

the friends of the dead. If the injured person die not, but be only severely hurt, then the fine shall be \$10; if slightly injured, \$5. This also shall be the law when the death or injury shall be from a gun in bird-shooting, from a harpoon when fishing at sea, &c.

If a man throws a stone at a pig and it strikes a person and death follows, without evil intention on the part of the thrower, he shall be fined \$20, half of which shall be paid to the friends of the deceased.

IV.—HOUSE-BURNING.

If a man burn a house, and the people in it are killed thereby, he too shall die. If the burning be accidental he shall be fined \$20, to be given to the owner of the house.

If a man with evil intent burn a house, and the things in it, but not the people, are destroyed, he shall be kept in irons for two years, and his land be given to the owner of the burnt house. If he have no land he shall be kept in irons for three years.

V.—DISPUTES ABOUT LAND.

If a chief enter the land of another chief and claim it the law shall decide between them. If the chief who is in the wrong persist in that wrong, then all the chiefs shall assemble and decide what his punishment shall be. If he then obeys the law he shall only be admonished, but if he refuse after three warnings the land shall be taken from him and given to its rightful owner; and for the offence he shall be fined \$20.

VI.—HUSBAND AND WIFE.

If a man take another's wife he shall be fined \$20, of which his chief shall have one half and the husband the other half. Such also will be the penalty of a wife leaving her husband in the same way.

The unmarried man who takes another's wife shall be fined also \$20; and unmarried women taking others' husbands shall be dealt with in the same way. Unmarried men and unmarried women committing fornication shall be fined \$8—i.e., \$4 each. If they have no money they shall pay in goods or property; and if they have nothing they shall be put to work on the roads, or at burning lime, or cutting and bringing in firewood.

VII.—STEALING AND SPEARING PIGS.

"Thou shalt not steal."—Ex. xx. 15.

Pig-stealing.—For this, the thief shall pay four pigs like the one stolen. Of these, one will go to the chief, one to the police, and two to the owner of the stolen pig. If the man who steals have no pigs, then he must pay enough in money to buy the four. If another shall have assisted in stealing the pigs he too shall pay fourfold; and any who have eaten of the stolen pig shall each pay twofold. If they have neither pigs, goods, nor money they shall be put to work on the roads, burning lime, cutting firewood, or any other work that the owner of the stolen pig shall desire.

Should a person steal a plough or an ox he will be fined \$40, of which \$30 shall go to the owner of the plough or ox, \$5 to the chief, and \$5 to the Judge. For stealing a horse he will pay \$45, of which \$35 shall go to the owner, \$5 to the chief, and \$5 to the Judge. If a sheep or goat, he shall pay \$10, of which \$5 shall go to the owner, \$2½ each to the chief and Judges.

Spearing a Pig, &c.—If this be done in the village he shall pay \$10. If inland, on a plantation, he will not be judged, provided that he make known what he has done. If not made known he will be fined \$10. If a horse be speared, or an ox, the same law shall apply; but the fine in each case shall be \$30. If a person is obstinate in running horses and cattle inland month after month, and he do so for three months, he will be fined \$10. So also with pigs; but the fine shall then be \$5.

Stealing Turkeys and Fowls.—For stealing a turkey he shall repay fourfold; and any one eating of the stolen turkey shall repay two turkeys for each of which he has partaken. So also for stealing fowls, ducks, and eggs.

Stealing Food of all Kinds.—The following are the fines: Stealing bananas, kumaras, taro, or pine-apples, \$4; and if two are engaged in stealing the pine-apples they shall pay \$4 each. For stealing cocoanuts, sugar-cane, oranges, or coffee-plants, \$4 each; and the same for all other kinds of food.

If a person going to his work eat any kind of growing fruit on his way he shall not be judged.

In stealing Money, &c.—For every shilling stolen he shall repay \$1, and so fourfold for any money stolen. If the thief have no money his property shall be sold to pay the fine. For stealing other articles than money he shall also return fourfold, two parts to go to the owner, one to the chief, and one to the police.

VIII.—BEARING FALSE EVIDENCE.

"Thou shalt not bear false witness," &c.—Ex. xx. 16.

If any one sees a theft being committed he must give the alarm, so that the people may come and there may be proper and many witnesses. If you merely go to the policeman yourself it will be of no avail, and if one bear false witness against another he shall be fined \$5, of which one and a half goes to the chief, two to the aggrieved person, and one and a half to the police.

IX.—UNCONFESED CRIMES.

If an offence be not proved the accused party will be released, but if at a future time it can be proved he will be judged, and the penalty will be \$4 fine for the first inquiry and \$4 for the second.

X.—THE WIDOW AND THE FATHERLESS.

When the husband dies, if the widow be left with children they shall remain upon the land; but if she do evil and be found guilty three times she shall be removed, because she has done evil.