

Ruka te Makoe
Men :—
Renata Toriri
Peito, Tomo
Matini Tarore
Hamiora te Paki
Rerekaipuke
Taupe Haki
Renata Tarore
Hirini Kiokio
Kaka, Ruato.
Enclosure H.
Answer—Enclo-
sure I.
Answer—Enclo-
sure J.

Tata, in which he stated he had returned from Waikato, and Te Rahihi was his companion, who would visit me next day.

I considered this a pretext to delay the survey until they were provided with reinforcements.

I also heard that Te Kepa Ringatu had gone to Hakaria, of the Arawa, for assistance.

Not knowing what number of Natives might be present to oppose us next day, we signalled to the reserve of 120 men at the Wairoa to march up, so that a larger party could be spared to protect the surveyors.

The Ngaiterangi chiefs having requested to be armed, twelve of them were provided with rifles which had been procured from Lieutenant-Colonel Harrington.

A Native spy named Taupe was detained by Sergeant Greenop, of the 12th Regiment, at the small camp guarding the Wairoa landing place. Mr. Warbrick, who had been sent there on duty, communicated this to me by letter. I rode down from our camp with Hohepa Hikutaia that evening, and being satisfied that the Native in question was a spy, I handed him over to Mr. Warbrick and the Native police for safe custody until next morning. We returned to camp at midnight.

On Monday, the 12th instant, we started at 6 a.m. with a party of 150 men, and twelve armed Natives, and continued our line from Te Puhiakapu hill to Te Puna. After this we cut a line from that hill to the Ruangarara Stream. I found, to have taken the line straight and include the proper quantity of 9,000 acres, we would have had to cut through some thick bush, and would have interfered with the cultivations adjacent to Waiwhatawhata. I therefore made three angles in the line, which excluded 800 or 900 acres. Mr. Turner and his men worked very well indeed, and by 7 p.m. we reached the bank of the Ruangarara Stream. We returned to camp at 8 p.m.

The whole of the officers and men engaged in this heavy day's work entered into it with zeal and energy, and everything that could be done to afford protection against attack or surprise was ably planned and carried out by Captain Markon and those acting under him.

Intelligence reached me this day that the Twelve Apostles of Ngatiporou had arrived at Te Waiwhatawhata, and other rebel Natives were expected at once.

On the 13th, 100 men, under the command of Captain O'Shaughnessy, were sent out to protect Mr. Turner while chaining a portion of the line which was left unchained the previous evening. Finding no opposition, and no appearance of the Natives, we returned to Te Papa. The forces passed through two friendly settlements at Pukekonui and Te Papaowharia and not, the slightest affront was given to any Native, or was there any instance of the slightest misconduct. The management of the whole of the military arrangements was admirable, and reflects great credit on the officer commanding here, and those under him. I wrote to Colonel Hamilton, thanking him for the assistance rendered, and stated that the services of the troops were not further required.

Mr. Commissioner Clarke was unfortunately confined to his bed by illness, and thus prevented from accompanying the expedition, but every step taken was after due consultation with him, and there was no difference in our opinions as to the course to be pursued.

I was engaged with Mr. Clarke and the Ngaiterangi Natives on the 14th, 15th and 16th November, in arranging about reserves to be made for Natives within the 50,000 acre block. News was brought in that the Twelve Apostles, being unable to attack the survey party on the 12th instant, intended to murder the surveyors between the Waimapu and Wairoa. I sent a message warning them to return to Te Papa until other arrangements could be made.

On Saturday, the 17th, I proceeded to the Wairoa with Enoka te Whanake and Hori Ngatai to inspect some land required for reserves in that neighbourhood. The Natives here reported that some of the Twelve Apostles had been prowling about on and near the footpaths leading to Waiwhatawhata, armed.

On the 18th I returned to Te Papa, where I found the Honorable Colonel Haultain, Minister for Colonial Defence, had arrived. I at once reported myself to him.

On the 19th I recommended to the Honorable Colonel Haultain that 100 men should be sent out to form posts to protect the surveyors engaged between the Waimapu and the Wairoa Rivers. I also wrote to him on the 20th respecting a report, brought in by the chief Te Moananui Whariki, that fifty men of the Ngatiporou,* of Mataora, were coming to Waiwhatawhata via Te Rereatukahia. I have the honor to enclose copy of my letter, and of Colonel Haultain's answer thereto.

Colonel Haultain having made arrangements for 100 men of the 1st Regiment of Waikato Militia to proceed to Te Wairoa to protect the surveyors, I rode out to Omanawa on the 21st with Captain Hunter of that corps, and fixed on a position for their encampment.

On the 22nd, 100 men of the 1st Waikato Regiment, under command of Captain Mair, marched out to Omanawa, and encamped there. It is not, perhaps, in my province, but it is worthy of mention that of the first 100 men warned for this duty about thirty claimed their discharge, and refused to go. Mr. Warbrick has been appointed to accompany this force as interpreter for the present, so as to prevent any misunderstanding with the friendly Natives.

News has been brought in to-day that this party have not been molested in any way. It is to be hoped that the action which has been taken in this matter will prevent any further trouble, and that the surveyors will be able to complete their work in peace and security.

I am happy to inform the Government that I believe the majority of the tribe Ngaiterangi to be loyally inclined, and they are perfectly contented with the arrangements entered into for the purchase of the Puna and Katikati blocks, and also with the settlement of the boundaries of the lands confiscated to the Crown.

I consider the fact of twelve of the principal chiefs having taken up arms during the survey is a sufficient proof that they will adhere to all the agreements entered into, and the effect politically on the rebel Natives at the Thames and elsewhere, who are inclined to support the Pirirakau in their opposition to the Government, will be beneficial.

Again drawing attention to the valuable services rendered by Colonel Hamilton, Captain Markon, and the officers and men of the 12th Regiment employed in protecting the surveyors, and also to those

* Ngatipowa and Ngatitamatero.

Enclosure K.

Enclosures L. and M.