 11	1086 6 9	1473 8 8	738 7 3	39 4 0	24015 14 8
865 0 6	0 0 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	342 5 5	161 8 0	2217 4 0
4860 10 9	295 4 6	158 14 3	454 2 9	361 15 6	4 6 0	17153 14 3
5249 10 6	131 15 8	103 12 2	235 11 10	974 15 3	347 15 10	15803 9 5
9469 15 8	266 6 4	189 0 6	455 6 10	820 12 2	409 7 0	30850 10 6
2389 6 3½	78 7 6	138 8 2	216 15 8	367 13 2	18 15 0	8663 0 9
1792 6 1	32 11 4	120 2 0	152 13 4	387 12 1	381 9 0	4390 15 0
1696 8 1	30 7 9	88 1 8	118 9 5	167 14 9½	0 0 0	3893 2 11½
5078 1 2	51 11 0	83 13 3	135 8 3	744 14 1	83 10 9	12903 8 2
2603 3 10	45 6 6	79 4 5	115 10 11	1629 15 10	34 9 0	8392 2 3
4577 13 4	41 7 9	37 5 7	78 13 4	995 10 5	40 0 0	13411 4 3
1565 0 2	32 7 0	21 9 8½	54 0 8½	276 8 5	0 0 0	3247 15 3½
...
8756 9 11	168 6 0	311 11 11	480 1 11	663 5 0	934 8 0	22527 7 3
12804 0 0	125 15 9	72 8 6	198 8 3	936 10 4	83 0 0	24760 9 4
8978 12 1	99 13 0	0 0 0	99 13 0	1324 1 0	626 14 4	16590 12 0
3229 13 2½	9 10 6	337 11 6	347 6 0	237 9 3½	6 11 11	6629 14 2½
3542 9 7	5 8 0	49 3 9	104 11 9	900 8 2	0 0 0	9129 9 2½
3821 14 8	6 7 0	23 11 5½	30 2 5½	210 13 8	25 11 0	5917 1 9½
1935 5 10	18 0 9	67 9 11	85 10 8	125 3 1	0 0 0	5437 6 5
4340 13 6	89 7 6	126 13 4	216 4 10	359 4 9½	0 0 0	8176 3 6
1880 12 11	58 15 9	0 0 0	58 15 9	284 12 6	0 0 0	3820 2 10
1626 5 4	16 9 6	2 4 9	18 14 3	171 2 7½	249 3 0	2611 9 5
950 13 11	4 0 3	1 0 3	5 0 6	192 11 9	315 0 0	2496 9 0
656 2 8	199 10 4	1 0 3	200 10 7	547 13 9½	26 10 8	2989 0 6½
242193 6 7½	5189 11 1	13402 7 5½	18592 2 6½	37585 12 3½	17538 15 0½	786694 0 11½

STATEMENT showing the Detailed Cost on account of each Prisoner in each Jail,

NUMBER.	JAILS.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Average Cost of Dieting each Prisoner per annum, as per Column 4.	Average Cost of Dieting each Prisoner per Diem.	Average Cost of Clothing, &c. on account of each Prisoner, as per Column 5.	Average Cost of Fixed Establishment per annum, as per Column 6.	Average Cost of Extra Guards per annum, as per Column 7.	Average Cost of Fixed and Extra Establishments per annum, as per Column 8.	Average Cost of European Medicines per annum, as per Col. 9.
1	Patna, ...	20 15 1-1	0 0 11-8	2 4 11-8	1 1 4-7	2 10 10-3	3 12 3	0 1 4-2
2	Sarun, ...	28 3 7-6	0 1 2-7	2 13 8-9	3 3 3-1	8 5 0-7	11 8 3-8	0 4 8-5
3	Behar, ...	36 4 0-3	0 1 7-1	4 3 4-1	2 0 7-2	4 14 7-4	6 15 2-6	0 0 5-3
4	Shahabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Chumparun, ...	20 2 0	0 0 10-6	2 4 0-5	4 10 3-7	3 6 6-2	8 0 9-9	0 4 1-3
6	Bhanguipore, ...	23 6 3-4	0 1 0-3	3 6 3-1	6 6 0-8	5 6 10-3	11 12 11-1	0 0 5
7	Monghyr, ...	19 15 7-2	0 0 10-5	2 10 1	1 6 9-2	7 12 11-3	9 3 8-5	0 1 9-2
8	Tirhoot, ...	17 5 10-3	0 0 9-1	1 9 7-1	2 13 7	5 2 0-4	7 15 7-4	0 3 5-11
9	Purneah, ...	18 8 11-9	0 0 9-7	2 1 4-9	4 7 4	8 0 8-3	12 8 0-3	0 2 0-1
10	Rajshahye, ...	21 15 10-9	0 0 10-6	2 4 0-4	13 3 11-1	0 8 3-7	13 12 2-8	0 4 2-2
11	Pubna, ...	22 3 8-2	0 0 11-7	1 11 8-1	7 10 5-4	3 1 3-8	10 11 9-2	0 2 2-4
12	Rungpore, ...	20 12 1-7	0 0 10-9	1 11 3-4	9 1 5-5	7 3 0-4	16 4 5-9	0 0 8-4
13	Bograh, ...	18 1 4-6	0 0 9-5	2 0 0-1	11 9 0-2	3 5 6	14 14 6-2	0 11 4-2
14	Dinagopore, ...	21 13 3-9	0 0 11-5	3 1 9-9	5 2 7-8	9 3 5-7	14 6 1-5	0 3 7-8
15	Maldah, ...	20 13 5-7	0 0 10-9	1 0 8-1	55 4 11-3	0 4 3-1	55 9 2-4	0 2 5
16	Dacca, ...	20 7 7-4	0 0 10-8	2 5 1-6	10 11 10-6	1 10 9-6	12 6 8-2	0 2 2-3
17	Furreedpore, ...	24 5 2-2	0 1 0-8	2 10 7-7	13 7 8-1	0 12 4-7	14 4 0-8	0 3 8-5
18	Sylhet, ...	19 12 4-9	0 0 10-4	1 9 6-7	1 7 9-7	4 15 7-5	6 7 5-2	0 3 1-9
19	Mymensing, ...	21 9 1-5	0 0 11-3	2 2 5-9	9 15 0-4	1 4 4	11 3 4-4	0 3 6-4
20	Backergunge, ...	24 11 9-8	0 1 1	2 9 2-2	11 1 2-8	4 12 11	15 14 1-8	0 3 2-8
21	Chittagong, ...	27 14 0-4	0 1 2-6	2 14 11-5	26 10 1-7	10 11 1	37 5 2-7	0 2 4-1
22	Tipperah, ...	17 12 8-9	0 0 9-4	3 10 9-4	5 10 8-6	4 15 5-7	10 10 2-3	0 2 1-9
23	Noakhally, ...	22 7 4-7	0 0 11-8	1 8 10-1	17 4 10-4	6 11 7-2	24 0 5-6	0 1 11-6
24	Nuddeah, ...	24 6 4-2	0 1 0-8	2 11 6-6	10 9 5-9	0 1 9-2	10 11 3-1	0 3 1-2
25	Alipore, ...	19 7 1-2	0 0 10-2	3 2 7-4	5 4 2-2	0 1 0	5 5 2-2	0 7 0-8
26	Baraset, ...	22 15 2-7	0 0 1-0-1	1 15 5-1	8 6 9-3	1 4 3-6	9 11 0-9	1 5 5-6
27	Jessore, ...	22 9 2-5	0 0 11-8	3 0 3-6	12 13 6-6	0 6 3-8	13 3 10-4	0 2 7-3
28	Moorshedabad, ...	19 8 5-6	0 0 10-2	1 8 4-5	11 12 10-2	3 2 7-3	14 15 5-5	0 2 4-2
29	Burdwan, ...	28 0 3-8	0 1 2-7	3 4 2-1	7 6 0-3	2 4 6-4	9 10 6-7	0 2 0
30	Hooghly, ...	20 5 5-4	0 0 10-7	2 1 7-9	4 1 4-7	0 0 8-3	4 2 1	0 7 6-8
31	Howrah, ...	23 5 10-6	0 1 0-3	1 7 3-2	25 6 7-1	0 0 5-8	25 7 0-9	0 0 0
32	Bancoorah, ...	25 2 2-2	0 1 1-2	3 5 4-7	6 8 4	5 8 7-7	12 0 11-7	0 11 8-7
33	Beerbhoom, ...	20 10 10-4	0 0 10-8	2 0 6-9	8 7 8-5	4 12 4-8	13 4 1-3	0 5 4
34	Midnapore, ...	22 8 2	0 0 11-8	2 7 8-5	8 0 3-9	3 15 11-5	12 0 3-4	0 5 4-9
35	Cuttack, ...	16 1 2-3	0 0 8-4	2 10 2-5	2 15 9-4	4 14 4-7	7 14 2-1	0 4 1-7
36	Balasore, ...	18 7 1-4	0 0 9-7	1 8 2-3	9 7 11-3	11 13 5-6	21 5 4-9	0 6 2-8
37	Pooree, ...	20 11 1-2	0 0 10-8	1 8 3-3	14 7 0-4	5 4 7-2	19 11 7-6	0 5 8
38	Hazareebaugh, ...	19 2 8-1	0 0 10-1	1 11 0-1	7 13 0-2	7 9 11-3	15 6 11-5	0 2 6-2
39	Lohardugga, ...	27 0 2-4	0 1 2-2	4 2 0-3	9 14 11-3	7 10 5-9	17 9 5-2	0 4 10-9
40	Maunbhoom,* ...	21 3 10-5	0 0 11-2	2 15 3-4	6 9 6-2	7 12 1-1	14 5 7-3	0 2 0-9
41	Singhbhoom, ...	11 7 10-8	0 0 6-1	2 0 5-7	11 8 3-9	4 2 0-9	15 10 4-8	0 5 2-3
42	Sumbulpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Akyab, ...	39 2 2-9	0 1 8-5	2 2 10-7	28 11 5-6	2 3 7-3	30 15 0-9	0 9 6-3
44	Ramree, ...	29 6 6-3	0 1 3-4	2 7 3-6	37 15 10-9	0 0 0	37 15 10-9	0 5 11-8
45	Sandoway, ...	28 9 5-4	0 1 3	3 9 3-3	52 8 1-4	0 0 0	52 8 1-4	0 9 4-1
46	Gowalparah, ...	19 11 7-3	0 0 10-4	2 6 6	16 5 6-9	9 1 3-9	25 6 10-8	0 1 2-6
47	Kamroop, ...	23 2 6-3	0 1 0-2	2 7 0-1	10 13 8-6	8 14 11-3	19 12 7-9	0 4 11-5
48	Nowgong, ...	15 14 10	0 0 8-3	3 15 2	33 0 7-3	8 8 0-8	41 8 8-2	0 1 1-4
49	Seesaugur, ...	29 13 8-4	0 1 3-7	1 7 9-7	7 4 1-3	11 2 9-6	18 6 10-9	0 2 9
50	Durrung, ...	23 13 3-7	0 1 0-5	3 1 8-8	25 9 7-1	10 4 4-8	35 13 11-9	0 11 9-9
51	Debrooghur, ...	31 5 5-5	0 1 4-5	4 1 10-4	32 10 8	9 2 0-8	41 12 8-8	1 4 11-7
52	Cossiah Hills, ...	18 14 8-8	0 1 9-9	3 13 3-3	67 12 2-7	0 0 0	67 12 2-7	0 11 0-7
53	Cachar, ...	18 14 1-5	0 0 9-9	1 12 4-9	10 1 3-4	8 15 0	19 0 3-4	0 1 3-4
54	Darjeeling, ...	30 14 0-7	0 1 4-2	2 15 8-8	12 4 2-1	2 0 0-7	14 4 2-8	4 5 5-3
	Total, ...	22 5 0-9	0 0 17	2 9 7-4	8 13 6-8	3 15 6-9	12 13 1-7	0 4 4-7

MENT No. 4.—(Concluded.)

and the Total Expenditure for each Jail, during the Year 1857-58.

22	23	24	25	26	REMARKS.
Average Cost of Bazar Medicines per annum, as per Column 10.	Average Cost of Hospital Charges per annum, as per Column 11.	Average Cost of Contingencies per annum, as per Column 12.	Average Cost of Additions, Alterations and Repairs per annum, as per Column 13.	Average Total Cost of each Prisoner per annum, as per Column 16.	
0 1 5-9	0 2 10-1	3 1 10-1	0 2 10	30 7 9-4	
0 3 7-6	0 8 4-1	1 15 11-9	1 4 1-8	46 6 2-1	
0 11 8-9	0 12 2-2	4 14 6-5	0 0 0	53 1 3-7	
...	
0 8 6-3	0 12 7-6	0 13 11-9	0 7 1-3	32 8 7-2	
0 7 0-8	0 7 5-8	2 8 5	1 9 8-3	48 3 0-7	
0 4 8-1	0 6 5-3	0 11 0-6	2 1 8-5	35 0 7-5	
1 0 4-7	1 4 4-2	1 0 5-7	1 13 8-6	30 13 11-5	
0 2 6-8	0 4 6-9	0 5 1-7	0 10 0-7	34 6 2-4	
1 12 7-7	2 0 9-9	2 0 7-4	0 0 0	42 1 7-3	
1 0 4-8	1 2 7-2	1 8 3-7	0 2 8-1	37 8 8-5	
0 12 7-8	0 13 4-2	1 4 2-7	0 1 5-6	40 14 11-6	
0 12 3	1 7 7-2	3 4 6-6	0 0 8	39 12 8-7	
0 3 0-8	0 6 8-6	2 3 3	0 7 1	42 6 3-9	
1 15 11-4	2 2 4-4	3 10 11-9	0 4 0-6	83 8 9-1	
0 11 11-6	0 14 1-9	0 14 1-8	0 0 0	36 15 8-9	
0 14 11-5	1 2 8	3 0 5-2	0 2 4-9	45 9 4-8	
0 3 7-2	0 6 9-1	0 8 1-7	0 1 7-5	28 13 11-1	
1 3 11	1 7 6-1	2 3 8-6	1 3 5-6	39 13 8	
0 4 6-1	0 7 8-9	1 1 3-8	0 1 8-5	44 13 11	
0 12 7-1	0 14 11-2	2 8 1-2	1 8 8-2	73 1 11-2	
0 8 0-6	0 10 2-5	0 13 6-9	0 8 9-8	34 2 3-8	
0 0 10	0 2 9-6	0 15 1	0 3 6-9	49 6 1-9	
0 3 8-9	0 6 10-1	1 8 2-7	1 0 9-7	40 13 0-4	
2 2 8	2 9 8-8	1 13 5-1	3 6 3-1	35 12 3-8	
0 11 4	2 0 9-6	1 12 1-5	1 0 0-9	39 6 8-7	
0 7 1-1	0 9 8-4	1 9 5-9	0 9 2-9	41 9 9-5	
0 6 8-7	0 9 0-9	2 2 1-8	0 12 0-5	39 7 6-8	
0 9 7	0 11 7	2 6 8-5	0 10 3-6	44 11 7-7	
1 5 2-7	1 12 9-5	0 14 5-1	0 0 9-2	29 5 2-1	
0 0 8-1	0 0 8-1	10 1 1-2	4 13 4-9	65 3 4-8	
0 6 3-7	1 2 0-4	0 14 4-5	0 0 2-1	42 9 0-6	
0 4 2-3	0 9 6-3	2 7 4-7	0 14 0-7	39 14 6-3	
0 3 10-1	0 9 3	1 0 8	0 8 3-7	38 2 4-9	
0 7 3-8	0 11 5-5	1 3 5-1	0 1 0	28 9 5-5	
1 6 10-5	1 13 1-3	4 9 10-3	4 8 8-1	52 4 4-4	
1 0 4-7	1 6 0-7	1 15 2-9	0 0 0	43 5 0-8	
0 4 0-9	0 6 7-1	2 4 2-7	0 4 0-8	39 3 6-3	
0 7 7-2	0 12 6-1	11 0 2-6	0 4 3-3	60 12 7-9	
0 1 10-5	0 3 11-4	3 1 11-3	0 2 0	42 0 7-9	
0 3 5-4	0 8 7-7	2 12 3	0 0 0	35 7 8	
...	
1 1 7-5	1 11 1-8	2 5 6	3 4 10	79 9 7-7	
0 3 5-3	0 9 5-1	2 12 6	0 3 11-3	73 7 7	
0 0 0	0 9 4-1	7 11 10-7	3 10 7-9	96 10 1-8	
2 10 6-5	2 11 9-1	1 13 11-2	0 0 10-2	52 3 3-1	
0 4 4-8	0 9 4-4	5 0 5-9	0 0 0	51 0 0-6	
0 4 1-5	0 5 2-9	2 4 8	0 4 5-6	64 5 0-9	
0 10 3-6	0 13 0-6	1 3 0-7	0 0 0	51 12 6-5	
1 0 9-3	1 12 7-2	2 15 6-2	0 0 0	67 9 1-8	
0 0 0	1 4 11-7	6 5 3	0 0 0	84 14 3-4	
0 1 6-4	0 12 7-1	7 2 1-3	10 6 1-5	108 13 0-7	
0 0 3-9	0 1 7-3	3 13 8-1	6 4 9-6	49 14 10-8	
0 0 4-2	4 5 9-5	11 14 6-7	0 9 3-3	64 15 7-8	
0 11 4-2	0 15 8-9	1 15 10	0 14 10-2	41 10 3-1	

* Including Surgeon's Salary.

* The charges on account of the Prisoners of this Jail are only for the periods intervening between 1st May and 4th August, and 11th September and 30th April 1857-58. During the interval, 5th August 1857 and 10th September 1857 inclusive, there were no Prisoners in the Jail, they all having been released by the mutinous Sepoys. The charges include the Gobindpore Sub-division.

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces.

d

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Admissions and Disposal of Prisoners

NUMBER.	NAMES OF JAILS.	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Monthly aggregate of the daily number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, from the 1st of May 1857 to 30th April, 1858.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners remaining in Jail on the 30th April, 1857.	Number admitted into Jail during the Year 1857-58.	Total number in Jail, or aggregate of Columns 3 and 4.	Transferred to other Districts.
1	Patna,	339042	929	743	5050	5793	2536
2	Sarun,	161451	442	443	902	1345	207
3	Behar,	171834	471	24	3874	3898	1183
4	Shahabad,* ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Chumparun,	111219	305	324	768	1092	249
6	Bhaugulpore,	180374	494	359	1787	2146	189
7	Monghyr,	255353	700	572	1903	2475	138
8	Tirhoot,	159688	438	471	1331	1802	271
9	Purneah,	146763	402	399	640	1039	35
10	Rajshahye,	164559	451	571	684	1255	305
11	Pubna,	71525	196	122	1040	1162	104
12	Rungpore,	151425	415	377	976	1353	67
13	Bograh,	40283	110	78	6460	718	178
14	Dinagpore,	333672	914	928	784	1712	182
15	Maddah,	15491	42	83	218	301	65
16	Dacca,	250494	686	656	1458	2114	205
17	Furreedpore,	123161	345	380	860	1240	78
18	Sylhet,	185510	508	552	1038	1590	44
19	Mymensing,	200164	548	550	1438	1988	56
20	Backergunge,	165996	455	480	662	1142	40
21	Chittagong,	55920	153	207	478	685	20
22	Tipperah,	183162	502	434	1116	1550	103
23	Noakholly,	94674	259	235	525	760	49
24	Nuddeah,	162860	446	482	1321	1803	259
25	Alipore,	670003	1836	1735	4820	6555	1411
26	Barraset,	67845	186	130	1023	1153	223
27	Jessore,	213129	584	540	1637	2177	407
28	Moorshedabad,	67231	184	122	1163	1285	214
29	Burdwan,	182368	500	516	1319	1835	178
30	Hooghly,	298822	819	608	2472	3080	433
31	Howrah,	12240	34	23	724	747	335
32	Bancoorah,	147107	403	353	978	1331	249
33	Beerbhoom,	144494	396	314	844	1158	56
34	Midnapore,	287387	788	811	2136	2947	207
35	Cuttack,	110585	303	282	865	1147	59
36	Balasore,	30827	84	66	299	365	39
37	Pooree,	31319	86	104	439	543	25
38	Hazareebaugh,	120177	329	296	1241	1537	150
39	Lohardugga,	53967	148	..	1010	1010	64
40	Maunbhoom,	116695	319	248	1958	2206	412
41	Singbhoom,	36591†	100	155	415	570	16
42	Sumbulpore,‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Akyab,	103242	283	207	834	1041	31
44	Ramree,	123067	337	240	368	608	91
45	Sandoway,	62588	171	179	160	339	1
46	Gowalparah,	46262	127	118	151	269	6
47	Kamroop,	65510	179	171	369	540	37
48	Nowgong,	33577	92	97	211	308	32
49	Sebsaugur,	38154	105	82	139	221	2
50	Durrung,	44045	121	140	256	396	51
51	Luckimpore,	16306	45	52	64	116	1
52	Cossiah Hills,	8583	24	32	9	41	..
53	Cachar,	18035	50	43	214	257	..
54	Darjeeling,	16613	40	45	488	533	25
	Total,	6894299	18889	17179	56099	73278	11318

MENT No. 5.

of all Classes in each Jail of the Lower Provinces, during the Year 1857-58.

7	8	9	10	11	12	REMARKS.
Released.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Total of Columns 6 to 10.	Remaining in Jail on the 30th April 1858.	
1955	7	140	35	4673	1120	
659	20	66	14	966	379	
1307	473	131	12	3106	792	
"	"	"	"	"	"	* Records destroyed by rebels.
491	11	41	3	795	297	
1207	12	117	9	1534	612	
1338	14	96	1	1587	888	
1044	6	38	1	1360	442	
548	6	41	4	634	405	
443	4	85	"	837	418	
770	2	15	"	891	271	
775	6	65	4	917	436	
395	2	7	"	582	136	
561	4	148	"	895	817	
198	1	1	"	265	36	
1156	9	42	8	1420	694	
830	6	2	2	918	322	
1109	"	22	10	1185	405	
1326	8	64	3	1457	531	
613	6	27	"	686	456	
278	203	5	3	509	176	
879	"	24	2	1008	542	
438	"	6	"	493	267	
1011	5	17	"	1292	511	
2869	4	300	3	4587	1968	
684	7	9	3	926	227	
1207	"	28	"	1642	535	
810	4	15	"	1043	242	
1096	10	43	2	1329	506	
1538	6	192	4	2173	907	
349	"	4	2	690	57	
603	"	16	3	871	460	
589	3	35	2	685	473	
1642	14	188	4	2055	892	
666	"	36	4	765	382	
205	1	9	1	255	110	
422	1	7	"	455	88	
554	268	60	19	1051	486	
553	2	16	75	710	*	* Return deficient from the records having been destroyed by the mutineers.
1097	263	43	3	1818	388	† This is for 11 months only, the January return was not submitted.
222	148	17	8	411	159	‡ Records destroyed by rebels.
"	"	"	"	"	"	
479	6	78	4	598	443	
71	6	17	2	187	421	
86	1	35	"	123	216	
122	"	8	3	139	130	
300	1	7	"	345	195	
188	1	6	1	228	80	
103	1	4	1	111	110	
155	1	5	"	212	184	
75	"	"	"	76	40	
17	"	4	"	21	20	
155	2	"	16	173	84	
453	"	5	6	489	44	
36641	1555	2387	277	52178	20800	A difference between the totals of Cols. 11 and 12 and Col. 5 of 300, arises from the incomplete state in which the Lohardugga returns were forwarded, owing to the records having been destroyed by the mutineers.

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces.

STATEMENT shewing the total daily and aggregate total daily number of Prisoners of all number of Deaths, and the average percentage of Deaths in the Jails of the

JAILS,	Aggregate of the total daily No. of Prisoners of all classes in Jail, sick and well.	Total daily No. of Prisoners of all Classes in Jail, sick and well.	No. of Prisoners of all classes confined in Jail during the Calendar year 1857.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to average daily number in Custody.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to actual No. in Jail during the year.	REMARKS.
Patna Division.							
Patna,	318562	873	7734	151	17.297	1.952	* The records from January to September were destroyed by the mutineers, consequently only those from October to December were received. 201 Prisoners were confined from January to December.
Sarun,	176883	485	2941	59	12.165	2.006	
Behar,	92601	254	5759	73	28.740	1.268	
Shahabad,*	"	"	596	1	"	0.168	
Chumparun,	107133	293	1776	35	11.945	1.971	
Bhaugulpore Division.							
Bhaugulpore,	154691	424	3513	120	28.302	3.416	
Monghyr,	228369	626	4093	89	14.217	2.174	
Tirhoot,	180918	496	2798	51	10.282	1.823	
Purneah,	150705	413	2475	34	8.232	1.374	
Rajshahyr Division.							
Rajshahye,	188178	516	2396	119	23.062	4.967	
Pubna,	53703	147	1649	11	7.483	0.667	
Rungpore,	150807	413	2715	87	21.065	3.204	
Bograh,	29284	80	873	0	0	0	
Dinagepore,	339795	931	4525	146	15.682	3.227	
Maldah,	20805	57	382	1	1.754	0.262	
Dacca Division.							
Dacca,	246010	674	4123	41	6.083	0.994	
Furreedpore,	125560	344	2162	0	0	0	
Sylhet,	202210	554	3083	22	3.971	0.714	
Mymensingh,	75190	206	3637	86	41.748	2.365	
Backergunge,	168526	462	2431	34	7.359	1.399	
Chittagong Division.							
Chittagong,	70235	192	1043	5	2.604	0.479	
Tipperah,	168102	461	2887	21	4.555	0.727	
Noakhally,	87816	241	1499	6	2.490	0.400	
Ruddeah Division.							
Nuddeah,	157093	430	3088	14	3.256	0.453	
Alipore,	638447	1749	10661	203	11.606	1.904	
Baraset,	66251	182	1677	18	9.890	1.073	
Jessore,	212902	583	3833	18	3.087	0.470	
Moorshedabad,	35246	97	1377	14	14.433	1.017	
Burdwan Division.							
Burdwan,	190995	523	1577	36	6.883	2.283	
Hooghly,	264959	726	5272	158	21.763	2.997	
Howrah,	9428	26	873	2	7.692	0.229	
Bancoora ^b ,	134582	369	2331	25	6.775	1.072	
Beerbhoom,	131171	359	2288	36	10.028	1.573	
Midnapore,	258420	708	4655	133	18.785	2.857	
Cuttack Division.							
Cuttack,	111832	306	1921	33	10.784	1.718	
Balasore,	32941	90	578	3	3.333	0.519	
Pooree,	33580	92	841	12	13.043	1.427	

MENT No. 6.

classes, sick and well, in Jail,—the number of Prisoners of all classes confined in Jail,—the Lower Provinces, during the Calendar Year 1857.

