

P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO

A F F A I R S A T T A U R A N G A .

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BY COMMAND OF
HIS EXCELLENCY.

WELLINGTON.

—
1867.

SCHEDULE OF PAPERS RELATING TO TAURANGA AFFAIRS.

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PAPERS RELATIVE TO AFFAIRS AT TAURANGA.

No. 1.

NOTES of SPEECHES made at the PACIFICATION MEETING of His Excellency the Governor with Ngaiterangi Tribe at Te Papa, Tauranga, 5th and 6th August, 1864. Furnished by Mr. H. T. Clarke, R.M., and Mr. E. W. Puckey, Government Interpreter.

PENIAMINI Taka: Welcome! Welcome! Welcome, O my father. Welcome that which is good. Welcome that which is right. Welcome truth. Welcome to Tauranga. Welcome love. Welcome you and our great mother, whose laws we have trodden under foot—whose peace we have trampled upon at this place which you made sacred. (This refers to His Excellency's assurance that the Natives who remained quiet should be unmolested.) We have trampled upon your justice. Song. * * *

Enoka te Whanake: Salutations to you, O Governor. Salutations to you, O father, you whom I have trampled upon. But here I have returned to life. When we gave up ourselves and our arms to the Colonel, we expressed a wish that you should come and see us. We could not be satisfied with a letter from you, we wished to see you face to face. You have come. We have already made a declaration, and we repeat it here in your presence—that this shall be a firm and lasting peace. We have made submission to the Queen, and are under the shadow of her laws; henceforth we will be obedient to her commands. We will be your dutiful children. We will not return again to folly. This declaration I now make is an unalterable one. I have ceased to speak falsely to you. This is our firm resolution—we will not return again to anything that is evil. This is the declaration we wished to make to you personally. This is a second declaration. The first was made to the Colonel, when we gave up our guns. This is our second submission.

Hokohoko: Welcome! Welcome, O Governor. I was not drawn into this quarrel; I went of mine own accord. I have seen my folly, and have made my declaration of submission to the Colonel, and now do so to you. That to the Colonel was my first, this is my second, to acknowledge the Queen's authority and be under her laws. The land also I give up to you. (Here he was interrupted by Raniera te Hiahia.)

Te Harawira: Enoka says this is an unalterable declaration; it is so. We have come in and given up our guns and powder, ourselves, and the *mana* of (authority over) our land. Answer us upon all these points. Te Hokohoko speaks for himself.

Enoka: We have nothing more to say. I have given up the *mana* of my land to you; it is in your hands. This is another word: Let the prisoners return to me. This is our request: Let Iraia and his companions who were taken at the Gate Pa and Te Ranga be returned to us; but it is for you to decide. Enough of that. Here is another word for you and the General to take into consideration: Let the soldiers cease to suspect me; I am without arms, cease to suspect me when my canoes go past. Let all that cease now that I have seen your face. Do not make it necessary for me always to have a pass when going about Tauranga; let that be necessary only when about to proceed to a distance.

His Excellency then, through the medium of the Interpreter, asked the Natives assembled if the words expressed were the words of the whole meeting, and if they had nothing more to say.

Te Harawira: Yes.

It was then put by him to the whole meeting, who replied, *unā voce*, "Yes."

His Excellency then asked to be further enlightened with respect to the *mana* of the land.

Te Harawira replied: What we mean by the *mana* of the land being given up to you is, that you may consider the *mana* of the land yours. You may occupy it. Permit us to do so or not, as you please.

There was still some considerable amount of ambiguity in the expression *mana*, and further enlightenment having been requested through the medium of an interpreter,

Te Harawira replied: I mean that you are to hold the land as your own, and to do what you like with it. When we made our submission to the Colonel, we gave up our arms and ourselves. The question about the land was left for you to decide; the decision, therefore, rests with you.

His Excellency thereupon made the following reply: I regret that you should have committed yourself to the evil courses which have caused so much misery to so many people. But since you have done this, you have made the best amends in your power by the absolute and unconditional submission you have made to the Queen's authority, which submission is hereby accepted by me on the Queen's behalf. I will see you again to-morrow, and will then inform you of the decision which has been come to upon all those questions we have spoken of this day; in the meantime informing you that in as far as circumstances will admit of you shall be generously dealt with. You will, for the future, be cared for in all respects as other subjects of the Queen; and the prisoners taken at Puhedinahina (Gate Pa) and Te Ranga shall be allowed to return to you, if you undertake to be responsible for their future good conduct.

Next day His Excellency made the following address to the Ngaiterangi Natives:—"At present I am not acquainted with the boundaries or extent of your land, or with the claims of any individuals or tribes. What I shall therefore do is this:—I shall order that settlements be at once assigned to you, as far as possible, in such localities as you may select, which shall be secured by Crown Grants to yourselves and your children. I will inform you in what manner the residue of your lands will be dealt with."

“But as it is right in some manner to mark our sense of the honourable manner in which you conducted hostilities, neither robbing nor murdering, but respecting the wounded, I promise you that in the ultimate settlement of your lands the amount taken shall not exceed one-fourth part of the whole lands.

“In order that you may without delay again be placed in a position which will enable you to maintain yourselves, as soon as your future localities have been decided, seed potatoes and the means of settling on your lands will be given you.

“I now speak to you, the friendly Natives. I thank you warmly for your good conduct under circumstances of great difficulty. I will consider in what manner you shall be rewarded for your fidelity. In the meantime, in any arrangement which may be made about the lands of your tribe, your rights will be scrupulously respected.

No. 2.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears that there are about thirty men of the Tauranga tribe who have not submitted, and it is desirable they should be informed of the terms on which their submission will be accepted. Now therefore it is hereby declared and made known, that the submission of the men above referred to will be accepted on the same terms as the Governor in the name of Her Majesty has granted to those who have already submitted at Tauranga, provided they come in and give up their arms within twenty-one days from this date, and in the event of their not doing so within that time, this promise will cease to be of any effect.

Tauranga, 16th August, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 3.

Te Puna Block.

LIST of NATIVES and HAPUS who received the £1,000 from Mr. HENRY CLARKE.

					£
Enoka	...	...	Ngatipou	...	272
Hohepa	...	...	Ngaitukairangi	...	91
Parera	...	...	Ngaitamawhawa	...	91
Turere	...	...	Patutahora	...	91
Turere	...	...	Te Patu	...	91
Tomika	...	...	Ngaituwhiwhia	...	91
Raniera	...	...	Te Materawaha	...	91
Hamiora Tu	...	...	Do.	...	91
Tamati Mawao	...	...	Do.	...	91
					<u>£1,000</u>

No. 4.

Auckland, 26th August, 1864.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed have received from Henry T. Clarke, on this 26th day of August, 1864, the sum of £1000. This money is to rest upon one piece of land at Tauranga. The commencement of the boundary is at Ngahuria Whare to the north of Katikati, following round the outside boundary line of all the Ngaiterangi claims. The boundary from the south is from Te Puna; thence running to the forest right across to one outside boundary line. The road to Waikato is within this piece of land now made sacred by this money to the Government.

Hohepa Hikutaia,
Wiremu Parera, x his mark,
Wiremu Patene,
Tomika Te Mutu,
Te Patu,
Turere, x his mark,
Pikake,
Hamiora Tu,
Raniera te Hiahia.

The persons who witnessed the writing of the names
and the giving of the money—

E. W. PUCKEY, Interpreter.
JAMES FULLOON, Interpreter.

No. 5.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. W. Fox.

SIR,—

Tauranga, 7th August, 1864.

In obedience to your instructions, I held a meeting on Friday night with the rebel Natives who have come in and submitted, for the purpose of endeavouring to ascertain their wishes on the subject of the land which the Governor should retain as a satisfaction for their having joined in the rebellion, and carried arms against Her Majesty's troops. After a discussion of several hours, which

was continued on the following morning, they unanimously declined to adopt any other course than to leave the entire settlement of their lands to His Excellency the Governor, as they had declared at the public interview with him on the previous day, and to receive back from him so much as His Excellency might think proper to restore.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
(Native Department.)

I have, &c.,
H. T. CLARKE.

No. 6.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MACKAY to the Hon. W. B. D. MANTELL.

SIR,—

Auckland, 10th January, 1865.

I have the honor to enclose herewith the report made by Mr. H. T. Clarke and myself as arbitrators in the dispute between Te Moananui and the tribe Ngaiterangi, respecting the ownership of lands situated at Katikati, in the District of Tauranga.

As this has already been approved by you, I would beg to recommend that authority should be given for the survey of the land, with a view to carrying out our decision. The arrangement made with the Natives is, that Mr. Clarke and myself are to be present at the survey, to prevent any misunderstanding about the boundaries of the land, also to decide about burial ground and other reserves required within the block. I would therefore suggest that Mr. Heaphy should be instructed to furnish us with a competent surveyor, whenever we require his services for that purpose.

I do myself the honor to enclose a copy of a sketch of the disputed land at Katikati, as drawn by Te Moananui, this will enable you to understand the position of it.

With reference to the dispute between the tribes Tawera and Ngaiterangi, I may mention that we have taken the evidence in the case; but as it is of a very lengthy and conflicting character, we have not yet had sufficient time to consider it and report thereon.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MACKAY, jun., C.C.,
for Arbitrators.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Auckland.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

REPORT ON TE MOANANUI'S and NGAITERANGI Claims to Lands at Katikati, District of Tauranga. MESSRS. H. T. Clarke, and J. Mackay, jun., were the arbitrators appointed in this case, the former on behalf of the tribe Ngaiterangi, the latter on the part of Te Moananui, and his people, of the tribe Ngatitamatera.

The investigation and decision of this case occupied five days. The whole of the parties concerned behaved in a most orderly and praiseworthy manner throughout. Te Moananui was the spokesman on the one side, and Hohepa Hikutaia and Te Harawira the speakers on the other.

Decision of the Arbitrators.

1. That Te Moananui claims the block of land commencing on the sea coast at Te Kahakaha, thence to the upper end of the Opeope Swamp; thence by the edge of that swamp to Teroa on the inner side of Katikati Harbour; thence by the coast to Motukouru; thence inland to the summit of Tohureo; thence to the summit of Te Aroha Range; thence along that range in a northerly direction to a point inland from Te Kahakaha; thence to the point of commencement on the sea coast. He also claims a small piece situated on the inner side of Katikati Head, extending from Tuaheka to Opotoki, known as Paparahangi Block.

2. That Ranginui and Waitaha were the original owners of the Tauranga District. That Te Moananui is descended from Ranginui, and that his title is not disputed in that respect, and that Ngaiterangi admit his title by inheritance.

3. That Ngaiterangi came from Hakuranui, south of Maketu, and fought with the various branches of the Ranginui and Waitaha tribes, and then located themselves at Tauranga.

4. That Ngaiterangi proper have no claims by right of inheritance to lands in the District of Tauranga, but they have their claims on right of conquest only.

5. That Ngaiterangi frequently fought against the ancestors of Te Moananui; that on some occasions the former were victorious, and on others the latter were the conquerors. That Ngaiterangi occupied Katikati on several occasions. That in dispute of these conflicts and occupations Te Moananui was personally in possession of the land now claimed by him, immediately antecedent to Hongi Heki's invasion of Tauranga.

6. That Te Moananui left the land now claimed by him just before Hongi's invasion, and that neither he (Moananui) or Ngaiterangi have ever permanently resided on it since that date. That since Hongi's invasion Ngaiterangi have exercised certain rights of ownership over the land in question. That Te Moananui has also exercised similar rights, but not to the same extent.

Recommended that the block of land described in clause No. 1, with the exception of the piece laying between Te Kahakaha and Ngakuriawhaare, should be surveyed and valued, and that the amount of the purchase money should be equally divided between Ngaiterangi and Ngatitamatera.

HENRY T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner, Tauranga;
JAMES MACKAY, jun.,
Civil Commissioner, Hauraki;

Arbitrators.

27th December, 1864.

It having been pointed out that there are some burial grounds within the block, it has been agreed to reserve these from sale.

28th December, 1864.

JAMES MACKAY, jun.

Te Moananui claims, in conjunction with Tawaha, of Ngaiterangi, a block of land at Katikati, commencing at Motukouru; thence by the sea coast to the mouth of the River Tuapiro; thence by that river and passing to the south of Hikurangi to Rua Kiore: thence by the base of the hills to the southern boundary of Te Moananui's block; thence along that boundary to Motukouau.

This claim has not been investigated; Tawaha did not appear.

Recommended—That Te Moananui and Tawaha should arrange it between themselves; as we are not aware that there is any dispute in the matter.

HENRY T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner, Tauranga;
JAMES MACKAY, jun.,
Civil Commissioner, Hauraki;
Arbitrators.

27th December, 1864.

In the course of investigation it came out that Taraia Ngakuti claims a block of land extending from Te Kauri to Te Puna; but as Te Moananui did not like to give evidence in the absence of Taraia, we did not deem it advisable to enter into the question of his claims. It is probable his claims would be made on the same ground as those of Te Moananui.

HENRY T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner, Tauranga.
JAMES MACKAY, jun.,
Civil Commissioner, Hauraki.

28th December, 1864.

A copy of this was given to Ngaiterangi, and one to Te Moananui.

28th December, 1864.

JAMES MACKAY, jun.

No. 7.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER.

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 24th January, 1865.

SIR,—

Referring to your letter of the 17th instant, informing me that Mr. Drummond Hay has been authorized by the Native Land Court to survey the Katikati Block, and that if I think my presence necessary at the survey, I must repair there at once: I have the honor to inform you, that in the present unsettled state of this district, it will be impossible for me to leave the Tauranga Natives to go to Katikati.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Wellington.

I have, &c.,
HENRY S. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

No. 8.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. HEALE to the Hon. the DEFENCE MINISTER.

Auckland, 7th April, 1865.

SIR,—

The survey of the whole coast line of Tauranga being completed, the township of Te Puna laid off, and the land near Te Papa and Otumotai having been subdivided into 50 acres and 100 acre sections, I apprehend that no further surveying can be carried on with advantage in the district until a final determination is come to as to the land to be confiscated, and a settlement made of the Native land claims. I have therefore closed the survey, and purpose withdrawing my parties on completion of their present work.

My occupation at Tauranga having thrown me into contact with nearly all the sections of Natives inhabiting the district, and having forced upon me a full knowledge of their feelings and position with respect to their lands, I should not fulfil my duty if I omitted again to bring before the attention of the Government the disastrous condition of excitement and discontent which is kept up amongst them, as well as the real injury which must arise both to them and to the Colony from the continued delay in settling the vital questions affecting their land.

When first I went to Tauranga and commenced the surveys in September last, I found the Natives everywhere near the coast in the full expectation that all the available land in the front would be immediately surveyed for occupation by Military Settlers. Far from being opposed to this, they were generally anxious for it to be done quickly. They looked upon the settlement of the district as a defence to themselves against their declared enemies on the South and their over-bearing friends on the North and West, and they considered the Government pledged to effect it immediately.

It was perfectly understood that the greater portion of the front land would be confiscated, and that some claims, as at Te Puna, not properly subject to confiscation, would be paid for under a contract, on account of which they received a large sum of money.

This condition of expectancy of immediate occupation continued for several months after the survey of the township of Te Puna was completed (the end of November). I was continually pressed with inquiries as to when the military were coming to occupy it; and even down to the time of the secession of the bulk of the Ngaiterangi Natives to the forest to join the Paimariri worshippers, this expectation and desire continued. While the alarm created by that secession was fresh, a meeting of the Natives who remained was held at Te Papa, and the burden of the speeches of all the leaders was "Homai he kakahu ma, kia nui te kakahu ma kia mahama ahau," referring as the cause of the disturbance to the want of the protection of white settlements strong enough to enable them safely to withstand the pressure of the inland tribes. If the intention to form a military settlement at Tauranga should be carried out, there is absolutely only one way in which it can be done with any chance of success or with justice to the Natives. It will be necessary to occupy all the front land, with the exception of the few spots which are partly occupied by Natives, and about which their tribal traditions centre, and

which therefore ought, in my opinion, to be permanently secured to them. The taking this, or indeed any land, without injustice to individual proprietors, will involve settling all the land claims in the district, in order to adjust the burden (or rather benefit as it would ultimately be) fairly upon all the different landowners.

I have several times explained that a belt of excellent land, amounting to about 50,000 acres, fringes the harbour. Inland of this, from Te Papa to Arangatete, there runs a narrow belt of very steep and broken trachytic hills, the land on which, though good and well adapted for grazing, is unfitted by its steepness for subdivision into small allotments for Military Settlers. Inland of that, again, the land is of the best quality, with the advantage of adjacent timber, but intersected by deep gullies, and so commanded from the Thames Valley as to be scarcely fitted for European settlement, at all events for a cotted population, until the place of that original nursery of the King movement and of rebellion is secured. The whole, then, of this back land, comprising four-fifths of the Ngaiterangi territory is at present valueless to the Natives, while the front land is being eagerly sought after by speculators, the Natives having in some instances been offered £4 an acre for portions of it, notwithstanding the risk of confiscation to which it is undoubtedly liable. But were the front land taken by the Government, and occupied in strength by Military Settlers, then the back land would form a vast fund out of which all inequalities could be adjusted. With the security afforded by the settlement in front, it would soon rise to great value; and the division of the whole among the individual claimants would confer upon every Native a freehold of greater enhanced value, and would soon render the small Ngaiterangi tribe the richest in New Zealand.

It is clear that to effect this it would be necessary to proclaim the whole Ngaiterangi territory under the Settlements Act, and to adjust all the land claims within it on the most comprehensive plan.

I am enabled to assert that down to last January this might have been done without serious opposition from any section of the tribe, and with the cordial support of a great part of it. The present condition of affairs is indeed very different; but the necessity of grappling with the question and dealing with it comprehensively becomes more urgent as the difficulties attending its execution increase. The non-settlement of the land question is looked upon by some of the Natives as a deception and a wrong, while others affect to regard it as an abandonment by the Government of the intention to confiscate any portion of their lands. Since the coming into operation of "The Native Lands Act," this latter view of the matter has actually greatly preponderated. It is not to be expected that the Natives should accurately weigh the limitations contained in the proclamation authorizing the sale of land. They assert, moreover, that they have been encouraged by high authority to sell this very land, which up to January last it was universally understood was to be confiscated. Speculators, encouraged to disregard the provisions of the law by the liberality with which all classes of land claimants have of late years been treated, are now in treaty with Natives for the purchase of land in all parts of the harbour frontage. Parts of Te Puna township, surveyed in acre sections at the expense of the Government; parts of the Otumatai Block and other lands partly surveyed, the most valuable spots in the harbour, which must necessarily be the keys of any settlement, are now under negotiation and in course of private survey. If such proceedings are allowed to go on, it is impossible that either the settlement or the Natives should prosper. It will clearly be impossible to settle one of the Waikato regiments if the only lands suitable for their location are suffered to pass into the hands of speculators.

Without the support of a large and fixed population, the safety of outlying settlers cannot be assured, and the back lands will be left unoccupied as at present; the Natives will in the aggregate receive far less money for their lands than they would if the front were occupied by the Government, and the advantages will be confined to a few instead of being distributed over the whole tribe; and they will neither have the inducements to peace nor the protection from aggression which they would derive from a strong settlement in this position, so central and commanding for the Natives of the East Coast, the Lakes, and the Upper Thames Valley.

The difficulties in the way of a satisfactory settlement of these questions are, I admit, now very great; but they increase by every day's delay, and settled they must be in some way, for the present uncertainty is a crying injustice to the Natives as well as a heavy loss to the Colony.

Under the operation of this uncertainty the Natives are abstaining from cultivating beyond what is necessary to supply their immediate wants, and are deterred from entering into any settled course of life, while they are distracted between the importunate and tempting offers of speculative land-buyers, and the assurances of others that such sales are illegal.

In addition to these evils to the Natives, the opportunity is passing away of locating a regiment on one of the few spots where its settlement would be a great success to the Military Settlers themselves, and where it would effect the object of the scheme by affording the best of guarantees for the peace of the district.

The Hon. the Minister for Colonial Defence, &c.

I have, &c.,

THEOPH. HEALE.

No. 9.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to Mr. MACKAY.

(D. 41.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 5th June, 1865.

I have the honor to enclose for your information copies of two Native letters—one from Te Hira, of the Thames, and the other from Patara, Kereopa's colleague in promulgating the Paimarire superstition on the East Coast.

Both letters are to the chiefs of the Ngaiterangi tribe.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Civil Commissioner, Auckland.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO

Enclosure 1 in No. 9.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIENDS,—

2nd May, 1865.

Salutations to you two—that is, to all of you. Hearken! This is a word to you two, and to the Europeans who are desirous of coming above (or over) Hikurangi. Keep them there; Hikurangi is stopped. The reason is because Captain Heale is surveying land. That is my offence (or cause of complaint), a wrong about land. That European said he would come to my land (house). That will not be right. This is the fern, for Ngatiporou are on the road (watching the road). It is not known (who knows what they may do?) If any Maoris are travelling with intentions, detain them. This is all.

To Te Mutu and Te Tokoaha

From

TE HIRA TE TUIRI.

Memorandum on above Letter.

TE HIRA HAKE, or TUIRI, is the only troublesome chief now residing in the Thames District. I believe the real meaning of the letter is, that he objects to Te Moananui, of Ngatitamatera, surveying the Katikati Block arbitrated on by Mr. Clarke and myself, Hikurangi being a portion of it. The allusion to Ngatiporou is, that the Ngatiporou fanatics ejected from Kennedy's Bay are at Mataora, near Katikati. They have sent several threatening messages to me and the chiefs who accompanied me on the Kennedy's Bay expedition.

12th June, 1865.

JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,
Civil Commissioner.

Enclosure 2 in No. 9.

Memorandum by Mr. HEALE upon Te Hira Hake's Letter.

TE HIRA's letter appears only to refer to a journey which I contemplated making from Katikati across Hikurangi to Ohinemuri and Te Kopu on the Thames.

I reached Katikati at night on the 25th April, and there met a Native (Tupeka) of Ngatimaru, who, in a violent Paimarire speech, inveighed against the dispossession of Ngatiporou from Heretanga (Kennedy's Bay), and warned me to turn back, as they (Ngatiporou) were on the road.

At the urgent instance of my Ngaiterangi friends, I turned back—very unwillingly at the time, and to my regret since.

Te Hira apparently writes to prevent the passages of myself or of other Europeans.

THEOPH. HEALE.

24th June, 1865.

P.S.—I think Te Hira's expression, "he mahi whenua," is mistranslated. I was not then engaged in surveying. The jealousy of the fanatic Natives was rather of my seeing the road into the Thames Valley, they having a dread of a military movement in that direction.

T. H.

Enclosure 3 in No. 9.

[TRANSLATION.]

Tunapahore of Canaan.

SALUTATIONS to you to countenance of our friends who are dead. It cannot be helped for the land, from the fault of the Governor, which is seen by the thoughts of the small and the great. I have no concerns (do not intend to interfere) with the ships of the Europeans going quietly to their own places.

Friend, my thoughts are clear about the vessels. I made an example of releasing ships at Opotiki by the vessel of the Revs. Messrs. Grace and Volkner. My idea is still the same. If I had seen Mr. Volkner he would not have been killed. Do you hearken! If the steamers keep following my boat, I will commence fighting with the Europeans. Friend, Mr. Volkner was not killed by me, but by Kereopa. When he was killed I was vexed with Kereopa, and I sent Kereopa away on the 4th May, 1865. He has gone to Taranaki. This word turns.

This is another word: It is well for you to have put down that mad work, lest it should have been a trouble for you. The reason is, the Europeans were vexed and jealous of that work (Paimarire fanaticism). Remain quietly (Paimarire), it is for me to work my work. This turns.

To Hamiora Tu.

PATARA RAUHATAWA,
Administrators of the Affairs of Canaan.

No. 10.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MACKAY to the Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER.

(No. 72.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Auckland, 22nd June, 1865.

I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with the instructions contained in the Hon. Mr. Weld's letter of the 13th December last, Mr. Commissioner Clarke and myself have investigated the claim of the tribe Tawera to the lands at Tauranga, which formed the subject of a petition forwarded to the House of Representatives by Te Kou o Reteua, and other members of the above mentioned tribe. I beg to enclose our report on that subject.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,
Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

Enclosure 1 in No. 10.

Report on TE TAWERA and NGAITERANGI Claims to Land in the District of Tauranga.

ON the 7th December, 1864, a petition was forwarded to the House of Representatives by certain Natives of the Tawera tribe claiming lands at Tauranga, which they alleged had been wrongfully sold to the Government by the Ngaiterangi. Messrs. J. Mackay, jun., and Henry T. Clarke, were requested by the Hon. F. Weld to investigate the title of the Tawera to lands in the Tauranga District, and report on the same to him.

The investigation occupied four days. The spokesmen on the part of Tawera were—Te Pamini and Wiremu Te Whareire. Those on the part of Ngaiterangi were—Hohepa Hikutaia, Hamiora Tu, and Eruera Tamapahore. Many other Natives of both tribes were present.

Facts elicited.

1. Te Tawera claims that block of land commencing at Te Puna, in the Tauranga Harbour, thence to Wairere, thence running in a southerly direction to Purohenua, thence in an easterly direction to the source of the Waimapu, following down that stream to its mouth, thence along the sea side to the starting point, Te Puna.

2. That Ranganui and Waitaha were the original owners of the Tauranga District—That the Tawera is descended from Waitaha. This the Ngaiterangi admit.

3. That the Ngaiterangi came from Hakuranui (near Tumapahore) and fought with the various hapus of Ranganui and Waitaha, and finally located themselves at Tauranga, where they remain to this day.

4. The Ngaiterangi claim solely by right of conquest.

5. That the Ngaiterangi and Te Tawera frequently fought against each other, and finally the Ngaiterangi, Ngatihe, and Ngatihoke tribes united, and drove the Tawera from Tauranga—the two last mentioned hapus being descended from Waitaha and closely related to Te Tawera. This occurred about seventy years ago (Te Ronorehua, now a very old man, being then a little boy).

6. That immediately after the expulsion of Te Tawera, the Ngaiterangi, Ngatihe, and Ngatihoke, divided the land amongst them.

7. That the year 1855 a dispute arose between Ngatihe (Maihi Pohopohe) and Ngaiterangi (Rawiri Puhiraki) about an “cel pa,” which resulted in a war (1857). On this occasion the Ngatihe and Ngatihoke invited the Tawera to return to Tauranga, and reinstated them on a small portion of their original claims.

Recommended.

That the Tawera can only fairly claim those portions of land of which they have retained possession, or which have been returned to them by their former conquerors.

JAMES MACKAY, JUN.
HENRY T. CLARKE.

Enclosure 2 in No. 10.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. F. A. WELD to Mr. MACKAY.

Colonial Secretary's Office, (Native Department),
Auckland, 13th December, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that the chief Kou o Rehua and eight other Natives of the tribe Tawera have forwarded a petition to the House of Representatives claiming lands at Tauranga, which they allege have been wrongfully sold to the Government by the Ngaiterangi. I have, therefore, the honor to request that you will, in conjunction with Mr. H. T. Clarke, investigate the title of the Tawera tribe to lands in the District of Tauranga, and report on the same to me.

I have, &c.,

James Mackay, Esq., Civil Commissioner, Hauraki.

FREDERICK A. WELD.

Enclosure 3 in No. 10.

[TRANSLATION.]

Copy of a Letter from TE KOU o REHUA and others to the Government.

5th December, 1864.

To the Runanga of the Chiefs of the Europeans of the Island of New Zealand,—

Friends, salutations to you all, in the love of our Heavenly Father—salutations. This is our word for you to consider. Show your regard to us by returning to us our land which has been taken by the hand of Ngaiterangi, together with the Governor. This land which has been taken is Tauranga and Katikati.

What we mean by returning to us our land is, that you should investigate it.

Now, do you hearken while we show the commencement of the boundary of Katikati, commencing at Amaru Te Waihi to Katikati, to Kauri, to Matahui, to Te Hauha, to Omakoroa, to Te Puna, to Hohainga, to Tuaropaki, to Waikareao up to Te Papa, coming out at the large stream (Waimapu); one part of Te Papa to be left for (Archdeacon) Brown, one part I still claim. The piece of land for which I am obstinate ends here. Enough.

Te Kou o Rehua,	Patene,
Te Whatara,	Wirenu,
Te Ruruku,	Maihi,
Paroto,	Hori.
Te Wharau,	

From all the tribe descended from Waitaha and Ranganui—nine signatures.

No. 11.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. W. B. D. MANTELL.

(D. 50.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 23rd June, 1865.

In accordance with your verbal instructions, given to me when in Tauranga, I have the honor to report upon the present state of the land claims, as far as they concern the Natives in this district.

In the first place, I will bring under your notice the position in which this question was placed when peace was made with the Natives in this district.

When the Natives made their surrender to His Excellency the Governor the Ngaiterangi gave up all their lands into the hands of His Excellency.

The friendly Natives were parties to this arrangement, as you will see by reference to records in your office.

Before the Governor declared the terms upon which he would accept the surrender of the Ngaiterangi, I was instructed by the late Ministers, Messrs. Whitaker and Fox, to meet the Natives and try to induce them to give up some specific block of land, but so many difficulties presented themselves, chiefly amongst themselves, that they abandoned the idea and adhered to their first determination of giving up all their lands. There is also a record of this in your office.

His Excellency the Governor in his reply to the Ngaiterangi told them that he would return to them three-fourths of their land, retaining the remainder as a punishment for their rebellion. The Natives all expressed satisfaction at the liberality of the Governor.

It was afterwards proposed that the block of land to be confiscated was to be that portion of Tauranga between the rivers Waimapu, on the south, and Te Wairoa, on the north; all their land to the north of Te Puna the Natives were to be paid for at the rate of three shillings per acre. A deposit of £1,000 was paid upon it, the receipt for which will be found in the Treasury.

With regard to the block of land above described to be confiscated, the Natives, after a little reflection, took exception to the proposition; they stated, with justice, that if it was carried out the punishment would fall heavily upon some, while others would not lose an inch of land, although equally implicated in the war, for instance, the Ngatihe, Ngatihoko. Ngatimateika, and some other hapus who claim no land in the block, would not be deprived of any land whatever.

It was also arranged that Ohuki and the Islands of Rangewaea and Motuhua should be reserved for the Natives, that the claims should be, as far as practicable individualized, and that they should receive certificates which should be inalienable; this was not intended to exclude them from other reserves that it might be thought proper to make.

It was distinctly understood by the Natives at the time that peace was made, that Te Puna would be absolutely required by the Government, but that it should be paid for. The Natives expressed themselves satisfied with this arrangement, as it would place an armed force of Europeans between themselves and the Thames people, who they greatly feared would take advantage of their weakened and disarmed condition to revive some of their old land feuds.

The Natives living in that part of Tauranga, most of whom are owners of land at Te Puna and its immediate neighbourhood, are still earnest in pressing the carrying out of this arrangement.

You are aware that Wiremu Tamihana a short time since wrote a letter to Colonel Greer protesting against the occupation of Te Puna, that letter was read by the Tauranga Natives, and they indignantly ignored his right to interfere in the matter. As he has never asserted a claim to land in that locality, it is supposed that he wrote that letter at the instance of some of the Pirakau tribe (Tauranga), who have never made their submission.

William Tamihana does put in a claim for Omokoroa, a piece of land to the north of Te Puna, this the Tauranga Natives dispute, and state he only resided there on sufferance.

I presume that in carrying out these arrangements all claims will be investigated in the Native Lands Court, and it must not be a matter of surprise if, when this inquiry is made, it is found that those Natives who have been in arms against us are very small claimants. I think the greatest claimants will be those who have taken no active part in the war. It is, I think, to be regretted that all these arrangements were not carried out at once; the matter has been delayed so long that the Natives begin to think that it is only a threat never intended to be enforced; some Europeans, it is reported, have tried to encourage this hope, with a view to carry out their own land-purchasing arrangements. Knowing how injurious such an impression would be upon the Native mind, I have steadily maintained that the Government would certainly adhere to the condition and promises made at the peace.

With regard to the block of land to the north of Te Puna, upon which Government have paid a deposit of £1,000, you are aware that Te Moananui, of the Thames, has disputed the Ngaiterangi claim to that portion nearest the Ngatitematera country, one of those strips of debatable land generally found on the borders of all land claims between rival tribes.

This was settled by arbitration in December last, but the award of the arbitrators has still to be carried out, viz., the land to be surveyed, valued, and the amount agreed upon to be divided between the two parties.

Most of the difficulties in settling the claims in this district will arise from the fact that the Ngaiterangi claim only by conquest. They did not destroy the original inhabitants, but allowed them to remain as cultivators of the soil (not slaves), subject to the conquerors. Some of the principal chiefs took the best of the women as wives, and in some cases, some of the Ngaiterangi women married men of the conquered tribe—the pure Ngaiterangi are now in the minority. The issue of these inter-marriages have, when they have thought it would suit their purpose, ignored their claims through Ngaiterangi, and have fallen back upon the claims derived from the original occupants, this has been the cause of much bloodshed, even down to a very late date, and is now frequently the cause of angry debate. If any trouble arises in carrying out the plans of the Government it will arise from those who support the claims of the original inhabitants, many of whom have never come in.

Before closing this report I will touch upon two other subjects, which will one day be brought under the notice of the Government.

