

# PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

## VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

### TO THE NGAPUHI TRIBES.

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PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BY COMMAND OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY.

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AUCKLAND.

—  
1870.



# NOTES

OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS DURING THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR left Auckland on his promised visit to the North, on Tuesday, April 19, in the Government p. s. "Luna" (Captain Fairchild), accompanied by the Hon. D. McLean, Native Minister. The steamer left for the Bay of Islands shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Among the passengers on board were—Captain Pitt, A. D. C.; the Hon. Colonel Charles E. Edgcumbe, Grenadier Guards; H. S. McKellar, Esq., Collector of Customs; the Maori Chiefs Hirini Keno, Ohacawai, Wi Te Tete, Waikare, &c., &c. She arrived at the Bay at half-past 5 o'clock next morning (Wednesday), and dropped anchor opposite the township of Russell. Mr. R. C. Barstow, R.M., came off, also the venerable Ngapuhi Chief Tamati Waka Nene, who is quite an historical character, having taken a prominent part in securing the famous Treaty of Waitangi; and afterwards rendered valuable aid to the Government in resisting Hone Heke during the Northern war of 1845. The active part which Tamati Waka took on that occasion tended in a great degree to turn the result in our favour. He seemed much delighted to see the Governor and Mr. McLean, and welcomed them on behalf of himself and the tribes of the North. After breakfast, His Excellency and party landed, and returned to the steamer before ten o'clock. The vessel then steamed up the Kawakawa river—an arm of the Bay stretching southward—to the Coal Mines. Captain Wright, American Consul, accompanied His Excellency and party, who were conducted over the Mines by the Manager (Mr. Williams.) Whilst there, the Chief Maihi Paraone Kawiti, of Waioomio—the son of Kawiti, the chief supporter of Heke's rebellion—came to see the Governor, and bade him a hearty welcome. Maihi fought against us himself in the first Maori war, in which he lost two brothers. After inspecting the Mines, the party visited the curious Limestone Caves, near Waioomio. On the way back to the landing-place, at the invitation of the Ngapuhi Chief Tautari, they stopped at his house, where a luncheon was served up in a very creditable manner. Several influential Natives were present. The party returned to the steamer at 8 o'clock in the evening.

At an early hour on the following morning (Thursday), the party started for Waimate, where a large body of the Ngapuhi Natives were to assemble to meet the Governor. The party left the steamer at 9 o'clock, and proceeded up the Waitangi River in a boat. They arrived at the Waitangi Falls, a little above the outlet of the river into the Bay, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock, where they were received by Mr. Edward Williams, R.M., and the Chief Hare Wirikake. The party stopped at Mr. Louis C. Coffe's Hotel, which was decorated for the occasion. At 12 o'clock, the party started on horseback for Waimate, a distance of about 12 miles. On reaching the residence of Mr. Williams, R.M., Puketona, a spectacle was witnessed which surprised as well as pleased His Excellency. On ascending the rising ground at this place, about 50 Mounted Natives, who lined each side of the road, presented themselves, and formed a guard of honour, headed by two standard-bearers. As the Governor and party rode between, the Natives cheered lustily, and waved their hats or other head-dresses in loyal demonstration. The scene was very picturesque and gratifying. This part of the arrangements made for the reception of Her Majesty's Representative was admirably carried out. The Governor and party, after calling at Mr. Williams' house, rode on to Waimate, escorted by the body of Natives above referred to. On passing the Flax Mill recently erected by Mr. Sydney Williams, the workmen, about twenty in number, gave the Governor a hearty cheer. They arrived at Waimate at half past 2 o'clock. On reaching the residence of the Rev. Edward Clarke, they were welcomed by that gentleman, His Honor Chief Justice Arney, Albin Martin, Esq., H. Carleton, Esq., M.G.A., a number of the settlers and their families, and about 300 Natives, who raised hearty cheers of welcome. The large assembly of Natives—men and women—were drawn up on the main road, the latter waving their shawls and handkerchiefs in the usual Maori style. As His Excellency passed through the entrance-gate to the Rev. Mr. Clarke's residence, the whole body of Natives chanted the following Maori welcome:—

Welcome, stranger from afar,  
My child it was who called thee from the vault of Heaven  
And drew thee hither.  
Welcome!

The singing of this chant had a fine effect, and it is one which they always sing on occasions of importance. The attendance of Natives would have been much larger, were it not that the notice given them was rather short—the intimation of His Excellency's visit was only received on Monday afternoon—and also that they are now profitably employed in gum-digging, at which they are earning considerable sums of money. They receive £35 per ton for the gum, and some time ago they obtained as much as £40. Those who attended had come a considerable distance; some of them thirty and forty miles. They were assembled in the paddock in front of the residence of the Rev. Mr. Clarke. His Excellency and party were hospitably entertained by that gentleman.

After luncheon, a number of the settlers assembled in front of the Rev. Mr. Clarke's dwelling-house for the purpose of presenting an Address to the Governor.

The Rev. Mr. CLARKE read the following

ADDRESS :

To His Excellency SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the European inhabitants of the Waimate and its vicinity, beg to offer you a cordial welcome to our district. Most of us are sons of the soil, few of whom have seen our fatherland; but we assure your Excellency that we glory in being an integral part of the British nation, while in attachment to the Throne and person of our Gracious Sovereign the Queen, and veneration for the British Constitution, we yield to none of Her Majesty's subjects.

Your Excellency will be pleased to learn that from our earliest days we have always lived with our fellow-subjects of the Maori race on terms of perfect amity. We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of bearing testimony to their loyalty to Her Majesty's Government, and we have every confidence that it will be maintained.

We pray that through your endeavours and those of your Ministers, all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations—that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established amongst us for all generations.

We regret that, owing to the shortness of the notice, we have not been able to give your Excellency a better reception; but we beg that you will not measure our loyalty to the Sovereign you represent, and our respect to yourself, by the inadequacy of our demonstration.

Again, on behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of the Waimate and neighbourhood, we beg to accord your Excellency a hearty welcome.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR made the following

REPLY :

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you heartily for this Address—for your expressions of loyalty to our beloved Sovereign, and of respect for myself as Her Majesty's Representative.

It is most gratifying to me to meet so many of the representatives of the early pioneers of colonization in New Zealand at Waimate, one of the first and chief centres from which the light of civilization and Christianity spread over the whole country.

The friendly relations which the settlers in the North have maintained now for a quarter of a century with their Maori neighbours reflect great credit on, and have powerfully contributed to, the general prosperity of both races. I earnestly hope with you that the efforts of the Colonial Government may soon succeed in establishing and consolidating throughout this Island the peace and harmony which you have so long enjoyed here.

I again thank you for this cordial welcome.

G. F. BOWEN.

Waimate, April 20, 1870.

The following gentlemen were then introduced to His Excellency:—Messrs. George Clarke, James Davis, William Clarke, C. Hargraves, S. Ludbrooke, J.P., John Clarke, William Kemp, Marsden Clarke, J.P., Captain Burleigh, R.N.

After the ceremony of presenting the Address, His Excellency was about to hold a *korero* with the Natives, but they did not seem inclined to hold the meeting at that advanced hour of the day. Haratua, an old warrior Chief, stepped forward and asked the Governor to postpone the meeting until next morning. One of his reasons for the postponement was that they had been anxiously expecting the Governor from an early hour and had prepared no food, and they wished to commence the *korero* early next day. According to Maori custom, when they receive a visit from a person of high rank or position, they do not like to do more on the day of his arrival than accord him a welcome, and have their *korero* on the following day.

HIS EXCELLENCY (through Mr. E. Williams) informed the Natives that he had much pleasure in complying with the request made, in deference to the wishes of the Chiefs, although the postponement would interfere with his arrangements at other places.

The Natives seemed highly pleased at the intimation, and immediately repaired to the Court-house, outside of which building a large quantity of kumeras, potatoes, and pork was piled, which one would think would be sufficient to feed them for a week. It was the joint contribution of the different tribes.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Waimate there are located about 130 Europeans, and some 200 Natives reside within a radius of three miles. The Natives were much pleased at His Excellency's visit; and the Chiefs feel that he is actuated by a sincere desire to promote the benefit and welfare of both races in this country. They feel that they have hitherto been greatly neglected; and complain that in former years they were but seldom visited by the Representative of Her Majesty, or by any member of the Government. The Natives of this settlement have always been quiet, peaceable and hard-working. They are now taking a great interest in the matter of their parliamentary representation, and as many as thirty fresh applications have been sent in by Natives holding Crown Grants to have their names placed on the Electoral Roll. They are also passing their lands through the Native Lands Court, and obtaining their Crown Grants.

From an early hour on Friday morning, the Natives were making preparations for the meeting. Shortly after nine o'clock, they had everything in readiness for the *korero*. As is customary, in pre-

paring for a grand muster, they separated into groups, and had a preliminary war-dance, after which they joined in a body. Three chiefs then met them and gave the usual challenge, after which they rushed *en masse* to the foot of the flagstaff in the paddock opposite the Rev. Mr. Clarke's house, and commenced the war-dance. The war-dance, in which only two or three of the women took part, occupied about five minutes, after which the whole assembly of Natives seated themselves on the ground, forming a half circle. A number of chairs placed in front of them were occupied by His Excellency the Governor, The Hon. Donald McLean, His Honor Sir G. A. Arney; Captain Pitt, A.D.C.; The Hon. Colonel Edgcumbe; Messrs. Douglas McLean, John Williams, H. Carleton, M.G.A., J. Dacre, H. H. Maning, W. Mitchell, E. Williams, R.M., (who officiated as Interpreter), and several others. A number of ladies were also present. Among the principal Chiefs assembled we observed:—Hare Te Wera, Wiremu Katene, Heta Te Hara, Tango Hikuwai, Tamati Te Ngere, Hare Hongi, Mihaka Tohiriri, Kohumaru, Kingi Hori Kiira, Riwhi Tete, Te Haratua, Wiremu Hau, Hamiora Hau, &c., &c.