JAILS.	Aggregate of the total daily No. of Prisoners of all classes in Jail, sick and well.	Total daily No. of Prisoners of all classes in Jail, sick and well.	No. of Prisoners of all classes confined in Jail during the Calendar year 1857.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to average daily number in Custody.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to actual No. in Jail during the year.	REMARKS.
Chota Nagpore Division.							
Hazareebaugh,	116112	318	2331	40	12.579	1.716	
Lohardugga,	22674	62	1187	14	22.581	1.179	
Maunbhoom,	86789	238	2958	16	6.723	0.541	
Singbhoom,	45771	125	809	13	10.400	1.607	
Sumbulpore,	25900	71	532	6	8.451	1.128	
Arracan Division.							
Akyab,	80734	221	1525	10	4.525	0.656	
Ramree,	106449	292	1684	18	6.164	1.069	
Sandoway,	55754	153	730	34	22.222	4.658	
Assam Division.							
Gowalparah,	42449	116	640	22	18.966	3.437	
Kamroop,	62959	172	1077	20	11.628	1.857	
Nowgong,	34299	94	582	6	6.383	1.031	
Sebsaugur,	36587	100	586	4	4.000	0.683	
Durrung,	5019	14	811	5	35.714	0.617	
Debrooghur,	20507	56	232	0	0	0	
Non-Regulation Provinces.							
Cossiah Hills,	9869	27	121	5	18.518	4.132	
Cachar,	13058	36	302	1	2.778	0.331	
Darjeeling,	16195	44	616	9	20.454	1.461	
Total, ...	6395055	17521	122785	2120	12.099	1.727	

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces.

STATEMENT shewing the number of deaths, religion, sex, period of imprisonment at the Lower Provinces,

1 JAILS.	2 No. of Deaths.	3 RELIGION.				4 SEX.		
		Hindus.	Musulmauns.	Other Denominations.	Prisoners whose Religion has not been specified.	Males.	Females.	Prisoners whose Sex has not been specified.
Patna Division.								
Patna,	151	133	17	1	"	151	"	"
Sarun,	59	56	3	"	"	58	1	"
Behar,	73	71	2	"	"	73	"	"
Shahabad, §	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"
Chumparun,	35	34	1	"	"	35	"	"
Bhaugulpore Division.								
Bhaugulpore,	120	98	5	17	"	120	"	"
Monghyr,	89	75	13	1	"	88	1	"
Tirhoot,	51	47	4	"	"	51	"	"
Purneah,	34	16	16	2	"	34	"	"
Rajshahye Division.								
Rajshahye,	119	39	80	"	"	119	"	"
Pubna,	11	2	9	"	"	11	"	"
Rungpore,	87	18	69	"	"	87	"	"
Begrah,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dinagepore,	146	91	55	"	"	146	"	"
Maldah,	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"
Dacca Division.								
Dacca,	41	16	25	"	"	41	"	"
Furreedpore,	"	2	19	1	"	22	"	"
Sylhet,	86	29	57	"	"	85	1	"
Mymensing,	34	10	24	"	"	34	"	"
Backergunge,								
Chittagong Division.								
Chittagong,	5	2	3	"	"	5	"	"
Tijperah,	21	7	14	"	"	21	"	"
Noakholly,	6	"	6	"	"	6	"	"
Nuddeah Division.								
Nuddeah,	14	9	5	"	"	14	"	"
Alipore,	203	133	40	30	"	201	2	"
Faraset,	18	15	3	"	"	18	"	"
Jessore,	18	6	12	"	"	18	"	"
Moorshedabad,	14	9	5	"	"	14	"	"
Burdwan Division.								
Burdwan,	36	31	3	2	"	36	"	"
Hoochly,	158	110	43	5	"	158	"	"
Howrah,	2	1	1	"	"	2	"	"
Bencorah,	25	14	1	10	"	25	"	"
Berhoom,	36	19	2	15	"	36	"	"
Midnapore,	133	110	13	20	"	133	"	"

MENT No. 7.

time of death, disposal in Jail and locality of imprisonment of Prisoners, in each Jail of during the year 1857.

5					6			7		REMARKS.	
PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT AT TIME OF DEATH.					DISPOSAL IN JAIL		LOCALITY OF IMPRISONMENT.				
3 Months and under.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	2 Years and above one Year.	Above two Years.	Prisoners whose period of imprisonment at time of death has not been specified.	Prisoners whose disposal in Jail has not been specified.	Of Districts.	Of other Districts.	Prisoners whose Locality of Imprisonment has not been specified.		
55	20	24	34	18	..	127	24	..	62	89	..
15*	16	5	15	8	..	48	11	..	51	8	..
41	2	1	5	1+	23+	..	73	..	67	6	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
16	8	9	2	..	..	14	21	..	32	3	..
40	27	35	15	3	..	102	18	..	62	58	..
33	17	16	9	10	4||	66	23	..	70	17	2
17	4	9	14	7	..	46	5	..	25	26	..
4	7	15	2	6	..	33	1	..	26	8	..
9	10	28	32	38	2	119	..	..	47	72	..
4	1	2	3	1	..	8	3	..	6	5	..
28	20	26	8	5	..	71	16	..	47	40	..
..
19	21	25	40	41	..	142	4	..	81	65	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
4	4	11	9	13	..	36	5	..	27	14	..
..
2	3	10	2	5	..	19	3	..	22	..	..
15	22	21	12	14	2	72	14	..	75	11	..
16	6	4	1	7	..	22	12	..	24	10	..
1	..	..	1	3	..	5	..	..	2	3	..
5	5	..	4	7	..	19	2	..	15	6	..
..	..	1	1	4	..	6	..	..	5	1	..
2	3	1	5	3	..	12	2	..	11	3	..
53	14	29	37	70	..	190	13	..	61	142	..
7	..	2	6	3	..	8	10	..	2	16	..
4	1	1	7	3	..	12	6	..	13	5	..
7	3	3	..	1	..	7	7	..	9	5	..
5	8	2	4	11	6	26	10	..	22	14	..
24	18	26	27	63	..	110	48	..	40	118	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
1	1	9	9	5	..	24	1	..	4	21	..
15	5	7	7	2	..	28	8	..	9	27	..
18	21	13	37	44	..	125	8	..	81	52	..

* One from these was an escaped prisoner from Gyah.
 † Life prisoner. ‡ Hajut prisoners.
 § Records from January to September destroyed by the mutineers.

|| Hajut prisoners.

STATEMENT shewing the number of deaths, religion, sex, period of imprisonment at the Lower Provinces,

1 JAILS.	2 No. of Deaths.	3 RELIGION.				4 SEX.		
		Hindus.	Musulmans.	Other Denominations.	Prisoners whose Religion has not been specified.	Males.	Females.	Prisoners whose Sex has not been specified.
Cuttack division.								
Cuttack,	33	29	"	4	"	32	1	"
Balasore,	3	3	"	"	"	3	"	"
Pooree,	12	12	"	"	"	12	"	"
Chota Nagpore division.								
Hazareebaugh,	40	23	2	15	"	40	"	"
Lohardugga,	14	0	1	2	11	3	"	11
Maunbhoom,	16	16	"	"	"	16	"	"
Singbhoom,	13	7	"	6	"	13	"	"
Sumbulpore,	6	5	"	1	"	6	"	"
Arracan division.								
Akyab,	10	3	4	3	"	10	"	"
Ramree,	18	14	1	3	"	18	"	"
Sandoway,	34	19	13	2	"	34	"	"
Assam division.								
Gowalparah,	22	16	6	6	"	22	"	"
Kamroop,	20	10	4	1	"	20	"	"
Nowgong,	6	3	2	"	"	6	"	"
Seelrangor,	4	2	"	"	2	2	"	2
Dumung,	5	5	"	"	"	5	"	"
Delrooghur,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Non-Regulation Provinces.								
Cossiah Hills,	5	5	"	"	"	5	"	"
Cachar,	1	1	"	"	"	1	"	"
Darjeeling,	9	5	2	2	"	9	"	"
Total,	2120	1373	585	149	13	2101	6	13

MENT No. 7.—(Concluded.)

time of death, disposal in Jail and locality of imprisonment of Prisoners, in each Jail of during the Year 1857.

5					Prisoners whose period of imprisonment at time of death has not been specified.	6			7		REMARKS.
PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT AT TIME OF DEATH.						DISPOSAL IN JAIL.			LOCALITY OF IMPRISONMENT.		
3 Months and under.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	2 Years and above one Year.	Above two Years.		Laboring.	Non-Laboring.	Prisoners whose disposal in Jail has not been specified.	Of Districts.	Of other Districts.		Prisoners whose Locality of Imprisonment has not been specified.
8	4	7	8*	6	"	28	5	"	20	13	"
5	2	"	"	1	"	"	3	"	2	1	"
	1	1	1	4	"	8	4	"	7	5	"
16	10	9	1	4	12	28	12	"	28	12	"
1	3	1	"	"	"	"	3	11	2	1	11
9	2	2	"	"	3	10	6	"	10	6	"
2	1	2	4	1	3	12	1	"	13	"	"
"	3	"	2	1	"	"	6	"	2	4	"
2	4	1	"	3	"	8	2	"	2	8	"
1	"	1	1	15†	"	5	13	"	1	17	"
1	"	2	1	30‡	"	25	9	"	1	33	"
7	2	3	3	7	"	21	1	"	15	7	"
"	2	4	4	8	2	18	2	"	19	1	"
1	4	"	1	"	"	"	6	"	6	"	"
"	1	"	1	"	2	2	1	2	1	"	3
3	"	2	"	"	"	4	1	"	5	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	2	"	2	"	"	4	1	"	5	"	"
"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"	"
8	1	"	"	"	"	6	3	"	3	6	"
526	306	370	379	478	61	1679	427	14	1142	962	16

* 1 of these was a Hajut prisoner.

† 6 of these were life prisoners.
‡ 8 of these were life prisoners.

STATEMENT shewing the Caste of the Prisoners who died in each

JAILS.	CASTES																																															
	Bramins.	Rajpoots.	Kyests.	Byragees.	Jogee.	Gosain.	Sepoy.	Gwallas.	Dosads.	Rajwars.	Ghowaks.	Merod, (or tribe of slaves in Behar.)	Domes.	Katani (Female spinners.)	Koormees.	Telees.	Tantees.	Koybartos.	Chumars.	Kamars.	Kahars.	Soorees.	Harees.	Tumboolee.	Bari.	Babban.	Jolohas.	Mooshar.	Dhoby.	Bind.	Beldar.	Gareri.	Chandoo.	Nooniab.	Agarwala.	Kasor-bani.	Khkoeri.	Toorha.	Uraiah.	Ahir.	Sawtar.	Rourear.						
PATNA DIVISION.																																																
Patna, ...	1	18						25																																								
Sarun, ...	12	19						1	15	3	1				10	1		3								1	23		7	1	7				3	1	1	1	5	1								
Behar, ...	4							6	3	33					3																				2													
Shahabad,* ...	1																																															
Chumparan, ...	3	2	1					10						42		1																																
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.																																																
Bhaugulpore, ...	5	4	1					15	15		3			9			1	3																														
Monghyr, ...	6							11	11		4			1			1	2																														
Tirhoot, ...	3	5	1					12	10								1																															
Purneah, ...								2	10																																							
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.																																																
Rajshahye, ...	1																																															
Pubna, ...																																																
Rungpore, ...	1	1															1																															
Bograh, ...																																																
Dinagepore, ...	3		1															1																														
Maldah, ...								1																																								
DACCA DIVISION.																																																
Dacca, ...			1											1																																		
Furreedpore, ...																																																
Sylhet, ...																																																
Mymensing, ...																																																
Backergunge, ...			3																																													
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																																																
Chittagong, ...																																																
Tipperah, ...			3																																													
Noakholly, ...																																																
NUDDEAH DIVISION.																																																
Nuddeah, ...			1					1										1																														
Alipore, ...								6			1			1																																		
Baraset, ...																																																
Jessore, ...																																																
Moorshedabad, ...								1																																								
BURDWAN DIVISION.																																																
Burdwan, ...	1	1	1					1		2			1				1	2	2																													
Hoochly, ...	1	2	5					5									1	5	3	1																												
Howrah, ...																																																
Bancoorah, ...	1	2						2									1																															
Beerbhoom, ...		2						2																																								
Midnapore, ...	5	3	1												1	5	7	14	12	12	2																											
CUTTACK DIVISION.																																																
Cuttack, ...	2		1					2									1																															
Balsore, ...																																																
Pooree, ...				2																																												
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.																																																
Hazareebaugh, ...	1	2						3		4										1	1	1																										
Lohardugga, ...		1																																														
Maunbhoom, ...		1																																														
Singbhoom, ...																																																
Sambulpore, ...								1																																								
ARRACAN DIVISION.																																																
Akyab, ...																																																
Ramree, ...	1																																															
Sandaway, ...	1	2																																														
ASSAM DIVISION.																																																
Gowalparah, ...	1													1																																		
Kamroop, ...	2																																															
Nowgong, ...																																																
Sechsangor, ...				1																																												
Durrung, ...				2																																												
Debrooghur, ...																																																
NON-REGN. DISTRICTS.																																																
Cossiah Hills, ...																																																
Cachar, ...																																																
Darjeeling, ...																																																
Total, ...	42	71	20	5	5	1	6	105	64	36	14		24	1	18	7	17	24	16	9	9	3	12	1	1	45																						

STATEMENT shewing the Occupation prior to Imprisonment of the Prisoners

JAILS.	Occupation																		
	Agricultural laborers.	Coolies.	Servants.	Weavers.	Moodies.	Beggars.	Milk-sellers.	Darwans.	Fishermen.	Chowkeedars.	Basket-makers.	Barbers.	Bearer.	Blacksmiths.	Jewellers.	Washermen.	Shepherds.	Boatmen.	Shopkeepers.
PATNA DIVISION.																			
Patna, ...	62	53	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	2	"	"	1	1	5	5
Sarun, ...	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Behar, ...	20	"	5	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3
Shahabad,* ...	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chumparun, ...	31	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.																			
Bhaugulpore, ...	70	"	8	7	"	2	2	"	"	1	5	"	"	1	"	3	"	"	2
Monghyr, ...	45	"	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3
Tirhoot, ...	48	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Purneah, ...	13	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.																			
Rajshahye, ...	78	"	37	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pubna, ...	6	"	4	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rungpore, ...	84	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bogra, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dinapore, ...	132	"	1	"	"	4	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Maldah, ...	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
DACCA DIVISION.																			
Dacca, ...	25	2	7	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	1
Furcedpore, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sylhet, ...	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mymensingh, ...	70	"	4	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"
Backergunge, ...	27	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																			
Chittagong, ...	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tipperah, ...	15	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Noakholly, ...	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
NUDDEAH DIVISION.																			
Nuddeah, ...	8	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1
Alipore, ...	164	1	4	2	1	"	5	1	1	"	1	5	2	"	"	"	"	1	"
Barraset, ...	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jessore, ...	11	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moorshedabad, ...	3	"	3	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	2
BURDWAN DIVISION.																			
Burdwan, ...	13	1	1	5	"	3	1	"	2	2	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hooghly, ...	7	1	44	2	"	2	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"
Howrah, ...	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bancoorah, ...	12	"	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
Beerbhoom, ...	22	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	2
Midnapore, ...	67	2	9	7	"	6	"	"	3	"	1	1	"	1	1	1	1	"	"
CUTTACK DIVISION.																			
Cuttack, ...	15	7	"	4	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Balasore, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pooree, ...	3	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.																			
Hazareebaugh, ...	35	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lohardugga, ...	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Maunbhoom, ...	10	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
Singbhoom, ...	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sumbulpore, ...	4	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
ARRACAN DIVISION.																			
Akyab, ...	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ramree, ...	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
Sandoway, ...	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
ASSAM DIVISION.																			
Gowalparah, ...	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kamroop, ...	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"
Nowgong, ...	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sebsaugor, ...	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Durrung, ...	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Debrooghur, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS.																			
Kassiah Hills, ...	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cachar, ...	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Darjeeling, ...	4	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total, ...	1236	85	169	32	3	31	13	2	16	7	8	5	9	8	3	9	2	7	25

STATEMENT shewing the Occupation prior to Imprisonment of the Prisoners

JAILS.	Sawyer.	Gardeners.	Dai.	Latteal.	Howladar.	Gomastah.	Coachman.	Priests.	Sepoys.	Moonshee.	Ghatwals.	Moirah.	Maid Servant.	Naqdees.	Tank Digger.	Groom.
PATNA DIVISION.																
Patna,
Sarun,
Behar,
Shahabad,*
Chumparun,
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.																
Bhaugulpore,
Monghyr,
Tirhoot,
Purneah,
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.																
Rajshahye,
Pubna,
Rungpore,
Bograh,
Dinagepore,
Maldah,
DACCA DIVISION.																
Dacca,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furreedpore,
Sylhet,
Mymensingh,	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Backergunge,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																
Chittagong,
Tipperah,
Noakholly,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NUDDEAH DIVISION.																
Nuddeah,
Alipore,	1	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barraset,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moorshedabad,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BURDWAN DIVISION.																
Burdwan,	2	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly,	1	1	..	..	..
Howrah,
Bancoorah,
Beerbhoom,	1	1	..
Midnapore,	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
CUTTACK DIVISION.																
Cuttack,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore,
Pooree,
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.																
Hazareebaugh,
Lohardugga,
Maunbhoom,
Singbhoom,
Sumbulpore,
ARRACAN DIVISION.																
Akyab,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramree,
Sandoway,
ASSAM DIVISION.																
Gowalparah,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamroop,
Nowgong,
Seesaugor,
Durrung,
Debrooghur,
NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS.																
Kassiah Hills,
Cachar,
Darjeeling,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	1	3	1	1	1	1	8	10	1	2	1	1	2	1	1

MENT No. 9.

who died in each Jail of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

Woodcutters.	Pleaser.	School-master.	Mason.	Rajgee.	Pilgrim-Collector.	Kunchee-maker.	Cowherd.	Broker.	House-holders.	Bad livelihood.	Not Stated.	Total.	REMARKS.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	151	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	59	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	73	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	* Records from January to September destroyed by Mutineers
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	120	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	89	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	51	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	119	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	87	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	146	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	41	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	86	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	203	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	158	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	
12	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	133	
"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	
"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	12	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	40	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	6	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	27	34	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	"	"	22	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	6	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	4	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	17	2	42	2120	

STATEMENT shewing the ages of the Prisoners who died in each

JAILS,	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	22 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.	25 Years.	26 Years.	27 Years.	28 Years.	29 Years.	30 Years.	31 Years.	32 Years.	33 Years.	34 Years.	35 Years.	36 Years.	37 Years.	38 Years.	39 Years.	40 Years.	41 Years.	42 Years.	43 Years.	44 Years.	45 Years.	46 Years.	
PATNA DIVISION.																																
Patna.	1	1	2	4	13	4	11	20	11	1	1	2	5	7	13	7	2	1	19	2	1	19	2	1	19	2	1	5	1	1		
Sarun,	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	5	2	6	7	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	
Behar,	1	1	2	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	1	1	6	
Shahabad,*	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Chumparun,	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.																																
Bhaugulpore,	1	2	2	4	4	4	9	10	3	20	13	2	2	2	28	1	1	3	5	1	2	15	1	1	3	1	1	3	5	1	1	
Monghyr,	2	1	2	1	1	1	10	5	3	6	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tirhoot,	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Purneah,	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.																																
Rajshahye,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	5	1	37	2	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Pubna,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Rungpore,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	21	2	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Bograh,	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dinagepore,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	
Maldah,	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	
DACCA DIVISION.																																
Dacca,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Furreedpore,	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sylhet,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mymensingh,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	17	1	5	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Backergunge,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																																
Chittagong,	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tipperah,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Noakholly,	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	
NUDDEAH DIVISION.																																
Nuddeah,	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Alipore,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	1	1	1	23	3	1	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	
Baraset,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jessore,	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Moorshedabad,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
BURDWAN DIVISION.																																
Burdwan,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	
Hooghly,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	2	2	1	3	3	17	5	9	3	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Howrah,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bancoorah,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Beerbhoom,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Midnapore,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	5	2	5	5	13	1	14	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	6	
CUTTACK DIVISION.																																
Cuttack,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Palasore,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pooree,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total, ...	1	3	8	1	18	1	18	2	6	8	14	12	5	9	237	10	51	12	20	185	62	23	50	8	286	14	31	11	8	132	11	

STATEMENT shewing the Ages of the Prisoners who died in each

JAILS.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	22 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.	25 Years.	26 Years.	27 Years.	28 Years.	29 Years.	30 Years.	31 Years.	32 Years.	33 Years.	34 Years.	35 Years.	36 Years.	37 Years.	38 Years.	39 Years.	40 Years.	41 Years.	42 Years.	43 Years.	44 Years.	45 Years.	46 Years.		
Brought forward, ...	1	3	8	1	18	1	18	2	6	8	14	12	5	9	23	10	5	12	20	18	6	23	50	8	28	14	31	11	8	13	11		
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.																																	
Hazareebaugh,	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	9	..	1	..	..	2	..		
Lohardugga,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maunbhoom,	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singhbhoom,	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumbulpore,	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARRACAN DIVISION.																																	
Akyab,	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramree,	1	2	2	1	2
Sandoway,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	5	..	..
ASSAM DIVISION.																																	
Gowalparah,	2	..	1	..	1	4	3	..	1	4	1	..	1	1
Kamroop,	1	1	2	..	1	2	4	1	2
Nowgong,	1
Sebsaugur,	1	1
Durrung,	1	1	2
Debrooghur,
NON-REGN. DISTRICTS.																																	
Kassiah Hills,	1	1	1	..	1
Cachar,	1	1
Darjeeling,	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
Total, ...	1	3	1	1	120	1	22	2	7	9	18	14	60	10	255	10	53	12	21	20	57	02	55	61	0	31	17	35	11	9	143	1	

MENT No. 11.—(Concluded.)

Jail of the Lower Provinces, during the Year 1857.

47 Years.	48 Years.	49 Years.	50 Years.	51 Years.	52 Years.	53 Years.	54 Years.	55 Years.	56 Years.	57 Years.	58 Years.	59 Years.	60 Years.	61 Years.	62 Years.	63 Years.	64 Years.	65 Years.	66 Years.	67 Years.	68 Years.	69 Years.	70 Years.	71 Years.	72 Years.	73 Years.	74 Years.	75 Years.	76 Years.	77 Years.	78 Years.	79 Years.	80 Years.	Not stated.	Total.	REMARKS.		
7	26	9	151	5	16	5	6	33	15	6	6	0	99	17	5	1	1	21	3	1	0	0	39	4	0	0	1	5	4	1	0	0	20	2	1897			
"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	1	4	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40			
"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14			
"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16			
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10		
"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18		
"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34		
"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9		
8	27	9	168	6	16	7	11	42	16	7	8	2	113	20	5	2	3	24	3	1	2	43	4	..	1	1	7	4	1	..	21	15	2120					

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

STATEMENT shewing the Crimes of the Prisoners who died

JAILS.			Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Attempt at Theft.	Accessory to Theft.	Attempt at theft attended with Murder.	Dacoity.	Dacoity attended with Murder.	Attempt at Dacoity.	Murder.	Attempt at Murder.	Aiding and abetting in Murder.	Accomplice in Murder.	Privy to Murder.	Killing a Thief.	Burglary.	Burglary and Theft.	Accomplice in Burglary.	Burglary with wounding.	Budmashee.	Rebellion.	Rebellion and Murder.	Aiding in Rebellion.	
PATNA DIVISION.																									
Patna,	48	1	2			9	1		3	1					8	4			2	1			
Sarun,	9			1		1			1		1				1				5				
Behar,	2					6			1		1				1				17	10			
Shahabad*																							
Chumparun,	17					4								1	1				2				
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.																									
Bhaugulpore,	46					15			1						5				5	3	1	3	
Monghyr,	11					4			1						8				3	1			
Tirhoot,	18														1				2				
Purneah,	14					5										7			2				
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION																									
Rajshahye,	17		1			34			7						11			6					
Pubna,						4												1					
Rungpore,	10					10	1		15	1	1				6				7				
Bograh,																							
Dinagapore,	39					43			4			2			8				5				
Maldah,						1																	
DACCA DIVISION,																									
Dacca,	14	1				11			7						1								
Furreedpore,																							
Sylhet,	3								6														
Mymensingh,	14					4			9						7								
Backergunge,	3					4			1						1				1				
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																									
Chittagong,	1						1		1														
Tipperah,	2														2			1					
Noakholly,																		1					
NUDDEAH DIVISION.																									
Nuddeah,	5					2			1														
Alipore,	28					59			64						2				2	1			
Baraset,	6					4									3				1	1			
Jessore,	1					4			2						1								
Moorshedabad,	4					1													3				
BURDWAN DIVISION.																									
Burdwan,	5					5			1	1					3				5				
Hooghly,	33					62			13	1					10				3				
Howrah,	1																						
Bancoorah,	2		1			5			2						2								
Beerbhoom,	6					8			4						1				1	1			
Midnapore,	17					43			13						14				1	4			
Carried over,			376	2	1	1		348	21		157	4	2	2	0	1	97	11	1	8	67	22	1	3	

STATEMENT shewing the Crimes of the Prisoners who died

JAILS.		Resisting Process.	Jail Insurrection.	Sontal Insurrection.	Mutiny.	Complicity in Mutiny.	Embezzlement.	Offence against Abkarry and Salt Laws.	Escape from Jail.	Oppression.	Breach of Peace.	Breach of Contract.	Breach of Trust.	Breach of Law.	Breach of Order.	Affray.	Affray with Homicide.	Affray with Murder.	Affray and Plunder.	Affray with Wounding.	Riot.	Riot attended with Murder.	Riot and Plunder.	Accomplice in ditto.	Riot attended with Arson.	Plundering.	Plundering during Mutiny.	Thuggee.
PATNA DIVISION.																												
Patna, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Behar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Shahabad,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chumparun, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.																												
Bhaugulpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Monghyr, ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.																												
Rajshahye, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Maldah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.																												
Dacca, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Furreedpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mymensingh, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Backergunge, ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																												
Chittagong, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Noakholly, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
NUDDEAH DIVISION.																												
Nuddeah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alipore, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2
Baraset, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jessore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
BURDWAN DIVISION.																												
Burdwan, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Hooghly, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bancoorah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Beerbhoom, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Midnapore, ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	
Carried over,		8	1	1	2	1	7	7	9	4	1	1	1	1	0	25	12	9	2	2	3	6	3	1	1	107	1	3

MENT No. 12.—(Continued.)

in the Jails of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

Belonging to a gang of Thugs.	Belonging to a gang of Dacoits.	Attempt at Suicide.	Using abusive Language.	Crime under Act 14 of 1857.	Confining a Person.	False Evidence.	Disobedience of legal orders.	Corruption.	Conspiracy.	Thangalarry.	Abounding.	Extortion.	Cutting off a bit of his wife's ear.	Bribery.	For Security.	False Accusation.	Default of payment of decree.	Civil Prisoners.	Under Trial.	Not specified.	Total.	REMARKS.	
...	1	..	...	...	6	...	151		
...	1	...	1	...	2	...	59	
...	1	4	...	73	
...	1	...	1	* Records from January to September destroyed by the Mutineers.
...	35		
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	120	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	89	
...	51		
...	34		
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119		
...	11		
...	87		
...	
...	1	146		
...	1		
...	1	...	...	41		
...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22		
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86		
...	34		
...	
...	5		
...	21		
...	6		
...	
...	14		
...	1	...	...	1	...	203		
...	18		
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	18		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
...	
...	1	36		
...	1	1	...	158		
...	2		
...	25		
...	36		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	133		
0	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	8	10	21	1849			

STATEMENT shewing the Crimes of the Prisoners who died

JAILS.

