

which were as inferior to those of Moeraki as the houses to those of the same place. The next day I set out with the Natives to arrange such a line round the Europeans' houses and gardens as might, if possible, include them all, without interfering with the Native cultivations. Finding them in some places so intermixed that this was impracticable, I resolved to omit some, if I could thereby obtain a more regular boundary. The Natives, however, declared that nothing but Mr. J. Jones's house and garden should be excluded from the reserve, and that all the rest must be left for them.

I tried an experimental line with flax-stalks, leaving out many white men's cultivations, but not in the slightest degree interfering with those of the Natives. On its reaching a rise above Mr. Jones's paddock, Kahati became furious, and Horomona and Haereroa (Tommy Roundhead) sullenly silent. As they would not listen to reason, I adjourned the affair till the next day, begging them to consider well in the meantime. The next day at daybreak the whole population went off to cultivate, and would not attend to business. This was a plan of Horomona to prevent me from completing my arrangements with them. As the mission-station is close to the pa, I asked the missionary, Mr. Creed, whether he would prefer that it should be included in or left out of the Native reserve; he begged me, if possible, to include it in the reserve.

On Monday the 4th we commenced by running a line across the neck of Island Point, and then, with the Natives, proceeded to mark off that part of the river-frontage uncoloured in the accompanying plan. This done, I led the Natives to the spot where our Friday's conference ended, and asked them if they were or were not prepared to consent to my boundary there. They replied that their wish to expel the Europeans was unchanged. I then told them that, as I could not be a party to what appeared to me so unjust, I should leave the question of the extent of land to be at this place cut out of the reserve to be decided by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and that I would now point out the extreme limits of the reserve. These had been sketched on the maps by Mr. Wills; and, after I had carefully explained them, we set out for Green Point (Te Awakaihaia) with Kahuti and Rawiri te Mamaru, whom the Natives deputed to attend us. Here we marked distinctly and firmly the beginning and direction of the boundary-line.

The next morning we went inland and laid out the inner line. Solomon Pohio and the rest pretended to be much excited at the direction of this; but, as I was aware that their dissatisfaction was merely feigned, and well knew that the slightest concession would only increase their demands, I adhered to the line I had proposed.

On the next day, Wednesday, 6th December, Mr. John Jones made his selection of 2,560 acres in three blocks. Having approved of his selections, they were marked and certified to by Mr. Wills on Mr. Jones's plan, which I signed and returned to him. A copy of this I enclose.

On the morning of the 7th I explained to the Natives the reserve map, and delivered it to Haereroa; and the same afternoon reached Pura'kaunui by sea, and took the census.

The Waikouaiti Natives, throughout my negotiations with them, showed a sullen determination to oppose the settlement of Europeans near them. Korako, the principal man, is now too aged to exert himself much, and Haereroa behaved with a gloomy civility, not often interfering actively in the proceedings. The principal leaders, therefore, were Horomona Pohio and Kāhuti, the latter an excitable mercurial man, scarcely able to view anything seriously, the former one of the most sullen evil-disposed Natives I have met with, reminding me much of John Tikao, though, from his youth, less audaciously insolent. I must own, however, that throughout the transactions they seemed to be advocating not so much their own views as those of some person by whom they were influenced. So unnecessary to them is the piece of land reserved for His Excellency's decision that I must earnestly recommend that it be omitted from the reserve.

Huruhuru, a fine old man whom I met at Waikouaiti, deputed Horomona Pohio to receive the Waitangi payment. The latter not wishing to go to Akaroa, Kahuti and Rawiri te Mamaru were appointed by him and the other Waikouaiti Natives to accompany me.

At Purakanui I had no difficulty. In company with Noa Paka, the principal young man there, we laid off the reserves in the accompanying map, a plan of which was given to him; and reached Otago on the 9th December, where I remained until the 21st. On the 12th John Topi and John Kihau arrived from Ruapuke in a fine sealing-boat. I gave them, on behalf of the Government, some provisions, and sent them on to the Maori *kaika* at the Heads. A few days afterwards I visited that place to hear and adjust a land dispute between Taiaroa and the southern Natives, and to make out the list of those who should accompany me to Akaroa. After waiting there two or three hours Taiaroa, Kaikoariri, and Potiki arrived perfectly drunk, the former threatening to kill me unless I at once left the *kaika*. On my return to Port Chalmers I wrote on the subject to the Sub-Inspector of Police, requesting him to endeavour to ascertain and prosecute the person who had supplied the spirits to the Natives.

On the 21st December, having arranged with the agents of the schooner "Dolphin" for passages for myself and fourteen Natives, I embarked for Akaroa, and reached that place on the 23rd. On inquiring of the Resident Magistrate, I was informed that the money for the second instalment, payable on the 12th December, had not arrived. Accordingly, on the 26th, I permitted the Natives to disperse to the various settlements on the Peninsula to await the daily-expected arrival of the funds for distribution. I here received from the Resident Magistrate a communication from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 6th October, 1848, altering in some points the instructions on which I had been acting.

As the time wore on the Natives, tired of waiting so long away from their homes, repeatedly urged me to dismiss them. I at length agreed that, should the money not reach me before the 12th January, I would, if they wished it, let them leave on that day, and request the Lieutenant-Governor to suspend the payment of this instalment till June, 1849, or even until December following, so that the sum might be larger; and, further, ask His Excellency to allow the portion due to