

One cliff is left as an enemy and a snare to us. All that I say will be carried out—not because I say it, but because it was ordained from the beginning. All the evils of old are gathered to pester this generation. We have seen the prophecies of old carried out, and we shall see those for this time also come to pass. War is for ever ended: it was prophesied it should end, and it has ended, and all old customs are done away with. If a pole is insecurely joined together for the ridgepole for a house, it will break at one end; so also will Europeans and Maoris break away from each other, and cannot agree.

After Te Whiti had ended Mr. Parris got up, and was about to speak when Te Whiti interrupted him, and said, “Do not speak now; speak to-morrow.”

Mr. Parris: No one can answer for to-morrow. If you do not wish me to speak now, shall I speak after Tohu? I cannot say how long I shall live; life is uncertain; perhaps to-morrow may never come.

Te Whiti: Very good: speak on the day that never comes. If a dog flies at a pig it does so at the bidding of its master; the dog will not act of its own accord. If you have anything to say it will not be true, and will not be your own words.

Mr. Parris: I have addressed you all [alluding to and addressing the Natives] many times, and I never deceived you; but Te Whiti is leading you astray.

Te Whiti: Your address will be your superior's, not your own. Where is he? Let him come.

Mr. Parris: Are you so great and important that my chief should visit you? You are afraid to let me address the meeting, lest I detach the people from you when they hear what I have to say.

Te Whiti: I have little to say. Black and white will never agree, and cannot be joined.

Mr. Parris: I did not say I came here to join white and black.

At this stage of the proceedings Te Whiti, to prevent Mr. Parris speaking, said to his people, “*Mō pakaru te hui*” (Break up the meeting), whereupon they all rose as one man and left the meeting-place.

Mr. Parris afterwards went to Te Whiti's whare and tried to get him into an argument, but Te Whiti merely repeated the refrain of a *haka* (song) having reference to the wheat. Mr. Parris told him he was not a philosopher (*tohunga*) to repeat childish songs. In reply, Te Whiti repeated the refrain, and Natives sitting round joined in it.

Mr. Parris met Te Whiti outside of the whare afterwards, and told him that the new Governor was expected; that the “*Hinemoa*” was going to Auckland for him. Te Whiti said, “Although a new Governor comes, it is still the same Government—you and others.”

Enclosure 2 in No. 38.

Captain KNOLLYS, A.D.C., to His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

SIR,—

Wellington, 31st December, 1880.

I have the honor to report to you my proceedings in fulfilling the duty, intrusted to me by your Excellency, of conveying a letter to the Maori chief Te Whiti, inviting him to meet you, and of endeavouring to obtain an answer from him to the same.

I was accompanied on this mission by Mr. Hursthouse, a gentleman who speaks thoroughly the Maori language, has resided much with the Natives all his life, and is acquainted with their customs; and Hone Pihama, a Maori chief of considerable power, and in close and frequent relations with Te Whiti, with whom many of his people are living.

We left Opunake, twenty miles from Parihaka, the residence of Te Whiti, on the morning of the 25th December, and drove straight to Parihaka, avoiding the Armed Constabulary camp, which is within a mile and a half of that place, by the advice of Hone Pihama, who thought we should probably be better received if we went direct, without communication with the armed force in occupation.

At a distance of three or four miles from Parihaka we passed through some large and good fields of potatoes, maize, tobacco, &c.: these had the appearance of being well looked after, were carefully fenced, and the crops were looking very promising. The land appeared to me to be very good, and likely to be a valuable property to whoever may eventually possess it. These fields, I am informed, are in the land proposed to be put up for sale by the Government, but whether the particular spots now under cultivation are reserved to the Natives I am not in a position to say.

Beyond these fields, and at a distance of about a mile and a half from Parihaka, we crossed the road, now in course of being made, which is to be the boundary between the land marked out to be sold and that reserved for the Maoris. Here also were fine fields of wheat, maize, potatoes, &c., well cultivated and well fenced. In crossing the road we passed close to one of the barriers recently erected by the Maoris. The country being full of cattle, horses, and pigs running at grass, all the fields are, of necessity, well fenced. If nothing were placed across the road, each spot where the road passed through a field would leave a gap for the convenience of intruding animals. The Maoris accordingly continued the fences across the road; thus completing the enclosure. As this, however, impeded the road, it was naturally objected to by the Government, and many arrests took place, I believe, before the present compromise was come to, viz., that the fences on each side of the road should be joined by slip-rails, thus not blocking the road, and effectually fencing the field. It seems to me that the erection of such fences is not only reasonable, but most necessary, as certainly little wheat or other grain would stand a chance in a country so thickly grazed without some such effectual fencing. These slip-rails now cross the road at intervals, and are not interfered with: indeed, they are most carefully replaced by passers-by, European or Maori, after being removed to give passage. At Pungarehu itself, however, at the entrance to the Armed Constabulary camp, where the greatest number of arrests and the most determined attempt to make a continuous fence took place, no slip-rails have been put up, and the gap into the Maori wheat-field is watched day and night by Natives.

We reached Parihaka at about 1 p.m., and, after taking our horses out of the buggy, went into the town. It was a place of considerable size, from a rough estimate I should say of over 250 houses, and