Hirini Taiwhanga stepped forward and read two letters which had been sent by the Hon. Mr. McLean—one from himself and the other from the Governor—acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Ngapuhi relative to proposed terms of peace with the Waikatos.

WI HAU said: Welcome, Governor, welcome to the Waimate to see the Ngapuhi. You now see for yourself a few Natives present. Well might remarks be made to you by Europeans formerly that there are no Natives of the Ngapuhi tribe. You see but a few here. Have you come to visit us merely, or have you now come to answer in person the letters addressed to you from a meeting held in Waimate to take into consideration the letter addressed by the Prince—the Duke of Edinburgh, to the Ngapuhi—answers to which were forwarded by Mr. McLean, and which you have just heard read to you? The object of that meeting of Ngapuhi was to take into consideration the expressions used by the Duke of Edinburgh, who hoped that the mist might be cleared from the islands of New Zealand, and that the sun would soon shine upon the country. The Ngapuhi took the expressions of the Prince into consideration at Waimate, and the result was the letter addressed to the Governor on the subject. Since then the Ngapuhi have been waiting for a reply to their letter—to know what the Governor's wishes may be upon the subject. If this be the object of your Excellency's visit, the Ngapuhi will have much to say to you. If this be not your object, and that you merely come to see the poverty of the land, the Ngapuhi will not have much to say.

TANGO HIKUWAI, Native Assessor, said: Welcome, O Governor! Come and visit us here assembled. The reason you witness so small a party to welcome you is the shortness of the notice received of your intended visit. The people of this district are far scattered about, following their usual avocations. You have heard read this morning the letters addressed to us in answer to the letter forwarded from our meeting; and we now see you present with us. We expect an answer now from your Excellency upon the subject. Our desire is that peace should be made with the Waikatos, and that you should place a portion of the Waikato land in our hands, that we may have something wherewith to appear before the Waikatos to request them to give up their Kingship, and be like us. If we have nothing in our hands we cannot present ourselves before them.

HAMIORA HAU, son of the first speaker, said: Welcome, Governor, to Waimate. During the Prince's visit in Auckland he addressed a letter to Ngapuhi, expressing a hope that the mist might be cleared from the hills and the sun shine upon the country. Upon receiving this letter, the Ngapuhi called a meeting to take the question into consideration. The Ngapuhi desired to further the views expressed by the Prince—that peace should be established.

HONI TANA said: Welcome, Governor. I have but one word to say. I ask you what is the object of your present visit?

HOKAI said: Welcome, Governor! I am no speaker. From my youth up to the present time I have never been a speaker; I never could speak clearly. I was the first who introduced Europeans into New Zealand. Welcome to you, Governor.

TAMATI TE NGERE said: Welcome, Governor. Come and unite the laws of European and Maori. Place the Europeans and Maoris under the same laws.

RIWHI HONGI said: Welcome, Governor! I only rise to ask the question—ist he object of your present visit to give us an answer respecting the Waikato question?

KINGI HORI KIRA said: Welcome, Governor! I have only one word to say. The Ngapuhi are waiting to hear whether you agree to place the lands of Waikato in the hands of the Ngapuhi. Now one of you rise and answer us that we may also write down your expressions. Our main object is to know whether you will place the Waikato lands in our possession, that we may go and make peace with the Waikatos. After the ten years you have now been employed laying men, when will you cease and save the remnant?

TAMATI HUI NGARIRI said: Welcome, Governor! Ngapuhi now ask the question—will you place the Waikato lands in the hands of the Ngapuhi, that they may go and make peace with the Waikato?

MATENGA TAIWHANGA said: Welcome, Governor! Bring us peace. I have nothing to say respecting the Prince's letter. You have already heard the remarks of the Ngapuhi upon the subject. (The Chief here sang a song in which allusion was made to the Waikatos, and which terminated with a chorus). Welcome, Governor! The only subject to consider is that already brought forward by Kingi Hori Kira.

MIHAKA PEHIRIRI said: Welcome, Governor! I rise to tell you that myself and party are attached to the Government and the Queen. I do not wish you to have any doubts respecting our loyalty. Other tribes will speak for themselves. I speak on behalf of my own tribe. Do not suppose that I sympathise in any way with the Waikato King. What has he done for me? Nothing at all. We are of one skin and one blood, but our thoughts differ. The ancient trees of the forest (alluding to the old chiefs) have disappeared; we are a young people, growing up in their stead. From my youth up I have experienced nothing but kindness from the Queen. (The Chief takes from his pocket a sovereign). I hold in my hand the image of the Queen. It was this increased my civilization, and supplied me with

food and clothing. Had it not been for this, I should have no food nor clothing. Why then should I acknowledge the Waikato King, or sympathise with him? Therefore, I adhere to the law. If I suffer let it be from the law, and in consequence of any misconduct on my part. I have not much to say respecting the Waikato question. It will be for you to make peace. If you say fighting shall continue in the Waikato, it shall be so; if not, make peace. (The Chief then came forward and shook hands with the Governor.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR then rose and said: O, my friends, Chiefs and people of Ngapuhi, salutations to you all. I am very glad to meet the Ngapuhi, and to hear them repeat those assurances of friendship and good-will which they made to me when I first met them at the Bay of Islands, on my arrival in New Zealand two years ago. It is very gratifying to me to observe that you all remember the words of the son of the Queen—the Duke of Edinburgh—who told you that he hoped to see the time when the mist would be cleared away from the mountains of New Zealand, and the sun shine once more all over this fair land. Several of you have asked—what was the object of my visit? O, Ngapuhi, the chief object of my present visit is to meet you and to maintain those friendly relations with you which have been preserved for so many years to the great advantage of both races. With one or two brief intervals, friendly intercourse has existed between the Ngapuhi and the Europeans ever since the English first came to New Zealand, and it became a British colony. The Ngapuhi were the first to invite the English to New Zealand, and you have continued to be on good terms with the Europeans ever since. Even during the periods of war you never molested the settlers, and in this as in many other respects you displayed the feelings of chivalrous warriors. And now, O, Ngapuhi, hearken to what I shall tell you about your offer to assist the Government in making peace with the Waikatos. Your offer to assist the Government in making peace with the Waikato is a good offer. Since you made that offer, your friend Makarini (Mr. McLean) has been to Waikato, and has made peace with the people of that tribe. No reference was then made to the land. Had the Waikatos spoken of the land, we should have asked the Ngapuhi to consider the question conjointly with the Government. The lands conquered and sold to the Europeans, or given to the friendly Natives, as a reward for their loyalty—for recollect, O, Ngapuhi, a large portion of the conquered lands has been given to the friendly Maoris who fought for the Queen—this land cannot be given into your hands; but some of the land not already disposed of by the Government might be given back to the Waikatos who may choose to settle upon it and live quietly among the Europeans. This is now being done by the Government from time to time, as occasion offers. Do not suppose that I have come hither from any other motive but a desire to maintain friendly relations with you—those friendly relations which have always continued. And now once more, O, my friends, I tell you, in conclusion, that I rejoice to find myself among you, the Chiefs and people of Ngapuhi. As I said just now, you were the first to invite the English to settle in New Zealand, and for the last twenty-five years there has been perfect amity and friendship between both races in this part of the Island. A generation has grown up here which knows nothing of wars and tumults. While storms have raged in the South of this Island, here in the North, there have always been calm and sunshine. Some of the old Chiefs—the tall trees of the forest—have passed away, but a new generation of good men is fast growing up to take their places. Oh, Ngapuhi, this is the word of our Queen, that the Maori and the Pakeha, the brown skin and the white, should grow up as one people, under the same laws; the word of the Queen is, that peace and friendship between the two races should always flourish, even like the everlasting green of your native forests.

KOMENE POAKATAHI said: Welcome, Governor! I give you a song. (The Chief sang a song of welcome). Welcome, Governor, who are bringing peace.

The Hon. Mr. McLEAN then addressed the meeting. He said: I have only one word to say to you, Kingi Hori, in reply to your expression, that for ten years the Government have been slaying the people; I wish to correct your statement and the false impression it is likely to convey. The Government has no warlike intention, and has no desire to raise the weapon in any district which is at peace, and only opposes its enemies. We were at peace, and desired to continue so, but were not permitted by an enemy that committed secret murders on un-offending people of both races. It was, therefore, necessary, in self-defence, not only to resist, but to punish an enemy who resorted not to fighting in open daylight, but to secret ambushes and other means for taking life that could not be tolerated. If the case had been yours, and that you found your people murdered, not in open fight, but in secret ambushes, you would have taken up arms much more readily than the Government has done. I wish this meeting clearly to understand that the Government desires to punish criminals who provoke hostilities, in order that the peace of the country may not be disturbed, but established on a basis that will be lasting and permanent. The Governor's visit has no object beyond what he has now expressed, namely, a desire to continue the friendship that has so long existed between the Europeans and you. If other tribes persisted in quarrelling, you must acknowledge it was right that they should be punished. With respect to the question advanced by you, that the Waikato lands should be placed in your hands, when I met the Waikatos nothing was said about the land. Had the Waikatos sent a message to Ngapuhi requesting you to come and make peace, the Government would know that the Waikatos were desirous of the intervention of the Ngapuhi. Taiaroa, whose tribe had never quarrelled with Europeans, was solicited by Matutaera to negotiate between themselves and the Government. He and some of the Middle Island Chiefs came to Auckland, but were not urged to visit Waikato by those who invited them, and did not go, as they expected no result. They therefore returned to their own Island.