	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Attempt at Theft.	Accessory to Theft.	Attempt at theft attended with Murder.	Dacoity.	Dacoity attended with Murder.	Attempt at Dacoity.	Murder.	Attempt at Murder.	Aiding and abetting in Murder.	Accomplice in Murder.	Privy to Murder	Killing a Thief.	Burglary.	Burglary and Theft.	Accomplice in Burglary.	Burglary with wounding.	Budmashee.	Rebellion.	Rebellion and Murder.	Aiding in Rebellion
Brought over, CUTTACK DIVISION.	376	2	1	3	1	348	2	1	157	4	2	2	0	1	97	11	1	18	67	22	1	3
Cuttack, ...	13	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	1	1	"	"
Balasore, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pooree, ...	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.																						
Hazareebaugh, ...	1	"	"	"	"	25	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lohardugga, ...	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Maunbhoom, ...	1	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	"
Singhboom, ...	2	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sumbulpore, ...	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
ARRACAN DIVISION.																						
Akyab, ...	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ramree, ...	4	"	1	"	"	6	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
Sandoway, ...	1	"	"	"	"	2	2	"	"	"	"	5	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
ASSAM DIVISION.																						
Gowalparah, ...	3	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kamroop, ...	4	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nowgong, ...	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sebsaugur, ...	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Durrung, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Debrooghur, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS.																						
Kassiah Hills, ...	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cachar, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Darjeeling, ...	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total, ...	424	2	2	3	1	399	5	1	187	4	2	8	1	1	126	11	1	8	69	24	1	3

STATEMENT shewing the Crimes of the Prisoners who died

JAILS.			Resisting Process.	Jail Insurrection.	Sontal Insurrection.	Mutiny.	Complicity in Mutiny.	Embezzlement.	Offence against Abkarry and Salt Laws.	Escape from Jail.	Oppression.	Breach of Peace.	Breach of Contract.	Breach of Trust.	Breach of Law.	Breach of Order.	Affray.	Affray with Homicide.	Affray with Murder.	Affray and Plunder.	Affray with Wounding.	Riot.	Riot attended with Murder.	Riot and Plunder.	Accessory in ditto.	Riot attended with Arson.	Plundering.	Plundering during Mutiny.	Thuggee.	
Brought over, CUTTACK DIVISION			8	1	1	2	1	7	7	9	4	1	1	1	1	0	25	12	9	2	2	3	6	3	1	1	107	1	3	
Cuttack, ...	...	...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Blasore, ...	...	...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pooree, ...	...	...	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.																														
Hazareebaugh,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lohardugga,	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Maunbhoom,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Singbhoom,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sumbulpore,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
ARRACAN DIVISION.																														
Akyab,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ramree,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sandoway,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
ASSAM DIVISION,																														
Gowalparah,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kamroop,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nowgong,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sebsaugur,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Durrung,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Debroughur,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS.																														
Kassiah Hills,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cachar,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Darjeeling,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total,			8	1	1	2	2	7	9	9	4	1	1	2	1	3	26	12	9	2	2	3	6	3	1	1	108	1	4	

MENT No. 12.—(Concluded)

in the Jails of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

		REMARKS.																			
Belonging to a gang of Thugs.	Belonging to a gang of Dacoits.	Attempt at Suicide.	Using abusive language.	Crime under Act, 14 of 1857.	Confining a person.	False Evidence.	Disobedience of legal orders.	Corruption.	Conspiracy.	Thangedarry.	Absconding.	Extortion.	Cutting off a bit of his wife's ear.	Bribery.	For Security.	False Accusation.	Default of payment of decree.	Civil Prisoners.	Under Trial.	Not specified.	Total.
0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	8	10	21	1849
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	33
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	14
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	16
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18
3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	6
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	4
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	9
4	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	8	10	37	2120

F. J. MOUAT,
Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces.

STATEMENT shewing the Period of Sentences of Imprisonment passed upon

JAILS.	15 Days.	1 Month.	1½ Do.	2 Do.	3 Do.	4 Do.	5 Do.	6 Do.	7 Do.	8 Do.	9 Do.	10 Do.	1 Year.	1 Year and 3 Months.	1 Year and 6 Months.	1 Year and 9 Months.	2 Years.	2½ Do.	3 Do.	3½ Do.	4 Do.	5 Do.	6 Do.	7 Do.	8 Do.	9 Do.	10 Do.	
	PATNA DIVISION.																											
Patna, ...	4	12	1	7	1	1	16	12	4	9	1	27	10	1	1	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	10	7	3	3	1
Saran, ...	1	1	1	4	1	1	8	4	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Behar, ...																												
Shahabad, ...																												
Chumpanun, ...																												
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.																												
Bhaugulpore, ...	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	1	1	1
Monghyr, ...																												
Tirhoot, ...																												
Purneah, ...	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	1	1	1
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.																												
Rajshahye, ...	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	1	1	1
Patna, ...																												
Rungpore, ...	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	1	1	1
Bograh, ...																												
Dinapore, ...																												
Maddah, ...																												
DACCA DIVISION.																												
Dacca, ...	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	1	1	1
Furteepore, ...																												
Sylhet, ...	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	1	1	1
Mymensingh, ...																												
Backergunge, ...																												
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																												
Chittagong, ...																												
Tipperah, ...	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	1	1	1
Noakhally, ...																												
NUDDEAH DIVISION.																												
Nuddeah, ...	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	1	1	1
Alipore, ...																												
Baraset, ...																												
Jessore, ...																												
Moorsheelahad, ...	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	1	1	1
BURDWAN DIVISION.																												
Burdwan, ...																												
Hooghly, ...	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Howrah, ...																												
Bancoorah, ...																												
Beerbhoom, ...																												
Midnapore, ...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CUTTACK DIVISION.																												
Cuttack, ...	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Balasore, ...																												
Pooree, ...	2	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	1	1
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.																												
Hazareebaugh, ...	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	1	1	1
Loharlugga, ...																												
Mambloom, ...	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Singhbloom, ...																												
Samulpore, ...																												
AERACAN DIVISION.																												
Akyab, ...																												
Ramree, ...																												
Sandoway, ...																												
ASSAM DIVISION.																												
Gowalparah, ...																												
Kamroop, ...																												
Nowgong, ...																												
Sebsaugur, ...																												
Durrung, ...																												
Debrooghur, ...																												
NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS.																												
Kassiah Hills, ...																												
Cachar, ...																												
Darjeeling, ...																												
Total, ...	410	15	27	12	89	3	11	194	61	1	185	6	361	1	45	151	8	238	16	29	101							

MENT No. 13.

the Prisoners who died in each Jail of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

11 Do.	12 Do.	13 Do.	14 Do.	15 Do.	16 Do.	17 Do.	18 Do.	19 Do.	20 Do.	21 Do.	For Life.	Hajut.	Till Security is found.	Till Decree is paid up.	Committed to the Sessions.	Civil Prisoners.	Out patients.	Not stated.	Total.	REMARKS.
..	6	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	151	
..	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	59	
..	1	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	
..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	
..	34	
..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	
..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	
..	1	
..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
..	6	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	
..	13	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	78	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	203	
..	18	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
1	10	1	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	36	
..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	
..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
..	25	
..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	36	
..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	133	
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
..	12	
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	
..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
..	6	
..	2	4	
..	5	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
..	1	
..	9	
1	17	2	98	2	25	1	..	..	1	..	147	206	1	7	3	2	1	35	2120	

STATEMENT shewing the unexpired portions of Period of Imprisonment of Prisoners

JAILS.	15 Days up to 1 Month.	2 Months up to 3 Months.	4 Months up to 6 Months.	7 Months up to 9 Months.	10 Months up to 1 Year.	Up to 1 Year and 6 Months.	Up to 2 Years.	Up to 2 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 3 Years.	Up to 3 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 4 Years.	Up to 4 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 5 Years.	Up to 5 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 6 Years.	Up to 6 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 7 Years.	Up to 7 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 8 Years.	Up to 8 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 9 Years.	Up to 9 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 10 Years.	Up to 10 Years & 6 Months.	
PATNA DIVISION.																									
Patna, ...	8	11	14	7	14	9	9	6	8	10	12	6	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Saran, ...	3	2	8	1	4	6	7	1	3	3	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Behar, ...	1	1	2	"	12	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shahabad, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chumpran, ...	2	4	4	2	1	3	2	5	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
BHAUGULPORE DS.																									
Bhaugulpore, ...	7	7	17	10	8	7	9	7	4	1	5	5	1	1	2	7	1	2	2	4	4	2	1	1	1
Monghyr, ...	6	7	6	6	5	7	4	6	7	1	1	1	"	1	1	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tirhoot, ...	6	3	3	5	7	8	5	3	3	2	2	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Purneah, ...	1	2	2	5	4	6	5	1	1	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.																									
Rajshahye, ...	5	10	7	7	7	14	15	13	1	7	2	2	2	2	4	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Pubna, ...	1	1	2	"	"	1	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rangpore, ...	4	3	2	5	6	6	3	6	4	2	6	7	"	1	1	1	"	1	1	1	1	4	"	"	"
Bogra, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dinapore, ...	2	5	6	9	11	14	17	14	12	5	4	4	4	3	10	4	6	4	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Maldah, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
DACCA DIVISION.																									
Dacca, ...	3	1	3	4	2	6	1	3	2	1	"	1	1	2	3	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Furreedpore, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sylhet, ...	"	6	1	1	4	3	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mynensingh, ...	13	7	8	4	12	7	4	4	1	"	"	"	1	"	"	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Backergunge, ...	"	1	"	1	4	2	4	1	2	"	"	2	1	"	2	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
CHITTAGONG DS.																									
Chittagong, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tipperah, ...	2	2	1	"	"	1	"	2	4	2	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Noakholly, ...	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
NUDDEAH DIVISION.																									
Nuddeah, ...	"	"	1	2	1	1	2	"	2	1	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alipore, ...	3	7	8	5	6	7	5	1	4	3	3	5	3	11	4	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Baraset, ...	"	"	"	2	2	4	3	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jessore, ...	2	"	2	3	"	2	1	"	"	"	"	2	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moorshedabad, ...	3	"	4	1	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
BURDWAN DIVISION.																									
Burdwan, ...	"	5	5	4	5	2	5	"	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hooghly, ...	4	4	10	7	17	11	10	8	6	7	2	9	1	2	8	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Howrah, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bancoorah, ...	"	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	2	"	2	1	4	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Beerbhoom, ...	"	"	2	1	1	7	4	2	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Midnapore, ...	2	5	8	5	9	7	17	10	8	5	4	2	"	14	6	1	"	1	2	4	4	1	1	"	
CUTTACK DIVISION.																									
Cuttack, ...	4	7	4	5	3	4	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Balasore, ...	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pooree, ...	3	2	1	"	1	2	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
CROTA NAGPORE DS.																									
Hazareebaugh, ...	1	1	"	"	3	"	5	4	"	1	"	"	"	"	1	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lohardugga, ...	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Maunbhoom, ...	3	2	5	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Singhbhoom, ...	2	"	2	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sambulpore, ...	1	1	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
ARRACAN DIVISION.																									
Akyab, ...	1	1	"	2	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ramree, ...	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sandoway, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
ASSAM DIVISION.																									
Gowalparah, ...	"	1	1	1	2	2	"	2	1	"	1	1	1	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kamroop, ...	1	2	"	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nowgong, ...	"	1	1	"	1	1	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sechsangur, ...	"	1	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Durrung, ...	"	"	"	1	3	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Debrooghur, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
NON-REGS. DISTRICTS.																									
Kassiah Hills, ...	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cachar, ...	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Darjeeling, ...	2	4	1	"	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total, ...	97	118	144	114	166	160	146	113	81	53	56	70	24	47	55	63	18	12	8	23	20	24	3	5	

MENT No. 14.

who died in each Jail of the Lower Provinces during the Year 1857.

Up to 11 Years.	Up to 11 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 12 Years.	Up to 12 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 13 Years.	Up to 13 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 14 Years.	Up to 14 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 15 Years.	Up to 15 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 16 Years.	Up to 16 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 17 Years.	Up to 17 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 18 Years.	Up to 18 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 19 Years.	Up to 19 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 20 Years.	Up to 20 Years & 6 Months.	Up to 21 Years.	For Life.	Hajut.	Till Security is found.	Committed to the Sessions.	Civil Prisoners.	Till Debt be paid.	Not specified.	Total.	REMARKS.
...	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	1	...	...	...	151	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	59	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	...	...	...	...	73	
...	10	1	35	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	2	3	120		
...	18	18	3	1	89			
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	51		
...	34			
2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	119	
...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	11	87		
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	146	
...	1	34	
1	2	2	...	1	...	41		
...	3	3	...	...	...	22		
...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	86	
...	34		
...	1	1	...	...	...	5		
...	21		
...	6		
...	3	2	1	3	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	4	...	1	1	14	
...	203		
...	2	2	...	...	...	18		
...	1	1	...	...	...	18		
...	14		
...	3	3	...	3	36		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1	...	158		
...	2	2	...	...	2	2		
...	1	1	...	...	...	25		
...	3	3	...	...	...	36		
...	133		
...	1	1	...	...	...	33		
...	3		
...	12		
...	10	...	...	...	40		
...	13	14		
...	4	16		
1	3	13	6		
...	
...	10	
...	3	2	...	...	...	18		
...	16	...	...	...	...	34		
...	29	
...	22	
...	20	
...	6	4	
...	5	5	
...	
...	5	
...	1	1	
...	9	
6	7	9	16	24	3	6	2	5	1	10	142	199	1	3	4	7	43	2120

STATEMENT No. 15.

Analysis of the Mortality of the Year 1857.

THE DEATHS during the calendar year 1857 amounted to 2120, of whom there were, as regards—

RELIGION :	{ Hindus, ... 1373	Brought forward 1622
	{ Mahomedans, ... 585	Bhoomijs, ... 11
	{ Other Denominations, 149	Pauns, ... 11
Not speci-	{ Lohurdugga, 11 }	Chandoos, ... 10
fied.	{ Seesaugur, 2 }	Kumars, ... 9
	Total, ... 2120	Kahars, ... 9
		Koeries (agriculturists,) 9
2. SEX :	{ Males, ... 2101	Baories, ... 9
	{ Females, ... 6	Conchs, ... 9
Not speci-	Lohardugga, 11 }	Binds, ... 8
fied.	Seesaugur, 2 }	Sutgopes, ... 8
	Total, ... 2120	Naicks, ... 8
		Telees, ... 7
3. CASTES :	Mussulmauns, ... 585	Boistoms, ... 7
	Hindus (castes not	Bunneahs, ... 7
	specified,) ... 367	Sepoys, ... 6
	Gwallahs, ... 105	Dhanuks, (female
	Rajpoots, ... 71	archers,) ... 6
	Dosads, ... 64	Gunds, ... 6
	Bhabuns, ... 45	Byragecs, ... 5
	Brahmins, ... 42	Joogees, ... 5
	Rajwars, ... 36	Dhobeys, ... 5
	Ahirs, ... 27	Binhars, ... 5
	Bagdis, ... 25	Carpenters, ... 5
	Domes, ... 24	Nyahs, ... 5
	Kyburtoos, ... 24	Hangmen, ... 5
	Mooshurs, ... 24	Malees, ... 5
	Bhocas, ... 24	Jolahas, ... 4
	Chasas, ... 21	Nunias, (dealers in
	Kyests, ... 20	salt,) ... 4
	Rajbungsees, ... 19	Barbers, ... 4
	Koormies, ... 18	Kulwars, ... 4
	Tantees, ... 17	Dhunias, (cotton com-
	Chumars, ... 16	bers,) ... 4
	Ghutwals, ... 14	Churals, ... 4
	Harees, ... 12	Manjees, ... 4
	Chundals, ... 11	Sisteekaruns, ... 4
	Khettrees, ... 11	Khundras, ... 4
	Carried forward, ... 1622	Hargarias, ... 4
		Soories, ... 3
		Carried forward, ... 1845

STATEMENT No. 15.—(Continued.)

Analysis of the Mortality of the year 1857.

Brought forward.... 1845		Brought forward 1922	
Mehters, ...	4	Maikundy,	1
Sudras, ...	3	Surgeah,	1
Dooleahs, ...	3	Marwarree,	1
Rachoories, ...	3	Passie,	1
Koolebas, ...	3	Tutwa,	1
Meekeers, ...	3	Garun,	1
Nitre-makers, ...	3	Courah,	1
Kasarbani, ...	2	Ferryman,	1
Umlahs, ...	2	Dai, ...	1
Bhyabars, ...	2	Muddai, ...	1
Fakeers, ...	2	Shavo, ...	1
Polees, ...	2	Putnee, ...	1
Bhumalis, ...	2	Bome, ...	1
Ramvats, ...	2	Poorah, ...	1
Podes, ...	2	Bestah, ...	1
Toomoolees, ...	2	Kasaree, ...	1
Tootaris, ...	2	Tewar, ...	1
Coorungas, ...	2	Nondu,	1
Ghooreahs, ...	2	Moirah,	1
Baetas, ...	2	Bhowah,	1
Dhurrooahs, ...	2	Ranah,	1
Rabas, ...	2	Bhollah,	1
Kamuts, ...	2	Podwah,	1
Ahoms, ...	2	Saminto,	1
Khumboos, ...	2	Sowalghur,	1
Cossiahs, ...	2	Sonar, ...	1
Bagals, ...	2	Rajoo, ...	1
Gosain, ...	1	Sowrah, ...	1
Katani, (Female spinner,) ...	1	Khundait, ...	1
Tumboolie, ...	1	Eoka, ...	1
Bari, ...	1	Sonee, ...	1
Beldar, ...	1	Mohuntee Karun, ...	1
Gareri, ...	1	Khyrwar, ...	1
Agurwala, ...	1	Deswaree, ...	1
Toorha, ...	1	Bhoogha, ...	1
Sowhar, ...	1	Rowaree, ...	1
Runcar, ...	1	Gour, ...	1
Lohar, ...	1	Vogeen, ...	1
Sonarim, ...	1	Moonglee, ...	1
Kulal, ...	1	Sikh, ...	1
Mullah, ...	1	Choban, ...	1
Gungotah, ...	1	Shaha, ...	1
		Kulta, ...	1
Carried forward,	1922	Carried forward,	1965

STATEMENT No. 15.—(Continued.)

Analysis of the Mortality of the year 1857.

Brought forward, ...	194	Brought forward,...	2070
Of 28	60	Of 72	0
„ 29	10	„ 73	1
„ 30	255	„ 74	1
„ 31	10	„ 75	7
„ 32	53	„ 76	4
„ 33	12	„ 77	1
„ 34	21	„ 78	0
„ 35	205	„ 79	0
„ 36	70	„ 80	21
„ 37	25	Age not specified,	15
„ 38	56		
„ 39	10	Total,	2120
„ 40	316		
„ 41	17	7. CRIMES.	
„ 42	35	Theft,	424
„ 43	11	Dacoity,	399
„ 44	9	Murder,	187
„ 45	143	Cattle-stealing,	167
„ 46	11	Burglary,	126
„ 47	8	Plundering,	108
„ 48	27	Receiving stolen	
„ 49	9	property,	84
„ 50	168	Culpable Homicide,	70
„ 51	6	Budmashee,	69
„ 52	16	Assault,	52
„ 53	7	Affray,	26
„ 54	11	Rebellion,	24
„ 55	42	Perjury or sub-	
„ 56	16	ornation of perjury,	24
„ 57	7	Highway robbery,	23
„ 58	8	Neglect of duty,	14
„ 59	2	Forgery,	13
„ 60	113	Affray with homicide,	12
„ 61	20	Burglary and theft,	11
„ 62	5	Wounding,	11
„ 63	2	Illegal assemblage,	11
„ 64	3	Assault with personal	
„ 65	24	injury,	11
„ 66	3	Offence against Ab-	
„ 67	1	karry and Salt laws,	9
„ 68	2	Escape from jail,	9
„ 69	0	Affray with murder,	9
„ 70	43	Accomplice in murder,	8
„ 71	4	Burglary with wound-	
		ing,	8
		Resisting process,	8
Carried forward, ...	2070		
		Carried forward,	1917

STATEMENT No. 15.—(Continued.)

Analysis of the Mortality of the year 1857.

Brought forward, 1917	Brought forward, 2028
Embezzlement, ... 7	Conspiracy, 2
Riot attended with murder, ... 6	Attempt at theft attended with murder, 1
Dacoity attended with murder, ... 5	Attempt at dacoity, 1
Attempt at murder, ... 4	Privy to murder, 1
River Dacoity, ... 4	Killing a thief, 1
Poisoning, ... 4	Accomplice in burglary, ... 1
Arson, ... 4	Rebellion and murder, 1
Desertion, ... 4	Attempt at rebellion, 1
Oppression, ... 4	Accessory to stealing, 1
Thuggee, ... 4	Destruction of cattle, 1
Belonging to a gang of Thugs, ... 4	Culpable homicide and theft, ... 1
Fraud, ... 4	Assault attended with murder, 1
False accusation, ... 4	Aiding and abetting in wounding, 1
Accessory to theft, ... 3	Seduction, 1
Aiding in rebellion, ... 3	Deserting a living child, 1
Wounding with intent to murder, ... 3	Administering drugs to procure abortion, 1
Breach of order, ... 3	Jail insurrection, 1
Riot, ... 3	Santal insurrection, ... 1
Riot and plunder, ... 3	Breach of peace, ... 1
For security, ... 3	Breach of contract, ... 1
Theft with wounding, 2	Breach of law, ... 1
Attempt at theft, ... 2	Accomplice in plunder, ... 1
Aiding and abetting in murder, ... 2	Riot attended with arson, ... 1
Accessory to homicide, 2	Plundering during mutiny, ... 1
Assault attended with wounding, ... 2	Belonging to a gang of dacoits, ... 1
Coining or uttering base coins, ... 2	Attempt at suicide, ... 1
Rape, ... 2	Crime under Act 14 of 1857, ... 1
Attempt at rape, ... 2	Confining a person, ... 1
Abortion, ... 2	False evidence, ... 1
Mutiny, 2	Corruption, ... 1
Complicity in mutiny, 2	Thangedarry, ... 1
Breach of trust, 2	
Affray and plunder, 2	
Affray with wounding, 2	
Using abusive language, 2	
Disobedience of legal orders, ... 2	
Carried forward, 2028	Carried forward, 2060

STATEMENT No. 15.—(Continued.)

Analysis of the Mortality of the year 1857.

