

"4. This is the fourth. We prohibit deception. He who falsely claims and appropriates to himself the property of another, and he who denies his just debts, and whoever according to this law, is fraudulent in respect to property; the following is the penalty in all such cases. If the amount of property concerning which the deception is used be one dollar, two dollars shall be restored; and the restitution shall be in the same ratio to whatever sum the property in question may amount. If not restored in money, it shall be in other property; or for the want thereof, the offender shall be imprisoned four months, or sentenced to four months' labor. When the fraudulent person pays, according to this law, the person whom he has defrauded, then the owner of the property shall pay to the judge one fourth of every dollar which has been recovered, to any amount of property taken by fraudulent means.

"Moreover, whoever maliciously slanders an innocent person; and whoever gives false testimony; and whoever himself worships an idol—for that is not the true God—or imposes the burden of this folly upon other people, he is a deceiver. And the punishment of all deceivers who do not thereby deprive others of their property, is either four months' imprisonment, or four months' labor, at the expiration of which time they shall be discharged.

KAUKEAOULI.

"5. This is the fifth. We prohibit drunkenness. Whoever drinks spirituous liquors and becomes intoxicated, and goes through the streets riotously, abusing those who may fall in his way, he is guilty by this law. He shall pay six dollars in money, or in other property of the same value, and for want thereof he shall be whipped twenty-four lashes, or be condemned to labor one month, or be imprisoned one month, at the expiration of which he shall be discharged. But if a drunken person shall be riotous, or if one not drunk shall be riotous, and break the bones of an individual, or otherwise inflict a severe wound which does not speedily recover, he shall pay to the person injured fifty dollars in money or in other property to the same amount; and for want thereof he shall be imprisoned five months, or be condemned to five months' labor, or he shall be whipped one hundred lashes and then be discharged.

"When the said transgressor pays the fine of fifty dollars, the judge shall be entitled to fifteen dollars, and the person injured, to thirty-five. If the intoxicated person, or a riotous person not intoxicated, breaks down a fence, he shall pay one dollar for each fathom, be the same more or less. And if the offender does not make redress according to this enactment, he shall rebuild the fence which he has broken down. But if the breach in a fence, or in a house be small—for this law is applicable to houses also—the fine likewise shall be small, and if the aggressor refuses to pay it, he shall be imprisoned one month and then liberated. This is the punishment for damaging a fence or a house. When the individual who damages a fence or house pays the amount forfeited by his crime to the owner, he the owner shall pay to the judge one fourth of every dollar, which the fence breaker, or the house breaker, shall pay.

KAUKEAOULI."

ART. VI. *The Philippine islands: an address to its inhabitants by their governor, and captain general.*

[The "dawn of Spanish regeneration," we would hope with his excellency, Gabriel de Forres, is beginning to break forth from the thick clouds, which for a long period of years, have wrapt in darkness some of the finest portions of the earth—Old Spain, South America, and the Philippines. In the latter, the business of regeneration will be slow and arduous, because the means of intellectual and moral improvement, which alone exalt and give stability to a nation, are very few. Education, arts, sciences and literature, as well as religion, are all in a low state. But as the work is arduous, so the honor and reward of performing it well, will be great. We wish his excellency every success in his laudable efforts to improve the inhabitants of the islands over which the "august queen-regent" has given him the government. We copy the address from the Canton Register of the 31st ult.]

"Gratitude to the august queen-regent, who, in the name of our high and mighty queen and lady, Isabella the Second, has been pleased to bestow on me the government of these islands, would exact from me, even were it not a matter of duty, that, responding to such a distinguished mark of her confidence, I should devote myself incessantly to guard that peace which they so fortunately enjoy, and to consolidate that happiness, which their loyal inhabitants so well deserve. They are, and ever have been, an especial object of our sovereign's care. It is my duty to regard them in the same light; such is my desire, and such will be my constant aim while I remain intrusted with the government of these islands. Separated by an immense ocean from those countries where I have had the honor to dedicate myself to the service and glory of my native land, and in which the testimonials of my political career amid the changeful circumstances that I have witnessed would serve to stifle all hasty conjectures, I have deemed it proper and becoming to my own character to anticipate these by frankly coming forward with a short but sincere exposition of those principles which I propose to myself as a beacon in the administration of the countries over which her majesty has set me, and the means I intend to adopt towards their benefit.

