

FURTHER PAPERS RELATIVE TO

FROM LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PITT TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BALNEAVIS.

15th July, 1863.

239.—Two hundred are fit now, which I have reported to the General.

FROM LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MURRAY TO THE GOVERNOR.

15th July, 1863.

Information has just been brought in that a man and a boy were found murdered in Shepherd's Bush. There is no doubt they were killed by Maoris while at their work some time yesterday.

FROM THE GOVERNOR TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MURRAY.

15th July, 1863.

The Governor has received the sad information so kindly sent to him.

FROM MR. DILLON BELL TO THE GOVERNOR.

15th July, 1863.

Meeting just over at Keri Keri. Mohi means to go. Isaac is doubtful. They want the names of those who wrote about the plot. Isaac says if these are told, he will separate. They want to go by Mauku. We are returning from Hay's.

FROM LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CAMERON TO THE GOVERNOR.

15th July, 1863.

The murder of a man and boy has been perpetrated near Shepherd's Bush by the natives. I propose ordering Colonel Murray, 65th Regiment, to march to Keri Keri, and take the native men there prisoners. It will not be safe to allow any natives to remain in the bush. Have I your sanction?

FROM THE GOVERNOR TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CAMERON.

15th July, 1863.

I concur in the arrest of all the men at Keri Keri. If you had the means I would take up all native men passing along the South Road, or going up and down the river in canoes. They would then soon give the murderers up.

No. 2.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. FULLOON.

Shortly after the cessation of hostilities at Taranaki, in 1861, the Waikatos organised a plan of operations, in the event of a misunderstanding arising with the Government, as they fully believed at the time that the Government was going to press them for the part that they had taken in the Taranaki war, and also against the King movement.

This opinion was shortly after confirmed when His Excellency Colonel Gore Browne issued his Manifesto, May 21st, 1861, by which they understood that negotiations would cease on the 31st August, and that war would be declared, and Waikato invaded, on the 1st September, 1861.

The plan of operation was, as near as I can remember, for the whole of Waikato to come down in a body to Maramarua, and proceed up that river to a place called Paparata, in the Tirikohua District, making that place their head-quarters.

From thence parties were to proceed and occupy the following positions, viz.:—Maketu (situated behind Drury, to the right of the coalmines, there is an old war track from Maketu to Paparata), the Razorback, Pukewhau (overlooking Baird's farm), and Tuhimata. The Razorback and Pukewhau have direct and partly independent tracks to the Maketu and Paparata war-paths. The parties at the Razorback and Pukewhau were to destroy the bridges on the Great South Road, and those at Tuhimata were to observe and oppose any military movement that might be made against them.

The party at Maketu (which was to be a strong one) were to maraud the Drury and Papakura districts.