WI PRIHONGA said: Welcome to the Governor, who has come to visit Ngapuhi. The principal question with the Ngapuhi is, will the land of the Waikato be placed in their hands? You have seen the letter from the meeting at Waimate. Your answer was also received by Ngapuhi. Since then you (Mr. McLean) have been to the Waikato. You say that the Waikatos never alluded to the land, during that visit. It is not for us (Ngapuhi) to take the initiative. It is for the Waikatos, who are, as it were, in prison, to appeal to us to release them.

HARE TEWERA said: Welcome, O Governor! Come and see Ngapuhi. Our aged fathers and friends are dead. We, the young Chiefs, still hold their views, which were friendly to the Government. This is the word left us by them. Our Ngapuhi ancestors were not only brave, but they were also thoughtful. Therefore the Ngapuhi ask for the key of the Waikato, not that they expect you to give it, but to test the sincerity of your feeling—whether you wish to carry on war or to make peace. The fighting originally was the fault of the Waikatos themselves, who shewed a disposition to quarrel. I have now another word to bring forward for your consideration. I have a word to say to you (Mr. McLean). I ask you to remove the chain from around my neck. We ask you to release Poti from the stigma resting upon his character—that of the charge of having committed murder in this district.

HAMIORA HAU, who had previously spoken, rose and addressed Mr. McLean. He said: I rise to confirm your remarks respecting the cause of the war and the differences between the two races. It did not originate with the Pakehas, but with the Maoris. I wish to give an explanation of the application made by Ngapuhi, that the land should be placed in their hand. It is not that that land should be restored to Waikato unconditionally, but that after terms have been agreed upon, the Government and Ngapuhi would consult together respecting that land. At the time of the meeting at the Waimate, when the letter was written, I requested the Magistrate that two letters should be written—one to the Government and one to Matutaera, the Waikato King, proposing terms of peace. As it is, no letter was written to the King, but only one letter to the Government; therefore, no communication having been held with Waikato, the Ngapuhi are ignorant as to their feelings and wishes. After you have made peace with Matutaera, if he attempts to break that peace, the only feeling of Ngapuhi, in the event of such violation of peace, would be to go in a body and fight on behalf of the Government. If anything is to be done in this question, I propose that communications should be held, not with the Ngapuhi only, but with the Rarawa and Kaipara also.

KOHUMARU said: Welcome, Governor! The expression and the feeling of the Ngapuhi is, to remain under the law. You must yourselves acknowledge that we, your children, have been well behaved. The wish has been expressed by Ngapuhi that a Lock-up should be established in Waimate. This shews that we are anxious to respect the law. I have now another word to say in reference to the subject brought forward by Wirikake, with regard to Poti. Peace has been made with Poti by the Ngapuhi; the only difference now is with the Government.

The Hon. Mr. McLEAN again addressed the meeting. He said: The remark you make (alluding to the observations of the last speaker), that you desire to be subject to the law, is correct. As a proof of this desire you have requested that a Lock-up may be erected. As to the question you now bring forward, with respect to Poti, if you agree to abide by the law you should recognise it in all cases. He ought first to have been brought to trial, and the nature of the charge against him investigated by the law. You would then be in a position to petition the Governor on his behalf, and he would consider your request. At present Poti is not under the law, as he was not brought to trial. The Governor, therefore, cannot, at the present time, interfere in this matter. The Governor himself is not above the law, but subject to it as we all are; and this case must be dealt with according to law. If you wish anything to be done let the man be brought to trial, and afterwards appeal to the Governor on his behalf. With reference to the allusion you made to Te Hura: he was a man who had been tried by the law, and afterwards the Governor was solicited to release him, which he consented to do.

WIHONGI said: Welcome, Governor! The expressions just made by Te Makarini (Mr. McLean) respecting Poti are just. It is correct that Poti was kept back from trial, and this can only be considered as opposition to the law. But we long waited to see what the law would do when Arama Karaka took the question up. After his death, nothing having been done in the matter, I myself made peace with the man.

WIREMU KATENE said: Welcome, Governor! The Ngapuhi are all satisfied that their words have been properly replied to by you. I have one remark to make respecting an expression made use of by the Governor to-day—that the wish of the Queen is that the two races should be united as one. I am deliberating how this can be accomplished. How can they be made one? The only way to accomplish this object is that both races should enjoy equal legislative rights. One thing we are very anxious for, which has not been conceded to us, will be referred to presently. The only privilege we have obtained as yet is that of Crown Grants for our lands. We desire that nothing shall be withheld from us, but that you should take more into consideration the state of feeling of the different Native tribes. If certain tribes transgress then withhold any rights from them. With reference to the Ngapuhi they are all under the Queen's sovereignty. Then do not treat us the same as those tribes who are hostile to the Government. The only way of accomplishing the object of uniting the two races is, in regulating the Parliament of New Zealand, not to select a member from amongst the Maoris without giving them due notice. The only great power in the Island is the meeting of the Assembly at Wellington, as I have before said to you. If it be a good thing to introduce Maori members into the Parliament, do not select a single one only to represent the Northern tribes. At present we are not properly represented.

The Hon. Mr. McLEAN said: Wiremu Katene, your remarks deserve careful consideration. The Government is desirous to adopt means by which Maoris of any particular district, such as the North, may have a greater voice in the management of their own local affairs. It might be desirable to have a Maori Council or Local Board for your district, with a European as the head or chairman. The establishment of such a Council must of course be subject to the approval of the General Assembly at Wellington, to which you have referred. The Government is anxious to meet your views by introducing any measures which would prove beneficial to you or to any other tribes who desire to live under our Institutions.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR said: I spoke so fully just now that I have nothing more to say to you, except again to thank you for your presence to-day, and for the cordial welcome you have

given to me. I am going to-morrow to Hokianga to see the remainder of the Ngapuhi. I hope shal often come to Waimate and Waitangi to see you. In the meantime, whenever you want to express any of your wishes to the Government, write to your friend Te Makarini (Mr. McLean), whom you know of old.

The Natives then gave three hearty cheers for the "Queen." They afterwards gave an enthusiastic cheer for the "Governor," and another for "Mr. McLean." This concluded the *korero*. The meeting was conducted throughout with decorum and regularity.

The Natives expressed themselves as being much pleased with the visit of the Governor and Mr. McLean, and hoped they would soon come and see them again.

It is hoped that the present visit and interview will have a beneficial effect, and be productive of permanent good.

At half-past Nine o'clock on the following morning (Saturday), the Governor and his party started for Hokianga. The distance from Waimate to Taheke, at the head of the Hokianga river, is about twenty miles. They halted at Ohaewai, which was the scene of a severe repulse of the English troops during Heki's war. And here we have to mention a circumstance which speaks well for the Maoris. The Natives have just erected a handsome Church on the site of the Ohaewai pa—their own voluntary act. It is capable of seating 120 people, and was built at a cost of £300, and they have themselves defrayed the entire expense. They have also granted sixteen acres of land for church purposes. The pa will be used as a cemetery. It is their intention when the Bishop of Auckland comes to consecrate the Church and burial-ground, to exhume the remains of the soldiers who fell during the struggle referred to, and re-inter them in the cemetery. They will also erect a tombstone *in memoriam* of the Maoris and Europeans who were killed in the attack and defence of the pa.

When within about six miles of Taheke, Judge Maning and an escort of some fifty mounted Natives came to meet His Excellency. On reaching the crest of the hill overlooking the Taheke settlement, a striking spectacle met the view. About two hundred Natives were seen assembled at the landing place. The men fired a salute from their muskets, and the women waved their shawls and handkerchiefs, and sang their song of welcome.

The following gentlemen were present to receive the Governor:—John Webster, Esq., J.P.; William Webster, Esq., J.P.; Von Sturmer, Esq., R.M. and Collector of Customs. The principal Native Chiefs present were Mohi Tawhai, Hone Mohi Tawhai, Raniera Wharerau, Hone Mohi Piripi Hahu, Wi Raha, Kaitara.

The ceremony of welcome over,

MOHI TAWHAI said: Welcome, O Governor! Come and see your canoe now floating in Hokianga. It is not now only that we have joined the Queen; we were attached to her in former years and still remain so. Welcome, O Governor, and bring peace to us your children, that your law may be a garment to spread over us, and that we may live under the shelter of your laws.

HONE MOHI TAWHAI said: Welcome, Governor! Stand upright in your canoe now floating in Hokianga. This canoe has long existed (meaning that the Ngapuhis were always loyal.) During the time that fighting was going on in different parts of our island, our fathers took the side of the Queen and remained steadfast—Tamati Waka, Makoare, Arama Karaka, Mohi Tawhai, Rangatira Moetara. It was not money that caused them to join the Queen, as was the case with other tribes. They were attached to the Queen, and so are we now. Welcome, Governor. We are glad to see the Representative of our Queen here to-day.

