

Launceston to Circular Head, and the Colonists were required to refund the money for this, or to pay for the use of it, the demand would be reasonable, the undertaking creditable, useful, and profitable, and one which might have been begun and completed with no more expense, either to the Home or Colonial Government, than is now incurred without even an attempt to get any return for it, and with benefit to the convict, the Colony, and the Mother-country. Under such regulations as these, the fine line of distinction between the man who, to-day, is a convict, and the same individual who, to-morrow, has obtained a conditional pardon, would vanish from the sight of the adjacent Colonies, and a voice would be heard, from the bush in Port Philip and the mines in Adelaide, petitioning for convicts and roads.

The natives of New Zealand are gradually becoming useful as labourers, and, in a few more years, that Colony will begin to rise rapidly, and without convict labour. New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Adelaide, although established before her, must be contented to follow in her wake.

The land might be portioned off, and divided into farms, with a small homestead, fenced round, and even sheds and temporary houses might be erected where required. Thus, with good roads and frontage ground, what no one can now afford to accept as a gift, many would be glad to purchase, especially if Parliament at home would direct its attention to those measures which would facilitate the sale of her Colonial productions and so insure a market for the encouragement of those who wished to settle in them. An increased number of settlers would require an increased number of servants. New South Wales has already admitted her mistake, and petitions for the resumption of transportation; and Van Diemen's Land would be but too glad to have it continued under anything like a beneficial system.

The women should be under similar regulations to those of the men, more strictly confined, if possible, and in separate establishments, appropriated to various descriptions of work, such as washing, spinning, and making cloth, blankets, clothing, &c., for the men and for themselves, remembering that the principles of the system with both men and women should be separation not only of the two sexes but of individuals. Their punishment should consist of solitary confinement and absence of employment, and where extreme severity was thought necessary the hair should be cut close to the head, as it is a well-known fact that women dread this last-named punishment more than any other.

Every establishment and station, whether for men or women, should be kept within its own limits, and should be a distinct settlement of itself, with its places of reward and punishment. There should be no changing about from one station to another, no herding together from all parts for reward or punishment, and no escape from these several establishments but through good conduct; and it would soon be found that both males and females would be anxious to avail themselves of the comparative degree of freedom enjoyed in private service.

In order to facilitate the convicts getting into suitable employment and insure the greatest amount of benefit to those requiring their ser-