1. Shortly before His Excellency the Governor met the Ngaiterangi, on the occasion of the peace-making, His Excellency, in the presence of the late Ministers, Messrs. Whitaker and Fox, and myself, Mr. Puckey interpreting, promised that the Arawa Chiefs should have each a town section. No record, as far as I can remember, was ever made of this, but it is not likely that the Arawa Chiefs will forget it.

2. The question of the island Motiti will have to be considered by the Government. The island has been for many many years a bone of contention between the Arawa and Ngaiterangi; it was generally supposed that the Arawa had given up all claim to it in favour of the Ngaiterangi, but since the Tauranga Natives took part in the late war against us, the Arawa consider that they have forfeited all their right to it, and they now claim the whole island. At the meeting of the Arawa, alluded to above, the Governor told them that he would hold Motiti until the matter had been properly settled. The Ngaiterangi are still jealously watching the Arawa, and every attempt at occupation is complained of. If the matter is left in the hands of the Arawa there is but little doubt that they will occupy and hold it against any force the Ngaiterangi could bring against them.

In considering all these subjects I would again respectfully impress upon the Government (especially in dealing with questions between the Ngaiterangi and other tribes) that the Ngaiterangi are in a weak and defenceless state. Most of their chiefs have fallen, and they are, for the most part disarmed; rival tribes and old enemies know this, and no opportunity will be lost in taking advantage of their weakened condition.

When in arms against us they proved themselves brave and honourable enemies, and I trust that the Government will protect them against the encroachments of their now more powerful neighbours.

I beg to forward by this opportunity a plan of the Tauranga district, so far as it has been surveyed. I have a duplicate plan in this office.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Chief Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Secretary, Wellington.

No. 12.

Memorandum by Mr. HEALE on Tauranga Affairs.

THE position of the Ngaiterangi tribe previous to their joining the King party and so going to war with the Government, was briefly as follows:—

1. It had very old and bitter feuds with the Arawa on the south boundary, and had actually been fighting with them for many years, and down to a recent period.

2. It had great contentions with Ngaiterangi and Ngatimatera on the north, and the surprise of the Ngaiterangi pa at Onare, by Taraia, was the occasion of the last great and avowed act of cannibalism which has occurred in New Zealand.

3. It had close and onerous connection with the Ngatihaua, the great Thames tribe on their west, chiefly through the Pirirakan, a hapu which belongs about equally to both. Whether by permission, as is asserted, or by invitation with a view to protection, as is more probable, Te Waharoa, the father of William Thompson, occupied an extensive tract of land at Omokoroa, and died there. Thus Ngatihaua claim the land, but apparently rather a chieftainship over it than the actual property of the soil, a claim which Ngaiterangi resist.

4. In addition to these extensive troubles, disputes arose between the hapus of the tribe, which, at a recent period, led to fighting amongst themselves with a considerable loss of life. The Government occasionally interfered in these quarrels, especially by the military expedition of 1843, but without any decisive effect. Most of the chiefs of the tribe, but especially the leading one—Hori Tupaea, were always well disposed towards the Government and the settlers, but their authority was very much weakened by the intestine feuds; nevertheless the tribe generally were friendly to the Colony, and it was repeatedly proposed, long before the war, to surrender a large territory to the Government, and seek its protection; but the Government was never in a position to encourage such overtures.

Pressed on all sides by these growing troubles, and hopeless of any effective aid from the Government, many of the younger members of the tribe eagerly listened to the emissaries of the Maori King, who confidently promised them speedy extrication and the establishment of law and order under a Maori nationality as the reward of taking up arms against the Government.

Many months of continued agitation, and the interruption of all other occupations were necessary to overcome the friendly feeling of the tribe towards the white people; but at last the young chiefs and King party prevailed, and the tribe became thoroughly committed to the war. Hori Tupaea with his immediate friends refused to join them, and retired to the mountains; while others, who, determined on submission to the Government, withdrew to Rangiwahaea, where they were never molested.

In the great loss which the tribe sustained at the Gate Pa and at Te Ranga, every leading supporter of the King movement fell. The remainder of the tribe thoroughly repentant, cordially returned to the old proposal of submission to the Government, and close alliance with the settlers; and in all the terms of their submission, it is evident that their one earnest desire was to bury all the old land feuds for ever, and to become independent of all their tribal enmities and entanglements by complete submission to the Government, and by obtaining the support of a numerous settlement of colonists on their territory.

Thus, at the meeting with His Excellency the Governor on the 5th August, 1864, all the speakers most emphatically declared that they gave up the *mana* of all their land absolutely to the Governor. When pressed to explain the *mana*, they stated they gave up all their land to him for him to deal with as he thought fit. When informed that only one-fourth part would be confiscated, and pressed to set

aside a block of land for that purpose, they again unanimously declined to adopt any other course than to leave the entire settlement of the lands to the Governor * * * * and to receive back so much as His Excellency shall think proper to restore.

As these terms were then accepted, I conceive that this has become an absolute treaty engagement.

Subsequent to these terms being made at Tauranga with the Natives who had been in rebellion, a number of the loyal Natives went to Auckland to arrange more fully the carrying them out, and on the 18th August further promises were made :

1. That surveyors should be sent back with them.
2. That roads should be commenced, and the Natives be employed on them.
3. That European settlers should speedily be sent.
4. That Crown Grants should be issued to the Natives, &c.

And as it was found that any block of land which the Government might take by way of confiscation would be embarrassed by claims to particular pieces, preferred by loyal members of the tribe, a purchase was made from these to include all lands belonging to the sellers, which the Government might take at three shillings per acre, and £1,000 was paid on account of this purchase, a sum which, at the price named, is likely to cover any claims they have on the block required by the Government, which it was given out and understood was for the settlement of the 1st Waikato Regiment.

That regiment was then moved to Tauranga, and has always been given to understand that it would be settled on its land there, and the officers have in some instances been encouraged to incur outlay with a view to their permanent location.

The writer of this paper was employed to conduct the surveys, and in fulfilment of the promises of the Government, he returned to Tauranga with the Natives, accompanied by several assistants.

On arrival there, the Natives everywhere near the sea appeared most anxious for the surveys to be advanced rapidly, and for the Military Settlers to be located immediately. But as no further steps were taken by the Government to assume possession of the land, or to adjudicate upon it, or even to define its status by proclamation, as only very vague instructions were given to the surveyor, and as his camp was frequently visited by the Natives still in arms, against whom he had no protection whatever, it was impossible to push the surveys with any vigour, and when William Thompson Te Waharoa warned the writer not to extend his surveys inland, he had no course but to obey, and the Government approved of his having done so.

Thus the surveys at Tauranga have been confined to laying off two townships in acre sections at Te Papa and Te Puna, and the subdivision of the seaboard lands between those positions into fifty acre sections.

It is impossible to deny that this long delay in taking any decisive steps at Tauranga is at variance with the spirit of the engagement made in August, 1864, and that it has been productive of consequences unfavourable to the credit of the Government in the eyes of the Natives, and which may be the source of serious embarrassments hereafter. Had the whole Ngaiterangi territory been promptly proclaimed under the Settlements Act, and formal possession of it taken by the occupation of two or three commanding and very defensible positions which effectually cover the seaboard lands from the interior, the Ngaiterangi tribe would then to a man have cheerfully acquiesced, and opposition from Ngatihaua would have been hopeless. The occupation of the front land would have enabled the 1st Waikatos to have been settled on these sections long before this, and the division of the great bulk of the land among the Natives, with clear individual titles, would have remedied all inequalities in the burden of confiscation, would have extinguished for ever their fatal land feuds, and would have so enriched them as to stifle any latent dissatisfaction with so new an order of things. As it is—the Natives, disappointed in their expectations of prompt action on the part of the Government, and wearied by the long interval of absolute uncertainty as to the tenure of their lands, have gradually relaxed from the fervent loyalty they had adopted after Te Ranga. The Pirirakau, and other outlying hapus, have adopted the Paimarire faith (but without any offensive disposition). Wm. Thompson, who, in his letters to the writer, had fully assented to the surveying of Te Puna, has since written to Colonel Greer announcing his intention to dispute its occupation; and affairs appear to be drifting back into the confusion which first led the Ngaiterangi into the King party, in despair of obtaining a solution of their difficulties by any other means.

The coming into operation of the Native Lands Act before any final arrangement was made of the Ngaiterangi lands has created a further difficulty, the loyal Natives now hope to get more than 3s. an acre for their lands, and they have been tempted into several negotiations for their sale to settlers, though evidently precluded from doing so by their engagements with the Government.

It is now more than ever necessary that some step should be immediately taken by the Government to terminate this confusion and uncertainty.

The courses possible to the Government appear to be confined to two:—

1. To carry out the original engagement, both towards the Natives and the Waikato Militia, in their integrity; or,
2. To remove the Waikato Regiment and locate them elsewhere, and to leave the settlement of the Native land questions to the operation of the Native Lands Court.

The only serious objections to the first course seem to be—

1. That the only site for the principal town is in the hands of the Church Mission, and that they refuse to part with it on any terms to which the Government could accede.
2. The difficulty and possible risk of exercising the power of confiscation, and of adjusting the apportionment of the lands not confiscated, and the cost of surveying and issuing Crown Grants for the lands of loyal Natives; and,

3. The necessity, as a prudent precaution, of taking formal possession of the land as a preliminary step.

The answers to these are—

1. That if the site at Te Papa cannot be had on reasonable terms, it might be left to the proprietors to form a town there, the Government only taking such necessary reserves as are required for purposes of Police, Customs, and other establishments, and the military township might, under this unfortunate necessity, be placed elsewhere.

2. The Government stands absolutely pledged to settle these land questions: and the expectation of having it done was one of the leading objects of the Natives in submitting after Te Ranga, and the difficulty of doing it under the Settlements Act, and on the basis of the terms of pacification, would be infinitely less than by the intervention of the Lands Court; since, in the latter case, all the old rankling land disputes would have to be opened up. And, lastly, any attempts to settle these long disputed questions, whether by the Lands Court or by any other means, without securing the peace of the district, would expose its success to the utmost risk, since any small malcontent party issuing from the forest could disturb the surveys, and again throw the whole into confusion.

The other course is open to these far more serious objections—

1. That it does not explicitly fulfil the terms of the pacification, and the promises made on the 18th August.

2. That it involves, at least, some breach of implied covenant with the 1st Waikato Regiment.

3. That it leaves almost to accident the formation of a strong settlement at Tauranga, the securing of which appears equally necessary for political and commercial purposes.

And, lastly, that it will probably involve a far larger ultimate cost than the former plan would if disencumbered of the purchase of Te Papa at a very extravagant price.

To the first it may be said, that the operation of the Native Lands Act would ultimately bring about the same results as the direct action of the Government; and further, that by releasing the loyal Natives from their agreement to sell, their consent to such an arrangement might be obtained; but it is clear that under this plan the settlement of the district might be retarded indefinitely, if, as is probable, the abandonment of the military portion of the scheme should appear likely to compromise its safety, and the insolubility of the Native land disputes might retard it still more. Moreover, though in the prospect of present gain, the Natives might consent to the alteration of plans, if great disputes should afterwards arise out of the re-opening of all the old land questions, they would nevertheless accuse the Government of bad faith in not carrying out the terms of the pacification, which would have obviated them. The military discontent, if the regiment be withdrawn, would certainly be very great, and they would have sufficient foundation to procure them much sympathy both in the Colony and elsewhere.

The necessity of a strong settlement at Tauranga is obvious, and has been greatly increased by the events of the war; it is absolutely necessary to interpose continuously and effectively between the Ngaiterangi and their bitter enemies the Arawas; the former the Government has disarmed—the latter it has armed. It is true that Maketu is nearer to the point of contact of the two tribes, but from the nature of the ports Tauranga must be the centre of action, not only as regards the two tribes, but also for watching the Natives of the whole coast, from Cape Colville to Poverty Bay, on the Lakes, and in the Upper Thames Valley. Now, if a considerable population become settled at Tauranga, which there certainly will be if the military settlement scheme is carried out there, the commerce of the port will extend over the same line, and the government of the Natives will be infinitely less costly and difficult than if Tauranga remains a mere military post.

If the purchase of the land at Te Papa be put out of the question, the financial aspect of the matter seems to be that since the Waikato Regiment must have land somewhere, it would necessarily be less costly to locate them where they are, where the land is at once available, and where its survey is easy, than to remove them elsewhere. If the land on which they would be placed, if removed, could be sold, then there could be no comparison in the expense of the two courses; and if their removal from Tauranga, and the other measure which that involves should compromise the peace of the district, then the consequences might involve a cost out of all proportion to that of settling them there.

Considering then on all the bearings of the question—looking to the great objects to be gained by promptly opening up this very available country, and most important and political and commercial centre, and to the risks that may arise from leaving it in a weak condition for want of a settled population—looking, above all, to the priceless advantage of keeping strictly to the letter and spirit of engagements deliberately undertaken, it appears that the only prudent course is to follow out the terms accorded to the Natives on the 5th and 18th of August, with the utmost exactitude now possible.

THEOP. HEALE.

Wellington, 27th June, 1865.

No. 13.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. FENTON to the Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,—

Wellington, 3rd September, 1865.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Drummond Hay many months ago received an advance of £75 from me out of a sum of £300, placed at my disposal for the purpose of surveying the Katikati Block, near Tauranga, about which an arrangement had been made by Mr. Mackay with the view to its ultimate cession to the Crown. Mr. Mackay has since that time been appointed Civil Commissioner at Auckland, and I suggest that he should be requested by the Government immediately to complete this affair, or with a little longer delay the block of land referred to will again lapse into a litigated matter, and be the cause of renewed confusion between tribes.

I have, &c.,

F. D. FENTON,

Chief Judge, Native Lands Court.

The Hon. the Native Minister.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO

No. 14.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. ROLLESTON to Mr. FENTON.

(No. 447.)

Native Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 14th September, 1867.

SIR,—

I have the honor, by direction of Mr. FitzGerald, to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd instant, suggesting that Mr. Mackay should be instructed to complete the Katikati purchase near Tauranga.

In reply, I am to inform you that the Government cannot very well take action in this matter until the Native Land Bill is passed.

I have, &c.,

W. ROLLESTON,

Under Secretary.

The Chief Judge, Native Lands Court, Wellington.

No. 15.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MACKAY to the Hon. J. E. FITZGERALD.

(No. 257.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Auckland, 16th September, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a copy of a letter written to me by Mr. Dickey in accordance with instructions given by Mr. Fenton respecting the Katikati Block, Tauranga, and apparently urging the immediate survey of the same.

It appears advisable that I should offer some explanation in this case, as the delay in completing this survey has been caused by me, for very grave political reasons which I think Mr. Fenton is unacquainted with. In order to properly understand these it will be necessary to enter into the previous history of the Katikati Block and its owners.

It appears that this and the other land at Tauranga originally belonged to the Ngatipukinga and Tawhera tribes. Afterwards the Ngatitamatera established a claim* over the block extending from Katikati to Te Puna. Ngaterangi came from the southward and conquered the Ngatipukinga; a portion of these removed to Manaia Hamaki, the remainder incorporated themselves with Ngaterangi. Ngatitamatera and Ngaterangi alternately occupied the land at Katikati above mentioned: many battles took place between them. The last occurred since the establishment of the Government of the Colony, when the chief Taraia Ngakuti, of Ngatitamatera, slaughtered and ate several Ngaterangi at Ongare. (This was generally considered, until Kereopa's late proceedings, as the last instance of cannibalism in New Zealand.)

When the Ngaterangi surrendered at Tauranga in August, 1864, they agreed to give up permanently one-fourth of all rebel lands to the Government, and to sell for two shillings per acre (I believe) a large block extending from Te Puna to Katikati, and it is said one thousand pounds deposit was paid on it. It will be observed that this block includes the Ngatitamatera claim.

On Ngatitamatera hearing of this arrangement they protested against the sale by Ngaterangi of the land at Katikati. The loyal chief Te Moananui and several others waited on the Hon. Mr. Fox, then Colonial Secretary and Native Minister, and urged their claims. It was then arranged that Ngatitamatera and Ngaterangi should each select six men as representatives of the tribes, and that Mr. H. T. Clarke, Civil Commissioner, Tauranga, and myself should act as arbitrators in the matter.

In December, 1864, the Natives of the two tribes met at Auckland, and the case was thoroughly investigated, as far as Te Moananui's claims were concerned. These, however, only extended over a very limited portion of the Katikati Block, the greater part being claimed by Taraia Ngakuti and his portion of the tribe Ngatitamatera. The decision of the arbitrators was that the block claimed by Te Moananui should be surveyed, valued, and the amount of compensation or consideration money, as determined by that valuation was to be equally divided between Ngatitamatera and Ngaterangi. It was also understood that Mr. Clarke and myself should attend at the survey to prevent any disputes about the boundaries, also to enable us to value the land.

The Natives requested that the survey should be delayed, as Ngatitamatera wished to remain at Hauraki and Auckland until the expiration of the peach-selling season. This was agreed to. Mr. Mantell approved of the award, &c.

On Mr. Clarke and the Ngaterangi returning to Tauranga they found the remainder of that tribe had deserted the settlement and joined certain Paimarire fanatics in the backwoods and mountains. To my astonishment I then received a letter through Mr. Fenton, informing me that Mr. Drummond Hay had been commissioned to proceed to Tauranga to survey the Katikati Block, and I was informed that if I wished to go there I must do so at once. Finding that neither Mr. Clarke, myself, or the Natives were consulted as to our convenience in the matter, and contrary to the arrangement so well understood by the Natives, I refused to go, and objected to Mr. Hay proceeding there.

It turned out that my refusal was most judicious, as the rebellious portion of the Ngaterangi sent a messenger to Te Moananui and Ngatitamatera, that if they came to Katikati to survey the land they would oppose them, and if they wished to draw the chain it should be over their necks.† Moananui then proposed taking an armed party to support him, but as it did not appear expedient to cause a renewal of hostilities at Tauranga, I put him off from time to time, especially as I found that some of the Ngatitamatera intended advancing claims to the lands which had formed the subject of the arbitration. Afterwards I obtained direct evidence that Ngatitamatera intended forming an armed party of 340 men of that tribe, Ngatimaru, and Ngatipaoa. They made Moananui believe that this was merely to protect him, but, in fact, their intention was to advance claims to all the land from Motukouru (Moananui's south boundary) to Te Puna. If I had sanctioned this proceeding, bloodshed would have followed as a natural consequence.

* From their being descended from Waitaha and Ranginui, also ancestors of the Ngatipukinga or Tawhera.—J. Mackay.

† This was considered by Ngatitamatera as a challenge to fight.

After Ngatitamatera had cooled down a little I proposed to Moananui that, as Mr. Clarke and myself knew all the boundaries of the block which formed the subject of arbitration, that we alone should proceed there with the surveyor. He agreed to this, and Mr. Clarke has promised to make a similar arrangement with the Ngaiterangi.

As there are rebel Ngaiterangi and Paimarire Ngatiporou (ejected from Kennedy's Bay) the latter of whom have repeatedly threatened to take my life, living at Mataora, in the immediate neighbourhood of Katikati, I do not consider it expedient to proceed there at present, and Mr. Clarke, who ought to be the best judge, coincides in that opinion.

If the Government will furnish us with an armed escort I will go willingly, but unless so protected I refuse to go, and, moreover, protest against any other European being sent there without such support.

With respect to the latter portion of Mr. Dickey's letter, where he states "I am further to add, that unless this work is done at once the purchase will under the new Act have to be abandoned," I hope that such is not the intention of the Government, as the re-opening of the question between even the loyal Ngatitamatera and loyal Ngaiterangi, will only stir up old feelings of strife and enmity. The difficulty of completing the survey is only of a temporary nature, and will be removed on the establishment of peace.

I may mention that I have through Te Moananui, and also personally, urged on the chief Taraia Ngakuti, and those members of the Ngatitamatera tribe who have been in a state of semi-rebellion, the advisability of relinquishing their claims to the lands between Motukoura and Te Puna, as an atonement for the offences committed by them, as they have lost no land in the Thames District. Their claim, it may be observed, is not so good as Te Moananui's, as they have not upheld their occupation of the land as he did. I have reason to believe this arrangement will be concluded, and thus will be settled one of the most difficult land questions in New Zealand.

I can assure the Government that this case is one which requires the most delicate handling, and that it has been the source of great anxiety both to myself and Mr. Clarke, and hope that the proceedings taken by us in this matter will not appear either injudicious or uncalled for, but that, in delaying the survey, we have been faithfully serving the Government, who consider it to be our first duty to maintain and preserve peace and order among the Natives residing in our respective districts.

I enclose herewith the previous correspondence and award in this case, and awaiting your instructions in the matter.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MACKAY,
Civil Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 15.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. DICKEY to Mr. MACKAY.

(No. 636.)

Native Lands Court Office,
Auckland, 13th September, 1865.

SIR,—

I am directed to enclose herewith, for your information, the copy of a letter addressed to Mr. G. W. D. Hay, from this department, relative to the survey of the Katikati Block, on which an advance has been made to him of £75.

I am further to add that unless this work is done at once, the purchase will, under the new Act, have to be abandoned.

I have, &c.,

The Civil Commissioner, Auckland.

A. J. DICKEY, for Chief Judge.

No. 16.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. DICKEY to Mr. HAY.

(No. 637.)

Native Lands Court Office,
Auckland, 13th September, 1865.

SIR,—

I am directed by Mr. Fenton to call your attention to the advance of seventy-five pounds made to you on the 15th January last on account of the survey of the Katikati Block, and to state that if it is convenient to you and the work can be done, it had better be completed at once; but if there is any objection to doing so, it is desirable that the sum above mentioned should be refunded.

I have, &c.,

A. J. DICKEY,
Chief Clerk.

D. Hay, Esq., Surveyor, Coromandel.

No. 17.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MACKAY to Mr. DICKEY.

(No. 255.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Auckland, 16th September, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, No. 636, respecting the survey of land at Katikati, Tauranga.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to instruct Mr. Hay not to proceed to Katikati until he receives further instructions in the matter through this department.

I have written to the Honorable the Native Minister on this subject.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,
Civil Commissioner.

The Chief Clerk, Native Lands Court, Auckland.

No. 18.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. A. J. DICKEY to Mr. J. MACKAY, jun.

SIR,—

Native Lands Court Office, Auckland, 18th September, 1865.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, No. 255, respecting the Katikati survey, and requesting me to be good enough to instruct Mr. Hay not to proceed to Katikati until he receives further instructions in the matter through your department.

In reply, I beg to state that I regret I am unable to comply with your request in this matter without first having obtained Mr. Fenton's directions to do so.

I have, &c.,

A. J. DICKEY,

Chief Clerk.

The Civil Commissioner, Auckland.

No. 19.

Copy of Memorandum by Mr. FENTON.

I HAVE read Mr. Mackay's letter (16th September) with much care. The impression left on my mind is, that either the arbitration of Messrs. Mackay and Clarke was a reality and resulted in an award, in which case the survey was to have been made *at the end of the peach season* (last March), or it was not a reality, and meant nothing.

I call attention to Mr. Mantell's letter (herewith) of 17th January. If Mr. Mackay had gone then, all would have been well; but I remember he was too much occupied with diplomatic meetings, and could not find time. Since then I have vainly endeavoured to get the affair attended to.

What I say now is, that the Honorable the Native Minister will be good enough to release me from responsibility as to the £75, and transfer the advance to Mr. Mackay's name. Mr. Mackay, in his capacity of Civil Commissioner, can continue to frustrate any attempts to get the matter settled; and I submit that, under the circumstances, I should be relieved from my pecuniary liability as an accountant to the Crown for the £75. That is all I ask. Beyond that I am not concerned.

I have, &c.,

F. D. FENTON.

26th September, 1865.

No. 20.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. ROLLESTON to Mr. J. MACKAY, jun.

(No. 658.)

Native Secretary's Office,

SIR,—

Wellington, 4th October, 1865.

In reference to your letter of the 28th September on the subject of the Katikati purchase, I am directed by Mr. FitzGerald to state that he is unable to see the value of an award which cannot be proceeded with without the protection of an armed force. Mr. FitzGerald is awaiting a further report on the subject from Mr. Clarke. In the meantime, the survey must necessarily stand over for the present.

There does not appear to be any letter in reply to Mr. Dickey's application to Mr. Hay for a refund of the £75 advanced to him by Mr. Fenton, and the terms on which the advance was made are not stated. I have to request that you will make inquiry on this point.

I have, &c.,

W. ROLLESTON,

Under Secretary.

The Civil Commissioner, Auckland.

No. 21.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. ROLLESTON to Mr. FENTON.

(No. 475.)

Native Secretary's Office,

SIR,—

Wellington, 4th October, 1865.

I am directed by the Hon. the Native Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum on the subject of the advance of £75, made by you on behalf of the Government to Mr. Hay, in the matter of the survey of the Katikati Block.

In reply I am directed to state that the Government will relieve you of pecuniary responsibility in the matter.

I have, &c.,

W. ROLLESTON.

The Chief Judge, Native Lands Court, Auckland.

No. 22.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. ROLLESTON to Mr. CLARKE.

(No. 655.)

Native Secretary's Office,

SIR,—

Wellington, 4th October, 1865.

Mr. Civil Commissioner Mackay has informed the Native Minister that he has forwarded to you a copy of his letter of 28th of September on the subject of the Katikati purchase. I am to request that you will report fully upon the points treated of in that letter; and, also, upon the whole position of the present land claims at Tauranga, as the Government may possibly commence settling the country shortly.

I have, &c.,

W. ROLLESTON,

Under Secretary.

The Civil Commissioner, Tauranga.

No. 23.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. FENTON to the Hon. the Native Minister.

(No. 672.)

Native Lands Court Office,
Auckland, 11th October, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, No. 475, informing me that the Government will relieve me of pecuniary responsibility in the matter of the £75 advanced by me to Mr. Hay, on account of the survey of the Katikati Block, and beg to thank you for your ready attention.

I have, &c.,

F. D. FENTON,
Chief Judge.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 24.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER..

(No. 106.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 10th October, 1865.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant (No. 656), drawing my attention to a copy of a letter from Mr. Civil Commissioner Mackay, on the subject of the Katikati purchase, forwarded to me for my remarks.

This document was transmitted to your office by the first opportunity.

Referring to the latter portion of your letter where you request me to report fully on the position of the present land claims at Tauranga, I presume you are not aware that there is a report of mine now in your office on this subject (dated 23rd June, No. 50.)

Since writing that report the position of the case is but little changed. Complications may have been increased, arising out of the illegal action taken by some Europeans, in paying large deposits on the most valuable blocks—*vide* my letter of 23rd August (79), and they are now, I am led to believe, urging the Natives to press upon the Government to ratify these transactions.

With regard to the promises made by His Excellency the Governor to the Arawa chiefs, that they should have each a town section in Tauranga, Mr. Commissioner Smith informs me that the question has been brought under his notice by the chiefs to whom the promise was made.

The question of Motiti is continually being raised, and ought to be speedily settled.

I have, &c.,

HENRY T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner,

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 25.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. ROLLESTON to Mr. CLARKE.

(No. 874)

Native Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 4th December, 1865.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Honorable the Native Minister to call your attention to the fact that a sitting of the Native Lands Court will take place at Tauranga on the 28th of the month: as it is possible that questions may arise in respect of confiscated land, and other lands in which the Government have, as you are aware, pecuniary interest, I am directed to request you to attend and watch the proceedings on behalf of the Government.

I enclose a copy of the *Gazette* which contains the applications for investigation of title at Tauranga.

I have, &c.,

W. ROLLESTON,
Under Secretary.

The Civil Commissioner, Tauranga.

No. 26.

Proceedings of a Meeting held with the TAURANGA NATIVES, 26th February, 1866.

Colonel Haultain: We have come to settle this question of land now so long pending. There were certain terms made at the time of the surrender, on peace being concluded; we are about to carry out those propositions.

You gave to the Government a portion of land, three-quarters of this land was to be returned to you. The object of the Government now is to obtain your assistance in carrying out this arrangement. The Government will adhere to the terms that were agreed upon.

Te Kuka: I ask what portion of land do you mean has been given up?

Colonel Haultain: Don't you know the boundaries of the land you gave up?

Enoka: Yes, we know them. All I gave at the surrender was from Katikati and along by the mountains to Wairake. I explained to the Governor that there were certain lands at Katikati disputed by the Thames Natives. The Governor replied: Give me the land; by and bye I will give you every third acre, and keep the fourth acre. The fourth acre was taken for the sin (*hara*) I had committed, my land only was taken because I had sinned: it was not taken from the men who did not fight. The Governor said, let there be one piece (*i.e.* of land). I objected, and said it would not be just that another should suffer for me: let me pay with my property at Katikati and Wairake. Also, those who own the forest land, let them do likewise. Then the *mana* of the land was given to the Governor, and the conversation ended; I have repeated all that was said then.

Colonel Haultain: The Governor said, on making peace, that he required one quarter of the

whole block of land, containing about two hundred thousand acres (200,000), therefore fifty thousand (50,000) remain to the Government.

Enoka: No, the Governor did not say so to us. Why has the Governor raised his demands? Why is the amount increased?

Colonel Haultain: The Governor has not increased his demands; he said what has just been told you, and this will be adhered to.

Hene Taka: How many men were in arms, that the Governor should take so many acres?

Tomika: Yes, this is for the people that fought; I, who did not fight, will do as I like with my own land.

Colonel Haultain: The Government will require certain lands of friendly Natives, on which to put settlers for the protection of the district. What they take they will pay for.

Pene Taka: When you have taken these lands you will keep returning and taking more and more.

Colonel Haultain: The Government always adheres to what it promises.

Pene Taka: I wish to live among the Europeans, and am afraid the want of land may prevent my doing so.

Colonel Haultain: I wish you to think over this question. There was also an agreement made in reference to the purchase of certain lands for which you received one thousand pounds (£1,000). I have to remind you of that agreement, and will say nothing more at present further than that the terms made at the time of surrender will be carried out by the Government.

Enoka: If the matter of the one thousand pounds (£1,000) had been done by all the tribe, well—but it was the work of the men who went to Auckland. I knew nothing of the arrangement to sell land at Katikati. Can you tell me where the boundaries are? Some of the people who lived peaceably on that land would object to being involved in that manner.

Tomika: I received a letter from the Governor which promised me my lands should not be interfered with.

Colonel Haultain: We will see you again in a few days on this question; think over it.

Tareha: Very true; I will take this matter into my consideration. If I had been one of the leaders in the peace I should speak; I shall consider about the piece of land I have to give to the Governor.

No. 27.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to Colonel RUSSELL.

(D. 167.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

Sir,—

Tauranga, 13th April, 1866.

I have the honor to request that I may be instructed, with as little delay as possible, as to the course I am to pursue with regard to the settlement of the Native lands now in progress in this district.

Am I to act on any instructions I may receive from the Government Agent in this Province?

Please do not misunderstand me by supposing that I am in any way reluctant to carry out any instructions I may receive from the Government Agent. No one will be more rejoiced than myself to see this anxious question settled in some way, and the Government may command my best services to attain this end. But for my own satisfaction I should be glad to obtain the wishes of the Government on this matter, lest I should inadvertently act contrary to its wishes.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Wellington.

H. T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

No. 28.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 241.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

Sir,—

Tauranga, 20th September, 1866.

I regret to have to report, for the information of His Excellency's Government, that the surveys on the north bank of the Wairoa have been stopped by the Pirirakau Natives, and the instruments of the surveyors taken away.

A copy of Mr. R. C. Jordan's report (one of the surveyors) I herewith enclose, from which you will see that, although his camp was on the south side of the Wairoa River, his tent was entered stealthily by the Natives, and his surveying instrument, chains, &c., were taken.

Mr. Hewson, the surveyor employed on Te Puna side of the Wairoa, came into town this evening and has verbally reported that a visit was also paid him yesterday by the Natives, and that his instruments were taken away, that he had visited the Natives at their kainga to request the restoration of his property. This the Natives distinctly refused to do, intimating that they were acting under the instructions of Wiremu Tamihana te Waharoa.

Shortly after W. Thompson's return from Wellington, I received the enclosed letter from him requesting that the surveys on the north side of the Wairoa might be stopped, a step which I could not do in the face of the arrangement made by His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Whitaker with the Tauranga Natives on his late visit, *i.e.*, that if 50,000 acres, to be confiscated, could not be obtained between the Wairoa and Waimapu rivers, then the deficiency was to be made up on the north bank of the Wairoa.

The district surveyor reported to me that 50,000 acres was not to be obtained between those two rivers, consequently it became necessary to extend the surveys to the north bank of the Wairoa. This I took great pains to explain the Natives.

I would here remark that, independently of the arrangement made by His Excellency, it would have been a manifest injustice to the other Tauranga Natives that the Pirirakau—the most implicated in the rebellion, many of whom have never surrendered, and who are now the most troublesome in the district—should be allowed to escape without the forfeiture of a single acre of land, while their less guilty neighbours have in some instances lost nearly all the land they possessed.

Mr. Jordan, on a previous occasion (soon after William Thompson's return from Wellington), reported to me that he had received a missive from that chief, warning him against proceeding with the survey. Mr. Jordan also requesting my advice, I recommended him to proceed with his work and not to stop short of active opposition; as soon as that was offered to desist, and not run any further risk.

In my reports quoted in the margin, I informed the Government of the threats that had been held out by the Natives, especially by the Pirirakau tribe. No. 202, June 26
No. 210, July 13

The Natives named in the margin are reported to me by the Natives (and the report is confirmed by the surveyors), were the principal actors in the affair. These men have never surrendered. Wiremu Huni
Rawiri Pata
Herewini

An information has been laid against Wiremu Hunia for stealing surveyors' instruments, of the value of £16 10s.; but I have not issued a warrant for the apprehension of the offenders, knowing well that an attempt at capture would inevitably cause a serious disturbance, and perhaps loss of life. I await the instructions of the Government in this matter.

