

man ashore, and the Ariki allows him to leave the man, he shall give to the person who is to feed his sick man \$30.

When a foreigner wishes to live ashore, and to get a piece of land to build a house on, it is not right that he should have it. Let him pay rent by the month for a house, and live in it. When the year is ended let him make a new agreement, and so on.

Again, let no foreigner and Maori make a secret agreement. Let it be done before the Ariki and many people. Then if trouble comes there will be many witnesses, and we can know who is in the right. The man to whom the house belongs must not forget the owner of the land in which it is built.

Again, when a boat comes to the shore people must not rush into the water and take hold of the foreigner and crowd him. When he is on shore that is the time to receive him as a friend. He who breaks this law will be fined \$5.

XXII.—MARKET-HOUSE.

[This law is long obsolete in Rarotonga, but a similar law is in force in some other of the islands.] (1.) When a captain comes ashore the authorities in charge of the Market-house are to inquire what produce he wishes to buy, and to make it known to the people. (2.) No one to interfere between the captain and the authorities of the Market-house, but all to be quiet, "so that it may be seen we are an orderly people." (3.) Chiefs are not to take the best pieces of cloth for their own use: "Let them have a share, and the people a share also." But if money only be paid by the captain it is right that it should go to the chief. (4.) No one is to stand up and call out that he has anything to sell. The person in charge of the market is the proper one to take all the things and deal with them. The authorities must be very vigilant to prevent the interference of one with another in the Market-house, and the police are to take into custody any who do not obey these authorities.

XXIII.—SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

The expositon in this case is full and in detail, but the enactments are—(1) There shall be no trading on the Sabbath; (2) all avoidable work prohibited; (3) the sacredness of the day to be recognised and observed; (4) no one to walk about from house to house while the people are in church, except to visit a sick friend, or to help to strengthen the house against a hurricane, or if a pig dies to get it in and cook it, or if a canoe is carried out to sea to recover it, or to cook food for those who come from sea or a journey, and to bring water if there is none in the house, &c. A policeman may also walk about, and if a vessel arrives on the Sabbath a boat may go off to see if they require food or drink, which may then be taken to them. Food for the family may be cooked in the morning, or at any time for a sick person. Medicine may be fetched, but if people travel needlessly from one place to another they will be fined \$5.

XXIV.—THE WOMAN THAT DOES NOT CLEAVE TO HER HUSBAND AND THE HUSBAND THAT DOES NOT CLEAVE TO HIS WIFE.

Let these be fined \$5 each if they quarrel and separate. If they have no money the husband is to burn lime, cut firewood, &c. The wife in that case is to make 5 fathoms of matting in length and 2 in breadth. They must not be divorced when thus separating.

XXV.—TATTOOING.

It is forbidden for men and women to tattoo each others names or marks upon themselves. The fine for this is \$4.

XXVI.—THE HUSBAND THAT RUNS AWAY IN A SHIP.

When five years absent his wife may be divorced and marry again.

XXVII.—WRONGFULLY TAKING FOOD.

When any feast, such as a marriage &c., is being held, and food and things are brought, the things must not be rushed. Sit quietly, and when you have received your share go in peace. If you have no share do not rush, but rise up and go away quietly. If you do otherwise the fine will be \$5, or its equivalent in goods, labour, &c.

XXVIII.—CATTLE TRESPASSING.

If for only one night or for three nights do not mind. If more it is for the law to speak. The owner must pay four things for the damage: one of these must be a pig, and the other three, goods or trade. If the owner has not these he must replant the land injured by his animal.

XXIX.—CHILDREN WHO LEAVE THEIR HOME.

When a father has lectured his child for this wrongdoing, and the child does not pay attention, let him be made to do 5 fathoms of stone wall a yard and a half broad.

XXX.—REBELLIOUS CHILDREN.

Children who strike a father or mother will be made to do 10 fathoms of stone wall and be put for two months in the stocks. If they repent they may be released.

XXXI.—THE MAN WHO NEGLECTS TO PLANT FOOD.

Let his name be published and his laziness be denounced by sound of drum. If at the end of the year his plantation is still neglected let him be made to do 10 fathoms of road.