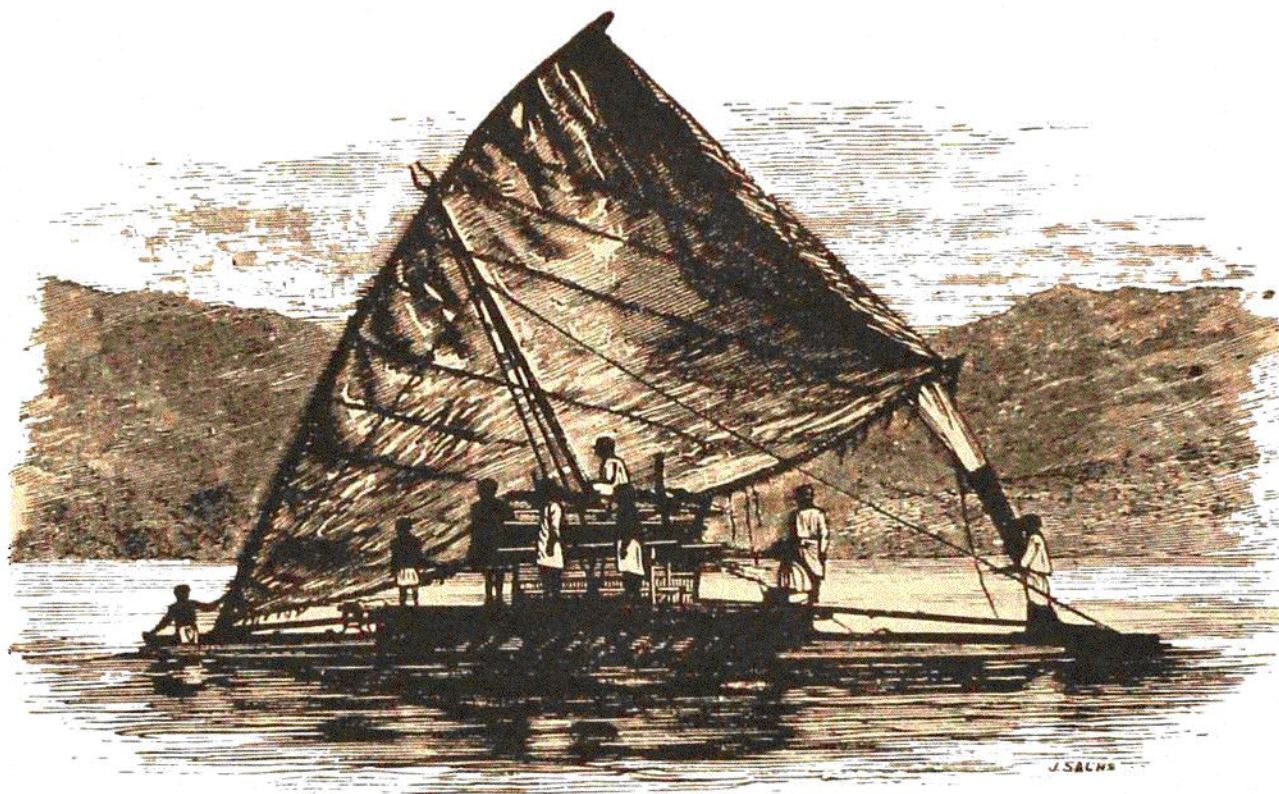


In 1828, the captain of an English merchant ship, named Stewart, made an agreement with a tribe of Maoris under a renowned chief, Te Ruaparaha, to convey a war party to a distant village on the coast, for the remuneration of a cargo of New Zealand flax. The warriors were landed at night, exterminated the village, and brought off the bodies of the slain to the ship, where they cooked them in the ship's coppers; the captain nevertheless duly received his cargo.*

In 1832 or 1833, a large party of Maoris was landed by another English merchant vessel on the Chatham Islands, small outliers of New Zealand. The islands were inhabited by a



FIJIAN DOUBLE CANOE.

(From a photograph.)

weaker race, "Maoriori," 1,500 in number. The Maoris simply ate their way through the islands, killing the Maorioris as they required them for food, and making the victims dig the ovens they were to be cooked in, and collect wood for the purpose.† Their object in going to the island was to feed upon the inhabitants, a Maori who had visited the islands, when engaged as a seaman on a European vessel, having reported the islanders as plump and well fed.

Whilst the New Zealanders considered the palms of the

* W. T. L. Travers, F.L.S., "The Life and Times of Te Ruaparaha." Trans. New Zealand Inst., Vol. V., 1872, p. 78.

† H. H. Travers, "On the Chatham Islands," Ibid., Vol. I., 1860, p. 176.