I have, &c.,
H. T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have received a written report from Mr. Hewson, a copy of which I beg to enclose.

Enclosure 1 in No. 28.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. JORDAN to Mr. CLARKE.

SIR,—

Te Papa, 18th September, 1866.

I have the honor to report to you that Wiremu Hunia, accompanied by several Maoris, who I do not know, came to my camp between the hours of nine and ten a.m. on the 17th instant, and whilst some of the party kept the two men who were in charge engaged in conversation or otherwise, the others took from one of the tents, a circumferentor, two chains and ten arrows, and when asked by Mr. Dean to give them up, they refused to do so.

My camp was situated at the time on the proper right bank of the river Wairoa, at a place called Ruahibi, about eight miles from the mouth of the river.

A half-caste in my employ had heard that something of the kind was contemplated, and was on the road to the camp to give my brother warning of it when he met the Maoris with the before-mentioned articles going towards their settlement in the bush. He asked them what they were going to do with it, when they told him that as I would take no notice of William Thompson's letter telling me to leave off surveying the lands on the left bank of the Wairoa, they had taken the articles with the intention of stopping the work, and that if I persisted in the work they would resist. The letter referred to was the same I duly forwarded for your consideration, together with a request that you would give some advice respecting their previous annoyances. Under the circumstances above related, I did not consider it safe to remain till I had consulted you on the subject. I have consequently given orders to have the camp removed, pending your advice.

You will oblige by letting me know as early as possible what steps I had better take for the recovery of the articles, and whether you consider it safe to continue the survey; and also, if you will certify that it is not without sufficient reason that I have discontinued the work, with a view to my future remuneration for loss of time and expense of removing, &c.

Charlie the half-caste will be in Te Papa early to-morrow morning to give you any further information you may require.

I have, &c.,
RICHARD C. JORDON,
Government Surveyor.

To Mr. Clarke.

Enclosure 2 in No. 28.

Copy of a Letter from W. TAMIHANA TE WAHAROA to Mr. CLARKE.

[TRANSLATION.]

To Mr. CLARKE at Te Papa,—

Motuhua, 23rd August, 1866.

This is a request of mine to you. When I arrived here I heard you were living in trouble, the reason, because the survey has crossed to this side of the Wairoa and other places of Tauranga, that is, the places which the Natives have agreed should be surveyed. I have heard that the surveys have reached those places, and that the chain has been taken twice on this side of Te Wairoa, and twice on another place. Now do you hearken. I agree to their sending back that chain. This is a decided word of mine to you. Stop your work; let it cease at Te Wairoa and at Waimapu on the other side; do not persist determining. Let your remembrance be towards me. I have been in your presence. Leave with me the disputed boundary. These are the days of clear thoughts; let matters also be conducted clearly. Enough.

Send my letter to my friends at Wellington; that is this letter. Do you write to them. Enough.
W. TAMIHANA TE WAHAROA.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO

Enclosure 3 in No. 28.

Copy of a Letter from W. TAMIHANA TE WAHAROA to the Surveyors.

[TRANSLATION.]

Waihou, 2nd September, 1866.

To the CHIEF of the SURVEYORS on this side of Te Wairoa,—

Stop your surveying, the place of blood is on the other side of Te Wairoa; the place of money is at Katikati. As it is return to the other side of Te Wairoa. Enough.

From your friend,

W. TAMIHANA TE WAHAROA.

Enclosure 4 in No. 28.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. HEWSON to Mr. CLARKE.

SIR,—

Te Papa, 19th September, 1866.

I have to report to you that the Natives having removed my pegs and several times warned me to desist from surveying on the land between the Wairoa and Katikati rivers, and having received a letter purporting to be from William Thompson, to the same effect, four of them came on Monday last, during my absence in Te Papa, and took from my camp a measuring tape, all my fern hooks and other tools; it was with difficulty that my men prevented them from taking the instrument and chain, but they considered it imprudent to offer more resistance than they did. Immediately on hearing of the occurrence I returned to Te Puna and proceeded with one of my men to a Native settlement (where I heard my things had been taken) with a view to their recovery, but found it deserted by all except an old woman, who told me the other Natives had gone about two miles back in the bush. Having proceeded to where they were, I found a number of men assembled, amongst them those who had taken my tools. They refused to give them up, saying they had acted according to William Thompson's orders, and the matters now rested between him and the Governor.

Under these circumstances I would request your advice, with a view to the recovery of my property, in order to carry on my work, as well as with regard to the safety of my doing so in that district, my present inactivity being a serious pecuniary loss.

I have, &c.,

To Mr. Clarke.

F. M. HEWSON.

No. 29.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MACKAY to Mr. ROLLESTON.

(No. 323.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Auckland, 25th September, 1866.

I have the honor to inform you that I was engaged from the 10th August to the 3rd September instant, in completing arrangements with the Thames tribe for the cession of their claims over lands at Tauranga and Katikati.

On the 10th August last the Ngatihura hapu of Ngatipaoa received £100 for their claims over Katikati and Aroha.

On the 14th August the Tawera, of Manaia, received £500 for their claims to lands between Katikati and Waimapu, and extending inland to the watershed range between Tauranga and the Thames. This was thus divided: £150 over the Katikati and Puna Block, and £350 over the block of 50,000 acres given up for the rebellion of the tribe Ngaiterangi.

On the 3rd September Te Moananui received £600 for the claims of himself and Ngaititamatera over the Katikati and Aroha-auta Block. This was divided by him with Taraia and the whole of the tribe.

A sum of £500 was paid to Taraia and the Ngaititumutumu hapu of Ngaitimaru for their claims over the block between the Katikati piece and Te Puna.

The settlement thus made with this portion of the claimants to the lands at Tauranga required for the location of Military Settlers and others, will, I hope, be found to have finally and effectually removed one of the great obstructions to the completion of the long outstanding and troublesome question.

The Ngaiterangi claims have yet to be compensated, and I hope that this will shortly be accomplished. I have received information from Mr. Commissioner Clarke that the survey of the block of 50,000 acres, arranged by Ngaiterangi to be given up for their share in the rebellion, has been interrupted by a small hapu* named the Pirirakau. This tribe were very much inclined to be troublesome when I was last at Tauranga. I would point out that with the exception of some two or three persons they have all been in rebellion, and have not returned to their allegiance to this day. In my opinion it would only be just to confiscate all their lands, reserving about 2,500 acres for their use and occupation. Their lands are principally between Te Puna and the Wairoa, and I would suggest that a portion of these should be given to those friendly Natives who have lost land in the block of 50,000 acres before mentioned.

I have, &c.,

The Under Secretary, Native Department,
Wellington.

JAMES MACKAY,
Civil Commissioner,

No. 30.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 245.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 25th September, 1866.

In continuation of my report (date and number quoted in the margin), I have the honor to

* Number, 87; men, women, and children.

inform you that I sent a Native of influence, who is connected with the perpetrators of the late outrage upon the surveyors, to learn the true cause of their late proceedings, and to ascertain the temper of the people.

He returned on the 22nd instant, and states that he did not meet with a very cordial reception. That at a meeting held on the occasion of his visit the principal man, Rawiri Pata, a chief of the Pirirakau, said that he was acting under the advice of William Thompson Te Waharoa; that he had sent a letter to that chief with a measuring tape,* and that he would not give up the articles and instruments taken out of the surveyors' tents, until he had heard from William Thompson.

The act was a deliberate one, and had been in contemplation and the subject of runanga for some days previously. Its object—to stop the surveys on the north bank of the Wairoa, on the ground that the land belonged to them, that they were no parties to the Tauranga surrender, and that the Ngaiterangi had no right to cede their territory. It could be easily shown that they are of the *inferior* hapus of Ngaiterangi, and that they were always kept in a state of vassalage.

All the Natives connected with this affair are concentrated at Whakamarama, a place in the ranges, about twelve miles from this.

I have, &c.,

HENRY T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 31.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. ROLLESTON to Mr. CLARKE.

(No. 712.)

Native Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 2nd October, 1866.

SIR,—

I have the honor by direction of the Honorable Mr. Richmond to acknowledge the receipt of your letters (No. 241 D, of 20th September, with enclosures, and No. 245 D. of 25th September) reporting upon the stoppage of the surveys by the Pirirakau Natives, and their refusal to give up the surveyors' instruments until they have heard from William Thompson.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the Government approve of the course you have taken in declining to issue a warrant to apprehend Wi Hunia, and desire that you should continue your endeavours to maintain peace and prevent any action which may lead to an outbreak. With this view the surveys must for the present be stopped.

I enclose a letter to William Thompson from His Excellency, telling him to cause the return of the instruments. You are requested to have this letter forwarded to him without delay.

I have, &c.,

W. ROLLESTON,
Under Secretary.

The Civil Commissioner, Tauranga.

No. 32.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 252.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 3rd October, 1866.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report, in continuation of the subject of my letters as per margin, that Sept. 20, D. 241 Captain Heale, who left this on the 29th ultimo overland for the Waikato, has just returned and informed me that the Pirirakau Natives would not allow him to pass Te Whakamarama, the place Sept. 25, D. 245 where the principal part of the hapu are now assembled.

Captain Heale states that the reasons they assign were in substance the same as those reported to you in my letter of the 25th ultimo, and that when he told Rawhiri of his intention to go in spite of their opposition, that chief replied that, if so, he would "muru" or take forcible possession of his horses, &c., as in the case of Captain Wilson. Captain Heale, under the circumstances, very wisely returned to Te Papa.

These Natives, fully relying on the countenance and support of William Thompson, have assumed a very defiant attitude very prejudicial to the peace and quiet of the district, and unless they are at once checked the disaffection will I fear spread and cause much future trouble.

The names of Te Kapa Ringatu and Rota ought to be added to the list of those concerned in the outrage committed on the surveyors.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Wellington.

No. 33.

Copy of a Letter from WIREMU TAMIHANA to His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIEND, salutations,—

Waihou, 11th October, 1866.

I am still troubled with my complaint, and suffer much from the effects of it. I am also suffering from another complaint.

Friend, do you hearken, the Pakehas are striving to survey Te Puna, and the Natives are striving (to prevent the survey of their piece of land.)

Do not let their land be surveyed. I have consented to their wish.

Friend, cause the survey to be discontinued, lest we all again become confused, because we are all now sitting in peace; but should the survey be continued we shall again become confused.

* Taken from Mr. Hewson, one of the surveyors. Vide enclosure to report, 20th September, No. 241.

Reply to my letter, let the reply come quickly.

To George Grey, Governor.

From your friend,

WI TAMIHANA TE WAHAROA.

No. 34.

Copy of a Letter from His Excellency the GOVERNOR to WIREMU TAMIHANA TARAPIPIPI.

[TRANSLATION.]

My friend WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Government House, Wellington, 22nd October, 1866.

I have seen your letter to Mr. Clarke, and also to the surveyors, about the extension of the survey across the Wairoa at Tauranga.

I have ordered an inquiry to be made into this matter, that it may appear whether wrong has been done or not; but in the meantime my direction is that the Pirirakau must give up the surveyors' instruments which they have taken. Now, I look to you, as my friend, to make this matter plain, as you have taken part in it. If wrong has been done by the surveyors I will see that the wrong be redressed, when fair inquiry has been made, but the taking away of the surveyors' instruments is an act which is not right. I wish you, therefore, to write and tell the Pirirakau to give them up. In this way a quiet solution of the difficulty will be effected. From your friend.

G. GREY,
Governor.

To William Thompson, Tamahere, Waikato.

No. 35.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 267.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 25th October, 1866.

In obedience to the request contained in the latter part of your letter of the 6th instant, No. 727, I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency's Government the present state of the Bay of Plenty District, as far as I have been able to gather from different sources.

Various rumours have been in circulation, which, for the most part, I have treated as idle reports, but when I find that those reports have been confirmed by recent events at Napier, I am led to look upon them in a more serious light.

About a month ago I heard that the Natives were on the move for Napier, and that the destruction of the town was intended.

You will doubtless have heard that some of the Arawa, in an attempt to go overland to Cambridge for the purpose of advancing claims to land about to be investigated in the Native Lands Court, were prevented from crossing the king's boundary line. They were threatened first by letter and afterwards in person. A second attempt was made by a different route, with a like result. The Arawa were unarmed.

The "Kati" spoken of has not been established specially to prevent the Arawa from being present at the Land Court, but is a part of the policy established by the disaffected Natives to prevent information being brought out of their district.

Harawira, a young chief of some note, came to me last week and warned me not to allow any surveyor to go to the north side of Te Wairoa, as they would certainly be murdered.

He informs me that he had held personal communication with a party of Natives headed by a Native named Ropata, of the Ngatiporou (East Cape). He states that Ropata abruptly addressed him to the following effect:—"Keep your ears listening and don't be startled if you hear great news." This led Harawira to question him closely. Ropata stated that five of his companions were from Taranaki; that they had been sent to murder any surveyors they could find at work on any confiscated land.

In consequence of this information, the Natives engaged in the surveying parties left their work. This report has been confirmed by Hori Tupaea. Some time since the old chief promised me that if he heard anything of importance which he believed, he would himself come and tell me. Two days ago he informed me that he and the Natives on the north side of Tauranga had received a letter from the Ngatiporou who reside on the coast a little to the north of this district, requesting them to collect in one body and move out of the way as "it was near."

That since the receipt of that letter a deputation of Ngatiporou and Taranaki Natives had visited Moananui's (of Tauranga) kainga to inquire whether any surveyors were at work. Hori Tupaea begged me not to allow surveyors to go anywhere on the north and west side of Te Wairoa.

Yesterday a Native named Te Kupu Matu, living in the ranges near Katikati, called upon me to ask for a certificate to the effect that he had made a declaration of allegiance to the Queen twelve months before. When I asked him why he wanted the certificate he replied, "I do not properly belong to this district; I am a Ngatiwhatua (near Auckland), and I am not going to be put again in the same position as I was at the breaking out of the war at Waikato. I went to Waikato to fetch my wife and children, when I got there I could not get back again." I asked him whether he apprehended anything here, and from his replies I could see he knew more than he would reveal.

This is the position of matters in these districts. It is hard to tell what amount of truth is mixed up in these rumours; but without wishing to be an alarmist, I believe there is some important movement in contemplation. In what shape it will develop itself or where it will burst forth it is at present impossible to conjecture. The greatest vigilance will be required.

It has been stated that there are designs on foot against the Arawa, on account of the assistance they have rendered us. The Arawa are on the watch, and will guard against surprise. They will not take any offensive steps to force the "Kati" without the sanction of the Government.

The Ngatiporou between this and the Thames District are a constant source of annoyance to this district, and the party under the immediate influence of the notorious Hakaraia cause the Arawa some anxiety. From the close proximity (only six miles) to Maketu on the coast, a hostile force might

easily be concentrated at that point without the least chance of discovery, and fall either upon Tauranga or Maketu with telling effect. I know of my own personal knowledge that Hakaraia has sent emissaries to Waikato.

The Government may rely upon my doing my utmost to preserve peace in these districts, and at the same time carefully watch the course of events with a view of guarding against surprise.

I have arranged to meet Dr. Nesbitt and Mr. Mair on the 30th instant, at Maketu, to confer upon these subjects, and to make arrangements about the distribution of food among the Arawa.

I have, &c.,

HENRY T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. J. C. Richmond, Native Minister.

No. 36.

Copy of a Memorandum by Mr. MACKAY.

A NATIVE named Wahaika has reported to Hohepa Hikutaia that on last Tuesday he was on his way to Oropi (an inland settlement near the external boundary of the Waimapu Block), when he met a Native named Te Peka, who told him not to go on or he would be killed. That he was a man from the Queen's side, and would be killed. Wahaika asked, "by whom, &c." Peka replied, "that 100 men of Hakaraia's fighting party were at Oropi, under Maihi Pohepohe, on their way to assist the Pirirakau."

A Native named Tuari, of the Wairoa, reports that Hamuera te Paki, who lately asked me for permission to go to bring his wife from the Pirirakau settlement, has been made a prisoner by the rebels. That he, Tuari, was nearly detained also, but managed to escape. All friendly Natives going there are to be taken prisoners, but not to be killed.

25th November, 1866.

JAMES MACKAY, Jun.

Mr. Mackay is gone to the Wairoa to-day to put the men stationed there on the alert, and to obtain further information.

25th November, 1866.

W. ROLLESTON.

No. 37.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 276.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 12th November, 1866.

SIR,—By reference to my letters of dates and numbers quoted in the margin, I reported to the Sept. 20, No. 241. Government that the Natives of the Pirirakau hapu (a section of the Ngaiterangi), had stopped the Sept. 25, No. 245. survey of the north-west side of the Wairoa, and had taken the surveyor's instruments.

I also stated in my letter of the 24th October, No. 254, that it had been verbally reported to me that the surveyor's instruments had been returned to the house of a settler named Johnson.

I regret to say that I was misinformed, and that the instruments are still in their hands.

I have now the honor to report, for the information of the Government, that at a large meeting of the Tauranga Natives, held at Motuhua, at which Mr. Commissioner Mackay and myself were present, the extension of the confiscated land on the west side of the Wairoa was fully discussed, and an amicable and satisfactory arrangement was come to.

The Pirirakau were repeatedly invited to attend this meeting, but failed to do so.

We returned from Motuhua on the evening of the 3rd, leaving a message that it was our intention to return on the Monday morning, and should the Pirirakau still absent themselves, to go to their settlements in the ranges.

At this juncture, I regret to say, I could not take any further active part in assisting Mr. Mackay, being confined to the house by serious indisposition.

Mr. Mackay went on Monday and was met on the road by a Native, with a letter, requesting him to keep away; to this Mr. Mackay replied that his intention was, once for all, to settle the matters likely to create dispute in this district, and that his only object was to come to an amicable arrangement.

Mr. Mackay went to the settlement of the disaffected, accompanied by a Native, Te Kuka, a chief nearly connected with the parties, and although Mr. Mackay used every means to come to a good understanding, by telling them "that the confiscated block had been definitely settled by the Ngaiterangi chiefs, amongst whom were Hori Tupaea and Maungapohatu, and that he wished them to fall in with that arrangement;" they flatly refused to listen to all Mr. Mackay's proposals, and threatened to tomahawk both Mr. Mackay and the surveyors if they attempted to prosecute the survey.

When Mr. Mackay had exhausted every means of conciliation, he told them that the Government could not allow the district to remain in an unsettled state any longer, and that therefore he would go out on the following day with the surveyors and, if necessary, a party of soldiers, to protect them.

On the following day the Ngaiterangi chiefs begged Mr. Mackay to put off his intention till they had had an opportunity of reasoning with the Pirirakau. This was accorded, but without any other result than a reiteration of their intention to kill the surveyors.

Mr. Mackay, on the return of the Ngaiterangi chief, finding that all means to arrive at a just settlement of the disputed question had been exhausted, wrote the enclosed letter to the Officer commanding the Troops in this district, requesting to be furnished with a protecting party of 200 men, which was directly granted.

A body of soldiers went out with the surveyors on to the ground on the 9th instant, and on arriving there Mr. Mackay acquainted the hostile Natives that the soldiers were not to provoke an

attack, but simply to protect the surveyors, that so long as the Natives remained quiet they would not be interfered with.

Rawiri Tata, their principal man, directly went himself towards the Thames, and sent other messengers in other directions, it is said to collect a force to attack the military, but up to this evening everything was quiet. No interruption had been offered to the surveyors, and the work is nearly completed.

The reports that have been brought in as to the support likely to be afforded to the Pirirakau have been very greatly exaggerated. The only Natives who have yet responded to the call are the Ngatiporou and Taranaki party, referred to by me in my letter on the 25th ultimo (D. 267), headed by Popata and Kewene, a Taranaki. This party passed through some of the Native settlements to-day, armed, and are supposed to have reached their destination this evening.

The Ngaiterangi chiefs have warmly supported Mr. Mackay throughout the whole of this affair.

As long as these Pirirakau Natives (who number only thirty men) are allowed to defy the Government, so long will this district be in an unsettled state.

Mr. Mackay will himself forward a full report of these proceedings.

I have, &c.,

HENRY T. CLARKE,
Chief Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 38.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. ROLLESTON to WILLIAM THOMPSON, Tarapipipi.

[TRANSLATION.]

My friend WILLIAM THOMPSON,—

Wellington, 30th October, 1866.

The Government have seen your letter to the Governor of the 11th of October, on the subject of the survey at Te Puna, and they wish you to be assured that they will not put any new condition upon the word of the Governor which he spoke to the Ngaiterangi in 1864. The Governor's promise at that time will be faithfully kept, only let no hasty conclusion be come to on the part of the Maoris. They should understand that to survey land does not mean with the Europeans to seize it. Let this be quite clear. Let the Maoris wait quietly till the Governor comes, and if any mistake has been made in surveying the land it will then be rectified. The Government are grieved to hear that you are still suffering from your complaint, and hope you will shortly be better. From your friend.

W. ROLLESTON.

No. 39.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 277.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 12th November, 1866.

I have the honor to transmit for your information the enclosed letters (with translations) from the Taupo chiefs, relative to the reported movements of a party of Hauhaus under Kereopa and Rewi.

I, immediately on the receipt of these letters forwarded translations to the General Government Agent at Auckland, and translations will be sent to Mr. Cooper by to-morrow's mail.

I also communicated with the commanding Officer at Opotiki, warning him to be on the alert.

Before my letters could have reached Opotiki, I received a note from Mr. J. A. Wilson, the special commissioner for the settlement of compensation claims at Opotiki, remarkably corroborative of the rumours in circulation at Taupo.

Mr. Mair has arrived this evening from the Whakatane District, and he informs me that the Hauhaus in the interior seem to hint that an attack upon Tauranga is intended. All these conflicting rumours may be put in circulation designedly to conceal the real intention.

Several Taupo chiefs have arrived here for the purpose of obtaining ammunition, and to ask for a military force to be stationed at Taupo. They are evidently in some alarm.

I hope to be able to give the Arawa a supply of ammunition to-morrow.

The Taupo chiefs state that Te Heuheu, Hare, and a party of lately surrendered Natives had gone to Whanganui to escort His Excellency to Taupo. It appears the whole party is made up of lately surrendered rebels.

I have, &c.,

HENRY T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

Enclosure 1 in No. 39.

Copy of a Letter from HOHEPA TAMAMUTU and others to Messrs. CLARKE and NESBITT.

[TRANSLATION.]

To Messrs. CLARKE and NESBITT,—

Oruanui, 26th October, 1866.

Friends, salutations to you both. This is a letter of warning to you, to the Pakeha side. The army of the Hauhaus, that is, the whole of the Waikatos throughout all the boundaries, is on its way to Heretanga.

This is a word of ours to you, to our Pakeha friends, to let us have some soldiers to fight the Hauhaus.

Great is the darkness of the heart on account of the obstinate determination of the Hauhaus to fight. Perhaps we shall now be straitened (brought to trouble) by this army now coming hither. The chiefs of that army are Rewi and Kereopa. For this reason we ask for soldiers. Let there be

200 soldiers sent quickly to Taupo to protect us, and (to assist) to fight them here. Friends, send hither quickly. Here ends the letter to you. From your friends.

HOHEPA TAMAMUTU, and five others.

That is from all the Committee of Taupo.
From IHAKARA, Sergeant.

Enclosure 2 in No. 39.

Copy of a Letter from HOHEPA TAMAMUTU and others to the ARAWA.

[TRANSLATION.]

Oruanui, 25th October, 1866.

To Whakane, to Menukukopake, to Pikiaro, to Tarawhai and Raukawa, throughout all their borders,—
Oh tribe, salutations. Here is a word we send to be published over all your boundaries: the army of Waikato are going to Heretaunga; an army to avenge the death of Panapa. They are on the move, now on the road. The chiefs of that army are Rewi and Kereopa. A word from us to you: Take your guns and cartouche boxes and hold them in your hands in readiness, and await our second message. Should a second letter reach you it is an established fact that Kereopa is in this army, then bring your guns and cartouche boxes. We are carefully considering respecting ourselves until you arrive, that is, all the Arawa.

Our plan is to let that army pass towards Heretaunga, and then attack them in rear; but another of our words is if the desire is great (of the Arawa) to *kati* them at Oruanui, it is well. But with you is the consideration respecting these two plans. If the desire is strong, let there be no night and no day (delay). Ends the message to you oh Arawa.

From HOHEPA TAMAMUTU, and five others.

That is, from all the Committee.

No. 40.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MACKAY to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

Civil Commissioner's Office,

Tauranga, 22nd November, 1866.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with instructions received from Mr. Whitaker, agent for the General Government, I left Auckland for this place on the 26th October, with the intention of completing the negotiations for the purchase of Te Puna and Katikati blocks, which had been partially arranged by Mr. Commissioner Clarke and myself in July last.

On my arrival the Natives received notice to meet at Motuhua. Hearing heard that the tribe Pirirakau had recently taken possession of the instruments belonging to some surveyors engaged in laying off confiscated lands near the Wairoa, I deemed it advisable to send a special notice to that tribe in case they might be afraid to attend in consequence of their unlawful proceedings. I enclose copy of the same herewith. Enclosure A.

On the 31st October I went to Motuhua, accompanied by Mr Commissioner Clarke. We here found Hori Tupaea, Te Moananui, Wharaki, Maungapahata, Wi Parara, Wi Patene, Enoke te Whanake, Hehepa Hikutaia, Raniera te Hiahia, Te Kuka, Te Patu, Turere, and all the other influential men of the various hapus of Ngaiterangi.

On the 1st November the question about the survey of confiscated lands was mooted. The Natives were informed that all the Government required was the 50,000 acres agreed on at the time His Excellency the Governor last visited this district; that I had inquired as to the quantity actually surveyed, and found that between the rivers Waimapo and Wairoa, and including Captain Heale's survey of Otumotai West, there were 40,800 acres; and between the rivers Wairoa and Te Puna, 14,200 acres, or a total area of 55,000 acres, being 5,000 in excess of the quantity arranged.

I then proposed to give back the 5,000 acres, and to make the Ruangarara Stream and Te Puna River the inland boundary of the last-named block, and leave those of the Waimapu and East Wairoa as surveyed, to include 38,000 acres.

After some discussion my suggestion was unanimously assented to. Maungapohatu, the old and principal chief of the Pirirakau, consented on behalf of that hapu, and was exceedingly pleased at a reserve of 300 acres being made for himself and people at Epeha and Waikaraka.

Some friendly Natives, who had lost considerable pieces of land within the 50,000 acre block, applied for reserves, and they were promised that their cases should be inquired into.

The Pirirakau people did not attend at the meeting, and did not answer my notice of the 27th October. I therefore wrote them another letter, copy whereof is enclosed. Enclosure B.

The day and the next were occupied in negotiating with the Ngaiterangi hapus for their claims to Te Puna and Katikati blocks.

The Ngaiterangi would not wait for payment for the above-mentioned lands until a survey could be made and the area ascertained, in accordance with the original understanding, but agreed to take £6,700 for their claims to the lands in question, exclusive of the deposit of £1,000 previously paid; 6,000 acres of good agricultural land were also to be reserved for them within the block. The deed of conveyance was signed by the principal men, names as per margin, on behalf of the tribe. I gave them a guarantee for the money.

Mr. Clarke and myself returned to Te Papa that afternoon, leaving a message that if the Pirirakau arrived at Motuhua we would return on the 5th instant.

On the 5th Mr. Clarke found it necessary for him to proceed to Maketu, and I went back to Motuhua. On arriving there I found a letter from the Pirirakau awaiting me, as per copy enclosed. I then wrote an answer to it stating my intention of visiting them. They replied as per copy of letter annexed.

Te Moananui
Hori Tupaea
Hamuera Tu
Te Kupu te Ume-
hau
Te Patu
Turere, Timi,
Harawira
Hohepa Hikutaia
Te Kuka te Mea
Hori Ngatai
Wiremu Parera
Tahere
Enoka Mako

Te Wharthera
 Rotoehu
 Mangapohatu
 Timika te Mutu
 Taraii Wiripo
 Te Pura
 Rangiwa
 Enclosure C.
 Enclosure D.
 Enclosure E.

On the morning of the 6th instant, accompanied by Te Kuka (Native Assessor), Ruka, Ruato, and Hohepa, Native police, I proceeded to the Pirirakau settlement at Waiwhatawhata on the edge of the forest between the Ruangarara and Te Puna. We there found Rawiri Tataa, Kepa Ringatu, Pene Taka, Te Kahukoti, and about twenty-five Natives of the Pirirakau and Ngaiterangi hapus.

A Native named Pukutoia stood up and welcomed us to the settlement, and asked me to state what I had come for.

I then stated that the Ngaiterangi tribe had sold all the land between the Puna and Katikati for £6,700, and 6,000 acres of reserves. That Maungapohatu, their chief, had assented to the sale, and although they (the Pirirakau) had quarrelled with Ngaiterangi about the land when they were last at Te Papa, they had better come to an amicable arrangement with them. The Ngaiterangi said that Maungapohatu, Hori Tupaea, and Moananui were the persons who had claims within the block between Te Puna and Waipapa, while the bulk of the Pirirakau had none. If they had any claim to make, they could receive a share of the purchase money and a reserve of land.

With respect to the confiscated lands the Governor and Ngaiterangi had arranged that 50,000 acres should be retained by the Government for the rebellion of the various hapus of the tribe. I found that the surveyors had exceeded that limit by 5,000 acres, and it had been arranged with the Ngaiterangi that as there was quite that quantity surveyed to the south-westward of the Ruangarara Stream, that that portion should be surrendered, and the boundary should be a line drawn from Te Puna to Te Ruangarara. That the land to the seaward side of this was for the Crown, and that inland for the Maoris, and reserves would be made within it for friendly Natives and others, including a piece of 300 acres for Maungapohatu and themselves. It was now plain which land was to be retained for the rebellion, and what was to remain in the hands of the Natives, and there need be no further bad feeling about it. They (Pirirakau) had lost very little land, although they had been in rebellion from the first, and they had better consent to the arrangement made by the remainder of the tribe. They all lived on the shores of one harbour (Tauranga), and were one people; let them be united in the matter. It is true that at the meeting at Te Papa they quarrelled with Ngaiterangi; but such disagreements were frequent, and it was generally understood among Natives that if a thing was done openly and publicly, face to face, in the heat of argument, that it was not a cause for serious quarrel; they had therefore better make it up, and unite themselves with the Ngaiterangi.

Rawiri Tataa, a chief of Te Pirirakau, then stood up: "Mr. Mackay, I have heard your word. From the Wairoa to Waipapa belongs to me. I will not give it up. You shall have no land from me for my participation in rebellion, and none for your money. I have been in the war at Taranaki and at Waikato, and will give up none here. I have not made peace with you, and do not mean to do so. I do not admit the right of the Ngaiterangi to give up my land, even though I have been in rebellion. I will not give any land to the Governor, either for my rebellion or for your money. Let Ngaiterangi have your money, but I will not let you have my land. It is true that Hori Tupaea has a claim over our bodies, but he has not to our land." (The speaker here pointed to the ground, and said "Hori Tupaea has no right to that." He then raised his hand and placed it on the upper part of his forehead, and said "Hori Tupaea has a right to this.")

I said, "Now you have been in rebellion and you refuse to give up any land. This is wrong, Ngaiterangi have lost a great deal of land. The tribes of Waikato, the East Coast, and of Taranaki, have also lost large quantities of their lands. Why should you object to give up some land for your offence? Who has told you to obstruct the surveys and to refuse to give up the land taken by the Governor? You had better put aside all bad feeling; you will get all this land we are now on, right back to the inland boundary. You can get Crown grants for it. I consider the arrangements made with the Ngaiterangi to be a very fair one, and much to your advantage; they have lost much more land than you have. As to your having lost land at Waikato, where is it?" (Rawiri Tataa answered at Kaitotehe, Ashwell's mission station at Taupiri.) I said "that is wrong, that land was sold when I was a boy. You are not Waikato, you belong to Tauranga; your connection with the Waikato tribes is very small, and you are much nearer allied to Ngaiterangi than to them."

Rawiri Tataa then said, "You shall have no land either for the rebellion or for your money. If you want the land go to Tawhiao and William Thompson, if they consent to your having it, well. It is true Maungapohatu has a claim over the land between Te Wairoa and Waipapa, so have Ngaiterangi over part of it, but we will not give it up. William Thompson has given orders to stop the surveyors, and the whole affair is in the hands of Thompson and the Governor. The Government shall not have the land between Te Wairoa and Waipapa; and if the surveyors come to survey we will take away their chains and instruments the same as we have done before. We do not wish to steal the surveyors instruments, we are willing to give you those already taken if you send for them, but we will not carry them to Te Papa."

I replied, as far as William Thompson's claims are concerned I understand he has three pieces situated at Omohoroa, Purakaunui, and Huharua; these are all to be reserved. I did not admit the right of William Thompson to interfere in the affair of the Tauranga District. As far as the Governor was concerned I knew he had taken 50,000 acres of land for military settlement; and, I also knew that he intended to retain it. That as to William Thompson and the Governor having to arrange the question I knew nothing of that. I considered that I was quite as well acquainted with the views of the Governor and the Government, as William Thompson, and they might take my word as binding the Government. I tried in every way to persuade them to come to an amicable arrangement.