"My first object will be to guard and defend, at all hazards, the sacred rights of our august queen throughout these islands. Their history is not unknown to me; and during the time I have resided in them I have been able to satisfy myself of the good intentions of their citizens. I therefore look forward with confidence, that their honor, their gratitude, and a knowledge of their true interests will, henceforward, as till now, ward off from their happy shores the insidious suggestions of the genius of discord: and, convinced that it is only under the shadow of the throne of the innocent Isabella they may live secure and fearless from the calamities and horrors which civil war has entailed on other countries, happy and envied whilst they enjoyed the protection of the Spanish flag,—they will give me new proofs of that loyalty which has always distinguished them, I, as the careful guardian of the rights of the throne, as the bulwark of the peace and prosperity of the people, at whose head I stand, will watch, day and night, over such a sacred deposit, over such an inestimable treasure. And if, which I do not fear, there should arise amongst us any of those wretches who shrink from the society of the upright, who abhor peace because it affords no mantle to their crimes, who foment and kindle the flames of rebellion, because they can only thread their way amidst anarchy and confusion—against such the law shall be enforced in its utmost rigor. The punishment of the wicked shall guaranty the safety of the good citizen.

"The morals of a country inspire distrust, or hold out a prospect of security; these are the tests of its civilization or its barbarism. Fortunately, those of the inhabitants of the Philippines, being guided by a pious and enlightened legislature, and cherished by zealous ministers of the gospel, do not on the whole, belie the unremitting care and attention of the supreme government to direct them aright. Nevertheless, I cannot omit to state, that respect for our holy religion, veneration for its ministers, subordination to the laws, esteem for the constituted authorities of the country, and decorum in public conduct, are the principal guaranties of the security and the prosperity of the people: these are qualities which ennoble them. Dignity, virtue, and true happiness were never yet found by the side of impiety, insubordination, and disorder. It will, therefore, be one of my chief objects, zealously to labor for the preservation of good morals, to support and strengthen them, and to correct those blemishes which might lead to their being corrupted. To effect this, therefore, a constant vigilance shall follow the footsteps of those who, without any known means of subsistence, make a profession of vice, and live by fraud and deceit; who roam about with unfixed intentions, who take advantage of candor, honor, and good faith to involve them in their toils; these corrupt by their pernicious example, they are actual drones, the pest of society. In this abundant country, the productiveness of its soil, the simplicity of its culture, a mild and protecting legislature, the rapid communications which facilitate the export of its valuable staples, and even of its scanty manufactures, have given such an impulse to production, that the industrious and persevering man cannot do less than take advantage of circumstances, as advantageous as they are difficult to unite. He who in the midst of these should prefer a vile, degrading sloth to moderate exertion, or to an honorable means of obtaining a livelihood, is a wretch who is only anxious to enjoy his ease at the expense of his neighbor's sweat. My eye will be upon such.

"But the honorable man, the deserving citizen, be his state or condition what it may, will always find with me a kind reception; at all hours my ears will be open to his complaints, and I will remedy them if they are just; I will listen to his prayers, and grant him the help he may require, if it be in my power. I will not permit that he be the plaything of authority, or the victim of power. I will interpose between the oppressor and the oppressed; if the law be trampled upon, its voice shall be heard, not amid the clash of the passions, but in the respectful silence of the temple of justice, as clearly and as distinctly pronounced as it is my determination never to see her venerable statutes despised.

"Convinced that at times it is not the depravity of the heart, but human weakness, or perverted judgment, the impulse of the violent passions, which unfortunately, induces men to deviate from the path which a sense of duty and the laws of their country have marked out to them, I shall feel an earnest desire, a sincere pleasure, in checking them for their amendment; and to obtain this end, I will use the solicitude of a father who is anxious to change his misguided sons into useful members of the family over which he presides. Thus at one time armed with the sword of justice, and at another time soothing its rigors with mercy; always inexorable with the wicked, and always protecting from their thousand snares the upright citizen, peace and safety will be established; and thus complying with the wishes of the august queen-regent, and satisfying my own, I will devote myself to the utmost to measure the prosperity of these islands.