Brought forward,	2060
Absconding, ...	1
Extortion, ...	1
Cutting off a bit of his wife's ear, ...	1
Bribery, ...	1
Default of payment of decree, ...	1
Civil prisoners, ...	8
Under trial, ...	10
Crimes not specified,	37
Total, ...	<u>2120</u>
8. SENTENCES.	
15 days, ...	4
1 month, ...	10
2 months, ...	15
3 „ ...	27
4 „ ...	12
5 „ ...	0
6 „ ...	89
7 „ ...	3
8 „ ...	0
9 „ ...	11
10 „ ...	0
11 „ ...	0
1 year, ...	194
1 year & 6 mths., ...	61
1 year & 9 ditto, ...	1
2 years, ...	185
2½ „ ...	6
3 „ ...	363
3½ „ ...	1
4 „ ...	45
5 „ ...	151
6 „ ...	8
7 „ ...	238
8 „ ...	16
9 „ ...	29
10 „ ...	101
11 „ ...	1
12 „ ...	17
13 „ ...	2
14 „ ...	98
15 „ ...	2
16 „ ...	25
Carried forward,	<u>1715</u>

Brought forward,	1715
17 years, ...	1
18 „ ...	0
19 „ ...	0
20 „ ...	1
21 „ ...	0
For life, ...	147
Hajut, ...	206
Till security is found,	2
Till decree is paid up,	7
Awaiting Sessions, ...	3
Civil prisoners, ...	2
Out-patients, ...	1
Sentence not spe- cified, ...	35
Total	<u>2120</u>
9. UNEX-PIRED PORTION OF PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT.	
15 days up to 1 month	97
2 mths. up to 3 mths.,	118
4 Do. up to 6 Do. ...	144
7 Do. up to 9 Do. ...	114
10 Do. up to 1 year, ...	166
Up to 1 year & 6 months, ...	160
2 years, ...	146
2 years & 6 months, ...	113
3 years, ...	81
3 years & 6 months, ...	53
4 years, ...	56
4 years & 6 months, ...	70
5 years, ...	24
5 years & 6 months, ...	47
6 years, ...	55
6 years & 6 months, ...	68
7 years, ...	18
7 years & 6 months, ...	12
8 years, ...	8
8 years & 6 months, ...	23
9 years, ...	20
9 years & 6 months, ...	24
10 years, ...	3
10 years & 6 months, ...	5
Carried forward,	<u>1625</u>

STATEMENT No. 15.—(Concluded.)

Analysis of the Mortality of the year 1857.

Brought forward, ...	1625	Brought forward ...	1863
11 years, ...	6	Hajut, ...	199
11 years & 6 months, ...	7	Till security is found, ...	1
12 years, ...	9	Committed to the Ses-	
12 years & 6 months, ...	8	sions, ...	3
13 years, ...	16	Civil prisoners, ...	4
13 years & 6 months, ...	24	Till debt be paid, ...	7
14 years, ...	3	Not specified, ...	43
14 years & 6 months, ...	6	Total, ...	<u>2120</u>
15 years, ...	2		
15 years & 6 months, ...	3	10. DISPOSAL IN JAIL. Laboring, ...	1679
16 years, ...	1	Non-laboring, ...	427
16 years & 6 months, ...	0	Not specified. Lohardugga, 11	} 14
17 years, ...	0	Sebsaugur, 2	
17 years & 6 months, ...	1	Shahabad, 1	
18 years, ...	0	Total	<u>2120</u>
18 years & 6 months, ...	0		
19 years, ...	0	11. LOCALITY OF IMPRISONMENT. Of District, ...	1142
19 years & 6 months, ...	0	Of other Dis-	
20 years, ...	0	tricts, ...	962
20 years & 6 months, ...	0	Not specified. Lohardugga, 11	} 16
21 years, ...	10	Sebsaugur, 3	
For life, ...	142	Monghyr, 2	
Carried forward, ...	<u>1863</u>	Total, ...	<u>2120</u>

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces.

STATEMENT showing the number of Escapes and Re-apprehensions

Numbers.	JAILS.	1856-57.									
		1 Average daily No. of Prisoners during the year.	NO. ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.					TOTAL NUMBER RE-CAPTURED OF		9 Remaining uncaptured of 1856-57.	10 Amount of reward paid for re-capture.
			2 From inside the Jail.	3 From outside the Jail.	4 From Hospital.	5 From Sub-Division Lock-ups.	6 Total.	7 1856-57.	8 Former years.		
1	Patna, ...	747	"	1	"	"	1	1	..	..	20
2	Sarun, ...	498	1	6	1	"	8	5	..	3	20
3	Behar, ...	888	"	15	1	1	17	7	11	10	80
4	Shahabad,* ...	433	"	6	1	"	7	2	1	5	50
5	Chumparun, ...	228	"	2	"	"	2	1	"	1	65
6	Bhaugulpore, ...	341	"	4	"	"	4	3	"	1	10
7	Monghyr, ...	587	"	7	"	"	7	3	"	4	10
8	Tirhoot, ...	492	2	3	"	"	5	3	1	2	75
9	Purneah, ...	453	"	5	"	"	5	5	"	"	20
10	Rajshahye, ...	721	2	3	"	"	5	5	4	1	120
11	Pubna, ...	103	5	"	1	"	6	5	3	1	190
12	Rungpore, ...	394	"	4	"	"	4	2	"	2	"
13	Bograh, ...	100	"	2	"	"	2	1	"	1	50
14	Dinagepore, ...	948	1	"	1	1	3	2	1	1	290
15	Maldah, ...	80	"	"	1	"	1	1	"	"	"
16	Dacca, ...	671	"	1	2	"	3	2	"	1	"
17	Furreedpore, ...	305	2	"	"	"	2	"	1	2	"
18	Sylhet, ...	578	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
19	Mymensingh, ...	544	2	9	"	4	15	12	1	3	13
20	Backergunge, ...	395	1	2	"	"	3	2	"	1	"
21	Chittagong, ...	244	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22	Tipperah, ...	397	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
23	Noakholly, ...	204	"	2	1	"	3	3	"	"	25
24	Nuddeah, ...	445	"	1	"	"	1	"	1	1	"
25	Alipore, ...	1684	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26	Baraset, ...	205	2	2	1	"	5	3	"	2	2
27	Jessore, ...	545	"	6	"	"	9	4	2	7	100
28	Moorshedabad, ...	98	2	1	"	1	4	1	"	3	"
29	Burdwan, ...	486	3	3	"	"	6	3	1	3	50
30	Hooghly, ...	589	3	1	"	"	4	"	"	4	"
31	Howrah, ...	19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
32	Bancoorah, ...	371	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
33	Beerbhoom, ...	317	1	"	1	"	2	1	"	1	"
34	Midnapore, ...	665	10	1	"	"	11	5	"	6	"
35	Cuttack, ...	279	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
36	Balasure, ...	97	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
37	Pooree, ...	101	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
38	Hazareebaugh,†	†964	"	4	"	"	4	1	3	3	24
39	Lohardugga, ...	231	1	3	"	"	4	3	"	1	30
40	Maunbhoom, ...	195	1	"	"	3	4	1	1	3	25
41	Singbhoom, ...	152	1	"	"	"	1	"	1	1	"
42	Sumbulpore,‡	131	1	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
43	Akyab, ...	175	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	3	"
44	Ramree, ...	244	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
45	Sandoway, ...	171	"	2	"	"	2	1	"	1	"
46	Gowalparah, ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
47	Kamroop, ...	181	"	1	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
48	Nowgong, ...	111	3	"	"	1	4	3	"	1	40
49	Seebaugur, ...	127	4	1	"	"	5	2	"	3	30
50	Durrung, ...	137	"	"	"	1	1	1	"	"	"
51	Debrooghur, ...	60	1	3	"	"	4	3	"	1	"
52	Kassiah Hills, ...	33	"	1	1	"	2	1	"	1	"
53	Cachar, ...	39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
54	Darjeeling, ...	45	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	1	"
	Total, ...	19248	49	106	13	15	183	104	34	86	1339

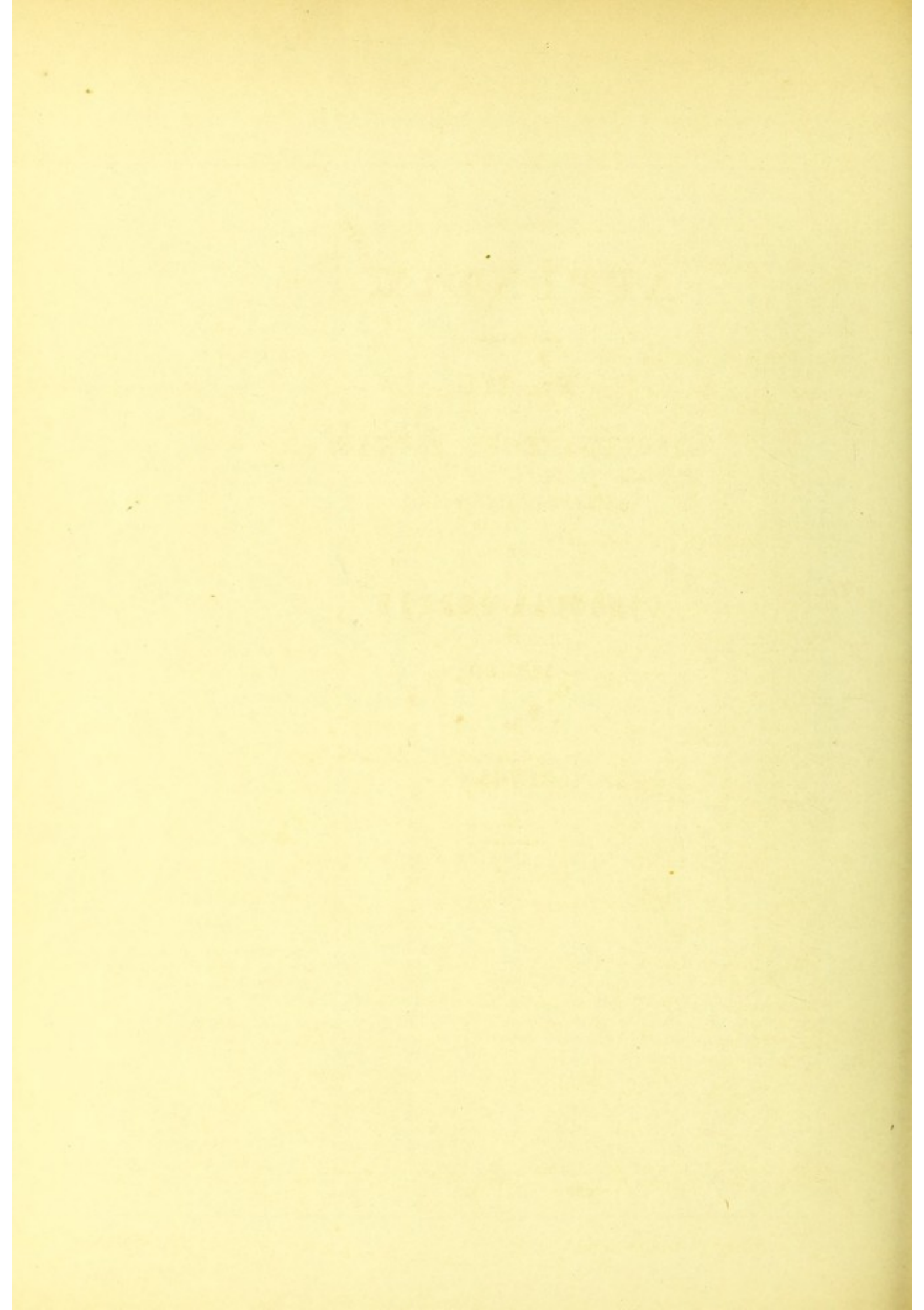
MENT No. 16.

of Prisoners during the Years 1856-57 and 1857-58.

1857-58.										REMARKS.
11 Average daily No. of Prisoners during the year.	NO. ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.					TOTAL NUMBER RE-CAPTURED OF		19 Remaining uncaptured of 1857-58.	20 Amount of reward paid for re-capture.	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	From Hospital.	From Sub-Division Lock-ups.	Total.	1857-58.	Former years.			
929	1	..	..	6	7	1	..	6	50	
442	12	7	..	5	26	8	..	18	15	
471	426	5	..	56	487	224	..	263	120	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* Not received.
305	6	1	..	4	11	3	..	8	80	
494	5	5	..	..	12	7	..	5	29	
700	6	8	..	..	14	13	..	1	30	
438	3	2	..	2	7	4	..	3	55	
402	1	5	..	..	6	6	2	5	..	
451	1	3	..	..	4	3	..	1	10	
196	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	45	
415	..	6	1	2	9	4	1	5	75	
110	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	
914	1	2	..	1	4	2	..	2	..	
42	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	20	
686	3	6	..	..	9	5	2	4	25	
345	5	1	..	..	6	3	1	3	200	
508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
548	2	6	..	1	9	8	3	1	5	
455	1	3	1	1	6	2	..	4	40	
153	203	..	..	..	203	169	..	34	20	
502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
446	..	4	..	1	5	2	2	4	..	
1836	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
186	1	3	1	..	5	..	2	1	60	
584	1	2	..	1	4	3	1	1	50	
184	1	6	2	1	10	7	3	3	10	
500	5	1	..	..	6	3	..	6	55	
819	1	2	..	6	9	4	4	2	50	
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
403	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	12	
396	..	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	50	
788	4	8	3	..	15	9	..	6	25	
303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	1	2	..	2	5	5	5	5	20	
86	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
329	2	6	2	..	10	6	..	4	67	
148	271	2	..	..	273	84	..	189	..	† The details are of both the Penitentiary and Jail, which have since been amalgamated.
319	262	1	..	..	263	167	..	96	95	
100	148	2	1	..	151	151	1	96	..	‡ Not received.
..	
283	..	3	..	..	3	3	1	..	30	
337	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	
171	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	16	
127	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
179	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
92	3	1	..	..	4	1	3	..	20	
105	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	
121	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
18889	1388	117	16	91	1612	922	34	790	1384	

PLATE NO. 12

No.	Name of the object	Measurements																		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10



APPENDIX.

No. III.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS,

CHIEFLY CONSISTING

OF

CIRCULAR ORDERS

ISSUED

IN

1857-58.

Powers of Inspector of Jails.

CIRCULAR.

No. 49.

FROM

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

To

Judicial.
No. 49.

SIR,

Dated Darjeeling, the 5th May 1857.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for your information and future guidance, the annexed copy of a letter* addressed this day to the Inspector of Jails in the Lower Provinces, regarding the increased powers to be exercised by him in future.

* No. 2030.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. T. BUCKLAND,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 2030.

FROM

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

To

THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS, LOWER PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL.

Dated Darjeeling, the 5th May 1857.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin, and in reply to forward to you the following instructions for your own information and future guidance, and for the observance of the Sessions Judges and the Magistrates in charge of Jails.

No. 1663, dated 13th March 1857.

No. 1664, dated 12th March 1857.

2nd. The Lieutenant-Governor is fully satisfied of the necessity of increasing the power now vested in you, so that it may be assimilated in every respect to the power exercised by the Inspector General of Prisons in the North-Western Provinces, and that you may be enabled to enforce the system of discipline and economy, which has been so efficiently carried out under the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

3rd. The original instructions by which you were required to visit each Jail, at least once in the course of the year, and most of them twice, are hereby modified. It appears to be sufficient that, after the Inspector has made one visit to each of the Jails under his control, his subsequent visits should be made once in two years, though it is, of course, optional to him to increase the number of his visits at his discretion.

4th. The Inspector will, in future, exercise a full and sole control over all expenditure in the Jails. The Sessions Judges will cease to have the power of authorizing any charges on account of Jails, and the Magistrate's Monthly Contingent Bills for Jail expenses of every description will, in future, be submitted for the sanction of the Inspector, instead of the Sessions Judge.

5th. The Inspector is authorized to sanction any item of expenditure, (except those for which the sanction of the Supreme Government is requisite,) in connection with Jails, to an amount not exceeding five hundred Rupees. It will rest with the Inspector to regulate the amounts of those petty charges which at present the Magistrates are authorized to incur without reference to any superior authority, by such restrictions as it may seem to him necessary to impose.

6th. The power of sanctioning rewards to the amount of five hundred Rupees, for the capture of prisoners breaking Jail, is, in future, vested in the Inspector, to whom the Magistrates will invariably report, without delay, the escape of any prisoner, and the measures adopted for his capture, and the punishment of those parties who have rendered themselves liable to punishment in connection with it. The Inspector is authorized to empower Magistrates to sanction rewards not exceeding fifty Rupees, in any one case, for the capture of a prisoner breaking Jail, according to the scale in force in the North-Western Provinces, the reward being proportioned to the unexpired term of the run-a-way's sentence.

7th. The Statements and Returns regarding prisoners sentenced to banishment and transportation, which are referred to in Paras. 5 and 6 of the Government Circular Order dated 10th October 1844, will, in future, be submitted by the Magistrates and the Sessions Judges, respectively, to the Inspector of Jails, who will determine the place of banishment to which each prisoner so sentenced is to be forwarded. The Statements submitted by the Sudder Court to Government will be forwarded to the Inspector, as soon as they are received. The Inspector will submit a Quarterly Report to Government for sanction regarding the disposal of the prisoners sentenced to banishment or transportation.

8th. The Reports recommending the release of prisoners who are suffering under incurable bodily infirmity, or who are, on any other ground, recommended for a mitigation of their sentence, will, in future, be forwarded by the Sessions Judges to the Inspector of Jails, who will issue the requisite orders upon them, submitting a Quarterly Statement of his proceedings for the sanction of Government.

9th. The Inspector of Jails will, in future, exercise a complete power of revision over all orders passed by the Magistrates regarding the appointments, punishment, and removal of all Officers on their Jail Establishments.

10th. The duties of the Sessions Judges in connection with the Jails are, in future, limited to those of visitors. The Sessions Judges are required to visit the Jail not less seldom than once a month. They will receive any petitions presented to them by the prisoners, disposing of petitions against judicial sentences as at present, but forwarding all others which refer to Jail management to the Inspector of Jails. The Sessions Judge will note, in the "Order Book of the Prison," the date of each visit, and nothing more. He will have access to all the Jail Records, and if he thinks it necessary to bring any matter to the notice of the Inspector, he will prepare a Report, and, after forwarding a copy of it to the Magistrate for any explanation which that Officer may desire to offer, he will submit it, with the Magistrate's explanation, for the information and orders of the Inspector.

Duty of the Sessions Judges regarding Jails.

See Para. 11 of the letter No. 2344 dated 31st December 1853, to Inspector of Jails.

11th. In cases of emergency, if the Inspector of Jails is not at the Station, a Sessions Judge is authorized to interfere with the orders of a Magistrate in Jail management, but an immediate report of such interference must be submitted for the information of the Inspector and of Government.

Power of Session Judge in cases of emergency.

12th. All the periodical Jail Returns and Statements, which are now submitted direct to Government, will, in future, be submitted direct to the Inspector, who is authorized to introduce such modifications of the forms at present in use as may tend to simplicity and economy. Officers in charge of Jails are strictly prohibited from using any printed or lithographed forms of Statements, except those which they may obtain on indent through the Inspector's Office.

Jail Returns and Statements.

13th. The Inspector will submit for the information of Government a single Monthly Statement, epitomizing the contents of the Monthly Statements submitted to him by the Officers in charge of Jails.

14th. An application has been already submitted to the Supreme Government for an increase to your Establishment, in order to enable you to carry out the additional duties now imposed on your Office, which the Lieutenant-Governor feels confident that you will discharge with the same ability, energy, and sound discretion that you have hitherto displayed.

15th. A copy of these instructions will be sent to each Sessions Judge, Magistrate, and Officer, whose duties are affected by them, for their information and guidance. The Accountant to the Government of Bengal and the Civil Auditor will also be informed of the change which has been made in regard to the authority by whom Jail expenditure is to be sanctioned in future.

16th. You will have the goodness to submit, as usual, for the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of any General Orders which you propose to issue in carrying out these instructions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. T. BUCKLAND,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. T. BUCKLAND,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Jail Manufactures.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Dated Fort William, the 4th June 1857.

SIR,

I have sent to you by dawk baughy two muster samples of gunny bags, No. 1 manufactured at the Alipore Jail, No. 2 made at Hooghly. These I shall feel obliged by your sealing and keeping in your Jail as the standard of fabric and quality required for the Calcutta market, in connection with which your attention is specially requested to the extract noted in the margin,* from the report of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to examine the Exhibition.

* "The first and most important of these is undoubtedly gunny cloth and bags. The labor requiring so little skill that any prisoner can in a few days acquire the requisite proficiency, while the sale is unlimited and the price extremely remunerative: the value here being in nearly every case considerably more than the selling prices marked on the sample. The most suitable bags as to size and quality are those marked Hooghly No. 1 and Alipore No. 70, the first measuring 30 inches wide by 35 deep, and the second measuring 23 inches wide by 35 deep, the sewing being in both instances very good.

"From some of the other jails, the sample mentioned in the Catalogue as a bag is not sewn, which is a mistake: the bags should in all cases be prepared ready for use, as the sewing, upon the quality of which the value of the bag so much depends, can be performed much better in a Jail under inspection, than by free labor. The Committee are of opinion that it would be advantageous, were an uniform size and quality of bag manufactured in the different Jails; and suggest as a standard muster as to quality Alipore No. 70, but consider Hooghly No. 1 to be better: the quality of Hooghly No. 1 is better than that Alipore, but being made of yarn spun by English machinery of which a supply could not be obtained in other districts, the Alipore bag can best be imitated.

"They would further suggest that the sale be periodically thrown open to public competition, either adopting the system of allowing the production to accumulate for a certain number of months, and then selling off the actual stock, or by accepting contracts for the whole production of each Jail during a specified period.

"In the opinion of the Committee, the better course would be to receive tenders on the same day, for the production of all the Jails during the following twelve months, samples of all being previously open for the inspection of intending purchasers, the quantity which each Jail is expected to produce being stated beforehand.

"By having a simultaneous sale of the whole, more buyers would be attracted and greater competition produced.

"As connected with the manufacture of Gunny, the Committee had pleasure in noticing a machine on the principle of that used for rope yarn, contrived by Mr. J. Mooney in charge of Kyoouk Phyoou Jail, well calculated to facilitate the spinning of the yarn, and which might be advantageously adopted in the country generally, instead of the present very rude apparatus employed.

"An experiment might also be tried of weaving gunny for bags, with two warps in one loom, so as to form a tabular web, thus saving the necessity of sewing the bags at the sides."

2. Some of the contracts for the sale of Gunny, made by Magistrates, are very unprofitable, and should not be resumed on expiry.

3. With regard to Carpets, the Committee remarked that "this article would find a ready sale both for Up-country consumption and to a limited extent for exportation. For either purpose Indian designs are preferable to English patterns: from the different nature of the fabric, the latter cannot be reproduced in this country with the precision and detail requisite to display their full effect, and for consumption in Europe, the original styles of the country would be much more esteemed.

4. "Three large Carpets were exhibited: in these the pattern consisted of a repetition of parts as in a common English carpet woven in breadths and sewn together afterwards, the opportunity of making a complete design with a centre and corners afforded by the Carpet being manufactured in one piece being thus lost. The borders of large Carpets should be of darker colors and broader than in these specimens, so as to throw into higher contrast and relief the more brilliant coloring which should prevail in the middle.

5. "Of the small carpets, No. 66 Allahabad, was most Indian in design, but the effect would be better if the colors employed were more decided: No. 31 Patna, contrasts favorably with all the others in point of quality of fabric.

6. " There were various specimens of Carpets with a cotton pile, but which possesses
 " the disadvantage of getting sooner dirty ; they have, however, the valuable property of
 " being exempt from the attacks of moths, and may therefore in this country be saleable to
 " a moderate extent.

7. " Generally speaking the Committee noticed that the dyes employed were deficient
 " in brilliancy, being for the most part of mixed tints instead of pure colors, and in this
 " respect find great room for improvement.

8. " Setringees, cotton carpeting and colored table cloths are articles which would in
 " the opinion of the Committee find a ready sale among residents in this country : as res-
 " pects the two former the remarks relating to style of patterns and colors equally applicable.

9. " The cotton carpeting in rolls intended for stairs and passages would be more
 " durable if made of fine jute yarn in place of cotton. Goods of this description are manu-
 " factured extensively at Dundee from Bengal jute, which when properly treated takes very
 " brilliant colors.

10. " The Committee are inclined to think that a considerable sale would be found
 " for all these goods, if the public had an opportunity of selecting from a ready stock or
 " giving order on patterns.

11. " The prices for carpets should be quoted per running yard, specifying the width
 " in the case of stair carpeting ; and per square yard or square foot in the case of rugs or
 " large carpets, in towels, dusters, table cloth, &c. There can be no doubt that all these
 " articles would sell free and to a large extent, if the public had an opportunity of conve-
 " niently inspecting samples and ordering what they required."

12. In connection with this recommendation, I have the honor to request that you
 will be so good as to send me musters of all your Manufactures, with prices noted, as recom-
 mended above, for registry in Calcutta.

13. In connection with the subject of Manufactures, I have the honor to solicit your
 earnest attention to the necessity of abandoning all descriptions of prison labor that are
 neither penal nor profitable ; of your purchasing your raw material in the cheapest available
 market ; and of your apportioning the labour in your jail as much as possible to the crime
 and the criminal.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

Opium in Jails.

No. 2486.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF
CUTTACK.*Dated Fort William, the 15th September 1857.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 22 dated 9th September 1857, and its enclosure from Dr. Cox, I have the honor to state that I concur in the reasoning and views of that Officer in the matter of the opium eaters. There are as many fallacies extant on this point, as there are regarding the sudden stoppage of tobacco and intoxicating drinks.

2. In one of the Assam Jails situated in a district where the population is plagued with the most deplorable amount of opium eating, I directed some of the most confirmed and abandoned consumers of that Narcotic, to be placed in solitary confinement, and entirely debarred from opium in any form, without the slightest preparation for the change.

3. The result of the experiment was that the victims of the vice passed through a stage of great mental prostration and misery, without the developement of any signs of nervous irritability, such as are exhibited in Delirium Tremens. They soon rallied from this state, their digestive powers increased, and they, in every case, ultimately and rapidly improved in health.

4. If any prisoner absolutely needs opium, he should become an inmate of the hospital, until he is cured; but the continuance of opium as an indulgence, on the mere presumption of its necessity, should cease. With those who are sent to hospital, the plan recommended by Dr. R. Dunglison to obviate the bad effects believed to result from the habitual abuse of opium, and to wean rapidly from the habit, should be tried. It consists in the administration, beginning with small and suitable doses, of the fetid Spirit of Ammonia.