Ratima indulged in a speech full of paimarireism, and fierce invectives against the Government. He said that the day would yet come when the Maoris would regain possession of the country. The God had protected them so far. When the Europeans first commenced the war at Waikato, they said all the Natives would be exterminated in the time it took to boil a kettle of water. They were still in the country and we could not conquer them. If they trusted in their God they would yet regain their former Sovereignty of Canaan.

Pene Taka made a violent speech. He would not give up any land and would obstruct the survey. He would fight against the Ngaiterangi; he considered them to be worse than the Government.

Te Kuka, Native assessor, then advised the Pirirakau to make up their quarrel with Ngaiterangi, that the boundary of the land for the rebellion had been fixed by the whole of Ngaiterangi—that a deed of conveyance had been executed of all the land between Te Puna and Ngakuriawhoare. It was of no use disputing further. If they wanted the land they must take it away from the Government. As to the money Ngaiterangi would take it. If the Pirirakau were friendly they would get some of it through Maungapohatu, but if they were not and were not pleased, they might try to take the money by force—that the Puna was in the hands of the Government.

Pukutoia advised the Pirirakau to consent to the proposals made to them, it would be better than quarrelling.

Te Kepa Ringatu refused to give up any land; he had said before at Te Papa, if the survey was attempted blood would be shed, and if the survey was commenced blood would be shed.

Te Kahukoti Rota and others spoke in the same manner as the previous speakers. Several of them admitted their relationship to Ngaiterangi, but they were King's men, and would not be dictated to by Queenites. They said as to leaving the land to them instead of the Ruangarara, even if it was given to them under Crown grants, we would take it away in a year or two.

I said the Pirirakau could not be allowed to oppose the whole of their own tribe (the Ngaiterangi) and the Government would not permit them to obstruct, threaten, or kill the surveyors. As to the boundary of the confiscated lands, I intended to cut a line from the Ruangarara to Te Puna, and would bring the surveyors and a party of soldiers to protect them, and would do it at once. They would not be molested so long as they remained quiet in their own settlements, but any armed party coming to the surveyors would be fired on at once. They had, therefore, better re-consider the question and arrange it amicably by giving up all claim to the 50,000 acres of confiscated land. And as to the purchased block they could take a share of the purchase money through Maungapohatu, who represented their interest.

All these remarks were treated with the utmost contempt; one man, Parata, when I went into a whare, told me, in a sneering manner, that he supposed I would come sneaking behind the soldiers out of danger. If I would only come ahead of the survey party they would capture me and chop me to pieces (poroporo rawa). I replied, "e pai ana (it is well), we will see about that."

Te Kuka again endeavoured to persuade them to settle the question quietly, but without the slightest success. Several threats were made against surveyors, and against the Ngaiterangi.

I again warned them that the result of any attack on the survey party would be sure to be severely punished, and moreover, they would then lose all the rest of their lands.

Ruwiri Tataa then said, "You had better go and talk to William Thompson." I replied, "I am quite willing to go and see him; will you accompany me now? If you will we can walk over the hill at once." Rawiri answered, "I will not go with you, you can go by your own road that you came (by sea). You cannot go this way."

Finding these people were not amenable to reason, I left their settlement, and we proceeded to Motuhua. I remained there for the night.

On the morning of the 7th, in returning towards Te Papa, I met Enoke Whanake, Hohepa Hikutai, Worimu Patene, Hori Ngatai, Ramera te Hiahia, and other chiefs and people of the Tribe Ngaiterangi. I informed them of my proceedings with the Pirirakau, and of my intention to cut the boundary line, and take out a surveyor, with a party of men to protect them.

They all consented that my plan was right, but asked me to allow them one day to go and talk to the Pirirakau and endeavour to persuade them to enter into the arrangements made by the whole tribe. I willingly consented to this proposition, but at the same time stated that if the Pirirakau persisted in their threats to obstruct the survey I would take out the surveyor and the soldiers and the line should be cut. They replied, "If the Pirirakau will not give in we will assist you in cutting the line."

I next proceeded to Te Papa, and after consulting with Mr. Clarke, C.C., went to Colonel Hamilton, and asked him if he could furnish me with 200 men if required to protect the survey party.

On the 8th the above-named chief and others started from Otumoetai. I accompanied them so far as Te Wairoa, thence I went with Hohepa Hikutaia to inspect the road to the summit to the Rangituanui Hill, and to fix on a site for an encampment, if it was found necessary to protect the survey party. We found all we required, and returned to the Wairoa.

The Ngaiterangi chiefs came back about 4 p.m., and reported that the Pirirakau had agreed not to interfere with the survey themselves, but said another tribe would probably do so.

This appeared anything but satisfactory, so I therefore wrote to Colonel Hamilton, asking him to send out 200 men next day. Enclosure E2.

Mr. Turner, surveyor, was also requested to come and cut the line. I also arranged with Mr. Warbrick to accompany the force, as interpreter. I wrote a letter to the Pirirakau (copy enclosed). Enclosure F.

A party of 200 men of Her Majesty's 12th Regiment, under command of Captain Markon, arrived at the Native settlement at Te Papaowharia, at 5.30 a.m., on the 9th instant. They crossed the river in boats, and marched to the summit of the Rangituanui Hill, where they encamped, at 9 a.m. Chiefs:—
Hohepa Hikutaia
Wiremu Patene
Wiremu Parera
Enoka Make
Te Whanake
Hamiora Tu
Ramira te Hiahia
Hori Ngatai
Wiremu te Mate-
wai
Ngamanu
Maihi Haki
Hamiora Tangi-
awa
Wanakore Ma-
ngapahatu
Enclosure G.

In the afternoon I proceeded with Mr. Turner, his men, and a party of soldiers, and commenced the line; the Ngaiterangi chiefs and men, as per margin, accompanying us.

We met with no opposition. The Pirirakau had a Paimariri flag flying at Waiwhatawhata; two Natives came to the camp with a letter, and informed me that it was not a fighting flag, but only a Paimarire one. Believing they had only come to spy, I told them, "that so long as they remained quiet in their settlements they would not be molested in any way. I did not care about their flags, and they had better leave the camp forthwith."

On the 10th it rained so hard that we could not work, and therefore remained in camp all day.

The 11th was Sunday. Wanakore, the son of the chief Maungapohatu, who was employed by me to collect intelligence, came into camp and reported that several men of the disaffected Ngatiporou were at Te Rereatukahia, and were coming to oppose the survey. Two spies I had sent into the Waiwhatawhata settlement, under pretext of purchasing potatoes, brought me a letter from Rawiri

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.

of Mr. Warbrick, who was exceedingly useful in attending to all duty connected with the Natives; Mr. Turner, Hohepa Hikutaia, and the Ngaiterangi chiefs, also deserve commendation.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,
Civil Commissioner.

Enclosures N. and
O. N. Mr.
Whitaker's memo.
O. Mr. Warner's
estimate of land
surveyed, with my
memo. thereon.—
J. M.

The Hon. J. C. Richmond.

P.S.—Hakaraia, of the Arawa, refused to send any reinforcements on the application of Te Kepa Ringatu. He stated that as the land had been given by Ngaiterangi, for their participation in the rebellion, and had not been forcibly taken by the Government, against their will, he would not interfere.

J. M.

Enclosure 1 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE A.

[TRANSLATION.]

Tauranga, 27th October, 1866.

To RAWIRI TATA, to KEPA RINGATU, and to the whole of the Pirirakau,—

Salutations to you! Hearken, I have arrived at this place; the reason (for my coming) is to carefully arrange matters about this district, so that the disputes may be favourably concluded. Now, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1866, the tribes will assemble at Motuhua. If you like to come to that meeting it is good. Come, come in good faith; return in good faith—All.

From your friend,

JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,
Civil Commissioner.

To Rawiri Tata and others, Tauranga.

Enclosure 2 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE B.

[TRANSLATION.]

Motuhua, 2nd November, 1866.

FRIENDS,—

Salutations to you! Hearken, I and Mr. Clarke have arrived at this place, and we are waiting for you to come to this meeting. This is the second of my letters to you, it is for you to write an answer to us, so that we may know your thoughts. There are other communications for Te Puru* to make, he will inform you of the proceedings which have been completed here.

This is all, from your friend,

JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,
Civil Commissioner.

To Rawiri Tata and others, Te Wairoa.

Enclosure 3 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE C.

[TRANSLATION.]

Te Whakamarama, 3rd November, 1866.

FRIENDS,—

Salutations to you! The greetings turn. This is a word—we have heard your words that you will return to Motuhua, and await our arrival; if not (if we do not come) you will then proceed to this place. This is the word—remain where you are—do not persist—there is nothing to say. You heard at Te Papa, and that saying still remains in force, that we will not consent to you two (the words of you two.) If we go to you we will not agree to (or consent to give) the land from Te Wairoa extending to Waipapa. We will not consent to the money; these words are true: No, for the money. No for the rebellion. Desist from your disputing (do not contend the point) stop where you are. This is a true word by the tribes of the Wairoa extending to Waipapa.

To Mr. Mackay, to Mr. Clarke, at Motuhua.

Enclosure 4 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE D.

[TRANSLATION.]

House of Mangapohatu, Epeha, 5th November, 1866.

FRIENDS,—

Salutations to you all. Hearken. I have arrived here. We have seen your letter for us to remain here. Attend to-morrow; we shall proceed to Waiwhatawhata to see you. Friends, leave off disputing; let us talk quietly together, so that peace may be established over the waters of Tauranga. My words and my thoughts are not evil; all my desire is for good to prevail. Do not be vexed because we wish to go (to your place), but you had better all assemble at Te Waiwhatawhata to-morrow. What harm is there in speaking in daylight (peaceably); speaking to each other face to face? There is no anger for a word which is spoken out; in the hidden word is wrong. This is all.

From your friend,

JAMES MACKAY, jun.,
Civil Commissioner.

To Rawiri Tata, to Kepa Ringatu, to the Pirirakau and the whole of the tribes inland from the Wairoa and the Puna.

* Te Puru was to tell them that the Ngaiterangi tribe had given up all the land from Te Pe Puna to Ruangarara for the rebellion of the tribe. Also, that the land purchase question would shortly be commenced again and concluded.—J.M.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO

Enclosure 5 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE E.

[TRANSLATION.]

To MR. MACKAY,—

Waiwhatawhata, 5th November, 1866.
 Friend. Your letter has been received by us in which you say you are coming here. This is the word to you,—come here. Will there be talk? There will not. Remain away it will be the same thing; if we go to you it will be the same thing. We are not the sellers or the conveyors (of the land) to you. Mr. Mackay—you are tired perhaps of the number of writings (letters you have written). The matter rests with you. If you come it is with you (you can please yourself whether you come or stop away). This is all; it turns and ends.

RAWIRI TATAA,
 TE RATIMA RANGINUI,
 And all the Pirirakau.

To Mr. Mackay at Motuhoa.

Enclosure 6 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE E2.

SIR,—

Tauranga, 7th November, 1866.

I have the honor to inform you that certain Natives of the Pirirakau hapu of the tribe Ngaiterangi, numbering about thirty men, residing at the settlements at Waiwhatawhata, Te Whakamarama, and Te Irihangi, have determined to oppose the Government survey of confiscated lands situated between Te Wairoa and Te Puna in this district.

I understand that you are aware that at the time of the late visit of His Excellency the Governor to this district it was arranged with the tribe Ngaiterangi that 50,000 acres should be surveyed and retained by the Crown on account of their taking part in the rebellion.

The river Waimapu was fixed as one boundary, and the land was to be taken between there and the Wairoa if possible. In the event of there not being sufficient land in that locality, the additional quantity was to be taken on the other side of the river Wairoa.

On computing the area of the whole of the pieces surveyed between the rivers Waimapu and Wairoa, it has been found that there are about 38,000 acres there; at Otumoetai West about 2,800 acres. To make up the balance of the 50,000 acres, it has been found necessary to extend the survey from Te Wairoa to Te Puna.

It appears that from a mistake made by the surveyors, that 14,200 acres have been laid off in that locality instead of 9,200, the quantity actually required. I have returned to the Natives the 5,000 acres taken in excess. The whole of the influential men and the majority of the people of the tribe Ngaiterangi have publicly agreed to give up to the Government a block of land between the rivers Puna and Wairoa, and extending inland to the Ruangaruru Stream, containing the estimated area of 9,000 acres.

On the 6th November instant I proceeded to the Pirirakau settlement, at Waiwhatawhata, and informed them of the above arrangements which had been entered into with the tribe Ngaiterangi. They refused to accede to them, and expressed their determination to oppose and obstruct the survey. One of the chiefs, Te Kepa Ringatu, stated that "blood would be shed." Under these circumstances I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to make arrangements to furnish (if necessary) a party of 200 men of the forces under your command, to protect the surveyors engaged to cut the boundary line of the block of 9,000 acres above mentioned. I have explained to the Pirirakau Natives that the force in question is not to attack them, that so long as they remain quiet at their own settlement they will not be molested in any way, but that any armed party coming to interfere with the surveyors will be fired upon.

Every effort has been made to settle this question amicably, but these Natives will not come to any fair understanding. A very large and influential portion of the tribe Ngaiterangi proceed tomorrow to the Pirirakau settlement to endeavour to arrange the dispute.

I will, as soon as possible, acquaint you with the result of that meeting, and if it is not satisfactory I see no alternative but to take steps to protect the surveyors in the prosecution of their work.

I have, &c.,

Colonel Hamilton, commanding Her Majesty's Troops,
 Tauranga District.

JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,
 Civil Commissioner.

Enclosure 7 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE F.

[TRANSLATION.]

Te Wairoa, 8th November, 1866.

To the PIRIRAKAU, and all the tribes inland from Te Wairoa and Te Puna,—

This I believed to be an attempt to entrap the surveyors up without the protection of the military force.
 —J.M.

Salutations to you! The Ngaiterangi have returned here, and I have heard their talk, they say that you said, "that you would not attempt to touch (or take) the chain when the surveyor goes to lay off the boundary of the land ceded to the Governor for the rebellion of these tribes." This word of yours is very good; my understanding of it is very clear (I feel quite satisfied). But there is one word which is not clear to my view, that is your word that it will be for another tribe (or strangers perhaps to take the chain). I am perplexed about that, because it is possible my surveyors may be killed by another (or strange) tribe.

Now, therefore, I still think that some soldiers shall come to protect my surveyors, lest they be killed by the hands of the strangers. My thoughts are very clear as regards your side—that is your consenting for the surveyor to go to lay down the boundary of the Governor's land. It is good! It is right!!

The soldiers will proceed to-morrow to Waiari, and they will remain there until the survey work is completed. You remain quiet at your own settlement and the hand of no man shall touch you, if you remain quiet you will not be interfered with in any way. But if a strange person or tribe appear to oppose my survey do not approach, remain at your own place.

The Ngaiterangi will go to stand between and see the right of both sides. Do not be alarmed. Remain quiet. All.

To Rawiri Tataa and others,
Te Waiwhatawhata.

From your friend,
JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,
Civil Commissioner.

Enclosure 8 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE G.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIEND,—

Te Whakamarama, 9th November, 1866.

Greetings. We have seen your letter, it is right, the words of Ngaiterangi. These are our exact words, "our hands shall not touch your chain (or survey)." But here is the taker of it or the something else. As to the proceedings of your soldiers that rests with you. Friend, to our idea your thoughts are hasty. (We think you are too hasty.) This is all.

From the PIRIRAKAU,
From NGATIRANGI,
From TE MATE HAERE.

To Mr. Mackay, Te Rangituanui.

Enclosure 9 in No. 35.

ENCLOSURE H.

[TRANSLATION.]

To Mr. MACKAY and to your companions the officers,—

Whakamarama, 11th November, 1866.

Friends, I have returned, my companion is Te Raihi; to-morrow he will proceed to explain the words of William Thompson Te Waharoa. All.

To Mr. Mackay, Te Rangituanui.

From RAWIRI TATAA.

Enclosure 10 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE I.

[TRANSLATION.]

To RAWIRI TATAA,—

Waiari, 12th November, 1866.

I have received your letter informing me of Te Raihi coming. It is right. Both of you come. If you come carry a white flag lest we do not clearly understand who you are. Come.

From your friend,

J. MACKAY, Jun.,
Civil Commissioner.

To Rawiri Tata, Kei Te Whakamarama.

Enclosure 11 in No 40.

ENCLOSURE J.

[TRANSLATION.]

To Mr. MACKAY,—

Waiwhatawhata, 12th November, 1866.

Friend, I have received your letter in which you say I am to go (to you). I did not say I was going, but only Te Raihi, if he arrived. He alone. All.

To Mr. Mackay, Te Rangituanui.

RAWIRI TATAA.

In the former letter Rawiri states Raihi is his companion, in this letter it appears he was not so, and has yet to arrive(?) —J.M.

Enclosure 12 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE K.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MACKAY to Colonel HAMILTON.

SIR,—

Camp, Te Wairoa, 13th November, 1866.

I have the honor to inform you that the boundary line between the confiscated block and the lands owned by the Pirirakau and other Natives, has been properly cut and defined on the ground; and that the duty on which Her Majesty's troops have been employed has been most satisfactorily completed; and their services are not further required for the present.

Some rebel Natives of the tribe Ngatiporou arrived at Te Whatawhata settlement yesterday afternoon, but the able manner in which the troops had been placed by Captain Markon, and the precautions taken to protect the survey party, no doubt, prevented them and the other rebels from offering any molestation. I cannot but express my most grateful thanks for the very excellent arrangements which were made for the conduct of this expedition; and the care taken not to interfere with the Natives or their settlements. Also, for the zeal, energy, and unwearied exertions displayed by Captain Markon, and the officers and men of Her Majesty's 12th Regiment, under his command, especially on the 12th instant, when they were under arms guarding the survey party from six a.m. to eight p.m.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO

I would beg to call your attention to the very intelligent and praiseworthy conduct of Sergeant Greenop in arresting a Native spy named Taupe on the evening of the 11th instant.
I think it will be found that the prompt and decisive action taken by you in this matter will have a good effect on the wavering portion of the Native population.

I have, &c.,
JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,
Civil Commissioner.
Colonel Hamilton, Commanding Her Majesty's Troops,
Tauranga District.

Enclosure 13 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE L.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MACKAY to the Hon. T. M. HAULTAIN.
(Confidential.) Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 20th November, 1866.

SIR,— I have the honor to inform you that thirteen armed men and three women of the tribe Ngatiporou have arrived in this district, with the avowed intention of obstructing the Government surveys at present in progress within the confiscated blocks.
The chief Te Moananui, of Ngaiterangi, has this day come here from Te Rereatukahia to inform me that a party of fifty men, composed of Ngatiporou, Ngatitamatera, and rebel Ngatipaoa, are also on their way from the Thames to this place, with similar objects in view. Some of the friendly Natives, if supported by a military force, are willing to assist in capturing these men. If this could be done effectually, it would teach the Hauhau fanatics that they cannot with impunity interfere with and set at defiance the Government. It certainly appears a most impertinent proceeding on their part coming to this district to obstruct the survey of land in which they have not the slightest interest.
Mr. Clarke proceeds to Auckland per first steamer, and I have agreed to remain here until his return. I would therefore feel much obliged if you would be so good as to furnish me with instructions how to act in this matter, as the friendly Natives expect an answer to their proposal.

I have, &c.,
JAMES MACKAY,
Civil Commissioner.
The Hon. T. M. Haultain,
Minister for Colonial Defence, Tauranga.

Enclosure 14 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE M.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. T. M. HAULTAIN to Mr. MACKAY.
Tauranga, 21st November, 1866.

SIR,— In reply to your confidential letter of yesterday, I have the honor to inform you, that if the party reported to you by Te Moananui are coming from the Thames to obstruct the surveys should arrive in this district, and the friendly Natives are willing to assist in capturing them, you are to make every effort to seize them; and Colonel Hamilton has informed me, that on your applying to him, he will render you all the assistance in his power.
I have, &c.,
T. M. HAULTAIN.
James Mackay, Esq., Civil Commissioner.

Enclosure 15 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE N.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. WHITAKER.

THE eastern boundary of the confiscated block is settled as appears by a paper herewith signed by the Natives interested; 50,000 acres are to be taken from that line towards Puna.
The friendly Natives who have claims within the confiscated block are settled with. Mr. Rice has the particulars in writing and on maps.
Te Puna is not settled. I have adhered to the purchase, and it has been arranged that a meeting of all interested shall take place at Katikati, at which Mr. Mackay and Mr. Clarke are to be present, not to discuss the purchase, but to settle who are to receive the money.

F. W.

Enclosure 16 in No. 40.

ENCLOSURE O.

RETURN of APPROXIMATE AREAS of the several Blocks surveyed and being surveyed within the southern boundary of the confiscated land, as laid down by Mr. GUNDRY.

				Acres.	
Mr. Jordan's survey, West of Wairoa River	...	...	...	10,800	} 14,200 alluded to in report.
Hewson's do. do. do.	...	...	...	3,400	
Jordan's survey, East of Wairoa	...	...	...	1,900	
Hewson's do. do.	...	...	...	1,396	
Turner and Brown's survey, Waimapu centre...	...	...	...	8,000	
Wilkinson's survey	...	...	...	5,000	
*Reeve's do.	...	...	...	6,000 ?	8,000
*Gundry and Richardson's	...	...	...	9,000 ?	10,000

* Plans not in, merely estimated at that time; since found to be 8,000 and 10,000.—J. MACKAY, jun.

					Acres.
Capt. Heale's, Waimapu Block	...	...	...	...	3,204
Do. Otumaetai West	...	...	...	...	2,800
Do. Otumaetai East	...	...	...	...	3,500
	Total	...	...	...	*55,000
* MEMO.—Since ascertained to be	...	...	...	...	58,000
Less Reserves	...	...	...	...	5,100
Land returned	...	...	...	...	5,000
					10,100
	Total for Crown	...	...	...	47,900

J. MACKAY, Jun.

25th November, 1866.

N.B.—Fully one-eighth part of the above is unavailable swamp, which will reduce the area of available land to within the limit of 50,00 acres.

Tauranga Survey Department,
31st October, 1866.

H. N. WARNER,
In charge *pro. tem.*

No. 41.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MACKAY to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 26th November, 1866.

Referring to the statement in my report of the 22nd instant that the chief Te Moananui Wharaki had informed me that fifty men of the Ngatiporou were coming from Mataora to assist the Pirirakau at Waiwhatawhata, I have the honor to inform you that they arrived at Otawhiwhi, near Katikati, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, but hearing that Hori Tupaea had very strongly objected to their passing through the district they returned quietly to their settlement at Mataora.

I had, with the chief Te Moananui* (with the approval of the Honorable the Minister for Colonial Defence), concerted a plan for their capture: and Colonel Hamilton had made all the necessary arrangements to aid in the same.

A report was brought in yesterday that 100 men of Hakaraia's people passed through Aropi on Tuesday last (20th), on their way to the Pirirakau settlement at Waiwhatawhata. I went out yesterday afternoon to the Wairoa, with the chief Hohepa Hikutaia, to endeavour to obtain some further particulars, but failed in procuring any reliable information about it. Maihi Pohepohe was said to be the leader of the party. We returned to Te Papa at midnight.

The 100 men of the Waikato Militia stationed at Omanawa Creek to protect the surveyors, have not been interfered with by the Natives, and everything is quiet in that neighbourhood.

A friendly Native named Hamuera te Paki, who received permission from me to go to the Irihanga (Pirirakau and Ngatirangi) settlement, to bring away his wife, who was on a visit there, has been made prisoner by the Hauhau Natives; five men are set over him as a guard to prevent his escape. Another Native named Tuari was also to have been captured, but he succeeded in effecting his escape; he brought the news of Hamuera te Paki's detention.

Maihi, and some of the loyal Natives residing at Pukewhanake, near the Wairoa, who have cultivations and a store of potatoes at a place named Te Porepore, near Te Irihanga, have been stopped from proceeding there, and their potatoes are said to be now in the possession of the Twelve Apostles of Ngatiporou. To prevent any disturbance on this head I have given Maihi and his people some food.

From inquiries instituted this morning I have reason to believe that the statement about Maihi Pohepohe, and the 100 men of Hakaraia's party being at Waiwhatawhata, is incorrect, and that they are still at their own place at Te Puke, near Maketu. A special messenger was despatched yesterday to Dr. Nesbitt, who will ascertain the exact state of the question. I have also arranged for a spy to go from the Maungatapu settlement to Hakaraia's place to-morrow, to endeavour to ascertain their views.

Mr. Clarke left for Auckland on the 21st, with the Honorable Colonel Haultain, I expect him to return to-morrow; I then purpose going to Auckland, unless anything particular occurs here.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,
Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 42.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. HALSE to Mr. MACKAY.

(No. 925.)

Native Secretary's Office,

SIR,—

Wellington, 5th December, 1866.

In reference to a letter addressed to Wiremu Tamihana Tarapipi, dated the 30th October, on the subject of the survey of Te Puna, which was forwarded to you for transmission to that chief, but which you, with the concurrence of Mr. Civil Commissioner Clarke, thinking it inadvisable to forward, returned to this office with a memo., stating your reasons for this course, I have the honor, by

* Moananui of Ngaiterangi, not Tamemeha Moananui, of the Thames.—J.M.

direction of Mr. Richmond, to inform you that the detention of this letter has the very unfortunate effect of making the action of the Government almost inexplicable to Wiremu Tamihana Tarapipi, except in the theory that they are absolutely indifferent to their word. His Excellency's letter, of an earlier date, which has been duly forwarded, promises an inquiry without speaking of carrying on the survey in the meantime, whereas the letter which you intercepted qualifies that promise by indicating that the survey will be proceeded with. Mr. Richmond considers it very unsafe to detain one portion of a correspondence without being cognizant of the whole.

I am further directed to point out how very improper the course you have adopted is in itself, besides being unfortunate in its result. Wiremu Tamihana Tarapipi makes a complaint against the local agents of the Government, and receives a promise that an inquiry shall take place, but the local agents through whom the promise happens to be transmitted considering an inquiry needless because, in their opinion, the complaint is without foundation, omit to forward the letter containing the above assurance. Mr. Richmond desires me to add that, although he sees no reason to doubt the correctness of your statement with regard to Wiremu Tamihana Tarapipi's grievance, it must be observed, however, that he speaks not only on his own account, but apparently on behalf of the Pirirakau. In either position Mr. Richmond cannot admit the principle of any officer of this department placing himself between a complainant and the Government, and begs that in future such action may not be repeated.

I have, &c.,

The Civil Commissioner, Auckland.

H. HALSE,
Assistant Under Secretary.

No. 43.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(No. 291.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 12th December, 1866.

I have the honor to report for your information that everything has remained perfectly quiet in this district since the date of my last report.

Many rumours of hostile movements have reached us, but upon close inquiry they have proved to be greatly exaggerated.

It had been stated that Hakaraia, of Kenaua, had, after much persuasion, given his consent that hostilities should commence in this district, that he, with one hundred followers, was on his way to join the disaffected Natives, and that fighting would commence in earnest; that to prevent information of their movements being carried about they had sent away all Natives suspected of lukewarmness in their cause.

Hakaraia's own relatives brought these reports to me, and affected to believe them. I, however, persuaded one of them, a native officer, to go and ascertain for himself the state of matters in the settlements under Hakaraia's immediate control.

Two days afterwards the Native returned reporting that he had seen Hakaraia himself, and that the old man disavowed any intention of countenancing any hostile attack, and that if any such rumours had been set afloat, they had been done so by Maihe Pohepohe to serve his own ends, he concluded his remarks by saying—"Go and tell your Pakeha that I do not intend hostilities at present, my day is not yet come; that when my day does come I will make no secret of it, but will send to let him know that I am coming."

Vide letter Sept.
26, No. 250.

The Native messenger reports that while he was there a party of twenty Natives from Puhirua (disaffected Arawas) headed by the chief Wiremu Katene, was on a visit to Hakaraia, the purport he was not able to ascertain. They did not view the presence of my messenger with any friendly feeling, but used violent language.

Small bands of Natives are known to be wandering about from place to place in the disaffected country, but no information transpires of the object of their visit.

The fact is established that all Natives suspected of bringing information away are carefully excluded from their councils.

It has been reported to me on what may be considered good authority that Wiremu Tamihana Te Waharoa has signified his disapproval to the Pirirakau Natives for inviting the assistance of the lawless Ngatiporou.

I regret to say that horse-stealing is greatly on the increase, and guilty parties invariably retire into the Hauhau country where we cannot follow them without causing a collision.

The Ngaiterangi chiefs have, at the invitation of the Arawa, visited Maketu on the occasion of the death of Haerehuka.

Mr. Gilbert Mair, who was present at the meeting, characterizes the speeches of the Arawa chiefs as "intensely loyal."

To-day the Arawa chiefs have returned the visit of the Ngaiterangi.

I believe great good will be the result of this interchange of civilities, and the settlement of outstanding questions at issue between the tribes will be greatly facilitated.

I have great pleasure in transmitting the copy of a letter from Mr. Mair, R.M., reporting upon the state of the Natives to the eastward of Opotiki. I trust the Government will see the necessity of continuing the services of Mr. Mair along the coast.

I feel sure that the confidence of the Natives will be speedily restored, and the public service greatly benefited by the change.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

H. T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

Enclosure in No. 43.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MAIR to Mr. CLARKE.

SIR,—

Opotiki, 1st December, 1866.

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this place on the 26th ultimo, where I fortunately met Mr. Rolleston, who conferred with me upon the various matters relating to this district.

On the 28th ultimo I took advantage of the departure of the steamer "Sturt," for Napier, and embarking in her landed on the same day at Te Kaka, where I was well received by the people, all of whom, from Te Hata and Te Matenga downwards, expressed their satisfaction at the fact of the arrival of a Magistrate to reside among them.

From Te Kaka I returned by land, passing through Te Awanui, Omaio, Whitianga, Maranui, Torere, and Opapa, at all of which places I met with a warm reception.

In all the settlements which I visited there appears to be no want of food; the crops promise well, and health and quiet seem to prevail generally.

The entire community are at present absorbed in the exciting pursuit of whaling; during my visit numbers of whales were seen, but owing to the inferiority of the gear used none were captured; I believe that not less than twenty boats have been fitted out for this season's whaling.

Letters and messages are occasionally received by Te Hata and Te Matenga, of a somewhat threatening nature, from Mokena and Mohi te Karu, of Ngatipouro, having reference to certain old men and women fugitive Ngatiporou, who are living among the Whanau-a-Maru and Whanau-a-Ihuta. These letters, though no doubt well intended, are not calculated to do good, and if they are repeated I shall report the matter to the Resident Magistrate of Waiapu, and advise him to check the zeal of Mokena and Mohi.

There are several European traders on the coast (see margin), and a considerable quantity of produce has been exported during the last few months, but I could not discover any signs of illicit trading.

The Whakatohea are very quiet, indeed there appears to be a very general calm, but whether it portends good or evil I am at a loss to state.

My remarks have been necessarily very brief, as I have had a very limited time for observation, but I trust shortly to be in a position to report more fully upon the state of the district.

I have, &c.,

W. G. MAIR,

Resident Magistrate.

The Civil Commissioner, Bay of Plenty.

David Bristow,
Pauaou.
Mackay, Whare-
kura.
Smith, Te Kaka.
G. Kitchen, *alias*
Briskey, Amurui.
W. Webb, (H.C.)
Omaio.
Robt. Black,
Whitianga.
W. Dawson,
Louis Joseph,
Torere.

No. 44.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MACKAY to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(No. 475.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

Auckland, 27th December, 1866.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st December, requesting me to remain at Tauranga until His Excellency the Governor's arrival, in order that I might give him information on the recent proceedings respecting the surveys at Wairoa, and to afford him assistance and information on any other matter wherein he might require my services, and in reply I have the honor to inform you that I had left Tauranga prior to receiving your instructions; but, on ascertaining your wishes on the matter, I proceeded to the Kawau and had an interview with His Excellency, and explained my proceedings at Tauranga to him.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 45.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 297.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

Tauranga, 8th January, 1867.

SIR,—

It is with great regret that I have again to report, for the information of the Government, that the repeated threats of the Ngatiporou Hauhaus to stop the progress of the surveys of confiscated lands in this district have at length been carried out.

A party of Hauhaus under Ropata and Kewine (as to former reports of these men, *vide* extracts from former reports attached) have again put a stop to the surveys, this time in the Waimapu Block, on that portion of the survey left incomplete by Mr. Gundry. Mr. Gundry left, having been warned by Mr. Mackay that it was unsafe for him to continue the work (*vide* extract from Mr. Mackay's letter).

The property of the surveyors has been carried off, and but for the timely warning given by the friendly Natives to the surveyors, I have very little doubt that murder would have been committed. The surveyors took a hasty departure having only left their camp half-an-hour before the Hauhaus came up, they left a Native named Hariaua in charge. The letters from Mr. Skeet, the district surveyor, and statement of Raubaia and Hariaua I enclose.

Peue Taka, Tupara, Hunia, and others of the disaffected Ngaiterangi were of the party, which numbered in all seventy-four, all armed with double-barrelled guns. After carrying off the goods and instruments of the surveyors the depredators went on their way on a visit to old Hakaraia, it is said on an invitation from that chief.

Since the Hauhaus party have arrived at Hakaraia's settlement, at Te Puke, the accompanying original letter has been sent by Tupara, to his friends, the language of which is ominous. He recom-

mends their going a distance from this place. Other friendly Natives have also been warned to withdraw themselves from all contact with us.