"From the days of Philip the Second till our own time, all our august sovereigns have bestowed unremitting attention to this most interesting object, as the numerous laws and royal schedules, perennial proofs of their wisdom and magnanimity, abundantly attest. But the immortal Christina,

scarce yet recovered from her intense grief, waylaid by a reckless and turbulent faction, who are stirring up revolt against her illustrious daughter, surrounded on all sides by the wants of a great nation, probing their wounds and procuring their remedy; in fine, busied with all those weighty cares which are natural to a new reign, which beams on the world the dawn of Spanish regeneration, at the beginning of such an important task, directs her thoughts to this distant handful of her loyal vassals. The supreme tribunals that have to take cognizance of their complaints and necessities, assume a more expeditious and analogous form; upright ministers and employes, whose services beyond sea, whose knowledge and experience equal the firmness of their resolves, are called to her confidence. Sundry other measures for support and protection emanate from the throne; and the future happiness of our ultramarine possessions will be guaranteed by the best wishes of a good and illustrious queen. It having fallen to my lot to put in force her sovereign will throughout these islands, I shall consider it an honorable task to give activity and impulse to the sources of their riches.

"Different royal decrees, issued especially since the reign of Charles the 3d of glorious memory, up to the present day have had for their object not only to protect the industrious laborer, but also to stimulate and support him by rewards, which added to the motive of private interest in a country whose fertile soil so abundantly repays the skillful agriculturist, ought to induce to every exertion in the culture and care of their valuable productions. I will see that the most wise and fatherly steps be taken; I will patronize to the utmost the first and noblest of the arts. I will examine minutely the obstacles that might cramp its perfect growth: I will do all in my power to obviate them, and will neglect none of the ways and means that my authority may enable me to use in its support.

"The first of these is, and ought to be in every agricultural country, to facilitate the export of its surplus produce. Commerce, therefore, that channel of human wealth and knowledge, which has become the stay, the strength, and the common soul of nations, will find in me all the protection which its importance demands, and all that security which a government jealous of its good name can possibly hold out.

"Our wisest monarchs have opened their hands liberally to commerce no less than to agriculture; but ill-founded calculations, information adulterated by impure motive, or mistakes arising from the ignorance of the age, have changed at times their protection, however well meant, into useless, nay, perhaps, fatal interference. The enlightened government of our illustrious queen is even now discussing this important subject, and new royal decrees, loosing some of the fetters that have till now cramped the genius of commerce in these islands, foretell a favorable change in this branch of the legislature. For my part, in the sphere of my own power, I will avoid all restrictions not absolutely necessary, nor shall I interfere, unless peremptorily called for. I will give individual enterprise all the scope that it requires, even until it trespasses on the royal commands, and it shall not want the succor that my authority can supply. This succor I will extend alike to native industry, and, as is my wish, so shall I exert myself to rescue it from the state of backwardness into which it is plunged.

"Such is my sincere desire to respond worthily to the unlimited confidence with which her majesty has been pleased to honor me, by supporting and consolidating that happy peace and security which the inhabitants of these islands enjoy, and cherishing their wealth and prosperity. To put these resolutions in force, I reckon upon the cooperation of all the authorities, more especially upon that of the royal council, of which I have the honor to be president; and from my personal acquaintance with all of them, I may entertain a well grounded hope that they will proceed in union and har-

mony, not allowing a spirit of competition, or ill-timed discord, to stifle their zeal for the service of H. M. or the common good of these, her royal vassals. The boundary line of the faculties and privileges of all is distinctly marked out; not only will I respect it myself, but I will take care that it is trespassed by no other individual; and although, by the royal decree of the 8th of April last, H. M. has been pleased to grant me new powers of the most ample and unlimited nature, I will not make use of this great distinction and high mark of her confidence, unless compelled to exert them in defense of the important trust committed to my care.

"I reckon likewise upon the loyalty of the distinguished army of these islands, as it may count upon my attachment and particular regard. I will endeavor that every individual of it may look upon me as his comrade, a sharer of his fortune, interested in his welfare, in his advancement, and determined to honor and protect all those whose conduct may respond to my hopes. Although fully persuaded that the meritorious chiefs and officers at its head will, as until now, know how to be grateful for the distinction and confidence which H. M. has bestowed upon them, still having been schooled by a long experience, I will not fail to inculcate the strictest discipline; and convinced that this is the true strength of soldiers, the nurse of warriors, and the support of the state, I will never look with an indulgent eye on the slightest breach of its laws.

"I have thus given a slight sketch of the principles which I propose to act upon in the government of these islands. Having adopted them because I believe them just, I will support them with firmness because I consider them equally conducive to the fulfillment of my duty, and the accomplishment of my ardent desire for the happiness of this country.

"GABRIEL DE FORRES.

"Manila, March 1st, 1835."