5. It is altogether opposed to anything approaching to prison discipline, to permit prisoners to indulge in narcotics, and if opium be allowed, gunja and all similar drugs should, by a parity of reasoning, be permitted. The danger of their withdrawal has I am convinced been exaggerated, if not altogether misunderstood; and as the Civil Surgeon has the power to receive in hospital all to whom the prohibition or withdrawal would be injurious, I cannot see that any real harm will be done by withholding all narcotics, except in the cases above referred to.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

FROM

THE MAGISTRATE OF

CUTTACK,

TO

THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS, L. P.,

*Fort William.**Cuttack Magistracy, the 9th September 1857.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for you consideration copy of a letter which I have received from the officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon, No. 2 of the 8th Inst, in reply to one which I addressed to that officer on the subject of his having suddenly discontinued a small allowance of *opium* which had been hitherto made to some habitual consumers of the drug, among the prisoners.

2. I am not prepared to question the propriety of the order. It is a medical question on which I do not feel competent to offer an opinion; and hitherto, beyond the men being greatly distressed, their health does not seem to have suffered. At the same time I do not admit the justice of the comparison made by Dr. Cox of the case of the opium eater, with that of the drunkard. I have always understood that the cure of opium eating is hopeless, because after the habit is confirmed, the drug cannot be withheld without serious injury to the constitution.

I have, &c.,

R. N. SHORE,

Magistrate.

 No. 2.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

CUTTACK.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 499, of date 5th September 1857.

2. In a late letter received from the Inspector of Jails, mention is particularly made of the amount of opium expended in the Jail at Cuttack; so much so, that I fear similar Indents in future *will not* be complied with.

3. On investigating the subject I find that it has been *merely a custom* with my predecessors to supply the drug in question, to those of the prisoners, who seemed to have been previously addicted to its use. In these cases the former Medical Officers were not acting under *authority*, nor did they receive any positive *order* regarding the administration of this drug. On these grounds, I thought it advisable to discontinue its use unless you authorise me to do otherwise, as those men do not come under the head of "*sick*."

4. On further reference to the medical regulations of the Bengal Service, no allowance whatever is made in case where individuals, addicted to opium, and who *may* become convicts subsequently, should be still supplied with the drug on the plea of being *used to it*. It would in my opinion be tantamount to a man addicted to liquor demanding his dram daily on the same score, thus making the opium eater's life, just as happy, if not more so, than if he were eating on his own resources.

That their constitutions would suffer to a certain degree, from withholding the drug, I have not the slightest doubt, but it is nothing, in my opinion, but what could be remedied in time.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. A. Cox, M. D.,

Offg. Civil Surgeon,

Cuttack.

CUTTACK, }
8th September 1857. }

Guards with Loaded Arms.

No.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Dated Fort William, 18th July 1857.

SIR,

With reference to my Circular No. 58 dated the 6th January last, and quoted in the margin* for readier reference, I am

* " Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, I have the honor to request that you will within ten days from the receipt of this Circular, report to me whether any of the sentries in your Jail mount guard, by day or night, with loaded arms, and, in the event of their muskets being unloaded, whether you know of any objection to ordinary sentries going on duty with loaded fire arms."

directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to inform you, that in all Jails where there exists a Guard properly trained to the use of fire-arms, the sentry at the Sudder entrance of the prison, shall mount guard with a loaded firelock, and that a stand of arms

shall be kept loaded day and night at the Main Guard, to be ready for immediate action, but only to be used when required by the Superintendent of the Jail, and under his personal directions.

2. The Lieutenant Governor is also pleased to direct that the Guard accompanying Official Visitors shall always carry loaded arms, unless otherwise desired on any particular occasion.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

Monthly Contingent Bills.

CIRCULAR.

No. 69.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Dated Fort William, the 30th July 1857.

SIR,

In order to secure uniformity and to enable me to audit your bills as required by the 4th paragraph of Government letter No. 2030, dated the 4th May last, I have the honor herewith to forward to you two copies of forms of bills* and vouchers (Nos. 1 and 2) which you will oblige me by using from and after the 1st of September next. Lithographed copies of these, to last to the end of December next, will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

2. Bill No. 1 will include all ordinary description of contingent charges incurred during each month, and bill No. 2 will include charges incurred on account of the manufacturing department only.

3. The forms are so simple as not to require detailed explanations for their proper preparation.

4. In entering the number of men dieted on each scale of allowances in Part 2 of Voucher No. 1 of Bill No. 1, it is necessary to add up the totals of the daily number fed in the Jail and Hospital, as shown in the different columns of Part 1.

5. In charging for extra establishment it is only necessary to enter in the bill the total of the daily number of the different descriptions of persons employed as shown at foot of columns 17 to 22. Their pay will be drawn for one day each according to the number of days in the month at the rate of monthly pay to which they are entitled.

In the event of extra Native Doctors, Blacksmiths, Sweepers, &c., being employed, it is particularly requested that full explanation as to the reasons of their employment, and the sanction for their entertainment be given at the end of Voucher No. III.

6. No separate voucher need be given of the charges under the head of "Contingencies" as it would only be a counterpart of that portion of the bill itself, but particular attention is necessary in entering the items in detail in the bill.

7. Two copies of each bill are to be submitted—one with, and the other without vouchers—the second copy of each will be retained in my office. Of Form A. attached to bill No. 1 one copy is only necessary on the 1st of January of each year.

8. The printed forms herewith sent have been duly filled up to show you the mode in which the bills are to be drawn up for the future.

9. To prevent delay, every bill after audit in my Office will be sent direct to the Civil Auditor, and by him be returned to the Magistrate.

A memorandum of all retrenchments will, however, be sent at once to the Magistrate, so as to enable him, if necessary, to prepare a supplementary bill with such explanations regarding the items disallowed as may be required or called for.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

* These are not reprinted, as they are identical in form with those in use in the N. W. P.

Rules for Medical Subordinates.

CIRCULAR.

No. 70.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Fort William, 12th August 1857.

SIR,

In continuation of my Circulars Nos. 59 and 63 dated respectively 6th January and 20th March last, regarding the medical management of Jails, I am directed, by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to forward the accompanying rules for the subordinate medical staff, and hospital attendants of prisons; and request that they be put in force at once, and communicated to all concerned.

2. I shall feel obliged by your forwarding one copy to the Civil Surgeon for his information and guidance, and by your placing the other on your own file.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

RULES FOR THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL STAFF

AND

HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS OF JAILS.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.

1. In every civil station in which there is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, he shall be available for the performance of such duties in the Jail and Jail Hospital as the Civil Surgeon may demit to him, provided such duties do not interfere with his proper functions at the local Dispensary or Charity Hospital.

2. He shall assist the Civil Surgeon in the preparation of the Surgeon's register of prisoners; in the examination of the food, clothing, quarters, and persons of the convicts; in the making and drawing up of reports of post-mortem examinations; in seeing that the medicines ordered are carefully prepared and administered by the Native Doctors; in seeing and prescribing for the convict out-patients, and such like professional duties.

NATIVE DOCTORS.

1. The duty of the Native Doctor is to attend to all orders of the Surgeon; to prepare or have prepared under his immediate personal superintendence all medicines ordered; to see that these medicines are given in the doses and at the times directed; to keep a brief record of every case, and of the diet, &c., ordered by the Surgeon at his visits; to be responsible for the safe custody of the medicines, instruments, and other property of the Government in the hospital; to prepare daily a diet roll of the sick in hospital, that their rations may be duly supplied; and to be responsible generally, under the immediate orders of the Civil Surgeon, for the cleanliness, good order, and discipline of the hospital.

2. When there are two Native Doctors, one shall be on duty every night in the hospital ; and when there is one Native Doctor, he shall take that duty alternately with the Compounder.

3. The purchase of Bazaar medicines shall be entrusted to the Native Doctor on the responsibility of the Civil Surgeon, but the Native Doctor shall, in no case, be entrusted with the dieting of the sick, which shall be supplied by the same authority as the food of all other prisoners.

4. Native Doctors shall reside in such proximity to the Jail, as to be available for duty at all times, without delay.

5. In all matters connected with their duty in the Jail and Hospital, they shall be under the immediate authority and orders of the Civil Surgeon.

COMPOUNDERS AND DRESSERS.

Compounders and Dressers, when allowed, shall perform such duties in connection with the sick, as the Civil Surgeon may entrust to them. When qualified to have charge of the sick, they shall take the night duty of the hospital alternately with the Native Doctor, and shall at all times reside in the immediate vicinity of the Jail.

HOSPITAL SERVANTS AND ATTENDANTS.

1. The hospital servants shall be under the immediate orders of the Civil Surgeon, and shall be present at such times and perform such duties as he may require from them, consistent with their position in the establishment.

2. The Magistrate shall place at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon such well conducted prisoners as can safely be entrusted with such duties, to wait upon the sick.

3. Except in very urgent and bed-ridden cases, the proportion of such attendants shall not exceed one to ten patients : when more are needed, a special application must be made to the Magistrate stating the grounds on which they are deemed requisite.

4. In no case must a respectable prisoner be permitted to be told off for hospital duty, that he may thereby escape other labor in the Jail.

5. Any Native Doctor or other person attached to the subordinate hospital establishment, who shall be convicted of taking a bribe from a convict, or of conniving at the introduction of forbidden indulgences into the jail or hospital, shall be liable to summary dismissal by the Magistrate.

Value of Convict Labor in Public Works.

C I R C U L A R.

No. 71.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

SIR,

Fort William, 28th August 1857.

I am directed to forward for your information and guidance the accompanying rules passed by the Government of India, regarding the mode of adjusting the value of convict labor when employed by the Department of Public Works, and of realizing the value of material prepared by convicts, when used in public works.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

C I R C U L A R.

No. 3913.

FROM

COLONEL W. E. BAKER,

Secy. to the Government of India,

To

A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

*Secy. to the Government of Bengal.*Public Works Dept.
Public.

SIR,

Whenever convict labor is employed in the execution of Public Works, the value of such labor shall be duly charged for in the accounts of the work, and a corresponding credit allowed in account to the Civil Departments by which the convicts were supplied.

2. The charge for convict labor will be fixed at two-thirds of the usual rate paid for free labor of a like description.

3. No actual money payments will be made by Executive Engineers on account of the charge for convict labor, but a Memorandum in duplicate will be prepared, countersigned both by the Engineer and the Civil Officer, one copy to be rendered by the former with his accounts, the other by the latter, in order that the necessary adjustments may be made in account.

4. Where materials prepared by convicts, the value of which would be credited to a Jail Fund placed at the disposal of a Magistrate, or on which a commission is allowed to the Jailor, are supplied to an Officer of the Public Works Department, they shall be paid for in cash and dealt with in his accounts, as though they had been purchased from any other source.

FORT WILLIAM,)
The 14th August 1857.)

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. E. BAKER, Col.,

Secy. to the Government of India.

No. 1621.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces, for information and guidance.

(By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.)

FORT WILLIAM,)
The 26th August 1857.)

A. R. YOUNG,

Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

(True Copies.)

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

Chaulmoogra Oil.

No.

To

THE CIVIL SURGEON OF

Fort William, 1st September 1857.

SIR,

It is deemed desirable to subject to regular and systematic investigation, the oil of the Chaulmoogra Odorata in the treatment of Leprosy and such other diseases of the skin and glandular organs as it is likely to prove useful in. I am directed, therefore, by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to forward to you a bottle of the perfectly pure oil, for experimental use in such cases as may occur in your jail or dispensary hospital.

2. In order that some estimate may be formed of its real value, you are requested, in twelve months from the receipt of the drug, or earlier if you have obtained reliable results, to forward to me a report of the cases in which it has been tried, with the result of its external application and internal administration.

3. In the treatment of Leprosy it was used by Dr. John Jackson, in the Leper Asylum of Calcutta, with a favorable result.

4. In July 1853, I first tried it in the Medical College Hospital in a very severe case of Leprosy, and with so much success as to induce me to publish the result of my observations in the second number of the Indian Annals of Medical Science, pp. 646—652.

5. I also found it of service in discussing scrupulous enlargements of the Sub-maxillary and parotid glands, and obtained a fair amount of success from its employment in elephantiasis, in leucopathia, and in a mild form of Icthyosis.

6. At that time I employed the seeds, but I have now reason to believe that the oil is in every way a preferable mode of using and exhibiting the remedy.

7. In giving it internally, five or six minims are a sufficient dose to begin with, and this may be increased gradually to such extent as the stomach will bear. Externally, being a bland fixed oil it may be applied in the pure state to the surface of open leprous ulcers, or ulcerated glands, all such sores being in the first instance carefully cleaned.

8. When I visited the Gya Dispensary, a few months since, Dr. J. B. Allen collected for me several cases of leprosy, some of them of great severity, where there had been extensive loss of substance, and in which the Chaulmoogra had been tried.

In every instance, the progress of destruction had been arrested, the ulcers were all covered with healthy skin, and the general health of the patients had improved.

9. The only caution necessary in its employment in the belief of native practitioners by whom it has been used for ages, is to regulate the diet of the patient, so that he shall not indulge in salt meats, acids, spices, and sweatmeats. Its operation is said by the same authorities to be aided by butter, ghee, and oily aliments generally.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails and Dispensaries, L. P.

Monthly Reports.

C I R C U L A R.

No. 74.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Fort William, 20th October 1857.

Sir,

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor having approved the accompanying forms of Monthly Report for Jails, I am directed to request that you will introduce them from and after the current month in which they are received by you. A single copy only will be required for this Office.

2. All existing monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and annual returns are abolished, and all calculations of averages and similar matters will be made in my Office, so that when once your Establishment have learnt to fill up correctly the forms now sent, I am confident that they will give little trouble, while in all other respects, they will be more complete and trustworthy than those now in use.

3. I am not aware of any explanatory directions being necessary as the forms are simple and explain themselves.

4. In No. 6, the castes of Hindoos should be given in detail from Brahmins to Domes Harrees and Mehters.

5. In No. 7 the exact occupation should also be given. E. G. Bricklayers, Masons, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c. &c., instead of their being grouped under the generic title of artizans.

6. No. 8 is the only Medical Return that will be required, and column 12 should be filled in by the Civil Surgeon with the greatest care and exactness.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

Contingent Bills.

CIRCULAR.

No. 76.

To

ALL MAGISTRATES.

Dated Fort William, 20th January, 1858.

SIR,

With reference to my Circular No. 69 of 30th of July last, I have now the honor to transmit herewith the blank forms of monthly bills specified in the margin,* and shall feel obliged by your using them from the current month, bills for which should be prepared by you in the early part of February next.

The supply now sent is calculated to last for the present year, and should any copies be spoilt before the expiry of this period no others can be supplied from this Office, and the labour of making manuscript copies will, in that event fall on your establishment. On the 1st of December of every year a fresh supply will be forwarded for the year next ensuing.

2. The chief change in the form provides for the introduction of the expenses of prisoners at Out-Stations, which will be inserted under the different headings in the bills immediately after the expenditure of the Sudder Jail. These entries will be supported by a voucher (No. VI) which should be furnished to you as soon after the close of the month as possible by each Officer in charge of a Sub-division for the number of prisoners belonging to those Thannahs of your district comprised in his charge. The total expense for prisoners will of course be proportionately divided when the Sub-division is composed of the Thannahs of two or more districts.

3. From errors committed in many of the bills submitted to me I find that some of the old unrepealed orders of the Government have been forgotten or have fallen into desuetude—I beg therefore to furnish below an abstract of them for your future information and guidance.

4. (a) On days when there is no work done, prisoners have in many Jails received laboring rations, which is a mistake, as the Government Circular of the 24th November 1851, enjoining that on Sundays and other non-working days the laboring prisoners should only receive non-laboring rations is too explicit to be misunderstood, and has never been repealed.

(b) Fish or flesh should not be given every day, as in some Jails is the case. The Government Circular quoted above lays down that fish or flesh should be given on alternate days only.

(c) The Hajut prisoners must not, as in some Jails, be dieted at so much per head, nor must they receive money allowance. Non-laboring rations should be served out to them which they may be allowed to cook for themselves.

(d) The rations supplied to sick prisoners appear in a few Jails to be at so much a head. This cannot be allowed. Non-laboring rations should be issued to the sick according to the scale laid down in the instructions contained in the Government Circular No. 39, dated 6th January 1852.

(e) The produce of the Jail garden consumed by the prisoner should not be charged for in the bill; the actual quantity of purchased vegetables only being exhibited in the proper columns of part 2 of voucher No. 1. A note shewing the saving effected by the use of the produce of the Jail garden should however always be given in such cases.

(f) The actual daily allowance of rations per man should be correctly given in part 2 of voucher No. 1, in order to facilitate check on the total quantity expended for each class per month. When there are two or more rates of allowance for one class on alternate days, the items should be entered thus,

Dhal 607—3 Chittacks.

" 607—2 Chittacks.

If there are 5 or 6 different classes of rations in use, as is the case in a few particular Jails, additions ought to be made to part 2 of voucher No. 1 in its 3rd and 4th pages to shew the specific information.

(g) The employment of earthen cooking vessels and leaves or wooden plates to eat off is, I find, very expensive. It would be better gradually to substitute for them copper or iron deghies and small brass thalees. By this plan it has been proved in some Jails that in five years there will be a saving of at least half the expense of the system now current, and it is calculated that when these metallic articles are worn out they can be sold in the Bazaar for not less than half their original cost. Precautions should however be adopted to identify and secure these articles and to prevent their being purloined. Till metal vessels are substituted the exact number and cost of earthen pots &c., for laboring or non-laboring prisoners should be entered in its proper place in part 2, of voucher No. 1.

Extra Establishment.

* Govt. Orders No.—dated 24th January 1828 to the address of Superintendent of Police L. P.

5. (a) In some Jails I perceive that the exact number of guards noted in Col. 16, of voucher No. III., is not in the proportion of 1 to every 5 prisoners given in Col. 9, as required by the rule* regarding burkundauzes superintending the labor of prisoners on the roads. This proportion should never be exceeded in any circumstances, as the extra guards form one of the most costly of all the items of imprisonment in Bengal, and requires to be very carefully checked. When there are less than 5 prisoners in excess of the number allotted to work on the roads, the supernumeraries should be employed in some way within the Jail, as the cost of a burkundauze for any smaller number than 5 is much greater than the value of their labor, and it would be better to keep them idle than to incur undue expense on their account.

In fact the employment of prisoners on the roads at all is a costly abuse which I am anxious to reduce to the smallest possible dimensions, and I am sure that all Magistrates will agree with me in the necessity of diminishing all avoidable expenditure in this unprofitable direction.

(b) I have observed that in some Jails, extra guards in the proportion of 1 burkundauze to every 5 prisoners, are entertained for the total number of prisoners in Jail. The proportion of 1 burkundauze over every 5 prisoners is only intended for convicts working on the roads. For those employed in manufactures near and within the Jail 1 in 10 is the maximum number allowed in the PUNJAB and N. W. PROVINCES, and I shall feel obliged by your adopting it.

(c) Extra establishment of all kinds should be entertained at a certain rate of pay per month calculated for the exact number of days they actually work. As *thiká* servants are necessarily day laborers they should be paid for no more than the number of days on which they are actually employed. On Sundays and non-working days when the prisoners do not labor the *thiká* establishment must not be employed in any other duties connected with the Jail, nor must they, on any account be allowed to discharge the functions of the permanent establishment. If they have heretofore been paid at a fixed monthly rate without reference to the number of days of work actually done by them, it is clearly a mistake; and as all *thiká* men are *Omeduars* hanging on for permanent employment, the excess doubtless proved an illegitimate perquisite for the Darogah. I have no doubt that the men will profess to consider this view of the matter a hardship, but, as the rule to which I refer, obtains in all *thiká* employments elsewhere than in Jails, I cannot consider it than in that light.

(d) It should be borne in mind that whenever extra burkundauzes are entertained solely in consequence of, and with reference to, the manufactures, the charges for them should be debited against the manufactures, as directed in Government Orders No. 588, dated 1st April, 1853, to the address of the Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

Contingencies. 6. (a) Oil for burning is a very expensive item of charge, but it may be considerably, if not entirely, reduced by growing the castor oil plant in the Jail garden and expressing the oil with the native oil mill, which will afford excellent labor for refractory convicts. Where there is no Jail garden the seeds may be purchased in a cheap market, their cost only being charged for under this head instead of its being placed in the manufacture accounts.

(b) The cost of implements used in road making is not to be charged against the Jail as per Government order No. 968, dated 27th July 1857, to my address.

(c) Prisoners should be made to wash their own clothes on Sundays; a little khar or saji mati being supplied to them for the purpose. Ashes from the cook-rooms should also be used in washing clothes.

(d) Dammer and dhoona will not be allowed for the future for fumigation. It is an unnecessary and useless expense. Charcoal should be used for this purpose.

(e) Mozahs should always be made of common country tanned leather, by the moochee prisoners when there are any in Jail.

(f) I find that prisoners in many Jails are shaved at so much per head, or by a paid barber. This should be put a stop to as soon as possible, and some of the prisoners, if there are none of the barber caste in Jail, should be taught to do the needful for the rest.

(g) In future the ashes of the cook-rooms should be substituted for lime as a disinfectant.

(h) The allowance for subsistence given to released prisoners at the discretion of Magistrates under Regulation IX. of 1793, requires to be very carefully regulated, as I have observed that much irregularity exists in its award.

7. The above embraces all the points to which I need at present solicit your attention, and I shall feel obliged by your directing your establishment to pay the strictest attention to them in making out the Jail bills, as all their provisions will be most strictly enforced for the future.

8. I take this opportunity of requesting that all your bills and vouchers may be carefully revised before being sent to me, as it entails much unnecessary delay and trouble to return them for correction.

9. I shall feel obliged also by your carefully noting that the rate of cost in *all* your bills is to be given in future at so much *per maund* and not so much *per rupee*. The latter method I find involves very intricate calculations and so much loss of time as to cause delay in the auditing of bills in my Office, whereas printed tables of the former exist which will facilitate much the labour of examining and testing the accuracy of calculations.

The original trouble and labour in your office not will be increased by this change.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

Epidemic Cholera.

CIRCULAR.

No. 77.

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF

Fort William, 12th April, 1858.

SIR,

Reports having reached me of the outbreak of Epidemic Cholera in a virulent form in several of the Jails of the Lower Provinces, and having myself witnessed its prevalence in returning from the Eastern Districts, I have the honor to solicit your most earnest attention, and that of the Medical Officer attached to your Station, to the adoption of every proper precaution to prevent its occurrence, or to mitigate its severity should it have found its way into the Jail under your charge,

2. The chief points requiring attention are detailed in my Circular Order No. 30, dated the 26th December, 1855. They are ventilation, cleanliness, the removal of all effete matters, the food, drink, clothing, and labour of the convicts, all of which need the most careful regulation.

3. In regard to food, it is especially necessary to examine the quality of the rice and dhall supplied, and to see that all animal food is sound and wholesome. For the latter it would probably be better in all cases, temporarily, to substitute rations of *dhya*, as is done by most classes of natives in their own households, on the setting in of the hot weather. The consumption of raw vegetable food, in any form, by the prisoners, should be strictly prohibited.

4. The supply of wholesome water for drinking and cooking is almost of greater importance than the quality of the food. As many of the wells are now nearly dried up, and the water contained in such of them as are not replenished by tidal rivers, as at Dacca, is essentially unwholesome, its internal use should be prohibited. River and tank water, filtered through charcoal and sand, should be preferred in all cases where they are procurable, and where the river or tank is not a stagnant, semi-putrescent, unwholesome jheel as at Jessore, where the Epidemic has been, and is, particularly severe.

The wells should all be cleaned out, and at least two feet in depth of charcoal and dry river sand be placed in the bottom of each. All leaks in the sides of the well should be carefully stopped, to prevent, as far as possible, the percolation of water from the surrounding soil.

5. The soiled clothes, bedding, and dejecta of cholera patients should be most carefully removed, and the Hospital be kept scrupulously clean.

The utmost vigilance must be exercised to prevent any of the excrementitious matters of cholera patients from finding their way to the wells and tanks from which the water supply of the jail is obtained.

6. With regard to the medical management of the sick it is not perhaps necessary to say much. All preliminary diarrhœa should be carefully watched for, and the Jailor and his subordinates be enjoined strictly to bring at once for treatment, every instance of looseness that occurs among the prisoners.

An experience of many epidemics on a large scale in this city has convinced me, that in the absence of a sound pathological knowledge of this mysterious and intractable pestilence, the empirical plan of warding off the tendency to death by general and local internal and external stimulants, with attempts to restore the functions of the liver and kidneys, is, on the whole, and in the long run when tested by the rigid proof of numbers, the most successful general plan of treatment that can be resorted to.

The former is best accomplished by the application of heat, and of rubefacients, with the internal exhibition of ammonia and diffusible stimuli generally.

To check vomiting and relieve the burning thirst usually complained of, large draughts of water, as pure and cold as can be procured, I have found of most use.

To act on the liver, small and repeated doses of calomel and soda are serviceable, and to restore the secretion of urine, cupping over the loins, with moderate doses of turpentine in mucilage, or failing these, minute doses of strychnine, have most frequently, in my hands, produced the desired result.

Both of the indications above mentioned, I attempt as early as possible in the disease, with a view to prevent the occurrence of the secondary forms of typhoid congestion, dependent probably on the non-elimination of excrementitious matters from the blood, which are fatal to so many who pass safely through the active stages of the disease.

I would apologise to my professional brethren in charge of Jails—many of whom are more experienced than I am—for venturing to place the above remarks on record, were it not that I am frequently consulted by some of my younger colleagues as to my manner of treating Cholera, and the incessant calls upon my time do not permit of my responding to each as carefully and quickly, as I could wish to do.

7. Two copies of this Circular are enclosed, one for record in your own office, the other for transfer to the Civil Surgeon.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT, M. D.,

Inspector of Jails, L. P.

