

majority of the Tribunal, he can see no want of diligence on the part of the authorities at Melbourne. Possibly the Police may have shown a want of energy, but he does not think this sufficient to justify the saddling of England with damages to a large amount.

After referring to the other mentioned vessels, he dwells upon the manner of the award, claims made, the amount awarded, &c., and gives a brief statement of the cases in which he has differed from the decision of the Tribunal; concluding with the expression of a hope that the decision will be

accepted with the submission and respect due to it, by the people of Great Britain; and that the people of the United States will see in the consent of Great Britain to refer the claims to arbitration, an earnest desire to atone for past errors and omissions, and will feel that all just cause of grievance is now removed, so that in time to come no sense of past wrong remaining unredressed will stand in the way of the friendly and harmonious relations which should subsist between two great and kindred nations.

Dominion Penitentiaries.

During the year 1871, there was a large falling off in the number of inmates of the Kingston Penitentiary. The Directors attribute this mainly to the increased prosperity of the country, and the remunerative wages to be obtained by all, and in some measure also, to the reformatory nature of the improvements introduced into the establishment.

Notwithstanding this falling off, the expenditure has increased. This has arisen partly from the increased price of several articles of consumption; an increased rate of salaries to the officials; and a largely increased use of lights and firewood.

The health of the prisoners has been eminently satisfactory, very few severe cases of sickness having occurred throughout the year. Improvement in diet, increase of outdoor labor, and better condition of the water are the causes to which this healthy condition of the inmates is to be attributed.

The discipline has been satisfactorily maintained; punishments have been fewer than in former years; and only twice have very severe punishments been necessary.

The introduction of lamps into the cells, allowing the prisoners to read until 9 o'clock, has had an excellent effect; quiet and order having taken the place of riotous noise and disturbance.

The opportunity of obtaining, by good conduct, a remission of a portion of the sentence induces great self-control and industry among the convicts. Out of 195 discharged during the year, only one had failed to obtain remission of time, and the greater number of the convicts in the institution have gained the highest award allowable; 5 days in each month. This is especially noteworthy, as upon any fault, the convict not only fails to obtain the monthly remission, but may lose a portion of that gained.

The system of gratuities has been introduced and found to work well; this allows the convict, in consideration of increased industry, a certain portion of his earnings, so that when discharged, he may have a small fund to live on till he obtains work. The possession of this small sum which enables the discharged convict to live honestly till he gets employment, is found an efficacious means of reclamation. It replaces also the dogged indifference of men working out a punishment, by hope of personal gain, and helps to form habits of industry, self-control and independence. This system is as yet only an experiment. The number of convicts released by pardon was greater than in any former year. As the applicants for mercy had in many cases been in prison from 10 to 20 years, any effect

from the imprisonment may be considered to have been obtained.

Several escapes took place during the year, but a greater strictness on the part of the new Warden will likely prevent any recurrence of these.

An increase in the pay of several officers was found necessary, in view of the largely increased rate of wages prevailing in the country, and also from some of them having become entitled to increase from length of service and efficiency. The duties are onerous, disagreeable and often dangerous, and the officers are for the most part very deserving. There has been a large decrease in cash receipts from the contract labor of the prisoners, owing to the great reduction in numbers.

The Directors recommend the employment of the prisoners in the prison, under the management of the prison officials, as being better, in a moral and hygienic point of view.

The school has not progressed favorably. The schoolmaster's duties were so irregularly performed, that his services were dispensed with, and a successor has not yet been appointed.

The Female Department has been throughout satisfactory; great order and industry and uniform submission to discipline having been maintained. In this Department there have been no recommitments for 2 years.

The number of convicts in the prison on the 31st Dec., 1871, was 628 against 686 the preceding year. 11 died during the year, 5 escaped, 10 were sent to Rockwood Asylum, and 67 pardoned, 195 have been discharged, and 231 admitted.

The Revenue was \$40,975, and the expenditure \$110,362; but apart from the direct revenue a great deal of valuable labour was performed by the convicts, in work for the Penitentiary itself, in constructing wharves and piers, building the Warden's residence, &c., &c.

The total value of the work done by the convicts is estimated by the Warden as \$93,208.

3,690 books were issued from the Library by the Protestant chaplain, and 3,213 by the R. C. do.

The value of the real estate of the Penitentiary is stated to be \$601,273, an increase of about \$15,000 in the year, and the value of stock \$662,646, an increase of about \$7,000.

Into the Rockwood Asylum there were admitted during the year, 55 patients, of which 11 were from the Penitentiary. 18 died during the year, 22 were discharged, and one transferred to Toronto, leaving in