RANIERA WHARERAU said: Welcome, O Governor. Come and see us and see your canoe now floating in Hokianga. Welcome, Governor, and Mr. McLean. Now look at my weapon (holding up a *hani*, war club.) It is the weapon of my ancestors. If it had been a gun it would have been able to open its mouth and give you a proper salute. Welcome, Governor, welcome to Hokianga.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR said:—Mohi Tawhai, and the Chiefs and people of Waima and Hokianga, I am very glad to meet you as the loyal subjects of the Queen. The fame of the Chiefs of Hokianga, and of the Ngapuhi in general, has reached all over New Zealand. The Queen has often heard of your bravery in war, and she is now rejoiced to find that you are equally famous and distinguished in the arts of peace. The heart of the Queen is rejoiced to see the friendship that exists here between the Pakeha and the Maori. I know that all the great Chiefs here uphold the law; and so the Queen hopes it will always be with you. Governors and Maori Chiefs pass away like the changes of the Seasons, but the law remains the same for ever—even as the sun shines in the heavens both in the summer and in the winter. I am very glad to see your beautiful country, and I shall much enjoy my brief visit to it. Salutations to you all.

The Governor and party were then invited to the house of Eru Hiri, where an excellent luncheon was prepared and served up in European style by Harriet—Hongi's daughter, Heki's wife, and subsequently the widow of the late Arama Karaka, the celebrated Chief of the Waima River—and a number of willing assistants. We may here mention that on the 11th of next month there will be a great meeting of the Ngapuhi and Rarawas, which will be the largest held in the North for many years past. The occasion of their assembling is to exhume the bones of the above-mentioned Chief, according to Maori custom, and exhibit them to the different tribes.

At 3 o'clock the party left the settlement in the steamer's boats. We may state, in passing, that after coaling, the "Luna" left the Kawakawa at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon; steamed round the North Cape, and arrived at Hurd's Point in Hokianga about the same hour next day. His Excellency and party on leaving Taheke, received three hearty cheers, to which they responded. They were escorted down the Waima River by a number of the principal Chiefs. The Waima River extends a distance of about 18 miles, and is serpentine in its course. As we neared Hurd's Point the stillness was broken by the firing of guns and the repeated cheers of the Maoris, who were there assembled in large numbers; this sounded well in the distance. The Maoris performed a war-dance. The party arrived at the steamer, which lay at anchor off Hurd's Point, at half-past 6 o'clock, and steamed down the Hokianga River. The "Luna" may be said to be the first steamer that has ever gone down this river. As she approached



towards Onoke a brilliant spectacle delighted the party on board. The front of Judge Maning's residence was illuminated in honour of the occasion with Chinese lamps. When the steamer cast anchor, a number of Native Chiefs came on board to welcome the Governor and Mr. McLean. The party spent Sunday at Judge Maning's residence.

The greater part of the following day (Monday) was spent in cruising up and down the Hokianga River, for the purpose of taking on board the Native Chiefs who had arrived at different points to attend the meeting to be held at Onoke on the following day. The weather in the morning was dark and lowering, with a fresh stiff breeze blowing from the south-west; but it became more favourable as the day wore on. At 9 o'clock, Judge Maning, Mohi Tawhai, and a number of influential Chiefs of Ngapuhi and Rarawa came on board, amongst whom were Rangatira Moetara, Wiremu Tana, Wiremu Hopihana, Rawiri te Tahau, Tio, Marapo, Tio Pare, Tahana, Kowhi, Penetana Papahurihia (the famous tohunga or priest), Haurahi Kipu, Te Tai, &c., &c. Leaving Onoke we steamed down the river to the Hokianga Heads. We returned up the river, passing the township at Hurd's Point, and proceeded up the Narrows, and to Mr. J. Webster's timber station at Kohukohu. Here a thousand ships could ride safely at anchor. This is the oldest timber station in New Zealand. At one time the enterprising proprietor employed as many as 700 natives in squaring timber. That labour has now been, to a great extent, superseded by Europeans—principally Canadians. On the beach there were several thousand tons of kauri logs squared and ready for exportation. A large foreign export trade is carried on. His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Mr. McLean, Chief Justice Arney, and several other gentlemen landed at Mr. Webster's place, and were saluted by the firing of a gun of heavy calibre. After remaining on shore for a short time, they returned to the vessel, which steamed farther down the river, and anchored off Purakau, the Catholic mission station. His Excellency and several of the party went ashore to visit the Rev. Mr. Passinati, an Italian priest who has been located there for a number of years. On their return on board, the vessel steamed down the river, passing the new flax-mill of Messrs. Walker and Reid. We anchored off Onoke in the evening.

Hokianga is one of the finest districts in New Zealand; it was the first settled in this country. In the early days it was famed for the great export of flax, and subsequently it has been noted for the large export of timber. For many years the English Admiralty was supplied with spars from this district. Mr. Webster's kauri forest extends over several thousands of acres. A considerable population at one time inhabited the river, but they became scattered during Heke's war. There are now about 100 Europeans and about 2,000 Natives living in Hokianga and its tributaries.

In the evening, his Excellency and party were invited to a most agreeable ball at the commodious residence of Judge Maning.

At 10 o'clock next (Tuesday) morning the Native Chiefs, who remained on board during the night, went ashore to assemble the Natives and make their arrangements for the reception of His Excellency. They soon began to congregate, from different directions, at the place of meeting. At 11 o'clock, the Governor, Hon. Mr. McLean, and party landed, and were received by F. E. Maning, Esq., J. Webster, Esq., and a large number of Native Chiefs. The attendance of Natives was not so numerous as had been expected. There were upwards of 100 present. For several weeks they had been expecting the visit from the Governor, and were doubtful as to when His Excellency would visit Hokianga. Many of them are busy gum-digging, and as they are so much scattered it was not possible to communicate the Governor's arrival to them. They were well represented by their Chiefs, all the leading Chiefs in Hokianga being present. The meeting took place in the enclosed paddock adjoining Judge Maning's residence. The Natives disposed themselves in groups, and appeared to take a great interest in the proceedings. The names of the principal Chiefs present, and the tribes to which they belong, are: Rangatira Moetara, Ngati Korokoro; Tahana Marupo; Hauraki Kaipō, Te Hikutu; Tio, Ngatikorokoro; Wi Tana Papahia, Rarawa; Papahurihia, Nga ti Hau; Rawiri Te Tahua, Ngatituapango; Kaperiera Te Anga, Ngatikuri and Te Aupouri; Tohewa; Wi Hopihana, Te Ngahengahe; Mohi Tawhai, Te Mahurehure; Hone Mohi Tawhai; Te Tai Papahia, Te Kaitutae; Remika Papahia; Aporo Pangari; Tahatini, Hikutu; Wata; Tiopara, Ngatikorokoro; Te Konuke Te Ihutai; Tohu; Mihaka Pehiriri, Te Uri Taniwha; Ngakuku.

The following gentlemen were also present at the meeting:—His Honor Chief Justice Arney; F. E. Maning, Esq.; R. C. Barstow, Esq., R.M.; J. S. Reid, Esq.; S. Campbell, Esq.; S. Von Sturmer, Esq., R.M.; John Webster, Esq.; Captain Pitt, A.D.C.; Hon. Colonel Edgcumbe; H. H. Maning, Esq.; John Marriner, Esq.

MOHI TAWHAI said: Welcome, Governor! Welcome, Mr. McLean! Governor Fitzroy was the first Governor who visited us, and you are the sixth. Welcome to Hokianga; welcome to your children. Welcome, my friend the Governor, welcome. Through your goodness we live according to the law. Some time ago a battle was fought here (alluding to the engagement at Motukauri), and property was taken. I fought against the Maoris, and took your side. Some Europeans having been killed at Tauranga, the Ngapuhi took up your cause. Since the commencement the Ngapuhi have always been attached to the Europeans, and have shed their blood in their defence. My children have been killed in vindicating the cause of the Europeans. When Heke attacked the Europeans, Hokianga sprung up and took the part of the Pakehas. Therefore we welcome you. I am the brother of the Pakeha. I have attached myself to the Europeans since the very commencement, and I have continued to adhere to them. Quarrels and fighting have commenced in the South. Let them remain there. It is not necessary that I should talk to you of my sincerity and devotion to your cause. That arose out of my regard for the Europeans. Welcome to Hokianga. We mean to uphold the law as we have done in days past. Have no doubt of my sincerity. The other chiefs of Ngapuhi entertain the same sentiments of loyalty and affection towards you. We wish to abide by the law here. I want you to be a protector of the law at Hokianga. I wish the law to be maintained. I mean that soldiers should grow up here; that you should appoint two or three hundred Ngapuhi, and that they should be allowed to go and preserve peace, and, when required, it would be time enough for them to be paid.

We are happy to see you in Hokianga; we welcome you. My heart is full of kindness and affection towards the Europeans. Now it is for these other Chiefs to address you. Welcome, Governor, to Hokianga.