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# APPENDIX.

—  
No. IV.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE EXTENSION OF PRINTING,

AND THE ADDITION OF A

Lithographic Department

TO THE

ALIPORE JAIL;

WITH PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT

OF

LITHOGRAPHY IN JAILS

FROM THE

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES

AND

PUNJAB.



E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. Govt. of Bengal.**Fort William, 31st July 1857.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the information and orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the accompanying application from the Officiating Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, for an addition to the means of extending the printing operations of the Alipore Jail, of presses and new type to the value of Rupees 10,664.

2. But, as there is a much more important principle involved in the extension of the printing department of the Jail in question, I venture to submit for consideration a far more general and extended proposal than that of Mr. Montresor.

3. When I suggested to Mr. Fergusson the advisability of introducing printing as a profitable branch of jail industry, that gentleman informed me of its having been frequently thought of, but never adopted, and at once cordially and zealously acting upon my suggestion, made a beginning.

4. This beginning, from the untiring energy and cheerfulness with which all his duties are performed by Mr. Floyd, has proved so successful, that in little less than a year the Magistrate believes, and has good ground for the belief, that printing will prove the most remunerative of all branches of jail industry.

5. It will do much more, and so far as Alipore is concerned, will solve one of the most difficult of all the questions connected with prison economy, viz:—it will enable the prison to become entirely self-supporting, and while it will provide an unlimited amount of hard and disagreeable labor, with nothing to mitigate its dread and deary monotony for refractory criminals, it will afford the means of instructing and reclaiming the younger and less heinous offenders, and of teaching them a profitable trade by which they will immediately be able to earn an honest and lucrative livelihood on release.

6. It will also afford for the first time in Bengal a means of occupying in profitable industry, the female convicts who are at present the plague of every Magistrate in the country, for the amount of spinning and other manual labor at present exacted from them, is the most idle and least remunerative of all the proceedings dignified with the name of labor in jails.

7. They might be taught to fold, stitch, and perform many of the minor mechanical details connected with printing, which are easily learnt and are quite suitable to their sex.

8. My proposal then is, to establish a complete printing and lithographic establishment at Alipore, and to execute by their means all the Government work at present performed elsewhere, at considerable cost to the State.

9. The advantages of this scheme would, I am of opinion, be considerable, irrespective of those mentioned above, as peculiar to the Jail. It would render the Government independent of the fluctuations of the market in a department of much and daily increasing importance; it would secure the execution of all confidential work without risk of breaches of confidence; and the skilled labor once trained in the jail would not be liable to the accidents to which it is at present subjected, from the great competition outside.

The execution of urgent work could be depended upon, and no delays would arise from the intervention of holidays and other sources of delay and annoyance, as well as extra expense now experienced.



10. From a careful examination of the books of the Civil Auditor for one year, I have gleaned the following particulars as to the present cost of Government printing :—

|                                                                                                                  | Rs.    | A. | P. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| (a.) Charges for printing the Government Gazette, - - -                                                          | 9,000  | 0  | 0  |
| (b.) Job work, Civil Department, - - - - -                                                                       | 20,000 | 0  | 0  |
| (c.) Job work, Military Department, - - - - -                                                                    | 3,000  | 0  | 0  |
| (d.) Book work for different Departments, - - - - -                                                              | 31,000 | 0  | 0  |
| (e.) Sudder and Zillah Courts' decisions, printed and published<br>through Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., - - - | 12,000 | 0  | 0  |
| (f.) Work executed by Military Orphan Press, - - -                                                               | 3,000  | 0  | 0  |
| (g.) Ditto, ditto, at Serampore, - - - - -                                                                       | 7,000  | 0  | 0  |
| Total, -                                                                                                         | 85,000 | 0  | 0  |

11. The particulars from which these numbers have been obtained are appended to this letter, and whole numbers are given for facility of reference.

12. Now, assuming the year in question, viz., 1856-57, to have been a fair average year, I believe I am quite within the mark in stating that 40,000 Rupees of the sum above mentioned are clear profit to the various printers employed, and consequently, at present, a dead loss to the State. In addition to this I have every reason to believe that the Government printers realize a profit of 6,000 Rupees annually from private subscriptions to, and advertisements published in, the *Government Gazette*, which would raise the profits of the Government, if executed in the Jail, to Co.'s Rs. 46,000 annually.

13. During the three past official years the actual cost of the Alipore and Russa Jails, now united, irrespective of additions to buildings, was as follows, viz :—

|          |   |   |   |        |    |     |
|----------|---|---|---|--------|----|-----|
| 1854-55, | - | - | - | 46,133 | 9  | 7   |
| 1855-56, | - | - | - | 44,472 | 11 | 11½ |
| 1856-57, | - | - | - | 54,686 | 12 | 3¼  |

From this it will be seen that the profits from printing establishment will entirely cover the average cost of all the prisoners in custody, while the majority of the convicts will still be available for other branches of industry.

14. I am unable to fix the actual amount of block and establishment that would be necessary to inaugurate a complete printing establishment at Alipore; nor do I consider it necessary to do so, because the present Registrar of the Bengal Office is the most skilled and eminent practical printer in Calcutta, has already superintended one, and organized another extensive printing establishment in this city, and is better qualified than any one else here, to afford positive and trustworthy information on the subject.

15. I need only state that the Alipore Jail can at all times furnish at least a thousand able-bodied convicts for all the coarser and minor mechanical works,—that among them are many who can be trained in a short time to become fair practical printers, and that by the transfer of young, intelligent, teachable prisoners from other Jails, the amount of skilled labor that will ultimately be available will be nearly unlimited, and greater than will probably ever be required.

16. Yet, in the beginning, a trained working establishment would be requisite, which would gradually be reduced until the chief part of the labor required would be furnished exclusively from the Jail.



17. The contract for Government printing will expire, I believe, in another year, and by that time every preparation could be made for the transfer of the work to Alipore.

|                                                                                  |     |       |   |                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|---|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 18. The requisite accommodation for the amount of presses and materials required |     |       |   | could be afforded before that time by adding a      |
| *Head Lithographic Printer,                                                      | 400 | 0     | 0 | second story to one or more ranges of the old       |
| Head Assistant,                                                                  | -   | 200   | 0 | wards at Alipore. By this means the convicts        |
| Examiner and General As-                                                         |     |       |   | would be much more healthily lodged than they       |
| sistant,                                                                         | -   | 100   | 0 | are at present; no additional ground would need     |
| Head Despatcher,                                                                 | -   | 65    | 0 | to be purchased or added; and the ground floor      |
| Despatcher of Calcutta                                                           |     |       |   | would furnish light, airy, and very suitable press- |
| Forms,                                                                           | -   | 50    | 0 | rooms. The cost of this would, considering the      |
| Lithographic Writer,                                                             | -   | 50    | 0 | end to be attained, be comparatively trifling.      |
| Do. Do.                                                                          | -   | 30    | 0 | The walls are all strong, well built, and capable   |
| Do. Do.                                                                          | -   | 16    | 0 | of supporting a second story.                       |
| Do. Do.                                                                          | -   | 20    | 0 |                                                     |
| Do. Do.                                                                          | -   | 20    | 0 |                                                     |
| Do. Persian Writer                                                               | -   | 30    | 0 |                                                     |
| Do. Do.                                                                          | -   | 25    | 0 |                                                     |
| Press-room Assistant,                                                            | -   | 40    | 0 |                                                     |
| Do. 2nd do,                                                                      | -   | 16    | 0 |                                                     |
| Preparer of Receipts,                                                            | -   | 25    | 0 |                                                     |
| Assistant in charge of Al-                                                       |     |       |   |                                                     |
| mirah Forms,                                                                     | -   | 20    | 0 |                                                     |
| Copyist,                                                                         | -   | 20    | 0 |                                                     |
| Do.                                                                              | -   | 10    | 0 |                                                     |
| Assistant to rule Forms,                                                         | -   | 30    | 0 |                                                     |
| Establishment of Printers,                                                       |     |       |   |                                                     |
| Packers, &c.                                                                     | -   | 866   | 3 |                                                     |
|                                                                                  |     |       |   |                                                     |
|                                                                                  |     | 2,033 | 3 |                                                     |
| Contingent, more or less,                                                        | -   | 175   | 0 |                                                     |
|                                                                                  |     |       |   |                                                     |
| Total,                                                                           | -   | 2,208 | 3 |                                                     |

19. In addition to the above, the transfer of the existing Lithographic Press, would be another measure of economy and efficiency, and could be effected with much less cost, as the whole of the materials are the property of the Government, and a portion of the prisoners could very quickly be taught the rough work of Lithography.

20. The Lithographic establishment at present costs the Government Rs. 2,208-3-0 a month, as per detailed list in the \* margin, furnished to me by the Superintendent. Of this the whole of the skilled labor would probably require to be retained, in the first instance, but a very great deal could rapidly be dispensed with as convicts were taught to replace the paid workmen.

The establishment that would be immediately wanted is mentioned below.

#### PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

|                                             |   |   |   |     |   |   |                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Superintendent,                             | - | - | - | 300 | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| Head Assistant and one Lithographic Writer, | - | - | - | 150 | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 1 Lithographic Writer,                      | - | - | - | 50  | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 1 Do. Do.                                   | - | - | - | 30  | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 1 Despatcher,                               | - | - | - | 100 | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 1 Asst. Do.                                 | - | - | - | 30  | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 1 Copyist,                                  | - | - | - | 16  | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 2 Duffries,                                 | - | - | - | 14  | 0 | 0 | Temporarily, until convicts are taught to rule forms.               |
| 3 Peons,                                    | - | - | - | 16  | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 1 Persian Writer,                           | - | - | - | 25  | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 1 Bengali do,                               | - | - | - | 10  | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 1 Examiner,                                 | - | - | - | 50  | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 1 Printer,                                  | - | - | - | 10  | 0 | 0 | Temporarily, until convicts are initiated into the art of printing. |
| 1 Spongeman,                                | - | - | - | 5   | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 1 Inkman,                                   | - | - | - | 5   | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 1 Stone-cleaner,                            | - | - | - | 5   | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| 1 Packer,                                   | - | - | - | 7   | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
|                                             |   |   |   | 823 | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
| Contingent,                                 | - | - | - | 100 | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |
|                                             |   |   |   |     |   |   |                                                                     |
| Total,                                      | - | - | - | 923 | 0 | 0 |                                                                     |

From this it will appear that an immediate saving could be effected of Rs. 1,285 monthly, or Rs. 15,420 annually.



21. At Agra, Bareilly, and Lahore, the Lithographic work turned out by the convicts was superior to that of the Government Press in Calcutta, and the prisoners exhibit a peculiar aptitude and liking for such work.

22. At Agra there were nearly fifty presses at work at the time of my visit in January last, and the whole had been organized and taught, *ab ovo*, by Dr Walker, scarcely a man of those most skilled having been able to read or write, when first imprisoned.

23. A similar result would be much more speedily attained in Calcutta; and Mr. C. Gomeze, the present intelligent Head Assistant of the Press assures me that he could in a month or six weeks easily teach convicts of very ordinary intelligence, to become efficient pressmen.

24. In these circumstances, and for the reasons abovementioned, I beg very strongly and earnestly to recommend that a complete typographic and lithographic establishment be organized without delay at the Alipore Jail.

I have, &c.,

FRED. J. MOUAT.

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No. 246.

FROM

THE OFFG. SUPERINTENDENT OF ALIPORE JAIL,

TO

THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS,

*Lower Provinces.*

*Dated Alipore, the 27th June 1857.*

SIR,

I have the honor to solicit the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to an outlay of Rupees 10,664, for the purpose of procuring materials for the Alipore Jail Press as per annexed estimate.

The printing department, even at the present time, when it may be said to be hardly in regular working order, has proved itself remunerative, and I have every confidence in its hereafter being the most productive of all the manufactures.

I have, &c.,

C. F. MONTRESOR,

*Offg. Superintendent Alipore Jail.*

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No. 963.

TO

THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS,

*Lower Provinces.*

JUDICIAL.

*Dated Fort William, the 27th March 1858.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 3664 dated the 20th November 1857, with its enclosures, I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, conveying the opinion of the Board regarding your proposition to transfer the work of the Government Lithographic Establishment to the Alipore Jail.

No. 137, dated 8th Instant.



2. In consequence of your absence from the Presidency at the time of its receipt, this letter was forwarded for report to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, and a copy of Mr. Fergusson's reply is now forwarded for your information.

I have, &c.,

C. T. BUCKLAND,

*Junior Secretary to the  
Government of Bengal.*

No. 137.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE  
BOARD OF REVENUE,

To

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE  
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

*Lithographic Press.*

W. Dampier,        }  
and                    }  
H. Stainforth,     } Esqrs.

*Fort William, the 8th March 1858*

SIR,

I am directed in reply to your letter No. 2885, dated the 30th November 1857, to state that the Board's opinion, so far as they are in a position to form one, is favorable to the transfer of the work of the Government Lithographic Press to the Alipore Jail, and Mr. Snell, on being called upon for a report, has stated that he considers "Dr. Mouat's proposition so advantageous, that it should be acted on at once."

2. There are however some points connected with the proposed transfer, which are not noticed either by Dr. Mouat, or by Mr. Snell. The principal of these is by whom the indents of the different officers for lithographic forms shall in future be received and checked. It occurs to the Board that it would perhaps be difficult at first to make arrangement by which the check that is now exercised by the Superintendent of the Lithographic Press in regard to excessive indents, should be exercised by an officer of the Jail Establishment, and independently of this the Government may possibly consider it desirable that the Jail should indent upon the Stationery Office for the paper which it uses, and that the Superintendent of Stationery, the same officer now as the Superintendent of the Lithographic Press, should have the means of checking the quantity of paper consumed by the Jail in the preparation of forms. Such a check it seems probable could be more conveniently kept in the Stationery Office by recording the several indents for forms as they are received, than by any other arrangement.

3. This point, however, as well as other matters of detail connected with the transfer, should, the Board think, be personally discussed between the Superintendent of the Lithographic Press and Dr. Mouat, after which the Board would think it desirable that the latter officer should submit a final report to Government, stating precisely whether he would propose to take over the whole of the duties which now belong to the Superintendent of the Lithographic Press, in connection with the issue of Lithographic forms, and if not, what portion of those duties he would propose to leave with Mr. Snell, and whether the arrangement will make any, and, if any, what difference in the saving as estimated in his letter to Government of the 20th of November last.

I have, &c.,

W. GREY,

*Offg. Junior Secretary.*

P. S.—The papers which accompanied your letter are returned.



FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ALIPORE JAIL,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

*Judicial Department,*

FORT WILLIAM.

*Dated Alipore, the 20th March 1858.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 976, dated 15th instant, desiring me to report upon a correspondence, copy of which was therewith forwarded.

2. From the said correspondence I learn that Dr. Mouat on the 20th of November last, "strongly urged the entire transfer of the Government Lithographic Press to the Alipore Jail," and further, proposed an establishment "for present transfer," nominating Mr. Gomeze as "Superintendent," on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

3. Several months ago, in accordance with Dr. Mouat's wish, I organized a small establishment in the Alipore Jail, in order to decrease the expense and delay incurred in printing and lithographing circulars, forms, &c., for the Jail Department.

4. I have most carefully and anxiously watched the progress of this experiment, and I have come to the conclusion that the work of the convicts employed in lithography and printing is so absurdly light as to be altogether unworthy of the name of labor. This was of very little consequence so long as the experiment was on a small scale, but the gravest objections exist to employing, on such merely nominal work, any considerable number of the Alipore convicts, the majority of whom are, it must be remembered, the worst characters from other Jails, who ought to be employed on the hardest labor.

5. I have also found that owing to the necessity of admitting to the Jail, pressmen and packages of paper, &c. &c., great facilities were created for carrying on clandestine correspondence with the prisoners, and providing them with prohibited articles. I lately discovered a correspondence that had been carried on in this manner, and also articles which had been smuggled in and sold to the convicts. The discipline of the prison was suffering so materially from this cause, that I was forced to deny admission to Mr. Gomeze's pressmen, and put again in full force the 25th Rule of the Jail. It is scarcely credible the sums known to have been paid for the conveyance of letters and prohibited articles into the Jail; and there cannot be the slightest doubt that if the work of printing and lithography be largely increased, discipline will be to a great extent subverted, by means of the large number of packages and people constantly going in and out of the Jail.

6. I submit that money should not be the sole consideration when deciding the description of labor upon which the Alipore convicts are to be employed; and therefore I am not in favor of Dr. Mouat's suggestion largely to increase lithography and printing in that Jail.

7. Should, however, His Honor decide in favor of "the entire transfer of the Government Lithographic Press to the Jail," I would beg to be as soon as possible informed of the details of Dr. Mouat's plan, he not having seen fit to favor me with the slightest information on the subject.



8. I cannot imagine that it is a part of the plan to burden me with the duty of receiving and checking the indents of all the different officers for lithographed forms, nor can I suppose that Dr. Mouat intends that Mr. Superintendent Gomeze, or Mr. Floyd shall perform this duty, and correspond directly with all Public Officers. But still I observe, that accountants and writers form part of the establishment for present transfer, though, for them, there are no suitable rooms or offices either at the Jail or the Magistrate's Cutcherry.

9. Should the transfer be resolved upon, I think it should be made *gradually*. For, however sanguine the prospect of Rupees 400 per mensem may have made Mr. Gomeze, I have very considerable doubts whether the whole work of the present Government Lithographic Press can be, all at once, satisfactorily done in the Jail. But even granting that it can, the Superintendent of Stationery should, in my opinion, receive and check all indents, supply paper, receive back the forms from the Jail, distribute them to the different officers and departments, the Jail keeping an account with him only.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. FERGUSSON,

*Superintendent.*

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JONES,

*Register, Bengal Secretariat.*

No. 6060.

To

C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq.,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

*Fort William, 29th April 1858.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 963 dated 27th March 1858, giving cover to letters No. 137 dated 8th March 1857, from the Officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, and No. 130 dated 20th March 1857, from the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, on the subject of the transfer of the Lithographic Press to Alipore, I have the honor to report that, in consequence of the remarks made by Mr. Fergusson in the letter above referred to, I have had some further correspondence with that officer on the subject.

2. This has delayed the submission of my report on the subject, but it has also enabled me to discuss and consider the question fully in all its bearings, so that I am now in a position to submit my proposal in a definite form, with a full knowledge of all the objections that can be urged against it.

3. Some little misapprehension seems to have been entertained as to the real nature and extent of my proposal, but this is now entirely cleared away.

4. I am glad of the opportunity afforded by the present discussion to place on record my sentiments on the subject of prison labour generally; the ends to be attained by it; the means by which those ends are to be accomplished; and the results that may fairly be anticipated from their fulfilment.

5. After studying carefully the Prison Discipline Committee's Report of 1838, including those of the two former Convict Labor Committees appointed in 1836 and 1837, to consider the same important question, I examined the existing system in the jails placed under my charge.



6. In every Jail inspected by me I carefully and minutely scrutinized this vital question, and noted briefly the state in which I found it.

7. The result of this examination is briefly recorded in my printed reports.

8. I found every where, that with the best intentions and in many instances a large expenditure of time and trouble, there were no fixed principles of guidance; that the primary object of prison labour was nearly universally disregarded; that in many places it was neither penal nor profitable; and that, in no single instance that came under my notice, could it be considered reformatory.

9. Alipore from its peculiar local and other advantages stood at the head of all the Bengal Jails in the results of its prison industry; and yet, in this institution, creditable as it was, there was a similar absence of system, and of any well defined *object* in the nature of the labour imposed upon its inmates.

10. Various fabrics which were much admired at the Exhibition, were successfully manufactured. Their preparation could not, and did not, involve any large amount of physical toil, while a very considerable proportion of the convicts, some of them among the most and worse heinous offenders in the Jail were employed in spinning thread, a light task, although in some respects a disagreeable one.

11. My first suggestion was to substitute the weaving of gunny alone, for the fancy articles above referred to.

12. The manufacture of gunny requires greater physical exertion than ordinary weaving, is more distasteful to the bulk of the prisoners, is more profitable, and skill in its fabric is more easily acquired.

13. The suggestion was acquiesced in and the thread and fancy fabrics ceased.

14. In every other Jail I prohibited the continuance of any work that was neither penal nor profitable, and in those prisons in which they did not exist, directed the introduction of the oil mill and such other varieties of labour as combined physical exertion with wearisome monotony, and were therefore, to some extent penal in character.

15. At this stage of the question occurred the Jail exhibition, of which the results are already known to the Government.

16. Among the things exhibited were some lithographs creditably executed from Bareilly. They proved that to mere prison labor might be added education directed to a practical end; and this appeared to me to be a step in the right direction. I was anxious to make a beginning in the same path in Bengal, and selected Alipore as the fittest place in which to try the experiment.

17. The experiment was tried accordingly and succeeded admirably so far as the mechanical success was concerned, but failed in some particulars to which I shall refer, more particularly when considering Mr. Fergusson's objections to the extension of printing and lithography at Alipore.

18. When I visited the North West Provinces in the early part of 1852, at the particular request of the late Mr. Thomason, I examined most carefully the scheme of prison education and labour then recently introduced by Dr. J. P. Walker. I lived with that earnest and zealous officer at the Jail door and spent the greater part of a week in scrutinizing the institution, which I have no hesitation in saying was superior in all, save construction, to any prison I have ever seen in India or in Europe; and among the latter were the Mill Bank, Pentonville and Brixton Penitentiaries, and the great radiating Jail at the Barriere Montmartre in Paris, all models of their kind.



19. Dr. Walker had then just commenced teaching some of his best educated and conducted convicts lithography, and had one or two small presses at work in a shed opposite to his house, that the convicts might be constantly under his personal observation.

20. He explained to me his object in introducing it, viz., as a profitable branch of prison industry; as applying to a practical purpose the education of his prisoners; as being quite as penal in character as most other branches of convict labour; and as uniting in a greater degree than any other, the penal, profitable, and reformatory elements.

21. Upon all I submitted a minute private report to the late Lieutenant Governor of Agra.

22. When I visited the Agra Jail in January 1857, after an interval of six years, I had an opportunity of witnessing the results of this experiment.

23. It had been in the intermediate time carefully watched by Messrs. Thomason and Colvin, and so satisfied were they, as well as Dr. Walker himself, of the success of its results, that it had become the most important branch of industry in the Jail. There were nearly fifty presses in activity, and a vast amount of work was produced by them.

24. It had in fact accomplished all that was anticipated from it, and had not been attended by any irregularities that I heard of, or that were known to one of the most vigilant officers in the country, whose eye was always anxiously directed towards the detection and removal of defects in the Institution entrusted to him.

25. At Lahore, I found that, in consequence of its eminent success at Agra, it had been introduced by order of Mr. Montgomery, the present Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in 1854. Three years' trial in the Punjaub has confirmed the accuracy of Dr. Walker's views.

26. At Bareilly I found it in active operation under the late Dr. Hansbrow, an officer of rare merit, who was born in Lancaster Castle, of which his father was Governor, and was acquainted with prisons and prison management from his very cradle.

27. From all this accumulation of experience, I ventured to think that the extended introduction of lithography at Alipore, would be a proper and salutary measure. It was no speculative or untried experiment. It had stood the test of some years among criminals, quite as ignorant and hardened as any in Bengal, and much more difficult to manage from their wilder and more untameable nature, their greater boldness and greater disregard of punishment of any kind. Then, why should it have failed even partially at Alipore?

28. This brings me to Mr. Fergusson's objections, which I wish to treat with the deference and respect to which the views of so experienced an officer are fairly entitled.

29. They are, that the introduction of lithography has been the cause of various disorders tending to destroy the discipline of the Jail; that the work is absurdly light and not deserving of being elevated to the dignity of labor; that it cannot be considered as reformatory, inasmuch as the great majority of the prisoners are from classes of society, who can never resort to it on release for the purpose of gaining a livelihood; that punishment and not profit should be the first element of imprisonment; and that he therefore deprecated its extension in the Jail under his charge.

30. I shall consider these objections seriatim.

31. The disorders are admitted to have been caused entirely by the introduction of a couple of pressmen to instruct the prisoners.

32. They might, in my opinion, have been nearly if not entirely checked by the strict examination of the men referred to on entering and leaving the Jail. Mr. Floyd did not like, from motives of delicacy, to subject them to such scrutiny, hence the mischief.



33. I believe, however, that the necessity for the employment of outsiders of the class objected to has ceased, and that if it were desirable on other grounds to extend the stone printing of the Jail, it can be accomplished without any such machinery.

34. The second objection is to the lightness of the work. Of this there has not, in my humble judgment, been any test whatever at Alipore. The convicts while under tuition were necessarily slow, as they are while learning every other description of labor requiring skill. They had little real lithographic work to do, and were permitted to idle away their time on the merest apology for labor, a pursuit in which I found them busily occupied, when I visited the Jail a few days since. It was difficult to avoid this at the time, but such need not be the case with presses in full and constant work under rigid superintendence.

35. In lithography, and to a minor degree in typography, there are two varieties of labour involved, the one comparatively light but needing skill; the other physical power, not excessively severe in character, but in the circumstances, as much so as most varieties of Jail manufactures.

36. To the first class belong the duties of compositors, readers, and lithographic writers; to the second the pressmen properly so called.

37. In the first class are not likely to be employed, looking to the compass to which it is intended to work typography or lithography, more than thirty convicts scarcely  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the number of prisoners the Alipore Jail can contain. It will afford the means of rewarding the well behaved, of encouraging the educated, and of giving an honest livelihood to the number of persons above mentioned when released. All are not equally heinous offenders, and do not need the same undeviating course of gunny weaving, to render a prison distasteful to them. But there is even a greater principle involved in it than mere benefit to the individual, as I shall presently show.

38. The second class of press laborers would be more numerous, but would not exceed  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the prisoners in the Jail, when full.

