and sell any thing they have got: when they go to War the Priest always accompanies them, and when they draw near to the enemy he adresses them in similar language to that which the Jewish High Priest adressed to the Jews of old as recorded in the 22 chapter of Deut.y verses 2. 3. 4. " And it shall be when ye are come nigh unto the Battle, that the Priest shall approach and speak unto the people and shall say unto them Hear O Israel ye approach this day unto Battle against your enemies: let not your hearts faint, fear not, and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified because of them: for the Lord your God is he that goeth with you to fight for you against your enemies to save you " When a Chief falls in Battle they cut off his head and preserve it as the trophy of Victory, as David cut off the head of Goliath and took it to Jerusalem. The conquering Chief at New Zealand carries the heads of the Chiefs he kills into his own Village where they are exhibited to public view; the conqueror also burns the bodies of the Chiefs he kills in Battle, and the dead body when the head is cut off can only be handled by the Priests, no common person is permitted to touch it but it is placed on the Fire by the Chiefs — we find a similar custom mentioned in the 31 chapter of the 1 Book of Sam.l respecting the bodies of Saul and his Sons when they were killed by the Philistines Verses 11. 12. " And when the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead heard of that which the Philistines had done to Saul; and all the valiant men arose, and went all night, and took the body of Saul and the bodies of his Sons from the wall of Bethshan and came to Jabesh, and burnt them there."

When a Chief is killed in Battle and his body roasted by the Chief who slew him, it is consecrated by the Priest and no common person is permitted to taste it. The Priest takes a portion of the flesh and sets it apart for his God, he then takes a portion for himself which he eats, and also tastes the blood. The Chief follows.