RANGATIRA MOETARA said: Welcome, O Governor and Mr. McLean! There is no thought but that of good-will and peace—that of which Mohi Tawhai has already spoken to you. My thought is about peace. There is nothing wrong in Hokianga. It is all peace that is talked of; the talk is all the same. It is evil that causes talk. There is nothing to say where peace prevails. Welcome, our new Governor. We give you a new word as the new Governor. It is that you may come and see the good deeds of Hokianga and of Ngapuhi. That is what has brought you here. You have come in times of peace. We all have the very best feelings towards the Pakehas; we have no other thought. The Europeans are divided; some are for fighting and some for buying goods. Some are giving themselves up to fighting only, and some to other pursuits. All I desire is, to show my good-will to the Pakehas, and to encourage them in their flax mills and in getting kauri gum. The land is covered with flax mills. Welcome, Mr. McLean; you see a proof of my sincerity by the numerous mills that are being erected, and by the desire to encourage the Europeans, and to live on friendly terms with them. Here you see the Europeans progressing and following their various pursuits. If the Europeans do anything to injure us, we, of course, will then be prepared to take our own part. I will now finish my speech. I will have nothing to do with the fighting myself, as I am the friend of the white people. All the fighting I take any interest in is loading the vessels that come here. What would the ships have to carry away if we went fighting?—They would come here for nothing. Welcome, the Governor and Mr. McLean. I am glad to see you. That is all I have got to say. I wish Mr. Williams to remain where he is, at his own place. It is for you to appoint a Magistrate. If you appoint Mr. Von Sturmer, the Custom-house Officer, we will all be satisfied.

RAURIRI TAHUA said: Welcome, Governor! Welcome, Mr. McLean! There is nothing particular for me to say to you and the Governor. The words of the Ngapuhi have gone forth in times gone by, and there is very little new to add to them. All we have to say now is, welcome to you. The old men have carried out your views up to this time. That is all I have to say. Welcome to you. The reason we uphold the law is our respect for it. The news of the doings at the South has spread up here. We are separated from the evils of the South. Let the South be still separated from us in their evil works. This part of the Island should be under different laws, and not be subject to the same restrictions as the South. Make this clear to us. We are children, and seek advice in all that is good. It is for you and the Governor to teach your children. Do not shut this district out from the Ngapuhi. There ought to be a difference in the laws as far as the Ngapuhi people are concerned. Welcome, Governor; come and see your tribe, the Ngapuhi. This is the first Governor who has come to visit us for a long time. We cordially welcome you.

WIEMU HOPIHANA said: Welcome, Governor; welcome, O Governor, O my father! Come, the great name, the name of the Governor. I have nothing to say to you except that which relates to peace. Welcome, my father the Governor. Our people are fast disappearing; there are very few left. The only words I have for you is to repeat what was said to the first Governor. All these words are clear to you. You are the sixth Governor. The words of the Ngapuhi were clear from the commencement, and therefore we cannot have much to say to you, for our words have been the same from the commencement. With regard to this place, we are very glad to welcome you to Hokianga. Welcome, Mr. McLean. Our word to you is, Salutation, and it is your word to us. It is not a new word of ours to you. It is a word which will not be forgotten. Welcome, Governor, welcome. Everything has been said to you; nothing now remains for me to say. Welcome, Governor. I wish to make good to you the same words that I made use of to the previous Governor. We will not forget the words of our ancestors. What about all this talk to you, Governor? It is all Maori talk. You do not come on your own account; you come in the Queen's name. We wish to be united as one people, and to acknowledge the Queen's law. We wish to be one with the Europeans. We have been so in days past, and we are so now. Now, you have come as a new personage to us, and the same state of things shall continue. We are trying to learn to look on and to gather new thoughts. Although I am a little person, I am subject to the laws of the Government. Welcome, Governor. We will not forget that word of welcome to you. Never! Never! That is what I say. Do you speak to us.

TIOPIRA said: Welcome, Governor! I am the head of the Ngatiwhatua. I am the person who governs the Ngatiwhatua and keeps them together. Welcome, Governor, in times of peace and quietness. I have only one word, Governor; love, love, love. All we want is peace and good will. We have no desire to invent evil, and that is why we are now speaking to you. We have had enough of evil in days past. It is through everything being straight that I am now speaking to you. There is only one thing which I am now thinking of and the evil connected with it. The Native Judge did not make that matter plain (alluding to the case of a European named Offert, who was fined by Mr. Williams for illicit sale of grog at Hokianga.) He did not adjust the evil properly, and I do not approve of his act. Welcome, Governor. It is right that you bring peace to Mohi Tawhai, Rangatira, and the people of this place. All the thought of the Maoris here is good-will to the Europeans. We cannot find anything to cause evil in Hokianga. We live in peace. Through the wrongful carrying out of the law I have been deceived. I have great love to the European who has not been treated properly by the law. My heart is dark about this man. I have no other word to say except as to my being kind and friendly to the Europeans. I was disappointed at the action of the law in regard to the European who was fined for selling drink to the Natives. There is nothing else to say to you, Governor, except that peace is here among the Ngapuhi, and in Hokianga. There are plenty of little troubles about land and other matters, but these are of very trifling importance. There is nothing we want but that we should be all as one with the Europeans and the Government. Salutations to you, Governor. Welcome Governor, to Hokianga.

HAURAKI KAIPŌ said: Welcome, welcome, welcome, Governor! There is nothing that I can say to you. It is the old people who have to talk to you. Welcome, welcome, welcome, to Mr. McLean! There is nothing to say to you but what has already been said to you and to other Governors. Welcome, Governor, to the canoe now floating. Welcome to Hokianga, where our hands have never been stained with the blood of Europeans. I have shed my blood to avenge European blood; that is why I now speak before you. Welcome, Governor, to Hokianga.

Tio said: Welcome, Governor; welcome, Mr. McLean, welcome! I have only one word to say to you. My word is, good-will to the Europeans. Welcome all; my word is good-will to the Europeans and peace. Welcome, Governor.

REWI KENE PAPAHI said: Welcome, Governor; welcome, Governor! You are the right hand of the law, which has been brought from England to this country. I have nothing to say to you. My word is good-will to you and the Europeans. Be kind and considerate to your dependent tribes living here. Welcome; I have nothing else to say to you.

WHAREKERERU said: Welcome, Governor! I am now one of your children. This is not mere words of mine, as I am a child of yours. I have fought for you. That is why I say that I have joined with you from the commencement up to the present time. I have always adhered to the laws and I do so still. I never shall have anything to do with any other strange tribes who are creating disturbances; let them follow out their own evil courses. If they in any way interfere with us I will then be quite prepared for action. Now, Governor, father of the law, I want to have all the knowledge connected with the laws given to me—who am but a child—that I may know them well. That is all I have to say to you at this time.

NGAKUKU said: Welcome, my father, the Governor, and Mr. McLean! Welcome, come and see your children—your children who are now defending the laws, and abiding by them. There is nothing to say to you. Our ancestors have desired us to be friendly to the Europeans, and we have continued to be so up to the present time. There is nothing here but good-will among this people—good-will to the Europeans. Our only word to you is peace and good-will. Come, that we may speak to you. We have good-will towards you in Hokianga; and what we want is, that our district be filled up with Europeans. What causes confusion and mischief is the *waipiro* (ardent spirits.) I do not know whether the same good feeling will always exist, as strong drink may be the cause of evil. Our wish to you is to stop the sale of spirits in our parts. We do not want rum brought here; let it be taken to the towns. The death of two men has been caused from spirits being sold on land that I gave the Europeans. Let there be no rum sold in Hokianga; let it be sold only at Rawine (Hurd's Point.) Let there be no public houses. Let there be no rum disposed of at any of the places lower down than Rawine (Hurd's Point), so that I may in sincerity carry out my feelings of friendship to the Europeans. I am anxious that this district should be full of Europeans. These are all the words I have for you to consider.

WHARE TOE TOE said: Welcome, Governor, welcome! I have to speak to you of my adherence to you which shall be for ever and ever. I will attach myself to you for ever. Come and see the children of the Queen. What shall I do as her child? Come and see your children. That is all I have to ask. I am hungry; I am hungry for pigeons. (This was a slight hint that he wanted some powder and shot to shoot pigeons.)

MAKARENA WAHAROA said: Welcome, Governor, from England to your children here. Welcome hither. I do not know whether you consider or care anything about our talk or not. Welcome, Mr. McLean. We are attached to you and to the Governor, but I do not believe in the restrictions of the law towards us. Our object is straight, and you turn it aside. The mind of the Maoris is not clear yet. They do not always know what the Governors are, or what are the views of the sixth Governor. There is no use in our talking falsehoods to each other, or misleading each other. Let us understand each other. Let Europeans be brought to Hokianga. Let us have the laws made known to us; let there be no restrictions upon the *waipiro* (i.e. the sale of spirits). We are living according to your laws. Our fathers did not know sufficient of your laws to understand and appreciate them. Welcome, Governor, welcome; that is all I have to say.