39. The labour of a pressman, when continuous, exacts a larger amount of physical action than any other variety of work in the Jail, with the probable, but not certain exceptions, of grinding wheat, weaving gunny, and turning the oil mill. It compels a man to remain standing as long as the work lasts, and in a state of active muscular exertion. It requires care and constant attention, and is in truth a most toilsome, troublesome task, but the amount of exertion required may be put to a very simple practical test, to show that it is neither light nor pleasant.

40. The turning of the roller is probably equal to raising a weight of twelve pounds, and the drawing of the spring bar to moving from the ground a weight of ten pounds. These are alternate movements, with a small interval of rest.

41. A smart printer will pull 1500 impressions in a working day of eight hours. This will give  $188\frac{2}{3}$  an hour, or  $3\frac{2}{3}$  a minute; so that the pressman will have to perform each minute a work equivalent to raising 22lbs weight, three times and a fraction.

42. The amount of muscular action required to accomplish this will increase with every hour's continuance of the work, and with tired muscles, will certainly be doubled before the task is finished.

43. Viewed in this physiological light it is nearly as severe as the shot drill of a Soldier, which is continued for only four hours with even stalwart, well-fed Europeans, and is, in my belief, considering the position of the workman, more laborious than gunny weaving in a sitting position.

44. The severity of the oil-mill consists more in its rotatory movement and dreary monotony than in its physical exertion, and the grinding of wheat is accompanied by an



expenditure of muscular power which is soon exhausted. I am at a loss to understand how the labour of a pressman, when continued for a full day's task, can be regarded in any other light than that of a toilsome occupation.

45. The quantity of flour needed is small, few can therefore be engaged in grinding wheat. It is mere physical exertion to which there is a limit, and that limit is soon reached by a Bengalee.

46. There is neither room nor demand for much oil; the number, therefore, who can be employed in this branch of industry is small and limited; but it is an excellent punishment for the refractory.

47. An average of 50 per cent is already employed in weaving gunny which is severe and distasteful; but of these a large proportion are occupied in spinning the thread, far lighter work than the labour of a pressman. To show how difficult it is to gauge with any accuracy the hardness of the labour of any given occupation in a Jail, I may mention that while a good gunny weaver at Alipore only turns out three bags a day, an equally expert weaver at Jessore, by means of better machinery, produces six bags a day of the Alipore size and pattern, and nearly, if not quite equal to it, in quality.

48. The real hardness of prison labour in India consists, after all, not so much in the amount of physical exertion extracted from it, as in its weary, dreary, continuous monotony, and the unyielding necessity of the prisoner submitting to it day after day, month after month, year after year, with a regularity and precision, utterly abhorrent and distasteful to the nature of the native. The facility of gauging the extent of compulsory labour is another element of success in its introduction. In this respect printing, typographical and lithographic, are unrivalled. A given number of impressions take a given time to produce, this time is well known, and the exertions of the prisoner can be tested to a very small fraction. In the European meaning of the term, really hard labour, is impossible to enforce in an Indian Jail, with the means at our command, and the materials which compose the convict population.

49. The advance of time and the greater attention paid to prison discipline in Europe and America have thrown much light on this very question. Is it right to disregard the valuable experience thus acquired, instead of profiting by the lesson it teaches?

50. The objects of imprisonment are the punishment of the offender and the protection of society by deterring others from the commission of crime.

51. To ascertain how far these ends are, or can be accomplished, it is only necessary to appeal very briefly to the leading facts of the great systems which have been tried, and in turn abandoned.

52. No one, I presume, would revert to the dens of moral and physical pollution, which sacrificed both mind and body, without exercising the smallest influence of a beneficial nature on either crime or criminals. Such were the prisons of the civilized world when visited by Howard.

53. As little would any reasonable man be disposed to advocate the plantation system, which sold the criminal population to slavery in the American Colonies.

54. The silent and the solitary systems, have both had fair trial, and both have failed. Idiocy, insanity, death and destruction of the victim too frequently followed. The deterring effect on society was lost, and humanity soon ceased to sanction a punishment altogether disproportioned to any crime for which the extreme penalty of the law had neither been deserved nor decreed.

55. Aimless labour in the shape of tread-wheels, cranks, and similar machinery, fearfully severe in the physical exertion exacted by them, and unerringly exact in their register of the delinquent's work, have had full and fair trial. They have also failed utter-



ly, and are now being generally abandoned. The tread-wheel in Calcutta and the crank-wheel at Agra were both tried, and both were speedily abandoned. Neither was suited to the country or the people.

56. A harsh system of undeviating punishment, upon the most depraved and determined outcasts of society, was tried at Norfolk Island.

57. It produced a pack of fiends in human form, did not deter from crime, and was finally abandoned a few years since.

58. The more rational, humane, and sensible plan of penal discipline without unnecessary harshness, and of the inculcation of habits of industry is now being tried in most civilized countries, and with a far better prospect of success, than any of its predecessors.

59. The discipline of labour is probably greater when productive, than when unproductive. The conversion of a dangerous, or a desperate offender "into a productive self-supporter," is no mean result already attained, and is the repayment of a part of the debt to society incurred by every offender against the laws.

60. There is a very transparent fallacy involved in the argument that to teach a criminal an honest trade, and to restore him to society a skilled workman, is to make a prison the stepping-stone to fortune, and to render an honest laborer anxious to graduate in so productive a school.

61. The advantage is remote and uncertain. The penalties involved in separation from society, compulsory labour, denial of all the little indulgences that render life agreeable, the dreary monotony of the same walls and the same work, year after year, the utter absence of all control over their own acts, the sameness of the diet, without change or variety, the fetters, and locking up at night, are immediate, positive and palpable evils, easily imagined, and readily realized. There is a heavy balance against any jail, with the smallest pretensions to strictness, as a desirable school of industry for a poor, but honest labourer.

62. The profitable element of labour then, I regard, as one of importance second only to its penal character, and when the two can in any case be combined, they should be preferred, in a well regulated scheme of prison discipline. This brings me to Mr. Fergusson's third objection, viz., the reformatory character of the labor.

63. Nine-tenths of the prisoners in the Jail are from the agricultural population, who will follow no handicraft when they leave the prison, until a very material change occurs in the habits and feelings of the natives. Mr. Fergusson's objections apply then to all handicrafts of every kind, which are not the hereditary occupation of the castes who do not follow them when at large.

64. But with the nine-tenths referred to, I have no desire to meddle, and am content to leave them in the Magistrate's hands. My argument applies only to the remaining tenth—the carefully selected prisoners who will be occupied in the press.

65. To this tenth it will be necessary to afford some degree of education, and in support of my position, that an instructed is more likely to be sent forth a better member of society than an ignorant man. I need only quote the remarks of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor at the recent distribution of prizes in the Medical College.

66. "There is no one thing more thoroughly established in all political science, and by the experience and observation on which that science is founded, than that populations are orderly, peaceable, and reasonable, and because reasonable, easily governed in proportion to their intelligence, and moral and mental cultivation; and I am satisfied that the natives of India form no exception to this rule."

67. To Mr. Fergusson's last argument, that punishment should be preferred to profit I entirely assent, but I demur to the conclusion which he deduces, from all his objections, because I believe his premisses to be incorrect.



68. Among the features of my plan which I believe to be of some importance, is the large amount of saving to the State that would ensue from the transfer of the lithographic establishment, and of all form printing to the Jail.

69. The amount involved is not inconsiderable, and all efforts to bring expenditure within income seem to me to be deserving of consideration on their own account.

70. Having thus stated the grounds of my proposal, and the arguments by which I justify the plan, I beg leave very respectfully to state, that I am not desirous to press the entire adoption of my scheme in the face of the strong objections urged by Mr. Fergusson.

71. It is perhaps judicious, as suggested by that Officer, to proceed cautiously in the matter, so as to run no risk of failure.

72. I venture, therefore, to limit my proposal to the extension of the typographic department, so as to enable it to execute all the form work, to be transferred from the Government Gazette Press, and to add to it two or three first rate lithographic presses, with stones, and all necessary material and machinery complete.

73. With reference to the suggestion of the Sudder Board, that I should confer personally with Mr. Snell on the subject of checking indents, I have the honor to intimate that I waited upon the Superintendent of Stationery, and examined carefully the working of his office in the matter of indents for forms. I ascertained that no regular check is at present exercised any where. Such indents only as are obviously excessively extravagant being curtailed, and some few forms diminished in size, when they can be reduced to a narrower compass.

74. It is quite clear that the duty of checking indents, and conducting correspondence regarding them, should not fall on the Jail. The obvious incompatibility of such a proceeding needs no discussion. The Jail press should simply supply on demand such numbers of particular forms as may be required, the number and nature of these forms being determined by some competent authority.

75. The transmission of all forms should, I think, be through the Stationery Office, to enable the officer in charge to regulate the monthly supply of paper that will be required by the Jail press.

76. All accounts connected with the forms, as well as their packing and transmission should for the present, at least, devolve upon the Stationery department.

77. The first point to be determined is the exact forms that are to be issued, and the number of each that may be required. I am authorized to state that in regard to the Revenue Department a plan is now under the consideration of the Board, and will be submitted to the Government as soon as the information regarding it has been collected.

78. Respecting judicial forms, the Nizamut Adawlut might probably be called upon to determine the exact nature and number of each that may be necessary, so as to secure uniformity, and prevent extravagance.

79. The indents of the Post Office, Customs, and other independent departments should be regulated by their respective heads, and all be transmitted through the Stationery office.

80. By this plan no extra labour and unsuitable responsibility would be thrown upon the Jail, while the public interests would be better protected than they seem to be at present.

81. The Stationery Office should send to the Jail monthly, a supply of the average amount of paper of each kind that will probably be needed.



82. The expenditure of this will be accounted for in the monthly return of work executed, and forms issued from the Jail press.

83. The paper should be sent in the original packages sealed with the Stamp of the Stationery Office, as on additional security that no forbidden indulgences find their way into the Jail through this channel.

84. They should be opened in the presence of the Jailor and Superintendent of the press when distributed, and similar precautions should be taken in sending printed forms from the Jail to the Stationery Office, to prevent any correspondence being sent out of the Jail.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

*Inspector of Jails, L. P.*

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No. 1966.

FROM

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE  
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

TO

THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS, LOWER PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL

*Dated Fort William, the 7th June 1858.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6060, dated the 29th April last, with enclosures, submitting your views in regard to the objections urged by the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, against the extension of the employment of convicts in printing and lithography in that Jail.

2. The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the doubts and difficulties entertained by Mr. Fergusson are very real and serious.

3. In regard to the amount of hard labor to be performed in the operations of printing and lithography, the Lieutenant Governor entirely agrees with Mr. Fergusson, and having himself seen the convicts at work in these employments, His Honor is of opinion, that they scarcely deserve the name of labor, and when the business is carried on, on the large scale proposed by you, it seems to be a question of the greatest difficulty how the severe and efficient discipline of the Jail can be maintained.

4. The Lieutenant Governor is, I am directed to add, seriously anxious about the success of the experiment, and His Honor trusts that on your return to the Presidency you will not lose a day in making complete arrangements for carrying out the scheme as now modified by you, especially as you are aware that all the Government printing work will be coming into the Jail on the cessation of the Government contract with Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. in the month of July.

I have, &c.,

C. T. BUCKLAND,

*Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*



To

C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq.,

*Junior Secretary to the**Government of Bengal.**Dated Fort William, the 26th July 1858.*

SIR,

In obedience to the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 1966, dated 7th ultimo, immediately on my return to the Presidency, I directed my attention to the press department of the Jail at Alipore, and visited the prison to ascertain its actual state.

2. My note on the subject which forms enclosure No. 1 to this letter, was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Jail for such remarks as he might desire to offer before it was submitted to the Government.

3. Mr. Fergusson's reply No. 441, dated 21st instant forms enclosure No. 2.

To some of the matters contained in it I deemed it necessary to send an answer before transmitting the papers to you.

This answer forms enclosure No. 3, and would have been written earlier, but that I had to make a personal reference to the Superintendent of Stationery, and to discuss the questions involved, with that officer, in order to be able to send up the case complete. This I am now in a position to do.

4. In addition to the remarks contained in my letter No. 855, dated 24th instant, to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, which it is not requisite to reproduce here, the special points which I am anxious to bring prominently to the notice of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor are the supposed increased risk of riot in the press rooms, the increase of establishment really necessary with reference to the due execution of the Government contract, and the arrangements which require to be made with the Stationery Office for the supply of paper and the receipt, transmission to Alipore, packing and despatching of forms, &c.

5. The 5th paragraph of Mr. Fergusson's letter opens a wide question, which this is neither the time nor the place to discuss fully. It must not be forgotten that the class of prisoners who murdered Mr. Richardson, who attempted the lives of Messrs. Samuells and Floyd, and whom it was deemed unsafe at any time to approach unarmed, no longer exists at Alipore, except as birds of passage who will never be employed in the Press.

6. It is not unworthy of mention that this same class, and among them are still alive several of those personally engaged in the acts of violence above referred to, are at this moment among the most quiet, orderly, well-behaved and trustworthy convicts in Arracan.

I never attempted to enter their work-yards at Alipore without a remonstrance from Mr. Floyd as to the risk of so doing. In Arracan they are allowed the same amount of liberty as other classes, and the construction of the Jail does not admit of their segregation, yet they are docile, orderly and contented at Ramree and Sandoway.

7. Since I joined my present appointment I have instituted the most careful and searching enquiry on the spot into every case of combined and forcible resistance of authority that has occurred in the recollection of the present generation in the Jails of the Lower Provinces. They have been few in number and invariably associated with a firm



belief that a direct interference with the religion of the prisoners was intended. In Mofussil Jails they were all associated either with the introduction of the messing system, or with Mr. Loch's order regarding lotahs. At Alipore the messing system and the mode of enforcing discipline seem to have been the exciting causes of the outbreaks that occurred there.

8. In no other cases have term prisoners ever resisted authority by force or combination that I could ascertain.

9. But granting the possibility at any time of a body of prisoners rising upon the Jail Officers, the construction of the press-rooms admits perfectly of their being separated into small gangs not exceeding 30 or 40 each at a moderate cost, should such proceeding be deemed necessary.

10. I do not anticipate any such necessity, for the prisoners at Alipore know full well that the temporary defeat of a small body of Jail Officers in any of the yards or workshops, is but a very small step towards escape.

They are also not unacquainted with the serious penalties that would follow failure.

11. To the life prisoner death was frequently a welcome relief, and it was courted with that intention. The term prisoner in Bengal is very rarely, if ever, actuated by any such motive, and when he is tired of life, seeks release by suicide, not by murderous assaults upon Jail officials.

In the carpenter and blacksmith's shops of the Alipore Jail itself no act of violence ever occurred, and yet twenty resolute ruffians armed with axes and the other dangerous implements used in these trades, would be more really formidable, and have a better chance of escape than twenty times their number in the press-rooms, where the offensive weapons are few, clumsy, and inefficient.

12. The question of danger to discipline has, I am happy to say, been disposed of by the admissions of the Superintendent and Jailor, that no irregularities have occurred since proper means to prevent them have been resorted to.

This was in truth the most formidable objection to the scheme.

13. The increase of establishment really required is an extra reader at present, with prospectively an English copy-holder, and their salaries distributed over the many lakhs of forms that will be printed during the year, will amount to a very small fraction on each variety of work.

It must be remembered that the Government Gazette is not to be printed at the Jail, that much typographical work will be done in the Secretariat Printing Offices, that much of the Government book work, such as the Sudder Court's decisions, &c., is already farmed out to private printers, and that the fine book work can always be specially contracted for at reasonable rates in the market, until the Jail press can undertake it.

For these reasons I deem the list of desiderata submitted by Mr. Baptist to be preposterous and inadmissible. All the agency required can be trained in the Jail in a short time, and that is one of the chief objects of the establishment of the press.

14. Respecting the supply of paper and the receipt, transfer, packing and despatching of indents, Mr. Crawford, the present Superintendent of Stationery, has informed me that he can undertake all this work if the forms are made up in the Jail in the numbers required, so that he will have nothing further to do than to pack and despatch them. There can be no possible difficulty in this. I beg therefore to suggest for the early orders of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, that all public Officers be directed to send their Indents for forms, &c., to the Stationery Office, whence they will be transferred to the Jail



Press. At the Press they will be printed and made up in the packages indented for and returned to the Stationery Office to pack and dispatch. One of the Stationery carts can call daily at the Jail to take and receive all forms printed, and the monthly consumption of Stationery can be supplied on the joint receipt of the Superintendent of Stationery and the Jailor.

15. The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail is anxious that no responsibility should attach to him in the matter. That Officer confessedly has not time to attend to such points of detail, and, indeed, in existing circumstances, the practical working of the scheme must devolve in a great measure on the Jailor.

There are very serious objections to this, which I can point out if required to do so, and however much the apparent responsibility may be detached from the Superintendent of the Jail, the real responsibility must of necessity belong to him.

*Qui facit per alium, facit per se*, is a maxim of extended application and germane to the present point.

No. 113.

### MEMORANDUM ON THE ALIPORE JAIL.

*Dated Fort William, 15th July 1858.*

1. Under the special orders from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, immediately after my return to the Presidency on Saturday, I visited the printing department of the Alipore Jail, and examined carefully the progress of the work there.

2. I was glad to hear from Mr. Floyd that there were no longer any irregularity or breaches of discipline such as at first occurred, and that no prisoner was placed in the printing department, until he had served an apprenticeship in the less popular work of the prison, and had proved his claim to be put to more agreeable work by good conduct.

3. In no circumstance should the printing department be allowed to become a refuge for very heinous offenders or the incorrigibly idle and vicious. In so large a prison as that of Alipore there will always be ample choice of material without permitting a single felon of doubtful antecedents to escape the full penalty of the most severe and disagreeable labour which the Jail affords.

4. I was also glad to find that some of the pressmen can now pull 1500 copies a day, and I entertain no doubt when worked, as the press ought to be at high pressure, without a moment's relaxation during working hours, the future will be very different from the past appearance of the press-room.

5. The new press-rooms are nearly completed, and will, I think, answer well. A large portion of one of them should be railed off with iron barred doors and windows as a Stationery store. The Stationery office should supply a month's stock of paper in the original bales, sealed with the stamp of the office to show that nothing surreptitious has found its way into them.

6. Additional type and presses are urgently wanted, and if procurable, should be bought at once. Mr. Jones informs me that two ships with presses and materials from England are now overdue, and may be expected at any moment. A portion of their contents should be secured at once.

7. But the greatest present want is an addition to the reading staff; good readers will take some time to train in the Jail, and outsiders must be employed for some time to come.

8. They should not be on any account permitted to enter the Jail, as proofs can be with the greatest facility read outside. Additional accommodation might be provided by building next to the office, at no great cost, as the old office is occupied as a Guard Room.



9. All proofs should be passed in and out by one of the European subordinates in the Jail, to prevent any risk of their being made the medium of surreptitious communication.

10. I am somewhat doubtful about the packing department. Mr. Floyd seems to think it perfectly practicable, the tin-smiths will be tolerably hard worked, and it will pay well.

11. I shall be glad to be favored with the views of the Magistrate in any or all of the above points before sending this note to the Government.

F. J. MOUAT,

*Inspector of Jails, L. P.*

No. 441.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT ALIPORE JAIL,

To

THE INSPECTOR OF JAILS,

*Lower Provinces.*

*Dated Alipore, the 21st July 1858.*

SIR,

Press of more important business has prevented my replying sooner to your letter, No. 713, dated the 15th instant, inclosing Memo: of your visit to the Alipore Jail on the 10th idem.

2. With reference to the 2nd para: of that Memo: I would observe that in the 5th para: of my letter to Government No. 130, dated the 20th March last, I reported, that in order to put a stop to irregularities and breaches of Jail discipline, I had been forced to put again in full force the 25th Rule of the Jail; and this step seems to have had a good effect, no irregularities having lately been discovered.

The prisoners employed in the printing department are all volunteers. It is easy to say that volunteers should not be employed. But I do not exaggerate when I say that the whole Jail volunteers. Those now employed have been chosen more on account of aptitude than good conduct. It cannot be otherwise, for the work cannot be done by well-conducted incapables.

3. With reference to the 3rd paragraph of your Memo: it should not be forgotten that previously to the introduction of printing we already had in the Jail far too much light labor. The difficulty even then was to avoid "permitting felons of doubtful antecedents to escape the full penalty" of severe and disagreeable labor. This difficulty has increased and will increase with the increase of the light and popular amusement of printing.

There are now employed in the printing department 95 convicts; of whom 37 have been convicted of dacoity, 18 of theft, 11 of murder, 7 of affray, 7 of forgery, 4 of perjury, 3 of torture, 3 of highway robbery, 2 of rape, 2 of sodomy, and 1 of rebellion.

It would be difficult to say which of these is not a very heinous offender, or a felon of doubtful antecedents. But they are all more fit for the work than any other convicts in the Jail; and if they are not to be employed, the work must be greatly delayed, if not entirely stopped.



4. With reference to the 4th para: of your Memo: I would observe that it seems to me impossible that the work in the printing department can ever become hard labor. It surely never can be hard labor to stand or sit on a stool and drop pica into the composing stick; and as to "pulling impressions," that appears to me to be rather work for women or boys than for able-bodied convicts. It is not very usual to find hard labor extremely popular with Asiatics. But, as I have already said, the whole Jail volunteers for the "chapkhanah."

5. With reference to your 5th para: I would take this opportunity to bring prominently to the notice of Government, that ever since the murder of Mr. Richardson and the murderous attack on Mr. Samuells and Mr. Floyd, one great object of the Superintendent has been so to arrange that large gangs of convicts, when at work, shall not be able suddenly to rise upon the Jail Officers. It was with this object that the wooden barricades have been erected throughout the Jail. But the nature of the work in the printing wards makes it necessary for the Jail officers to mix with considerable numbers of working convicts, which is precisely what we have all along been striving to prevent. This is the objection to the blacksmith's ward also; but the danger there is not so great as it will be in the printing rooms.

I had long ago settled with Mr. Floyd to rail off a portion of one of the new buildings for a stationery store-room, in which also standing forms will be locked up.

I hope that the paper may be supplied on the joint indents and receipts of the Jailor and Head Printer; and that no responsibility respecting it will attach to me. At present I am wearied with these indents and receipts, and the notes, and the orders, and the counter-orders of officers in almost every district and department in Bengal. I will manage to get through this work if the Government desire it; but I think it would be better if all indents were sent to the Superintendent of Stationery, to be checked, &c., by him; he alone indenting on the Jail.

6. Additional type and presses are no doubt most urgently required, and they shall, if procurable, be procured.

*Mr Baptist says we still require the following materials.*

- 6 Super Royal Printing Presses.
- 4 Patent Ink Tables for above.
- 6 Roller Frames.
- 500 lbs of Pica, with extra founts of Quadrats, em and en, Leaders.
- 2,000 lbs of Small Pica, with do. do. do. and Figures.
- 100 pairs of Cases.
- 12 double Frames.
- 300 lbs of Minion, for Tabular Statements.
- 200 lbs of Nonpareil, for do. do.
- 1 Fount of double Pica, with Italics.
- 1 do. do. Great Primer do. do.
- Extra Fount of Figures, Leaders, Quadrats, em and en do. of Long Primer, Burgeois, Brevier and Minion.
- 10 Maunds of Quotations.
- 25 Page Galleys and 25 Column Galleys.
- 25 Brass Composing Sticks.
- 2 do. Large do. 20 inches in length each.
- 1 English Screw Press.
- 1,000 Glazed Boards, Royal size.
- 100 Mill Boards do.
- 12 Wooden Boards do.
- A set of Bookbinder's Tools.
- 4 double Racks for Cases.
- 3 dozen Royal Chases.
- 3 do. Demy do.
- 3 do. Folio do.
- 3 do. Quarto for Jobs.
- 100 dozen Brass Rules, 8 to Pica and 6 to Pica.
- 4 Imposing Tables.
- 4 strongly made Tables, for standing Forms, with platforms underneath.
- 12 Godown Horses, for printed sheets and stationery.
- 2 Almirahs for Despatch Papers.
- 1 Box for assorted Leads with compartments for different lengths.
- 6 Washing Boards.

But I fear we cannot get all we want until the arrival of the ships which Mr. Jones has been expecting daily for the last month or two. I have the refusal of several presses expected shortly by Messrs. Shand, Fairlie and Co. The officious Mr. Jones has also made some arrangements with the Rev. Mr. Thomas; though I had given him no authority to do so.

7. I have all along expressed an opinion that the Government printing could not be carried on by the convicts alone; and from the 7th para. of your Memo: I observe that you now consider that we must have "an addition to the reading staff; as good readers will take some time to train in the Jail, and outsiders must be employed for some time to come."

Mr. Baptist informs me that to carry on efficiently merely the present work, the following

establishment is indispensable.



|   |                                |    |                 |
|---|--------------------------------|----|-----------------|
| 1 | English Reader . . . . .       | 80 | Rs. per mensem. |
| 1 | Writer, . . . . .              | 60 | " "             |
| 1 | Bengalee Reader, . . . . .     | 25 | " "             |
| 1 | Oordoo Reader, . . . . .       | 25 | " "             |
| 2 | Peons at 5 Rs. each, . . . . . | 10 | " "             |

To this I would add, another European or Eurasian Printer at 200 " "

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400

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to which I solicit sanction.

