



SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1821

## HONGI WAGES TOTAL WAR, FEELS AVENGED: ENEMY LOSSES MORE THAN 6,000

### REV. KENDALL IS SUSPENDED: GUNS SOLD TO MAORIS

Churchman Thos. Kendall has been suspended by the Rev. Marsden from his post as missionary for alleged continued trafficking in firearms and powder with the Maoris. Grave reflections are also cast on Missionary Kendall for allowing Bigchief Hongi to exchange in Sydney on his return voyage the valuable presents he received during his visit to England in 1820 for 300 muskets and a large supply of powder. Public opinion is against the Rev. Kendall for allowing Hongi to bring back such a large supply of firearms to this country.

It is reported that Missionary Marsden has suspended Mr. Kendall, is hotfooting it to New Zealand to investigate the charges. Should the charges be sustained, Bro. Kendall undoubtedly will be sent on his way—and not down the front stairs either.

Mr. Kendall said last night that already, and without investigation, the Rev. Marsden had made a statement on the alleged misconduct to the Australian press. "This public censure from the Senior Churchman," Kendall said, "amounts to more than godly admonition."

Bigchief of Tattooed Chiefs, Hongi Hika, and his two thousand and more brown-skinned commandos have returned in their fleet of canoes from the expeditions of revenge started late last year against the Thames and Waikato tribes. With Hongi and his men are 3,000 prisoners, behind them are more than 3,000 men killed, many more wounded. Of the enemy killed in battle hundreds were eaten.

The attacks are considered to be some of the bloodiest in New Zealand's history. Hongi's losses are reported to be small; it was Maori battle-axes and spears against modern firearms, and Hongi had the firearms.

Grim scenes were seen by *News of New Zealand* correspondents when the victors' canoes berthed here last night. The women, the warriors' wives, and sweethearts who have been separated from their menfolk for the months of the campaign, loosed their anger in murderous attacks on the unresisting captive slaves. Several hundred were done to death by women who either had lost friends and relations in the expedition's battles or who were fired with revenge because of losses in wars of several years ago.

Hongi Hika, a member of the Ngapuhi nation, was born in 1777; by birth he was influential, by his deeds in battle as a young man he quickly became more so. In 1814 he went to Sydney, lived in the house and care of Missionary Samuel Marsden, and returned to this country the patron and protector of Christianity and letters. Which said offices, in no way soothed his fiery nature, or stopped him from plunging into war after war, to ravage the Bay of Plenty, Rotorua, Whangaroa, and Hokianga.

Hongi went to England in 1820, saw King George IV, helped to write a New Zealand vocabulary and grammar, had a ride on the great elephant, and a good look round. In Sydney, on his return, he was most distressed to hear of the death

in battle of his son-in-law. Sadness replaced by anger, Hongi quickly realized on all the valuable presents given to him in England. The cash proceeds he turned into 300 muskets and a large supply of powder; he kept only a suit of armour given to him by the King.

Late last year Hongi left on his expedition of revenge. Three thousand and more of his enemies were slain, a larger number taken prisoner, hundreds were eaten.

Bigchief Hongi returned in triumph last night—"And it was only the inclemency of the weather that brought me back." His casualties were not heavy. In addition to the men killed and wounded in battle, thirty lives were lost when two canoes upset at sea.



Hongi—This Chief had the muskets.

### WHALERS BRING TRADE BUT INFLUENCE ON THE MAORIS IS CONDEMNED

Started in 1791 and firmly established in 1802, the whaling trade round New Zealand coasts, with the more important depots at the Bay of Islands, is steadily growing, both in the number of ships and the quality of equipment. In 1810 there were seven ships to call for crews and food for those crews, this year there have been more than four times that number. And so great is the demand in markets overseas for the whale-bone and the whale-oil, the two most important products of the trade, that there is likely to be even greater numbers of ships arriving in New Zealand waters before many more years.

To be seen to-day is the start of a trade that, with timber and flax, will be the most profitable to New Zealand until an organized scheme of land-settlement is put into practice. But whaling is profitable only as a trade; in every other way its influence on this country, and the Bay of Islands in particular, cannot but be condemned. Whaling crews of runaway convicts, of blackguards of the lowest types, of adventurers from New South Wales of the most abandoned description—ashore they often forget they are sailors, having forgotten long ago (if they ever knew) they were men. "They are the great enemies to the missions and our cause," says the Rev. Samuel Marsden.

At first axes and agricultural implements were traded by the

whalers for food and supplies from the Maoris; to-day muskets and powder are the prices asked for and given. The missionaries do not like the whalers, but the feeling is not mutual—the whalers approve of the missions and their work. Well they might, for they have all the benefits of the peaceful and cooperative feelings introduced between white man and Maori by the missionaries.

The demand for European firearms and goods is so great that it has led among the Maoris to underhand methods to obtain the trade from visiting ships. It has led to the preserved head trade, it has led to bickerings and jealousies, it has led even to wars and bloodshed. These are bad times.

### SCOTT'S COLLECTED POEMS NOW ON SALE

[LONDON

The works of Sir Walter Scott, poet and author, will be remembered for all time not only for their quality, but also for their quantity. His collected poems are now offered to the public in twelve volumes—and with Sir Walter poetry is only a sideline. His Waverley novels continue to be printed, and this series alone is expected to number about forty volumes before it is

complete. Since 1800, when he first started writing, Sir Walter has published many novels, several collections of poetry, and many articles. He refused the poet laureateship of England in 1813, was created a baronet two years ago.

Poet John Keats died in Rome last year, Percy B. Shelley was drowned in Italy early this year, Lord Byron is in Greece concerned more with freedom than with writing. England is in the hands of the younger poets, of whom Wm. Wordsworth is not the least.



Whaling is both profitable and dangerous. This picture shows a kill.