

the Apprentice, he may be corporally punished ; and this I remember came in question in the Kings Bench, when Hales was Lord Chief Justice there ; and he and the Court seemed to hold accordingly, but said, some things and questions were better sleep, then he stirred : By which he discovered his opinion, but nothing more came thereof.

If an Apprentice shall steal or purloyn any thing not delivered him to keep, above the value of Twelve pence from his Master, the Apprentice, together with those that inticed or perswaded him thereto, or shall receive any of the same Goods, knowing they were purloyned, after due examination and confession or proof thereof made before any Justice of Peace, He may send the Apprentice, as also the inticers, procurers and receivers of those Goods, to the Common Gaol, &c. But if the Goods be not above the value of Twelve pence, it seemeth the Apprentice, together with the Procurers and Receivers, may be sent to the House of Correction by the Justices of Peace, or rather by the Justices at their General Sessions.

No Master, Mistress, or Dame, shall put away any servant before the end of their term, unless it be for some reasonable cause, to be allowed by a Justice of Peace, &c. Nor shall put away any servant at the end of the term, without one Quarters warning given before two sufficient witnesses, &c. Ut postea. And the proof of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the cause of putting away of a servant, shall be made at the Quarter Sessions, &c. Ut postea. Nor may the servant depart before the end of his term, nor at the end of his term, without a quarters warning.

Any one Justice of Peace may allow of the cause of putting away of a servant, or of the departure of a servant within his term.

But otherwise it is of an Apprentice, for an Apprentice cannot be discharged but by Four Justice of Peace at the least, and in open Sessions as aforesaid ; or else by the agreement of the Master and the Apprentice, and under his Masters hand in writing. And yet one that is retained as an Apprentice, may be seised by his Lord as a Ward, by reason the Lords Title is more ancient.

Any two Justices of Peace upon complaint to them made, that any servant (who is retained according to the Statute of 5 Eliz.) hath departed before the end of his term, (unless it be for sufficient cause to be allowed by one Justice of Peace, at the least) or at end of his term without one Quarters warning given before two Witnesses; or that any person compellable by the Statute to serve in Husbandry, or in any other Sciences in the said Statute named, upon request made, hath refused to serve for the Wages appointed (by Proclamation in that County, &c. according to this Statute ; ) or hath Promised , or Covenanted to serve, and doth not according to the Tenor of the same, the said Justices may examine the matter ; and if they shall find such servant or person faulty therein, they may commit him to Ward, there to remain without Bail until he shall be bound to the party offended, to serve and continue with him for the Wages limited according to this Statute, and then to be discharged without paying any Fee to the Gaoler.

And yet any one Justice of Peace (as it seemeth) may make his Warrant to attach his servant departed out of service, or refusing to serve, to be before the Justices at their Sessions, there to answer their defaults. See *Postea tit. Warrants.*

Also it seemeth, that any one Justice of Peace may send such idle or disorderly