This morning I have heard that these Ngateporu Hauhaus were the bearers of a letter from the King to Hakaraia, the purport of the letter is reported to be as follows:—"This sick man has recovered, he will soon move his feet, the sword is unsheathed." Hakaraia is said to have acquiesced, and that we are to be attacked on the 15th instant.

All the surveys are at a standstill. I do not think it safe for the surveyors to go on with their work, unless under the protection of a sufficient armed party. Covering parties of soldiers or Militia cannot be obtained without the sanction of His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency strictly charged me on a late occasion that neither troops nor Militia should be employed on such service, without his approval having been first obtained.

Covering parties of Natives could be procured, should the Government so order.

As may be expected, from what I have reported above, there is great excitement amongst the friendly Natives; application has been made to me for firearms, which I have hitherto declined to supply. I have promised that when the emergency does arise that I will assist them as far as lies in my power.

I should have stated before that I was absent at Taupo, with His Excellency the Governor, when the surveyors were driven in.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Wellington.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 45.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 267.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 25th October, 1866.

* * * * *

Harawira, a young chief of some note, came to me last week and warned me not to allow any surveyors to go to the north side of Te Wairoa, as they would certainly be murdered. He informed me that he held personal communication with a party of Natives headed by a Native named Ropata, of the Ngatiporou (East Cape). He states that Ropata abruptly addressed him to the following effect:—"Keep your ears listening, and don't be startled if you hear great news." This led Harawira to question him closely, and Ropata stated that five of his companions were from Taranaki, that they had been sent to murder any surveyors they could find at work on any confiscated land.

In consequence of this information the Natives engaged in the surveying parties left their work.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

Civil Commissioner.

Enclosure 2 in No. 45.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 276.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 12th November, 1866.

* * * * *

The reports that have been brought in as to the support likely to be afforded to the Pirirakau have been very much exaggerated. The only Natives who have yet responded to the call are the Ngatiporou and Taranaki party referred to by me in my letter of the 25th ultimo, No. 267, headed by Ropata, and Kewene, a Taranaki. This party passed through some of the Native settlements to-day armed, and are supposed to have reached their destination this evening.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

Civil Commissioner.

Enclosure 3 in No. 45.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. MACKAY to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 22nd November, 1866.

* * * * *

News was brought in that the Twelve Apostles being unable to attack the survey party on the 12th instant, intended to murder the surveyors employed between Waimapu and Te Wairoa.

I sent a message warning them to return to Te Papa until other arrangements could be made.

* * * * *

I have, &c.,

JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

Civil Commissioner.

Enclosure 4 in No. 45.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. SKEET to Mr. CLARKE.

(No. 123.)

SIR,—

Tauranga, 31st December, 1866.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Graham's survey party were yesterday warned to

retire from Orope to Te Papa, it being distinctly stated that rebel Hauhaus were on their way to seize both surveyors and camp. The Natives at Orope were very anxious for the party to move at once, stating that the Hauhaus were within a mile or so of the spot.

Being at the camp myself I can vouch for the truth of the matter. I retired to Te Papa communicating with Te Ranapia and Hairini on my way.

H. T. Clarke, Esq., Civil Commissioner.

I have, &c.,
H. L. SKEET, Staff Surveyor,
Tauranga.

Enclosure 5 in No. 45.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. SKEET to Mr. CLARKE.

(No. 128.)

SIR,—

Tauranga, 1st January, 1867.

I have the honor to forward a statement made by Te Ranapia, who, at my request, went to Oropi to look after the stores, instruments, &c., left by Mr. Graham's party; and, also, to bring a true account relative to the threatened attack of the Hauhaus. At the same time I would bring to your notice the promptitude with which Te Ranapia attended to my wishes, and the kindness with which he has treated the three men of Mr. Graham's survey party, who, in accordance with my instructions, remained at Hairini.

Of Rapata, at Orope, I would remark that he brought up my horse to the camp, and did all he could in persuading me not to risk myself by remaining (whether right or wrong, of course, I am unable to judge); he also promised, as far as he could, to look after the instruments, &c.

H. T. Clarke, Esq., Civil Commissioner.

I have, &c.,
H. L. SKEET, Staff Surveyor.
Tauranga.

Enclosure 6 in No. 45.

TRANSLATION OF TE RANAPIA'S STATEMENT to Mr. SKEET on Monday Evening, 31st December, 1866.

RANAPIA, a Native Assessor, went to Europe (Oropi) at the request of the District Surveyor, accompanied by a friend, for the purpose of obtaining information and to look after the stores, instruments, &c., left behind by Mr. Graham and party. On his arrival he found that the "Te Kaumarua" party, being a portion of the Hauhaus to the number of thirty, all armed with double guns, had been there and left. These were of different tribes, but principally of the Ngatiporou and Ngaiterangi, amongst the latter of whom were Penetaka, Wiremu Kairihi, Tupara, Humia, and Te Poio. When these men got on the ranges they collected at a settlement called Taumata.

Yesterday (Sunday) they sent a white man whom they call Peter (Peter Grant, a deserter from the Waikato regiment) to tell the Natives at Oropi. These were his instructions:—"Tell the Natives to send back the surveyors at once, otherwise the Te Kaumarua would come and kill them, afterwards cut them to pieces, then cook them in the Maori ovens and eat them." On the Natives at Europe (Oropi) hearing this, they consented to use their influence with the surveyors to induce them to return to Te Papa. Robert was the man whom the Natives at Oropi requested to speak to the surveyors and tell them of their danger, and the near approach of the Hauhaus. Immediately on the surveyors leaving, the thirty Hauhaus arrived as before described; the surveyors had only just descended the brow of a small hill outside Oropi (about a quarter of a mile). In the evening the party met together, including the Natives residing at Oropi.

The Te Kaumarua then rose and stated they had come to seize (murua) all the effects of the surveyors. A Native belonging to Oropi, Tauaroa, got up and said, "This land, since peace was first declared, remains in the same state (undisturbed); let this land remain in peace. Don't touch anything belonging to the surveyors; leave them with me that I may return them in safety." The Hauhaus replied, "We shall not assent, but will seize everything." Tauaroa urged the necessity of leaving everything, that not being disputed ground, but go where there was a dispute. Then their God, whose name is Merekehereka, said to them, "Seize everything; take everything away." Tauaroa replied, "As this is the voice of a God, my word will have no effect; I have done."

The God then said, "Let everything be seized to-morrow morning." This morning (Monday) before daylight Pomare said to Hariaua (a Native labourer of Mr. Graham's left behind), "Take care of the glass and chains; conceal them that they may not be seen." They concealed the glass (theodolite) and a bag of clothing; the chains they did not. The Hauhaus took every article of clothing, chains, &c., leaving behind them seven bags of flour, one bag of sugar, and four bags of biscuit. These are the only articles that remain. These are left behind through some superstitious feeling and regard to their God. They went on to Te Puke, a pa at Canaan, near Maketu, their object in going being to see a chief called Hakaraia, it being for him to say whether they were to fight or not. They intimated that they would be returning from Canaan about Thursday.

A. WARBRICK,
Interpreter.

Enclosure 7 in No. 45.

STATEMENT made by HARIAUA, a Native employed by Mr. GRAHAM, Surveyor (one of the survey party).

ON Sunday, 30th December, just before dinner, I met a European named Peter, in company with another European; they were both on horseback, who informed Ropata's wife that the "twelve" had

arrived at Taumata. I asked Ropata's wife whether it was reported any mischief was intended to us, she stated she would inquire; it was decided by the Natives at Oropi to write to the Hauhaus at the Taumata, and to inform them that there were surveyors then at Oropi; this letter was taken by Peter (Peter Grant); after about two hours' absence Peter returned, he did not get off his horse, but called out to the people to order the surveyors off at once. I and Ropata and another Native got hold of the bridles of the horses and at once went to give warning to the surveyors; although they were at dinner we warned them off at once, as we supposed there was danger from the Hauhaus. Mr. Graham got on his horse, Mr. Skeet asked me whether any harm would come to him if he remained? I told him decidedly to go, and not to remain; there was one man on foot who had gone a short time before; the surveyors then left. I remained to take care of the surveyors' property. About half an hour after the surveyors left I heard the report of a gun; the Hauhaus then made their appearance, twenty-four in number, advancing in single file; they had a flag flying in front of them; they were all armed. Mr. Graham's theodolite had been taken charge of by Ropata, at Mr. Graham's request; early in the morning (at dawn) Ropata's wife came to where I was stopping and brought with her the theodolite, she said that she dare not keep it any longer, as she was afraid of the consequences. At about eight o'clock in the morning a Native named Pomare came to inform me that the Hauhaus intended taking an article not specifying what. I directly suspected the theodolite was intended. I put on some food for myself, and then took the theodolite, a map, and a small bag containing some articles belonging to Mr. Graham and hid them in the bush. At twelve o'clock I fell asleep, at about one o'clock I was aroused by hearing voices, on looking up I saw about fifteen Hauhaus, they were all armed; our camp was surrounded, the Hauhaus, after a short time, went through some of their Hauhaus ceremonies. After their worship was concluded they pulled the tent down and ransacked the goods, they asked for the chain, they discovered the chain in a bag; they asked for the theodolite, I said it had been taken away, they did not believe me, but I persisted in saying it had been taken away some time previously; they then began to take possession of the different articles, the tin can that I had on the fire they made me take off and throw away the contents, they took the can away with them. I asked them to let me retain my own property, this they refused, they took everything away except a small piece of soap, which they derisively pointed to, saying "you keep that."

I followed them towards Oropi; they had not gone far when they emptied one of the bags of biscuits, just at this time a messenger arrived from Oropi to the Hauhaus requesting them to take back all the provisions to where the tent had stood, this was done, all the wearing apparel and blankets they took away with them; when they got to Oropi they overhauled the contents of the packages; they found two boxes of caps and some powder and shot. A Native named Kewene, who represents himself to be Tamaihutaa (a Native God) proposed to the other Hauhaus that my own personal goods should be returned, on the ground that I was a Maori, the same as themselves. They, after some argument, allowed me to take my own things. I selected my own bag, an opossum rug, and another bag belonging to a European, which I represented to the Hauhaus were my own property, they allowed me to remove them. The Hauhaus suggested that as there was powder, shot, and caps there must also be a gun, it was proposed to go and search for it, but fortunately the Native, Ropata, stated that he saw the surveyors take the gun away the day before; had they gone to search for the gun they would have doubtless found the theodolite and the articles I had hidden away; they carried off all the clothing, the fern-hooks, chain, &c., &c., leaving behind only the food. I am quite a stranger in this district, and do not know the names of the Hauhaus. I heard two of them addressed repeatedly as Ropata and Kewene. The Hauhaus party stated they were on their way to see Hakaraia.

The Hauhaus declared that if they had caught the Europeans they would have killed them, cooked, and eaten them. One of the Hauhaus gave it as his opinion that I ought to be killed, but it was opposed by the others.

Enclosure 8 in No. 45.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIENDS, SALUTATIONS,—

To Puru, to Te Kuku, but to all of you. Oh, friends, salutations. Oh, tribe, salutations. Arise and go from the place where you are now residing, "for it is holy ground." Friends, flee inland to Ponotu.

Ngau-pari, a place at Te Puke,
1st March, 1866.(?)

From
TUPARA.

No. 46.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MACKAY to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

SIR,—

Ngauwahia, Waikato, 10th January, 1867.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received information of twenty-four men of the Ngatiporou tribe (of Mataora, near Katikati), having proceeded on to the confiscated block situated between Te Waimapu and Wairoa Rivers, Tauranga, with the intention of murdering the persons engaged in the survey of the same. It appears they were disappointed in their purpose, some friendly Natives having given timely warning to the surveyors of their danger, which induced them to leave the neighbourhood.

I have just seen the chief Tioriori te Hura, and several Natives of Ngatihaua and other tribes who were present at Waihou at the tangi for the late Wiremu Tamihana (W. Thompson). They tell me that several of the Ngaiterangi and Pirirakau tribes of Tauranga were at the meeting; also, Te Hira and his people from Ohinemuri (Thames). All present objected to the proceedings of the Ngatiporou in stopping the survey at Tauranga; "and ascribed it to the fact of the removal of the covering party of Militia (100 men) who acted as a guard to the surveying parties."

Te Moananui Wharaki, of Tauranga, said "as soon as he returned to his own place he would

proceed with a party of Ngaiterangi to Hakaraia's settlement, and demand that these disturbers of the peace should be given up to him."

Reihana, a rebel and Haubau of the tribe Ngatimaru, said he would also go to Hakaraia, and request him not to support them, but to send them to their own country.

Te Hira, of Ngatitamatera (who is generally a troublesome man), refused to countenance the proceedings of the Ngatiporou.

The chief Tioriori says that he has persuaded the Pirirakau to remain quiet. He is desirous to go to Hakaraia's place, near Rotorua, and take steps to remove the Ngatiporou.

Tioriori is also inclined to capture Kereopa, who, he says, is in the neighbourhood of Hangatiki, endeavouring to make mischief.

At the Thames everything is quiet. The Ngatimaru will not allow any of the Waikato refugees, who recently left there for Kawhia, to return to that district, and they talk of expelling the few who remain, so as to prevent them from making mischief there. I consider them quite right in taking the first step; but have requested them not to interfere with those who are living peaceably at Kaueraanga and Te Puriri.

A large political meeting of friendly Natives was held at Taupiri on the 4th January, which, in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 19th December, No. 948, I attended. There were present the influential chiefs Wiremu Te Wheoro, Wiremu Patene, Tamihana Tunui, Ratima, Nepe, Terekaunuku, and others, together with a number of the people of the tribes Ngatinaho, Ngatitewhanui, and Ngatitakinga. The Ngatitipa were not represented, owing to the dangerous illness of their chief Waata Kukutai. The chiefs Te Karamaine and Tamihana Pukere, and some other Natives from the Thames, were present.

The subjects discussed were—what steps were to be taken by the friendly Natives in case of attack by the rebels? Also—as to the desirability of all agreeing to remain quiet in the district, and not leave it, as the surrendered rebels had lately done, in consequence of threats held out by the Hauhaus.

It was unanimously agreed that the friendly Natives would not go out of their own district to fight any rebels; but, in the event of any attack within it, they would assist their European neighbours in repelling it.

It was also unanimously agreed that no more Natives would leave the district to join the King party. If any person broke this promise he would not be allowed to return.

Much credit is due to Wiremu Te Wheoro and Wiremu Patene (W. Barton) for the admirable and temperate manner in which they conducted themselves and led the proceedings. I feel very confident in the loyalty of the Natives who met there.

The meeting was not so numerously attended as I could have desired, owing as before stated, to the unavoidable absence of the Ngatitipa. The Ngatihaua were not represented, owing to their being engaged in receiving the tribes who assembled to cry over the death of William Thompson.

I was informed by Wiremu Patene (W. Barton) that he had received a communication from Kawhia, that Matutaera and Rewi Maniopoto had quarrelled in consequence of the disastrous result of Panapa's expedition to Napier, which was undertaken with the approval of the latter, and against the wish of the former.

Some of the Waikato refugees from the Thames were lately at Kawhia, where, it is said, the King intends keeping them, and will not let them return to Hauraki; the remainder had gone on to Taranaki. I would here call attention to an error, calculated to mislead, in a late report of Mr. Stewart, in which he says, "The Thames Natives had proceeded to Hangatiki, Kawhia, &c." This is wrong; he should have called them "Waikato refugees, who, until lately, have resided at the Thames." None of the people properly belonging to that district accompanied the Waikato refugees.

I regret very much to inform you that the loyal and respected chief Waata Kukutai expired at Waiuku at 6:30 p.m. on the 8th inst., to the great sorrow of the friendly Natives of this district. By his death the Government lose a faithful servant, the place of whom cannot be filled up. In order to render him every possible assistance, I instructed Dr. Hovell, medical attendant on Natives at Hauraki, to proceed with Dr. Gray, medical officer at Waiuku, to Taupari. They agreed to remove him to Waiuku, but he died very shortly after his arrival there.

The Compensation Court, advertised to be held at Ngaruawahia on the 7th instant, did not meet until the afternoon of the 8th, when it was adjourned until the 9th instant. It sat on the 9th and 10th, and has again been adjourned until the 17th instant, in consequence of the illness of the Chief Judge. This is very unfortunate, as the Natives are short of food, and the Government will be compelled to supply some. I shall, during the adjournment, endeavour to settle as many claims as possible out of Court. Te Wheoro and W. Barton have provided a good deal of food for the meeting, and any further drain on them will reduce them to destitution during the next winter.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MACKAY, Jun.,
Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 47.

Copy of a Letter from HOHEPA HIKUTAIA to Mr. HALSE.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIEND MR. HALSE,—

Te Papa, Tauranga, 10th January, 1867.

Salutations! Your letter expressing the thanks of the Government to the chiefs of Ngaiterangi for the assistance they have rendered in settling the land which they ceded in reparation of the offence committed by their tribe has been received.

Listen you, that is to say, you and the whole of the Government. We will never cease to support

the measures of the Government. Do you hearken. If evil should come to this place, Tauranga will cease not to support all measures imposed by the Government. That is all.

To Mr. Halse, Wellington.

Your friend,
HOHEPA HIKUTAIA.

No. 48.

Statement of TE RAU, a Native of Ngatihaugarauhapu.

Jan. 11, 1867. On Friday last I went to one of our settlements at Paengaroa from Peterehama. I was accompanied by Nikora Piparnia and Te Aniwa. On our arrival at the Paengaroa settlement, we found that the Hauhaus had arrived the day before. They consisted of Ngatiporou, Ngatirangi, and Te Piriraakau—there were about twenty-four in number. The principal Natives in charge or concerned with the party was Te Popata, chief of the Ngatiporou. The other Natives recognised were Te Kewene of the Ngatiporou, Pene Taka, Wiremu Kairiha of the Ngatirangi, and Tupara, Hunia Te Hiriwhare and Te Pokai.

Soon as we arrived we were saluted by the Hauhaus. Te Kewene afterwards got up and said, "Welcome my friends, welcome—come up to us and join our standard—come with all your people and Ngaiterangi tribe from amongst the white men—come to us that you may be saved."

One of our party called Nikora then rose and said—"I have listened to what you have had to say, but having been deceived before by you, I shall not now consent. I have also seen the evils which have arisen since the first introduction of this new religion—instance the murders of Volkner, Fulloon, and others. What I have to say to you is go—go back to your own settlements to your own tribes, cease to bring evil amongst this tribe (meaning Ngatirangi), we are quiet and peaceable disposed, but people like you are disseminating the seeds of disaffection strife and ruin amongst our people; for that reason I say go back to your own people and leave us alone." Nikora then turned round to Penetaka and said "How is it that you who, after the war in Tauranga had ceased, was so anxious to make peace yourself, and also to persuade me and others to do so? What is it that now tempts you, after all these professions of peace, now at this hour to join a band of men whose designs are all evil, and which are contrary to law and peace. He then concluded by stating what Mr. Clarke had said relative to the present conduct and proceedings of Penetaka, which, if persisted in, would cause the law to press hard, and remind him of the assurances which he made when peace was declared.

Penetaka then got up and said—"I have listened to all what you have had to say, and now fearlessly state to you that I have made up my mind to fight."

Nikora then said—"If you have made up your mind to fight go to your own place Te Tirihanga, and the bush, leave the Kopu, Te Waki, Paengaroa, Te Taumati, they are our lands—as for Oropi, I do not know anything about it, that is for you and Hakaraia."

Te Kewene then got up and said—"Cease speaking, sit down and be silent; from this day I declare war. I shall not respect these places which you have named, they being within my prescribed boundaries." He then (Kewene) took up his gun and said "If you had been here on Monday last I would have killed you with it. The reason why I don't consent to kill you to-day is that I have allowed this time for consideration of the Ngaiterangi to ascertain whether they intend joining us or not. If you now say anything more I will instantly kill you. After Tuesday we shall commence to fight and carry out our object."

Te Rau declares that he saw two Europeans supposed to be soldiers, who are prisoners. They are wearing serge clothing, the red stripe has partially been torn or cut away. One of them had an enlargement on the side of his face. Their hair had been cut very close.

Civil Commissioner's Office, Tauranga, 13th January, 1867.

Mr. Warbrick interpreting.

No. 49.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 308.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 28th January, 1867.

SIR,—

D. 297, Jan. 8.

In continuation of my report, date and number as per margin, I have the honor to acquaint you with what has transpired since then up to the present time.

On the 14th instant when at Te Rotoiti (*vide* D. 299, 9th January) I received letters stating that the Hon. the Minister for Colonial Defence was at Tauranga, and required my immediate presence.

I directly took my departure, without having completed the object of my visit, arriving at Tauranga the same evening. I found the Natives in a state of much excitement, and was informed that the Hauhaus intended making an attack upon us the following day.

The enclosed letters of warning to friendly Natives, from Hauhaus relatives, were put into my hands by Ranapia and others immediately upon my arrival. I also beg, at the same time, to enclose extracts of letters from Mr. J. A. Wilson, Special Commissioner at Opotiki, reporting rumours amongst Natives of that district.

On the morning of the day of my return to Tauranga a Native brought me information that the Hauhaus Natives, living at Oropi, had built a large whare on the undisputed confiscated land, about two miles from the Waimapu ford, for the purpose of accommodating a large party of hostile Natives. This house, he said, was built by instructions received from Hakaraia, of Te Puke, and that Tauranga would be attacked on the following day (*vide* last report). He also stated that another large whare was to be built at Kahakaharoa, for a like purpose. Kahakaharoa is also situated on undisputed confiscated land.

The Hon. Colonel Haultain, with a force of Militia and Volunteers, under Colonel Harrington,

went out the same night and discovered that the report brought in by Natives was quite correct; after waiting in vain till the evening of the 15th to intercept any hostile party the Militia and Volunteers returned to camp, after burning the whare down.

As we have no means of obtaining information, the Natives all fearing to break the "kati" of old Hakaraia, I suggested to Colonel Haultain to be allowed to engage the services of three intelligent mounted Maoris to assist me in procuring information from observation; my suggestion was approved.

On Thursday, 17th, a military force was moved to Omanawa Redoubt (*vide* sketch), a preparatory step towards making an attempt to catch the perpetrators of the late outrages upon the surveyors. A warrant was made out in due form commanding the apprehension of Pene Taka and others of the Ngaiterangi, and Kewene and others of the Ngatiporou.

These men, from information we received, were concentrated at Irehanga, Whakamarama, and at Waiwhatawhata, three Native settlements close together, but very difficult of access, and which would require to be approached with great caution. On the 18th, unfortunately the officer in charge of the Omanawa Redoubt either mistaking his orders, or for some other cause, crossed over the Wairoa River to its west bank, with a force of forty men, they followed up the track to the first Maori village, Te Irihanga. The party, as it approached Te Irihanga, could see the Natives walking about, apparently without arms; presently one man was seen to advance; Corporal Willis, of the Militia, remarked to Sergeant-Major Ennis, of the Militia, who was leading the advance guard, that he thought he saw a rifle in the Maori's hand, the Sergeant-Major replied, "never mind, let them fire the first shot;" hardly were the words out of his mouth when the Maori fired, and the Sergeant-Major fell, mortally wounded. The Militia were then extended in skirmishing order across the track, and a heavy fire was kept up on both sides for about three-quarters of an hour, with what loss to the Natives is not known.

The Sergeant-Major was brought into this place in a very exhausted state. He died on the 22nd.

On the 18th I discovered that the Hauhaus had carried out Hakaraia's instructions, and had built a large whare at Kahakaharoa, this position was strongly entrenched during the last war, the earthworks are now in as good a state as they were the day they were made, and if occupied would cause some trouble in dislodging an enemy. A number of mounted Volunteers were ordered to march on this position at the dead of night. I, with my mounted Maoris, accompanied this expedition; the march of fourteen miles was accomplished before daylight, and the men were halted about a mile from the earthworks till day dawned. On arriving at the place we found a large whare recently erected, capable of containing about forty men, it bore marks of having been occupied about twenty-four hours previous to our visit; a quantity of potatoes had been stored. After reconnoitering the probable positions which would be taken up by an enemy, we destroyed the whare and returned to camp.

On the 21st, as a boat was coming down the Wairoa River, it was fired into at a distance of thirty yards by a party of Hauhaus, who were lying in ambush on the banks of the river, but most fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

On the 22nd, at early dawn, the weather very wet and thick, a strong force of Militia, Volunteers, and friendly Natives, left the Omanawa Redoubt for the Native settlements occupied by the insurgents on the west bank; they crossed the river a little after daylight and advanced upon Irihanga. The advancing force, owing to the thick weather apparently, were not discovered till within about fifty yards of the village. The Hauhaus directly opened fire, and sent several volleys amongst our men, inflicting only a few slight wounds, the village was carried in a few minutes; unfortunately, one of the Volunteers was accidentally shot by one of his comrades in the charge. The insurgents fled to the dense bush; the Militia then set fire to the village and halted for refreshments.

When our men were getting their breakfast the enemy approached under thick cover of the bush, and fired a heavy volley amongst them, which only resulted in few slight scratches.

Lieutenant Turner, of the 1st Waikatos, called for Volunteers, and most gallantly charged the hidden enemy and drove him from his almost impregnable position.

On the same morning Colonel Hamilton, 1-12 Regiment, received orders by telegram to co-operate with the Colonial forces in trying to effect the capture of the Natives; he, with the greatest promptitude, ordered 200 men to the Wairoa. Crossed that river at seven o'clock, and pushed on to the high hill now known as Minden Peak, which overlooks Waiwhatawhata. The march was a most laborious one, and by the time the men reached the highest peak they required a short halt to get some refreshments, and to rest the men before commencing the descent; but before the 12th men were well down the hill on the Waiwhatawhata side the Militia had forced their way through the wood and had taken possession of that settlement without firing a shot, the Natives having evacuated it on the taking of Te Irihanga.

Here I met with the Honorable the Colonial Defence Minister, who directed me to write notices to be left in these villages acquainting the Natives with the reason for making this visit to their kaingas, viz., robbing the surveyors and firing into our men, and recommending them to give themselves up at once.

Colonel Hamilton from this returned to Te Papa, which was reached the same evening at half-past eight o'clock, having accomplished a fatiguing march of nearly thirty miles in a most inclement day.

The Militia left with the intention of returning to Te Irihanga, and thence to Omanawa Redoubt. Through a mistake of the Native guide the Militia took the wrong road and in a short time found themselves in another clearing; the Natives having been driven from Irihanga and Waiwhatawhata returned upon this place; our men were immediately discovered, a heavy fire was directly opened upon them, and although our force greatly exceeded that of the enemy they bravely contested every inch of ground.

One of our men was mortally wounded here. Mr. Gilbert Mair, who volunteered to act as interpreter, had his horse shot under him, and with many others had very narrow escapes. Several of the hostile Native were seen to fall, but the number killed has not yet been ascertained.

Some of the friendly Natives distinguished themselves in this affair. The whole force then returned to Omanawa.

With regard to the notorious old chief Hakaraia, great difficulty has been experienced in getting at the actual position he has assumed with regard to these hostile movements. After much persuasion I induced Ranapia to go to Oropi and ascertain the actual state of things. He has returned, and states that old Hakaraia with his contingent is in the district, that he is resolved to drive the Pakeha into the sea; he has with him, it is reported this evening, a force of 150 men; that he is expecting large reinforcements from Puhirua, Patetere, and Waikato, he has not yet joined forces with the Pirirakau. It is contemplated that they will be able to muster in all about 400 fighting men,

Te Kuka, Native Assessor, at my request, has held communication with Rawiri Tata, Wiremu Kepa, Pene Taka, and the rest of this party. In reply to my letters left at the Irihanga and Wai-whatawhata, Rawiri Tata said, "go and tell your Pakeha that I have never surrendered, and will not surrender; I will yet drive them all into the sea."

Pene Taka's language was even more violent; so that I do not see the least hope of their listening to reason.

The Pirirakau are expecting large reinforcements from the Thames and Mataora.

Mr. Mair, Resident Magistrate, has received instructions from the Honourable the Defence Minister to raise a force of two hundred Arawas, to act in the rear of the enemy's position, first visiting Te Puke, the head-quarters of old Hakaraia. I beg to enclose copy of memorandum of instructions.

I fear that this struggle will not be brought to a close without much bloodshed. The prestige of Hakaraia's name and his influence with all the surrounding Hauhau tribes will gain him many followers, and from the old man's obstinate and determined character the contest will be a fierce one. Hakaraia is said to be acting quite independently of Pene Taka and the Pirirakau party.

I have no hesitation in stating that these hostilities have for a very long time been in contemplation. It is estimated that the Natives have supplies enough in the ranges for a force of five hundred men for twelve months.

These large crops would never have been intended for sale to Europeans, as they have no means of getting them out to the coast.

I beg to enclose a sketch of the district and of the different positions of places referred to in this report.

You will be good enough to understand, that the outrages committed on the surveyors and the hostile demonstrations made by the Natives have been on undisputed confiscated land.

The disputed confiscated land on the west side of the Wairoa has never been touched since the visit of His Excellency the Governor in Tauranga.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

P.S.—I have just received a letter from Mr. Mair, Resident Magistrate. I enclose an extract from that letter relative to the intentions of Hakaraia.

H. T. C.

Enclosure 1 in No. 49.

[TRANSLATION.]

To TAKEKI, to ARAMA KARAKA, to PARETE,—

Ngaupari, part of Otawa,

13th January, 1866.

Friends. Salutations to you. Keep quiet; lie down. Do not persist in ahuareka (literally amusing yourselves, an expression always used here for fighting). Let him that persists persist. Enough.

To Takeki.

MAIHI (POHEPOHE).

This letter requires explanation. Arama Karaka and Parete inform me that a short time since Maihi Pohepohe tried to persuade them to join in with the Hauhaus in their meditated hostilities. Parete informed him that if they took up arms at all it would be against the Hauhaus; they parted in anger. Parete and Arama Karaka have since taken arms on our side.

Enclosure 2 in No. 49.

Copy of a Letter from WIKIRIWHI to RAUAPIA.

[TRANSLATION.]

To TE RAUAPIA,—

Oropi, * * *

Father, Salutations! Friend, the word to you.* "The (person) having but one residence dies, while he that has two escapes."

Friend, inland, enough.

From me and your brother,

WIKIRIWHI.

The writer of this letter is Pomare, one of the Ngaiteahi.

Enclosure 3 in No. 49.

Copy of a Letter from NGATITEAHI to TE RANAPIA and TAIPARI.

[TRANSLATION.]

Oropi, 12th January, 1867.

To TE RANAPIA: to TAIPARI,—

Fathers, here is our word to you two, a simple warning (or reminder) for we know your

* A Maori proverb—"Ka mate kainga tahi ka ora kainga rua."—H.T.C.

thoughts. If you two are well pleased with that side it is well, but if the sword is up-lifted, lie down "and pray to your Father in secret."

Friends, the days of the rod of the Lord and of his shepherd are at hand. Kahuri.
The road of the Tutu is still open at this time.

That is all our word to you two,

From all the Poti of *Ngaiteahi.

Enclosure 4 in No. 49.

Extract from Letter written by Mr. J. A. WILSON, dated Wakatane, 10th January, 1867.

* * * * *

"The news, however, from Tauranga is anything but encouraging, and I fear the doings of the Pirirakau at Europe will be felt even here. On the morning of the 31st ultimo five armed Natives visited a few of the Wakatoheas at or near Opape, and endeavoured to incite them to rebellion; they said that the day of their new god was at hand, and that they, the Wakatoheas, were to hold themselves in readiness, also, that the 'Tikanga Kohuru' was not allowed. They delivered five letters, two were for the people of Ohope, and three for Ohape. St. John has them all. I have not seen them yet, but have heard the nature of their contents. These emissaries were unsundered Wakatoheas who live, it is said, two days' journey up the Waioeka run near Maungpohatu. I do not think they made any impression on the Ohape Natives, and the Wakatane Natives are at present right enough.

"Yours truly,
"J. A. WILSON."

Enclosure 5 in No. 49.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. WILSON to Mr. CLARKE.

MY DEAR SIR,—

Rauporoa, 14th January, 1867.

I write you a line to mention that the report here is that the Tauranga insurgents intend to attack Te Papa, it is said, on the 27th instant.

A Native came here from their head quarters on the 7th or 8th instant, having left the Pirirakau on the 14th.

I cannot make any observations on the Natives here at present further than to say that they appear to be well disposed; some of them offer to fight for us.

To Mr. H. T. Clarke.

Yours most truly,
J. A. WILSON.

Enclosure 6 in No. 49.

Memorandum for Mr. MAIR.

As it is a matter of the first importance to the Colony that the present hostile attitude assumed by the disaffected Ngaiterangi, Pirirakau and Arawa tribes should be at once checked and put down; and as it has been ascertained by careful inquiry that these rebels are under the immediate guidance and control of the old chief Hakaraia Makake, of Te Puke, who is now in this district directing the movements of the hostile Natives, you are hereby authorized to raise, with as little delay as possible, a force of 200 armed Arawas. The pay that the Government is prepared to give is 2s. per day with rations, or 2s. 6d. per day without rations.

You are requested to commence operations at Te Puke, the head quarters of Hakaraia, as soon as you can get a sufficient force together to destroy the cultivations in that locality belonging to the rebels, after which to push your way through to Orope as soon as possible.

When you reach Orope, you will be good enough to communicate with me with a view to deciding and proceeding upon a proper concerted plan.