ART. VII. *Journal of Occurrences: Black lines in the streets of Canton; imprisoned linguist, pilot, &c.; hong merchants; local officers; drought; bribery and sacrilege; death of imperial officers at Peking; literary examinations; riots in Kansuh; memorial to the emperor, with regulations restrictive of foreign trade at Canton.*

A great variety of occurrences and rumors, some of them of a very serious, and others of the most trivial, character, have come to our notice during the month. There is, however, in the political hemisphere a stillness like that in the natural world before a storm, when the elements are held in suspense. There are too, in the course of nature, or rather in that of Divine Providence, signs which interest the most careless observers. It is said by the Chinese, that when a new family is destined to ascend the throne the event is preceded by happy prognostics; and that in like manner, the fall of dynasties is preceded by monsters and prodigies. The fall of mountains, earthquakes, excessive heat, outbreaking of fires, raging storms, inundations, drought, &c., are presages of misfortune. To these, they add many other things which they regard as the precursors of evil. Dark blackish lines in the streets of Canton, and of the adjacent villages, have been objects of wonder among the populace during the last few weeks. We cannot ascertain what has given rise to the belief of the existence of the phenomena in question; it is clear, however, that the "dark, blackish lines," exist nowhere else ex-

cept in the darkened imaginations of the people. There are other things, however, such as protracted dry weather, and the like, which though they may not be 'presages of misfortune,' are evidently judgments sent from God. The workers of iniquity often go unpunished in this world, while calamities overtake those that do well: but often also, it is otherwise. Whether this great nation, for the iniquities and cruelties with which it is filled, is soon to be dashed in pieces, or whether it is to be preserved, purified, and elevated, we will not venture to predict; but will endeavor to mark those occurrences which illustrate the condition and character of the inhabitants of the land, and those events which manifest the will of God concerning them.

Inprisoned linguist, pilot, &c. The expectation, expressed in our last number, that the linguist and others charged with aiding and abetting the late chief superintendent in coming to Canton, would speedily be released, has not been realized. On the contrary, it now seems certain that they have been sentenced to transportation,—the linguist to the cold country, and the pilot to one of the neighboring provinces. There is, however, an obscurity about this case, which will induce us to refer to it in a future number. By the bye, we should like to know what has become of the "innocent, unfortunate man," who several months ago, "in obedience to the laws" of the celestial empire, "voluntarily gave himself up," to the local authorities. Has he, or has he not, been set at liberty? If not, where is he, and what is his condition?

Hong merchants. Fatqua, one of the respectable hong merchants, who was recently delared in debt to government, to the amount of more than three hundred thousand taels, has been compelled to stop business; and it is said is endeavoring to procure a declaration of bankruptcy and sentence of banishment, in the hope of being able after a few years to return and live on "private property." Goqua's hong, which was recently shut up, has been reopened, under the name of Tunghing instead of Tungyu. Punboiqua is also resuming, or is about to resume, business.

Local officers, &c. Governor Loo left Canton early in the month for a tour through the western departments of this province and to Kwangse, to attend the military reviews. His excellency has given orders to the Chinese authorities at Casa Branca to watch carefully the barbarians at Macao, and to seize and send up to Canton any natives of a suspicious character.

Drought. During the last eight months scarcely any rain has fallen in this neighborhood. In consequence of this, several edicts have been recently published. The following singular one appeared on the 25th inst.:

"Pican, the acting chefoo of Kwangchow, issues this inviting summons. Since for a long time there has been no rain, and the prospects of drought continue, and supplications are unanswered, my heart is scorched with grief. In the whole province of Canton are there no extraordinary persons who can force the dragon to send rain? Be it known to you, all ye soldiers and people, that if there is any one, whether of this or any other province, priest or such like, who can by any craft or arts bring down abundance of rain, I respectfully request him to ascend the altar (of the dragon,) and sincerely and reverently pray. And after the rain has fallen I will liberally reward him with money and tablets, to make known his merits. Speedily comply with the summons. Delay not. A special edict."

To this, some of the rogues in the street have added the following lampoon:

*Kwangchow tac show, yee Pican kwang,
Ping she tsö sze le woo tung;
Kin chao kew u, woo ling ying,
King jen chuh she tsing keu tang.*

"Kwangchow's great protector, the magnate Pwan,
"Always acts without regard to reason;
"Now prays for rain, and getting no reply,
"Forthwith seeks for aid to force the Dragon."