

"Though situated in a comparatively low latitude, which in the northern hemisphere admits of habitation and culture, they are entirely dreary and desolate, buried in ice and snow, and not tenanted by a single human being. Their shores, however, are more crowded with those huge AMPHIBIAE, whose rich coat of oil renders them a tempting prize to the whalers. The walrus is here replaced by the sea-elephant, a still huger creature, and richer in oil. * * * * Here are likewise legions of sea birds of gigantic size and peculiar form; among which the penguin and the albatross are the most remarkable."

The above described are the Falkland Islands, South Shetland, and the New-Orkneys. The former are about the latitude of London,—while the two latter groups are scarcely nearer to the pole than the British Islands, after which they were named, yet they have the climate of Greenland and Spitzbergen. There is no probability, and hardly a possibility, of their ever being settled by an industrious, civilized population.

New-Zealand. The natives of these islands are superior in size, strength, ingenuity and intellect to the Oceanian negroes of New-Holland; they are supposed to belong to the Malay race of man.

They have been said to form an exception to the general low state of intellect and morals in the Austral countries. They undoubtedly do to a certain extent;—but a careful examination will show that the New-Zealander, although greatly superior to his Australian neighbors, is still unequal to the natives of the northern zone. New-Zealand lies between 34° and 48° of south latitude, and is about the size of Great Britain and Ireland. We are told that the partial civilization which has dawned upon these people, has only "tended to develop in a still more frightful degree those furious passions which agitate the breast of a savage. * * * All travellers agree that they are a noble race of savages, although they are clearly proved, by the long residence among them of Colonel Cruise and Mr. Earle, to be still cannibals."

"Each little society is actuated by the deepest enmity to all their neighbors; their daily and nightly thought is to surprise, to attack, to exterminate them; and when they have gained that guilty triumph, it is followed by the dire consummation of devouring their victims."

These savage cannibals kill and bake their victims and prisoners. All accounts agree in representing them as the most disgusting and shameless *men-eaters* on the face of the earth. The crew of the English ship Boyd was massacred and devoured by these barbarians in 1809. Since that time several missionaries have shared the same fate. Since the introduction of the musket, these ferocious cannibals have made a code of laws:—instead of confining, they kill and eat their criminals! "In England, (said a New-Zealand chief to an English missionary,) you hang up your thieves;—here we shoot and eat them. What is the difference between hanging and burying, and shooting and eating?"

This monstrous propensity to eat human flesh is not, as has been affirmed, the result of necessity—for "the soil produces, even spontaneously and plentifully, roots fitted for human food, particularly those of a species of fern, which covers almost the whole country. Besides, these people cultivate maize, yams, and potatoes,—they likewise breed swine in great abundance, and their seas are filled with the finest fish. Their entire population being estimated at 150,000, which averages only one for a square mile, must make provisions plenty, and leave no excuse for cannibalism. Their resources for provisions are greater than were those of the Indians of Massachusetts and Virginia, at the commencement of the seventeenth century.