

vices, they should be classified before leaving the port from which they were transported according to their respective callings, as labourers, servants, or mechanics, including every description of trade, which should be specified in a general registry to be kept, opposite which should be placed on one side the convict's name and age, and on the other a blank for an account of his behaviour and capabilities as received from each situation to which he was subsequently hired.

Masters requiring servants should make application to the Comptroller's office, where they should be shown this book of registry, and having fixed upon one or more names should have them brought before them and be allowed to put any question they might think proper to them; and in all cases of servants being hired it should be by a form of apprenticeship, extending to the time when the convict becomes eligible for a ticket-of-leave—the contract to be voidable by payment of a reasonable fine by the employer. The hirer should pay to the Government a certain sum, quarterly or monthly, in advance, for which in return the convict should be supplied with a sufficient quantity of suitable clothes according to the sum paid, either stipulating for two or three suits in a-year. The dress to be of one marked kind, and no other description to be allowed to be worn, except in cases of families wishing their servants to appear in livery, when the hirer should be required to give a description of the dress to be worn to the Comptroller General's office, to be registered there and at the Police-office; and should pay a reasonable charge to the Government for the privilege. Persons requiring the service of mechanics or tradesmen should pay something more than those hiring servants or labourers.

When the law imposed any punishment upon convicts in service, a substitute should be found by the Government for the time being, if required, without any additional expense to the employer, and the original apprentice should be returned after the completion of his sentence, unless the offence was deemed of sufficient magnitude to annul the apprenticeship, when another should be bound in his place, without any additional expense to the master. Convicts, on obtaining their tickets of leave, if out of employ, should be provided with food and lodging by the Government until they could obtain a situation, or for a reasonable time, and no other remuneration should be given them for their labour during the term of apprenticeship, or after a situation had been once obtained. All complaints on the part of the convicts for ill treatment should be heard before a magistrate, and if substantiated, should be punished by a fine, and, in default of payment, the apprentice should be removed and another supplied, unless a fresh application were made and the fine paid.

Masters should be required to give their servants a pass, signed by themselves, as often as they wished to send them out upon business; upon which should be stated the place to which they were sent, and the day of the month on which it was delivered to them; and this pass should in no case extend beyond the hour of sunset, unless it were so particularly stated, and for what cause. All servants found in the streets or houses without this sanction, should be liable to a punish-