Will you explain to the Arawa that the Government deplore the stern necessity which compels them to adopt these extreme measures, but their only desire is to see peace established in these districts on a proper basis.

Urge upon them the importance of sparing human life, and in no case to take the life of a fellow creature, unless an armed resistance is offered.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Tauranga, 25th January, 1867.

Enclosure 7 in No. 49.

Extract of Letter from Mr. MAIR, Resident Magistrate.

Maketu, 28th January, 1867.

* * * * *

A TAPUIKA man went up the river yesterday. He reports that Hakaraia, with all the Waitaha and from Tapuika, left some days' since for the scene of hostilities. He said on leaving, "Go tell the Arawa to keep Maketu, Canaan, and Te Puke 'tapu.' Let the fighting be at Tauranga; come and meet me there."

* Ngaiteahi is Runapia's tribe.

No. 50.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 311.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 10th February, 1867.

I have further to report for your information, in continuation of my letter of the 28th ultimo, D. 308, that in consequence of the information brought in by Ranapia (reported in my last), and with a view to support the Arawa in the advance upon Oropi, it was thought advisable to move the Militia under Colonel Harrington from Omanawa Redoubt to Pye's Pa (Otopuraho). This movement would also enable the Colonial Troops to attack Akeake and Taumata, said to be Hakaraia's head quarters, should a favourable opportunity offer.

A great number of Hauhau flags had been seen flying at Taumata.

The Militia took up a position at Pye's pa early on the morning of the 31st. From this position a good view was had of Kahakaharoa, said to be then in occupation of the enemy, but no signs of life at that time appeared. Later in the day as the Honourable the Minister for Colonial Defence and myself were returning to Te Papa we discovered, as nearly as we could make out, fifty armed Natives file out of that strong position, where they had evidently been concealed, and descend to the valley behind the earthworks. On the evening of the 30th I received a note from Mr. Mair, Resident Magistrate, to report that the greater part of the Arawa force he had collected had refused to advance upon Te Puke unless they had higher pay. They were quite willing to attack Te Puke from the Tauranga direction, consequently Mr. Mair marched upon Te Puke with a force of forty men only. The place was found to be evacuated; the houses were destroyed as ordered. Here a large portion of the surveyor's tools and instruments, taken at Oropi, from Mr. Graham, were found.

The other portion of the Arawa, numbering one hundred and fifty-four men, marched along the beach to Tauranga for the purpose of explaining to Colonel Haultain their reasons for not going direct to Te Puke with Mr. Mair, and to offer their services to the Government.

On the morning of the 1st February, the Arawa chiefs had a conference with the Colonial Defence Minister, who engaged their services at three shillings per diem, to be supplied with rations till they got into the enemy's country, when they were to forage for themselves.

It was arranged that the Arawas were to make a demonstration before Kahakaharoa on the following morning. The Arawa force arrived before the earthworks early in the morning, and no signs of life appearing, six men volunteered to go out as scouts and ascertain whether it was occupied. In a very short time they made signals that the works had been abandoned; the whole force then marched in and took possession.

On Sunday, the 3rd instant, a large body of the enemy were seen at Maenene, a place nearly midway between Pye's pa and Akeake. Some of them came to within a mile of our position, and fired several volleys as a challenge to our force.

It was arranged that on the morning of the 4th a combined attack should be made upon Akeake and Te Taumata, the Militia under Colonel Harrington, with Mair's Arawas, by Maenene, and the other Arawas under Captain Walker, supported by a detachment of the 12th Regiment, by Kahakaharoa.

The arrangements were well carried out. It appears that the Hauhaus had sent scouts out as far as Maenene. Maihi Pohepohe was recognized by some of Mr. Mair's men, to whom he is well-known. He was armed with a double-barrelled gun, and took deliberate aim at some of them, but his gun missed fire.

The Hauhaus then collected in some force in the gorge, when they opened a hot fire from behind the trees, but they were unable to stand the advance of the Militia. In the course of half-an-hour the enemy was driven from this strong position. The Militia and Arawas under Captain Walker entered Akeake at nearly the same moment.

The retreating Hauhaus were followed up, and the Arawas succeeded in taking four women and a boy fourteen years of age, prisoners. Very little reliable information could be obtained from the prisoners. They stated that Hakaraia was there with a force of only fifty-nine men; that the reinforcements had not then arrived. They could give no account of the losses of the Hauhaus as they, the women, were sent away before the firing commenced.

The Taumata village was then destroyed, and three days were employed in destroying the cultivations, which are most extensive.

While the Militia were engaged in destroying the cultivations, the Arawas scoured the forest. One body advanced upon Oropi, which they completely destroyed. It was unoccupied.

A great quantity of loot and a considerable supply of gunpowder fell into the hands of the Arawa.

Hakaraia's great flag, said to have been a gift from the King, was also discovered, together with a large number of Hauhau flags. All these things were found concealed in the woods.

On the following days the Arawas extended their expeditions to Paengaroa, where they were met by a body of Hauhaus, but after a few heavy volleys they as usual retired.

They had, as at the other places, removed all their goods to the woods. The village was destroyed.

The Pirirakau on the west side of the Wairoa it is reported by the Natives have been greatly reinforced, and are using every device to draw our forces out.

In the event of a movement in that direction, great caution will be necessary to prevent being taken at a disadvantage.

I enclose a sketch to give you some idea of the position of places referred to in this report.

I also enclose a letter sent by Hakaraia to the Ngatikereru and Arawas generally, requesting them not to take part against them. You will also observe that no mention is made of any lands; that the object of present hostilities is to revenge the deaths of those who fell at Te Ranga.

Pena Taka has given out that his is a similar motive; being a near relative of Rawiri (who fell at Te Ranga), his object is to obtain satisfaction.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Wellington.

have, &c.,
H. T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 50.

[TRANSLATION.]

To NGATIKERERU,—

Te Puke, part of Ottawa,
26th January, 1867.

Fathers, salutations! Do you listen to that word. Do you and all the Arawa remain where you are; do not come hither. I am going to the place where my friends fell in battle. I have no design upon you, but I am going after my fellow antagonists (or disputants) the Pakehas, kahuri.

From HAKARAIA HEPARA.
MAIHI the writer.

This letter is in the handwriting of Maihi Pohepohe.

No. 51.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 313.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 24th February, 1867.

I have the honor to report, for your information, that in accordance with your instructions, I left this in the Colonial steamer "Sturt" on the night of the 22nd instant, for Tairua, for the purpose of personally communicating with the Native chief Ropata, and also of ascertaining the present temper of the Natives in that direction. Ropata had written to me previously, stating that he had left Mataora (the head quarters of the Ngatiporou Hauhaus) for Tairua, on account of a rumour that had reached him, that it was the intention of the Arawa to attack and destroy Mataroa.

We arrived at Tairua at daylight, and I at once communicated with the principal Natives of the place; from them learned that Ropata had not arrived at Tairua, but would, most probably, be found at Otahu, a place about two miles to the south of Whangamata. I also gathered from both Natives and Europeans that most extravagant rumours were in circulation as to the intentions of the Arawas, and great alarm was the consequence. It was stated that the Arawas were going to take advantage of the present disturbances to revenge some old grievances, and that it was their intention to sweep the whole coast as far as the Thames. I traced these reports to some Tauranga Natives (Te Ninihi and Hamiora Tupaea) who visited their relatives residing at Otahu, and I have little doubt in my own mind they were put in circulation with a mischievous intent. From the Europeans I learned that the Otahu Natives (the Urungawera, a branch of the Ngaiterangi) had been to Taima to endeavour to sell off all their boats. Mr. George Graham, junior, informed me that he had been in treaty with the Natives for the purchase of some of these boats; that he offered them part in cash, and the balance by promissory notes, which should only hold good if they remained peaceable; that if they went to fight the promissory notes should be void. They did not object to take promissory notes, but they would not agree to the proviso. I told the Natives at Tairua that the Arawas were the servants of the Government. That the Government had not the remotest intention of molesting them in any way, as they had not, as far as we knew, identified themselves with the Ngatiporou insurgents. They were quite satisfied with this assurance, and Rawiri, their chief, volunteered with another man to accompany me to Otaku to see Ropata and Wi Koteru the principal man of the Urungawera.

We left Tairua about ten o'clock a.m., for Otahu, arriving there at noon. I immediately despatched a messenger to Parakiwai, a kainga three or four miles up the Otahu River, with letters to Ropata and Wi Koteru, requesting them to come down to their old pa and confer with me. The messenger returned a little after four p.m., accompanied by one old man only, Wi Koteru's uncle. From this man I learned that Ropata had left Otahu two days before for Tauranga to see me, and that Wi Koteru and a large party of his people had gone to the Thames the day before. I gathered from him that they were in a state of great alarm. That when we visited Tauranga about two weeks ago Te Ninihi and his other friends reported to him that I had in my possession a letter discovered in one of the rebel kaingas from some person at Otahu. That the Government were greatly incensed with the writer, and intended punishing the hapu for it.

I would remark in passing, that it is quite correct that at Te Akeake I discovered a letter to Hakaraia from an Otahu Native, and that the Tauranga Natives were aware of the fact. Te Ninihi and others have repeatedly pressed me to divulge the name of the writer. Although the letter is of little consequence, I have always refused to do this. I went so far as to tell them the letter was written from Otahu. The consequence is that they have taxed their memories to remember what letters they had written, and their own guilty consciences have led them to fix upon one written by the Otaku Runanga to their friends in Tauranga, in which, according to their own account, certain objectionable expressions had been made use of. Upon this circumstance the whole of their alarm is founded. Te Winihi and Hamiora Tupaea about a week ago went down to Otahu and informed the Natives that the soldiers and the Arawa were close on their heels, and that the Arawa were going to clear the whole coast from Katikati to the Thames.

The chief stated that they, as a hapu, intended to hold to the peace making of the Governor at Tauranga; that the letter which they supposed had displeased the Government was written to warn their friends; that the Ngatiporou were about commencing hostilities and advising them to go to some safe place.

I gave this man the same assurance as I had given to the Tairua Natives, that we did not wish to molest any of them, and that they should always be protected so long as they remained friendly to the Government. Upon hearing this he became very communicative and gave me various pieces of information respecting the movements of the Ngatiporou, with whom they appear to have been in constant communication. He informed me that a short time ago Te Hira Kake of the Thames sent a letter to the Ngatiporou residing at Mataora, and requested all who took part in the late Tauranga war and had lost friends at Te Ranga, to assemble at Ohinemuri (for what purpose was not stated); that

upon receiving this invitation sixty had gone over to the Thames; that the people who were now at Mataora were only Ropata's people, who have always remained peaceable.

We returned to Tauranga last evening.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 52.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 315.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

Tauranga, 28th February, 1867.

D. 311, Feb. 2.

SIR,—

In continuation of my report, date and number as quoted in the margin, I have the honor to acquaint you, from information received from good sources, it was ascertained that the Hauhaus were collecting in some force at Te Irehanga and Wakamarama. Fires had been seen burning daily for a week past, which were said to be challenges to our force to fight. It was determined to attack them as soon as a sufficient force could be collected. Some delay was experienced in doing this, on account of the very heavy floods with which the district has been visited.

On the evening of the 14th every arrangement was completed for starting for Te Irihanga on the following morning. At two o'clock a.m. our forces marched from the mouth of the Ruangarara Stream. The Militia, under Captain Stack, being in advance, closely followed by the whole of the Arawa Contingent, under Captain Walter and Mr. Mair, the remainder of the Militia bringing up the rear. The whole under the direction of Colonel Harrington. The Honorable the Minister for Colonial Defence accompanied the expedition, and was personally cognizant of all that took place.

The direct road to Irihanga was found to be impracticable from the late heavy rains, but by making a considerable detour, under the able guidance of Mr. Jordan, surveyor, the whole force were at the foot of the hill upon which Te Irihanga is situated, shortly after sunrise.

It had been arranged that in the event of the Hauhaus making a stand on the top of the hill to attack in three columns, the Arawa taking the right and left and the Militia the centre; but it was clear from the first fire of the enemy that his intention was to draw our force into the wood, where they hoped to make a good stand. The enemy did not fire a shot till our men got into the open ground, near the top of the hill. This gave our large force a great advantage, by allowing them to spread. The top of the hill is about 150 yards from the wood; the fern on each side of the road eight or ten feet high. The enemy had cleared a space of about ten yards wide between the hill and the wood by treading the fern down, and with the artful device of turning the heads of the fern in the direction of the approach of our men. This was done to enable the enemy to fire destructive volleys while our men were passing over the intervening space between the top of the hill and the wood, which could only be done at a very slow pace on account of the manner in which the fern had been laid. As our men approached the top of the hill the enemy opened fire. The Arawas here, under Mr. Mair, took the lead, they waited until the enemy had delivered a heavy volley, and then, before they had sufficient time to reload, the Arawas rushed down and followed them into the wood, here the enemy were not suffered to rest a moment, they were driven from tree to tree through to the next village in an incredibly short time, they were then driven through their cultivations at Te Whakamarama to the wood on the other side. The dashing manner in which the Arawas accomplished this work, under the direction of Mr. Mair, is described by every one who witnessed it as being very praise worthy. Mr. Charles Pitt, of the 1st Waikato Regiment, with three or four men of the Militia were the only Europeans (excepting Mr. Mair) who could keep pace with them.

In this affair three Arawas, named in the margin, were severely wounded, one of the enemy was killed, and fell into our hands. As soon as the Militia came up sentries were posted, and the men allowed to take rest. The Arawas, thinking that the fighting was over, returned in a body to Irihanga to carry out their wounded, and to make arrangements for sending them to town.

In the meantime the enemy crept up, under cover of the wood, and wounded one of our sentries through the arm. Our European force, without waiting for the Arawas, at once pursued the enemy. They found them in strong force; a hot fight ensued, the enemy, although possessing every advantage from their knowledge of the country and from the peculiar nature of the fight, could not hold their ground anywhere, they were driven about two miles through a dense wood to another village, where they broke and fled in different directions, and never fired another shot.

I regret to say that our loss was comparatively heavy. Two brave and valuable men were killed on our side, Mr. T. Jordan, of the Volunteers, and Private Jeffs, of the 1st Waikato, and three men wounded. The Hauhaus left another man dead in our hands, and from appearances there is no doubt many of their number were at least severely wounded. Our men displayed very great bravery in this affair.

I need hardly say that every attention is paid to the Arawa wounded.

It has been discovered since that the Hauhaus fled in the direction of the Thames.

The two men who were killed were both members of Pene Taka's hapu, and both took part in the outrages upon the surveyors.

Three days were employed by the whole of our force, both European and Native, in destroying the extensive cultivations in this neighbourhood.

On the 19th the Arawas moved again in the direction of Paengaroa and Kaimai; they found the village of Kaimai deserted. Having received letters from certain Natives on the coast to the north of Tauranga, stating that they were in a state of great terror on account of a rumour which had reached them that it was the intention of the Arawas to visit their different villages and destroy them. I suggested to the Honorable the Colonial Defence Minister that I should visit the Natives of Otahu and Tairua, to assure them that the Government would not in any way interfere with them.

Hareti, "Ngatipikiao," through the side, severe.
Kitua, Ngatiwhakane, cap of knee, severe,
Moriki, Ngaterangitibi, through the thigh, severe;
second time wounded in our service.
All doing well.

as long as they remained quiet. Colonel Haultain kindly placed the "Sturt" at my disposal. The result of my visit, and the information I obtained, is contained in the enclosed copy of a report to the Honorable the Minister for Colonial Defence.

Immediately on my return from the coast I received a letter from the Roturua Runanga (translation enclosed), conveying the startling intelligence that hostilities had been commenced by the Hauhaus in that direction, and begging that the Arawas might be allowed to return to their own district to assist in punishing our common enemy. It is reported that the old chief Ngahuruhuru narrowly escaped being shot; fortunately, the gun pointed at him missed fire, and he with difficulty made his escape. It is a remarkable fact that this disturbance has arisen from the capture of a deserter named Peter Grant, a young man who has been living amongst the Hauhaus for more than six months, and has, during the whole of that time, been engaged in stealing horses. Peter Grant was not captured in any pa, nor were there any Natives interfered with; he was taken while travelling alone, so that I cannot but believe that this circumstance has been seized upon as a pretext for commencing hostilities. Hans Tapsall, who effected the capture, is deserving of great praise. Peter Grant has been doing much mischief amongst the Natives. It is reported that he has stolen and supplied rifles to the Patetere Natives. I believe it is true, but some difficulty will be experienced in obtaining evidence against him, as the witnesses are now open enemies against us.

On account of the reported disturbances at Rotorua about one-half the Arawa force have returned to watch the course of events in that district. It has been discovered within the last day or two that the enemy have again returned to Whakamarama, the Natives report, with strong reinforcements from the Thames District.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Honorable the Native Minister.

Enclosure 1 in No. 52.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. H. T. CLARKE to the Hon. Colonel HAULTAIN.

(D. 313.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

Tauranga, 25th February, 1867.

SIR,— I have the honor to report, for your information, that in accordance with your instructions I left this in the Colonial steamer "Sturt," on the night of the 22nd instant, for Tairua, for the purpose of personally communicating with the Native chief Ropata, and also of ascertaining the present temper of the Natives in that direction.

Ropata had written to me previously stating that he had left Mataora, the head quarters of the Ngatiporou Hauhaus, for Tairua, on account of a rumour that had reached him that it was the intention of the Arawas to destroy Mataora.

We arrived at Tairua at daylight, and I at once communicated with the principal Natives of the place. From them I learned that Ropata had not arrived at Tairua, but would most probably be found at Otahu, a place about two miles to the south of Whangamata.

I also gathered from both Natives and Europeans that most extravagant rumours were in circulation as to the intentions of the Arawas, and great alarm was the consequence. It was stated that the Arawas were going to take advantage of the present disturbances to revenge some old grievances, and that it was their intention to sweep the whole coast as far as the Thames.

I traced these reports to some Tauranga Natives (Te Ninihi and Hamiora Tupaea), who visited their relatives residing at Otahu, and I have little doubt in my own mind they were put in circulation with a mischievous intent.

From the Europeans I learned that the Otahu Natives, the Urunguwera, a branch of the Ngaite-rangi, had been to Tairua to endeavour to sell off their boats. Mr. George Graham, jun., informed me that he had been in treaty with the Natives for the purchase of some of these boats.

That he offered them part in cash, and the balance by promissory notes, which should only hold good if they remained peaceable; that if they went to fight the promissory notes should be void. They did not object to take promissory notes, but they would not agree to the proviso.

I told the Natives of Tairua that the Arawas were the servants of the Government; that the Government had not the remotest intention of molesting them in any way as they had not, as far as we knew, identified themselves with the Ngatiporou insurgents.

They were quite satisfied with this assurance, and Rawiri, their chief, volunteered with another man to accompany me to Otahu to see Ropata and Wi Koteru, the principal men of the Urungawera.

We left Tairua about ten o'clock a.m. for Otahu, arriving there at noon. I immediately despatched a messenger to Parakiwai, a kainga three or four miles up the Otahu River, with letters to Ropata and Wi Koteru, requesting them to come down to their own pa and confer with me. The messenger returned a little after four p.m., accompanied by one man only, Wi Koteru's uncle.

From this man I learned that Ropata had left Otahu two days before for Tauranga to see me, and that Wi Koteru and a large party of his people had gone to the Thames the day before.

I gathered from him that they were in a state of great alarm; that when he visited Tauranga about two weeks ago Te Ninihi and his other friends reported to him that I had in my possession a letter, discovered in one of the rebel kaingas from some person at Otahu; that the Government were greatly incensed with the writer, and intended punishing the hapu for it.

I would remark in passing, that it is quite correct that at Akeake I discovered a letter to Hakaraia from an Otahu Native, and that the Tauranga Natives were aware of the fact. Te Ninihi and others have repeatedly pressed me to divulge the name of the writer. Although the letter is of little consequence, I have always refused to do this. I went so far as to tell them that the letter was written from Otahu. The consequence is that they have taxed their memories to remember what letters they had written, and their own guilty consciences have led them to fix upon one written by the Otahu Runanga to their friends in Tauranga, in which, according to their own account, certain objectionable expressions

had been made use of. Upon this circumstance the whole of their alarm is founded. Te Ninihi and Hamiora Tapaea about a week ago went down to Otahu and informed the Natives that the soldiers and the Arawa were close on their heels, and that the Arawa were going to clear the whole coast from Katikati to the Thames.

The chief stated that they as a hapu intended to hold to the peace-making of the Governor at Tauranga; that the letter which they supposed had displeased the Government was written to warn their friends that the Ngatiporou were about commencing hostilities, and advising them to go to some safe place.

I gave this man the same assurance as I gave to the Tairua Natives, that we did not wish to molest any of them, and that they should always be protected so long as they remained friendly to the Government. Upon hearing this he became very communicative, and gave me various pieces of information respecting the movements of the Ngatiporou, with whom they appeared to have been in constant communication.

He informed me that a short time ago Te Hira Kake of the Thames sent a letter to the Ngatiporou residing at Mataora, and requested all who took part in the late Tauranga war and had lost friends at Te Ranga, to assemble at Ohinimuri (for what purpose was not stated); that upon receiving this invitation sixty had gone over to the Thames; that the people who were now at Mataora were only Ropata's people, who have always remained peaceable.

We returned to Tauranga last evening.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Minister for Colonial Defence.

Enclosure 2 in No. 52.

To the CHIEF MEN of this War,—

Ohinemutu, 22nd February, 1867.

Loving friends greeting! This is the word of the Committee of the Arawa to you. There has been fighting at Rotorua on the 21st February. The ground of this fight is the apprehension of Peter Grant.* The opinion of the Committee of Ngatiwhakane is that Iene concealed his intention of apprehending (Peter Grant) and the Arawa did not hear of it, so that Ngatiwhane might be made aware that they were (likely) to be the payment for the apprehension of that Pakeha. The persons of the people were saved by making great exertions, but all the crops, the property, the horses, the pigs, the wheat, the potatoes, the wheat stacks, the axes, the spades, indeed all the property has at once been sacrificed; all these things have been lost through your plans. With you is the consideration respecting all this food and this property.

Rotorua has become filled with the refugees driven before the edge of the sword. Now do you break through Mangorewa (the road from Tauranga to Puhirua); hasten hither. The Arawa have assembled at Te Pukeroa (Ohinemutu). They assembled on the 22nd February.

Let there be neither night nor day (let no time be lost). I have taken hold of the sword. The cartouch box clings to my waist; I am waiting for the word of command.

Petera Pukuatua and Pererikau are on their way thither to obtain munitions of war—guns, powder, and caps.

From the Committee of the Arawa.

From NGAHAUA KORAREA,

Secretary.

No. 53.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 325.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 12th March, 1867.

I have the honor further to acquaint you with the principal incidents which have transpired in this district since my letter of the 28th ultimo (D. 315).

On the afternoon of the 28th ultimo fires were seen to burst forth in almost all the villages from which the Natives had been driven. These fires were observed by both Europeans and Natives, and were interpreted to mean that the hostile Natives were in force, and were prepared to meet our men.

From information we had received it was supposed that a large body of Ngatiraukawa were in occupation of Kaimaai, the nearest Tauranga Native settlement to Patetere.

The Arawas who remained in the district numbered 120; with these Mr. Mair was directed to march to Paengaroa with the double object of covering the surveyors, who have been again set to work on the "undisputed" confiscated block, and to watch the movements of the hostile Natives then supposed to be in the occupation of Kaimaai. The Arawas reached Paengaroa on the 2nd, and at once commenced to throw up breastworks.

On the 3rd a small foraging party, under Mr. G. Mair, went out in the direction of Te Kaki. After crossing a deep and precipitous ravine they came upon a small cultivation of potatoes and maize at the edge of the forest; here they discovered recent footmarks of Natives.

Mr. G. Mair, with four men, followed up these footmarks towards the principal clearing, about a mile distant, believing that the rest of their party were close at their heels. The road, which was closely wooded on both sides as it approached the village, followed up a rather short steep hill; here the hostile Natives had laid an ambushade. Just as the small party was emerging from the wood into the open fern land a terrific close fire was opened upon them, and a brave young Arawa fell severely

* Peter Grant is a deserter from the Militia, who has been living with the disaffected Natives for the last six months.

wounded in the head, but, fortunately for him, was not stunned, he rolled himself down the hill and thus escaped a cruel death.

Mr. G. Mair, with the three Natives, kept up a smart fire, which effectually checked the approach of the enemy, and enabled the remainder of his small force to come up. They now felt themselves sufficiently strong to take the offensive, and in half-an-hour drove the enemy from his position, with the loss of two killed. It was discovered afterwards that the Hauhaus left in such haste that they were not able to carry off one of their dead, and it does not appear that they ever returned again after their discomfiture.

Lieutenant C. Pitt, of the 1st Waikato Militia, who has been attached to the Arawa contingent, on hearing the heavy fire brought up a party of fifty men to support Mr. G. Mair's force, and although the march was a trying one he was enabled to bring up his party in time to render valuable assistance. The activity and courage displayed by Messrs. Pitt and G. Mair, on this trying occasion, is deserving of great credit. The wounded man, Mauparaoa, is doing well.

On the 4th and 5th, many of the Arawas who went to the assistance of their friends at Rotorua, on finding that they were sufficiently strong to cope with their enemies, returned to Tauranga. The force of Arawas now in the district amounts to 280 men.

On the 6th instant, Mr. Mair, in his capacity of Judge of the Compensation Court, had to leave for Opotiki. His able services will be greatly missed.

It was arranged that on the morning of the 9th the Militia, from the direction of Omanawa, should move towards the Kaimai, and the Arawa should move from Paengaroa to Te Kaki, the scene of the fight on the 3rd, and from thence to Kaimai if necessary. The Militia arrived at Kaimai at dawn of day, but found the place unoccupied.

The Arawas, who had to go through a thick forest, could not start from their post till daylight; they arrived at Te Kaki an hour and a-half afterwards; this place had not been occupied apparently since the 3rd. Large and productive cultivations of potatoes and maize were found in this neighbourhood, sufficient to maintain a large force for a long time. This is said to be the position Hakaraia intends to occupy. It is one most difficult of access, and in the face of a large opposing force would be almost impregnable.

On the evening of the 9th it was reported that a spy had been seen in the neighbourhood of Paengaroa; an attempt was made to pursue him, but as a deep ravine intervened between the Paengaroa Redoubt and the place where the man was seen he escaped without much difficulty.

From this circumstance it was supposed that a force of the enemy was lurking in the forest. A strong party of Arawas, under the command of Messrs. Pitt and Mair, was sent into the woods; after marching about a mile in the forest they came upon a well beaten track which, evidently from the direction it took, was the Patetere road.

This road was followed up for about four miles. The tracks of a man were plainly visible, taking the direction of Paengaroa. The search was again followed up on the 11th; a well beaten track was discovered going into the depth of the forest: after following this up for about a mile the Arawas came upon two miserable old Natives (a man and his wife). They were in the most abject condition that can be conceived. They stated that they had been abandoned by their people on the 3rd (the day of the fight), and that they had not been visited by them since. They also stated that the last encounter was with a party of Ngatiraukawa. The old couple were brought into camp in a most exhausted condition.

The Arawas returned to Paengaroa yesterday, tired and footsore.

Mr. Mainwaring, R.M., Waikato, despatched two policemen to Tauranga, with a letter acquainting me with the Native movements on the other side of the ranges (copy of letter enclosed). The information this letter contains is anything but satisfactory.

The information I have received from Rotorua is important. In the absence of any official report, I enclose an abstract from a private letter from Dr. Nesbitt, and one of several letters received from the Arawa. From these letters I am led to believe that a force is assembling near Puhirua, but I believe the numbers are exaggerated.

Hans Tapsall arrived from Rotorua this evening, and he states that there is not a doubt about the Hauhaus, being in strong force, and that their intention is to attack on two or three points at the same time.

The Ohinemutu Natives have built three pas for the protection of their women and children.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

P.S.—13th March. A letter from Ngatupara and Kahukote, two disaffected Natives, driven from Whakamarama, to their connections amongst the Ngaiterangi, has just been put into my hands (a translation is hereunto attached): I have carefully compared this letter with Mr. Mainwaring's (Enclosure No. 1). I have scored that part of Mr. Mainwaring's letter to which I refer.

It would appear from Ngatupara's letter that Wi Taua (Thompson's son) is using his endeavours to draw away the Natives who have remained quiet. It would also appear that Mr. Mainwaring's informant (Te Pakaroa) as to the intentions of Matutaera is also the confidant of the disaffected Natives. I will forward a copy of Ngatupara's letter to Mr. Commissioner Mackay for his information. Great caution is necessary in the selection of proper persons to obtain correct information. I have been informed that Te Pakaroa is a staunch Hauhaus, and it could hardly be expected that he would reveal anything detrimental to the cause.

Since this letter has arrived in the district those of the Ngaiterangi* (Pune Taka's own hapu) who have hitherto remained quiet, have gone with their women and children.

H. T. CLARKE.

Vide D. 217.
8-1-67.

* The Ngaiterangi hapu is a very small one, and must not be confused with the Ngaiterangi tribe.—H.T.G.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO

Enclosure 1 in No. 54.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MAINWARING to Mr. CLARKE,

SIR,—

Waihou, 6th March, 1867.

In accordance with instructions received yesterday from Mr. Commissioner Mackay that I should at once take measures to place you in possession of such information regarding Native movements in this district as I may be able, I have the honor to inform you that I now despatch two policemen to Tauranga, *via* the Wairere, with instructions to proceed at once to you. The Ngatiporou are living near here at a place called Kuranui, adjoining Patetere. Te Oriori visited them recently and told them to give up their guns and make peace, or return to Tauranga. This they declined to do, and said that they were in the hands of God and would be guided by him (Kei a Ihowa Te Tikanga). Finally, twelve of the Ngatimahuta tribe, calling themselves Matutarea's Apostles, appeared, and one of them deliberately fired at Te Oriori, and ordered him off.

At Paiwhenua there is said to be a gathering of about 200 Natives of all tribes.

Tana Thompson's second son and successor is there, not having returned with his mother, who went there for a "tangi." I am afraid that his sojourn there will be productive of no good; whether there is any intention on the King's part to unite with Hakaraia I cannot say at present.

There are large cultivations about Patetere, and I know that Hakaraia's idea is to remain there and increase his numbers. From the Thames and Piako Districts I have heard nothing of a serious nature. Gum digging and thrashing wheat at present engrosses all the Natives' attentions. Te Pakaroa has returned from the King, and declares to me that he will abide by Thompson's dying instructions, *viz.*, "takoto."

I shall keep a strict surveillance over all their proceedings in this quarter, and for the present shall retain these policemen in order to communicate with you.

A third messenger will be in readiness to convey any message you may wish to send to Auckland or to Mr. Mackay, who is at Ngaruawhia.

H. T. Clarke, Esq., Civil Commissioner,
Tauranga.

I have, &c.,
R. C. MAINWARING,
Resident Magistrate.

Enclosure 2 in No. 53.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. NESBITT to Mr. CLARKE.

DEAR CLARKE,—

Ohinemutu, 9th March, 1867.

A party of Waikato Hauhaus arrived in this neighbourhood yesterday. The numbers, according to Native report, 300. They are at Puraku, at Wai-te-ti, and at Parawai. Large fires were seen at the latter place, which is about half way between this and Puhirua. To-day I sent a man to Puraku to endeavour to ascertain, if possible, their numbers; but he was afraid to approach sufficiently near. He only saw a large number of cooking fires, no men. Mita Hikairo has just come here from Te Ngae. He has had some communication indirectly with Katene, of Puhirua. The latter says the Hauhaus party are anxious to attack Mourea, or Te Ngae, but that he and his people oppose this, and desire them to fight at Ohinemutu. Hakaraia is in the neighbourhood of Puhirua, with, it is said, seventy men.

Hikairo saw some of the Waikato parties. He estimates the number he saw at sixty or seventy, but he thinks there may be many more in the bush. At present it is impossible to form an opinion as to the entire numbers.

* * * * *

To Mr. H. T. Clarke, Civil Commissioner, Tauranga.

I have, &c.,
W. K. NESBITT.

Enclosure 3 in No. 53.

Te Pukeiahua, Ohinemutu,

To the WAR MINISTER,—

9th March, 1867.

Father, salutations! Father, the Hauhaus have taken up their quarters at Rotorua. They and we are together (in close proximity). The number of that war party is 300. Our thought is, that you should consider this matter.

This is the thought: that you should forthwith come by Mangorewa (road), you (the Europeans) and the Arawa, that we may extinguish, when you arrive hither, the war party opposed to us. Leave that and come to this. He (the enemy) will not return to his own country—such is my opinion. Should you agree, let us know the day upon which you start to come hither. But there is a war party watching the Mangorewa (road) to prevent people from that side coming through. Do you be cautious. This word ends.

From the Committee of Ngatiwhakare.

Written by PETERA TE PUKUATUA.

Enclosure 4 in No. 53.

[TRANSLATION.]

Okauia, 21st March, 1867.

To TOMAKA, TE TEKUKA, to TE PURU, that is to say, to all of you,—

Oh friends, salutations to all of you. Oh tribe, salutations! Oh mothers and children, salutations! Oh daughters, salutations!

Friends, do not consider us, who have come hither. It is not because the fault is with God, the fault is with man. That (subject) ends.