TOHEROA said: Welcome, Governor! Welcome, Mr. McLean! Salutations to you both. Welcome the fathers of our Chiefs. I have nothing to say but to welcome you. Come and see this fatherless tribe. Welcome. Come and bring me life or bring me death. If you have come to bring life to us, welcome. He concluded by singing the following song of love and welcome:—

Tera te Kawana ka tae mai ki Hokianga e hiahia tia ana e toku ngakau te Kawana e manakitia ana e nga Iwi katoa haere mai ki te Horoi i nga kino o tenei Iwi o te Rarawa, i mua hoki e kotahi ana te Ture Atua me te Ture Kuini na ana Ture i au ai te moe, kua tae mai nei te Kawana he Tinana he tinana korero atu he mangai he mangai kua tae mai nei koe e te Kawana ki Hokianga kua kotahitia te Iwi Maori me te Pakeha i tou taenga mai te ra wharahi hapai ana mai kia muturangi e te ia whenako atu ki te tahu a te rau e whakaihia nei kia mana te tohunga hei whehe ki te wai kia hemo nga tapu o tau hau wahine he moe ra naku kia uru Tautini tenei te Wairua te hoe i te tinana no taku hokoitinga i au ai ko te moe whaka tata rawa mai te kiri o wharaiti ka tu i runga i te tapu hei aha ia au to tabu e rua i rere pae mai ai tau atu ko Tawhiti tuku tonu i te Wini hoe hipi o karahe ai runga kia whaka u mai te makau a ti pango i manako ra nge au he kanonga tawhiti e nau e Kawana e kore rae nuia he tahu kariparahi whai tupua he nui te tupiki kei raro e tohi tenei te wehi e te Tuiri i toku he auaka motu hia kia iri mo maua te tihi huaki riri Ruihanga tana tia kia Poroa e tu tata e te Iwi te motu kai watuai.

[TRANSLATION.]

Lo! now the Governor has at length arrived at Hokianga! My heart, alas! has longed to see Him—whom tribes, far and near, have united to acknowledge and recognise, in terms of friendship and love. Welcome, O Governor! come now, and remove the stigma which still attaches to the Rarawa's name (having reference to Nuku's death, and Te Wake's capture and escape). In days gone by the laws of God and the laws of the Queen stood side by side. Under the shadow of those laws our tribes take sweet repose, free from danger and surprise. Now, at length, the Governor has appeared. We see him in person. We speak with him face to face. Now, O Governor! this, your presence at Hokianga, will be the means of cementing, in one bond of unity and fellowship, the tribes of the Pakeha and the tribes of the Maori, so that they shall henceforth live in peace and friendship together, under one law and under one Governor.

WI TANA PAPAHA said: Welcome, Governor! I have nothing to say to you except that which the Chiefs of Hokianga have already addressed to you. Welcome to you; welcome, Mr. McLean, welcome. There are no people to welcome you here. Come and see the canoes floating on the tide at Hokianga. Let the Europeans and Natives be united as one people; let the tie that binds us be as close as marriage. These fields and places are all for the Government. All I have got to say is, welcome. Come and see the tribes of Hokianga who uphold you. It is for you to consider every word the Chiefs of Hokianga have spoken. If you agree to what they say it is good and well. It is for you to consider the talk about guns and powder; it is for you to consider all these matters about the laws and about the guns and the ammunition; that is all I have to say.

KAPERIERA said: Welcome, Governor! I belong to the North of this Island. I am only a young man. Welcome, Governor; welcome, Mr. McLean; welcome, bring peace and good-will, and bring the laws in your hand. I think the law is a parent to all the good. The great father of the people at present is the law. Now peace will grow under the law. Hearing that the Governor would visit Hokianga, we have come hither to welcome him. We have to apologise for the fewness of our numbers here to-day. We welcome you.

HEREWINT MANGUMANGU said: Welcome, Governor! I have not much to say to you except to welcome you to Hokianga. Come and bring peace and good-will. Welcome, the Governor, friendly to all the different tribes living in New Zealand. In the old days our fathers have lived on terms of peace and friendship with the Europeans, and we have continued to be so. We are only children as yet, but we fulfil the words of our fathers. That is all I have to say. Welcome to you all.

TAI PAPAHA said: Welcome, Governor! welcome, welcome, welcome, Mr. McLean! There is no one to welcome you, no one to call you. The people to give you a welcome have all passed away; there is nothing to welcome you but the mountains standing before you. Come on this errand of peace. My word is, peace and good-will; and yours is the same. You do your share and I will do mine; let us meet on terms of equality. Let us both join together. This is not your word alone; it is mine also. Welcome on your visit to this land. Come, Governor, come to these fields of ours. There is nothing else to say to you. Come, welcome, O welcome, Governor.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR then rose and said: O, Chieftains and people of Ngapuhi and Rarawa, I am very glad indeed to be here on a visit to those tribes of Hokianga and the North, of whom I have already heard so much, and who have always been so true and so firm in your loyalty to the Queen. From the earliest days of English settlement your conduct has always been most friendly to the Europeans. I am very glad that the sentiments of friendship which you have expressed to all the Governors who have preceded me are now repeated to me also. It is gratifying to find that you now believe more in the works of peace than in those of war. In this respect you set a noble example to many of your countrymen in the South. While war and storms have prevailed elsewhere, here there has always been peace and calm. My sentiments in this respect are exactly the same as those which your own chiefs have just expressed. It will be a pleasing duty for me to report to the Queen the manner in which you have kept the promises which you have made to former Governors. I am glad to perceive that you all feel an increasing desire to abide by the laws which are to govern both the Europeans and the Maoris. It is a proof that you are advancing as a tribe in the path of peaceful progress which is the sure road to prosperity. I am pleased to see the excellent feeling that prevails between you and your European neighbours. These feelings are creditable alike both to you and to them. It is obvious that you are not in name only but in reality true friends of each other. This is my first visit, and I have had the opportunity of seeing for myself that the Ngapuhi and Rarawa are the great chieftain races that they have always been represented to be. You were the first to welcome the Europeans to New Zealand, and you have always been their most firm friends. I am truly glad that you are co-operating so zealously with the Europeans in developing the rich natural resources of this fair land—I mean, in particular, the flax, the timber, and the kauri gum. In this profitable industry each race is necessary to the other—the Maori to supply the raw material, and the English the mills and manufacture, and to send it away in ships. I am rejoiced to see so many of the great Chiefs of Ngapuhi, and I thank them much for coming here at such a short notice to meet me. I thank you with my whole heart for the hearty welcome you have given me, and I wish you all health and happiness.

HAURAKI TAIPO said: Welcome, Governor! welcome, Mr. McLean! Come with your thoughts. The people here welcome the Europeans, but they cannot say that they are numerous enough; they are very few. There are none but Mr. Maning and Mr. Webster to look after us. I want more Europeans to come to Hokianga, that we may know the good-will of the Europeans. Welcome, Governor. (He here sang a song of welcome.) Welcome, Governor. There is nothing to say. All I have to say is let us have Europeans here.

APORO said: Welcome, Governor, welcome, Governor! There are no people to welcome you. Bring peace and good-will, and bring Europeans. Bring Europeans, for there is plenty of land here for them. Listen, Governor; there is plenty of land in Hokianga. Before our fathers sold this land to you they did not know its value. It was bought with fish-hooks, spades, and tomahawks. Welcome, Governor, to Hokianga.

PAPAHURIHIA said: Welcome, Governor! Although there is plenty of talk our words are words of peace and good-will. I had a dream. I dreamt before the coming of Governor Brown that a black man had taken a feather out of my hair, and I told the Governor. The Governor's words are all clear. We quite understand his words to us. I am not a prophet; the Chief Justice is a prophet. The Governor asked me whether it would be a fine day, and I told him that it would be so. Welcome, Governor. There is only one subject I wish to speak to you about. The law has not been right towards the man who sold the rum. I wish that it should be made right again, as he supplied us with goods from Auckland. I quite understand all that has been said. (The Chief then stepped forward and shook hands with the Governor and Sir George Arney).

MOHI TAWHAI then said a few words to the Chiefs, advising them to be industrious and to uphold the law.

HONI MOHI TAWHAI said: Welcome, Governor; welcome to you all; welcome, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. My words were ended at Taheke. I asked you to relax some portion of the law. I am quite aware that in former days there was no restriction as to shot and powder. We have asked the Magistrates for permission to buy powder and shot, and they have not granted our request. That is why I now ask you to give us permission. Our wish is, that you should let us have the small quantity that is given to Europeans. We wish you to grant us a license as well as to the Europeans. Our wish is, that Mr. Von Sturmer should be appointed to grant us licenses.

The Hon. Mr. McLEAN then said: Some reference has been made to equal laws for the Maori and the European. He hoped the time was not very distant when this could be done. In many respects such was the case now, but in the matter of granting permission for the sale of arms they could not expect the restrictions to be so far removed as to enable our enemies to use the caps and powder so obtained to fight against us. At the same time, under similar conditions as applied to Europeans, a small proportion of such supplies could be granted to the Ngapuhi Chiefs for sporting purposes as the Government felt every confidence in their loyalty.

This concluded the *koro*.

Those assembled then gave three rounds of cheers for the Queen, the Governor, and three more for Hokianga and Judge Maning, after which the Natives dispersed.

In the evening the Governor and party, and a number of settlers, went to the residence of Mr. J. Webster.

On the following (Wednesday) morning, His Excellency and party had intended to leave Hokianga district for Ahipara, a Rarawa settlement about twenty-five miles distant, but it was not considered safe to cross the bar. The line of waves which rolled over the spit indicated the heavy breakers that would have to be encountered. After breakfast the Governor and his party went ashore to visit the settlers. Among the places which they visited during the day was the Waiarohia Flax Mill, the property of Messrs. Walker and Reid. They were received by Mr. J. Reid and Mr. Robert Wilson, the Manager, and conducted over the mill. His Excellency took much interest in the simple but admirable process of preparing the flax. This mill has been erected and in operation for about six months.

