

way to Mr. Halse's house, no stranger to European clothing or crowded streets. He appeared to take no notice of any one, and, as most of those standing about did not know him from the other chiefs he was walking with, he was allowed to pass on without particular notice being taken of his movements.

The interview between Sir George Grey and Rewi was a very pleasing one, and, as we have said, it had no political significance, the conversation consisting of chatty remarks, such as might be expected to pass between two old friends. The weather, the first subject which Britishers start with in opening a conversation, commenced it on this occasion: that led from one subject to another, till Sir George Grey and Rewi got at last to comparing ages, when it was ascertained that each owned to sixty-seven years. The interview, as detailed in our special correspondent's letter, will give the public an idea of the friendly tone and kindly feeling towards each other that must exist in the breasts of both Sir George Grey and Rewi, and is sufficient to show that troubles are at an end, except they are hereafter created, and are of our own making.

The great meeting that was to have taken place yesterday did not eventuate, as was expected. William King, who is reported as being inland of Urenui, has not shown up, and, as Rewi wishes him to be present when the public reconciliation takes place between Maori and pakeha, another day's grace was allowed him. The meeting was also delayed to enable Titokowaru and a number of Natives from Parihaka, who are on their way to Waitara, to be present, and, as it was learned that they were at Okato, a messenger was sent to them to hurry them forward.

There has not been so much activity at the Waitara since the war as at the present time; but the activity now is of a very different character. The shopkeepers are busy; the European visitors cheerful, notwithstanding the atmosphere was enough to damp any one's spirits, and the Natives are good-humoured, laughing and joking with each other or their pakeha friends. The only thing we could not understand was what amusement persons found in standing in the road in front of the Bridge Hotel, or what they had to talk about. Still, there they remained, wet and fine, until the hour for the train to leave drew near, and then with an energy trudged to the railway station through the quagmires of mud that on all sides were to be encountered in the journey there.

The continuous wet weather has been most unfortunate; still it has not affected the great question at issue—the healing of past grievances, and the commencement of a friendship between the races such as has never before existed. With the assistance of the Maoris, this district will become the most prosperous in the colony, and the Natives themselves made independent and wealthy. To bring about this the land must be cultivated, the population increased, and railway communication obtained with Auckland. The time will come when all this will be accomplished; but the aristocratic tardiness of the Native is so different to the go-aheadism of the colonist, that we are apt to lose all patience at delay, whilst the Native at the same time may consider the progress we are making is too rapid.

ARRIVAL OF THE NATIVES FROM PARIHAKA.

The cracking of whips and the cheers of the Natives announced, at about noon to-day, the arrival in New Plymouth of the Natives from Parihaka and the southern districts. They came into town by way of the South Road, turning off into Queen Street, and then along Devon Street; the long cavalcade of carts loaded with provisions attracting general attention. There were 44 carts—40 of them drawn by 106 bullocks, and 4 of them by 10 horses. Hoisted on a pole fixed in a cart in the middle of the cavalcade was a small white flag over a red one; and in the cart bringing up the rear there were two white flags. There were a number of Natives who were riding on horseback accompanying the provisions; and one, who, we suppose, was the leader of the party, was very active, galloping to the front, and then to the rear, and keeping the procession of carts in a line.

[From the *Taranaki Herald*, 27th June.]

The following communication, having reference to our correspondent's letter which appeared on Tuesday, has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Waitara, Hune 26, 1878.

Kua rongo matou i tenei ra ki nga korero o te nupepa e kii ana ne ko Kerei ano i tae mai i te timatanga e kore e kino te tahi kupu ko te ki a nga na aku i tango te whenua o Wiremu Kingi kahore na te rau ano o te patu e hara ia au ko taku ano taku i hoatu e au ki te Pakeha kia Paraone.

Na TE TEIRA.

[TRANSLATION.]

Waitara, 26th June, 1878.

We have heard to-day what is stated in the newspaper. It says, if Grey had been here at the beginning there would have been no evil. It says, also, that I took Wiremu Kingi's land. Not so; it was confiscated. I had nothing to do with it. Mine alone is what I gave to the white man—to Browne (Governor Browne).

From TE TEIRA.