Friends, sit down (carefully consider) and look at the letter of Wi Tana Te Waharoa. It is a letter to fetch you—Te Ngare, Te Patutahora, Te Papanuahi. When Te Pakaroa returns from Namer of hapus. Tokaugamutu, a letter will be sent to fetch away the men who have not taken part in the fight of the Governor. That word ends.

Timi, do not be deaf to the words of the letter of Wi Tana Te Waharoa. Te Kuka, try and get away yourself our grandfather "Ngahue." That is all. Oh friends, salutations to you.

From TE KAHUKOTI,
From NGA TUPARA.

Since this letter has been received, the Ngatirangi have left the district for Patetere.

No. 54.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MAIR to Mr. ROLLESTON.

SIR,—

Opotiki, 20th March, 1867.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, as per margin, asking for information as to what transpired at the meeting at Tauranga, in March, 1866.

March 6, 1867,
No. 102—2.

In reply, I beg to inform you that I acted as interpreter at the meeting in question; it was called for the purpose of deciding what portion of the confiscated land at Tauranga should be taken for settlement.

The Natives were informed that the eastern boundary should be the Waimapu River for a considerable distance, and then a line over a hill on which a single tree was visible, and on to the wooded country above Waohu; but Mr. Civil Commissioner Clarke was to decide upon the exact course the line should take.

The survey was then to extend westward as far as would be necessary, to include an area of 50,000 acres; the Natives were distinctly informed that no point could be named as the probable limit on that side, but that it might extend as far as Te Puna. They were rather excited at this; and said they would not consent; but upon being informed by the Governor that they had been treated better than any other tribe, but if necessary they should again be put down by force of arms, they accepted the proposals made to them. The words of their principal speaker Enoke being—"Governor, we have consented to your acres." "E Kawana hua whahaaetia o eka."

In the afternoon another meeting of the principal men was held at Colonel Hamilton's, and at Mr. Whitaker's request I drew up a memorandum of the conditions, which was signed by the chiefs.

I have, &c.,

W. G. MAIR,
Resident Magistrate.

To Mr. Rolleston.

No. 55.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

Civil Commissioner's Office,

Tauranga, 30th March, 1867.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report shortly, for your information, on the principal incidents which have transpired in this district since my letter of the 12th instant (D. 326).

Previously to the 14th instant the Rotorua and Rotoite Natives had sent frequent letters begging that the Arawas employed in Tauranga might be allowed to return home to defend their country against an invasion by the Waikato tribes. The number of Hauhaus was variously estimated from 300 to 500.

As there seemed to be some uncertainty as to the exact state of things, I judged it necessary to visit Rotorua at once. On Friday, the 15th, I started for Ohinemutu, arriving there the same evening. At different stages of my journey I met two messengers bearing letters from the "Committee of Ngatiwhakane," each one conveying more alarming information than the other. It was reported that the settlement of Ohinemutu was being surrounded by the enemy, and that their principal cultivations were already in their hands. Under these circumstances I wrote a hurried pencil note to the Honorable the Defence Minister, requesting that no time might be lost in sending assistance, both European and Native, to our faithful friends the Arawas.

I found the Natives at Ohinemutu in a state of great alarm. The different pas were crowded with women and children, and when I told them that assistance would soon be rendered, things began to assume a more cheerful aspect.

The Ohinemutu Natives had built three pas, the most important of which was commanded by the chief Henare Te Pukuatua. I would mention here that upon one of the gate-posts of this pa I found the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor of the 29th April, 1865, No. 14, posted up.

I found that the reports respecting the occupation of the principal cultivations by the Hauhaus was quite correct, their camp fires could be distinctly seen; and as a confirmation of the enemy being in strong force, Wiremu Maihi and some other chiefs who were on their way by canoe to Ohinemutu, were fired into from an opposite direction.

The Arawa force at Ohinemutu I found to be (all told) about 170, enough to hold their pas only.

On Sunday, the 17th instant, after Divine Service, a party of sixty Hauhaus were seen to approach Ohinemutu. The open way in which they marched led me to suppose that this was simply a feint intended to draw the Arawas into a trap, and that the real attack would be made from another quarter.

The Arawas came to ask my advice as to the best way of dealing with the approaching Hauhaus. I recommended them to occupy the site of an old pa (Te Koutu) distant from the Arawa position about 800 or 1,000 yards. This suggestion was immediately carried out, and not a moment too soon, as our people occupied the trenches in the old pa on the one side, the enemy occupied the trenches

on the opposite. Had the enemy been allowed to take full possession of the pa with rifles, they might have inflicted great mischief on the women and children. A hot fire was directly opened on both sides. A small party of Arawas was sent to take up a position so as to enfilade the trenches on the enemy's side. This movement was successful in dislodging them, and as they retired, our people from the opposite trenches poured a destructive fire at about forty yards distance. Three fell dead on the spot and several wounded. The Hauhaus succeeded in carrying off one of the killed, but the other two were left in the Arawas hands. A hot pursuit was directly commenced, and it has since been ascertained with great effect.

The Hauhaus acknowledge to six killed and seven wounded; the loss of the Arawa one man, Te Wereana, mortally wounded (since dead), and one wounded.

The Militia and Arawa contingent arrived at Ohinemutu on the 20th. As soon as the men were sufficiently rested an expedition was organized to attack the two Hauhaus pas at Puraku; but just as it was about to start information was brought in that Hauruniraua and Mourea were threatened by the Hauhaus. Major McDonnell immediately started off with 150 men in three large war canoes; when they reached the opposite side of the lake it was ascertained that the Hauhaus had retired again, consequently the expedition was delayed some hours.

The approach was made upon Puraku in broad daylight. The force, including Militia, Volunteers, Native Contingent, and Kupapas, could not have numbered less than 700 men. As this imposing force approached the Hauhaus retired from their pas into the neighbouring forest, and from thence fired a few volleys in the direction of our men, without any effect. The pas were destroyed and our people withdrew. The object of the expedition had signally failed, which was mainly attributable to the armed rabble of Kupapas, who would not submit to control. The leading chiefs were very much dissatisfied with the result of our march.

As the Honourable the Defence Minister had deputed me to act for him, I deemed it necessary to send the main body of the Militia back, retaining only thirty men, and to prevent the Kupapas from joining in any future expedition which might be set on foot.

Our whole force required reorganization, which necessarily took some time; and it was not until the evening of the 27th Major McDonnell marched out with 200 Native Contingent and thirty European Volunteers. Fires had been seen on the edge of the forest several days successively, and plainly indicated where the enemy were likely to be found.

Major McDonnell took up a position close to the forest, and waited for the dawn of day; but the Native chief Maihi Te Rangikaheke, without orders, marched off with about eighty of the contingent on some secret design of his own, thus leaving Major McDonnell with only 120 Native Contingent and thirty Europeans to oppose an enemy whose numbers could not be ascertained, and posted in a strong position. I need hardly say that this conduct of William Marsh was strongly animadverted upon by the officer in command of the expedition, and deservedly so, as it was a step most likely to defeat the object of this expedition also.

Scouts were sent in the direction of the slumbering enemy, but the rustling of dried leaves aroused the vigilance of some dogs, which gave the alarm.

Major McDonnell gave the order to rush the spot where the enemy was supposed to be lying (around his camp fires), but with their usual caution, they slept under the trees at the edge of the forest, about eighty yards distant. They made their escape, leaving behind a boy about fourteen years of age (who was made prisoner), six stand of arms, and thirteen pouches, full of ammunition.

From the prisoner very valuable information was obtained, and he volunteered to conduct Major McDonnell by a new path to Puraku (the pa destroyed on the 20th), which, he said, was occupied in force by the enemy. The information was correct. Major McDonnell made dispositions to surround the place, and while this was being carried out, one of the columns surprised a party of about fifty or sixty of the enemy. Although in such perilous circumstances, the Hauhaus did not lose their presence of mind, as usual, they had recourse to a ruse. A fine fellow advanced to within about thirty yards of our men, and deliberately grounded his double-barrelled gun, stating that they were friendly Arawas. This was soon proved to be false, for, when all those who were with him were called to produce their badges, they failed to do so. Upon this the contingent levelled their guns, but Lieut. Pitt with great humanity forbade their firing, as he supposed they were going to give themselves up. The Hauhaus had gained their object—delay, and in an instant they all disappeared in the high fern. Hot pursuit was directly given, and a party of Volunteers and men of the contingent, who were posted at the edge of a clearing over which the flying enemy must pass, did great havoc amongst them. Those of the Hauhaus who did succeed in crossing the clearing were met in the forest by the party under the chief Fox, who was then in the act of carrying out the commanding officer's original intention.

The enemy left eight dead on the field, all young men, several of whom were Waikatos. Our men escaped without a wound, although there were several narrow escapes. This can only be accounted for from the fact that the enemy were taken by surprise, and had not loaded their arms when our forces came up. Two of those who fell (Hona and Hakopa) were Rotorua Hauhaus, the latter the principal man of Puraku.

I cannot forbear relating a little episode which occurred at the close of the fight. One of the chiefs of the Arawa came up to me in great agitation, and with quivering lip, said in substance, "It has been stated by some that our fidelity to the Government is a sham; could anyone make such an assertion now? I have just buried two men, nearly related to myself. There must be some genuine attachment to the Queen and Government to induce me to slay my own relatives, because they were enemies to the Government." The Arawa refused to bury the Waikato slain. Altogether fourteen stand of arms and thirteen full pouches fell into our hands.

Major McDonnell withdrew his force, and as they retired, the enemy, from the forest, fired heavy volleys at them, but too distant to do any harm. Great praise is due to Major McDonnell, and to the officers and men under him, for the manner in which this expedition was carried out. A few more such successes will, I think, effectually stop the proceedings of the Hauhaus in the Rotorua District.

The prisoner states that Hopa, one of the Waikato chiefs, had returned to Waikato for reinforcements and ammunition (of which they are greatly in need), and was expected back shortly.

I very much regret to say that the Hauhaus have destroyed a great deal of food and other property belonging to the Arawas—in value not far from £300.

On my return to Ohinemutu, I found letters from the Honorable the Defence Minister informing me of his intention to go to Wellington, and requesting my immediate return to Tauranga to receive instructions as to the course to be pursued during his absence. I left Ohinemutu yesterday morning, and reached this last evening.

I have, &c.,
H. T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 56.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 333.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 12th April, 1867.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Government, that I have just returned from Rotorua, and have not time to send by this mail a full report of all that has transpired in these districts since the date of my last report.

Another expedition of Volunteers and Native Contingent have been out in the direction of the cultivations destroyed by the Hauhaus, and from thence skirting the forest to Puraku, the scene of the last fight. The hostile Natives do not appear to have returned to the place since their defeat, as their dead were still lying unburied, and from information received from Waikato (through a woman who, with her husband, has just returned to Rotorua) to the effect that the losses of the Hauhaus were very great, Kihikihi, the ringleader of the Waikato band, and another Waikato chief) are said to be amongst the killed. Several bodies have never been recovered. The woman also reports that the losses of the Hauhaus have had no other effect than rousing the Waikatos, and that they will be revenged. They have threatened to attack Rotorua and Tauranga at the same time.

I have also to report that when absent at Rotorua alarming information was brought into this place, which, coming as it did just as the whole of the Imperial forces were being removed, created quite a panic. It was reported by Enoka and Hohepa Hikutaia that the Hauhaus were again collecting in the neighbourhood of Whakamarama. That an attack was threatened on the township of Te Papa itself as soon as the troops were removed and the enemy could assemble sufficient force for that purpose. Enoka is a man from whom we have always received correct information, and he, in the strongest language possible, begged Colonel Harrington to be on the alert, and to keep a constant watch to prevent a surprise. Information was immediately sent to me of this meditated attack, and after consulting with Colonel Harrington and Major McDonnell, it was decided that a portion of the Arawa contingent, under the Native chief Fox, should be forthwith sent for the protection of the Tauranga settlement.

A force of 100 men has been left at Rotorua to act on the defensive in the event of another eruption of the enemy, which is not very improbable.

I am also glad to report that the effort of Riki and Te Pakaroa, with other Ngatihaua chiefs, to induce the Ngaiterangi to join in the disaffection have for the most part failed. Some of the hapus are reported to sympathise with the enemy, and a few individuals have left, but as a tribe they appear determined to remain quiet. Still I do not feel justified in recommending that they should be armed with our rifles, as but few of them are committed to the side of the Government, and I consider to try the experiment would be to run a great risk.

I must apologize for the very meagre report I send by this mail, but want of time and extreme fatigue (having ridden fifty-two miles since the morning) must be my excuse.

I have, &c.,
H. T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 57.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 309.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 24th April, 1867.

SIR,—

In my report of date and number, quoted in the margin, sent by last mail, I had not sufficient time to enter into many points which ought to be brought under the notice of the Government. I now, therefore, do myself the honor to supplement the information conveyed in my last hastily written report.

Wiremu Maihi Te Rangikaheke and Kiharoa, both nearly connected with the Puhirua Natives (Ngatirangiwehehi), represented to me that their relatives, although attached to the Maori King and Hauhaus, were opposed to the present hostile movement made by the Waikato in the Rotorua district. That they would take no part in the matter, and that it was their desire to dwell in peace at their tribal pa Puhirua.

On the other hand, the Ngatiwhakane chiefs contended that the Puhirua Natives were the source of all the trouble in Rotorua. That they propagated Hauhausism; that the notorious Kereopa was one of the tribe, and that even now many of them were actually bearing arms against the Queen's Government, and were assisting the Waikato party in desolating the country, and that it was well known that food and other supplies were also furnished to the hostile party by the same people. On these grounds they asked me to give them authority to destroy the Puhirua pa. The last request I could not agree

to; while I fully admitted the truth of the statement that the Ngatirangiwehi had been the cause and were the active promoters of the disaffection against the Government, I was not quite satisfied that they had, in the present hostilities, committed any overt act sufficiently serious to justify such a step. Yet, at the same time, feeling confident that so long as the Puhirua party are allowed to exist as at present there would be no permanent peace for Rotorua: with the conflicting statements above alluded to before me I deemed it advisable to endeavour to ascertain for myself the true state of things. I therefore wrote to Te Katene and Ereata, the two principal men of the Ngatirangiwehi. I laid before them the unenviable position in which they stood with the majority of their tribe and the Government, as the source of all the troubles which havelately beset Rotorua. I also begged them to reflect upon the deplorable loss of human life that had been occasioned by their determined antagonism to the Government of the country. I entreated them to come in, "to mend the breach in the Arawa cause they had caused;" and that, if they would do so, no notice would be taken of past disaffection. To this communication I requested a written reply, as I would not receive any verbal answer. This letter I sent by Hoani Ngamu, one of our Assessors, a near relative of Katene, who, with another Native also named Hoani, volunteered to convey it to the Ngatirangiwehi, and bring back the reply. A week nearly elapsed before Hoani Ngamu returned. He reported that, notwithstanding the assurance given to Wiremu Maihi, of remaining at Puhirua, the Ngatirangiwehi, with all their women and children, had retired to the forest. That the Natives who were met with on the skirts of the forest would not reveal the whereabouts of Katene. Under these circumstances Hoani Takurua (Ngamu) entrusted my letter to an old man, not daring to proceed any further himself. After two days' absence the old man returned, stating that he could not find Katene; that he had met some Waikato Hauhaus, who took forcible possession of my letter, and sent him back with a threat that if he appeared again in that direction with any such communications that he should forfeit his life. Hoani, who related all this to me, affected to place full credence in the old man's story. The old man met Ereata, who returned with him to Puhirua to see Hoani Takurua. Hoani left Ereata writing a letter to me which would be brought by his companion. I had many chiefs about me who at once set down the old man's story as a pure invention; they unhesitatingly gave it as their opinion that Te Katene and Ereata had received my letter, but were only temporising and deceiving me. Hoani's companion arrived about four days afterwards, and was not aware of the statement that had been made to me. I asked him what had passed between himself and Ereata, and between Ereata and Hoani. This man's statement differed in many important points from that of Hoani: he stated it as his opinion that my letter had reached Katene, and that Ereata was aware of the fact. Ereata's great anxiety seemed to be to obtain information as to our numbers and intentions. Ereata's letter, of which he was the bearer, was anything but satisfactory; he said as little as it was possible for him to say, and gave as his excuse that he had not seen my letter. I began to think that the opinion of the Ohinemutu chiefs was correct.

Unsatisfactory as was the result of my first attempt, I determined to try once more. I wrote another letter almost in the same terms as before, and requested a personal interview. This letter was also entrusted to Hoani, with a request that the reply might be in writing. Hoani was fortunate enough to meet with Ereata, into whose hands he delivered my letter. Ereata, after reading it said, "this letter contains matter for consideration. It contains a request that we should give up our King, and our Hauhaus faith. I cannot now send a reply, but must first consult Te Katene." He said the reply should be sent immediately. I have no doubt that an attempt was being made to deceive me. Just at this time I received information that the Hauhaus were again collecting in force in Tauranga, and that the troops were being removed. This news soon spread through the pa, and in the evening the chiefs Petera Te Pukuatua, Wiremu Maihi Te Pokiha, Taiapo, Paora Te Amahau, and several others, came to my quarters. From their serious demeanour I was satisfied that there was some cause for this visit. Wiremu Maihi, who on all such occasions constitutes himself the principal speaker, at once opened the cause of trouble, by saying, "What does all this mean. Is it true that the troops are being removed from Tauranga?"

I answered in the affirmative. "What does it mean; are the Government going to betray us; have we not come forward and assisted you in your time of need, and by so doing have we not made ourselves obnoxious to all the surrounding tribes, and now that we are being threatened on every side is this a time to remove the soldiers," and much more in the same strain. I assured them that the Government were quite sensible of the valuable services rendered by the Arawas, and that it was not at all likely they would now be abandoned to the vengeance of their enemies. That the troops were being removed by order of the Queen, and that they must go. The deputation was not altogether satisfied, and I was given to understand that it would be made the subject of appeal to the Government.

Two days after this transpired fresh intelligence was brought from Tauranga to the effect that a strong force of Hauhaus was in the neighbourhood of Te Papa, and that during the confusion created by the removal of the Imperial Troops, and the culpable conduct of many of the Militia, it was their intention to make an attack by night. I received three letters from Enoke Te Wanake, a chief in whom I place some reliance, begging me not to treat the information with indifference, not even if the threat was not carried out at once, as he fully believed an attempt upon Te Papa would be made. I was also given to understand that Bishop Williams, who happened to be on the spot, gave it as his opinion that the warning should not be disregarded.

Under the circumstances I saw no other course than to divide the Arawa forces, to take about 170 men to Tauranga, and to leave about 100 men to watch the Hauhaus in the Rotorua District, and to repel any sudden attack that might be made by the Waikatos, as it was currently reported that the Waikatos were making preparations to come in large numbers to revenge their losses, which are said to have been severe, especially in the last affair.

On the evening of the same day I had another gathering of chiefs, on this occasion they came to express their opinion as to the best plan of ridding the country of this constant state of uncertainty. Why, said they, "does the Government act thus; why do we lop at the branches instead of digging up the root. Here we are cutting off the branches. There is the root at Waikato untouched. The King

is the root, he is the centre and strength of the Hauhaus. If we could only get leave to dig him up all would soon be peace, for the branches for want of support would wither of themselves. We are tired of the fighting. No sooner is one-work over and we get to sleep than we are again awakened to clutch the musket. After the Kaokaoroa we rested, and were just off in a slumber when we were roused to catch the murderers of Fulloon; hardly had we rested from that affair when we are again called upon to check the evil work of these Hauhaus. We wish for peace, we are tired of this fighting, and the only way, in our opinion, that this can be done is by digging up the root."

For my own part I must confess that there is truth and good sense in the remarks of the Arawa chiefs. It is hardly necessary for me to again repeat that I have never looked upon Hauhausism in the light of a religion at all. I have now been, as it were, face to face with the Hauhaus fanaticism ever since it was introduced into these districts, and my belief is confirmed, that it is a cleverly contrived political institution in support of the Maori King. Stronger by far than the old combination, from the circumstance that its inventors have brought to their aid the blind and superstitious belief of their followers. In fact some of their leaders are looked upon with as much reverence and fear as the old Maori Priesthood, and their behests implicitly obeyed. The one common object ridding the "New Canaan of the Samaritans."

It may excite surprise that all their reverses have not tended to check the aggressions of the Hauhaus. I believe the true solution is as the Arawa chiefs have stated, "We have lopped at the branches, while the root is allowed to remain untouched." I am forced into the belief, that until Hauhausism and Kingism are both put down, with a strong hand if need be, we shall not have permanent peace. Indeed it would be the most merciful course towards the Natives themselves to put it down without loss of time. If it is allowed to go on, I see nothing for it but the total destruction of the race.

I have taken the liberty of expressing my opinion freely upon this subject, believing that the Government have a right to expect it of me, living, as I am, in a district where Hauhausism has existed in its different phases for nearly four years.

Up to the time of my leaving Rotorua, no word had come from the Puhirua Natives. I therefore directed the party under William Maihi to occupy Puhirua, but not to destroy any property, or discourage their relatives from coming in.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Wellington.

I have, &c.,
H. T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

No. 58.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 334.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 12th April, 1867.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Government, a copy of a letter from Mr. Mair, Resident Magistrate, reporting recent operations in the Opotiki District.

Mr. Mair has not sent me translations of the enclosures to his report. At this late hour it is impossible for me to make any. I have therefore sent the Native letters as they are, rather than retain them for future opportunity.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Wellington.

I have, &c.,
H. T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

Enclosure 1 in No. 58.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MAIR to Mr. CLARKE.

SIR,—

Opotiki, 8th April, 1867.

I have the honor to report upon recent operations in this district. On the 3rd instant, information reached me to the effect that a party of Hauhaus of Ngatirua and Ngatingahere, sections of the Whakatohea, had been seen in the Waiaua Valley, about seven miles inland from Opape. I at once communicated with Major St John, who decided upon ascertaining their object in returning to this neighbourhood. He moved out on the night of the 3rd with a force of thirty-five Militia and nine of the Ngatipukeko, under Te Mihaua, and surprised the party on the morning of the 4th. The guide, We Teria, called upon them to surrender, and they replied by at once opening fire, but speedily retired, leaving one of their number, a chief called Pirihiaki, severely wounded. In his possession was found a medium Enfield rifle and a pouch of Government ammunition.

On the 5th instant, Tiwai and others went with my permission to bring in the wounded man. They found the party near the same place. There were twelve men, under the chief Paora Te na-o-Te Rangi, one of their number, Paora Nahoa, being mortally wounded. Tiwai endeavoured to persuade them to come in, but they said that they would fight to the last, and were only waiting for the day of "Hakaraia" to commence operations, and that blood would flow in Opotiki in payment for Pirihiaki and Paora. They even threatened Tiwai's party, and used very violent language against Wi Tiria and the Europeans generally; when last seen they were retiring to the interior. The wounded man Pirihiaki was brought to Opape; the other was not in a fit state for removal. Two letters were found at Waiaua, copies of which I forward, together with one from Wepiha. They prove that the great Urewera meeting, held in February, was undoubtedly a warlike one, and that the surrendered Whakatohea and the Urewera are only waiting a favourable opportunity to do mischief. From Rakaraku, chief of Waimana, I have received a very laconic message, viz., that the Taranakis will not arrive in these parts for some time, as they are occupied about Rotorua.

Major St. John, with the permission of the Defence Minister, has armed Wi Teria and a few of the most trustworthy of his hapu who have committed themselves too far to prevent of their turning back.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO

The Opape and Whakatane people express their readiness to act with us in the event of an outbreak. I purpose starting to-morrow for Whakatane and the Waimana, and shall be absent for three days.

The Compensation Court closed this day. About 170 cases have been heard, of which about seventy have been settled out of Court by the Crown Agent; the rest of the claims have been left for another sitting of the Court. In a few of the most important cases judgment has been reserved.

I cannot say whether any marked effect has been produced by the judgments of the Court, as for some time I have not heard any expression of opinion on the matter.

The Civil Commissioner,
Bay of Plenty District.

I have, &c.,
W. G. MAIR,
Resident Magistrate.

Enclosure 2 in No. 58.

Copy of a Letter from PENETITO to the WHAKATOHEA.

[TRANSLATION.]

7th February, 1867.

I RECEIVED your letter on the 7th. It is good. Listen to what my familiar spirit told me: He told me the child of Hākaraia should be born—should be born thrice. Enough of that. This is what I have to tell you—that is to say, what the whole people have to say to you: When this notification reaches you, raise the weapon on high. That is all I have to say. This is a war song.

* * * * *

You can finish it yourselves.

The eye of Rura, the eye of Eko; it is night, it is night; the day dawns, the day dawns; it is broad day; it will soon be broad day. Ended.

To Whetoi and all the Poti.

PENETITO.

Enclosure 3 in No. 58.

Copy of a Letter from the UREWERA to the WHAKATOHEA.

[TRANSLATION.]

To MARAETAI, to the whole Runanga,—

17th February, 1867.

O tribe, salutations to you all! Friends, your proposal has reached us, and we have responded to it. You tell us to take up the weapon, and we, as well as you, have all taken it up. This is what we have to say to you: Clasp your hands and look behind you.

Friends, be not troubled at this, and say to this Runanga what a long time it will be before the blow is struck, for we have agreed to strike the blow, and now there are neither prophets, fanatics, or chiefs now; all we have now in the place of the prophets, fanatics, and chiefs, is the Runanga and God: it is He who will carry our plans on to maturity. These words have all been discussed by the gathering of Tuhoe. That is all.

From Tawhena.

The whole Runanga of Tuhoe.

Enclosure 4 in No. 58.

Copy of a Letter from WEPHIHA APANUI to Mr. MAIR.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIEND Mr. MAIR,—

Ohape, 6th April, 1867.

Here is the word which has reached us from Tawhena, from the Hauhaus: That peace is in Te Waimana. This is the word about Ngatiawa, or rather about the people who sent to give directions at Opotiki, that is to say, at Waoeka: That they be attacked here on the coast. The man from whom we got this news is named Eria. He belongs to us. He went to see his mother and father, and then he heard this. In consequence of hearing this he ran away hither. You ask him about it.

Friend, this has disarranged my plan to go with Teopira into the Urewera country, and now I shall not go. That is all.

WEPHIHA APANUI.

No. 59.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 336.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 12th April, 1867.

I have the honor to transmit herewith an original letter (with translation) from the Native chief Te Raihi, of Ngatihaua, acquainting me with the result of a meeting with the Pirirakau and Ngatiporou disaffected Natives.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

Enclosure in No. 59.

Copy of a Letter from TE RAIHI to Mr. CLARKE.

[TRANSLATION.]

To Mr. CLARKE,—

Hamilton, 1st March, 1867.

Friend, salutations! This is a word of mine to you: I have been to Mataipuku in the Patetere District.

The reason for my going to that place was because Mr. Mackay and I heard that the Pirirakau and Ngatiporou were there.

Mr. Mackay directed me to go, accompanied by Te Tereni (Ti Oriori). I went, accompanied by a policeman, a relative of mine. When I went to that people, I said to them: "Make peace, and give up your arms to me."

They replied that they would not agree to give up their arms.

I said to them: "Return to Tauranga, to the place where the fighting was commenced."

This was their word: "The fighting was not their own, it was Matutaera's and William Waharoa's (W. Thompson's); they were simply workmen (instruments)."

I cannot tell you all they said. I have also heard that your letter has reached them, requesting that peace may be made, but they will not consent to your letter.

As it is, let us consider a plan for that work. Enough.

To Mr. Clarke.

From your friend,
TE RAIHI.

No. 60.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 340.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 25th April, 1867.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 30th January last, No. 42-2, requesting me to furnish the Government with a report showing the exact relation of the Pirirakau to the Ngaiterangi, and the nature of their claims in the purchased block, I have the honor, in the first place, to copy an extract from my report of 23rd June, 1865, D. 50, as it appears to me to be to the point:—"Most of the difficulties in settling the claims in this district will arise from the fact that the Ngaiterangi claim only by conquest. They did not destroy the original inhabitants, but allowed them to remain as cultivators of the soil (not as slaves) subject to the conquerors.

"Some of the principal chiefs took the best of the women as wives, and in some cases some of the Ngaiterangi women married men of the conquered tribes.

"The pure Ngaiterangi are now in the minority. The issue of these intermarriages have, when they have thought fit, ignored their claims through Ngaiterangi, and have fallen back upon their claims derived from the original occupants. This has been the cause of much bloodshed, even down to a very late date (1860), and is now frequently the cause of angry debate. If any trouble arises in carrying out the plans of the Government, it will be from those who support the claims of the original inhabitants, many of whom have never come in. This is the case of the Pirirakau, they claim to be descended from the Ngaiteranginui, the tribe conquered by the Ngaiterangi. Their principal men, Rawiri Tata, Ratema, and others, are Ngaiterangi really, but they think that by claiming through Ranginui they will be able to oust all other claimants. As Ngaiterangi they must claim through Moananui, Tomika Te Mutu, and Hori Tupaea.

"Many instances can be adduced to prove that they considered themselves at one time subject to Hori Tupaea, and that his consent had to be first obtained before any steps could be taken in which a question of land was involved. When they wished to build a mill on the Te Puna River, Hori Tupaea objected, and they at once gave up the idea.

"Maungapohatu, the old chief of the Pirirakau, has advanced claims through Ngaiterangi, and they have been recognized. He received his share of the deposit of the £1,000 paid to Ngaiterangi in 1864, and he has signed the deed of conveyance to the Crown since that time.

"The Ngaiterangi do not recognize the Pirirakau claims as descended from Ranginui, to any land in the purchased block. The men who assume to have claims are Rawiri Tata, Te Kepa, Kahukohi, and one or two more, and then only in small patches between Te Puna and Waipapa."

I must apologize for having neglected to reply to this letter before, but the late operations in these districts have prevented my giving the subject proper attention.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 61.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 342.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 26th April, 1867.

SIR,—

Since the date of my last general report (No. D. 333) date 12th instant, very little has occurred of an active character.

Rumours are almost daily brought in respecting the forces and intentions of the hostile Natives, the general tenor of which seem to confirm the report that the Ngatihana, the Ngatiraukawa, the Ngatiporou, and Upper Thames Natives, are collecting for the purpose, it is said, of attacking Tauranga in strong force. The numbers of the enemy are variously stated at from 500 to 1,000. But after going over the different tribes said to be about to take part in the proposed invasion, I cannot make more than 400, including those Natives from this district who would certainly join in the expedition.

A settler residing on the Coast (Mr. McMillan) has, this week, arrived from Whangamata *via* Mataora and Katikati. From him I have been able to obtain various pieces of information derived from the Natives residing in those localities, and also, from his own personal observation. He tells me that the Urungawera are residing at Otahu in peace, but that some six or seven of their young men have joined the hostile Natives now said to be collecting in large numbers at Ohinemuri. That the Koheriki, a branch of the Ngatipaoa, formerly residing near the Wairoa in the neighbourhood of

Auckland, and said to be the perpetrators of the horrible murders committed in that locality during the last war, who have till lately resided at Whangamata, have all left for Ohinemuri, and that the Ngatiporou from Mataora are there also.

From Ropata, Ngatai's brother, a friendly Native, Mr. McMillan learned that there was a great gathering of Natives at Ohinemuri, that as soon as they have all assembled an attack upon Tauranga is to be made—that the forces will principally be made up of Waikatos, Ngatihana, Ngatiraukawa, Ngatiporou, and Upper Thames Natives—that it is said the number of the enemy will be 500—that an advance party have come on to Whakamarama—that an attack upon Te Papa will sooner or later be made.

From the same authority I also learn that twenty-four stand of arms have been conveyed from this district to Ohinemuri.

The reports put in circulation of the Hauhaus who are sending emissaries along the Coast are—that there have been two great fights in the Rotorua District, between the Arawas and the Hauhaus, in which the losses of the former had been most disastrous. In one fight the Arawa lost 100 men, the remainder of them retired to the Island Mokoia—that they were followed by the Hauhaus and overthrown with great slaughter, leaving 170 dead behind them. With such lying stories as these they are endeavouring to excite the war spirit of the young men, and gain accessions to their forces.

The Rotorua Natives have sent spies into the Patetere District, and they report—that the Upper Patetere Natives have left their different settlements and are concentrating themselves in the Upper Thames District. At Rotorua the number of the enemy is estimated at 1,000. The destination of this force is also said to be Tauranga. There can be no doubt that the numbers of the enemy are most enormously exaggerated, but as to there being a large gathering of Natives in the Upper Thames District, all seem agreed.

We have now, in this district, 175 Arawas, fifty-two of whom are stationed at the Gate Pa, and 123 at the Judea Redoubt.

I had hoped that we should have been informed of the views of the Government with regard to keeping up this force in the district, and in the absence of positive instructions I do not feel justified in disbanding the Arawa on my own responsibility, at least not until the movements of the Hauhaus are certainly known. I would respectfully request that I may be informed of the views of the Hon. the Defence Minister upon this important matter.

There is to be a large gathering to-morrow at Motuhua on the occasion of the death of the loyal old chief Tomika Te Mutu. It is said many important matters will be brought forward for discussion, and I think it right to be there.

A report shall be sent you of what occurs before the close of the mail.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 62.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 343.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

Tauranga, 27th April, 1867.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, copy of a report from Mr. Mair, Resident Magistrate at Opotiki, bearing date 17th instant.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

Enclosure 1 in No. 62.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MAIR to Mr. CLARKE.

SIR,—

Opotiki, 17th April, 1867.