As an instance of the progress Hokianga is making, we may mention that the Customs revenue has increased fourfold during the last two years.

The genuine kindness and hospitality displayed by Judge Maning and Mr. Webster towards the Governor and his party, during their visit to Hokianga, were fully appreciated.

At daybreak on the following morning (Thursday), we weighed anchor and left Hokianga. We arrived at Ahipara shortly after eleven o'clock, where we landed the Chief, Wi Tana Papahia, and sent a messenger to acquaint the principal Chief of the Rarawa that His Excellency the Governor had arrived. Poihipi rode down from his kainga, about six miles distant, and in a short time paid a visit to the Governor on board the "Luna." He was most anxious to assemble his tribe to meet the Governor, but the weather looked too threatening to permit of any delay in the open roadstead of Ahipara. His Excellency promised to pay Poihipi and his people another visit at a more favourable season.

POIHIPI, in speaking to the Governor and Mr. McLean, said: I regret not being able to meet you ashore, that I might welcome you to my own land and people. I want to meet the Governor at my own place and not at Hokianga or Mongonui. One word I have to say, and it is this, that while other tribes, even those of neighbouring districts, have fought against you, I and my people have never done so. Our hands are clean and never have been stained with European blood; and unless you strike the first blow or attack us they never will. I shall be like my ancestors and fathers; I shall befriend the Europeans, and if they are attacked at the South and other parts of the Island, here they will always be safe and unmolested. There are but very few Europeans living among us, but these can corroborate what I say.

Poihipi appears to be a respectable Chief of the old school, being quiet and gentlemanly in his demeanour. He seemed disappointed at not having an opportunity of a visit of some days. His people proposed to improve the road from Mongonui in the expectation that the Governor would come overland from that place to Ahipara. The present visit, although expected, had taken him by surprise, as the messenger conveying intelligence of the Governor's visit had not arrived.

We left Ahipara at half-past two o'clock, and in consequence of a violent gale from the north-east, anchored under the lee of Cape Maria Van Diemen. The steamer got under weigh next morning (Friday) shortly before seven o'clock. She had got as far as Cape Reunga, where she had to put back and anchor under the lee of Cape Maria, in consequence of the heavy sea running. Heavy rain fell during the night, and the weather was stormy. We spoke the cutter *Hero*, 30 tons (Captain Urquhart), from Norfolk Island, in ballast. She had just gone about 70 miles out of her proper course, and had hove-to off the Cape for safety. It was a fortunate circumstance that the "Luna" came in sight, as at the time the cutter was distant from the Columbia Reefs about three-quarters of a mile, and was fast drifting head on to them. Captain Fairchild warned them of the danger, and they kept in the wake of the steamer until she anchored.

The weather having at last moderated, the "Luna" left at seven o'clock in the evening, and steaming under easy pressure, against a heavy sea, reached Mongonui shortly after six o'clock on the following morning (Saturday). A gun was fired to intimate the arrival of the Governor. A large number of Natives had been waiting for two or three days expecting his arrival, and left on the previous day for their settlements, under the impression that His Excellency, through stress of weather, had gone to the Manukau Harbour. As the steamer was about to leave, two canoes full of natives were seen coming down the river, and His Excellency and party immediately went on shore to meet them. They were received by Captain Butler, J.P., W. B. White, Esq., R.M., and the Natives who had returned in the canoes.

A *korero* was then held in the spacious building adjoining the Mongonui Hotel (Mr. McIntosh's). The principal Chiefs present were:—Pororua Wharekauri Taiapa, Rakena Waiana, Pone te Kanohi, Karena Pororua, Wi Haimakire.

RAKENA WAIANA said: Welcome, Governor, Welcome! We were disappointed in the delay of your coming. Come and see the few here. Welcome, Governor!

HONE TE KANOHI said: Welcome, Governor! Come and see this part of our Island. You are the root, or pakiaka, and diffuse light like the star that shines in the morning.

PORORUA WHAREKAURI TE TATAHA said: Welcome, Governor! Welcome! Come and see us. We are living under the shadow of the Queen. Welcome to Mongonui.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR then said: I am very sorry indeed to have disappointed you, by not arriving sooner; but you know I have been delayed by the storm which has prevailed for the last two days. It is a great pleasure to come to this peaceful haven—this haven of calm and sunshine—after the storm of last night. I am very much obliged that so many of you should have come so soon—directly you heard the cannon announcing my arrival—to welcome me here. I have always heard that the Ngapuhi and Rarawas were famous in the arts of war, and I am glad to see that they are now cultivating equally well the arts of peace. The Queen has often heard of the loyalty and bravery of Tamati Waka Nene, and many of the other Chiefs of Ngapuhi and Rarawa; and Her Majesty will be glad to hear from me that that loyalty is continued. The word of the Queen is that the law should be carried out equally for you and for the Pakeha. There is one point on which I wish to address to you a few words. I would advise you, while adopting our customs of civilization, not to fall into the evils of drinking. I am sorry to hear that this evil has made some progress here, and I would strongly advise you to eschew it. The evils of intemperance are such that your children, if they were to give way to them, would not grow up such chivalrous warriors as their ancestors were. The Government is most anxious to meet your views and forward your wishes in every respect possible. If any of you have any complaints to make to the Government, if you write to your friend Te Makarini (Mr. McLean) you will always get an immediate reply.

Several Native Chiefs addressed the Governor, some requested to be supplied with powder and shot for pigeon shooting.

The Hon. Mr. McLEAN then said: The question of granting a limited quantity of powder, for sporting purposes, will be considered by the Government, but no relaxation of the law will be made. You are aware that even the Governor can only purchase a limited quantity, and is, as well as the Chief Justice who you see here, as much subject to the law, in this respect, as other people. In the first instance, any one obtaining powder for sporting purposes must apply, and be recommended by Mr. White, the Resident Magistrate, before any will be granted.

HIS EXCELLENCY said: I have again to express my thanks for your having come here this morning to meet me. You all know how the bad weather prevented me coming sooner. If it had not been my desire to see the Ngapuhi and Rarawas here and at Whangaroa, I should have gone to the Manukau as the weather was so bad. We should have remained here longer, but it is necessary that I should go to see the Maoris at Whangaroa.

This concluded the *korero*.

His Excellency and party returned on board the steamer, which got under weigh at ten o'clock for Whangaroa. We entered the beautiful harbour of Whangaroa at twelve o'clock, and anchored well up the bay. Edward Williams, Esq., and Hopkins Clarke, Esq., came on board and informed the Governor and Mr. McLean that the Natives were ready to receive them on shore. We could see several canoes full of Natives paddling towards the place of rendezvous. It was a pretty sight to observe the Natives assembling on the beach. After some shots had been fired from the gun on board the steamer, His Excellency and party left in the ship's boat, and as we neared the shore we were greeted with the usual song of welcome and the Manuwhiri—the waving of shawls and handkerchiefs, welcoming the party to the shore. As we approached the land the Natives prepared for the war-dance; and when we landed the usual challenge was given and the war party rushed, in a compact body, along the beach to the place of meeting. They were naked with shawls round their waists, and wore white feathers in their heads—the emblems of peace. There were about 250 Natives present, assembled from different branches of the river. They had remained on the river since Wednesday evening, patiently waiting for the Governor's visit. They performed with much vigour and spirit the war-dance (Tuturanguhi), and afterwards gave the call of welcome (Karanga). The men were armed with guns, clubs, and spears, and the women were attired in gay and bright dresses. The place of meeting was on the sandy beach, in front of the residence of Mr. George T. Fergusson. After the ceremony of welcome, Arama Whakapeke, the great chief of Whangaroa, came forward and welcomed the Governor and Mr. McLean to Whangaroa. Among the European settlers present were:—Messrs. William Spikman (the oldest settler in the district), G. T. Fergusson, Alexander Nesbitt, Howes, Reynolds, Andrews, William Lane, Anderson, Martin, Bell, &c., &c.

ARAMA WHAKAPEKE said: Welcome, Governor! Bring the good with you. Come and see the Europeans and Natives here. All that I have to say to you is, welcome; come and see us. All I have to say is welcome; how do you do? Here I am with my Europeans.

MOHI TERAHIRI said: Welcome, Governor! Come and see Whangaroa, the Europeans and the Natives. We are all quiet here; we are all loyal, and there is no disturbance.

RUINGA TE HOENGA said: Welcome, Governor! This is the first time that I have seen you the Governor. Other Governors have been in the colony, and you are the only Governor I have seen here. One word I have to say to you. I want a gaol in Whangaroa. This is my word to you; I want a gaol here for all mischievous people—to imprison all those who do evil both to Europeans and Natives.

HEREMAIA TE ARA said: Welcome, Governor! Come the father of all the people. These are all your children from a long time past. Welcome, bring good-will with you. I have been under the law from a long time past, even until now. Even if I do put the law to one side sometimes, still I am



staunch to it. Come to your children. These children have grown under your care, and they thrive. My hands have not been stained with blood for a long time past. I have no desire to do evil. You have come from other parts to see Whangaroa. I have no leaning towards any one. I am under your feet, and have been so for a long time past. I have been at your feet, and shall still remain so. Welcome, Governor; that is all I have to say.

