

Q. *For what offences are criminals transported?*

A. For housebreaking, forgery, coining, breach of trust, buying stolen goods, theft, picking pockets, and many other crimes.

Q. *Where are they transported?*

A. Those who are sentenced to transportation for life, or for a long period, are sent to Botany Bay, a country thirteen thousand miles from England; and those for small periods, are usually kept to hard labour in prison ships.

Q. *For what crimes are offenders whipped, imprisoned, or put in the pillory?*

A. Chiefly for various kinds of thefts and frauds, and for not getting their livelihood in an honest way. Perjury, or false swearing, alone is now punished by putting in the pillory.

Q. *How is the guilt of an offender ascertained?*

A. By public trial in a court of law, in which twelve impartial men are a sworn jury to decide truly whether they all think him guilty or not guilty.

Q. *Is there no other investigation?*

A. Yes, before a magistrate, when the accuser must swear that the accused committed the crime; and afterwards before a grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen, twelve of whom must agree in opinion that he ought to be put on his trial.

Q. *When and where do trials of criminals take place?*

A. At Sessions held quarterly in every county town; or at Assizes held twice in every year, before one or two of the Queen's twelve judges.

Q. *What becomes of a culprit after his crime has been sworn against him before a justice of the peace, and before his trial?*

A. He is allowed to give bail for his appearance, if his crime is a bailable offence; but if it is a high crime, as robbery, house-burning, forgery, or murder, he is committed to the county gaol, to await his trial at the next sessions or assizes.

Q. *After his trial what becomes of him?*

A. If he is acquitted he is set free, as soon as the jury have pronounced him **NOT GUILTY**. But if they find him **GUILTY**, he receives the sentence of the law, which is carried into effect, unless some favourable circumstances should appear, and he should receive the royal pardon.

Q. *Does the law punish first and second offences alike?*

A. Not wholly so; and where it does, for second offences there is less chance of obtaining the royal pardon.

Q. *What are the means of avoiding offences?*

A. Constantly to avoid temptation; to shun bad company; never to spend more than your income; never to do what your conscience tells you is wrong; and always to remember you are in the presence of God, who will punish you hereafter, if you escape the punishment of the laws in this world.

Q. *What are the other motives for avoiding crimes?*

A. The experience of all wicked men, that a life of crime is a life of anxiety, trouble, torment, and misery; their frequent declarations that they would give the world itself to be restored to a state of in-