Mr. Baptist further states that if all the Post Office work, and Government book work generally is to be done in the Jail, the following Establishment must be entertained, viz

|    |                                          |       |                 |
|----|------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1  | English Copy-holder, . . . . .           | at 40 | Rs. per mensem. |
| 1  | Head Corrector, . . . . .                | " 20  | " "             |
| 1  | Distributor, . . . . .                   | " 20  | " "             |
| 1  | Jemadar Pressman, . . . . .              | " 16  | " "             |
| 6  | Sets of Pressman at 20 each, . . . . .   | " 120 | " "             |
| 6  | Distributors, . . . . .                  | " 36  | " "             |
| 12 | Senior Compositors at 50 each, . . . . . | " 600 | " "             |
| 12 | Junior Compositors at 35 each, . . . . . | " 420 | " "             |
| 6  | Correctors at 10 each, . . . . .         | " 60  | " "             |
| 3  | Dufteries at 7 each, . . . . .           | " 21  | " "             |
| 3  | (more) Peons at 5 each, . . . . .        | " 15  | " "             |
| 1  | English Writer, . . . . .                | " 40  | " "             |

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Total, 1,408 " "

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I merely mention this because Mr. Baptist has sent me a memo. of it. But I could never of course allow any of these men to enter the Jail, and therefore I cannot understand how the pressmen, compositors, &c., could be employed under Mr. Baptist, whose constant attendance in the Jail is of course indispensable.

8. With reference to the 8th para. of your Memo : I shall be very careful that the 25th Rule of the Jail is strictly enforced.

There is no necessity to go to the expense of building additional accommodation, there being abundance of room in the Guard House formerly occupied by the Militia sepoy.

9. With reference to the 9th para : of your Memo : I would observe that the European Jail Officers have already as much work as they can efficiently perform. This however appears to me a matter for the Superintendent's arrangement ; and if I find it absolutely necessary, I shall apply for an additional European Overseer.

10. For the present I do not wish to undertake the packing or despatching, excepting only to the Superintendent of Stationery, who, as I have said above, should alone indent upon the Jail, and then receive, pack, and distribute the printed forms. When we shall have been some time at work, we may perhaps be able to undertake all this, and thus save still more Government money. But we should proceed gradually, lest we fail.

11. I have already proposed to charge for Government printing at only the actual cost. If this shall be adopted, I shall have saved the Government a considerable annual expense, and the disadvantages of Jail printing will thus be in some measure counterbalanced. I cannot conscientiously say that the work of Jail printing is either penal or reformatory ; but there can be no question that my plan will make it extremely profitable to the Government.

I have, &c.,

H. FERGUSSON,

*Superintendent.*



To

## THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ALIPORE JAIL.

*Dated Fort William, the 15th April 1858.*

SIR,

I gather from your letter No. 179 dated 13th Instant, that your chief objection to the extension of printing and lithography at Alipore are their being the means of the introduction of forbidden indulgences, and consequent deterioration of the discipline of the Jail and the nominal character of the work.

2. The first would seem to have arisen entirely from the introduction of outsiders to instruct the convicts, and the carrying in and out of large packages of paper.

3. From a personal enquiry which I instituted at the Jail this morning, I find that Mr. Floyd has felt a delicacy in subjecting the pressmen to the rigid examination necessary to detect these irregularities. The feeling is one to be respected, but must be overcome in regard to natives, who should have been as strictly searched in going in and out, as they are in warehouses, where valuable goods of small bulk are capable of being concealed about the person.

4. But, I am of opinion that the necessity of employing external agency at all has ceased, and that under proper superintendence, the work can now be efficiently carried on by convicts alone, so that one great cause of irregularity will thereby be entirely removed.

5. Respecting the bales of papers sent in and of printed forms sent out, every package should be carefully scrutinized before entrance or exit.

6. With the executive at your disposal I can imagine no real difficulty in this, and I am of opinion that every package of every sort should be subject to a similar scrutiny, for it is just as easy to smuggle in tobacco, opium, gunjah and similar articles in a bag of rice or a bundle of jute, as in a bale of paper.

7. That in spite of every precaution, forbidden indulgences will find their way into Jails, where any outside native subordinate agency is employed, is certain, and Alipore is no exception to this universal law. The agency to which I refer is the corps of Nujeebs who form your inner guards.

8. The internal police of the Agra and Bareilly Jails, in regard to all labor, was performed by carefully selected convict Burkundauzes, who never saw the outside of the prison, and had no more opportunity of procuring forbidden indulgences than the convicts themselves.

9. I have recently introduced the same plan in the Kyouk Phyoo and Sandoway Jails with the best effect, and it has been for some time in operation at Baraset in an equally satisfactory manner. In the former Jails are many life prisoners from Alipore, and from among them excellent work overseers and convict Burkundauzes have been selected.

10. I should be glad to be favored with your opinion as to the advisability of introducing the same plan at Alipore, and with it a system of rewards by which well-behaved convicts could obtain a portion of the proceeds of their own industry on release, and the remission of a portion of their sentences. The plan has been tried by Sir John Lawrence and Mr. Montgomery at Lahore, with, I was personally informed by the latter, entire success.



11. Alipore is no longer and cannot be in future a Jail for life prisoners. The circumstances are *pro tanto*, changed, and it appears to me to be absolutely necessary to introduce in it a well regulated system of rewards as well of punishments. At present with the exception of the small benefit arising from a Khilliburdarship it is one dead level of punishment, a system sanctioned neither by policy nor humanity. Those who survive will again be let loose on society. The problem to solve regarding them is that they shall go forth better, as well as wiser men: that they shall be taught habits of honest industry and the means of regaining their lost position in society if it can be accomplished.

12. It needs no argument with one so well acquainted as you are with native habits and feelings to prove that this will never be accomplished by grinding wheat, or weaving gunny.

13. The task is undoubtedly a most difficult one, and the prospect of success not very hopeful, yet it is in my humble judgment deserving of trial, and there is no prison in Bengal in which it can be more fairly tried than in that under your charge.

14. I am sorry to find that Mr. Floyd has taken a great deal of unnecessary trouble in furnishing details, which I did not require.

15. What I particularly wish to know in addition to the information already furnished, is, on what principle, if any, the different classes of prisoners as respects crime, are put to the different varieties of labor in the Jail, and what attempts are made to adapt punishment by means of labor to the crime and the criminal.

16. The three ends to be attained by prison industry I hold to be punishment, profit, and reformation, and I am inclined to rate them in the order mentioned.

17. The first is undoubtedly the most important object, and should never be neglected or undervalued. The second is also of great importance, and if it can be accomplished without losing sight of the first, is deserving of every consideration. The third is more difficult if attained, but in my belief should not be disregarded in the case of term prisoners who are again to be let loose on society.

18. Alipore, as I have said before, no longer contains life prisoners, and none will in future, be confined there.

19. This in my belief alters the circumstances of the prisoners very materially, and renders it absolutely necessary to change the practice of the Jail in some important particulars as respects the labor of its inmates.

20. Hence my desire to introduce a system of labor that by proper regulations may accomplish more than can be attained by the grinding of wheat and weaving of gunny, which although profitable are only moderately penal and in no degree reformatory.

21. I had hoped and still hope to obtain your concurrence in these views, and to prove, with your assistance, a problem of no mean interest in prison management, viz: that a well regulated Jail like that of Auburn in the United States may repay the whole cost of its maintenance, without impairing its efficiency as a place of punishment.

22. It would occupy too much time to discuss the question in all its bearings here, but the principles which I advocate in the matter, are very nearly those contained in the report of the Prison Discipline Committee of 1838, one of the most able papers ever written on this difficult subject.

23. I am sorry to be obliged to differ with you in your comparative estimate of the strictness of discipline at Agra and Alipore, I have seen both Jails: you are, I believe, only personally acquainted with one of them.



24. I lived at the Agra Jail for a week, some five years ago, and for three days in the beginning of last year, and I have no hesitation in stating, without any disparagement to Alipore, that in discipline and interior economy, the Agra Jail was the best I have ever seen, either in this country or in Europe.

25. My estimate of the value of native agency generally is no higher than your own, yet, under rigid European supervision, I hold that some natives may be made as trustworthy and efficient as any Europeans of the same class.

26. Such was the case with Dr. Walker's subordinates. He lived at his Jail gate, and regulated every thing himself, and I am convinced from personal observation, that the irregularities in his prison, with nearly 5000 inmates, among them the most desperate characters of the Punjaub and North West Provinces, were fewer than in any Jail under my control.

27. Part of this was undoubtedly due to the construction of the prison with its radiating wards and central watch towers, advantages that Alipore, as at present constructed, can never possess.

28. But more was due to his system of organization, and his constant personal supervision.

29. That his Jailor and Naib were faithful, and did not connive at any laxities of discipline, was amply shewn when the guard deserted and the convicts mutinied and ultimately destroyed the Jail. The lives of these men were saved from the fury of the prisoners with the utmost difficulty, and although natives of the same persuasion as many of the convicts, they ran as much risk of being murdered as any Christian in Agra. They remained faithful at their posts to the very last, and are still trusted and trustworthy servants of the Government, one of them having accompanied Dr. Walker to Port Blair.

30. It is no discredit to Alipore that Mr. Floyd cannot be classed with Dr. Walker, nor can a Superintendent with other equally, if not more onerous duties to perform, devote the same amount of time and attention to the charge of the Jail as an Officer who had nothing else to do.

31. Every package that entered or left the Agra Jail was very carefully scrutinized in Dr. Walker's presence as occurred during the days that I was there, for the presses were in full work, and an immense quantity of paper went in and out.

32. I am quite certain that similar measures at Alipore will secure the same result.

33. The irregularities to which the Agra convicts at Alipore referred must have occurred, if they happened at all, at the convalescent depôt at Secundra, some miles from Agra, and practically removed from the Superintendent's personal control.

34. The Seikh convict Burkundauzes in the Agra Jail never failed to bring to light every irregularity that came to their knowledge, and little could have occurred without their being acquainted with it.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

*Inspector of Jails, L. P.*

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To  
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

N. W. PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

*Dated Fort William, the 20th July 1858.*

SIR,

Being anxious to introduce lithography into the Jails under my charge as a suitable branch of prison industry, I am anxious to ascertain the result which has followed its introduction into the Jails of the N. W. Provinces, with special reference to the following points:—

1st. The extent to which lithography has been introduced.

2nd. Whether it has proved to afford suitable labor, and in what class that labor is placed as regards its severity, &c.

3rd. Whether its introduction has been attended with relaxation of discipline.

4th. The means taken to prevent its being the medium of enabling the convicts to carry on surreptitious correspondence outside, or to obtain forbidden indulgences within, with the paper brought in and taken out of the Jail.

2. By your kindly permitting the officers in charge of those of your Jails in which lithography has been subjected to fair trial, to answer this enquiry at an early period, I shall feel very much obliged.

I have, &c.,

F. J. MOUAT,

*Inspector of Jails, L. P.*

—  
No. 580 OF 1858.

FROM

C. B. THORNHILL, Esq.,

*Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.,*

To

F. J. MOUAT, Esq.,

*Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces,  
Calcutta.*

SIR,

I have transmitted your letter No. 775, of the 20th instant, to the Superintendents of the Agra and Allahabad Jails, with a request that they will furnish such information as may be in their power on the subject of lithography as an employment for prisoners sentenced to labor.

2. I fear however that in some details it may not be in the power of either of these officers to reply fully, as both have entered upon their present duties at a comparatively recent date, and have been compelled to devote their attention chiefly to the reconstruction and reorganization of their Jails.



3. I am able however to state, that the process of lithography has been very extensively employed not only in Central but also in smaller Jails. That it affords both severe and light labor—that it is remunerative, and that with ordinary vigilance, its introduction is not found to be attended with any relaxation of discipline or to afford any facilities to the prisoners for carrying on correspondence with the outside of the Jail, or for procuring forbidden indulgences.

4. The demand of lithographed forms in these Provinces is so large as to give employment to a considerable number of presses; in fact each district would furnish work for its own Jail in the Vernacular forms required for the Revenue and Police Departments.

5. On the occurrence of the out-break the following presses were in active work:—

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Agra Central Prison, |     |
| Allahabad            | do. |
| Barcilly             | do. |
| Jubbulpore           | do. |
| Meerut               | do. |
| Moradabad            | do. |

I have, &c.,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,  
N. W. P.,  
Head Quarters, Allahabad,  
The 28th July 1858.

(Signed) C. B. THORNHILL,  
*Inspector General of Prisons,*  
N. W. P.

No. 626 of 1858.

FROM

C. B. THORNHILL, Esq.,

*Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.,*

TO

F. J. MOUAT, Esq.,

*Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces,*

*Calcutta.*

SIR,

In continuation of my letter to your address No. 580 dated 24th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit for your information copy of a letter I have this day received from the Superintendent of the Agra Central Prison, containing the information required in your letter No. 775, dated 20th idem.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,  
N. W. P.,  
Head Quarters, Allahabad,  
The 6th August 1858.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) C. B. THORNHILL,  
*Inspector General of Prisons,*  
N. W. P.



No. 708.

FROM

W. WALKER, Esq., M. D.,  
*Superintendent A. C. Prison,*

TO

C. B. THORNHILL, Esq.,  
*Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.*

SIR,

In accordance with instructions contained in your letter No. 576 of 1858, I have the honor to record briefly, for the information of the Inspector of Jails, L. P., the results of the introduction of lithographic printing into the Agra Central Prison under the late Superintendent.

2. At the time of the outbreak in 1857 there were 58 lithographic presses in full work in this prison : each press in itself gave employment to three men ; and altogether the number of prisoners employed in the different departments connected with the printing shop was never less than four hundred.

3. Lithographic printing had, hence, a fair trial in this prison, and was considered by the late Superintendent to afford an excellent means of providing profitable labor for the prisoners ; the difficulty which he chiefly experienced was to obtain a constant supply of work to keep the presses going.

4. There were three classes of labor recognized in this department, the two men engaged in turning the press and the men employed in paring the sheets and books were regarded as performing hard labor ; the man who superintended the printing of the sheets was regarded as performing middle class labor, although I am aware that the prisoners regarded this occupation as fully equivalent to hard labor ; all the other subdivisions of labor, attached to the printing shop, such as inking the stones, drying the sheets, sorting, stitching the sheets, pasting the covers, &c., &c., came under the head of light labor. The labor of turning the press was found to be severe, too severe if it had been continuous ; but the frequent intervals of rest afforded by the necessary frequent cleaning of the stone, enabled the men to work, at this employment continuously for many months.

5. It was never found that any increased laxity of discipline occurred in this department over others ; at least there was no excess of convictions in this department over any of the others.

6. With regard to the printing shop affording the means for the prisoners to carry on correspondence with the outside, there can be no doubt that in a prison where writing materials are not commonly in the hands of the prisoners this objection would have force ; but, at the time I refer to, and in this prison no significance, as in pursuance of the Government scheme of education in the prison every prisoner was provided with pen, ink and paper, and could have no object in resorting to the printing shop than in any of the other work shops, as no prisoner was ever employed in bringing paper or other material from the outside of the prison. The Burkundauze forms the only means of such communication, and in every workshop his fidelity is on an equal footing.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) W. WALKER,  
*Superintendent, Agra Central Prison.*

AGRA, )  
 August 2nd, 1858. }

(True Copy.)

C. B. THORNHILL,  
*Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.*



FROM

C. HATHAWAY, ESQUIRE,

*Inspector of Prisons, Punjab,*

TO

F. J. MOUAT, ESQUIRE,

*Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces,*

CALCUTTA.

*Dated Lahore, the 26th August 1858.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 776 of the 20th ultimo, on the subject of printing in Jails as occupation for prisoners, I have the honor to forward copies of the replies I have received from the Officers in charge of those Jails, where printing operations are conducted on the largest scale.

2. In the Lahore Central Prison, which has been for many years under my own charge, I have paid much attention to the efficient working of the Press, and am of opinion that the labor is well adapted to many classes of prisoners. The work, though not so laborious as grinding wheat, is quite as monotonous. The act of pulling the press lever requires the exertion of much muscular strength, and the labor is both continued throughout the day, and every one engaged in it is obliged to be in a standing posture. I am therefore of opinion that no objection can be fairly made to Jail presses, on the ground of the labor being too slight.

3. With reference to the other points named in your letter, I see no reason why, with common precautions there should be more risk of prisoners engaged in the press-room obtaining improper articles than any other class. With regard to the possibility of their using their knowledge to a wrong purpose, when released, the argument, if a sound one, would apply with equal force to any prisoner being taught to read and write in Jail.

I have, &amp;c.,

C. HATHAWAY,

*Inspector of Prisons, Punjab.*

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No. 536.

FROM

P. S. MELVILL, Esq.,  
*Deputy Commissioner,*  
*Umballah,*

TO

C. HATHAWAY, Esq.,  
*Inspector of Prisons in the Punjab.*

*Dated Umballah, 3rd August, 1858.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit herewith categorical answers to the questions forwarded with your letter No. 280 dated 30th ultimo.

1st. We have now two presses at work, and should start a third had we sufficient stones—these presses throw off 500 impressions each per diem, and employ 7 prisoners between them, in addition to those engaged in arranging the printed sheets, whose number varies with the nature of the work.

2nd. The labor is undoubtedly suitable in point of severity ; it is about equal to that of weaving.

3rd. I am not aware that the introduction of printing has been attended with laxity of discipline, beyond what is intimated in the following answer.

4th. So far there is one evil, that to conduct printing properly, it is absolutely necessary\* to employ one paid professional man with the prisoners—undoubtedly he may, and does, supply them with things, but prisoners will always manage to hold correspondence with persons outside the Jail, do what you like. I do not suppose there is a Jail in the whole of India in which a prisoner having money in the neighbourhood cannot procure comforts and correspondence, but the extent to which the paid printer can accommodate the men employed under him is not so great as to render it a matter of any great moment.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) P. S. MELVILL,

*Deputy Commissioner.*

\* This is not *necessary*, as the fair copy may be written out of the Jail or at the Jail Office as is done at Ferozepoor. At Lahore a prisoner himself who has been trained in Jail to the work does the writing part neatly and efficiently.



No. 1088.

FROM

CAPTAIN H. P. BABBAGE,

*Assistant Commissioner,**Rawul Pindee.*

TO

C. HATHAWAY, Esq.,

*Inspector of Prisons, Punjab,**Lahore,**Dated Rawul Pindee, 4th August 1858.*

SIR,

In answer to your letter No. 277, dated 30th ultimo, I have the honor to state,

1st. That we have one lithographic press in full work in the Rawul Pindee Jail. The greater part of the work done is for the use of the district, but much printing is also done for private parties—a second press will be made here in a few months.

2nd. The press requires the labor of but few men, and grinding the ink and working the press is not such severe labor as making paper or grinding corn, or digging earth, the skilled labor required for writing the copies, &c. is very light indeed.

3rd. No relaxation of discipline has attended the introduction of lithography in this Jail.

4th. The press house is inside the Jail wall, but outside the railings which enclose the barracks of the prisoners in general. A supply of paper is kept in the Jail Office (in this Jail over the main gate) and not accessible from inside, and care is taken to send exactly as much paper as is to be used to the press house. The convicts working the press need not be able to read or write—they remain all day in the press house, but are locked up with the other prisoners at night. No instance has come to my notice in which surreptitious correspondence has been detected, nor have I heard of forbidden indulgences being obtained by the prisoners working at the press, though such cases have too often occurred in other parts of the Jail.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) H. P. BABBAGE,

*Assistant Commissioner.*

No. 1155.

TO

THE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,

*Punjab.**Dated Umritsur, 6th August 1858.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 279 dated 30th ultimo, I beg to append the answers to the questions propounded by Dr. Mouat, with reference to the introduction of lithography into Jails.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) W. BLYTH,

*Extra Assistant Commissioner.*



*Answer to Question I.*—Lithography in all its branches is carried on in the Umritsur Jail both in English and the Vernacular. The bulk of the work turned out comprises blank vernacular forms and tables, all official forms used in the District Courts and English offices are prepared there ; atlases are also turned out with tolerable neatness.

*Question II.*—The labor of working a press is not light. The prisoners are compelled to remain in a standing posture the whole time they are employed, and in order to complete the number of forms prescribed for the day they are incessantly at work. The quantity is regulated by the officer in charge of the Jail in reference to the quality of the work and the degree of discipline he thinks fit to impose. The work being of an interesting nature a larger share of the officer's attention is usually bestowed to the press department, and thus labor in it becomes severe. It may be classed next to *Attah* grinding and paper manufacturing.

*Question III.*—Discipline can be more effectually enforced in the press-room than in other work shops of the Jail.

The prisoner's conduct too is there more effectually watched and his faults more speedily checked, when thus employed.

*Question IV.*—Paper is purchased at wholesale rates and kept in the store room for daily distribution, orders for the press are received in writing, and until endorsed by the officer in charge of the Jail they are not executed, after the forms, &c., are drawn out on transfer paper they are sent up for the signature of the officer preparatory to being transferred on the stone. The Darogah and his subordinates are held responsible for the enforcement of these rules, no communication is allowed to pass through the agency of prisoners. The press-room is not left open as the other shops are, each press is supplied with a stated number of sheets in the morning, and they are counted at the end of the day's work.

There is less chance of prisoners obtaining forbidden indulgences within the Jail in the press-room than in the other places of work.

(Signed) W. BLYTH,

*Extra Assistant Commissioner.*

—  
No. 360.

To

THE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,

*Lahore.*

*Dated Ferozepoor, 6th August 1858.*

SIR

With reference to your letter No. 278 dated 30th July 1858, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner Ferozepoor, with its enclosure, I have the honor to reply to the queries of the Inspector of Prisons, Bengal, regarding lithography in Jails as follows :—

Copy No. 776 of 20th July 1858 from Inspector of Prisons Bengal.

In this Jail there are three presses kept continually in work, executing orders for forms of all descriptions, both English and Vernacular from this and other districts, from regimental officers, from merchants and private individuals. Plans, maps and drawings of any kind can be lithographed if necessary.

1st. To what extent lithography has been introduced.



The three presses afford labor for 10 to 12 men, which may be placed in the 2nd class, with the manufacture of durries and carpets. In the hot weather turning the presses, and inking the slabs becomes more severe, and with regard to the health of the convicts, work is knocked off during the hottest hours of the day. This is necessary and customary in all presses, whether in or out of Jail.

2nd. Whether it has proved to afford suitable labor, and in what class that labor is placed as regards its severity, &c.

In this Jail the introduction of presses, has not been attended with any relaxation of discipline, strict and careful supervision will at all times prevent it.

3rd. Whether its introduction has been attended with relaxation of discipline.

None of the writing for the press is done by the convicts, and it is but seldom that any of the convicts employed in the press-room can write sufficiently well to carry on a correspondence; they are only employed in turning the presses, inking the slabs, cleaning the stones, &c., the press-man who superintends the working of the presses is a Burkundauze, answerable for the maintenance of discipline in the press-room. All the copy is prepared on transfer paper outside the Jail by parties paid for this purpose, neat writing or printing being essential to the character of the press and the ready sale of forms. The paper is all kept locked up in an almirah in the press-room, the key of which remains always with the Darogah. When any paper is required the Darogah himself counts out the number of sheets required, to the press-man; when these have been printed off the press-man brings them himself to the Darogah; the number of sheets are then recounted and checked, and any difference between the quantity given out and the number of printed papers accounted for by the press-men who produces the soiled sheets. To prevent the embezzlement of either forms or paper a register on the same principle as that prescribed by the Accountant for shewing the store and consumption of Government stamp paper is kept up. The convicts are searched on entering the work-yard, and are not permitted to leave it indiscriminately.

4th. The means taken to prevent its being the medium of enabling the convicts to carry on surreptitious correspondence outside, or to obtain forbidden indulgences within, with the paper brought in and taken out of the Jail, &c.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. W. HALL,

*Assistant Commissioner.*

(True Copies)

C. HATHAWAY,

*Inspector of Prisons in the Punjab.*



*Detailed list of the varieties of labor in the Agra Central Prison classified, as prepared by Dr. Murray, the Medical Visitor, and Dr. Walker, the Medical Superintendent.*

| <i>Hardest Labour.</i>                        | <i>Medium Labour.</i>                  | <i>Light Labour.</i>            |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Oil pressing.                              | 1. Masonry work.                       | 1. Tailoring.                   |
| 2. Lime grinding.                             | 2. Stone cutting.                      | 2. Dyeing.                      |
| 3. Flour grinding.                            | 3. Paper making.                       | 3. Cloth printing.              |
| 4. Paper pounding.                            | 4. Blanket weaving.                    | 4. Folding and stitching books. |
| 5. Paper polishing.                           | 5. Cotton cloth weaving.               | 5. Lithographic printing.       |
| 6. Printing press work.                       | 6. Basket making.                      | 6. Gardening.                   |
| 7. Book binding press work.                   | 7. Durree weaving.                     | 7. Barber's work.               |
| 8. Digging and carrying earth.                | 8. Rug weaving.                        | 8. Newar weaving.               |
| 9. Drawing water.                             | 9. Cleaning yards and Barracks.        | 9. Spinning thread.             |
| 10. Cleaving fire-wood.                       | 10. Washing paper pulp.                | 10. Leather work.               |
| 11. Sawing wood.                              | 11. Washing clothes.                   | 11. Writing nukshas.            |
| 12. Cleaning privies and carrying night soil. | 12. Tile making.                       | 12. Drying paper.               |
| 13. Bowing wool.                              | 13. Cooking including repairing roads. | 13. Sizing paper.               |
| 14. Making drain tiles by machine.            | 14. Parching gram.                     | 14. School.                     |
| 15. Blacksmith's work.                        | 15. Weaving taut or gunny.             | 15. Spinning twine.             |
| 16. Sifting flour, at 5 maunds per man.       | 16. Supplying masons with materials.   |                                 |
|                                               | 17. Storing and weighing grain.        |                                 |
|                                               | 18. Carrying water.                    |                                 |
|                                               | 19. Carpentry.                         |                                 |

(True Copies,)

F. J. MOUAT,

*Inspector General of Jails,*

*Lower Provinces.*



| Year | Month | Day | Event |
|------|-------|-----|-------|
| 1882 | Jan   | 1   | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 2   | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 3   | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 4   | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 5   | ...   |
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| 1882 | Jan   | 9   | ...   |
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| 1882 | Jan   | 11  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 12  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 13  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 14  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 15  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 16  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 17  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 18  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 19  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 20  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 21  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 22  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 23  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 24  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 25  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 26  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 27  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 28  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 29  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 30  | ...   |
| 1882 | Jan   | 31  | ...   |

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