TUTAHU RAMEKA said: Welcome, Governor! Come and see your children of Whangaroa. Bring your goodness to us. You have seen the rest of your children, and have now come to see us. Welcome, O Governor.

WIREMU NAIHI said: Welcome, Governor! Come, bring the goodness to Whangaroa. We have nothing to say to you but a word of welcome. Come and teach us the law. Come and see Whangaroa, and the people thereof. That is all I have to say.

HONI KARAHINI said: Welcome, O Governor! I have nothing to say to you but my love of good. We asked for a township here, but have not yet seen it. Come and see the few children that are here. I have nothing to say to you but words of love.

HORO TUKARERE said: Welcome, Governor! Come the head of all; come and see your children. There is nothing we have to adhere to but the law of the Governor.

HEMA TURI said: Welcome, Governor, to Whangaroa! Welcome, O Representative of the Queen—the mother of New Zealand. Come in the bonds of love. Come and see us, who are sitting under the shadow of the Queen. Listen quietly to what we have to say; never mind whether the words are bad or good; but listen patiently. Come and shine upon us who are in the dark. That is all I have to say.

TAMORA KOHITI said: Welcome, O Governor! This is the first time I have been able to address the Governor, as it is the first visit of a Governor to Whangaroa. Whangaroa is a deep harbour; steamers can come up, but this the first time I have seen the Governor. Ships of any size can anchor here. There has been a Governor for a number of years, but to-day is the first time this harbour has seen a Governor. The Governors who came before have never visited us. There is no clergyman here either. The Governors and the Ministers have gone to other places, but have never been to Whangaroa before. The Magistrate from Waimate visits here, and the Ministers from Waimate and Hokianga visit here, but you are the God of our bodies, as Christ is the God of our spirits.

PATARA RORO said: Welcome, O Governor! This is the first time Whangaroa has seen a Governor. The Queen's name is heard all over the Island, but this is the first time her Representative has been here. Welcome; we have nothing to say to you. You have come and seen your children; you have come and visited us, and here we shall still remain. That is all I have to say to you.

HARE HONGI TE KOHAI said: Welcome, O Governor and Mr. McLean! Come and see your people, the Ngapuhi. Never mind, though the canoe is small, still there is a proverb connected with it. Welcome, O Governor. We are sitting under the shadow of the Queen; but I am my own servant and my own soldier. The reason why I say so is this: If any of the Hauhaus come here and interfere with any of us, then I will get up and fight. That is right.

HENARE TANGARU said: Welcome, O Governor! Come and visit this place. Though the name of it is Whangaroa, still it is a district of the Bay of Islands, the same as Mongonui. Welcome; Come and see this river, Whangaroa. This is the fish-hook of Mani (the Maori ancestor who is supposed to have fished up New Zealand). Come and see this place; it is a deep river. This is sufficient.

PUMIPI WHAITUA said: Welcome, O Governor! Come and see your children. We have great love towards you and to our Europeans. Salutations to you. I have great regard for the Europeans of Whangaroa. They have done no harm to us, and we have done no harm to them. We have done no harm to religion, and we have not trampled the laws under our feet. We still hold the laws in our hands, even up to the present day. That is all I have to say to you.

HENARE TUPI said: Welcome, O Governor! Welcome, Mr. McLean! You and our father, the Governor. I have nothing to say but a word of welcome. Though there are few of us, all we have to say is welcome. I have been here sitting in the sunshine waiting for you. I now get up to speak to you, and this is the first time I have known the difference between a summer day and a winter day. I say to you welcome! You see us quietly sitting here.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR said: I am glad to come here to see Whangaroa, and to meet the descendants of Hongi Hika, the friend of George the Fourth, King of England. It is very gratifying to me to find that, like all the rest of the Ngapuhi whom I have visited, you desire to maintain the most friendly relations with your European fellow-subjects. It makes my heart glad to find that you all desire to uphold the law and to suppress evil; and this shows your wisdom and good sense. I am well aware that since days long gone by and forgotten, none of you have ever raised a weapon against the Europeans. I believe that you are sincere in requesting that a Gaol may be erected here, for the punishment of offenders. The same request was made at Hokianga and elsewhere by the Ngapuhi. Your request that a Gaol should be erected shews that you are desirous that all the requirements of the law should be carried out in your district. And I may here observe that His Honor the Chief Justice of New Zealand is here with me, which shews his anxiety to observe the condition of the country where he administers the law so ably, for the good and the protection both of the Maori and of the European. I am desirous that peace and prosperity should prevail, and I am glad of the assurances of a friendly and peaceable nature which you now make. One of the speakers has made the request that a township should be established in your harbour. I have no doubt, if you continue, as you have always done, to preserve such friendly relations with your European neighbours, that your hope, in this respect, may in time be realised. The Queen will be highly pleased to hear of the loyal sentiments of Hongi Hika's people. It is a proof that Hongi Hika was sincere in his desire to have Europeans here; for you remember that it was Hongi Hika and Waikato who first went to England to ask King George the Fourth to extend his protection, and send Europeans to this country. This is my second visit to your beautiful harbour of Whangaroa; and I hope I shall often be able to come here again. Meanwhile I pray God, the Giver of all good, to shower His choicest blessings on your

homes and families. I pray that the friendly relations which you have always maintained with the European settlers in Whangaroa, and which are so very creditable to both races, may continue for ever.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the Queen, three for the Governor, and a similar round of cheers for Whangaroa.

HENERE TUPI then came forward and shook hands with the Governor, Hon. D. McLean, Chief Justice Arney, and the Hon. Colonel Edgcumbe.

HONGI HIKA (the son of the famous chief of that name) said: Welcome, Governor! With all my heart, I object to a gaol being put up here. I differ from the other chiefs on this point.

KINGI HORI KIIRA said: Welcome, Governor! We ask for the gaol, that both Natives and Europeans that do evil may be confined therein. It is for the want of a gaol that we go and drink, and then we commence to quarrel. Hearken, O Governor; build a town here. The Europeans here are very hard. If we have a town we can deal. We go to one person and we find him very dear, and then we go to another and another. My goods I take to Auckland, because there is no town here. Never mind what the lower class say. It will be for us, the Chiefs, to say what we want. Our great Chief Hongi Hika went to England and asked for Europeans, and they came. Now we ask for a town. The progeny of Honga Hiki are all over the country, but the heads of the family are here. What I have to say is, let us be as one under the law. This is my real word to you. Give us a town here. That is how we are so tired in going to Russell; the journey is so wearisome. After we have a town here the gaol will be erected. Two things I have to ask you for—a town and a gaol; let them both come together.

The Hon. Mr. McLEAN made a brief reply.

This concluded the *korero*. Almost all the Natives—men and women—came forward and shook hands with the Governor and Mr. McLean. They presented His Excellency with a white feather as the symbol of their peaceful relations with the Europeans. As the boat put off from the shore to the vessel, three cheers were given for His Excellency, in which the Natives heartily joined.

The steamer then got under weigh for the Bay of Islands, where it anchored at half-past seven o'clock, p.m. Before leaving Whangaroa harbour, the Governor, the Chief Justice, and others of the party, went in a boat to visit the beautiful waterfall near the entrance.

On Sunday forenoon, a number of the Ngapuhi Natives, with their wives and families, came on board the steamer to proceed to Auckland. Among them were the following Chiefs:—Hare Wirikake Te Wera, Wiremu Katene, Te Mo Paraoa, Heta Te Haara, Maihi Kawita, Mihaka Pehiriri, Te Honiana. The "Luna" left the Bay of Islands at one o'clock, and, under easy steam, reached Wangaruru, a distance of thirty miles, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. She anchored about three cables' lengths from the shore. A flag was displayed on the beach at this native settlement. His Excellency the Governor, Hon. Mr. McLean, Colonel Edgcumbe, Chief Justice Arney, and others of the party went on shore, and were received by Hoterene Tawatawa, the Chief of the settlement. He cordially welcomed the Governor and Mr. McLean, and seemed much pleased with their visit. He expressed his regret that there were so few Natives there to receive them, as they had gone to Auckland to receive payment from the Provincial Government for land which they had sold. He said the Governor was the first Representative of her Majesty the Queen who had visited the place, and he would make a present of all his land to His Excellency and Mr. McLean—which offer was, of course, declined. After remaining a short time, the Governor and party returned to the vessel with Hoterene Tawatawa, who desired to go to Auckland.

We left Wangaruru at ten o'clock, and anchored at the Kawau at half-past seven on Monday morning. The Governor and his party went ashore, and were welcomed by Captain and Mrs. Holt, Hon. H. Vivian, Hon. C. Vivian, and Mr. S. George. After remaining at this charming place about one hour, the Governor, Hon. Colonel Edgcumbe, and Chief Justice Arney went on board the yacht "A'batross," to visit the Earl of Pembroke. The party then returned to the "Luna," which left at half-past ten o'clock, and steamed to Mahurangi Bay, where they landed. Te Hemara, one of the Chiefs of Mahurangi, came to meet the Governor and the Hon. Mr. McLean, and accompanied them to Auckland. After remaining on shore about two hours, the Governor and party returned to the vessel, which left at one o'clock, and, steaming against a head wind and sea, arrived at the Breakwater, Auckland, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Thus terminated the visit of the Governor and the Hon. Mr. McLean to the North, which seemed to afford much gratification to the inhabitants of both races residing at the various settlements visited.