In continuation of my report of the 8th instant I have the honor to inform you that on the 9th instant I left this place for the purpose of testing the truth of the information given in my last communication. On the 10th I rode up to Whakatane Valley to Opouriao, the Natives of which place I found in great consternation, they having been informed that it was the intention of Ngatipukeko, with the permission of Major St. John and myself, to drive them back to the interior. It appears that they had actually received a message from Hohaia and Hori Tunui to that effect; some of the friendly Uriwera had actually left for Ruotoki, and I arrived just in time to prevent a general exodus. I have written to Ngatipukeko censuring them very strongly for their unwarrantable conduct.

From Opouriao and Oteneku I crossed the ranges to the Waimaua, and visited the chief Raku Raku. It appears he was present at the great meeting at Tawhana in February, but the account given by him of what passed, and of the intention of the Uriwera and Whakatohea, does not at all agree with the information derived from the letters found at Waiaua. I am persuaded that in endeavouring to keep in with both sides he is not dealing honestly with us; he would not admit any knowledge of the intentions of the Hauhaus, and yet from some of his people I received intelligence which confirmed the report that the Whakatohea had determined to waylay and murder Wepiha, Te Kepa Hetaraka, of Ngatiokopu.

I returned to this place on the 11th, and immediately sending for the Ohope people, gave them ten stand of arms and some ammunition. On the 15th I received a letter from Rakuraku to the effect that two of his people, who had been absent for some time, had returned from Tawhaua with the information that messengers from Whakatohea at Maraetai, in the Waioeka, had been to the Uriwera

requesting them to assist in making an attack on Opotiki from the Waioeka Gorge, and that the Uriwera had not consented; but that it would be advisable to be cautious, as their intentions with respect to this place and the beach about Ohiwa were not known. This letter may be intended as a blind.

I would suggest that a supply of arms and ammunition be placed at my disposal here for supplying friendly Natives in the event of hostilities being renewed. The officer commanding has a very limited number, and I have promised to replace those issued to Ngatihokopu.

Nothing further has been heard of the Hauhaus in the Waiaua Valley, and there is good reason to believe that they have left that neighbourhood for the present.

I have, &c.,

W. G. MAIR,

Resident Magistrate.

The Civil Commissioner, Tauranga.

No. 63.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 344.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

Tauranga, 27th April, 1867.

SIR,—

In my letter of yesterday's date I acquainted you with my intention of being present at a gathering of the Ngaiterangi on the occasion of the death of Tomika Te Mutu.

I have the honor to acquaint you that I have just returned from that meeting. Not a single speech was made; all their attention seemed to be absorbed in eating. They gave out their intention of devoting Monday to discussing the matters of political interest. I have promised them to be there.

An intercepted letter was placed in my hands by the assessor Hamiora Tu, bearing the signature of Wiremu Tamehana's son and successor (a copy and translation of which I enclose). I regret to say that this letter has been handed about secretly from one to another, and has been in the district for at least a month. It was only to-day that I was made acquainted with its existence. It is such conduct as this that leads me to distrust many of the Ngaiterangi. This letter is evidently the one referred to by Kahukote and Ngatupara, enclosed in my report of 12th March (D. 326).

I have this evening received letters from Rotorua. The spies referred to in my report of yesterday have returned with the information that a large body of Waikatos is on its way to Rotorua, and another body upon Tauranga. Wiremu Maihi also writes to me to say that Ereatara has returned. Ereatara confirms the statement made by the spies. He states that the Tauranga expedition is under the guidance of the old chief Hakaraia, and that William Thompson's son and successor is a most active supporter. The Rotorua expedition is said to be under the direction of the King. William Marsh in his letter states that the disaffected Natives have been holding a monster meeting at Te Waotu (Patetere), at which there were 2000 present; of course these numbers are purely imaginative. Their decision was to visit Rotorua and "drink the waters of the lake till it was dry." The Rotorua pa's are being strongly reinforced, and a fresh supply of ammunition will be sent in on Monday.

It is quite evident that the enemy are again occupying this district. I have observed to-day several fires in different directions; last night signal fires were made on Minden Peak. It had been reported to me that fires were to be made in that direction, and I requested Mr. G. Mair, who has charge of the Arawas at the Gate Pa, to keep a good look out. This matter was reported to me this morning.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

Enclosure in No. 63.

[TRANSLATION.]

TO NGAITERANGI,—

Ohineroa, 12th March, 1867.

O tribe, salutations! turns the love.* This is a word of mine to you all respecting the word of William (Thompson) to you: "Lie down; look; listen."

His second word was "Do not listen to the voice of (any) man; rather let it originate with myself alone." This was the last of his words to you.

This is my thought respecting you. The sword is uplifted; the "Kati" has been established, therefore come hither. That is all my word to you.

FROM TAUA TAINGAKAWA TE WAHAROA.

No. 64.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 348.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

Tauranga, 10th May, 1867.

SIR,—

As many statements have lately been put forth as to the precise arrangements made by His Excellency the Governor with regard to the confiscated land in this district, some of which are most conflicting, I have deemed it advisable to furnish a condensed report of the question, drawn principally from records of this office.

At the great Ngaiterangi "peace making" in August, 1864, the Ngaiterangi surrendered the whole of their lands in this district to His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency adjourned the meeting for four-and-twenty hours to give time to consider and determine the terms upon which he

* Really, the greeting ends.—H. T. C.

would accept the surrender of the Ngaiterangi. During the adjournment I was instructed by the then Ministers, Messrs. Whitaker and Fox, to meet the Natives, and suggest to them the desirableness of giving up some specific block of land. I accordingly did so; but so many difficulties presented themselves that the idea was abandoned, and the Ngaiterangi signified their intention of adhering to their first determination of surrendering all their lands to the Governor. (You will find a record of this in your office). The loyal Ngaiterangi chiefs afterwards became parties to this arrangement. (You will also find a record of this in your office).

At the adjourned meeting His Excellency the Governor accepted the surrender of the Ngaiterangi upon their terms; but in consideration of their honorable conduct during the war, and their kindness to our wounded who were left in their hands, he would restore to them three-fourths of their land, retaining one-fourth as a punishment for their rebellion. This is the exact position in which the case stood at the close of the meeting with His Excellency the Governor.

It was afterwards proposed that the confiscated land should be taken out between the Rivers Wairoa on the west and Waimapu on the east. To this the Natives, after a little reflection, strongly objected. They stated, with justice, that if such an arrangement were carried out the punishment would fall heavily upon some, while others, although equally implicated in the rebellion, would not lose an inch of land, instancing the Ngatike, Ngatikoko, Ngatimateika, and some other hapus.

All the lands to the north of Te Puna the Natives agreed to sell to the Government at the rate of three shillings per acre, and soon after a deposit of £1000 was paid upon it. The Natives were distinctly promised that a military settlement should be formed at Te Puna. This promise was made at the earnest request of the Natives themselves, as they stated they were in great dread of the Thames Natives, who would most probably take advantage of the weakened and disarmed condition of the Ngaiterangi to revive their old land quarrels. By this arrangement of having an interposing armed European force, they hoped to be protected against their enemies. All this took place during the visit of His Excellency in August, 1864. To carry out the Governor's terms in their integrity, it was necessary that a survey of the whole district should be made. Surveys were accordingly commenced, but difficulties soon arose. The Natives who had never surrendered began to threaten the surveyors, and even Wiremu Tamihana wrote two letters warning Mr. Heale against proceeding with the survey of Tauranga lands. (*Vide* reports 14th November, 1864, and 20th April, 1865). The operations of the surveyors after this was principally confined to lands immediately about the military posts.

The whole question was then allowed to remain in abeyance. European settlers were every day making matters more complicated by paying large deposits on these lands to Natives who had been implicated in the rebellion. (*Vide* report 23rd August, D. 79).

In the latter part of March, 1866, His Excellency the Governor again visited Tauranga with the object of definitely settling the perplexed question. At this time I was unavoidably absent in Auckland, attending the trials of the Natives implicated in the Opotiki and Whakatane murders. I applied to the Judge, through the Crown Solicitor, to be allowed to come down to Tauranga, but he was not pleased to accede to my request. That I should have been absent from Tauranga on this important occasion, is a circumstance I have since much regretted.

The Ngaiterangi met His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Whitaker on the 26th March. The Governor declared his intention of taking out of the Tauranga District a block of land containing 50,000 acres, that being one-fourth of the estimated area of this district. The Natives in their discussion of the matter showed a very different spirit to that manifested in 1864, and it was not until His Excellency told the Natives that he would resort to extreme measures if they would not comply that they succumbed and agreed to give up 50,000 acres. It was also agreed that the land should be taken from a line either on the Waimapu or on some other point to be fixed by myself (*vide* arbitration bonds attached), and the 50,000 acres were to be taken from that line towards Te Puna (*vide* copy of Mr. Whitaker's instructions to me, also attached). I have been given to understand that some persons who were present at the meeting, and who ought to be good authorities, have asserted that the Governor fixed the Waimapu as the boundary on the one side, and the Wairoa the boundary on the other. It is not a difficult matter to show that the statements above alluded to are wholly erroneous.

1. The boundary line of the confiscated block to the eastward was not fixed on the day of meeting (26th March), but on the 1st of May (*vide* letter to General Government Agent, 1st May, D. 176 attached.) The Waimapu is not the boundary line the whole way. The confiscated block includes about 1,000 acres to the eastward of Waimapu.

2. That the Wairoa was not fixed as the boundary line to the westward may be seen:—

(1.) By the memorandum of instructions handed me by Mr. Whitaker.

(2.) By the accompanying copy of letter from Mr. Mair, who acted as the Governor's interpreter on the occasion.

(3.) By far the most satisfactory evidence to my mind, by the unanimous testimony of the chiefs who had been recognized both at the surrender in 1864 and the final meeting in 1866 as the spokesmen and leaders of the Ngaiterangi tribe. The parties, after all, most interested in ignoring the arrangement made with His Excellency.

It is to be deeply regretted that such erroneous assertions should have been made as their tendency could only be to mislead; and if known by the Natives, breed discontent in their minds. Who can tell how much of the evils under which this district is now suffering may be attributed to this cause?

After His Excellency's visit the surveyors recommenced their work. It was decided that the quantity of land lying between the eastern boundary (already satisfactorily settled) and the Wairoa River should be first ascertained. But the surveyors, on what has since been called the "Undisputed Confiscated Land," were not allowed to proceed with their work undisturbed (*vide* reports 26th June, 1866, D. 202, and 13th July, D. 210). These interruptions chiefly emanated from unsundered Natives. In the course of time it was reported to me by the district surveyor that there would be a deficiency of from 15,000 to 20,000 acres in the block between the Wairoa and the eastern boundary line. Orders were then given to the surveyors to cross the Wairoa. The work went on rapidly.

The surveyors were in frequent communication with the Natives, who appeared on the whole friendly, and it was not until Wiremu Tamihana's return from Wellington in the early part of September that symptoms of action opposed to the progress of the surveys began to appear (*vide* report, 20th September, 1866, D. 241).

In the latter part of September a body of Natives belonging to the Pirirakau hapu crossed the Wairoa to the "undisputed confiscated land," took forcible possession of the surveyors' instruments and carried them off to the Whakamarama. An information was laid against the offenders in the Resident Magistrate's Court. A letter was written by His Excellency the Governor to Wiremu Tamihana blaming the Pirirakau for the outrage they had committed, and recommending Wiremu Tamihana to use his influence to get the instruments returned. The instruments have never been returned.

In October the Ngatiporou appeared in the district, and gave out that they were sent to put a stop to all surveys of confiscated land (*vide* report, October 25th, 1866, D. 267).

In the beginning of November Mr. Commissioner Mackay came to Tauranga to assist me in settling several matters with the Natives, in which we had, at the request of the Government, been associated. It was considered by both of us to be a favourable opportunity to investigate the cause of the late proceedings of the Pirirakau, with a view to coming to an amicable settlement. A large meeting was to be held at Motuhua, and a letter was written to the Pirirakau requesting them to attend. Before going to the Motuhua meeting Mr. Mackay and myself requested the acting district surveyor (Mr. Warner) to furnish us with the exact quantities of confiscated land which had already been surveyed, to include the land that had been surveyed on the west side of the Wairoa. It was found that the surveys contained 5,000 acres in excess of what was really required. The Pirirakau did not attend this meeting although repeatedly invited to do so. Maungapohatu, their old chief, was present, and took part in the discussion. The 5,000 acres in excess were restored to them, and the boundary fixed at the Ruangarara Creek on the one side, and Te Puna on the other. Within the block confiscated, a valuable reserve of 300 acres was made for the Pirirakau. Other large reserves were also made for other Ngaiterangi chiefs. The Te Puna and Katikati purchase was also definitely settled.

Finding that the Pirirakau would not come to the meeting Mr. Mackay went to their settlement. All his overtures to arrive at an amicable settlement were met by threats. They denied that they had ever made peace with the Governor—that they would neither give land for their rebellion nor would they give land for money—that the whole question rested with the king "Tawhiao" and with William Thompson.

The boundary of the confiscated land on the west side of the Wairoa was cut under the protection of a military force. No violence was offered by the Pirirakau, although they had threatened to destroy Mr. Mackay and the surveyors.

It is worthy of remark, that the Native chiefs most prominent in the surrender of 1864, and the subsequent arrangement of 1866, were Mr. Mackay's most active supporters in this affair (*vide* Mr. Mackay's report, 22nd November, 1866, and my report, 12th November, D. 276).

No further attempt has been made to continue the surveys on the west side of the Wairoa from that day to the present. It think it necessary to be clear upon this point, as it has been asserted that it was the persistence of the surveyors in carrying on these operations on the "disputed block" which brought about the present hostilities. All surveys were now confined to the "undisputed" confiscated block. True to their oft repeated threats the Hauhau were determined to put a stop to all surveys of confiscated land in the district. Early in January of the present year the Pirirakau, assisted by the Ngatiporou, carried off all the property of a party of surveyors engaged in completing the surveys on the "undisputed" confiscated block; the surveyors escaped only with their bare lives. Informations were laid and a warrant subsequently issued for the apprehension of the offenders (*vide* report 8th January, 1867, D. 297).

I think it hardly necessary to pursue the subject any further. I have endeavoured to bring the principal points in the matter shortly before you. The details can be gathered from the documents to which I have from time to time alluded—records of the Native Office. Other documents, which have not before been transmitted through my own inadvertence, are hereunto attached.

In perusing this report, you will not have failed to observe that the unsundered portion of the Ngaiterangi, backed up by the Maori King and all the evil influences at his call, are at the head and front of the opposition to the Government in the settlement of the lands in this district. It also affords a manifest proof that a mere handful of lawless and turbulent men can throw not only a district, but a whole Province, into disorder.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

Enclosure 1 in No. 64.

[TRANSLATION.]

Te Papa, 26th March, 1866.

THE arrangement for the boundary of the land taken by the Governor is this:—Mr. Clarke will settle definitely the boundary at Waimapu or at Mr. Whitaker's boundary, or between those places. When it has been decided by Mr. Clarke, that is to be the permanent boundary of the land to be taken by the Governor for the sin of the Ngaiterangi.

Tareha,
Ranapia,
Hone,

Rawiri Taipari,
Arama Karaka,
Matene.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO

Enclosure 2 in No. 64.

[TRANSLATION.]

Te Papa, 26th March, 1866.

THE arrangement for the boundary of the land taken by the Governor is this :—Mr. Clarke will settle definitely the boundary at Waimapu or at Mr. Whitaker's boundary, or between those places. When it has been decided by Mr. Clarke, that is to be the permanent boundary of the land to be taken by the Governor for the sin of Ngaiterangi.

FREDK. WHITAKER.

Enclosure 3 in No. 64.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. HENRY CLARKE.

THE eastern boundary of the confiscated block is settled as appears by a paper herewith signed by the Natives interested; 50,000 acres are to be taken from that line towards Te Puna. The friendly Natives who have claims within the confiscated block are settled with; Mr. Rice has the particulars in writing and on map. Te Puna is not settled. I have adhered to the purchase, and it has been arranged that a meeting of all interested shall take place at Katikati, at which Mr. Mackay and Mr. Clarke are to be present, not to discuss the purchase, but to settle who are to receive the money.—F. W.

This memorandum was written on the 10th April, 1866.—H. T. CLARKE.

Enclosure 4 in No. 64.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to Mr. WHITAKER.

(D. 176.)
SIR,—Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 1st May, 1866.

In accordance with a memorandum handed to me by your Honor bearing the signatures of the principal Natives of Maungatapu, and a similar document handed to me by the Maungatapu Natives, bearing your Honor's signature, appointing me to fix the boundary line of the confiscated land on the south side of Tauranga, I have the honor to acquaint you that, after inspecting the country and satisfying myself on points alluded to in my communication of the 19th ultimo, I have decided that the boundary line shall be the Waimapu up to a place called Ngatoropeke; from thence a straight line up to the highest peak of One Tree Hill, continuing said straight line down the south side of hill till it strikes the Waimapu Stream, following up the stream into the forest.

I herewith enclose a sketch of the boundary I have decided upon. I shall have to cut out a rather large reserve near the forest at Oropi (*vide* sketch); it is an old cultivation of the Natives, and has been in actual cultivation for many years.

I suggested in my last communication that as soon as the boundary line was fixed a surveyor should be instructed to survey the line, but this particular part of my letter seems to have been overlooked by your Honor; still deeming it advisable that the line should be cut forthwith, I have taken upon myself the responsibility of employing Mr. Turner at the rates advertised for on the 19th April by the Waste Lands Commissioner. I have also employed Ranapia to accompany the surveyors for two reasons; first, to prevent annoyance to the survey party; and, secondly, as the principal land owner in this district, to thoroughly commit him to the present arrangement. I purpose paying Ranapia six or eight pounds, if he carries out faithfully his compact with me.

I have, &c.,

HENRY T. CLARKE,
Civil Commissioner.

The General Government Agent, Auckland.

Enclosure 5 in No. 64.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MAIR to Mr. CLARKE.

SIR,—

Tauranga, 12th December, 1866.

D. 290,
Dec. 12, 1866.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of number and date as per margin, asking for information as to what occurred with reference to the boundaries of the confiscated lands at the meeting of Ngaiterangi, held by His Excellency the Governor on the 26th March last, and in reply beg to inform you that it was decided that the boundary on the Waimapu side should be fixed definitely by yourself; that, on the western, or Te Puna side, the survey should be extended as far as would be necessary to enclose a block of 50,000 acres, no place being named as the probable limit.

I have, &c.,

W. G. MAIR,
Resident Magistrate.

The Civil Commissioner, Bay of Plenty.

No. 65.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 346.)
SIR,—Civil Commissioner's Office,
Tauranga, 8 o'clock p.m., 29th April, 1867.

I have the honor to report that I have just returned from Motuhua. The Ngaiterangi, as they promised, have had their "korero." I was informed on Saturday that the principal question to be discussed was the desirableness of sending a messenger to Pene Taka, Rawiri Taka, and others lately engaged in hostilities against us, to ascertain their present feeling, and whether there was any

disposition to surrender themselves. To-day this was brought forward, but an occurrence which took place yesterday greatly changed the tone of the meeting from what I had been led to expect.

It appears that yesterday afternoon a young chief Te Pura, closely connected with the deceased Tomika te Mutu, and also related by marriage to the Pirirakau, went with his wife to Te Puna to see after some cultivations in that neighbourhood. As their canoe approached the shore Te Pura discovered a considerable body of armed Natives. Te Pura and his wife turned their canoe about to return to Motukoa, where all the Ngaiterangi were assembled. They were hailed by the party and requested to land; after some persuasion they did so, and found Pene Taka, Ngatiparu, and others there.

After the customary "tangi" in memory of Tomika, Pene Taka rose and said, "we are come for you, come inland with us. I warn you against remaining where you are; do not be discouraged on account of our failure. The god is not in fault, the fault was with us;" and much more to the same effect.

In reply to this speech Te Pura said, "I will not go with you; I do not believe in your god. I know that those who pretend to be the mouthpiece of the god have not done as they promised; instead of driving the Pakeha into the sea, you have fled before the Pakeha. I will not go with you. Rather do you come with me; return to your people, and give up fighting."

Pene Taka replied, "I will not go with you; I know the position in which I stand. I am one of those who made peace with the Governor; I made a declaration of allegiance to the Queen; but I have trampled on these, and I am not going in; nor shall Rawiri Tata, or any other man go in; rather than they shall do so they shall die at my hands. Nor will we allow any of the Ngaiterangi to come up to us for the purpose of taking us out. If they come out they must remain out, and not return; this is our law."

From Te Pura's report (and I see no reason to doubt its truth as he has a leaning towards the Hauhaus) it would appear that they do not show any disposition to come in.

Pene Taka said, "If the Ngaiterangi had any communication to make, to make it through Te Pura, as they would not see any one else, and for Te Pura to go inland and hear the matter discussed."

As Te Pura was leaving he was followed by Ngatuparu, who cautioned him against going to the Hauhaus party; as if he went out he would certainly be detained. Te Pura also obtained some information to which I will presently refer.

The report brought in by Te Pura greatly disgusted the Ngaiterangi, as they had been given to understand that the Pirirakau would only be glad of an opportunity of coming in. I informed the Ngaiterangi that I should be quite prepared to listen to anything the Pirirakau had to propose, and I would promise that it should be forwarded to the Government. That those in rebellion knew from past experience that the Governor did not wish to prolong strife: the door was always open. I owned that Pene Taka's case was a difficult one, and one which could be treated by the Governor alone. That I was sorry, from what had been related to me, to give it as my opinion that there was no disposition in Pene Taka and others to come in. But, under any circumstances, I would not discourage any attempt they might make to induce these foolish people to surrender, as the Government were anxious to spare life.

Te Pura gathered from the party that there was a strong force at Whakamarama composed of Pirirakau, Ngatiporou, Koheriki, Ngatimaru, and a few Waikatos. That it was not safe for any Ngaiterangi to go in the direction of Kaimai, as Hakaraia was either there now or would be there soon. His force is said to be made up of Ngatiraukawa, Ngaitamarawaho, Ngaiteahi, Ngatihaua, and Waikato. The party were anxious also to ascertain the force of Europeans and Arawas in this district, and also the number of Arawas at Rotorua, which seems to be almost a confirmation of the report that it is the intention of the hostile Natives to advance into both districts at the same time. I regret to say that it is almost impossible for us to obtain reliable information.

I have consulted with Colonel Harrington and Major McDonnell, and it is probable that an expedition composed of Arawas will be sent out to ascertain whether Kaimai, Te Kaka, or Paengaroa, are occupied in force by the enemy.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

No. 66.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 354.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 12th May, 1867.

In continuation of my letter of 29th April (D. 346), I have the honor to report that Te Pura was prevailed upon by the Ngaiterangi chiefs to convey their letter to the Pirirakau Natives at Whakamarama. The object of this letter was to ascertain the feeling of the hostile party. With much reluctance Te Pura went to a place called Te Umo-o-Korongaehe. Here he came upon a party of the hostile Natives. The result of his meeting may be gathered from the enclosed statement.

On the 3rd a Native by the name of Ngakuku, one of the Ngaiterangi, was surprised and taken prisoner by a party of Hauhaus, headed by Kewene of the Ngatiporou. This man Kewene caught hold of Ngakuku by the hair of his head, and it is said was about tomahawking him, when a relation of the prisoner's, who was of Kewene's party, interposed and saved his life. His clothes were, however, taken from him. This matter has greatly exasperated the Ngaiterangi. The chiefs Moananui, Enoka, Hori Ngati, Hohepa, and others applied to me for arms, which I have supplied them. They are determined to spare no pains in obtaining the capture of these men, who are expected to return immediately. I have encouraged this as much as possible. There is a great deal of mystery about the movements of these Hauhaus, and I cannot by any means obtain information to be depended upon.

A Hauhaus named Ropi has addressed a letter to the assessor Te Kuka and myself, and states that

King Tawhiao has called a large meeting, to which they have been invited; that the meeting is a very large one, at which all the tribes will be present. The writer of the letter states that it is their intention to go—men, women, and children, leaving behind only the old people who are incapable of travelling. From Rotorua and Taupo similar reports are in circulation. A Native named Hohepa Te Here, of Taupo, has just returned from Tokangamutu. He states there is a large gathering there now. The principal men said to be present were Tawhiao, Kerecopa, Rewi, Hakaraia, Te Motumotu, chiefs from Hauraki, Ngatiraukawa, Taupo, and other places, and that at the meeting it was proposed to attack both Rotorua and Tauranga at the same time, but that the meeting decided to leave Rotorua and give Tauranga their undivided attention. This report has been brought by Henare Pukuatua, and I give it for what it is worth.

Under any circumstances I have felt it my duty to recommend that an expedition be sent out, and if it is correct that only the old men and women have been left behind, that they be brought out to their friends on the coast, and that all the stocks of provisions of the hostile Natives be destroyed. I have given this advice believing that the safety of this place will be in a great measure secured by this action. It is probable that an expedition of Volunteers and Arawas will go out on the night of the 14th.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

Enclosure in No. 66.

Statement made by TE PURU of a visit to TE PIRIRAKAU.

TE PURU states that yesterday (30th April) I was persuaded by the Ngaiterangi chiefs to convey their letter, recommending the Hauhau party to surrender to Rawiri Tata and Penetaka. I did not go to Te Whakamarama, but to Te Ranga and Te Umu-o-Korongache, a kainga in the neighbourhood. There I found a party of about fifty men, they were made up of Ngatiporou, Pirirakau, Koheriki, and Ngatiraukawa. Rawiri and several others of the Pirirakau were at Whakamarama, where there is also a strong force, said to be seventy or eighty men. Rawiri was sent for. As soon as I arrived I laid my letter at the feet of Pene Taka, but he would not touch it. It was conveyed to the prophet Te Munu, a Ngatiporou. With his leave it was read aloud. Te Munu then rose and said—"The word of the Ngaiterangi is good, we agree to submit; but on this condition only, that they take a strong force to 'King Tawhiao,' under whose orders this work is being done, and oblige him to submit. If this is not done neither will we submit. You can take this answer back to Ngaiterangi."

Pene Taka then rose and said—"My brother, the Ngaiterangi word is good, but I gave you my answer the day before yesterday. I will not submit. You have already heard the word of Te Munu. That is our determination. We are not discouraged. We shall yet conquer. Our residence will yet be at the side of the sea, and we recommend you to come out. Should you refuse then stay away, bring us no more messages of peace. We will not listen to them."

I then replied, "I came here to listen to your discussion and to ascertain what your present feeling is. I have accomplished what those who sent me desired. You may think that you will conquer, but you said so before, and were driven away off your land. It will be so again. I will not come to this side. I am satisfied to take the consequences."

Kewene then jumped up in great excitement and said—"Return from whence you came, and should it so please you take your musket and fight against us. We will not go out. Return, return. Remain in your house but keep your ears open. Hauraki has risen—Waikato has risen—Taranaki has risen, and Wanganui has risen. This is truth. The Pakeha thinks he has crushed the Hauhaus at Rotorua, but you will soon know whether he has. Listen, listen, we will not be satisfied until our fires burn by the sea side. We cannot look upon the white skin. If they are driven away it will be well. Why do you come to make propositions for peace? Is that side tired? Have you had enough of it?"

Unaki, of the Koheriki, then made a violent speech in the same words as Kewene.

When I found they had made up their minds I kept silent. Soon after this Rawiri came. The Ngaiterangi letter was read to him. He replied in the same words as Pene Taka, he refused to submit, and nothing short of the destruction of the Pakeha would satisfy him.

"I am come, I will not hide it from you, to collect food. My day is not come yet, but it will come soon. My fire will yet burn at the sea side. Come here no more to invite us out, we will not go; and should Ngaiterangi wish to get any of their friends away, tell them not to go to Kaimai. There are men of other tribes there who know them not. We are prepared to fight. Waikato, Kawhia, Taranaki, and Wanganui have risen. If you have not already heard this you soon will."

Statement made by Te Puru before me this 1st day of May, 1857.

H. T. CLARKE.

No. 67.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. CLARKE to the Hon. J. C. RICHMOND.

(D. 375.)

Civil Commissioner's Office,

SIR,—

Tauranga, 12th June, 1867.

I have the honor to acquaint you that no demonstration of any kind whatever has been made by the hostile Natives in this district since the date of my last report, as per margin.

Shortly before the departure of last mail Hans Tapsell, with some of his people, volunteered to pay a visit to his relatives residing in the Patetere District, with the object of obtaining information and to endeavour, if possible, to ascertain for himself whether the hostile Natives were making any preparations for an attack, either upon this place or Rotorua. I requested him to do so if he thought it would not place himself or his people in any danger. On the 6th instant, Hans Tapsell returned to

May 29, 1867,
D. 365.

Tauranga, and from him I gathered the following information:—At Omaruapu (Patetere) they met with Wiremu Maihi Te Ngaru, a chief of the Ngatiraukawa, who, with his son, had just returned from Tokangamutu, the residence of the Maori King. He had been there to conduct Hakaraia te Mahaki. Wiremu Maihi informed Hans Tapsell that the King had given orders that hostilities be suspended for eight months; that all his adherents were to turn their attention to preparing the soil for crops; that all fighting was to cease everywhere; that all hostile Natives were to withdraw from Tauranga and not to commence hostilities again without his orders. Maihi also reported that at the end of eight months fighting was to re-commence in Tauranga only, and that no hostile movement was to be made upon Rotorua; that the King had sent messengers to different parts of the island to assemble a great meeting at Tokangamutu. The questions to be discussed, it is said, are those I have stated above, and to determine whether it would not be expedient to abolish the Tekaumarua (the twelve), as they have proved a failure, and to re-establish the old system of fighting by tribes, &c., &c.

This information I believe to be correct, as Te Puru and Te Kuka, the Tauranga chiefs, through whom I obtain the most reliable information, have told me that all the hostile Natives have left this district; that the Ngatiporou have retired behind the watershed range between this and the Thames, where they intend to cultivate. The Pirirakau have also returned to Okauia. Rawiri and some of the principal men are gone to Tokangamutu to the great meeting.

Under these circumstances I do not see the necessity of keeping the Arawa here, even upon rations only. It is my intention to send them all home in a day or two, without waiting for further orders from Wellington. Would you be good enough to acquaint the Honourable the Defence Minister of this.

I herewith transmit Mr. Resident Magistrate Mair's report of the raid made upon the Opotiki Military Settlers on the morning of the 21st May.

Since the above report was written, I have received a very hasty private letter from Mr. Mair, conveying information which I have considered necessary to send to the Government at once. I have therefore taken the liberty of sending an extract from this letter rather than wait for Mr. Mair's official report, which shall be forwarded as soon as I receive it.

I would also state that a party of Urewera were met on their way to the great meeting at Tokangamutu.

I purpose going in to Rotorua on the 26th instant, to close, as far as practicable, all financial accounts for the present year.

I have, &c.,

H. T. CLARKE,

Civil Commissioner.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.

Enclosure 1 in No. 67.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. MAIR to Mr. CLARKE.

SIR,—

Opotiki, 27th May, 1867.

I have the honor to inform you that the Hauhaus have again made their appearance in this district, and that there is every reason to believe that two men named Moore and Begg have been murdered by them. It appears that four military settlers named Livingston, Wilkinson, Moore, and Begg, lived in a hut at Waiweka, between four and five miles from camp. On the morning of the 21st instant, a body of about twenty armed Natives were seen approaching. The men at once seized their rifles and retired to a hill in rear of the hut, pursued by the Natives, who fired several volleys. The Europeans did not return a shot. Upon reaching the crest of the hill the men separated, Livingston and Wilkinson turning towards camp, which they reached about four p.m., and Moore and Begg going towards the ranges. The latter are still missing, and as a number of shots were heard by their comrades after they parted company, there can be no doubt but that they fell into the hands of the enemy, who appear to have returned to the hut, which they plundered and burnt. The ground has been carefully examined, but no trace of the men has been found.

It is not known by what Natives this outrage was perpetrated, nor the object which induced them to leave their fastnesses at this inclement season, but in all probability they were a part of the Whakatohea from the Waiakea Gorge seeking utu for their chiefs Pirihaiki and Paora Nohoa, who died from wounds received in the skirmish at Waiaua on the 4th April last.

Rakuraku and his people have left the Waimana and are building a pa on the island of Hokianga at Ohiwa. I purpose visiting them in the course of a few days. I am of opinion that Rakuraku knows far more of the intentions of the Hauhaus than he ever imparts to me. I hope, however, upon this occasion to extract some information, and shall communicate the same without delay.

Major St. John has placed a detachment of one officer and twenty-five men in the Redoubt at Waiakea.

I have, &c.,

W. G. MAIR,

Resident Magistrate.

The Civil Commissioner, Tauranga.

Enclosure 2 in No. 67.

Extract from a private Letter from Mr. MAIR to Mr. CLARKE.

SIR,—

Opotiki, 5th June, 1867.

I left Opotiki yesterday afternoon, and to-day went as far as the mill (Whakatane). I have picked up a good deal of news about which I will write fully from Opotiki.

I have heard that the two missing men are still alive; it appears that upon the arrival at Maraitai of the morehu (refugees) from Waiaua, they proposed to take revenge at Opotiki, but Hira te Popo

said: "If you want utu (payment) go to Opape, and take it out of Wi Teria's people." At last a party of Ngatirua and Ngatingahere started, Ngatira declining to take part. They crossed over to the Opotiki River, and then down to the valley and over to Waioeka; they have not yet returned to Maraitai, and I fully expect to hear of them in Waiaua. They sent a message to Maraitai, and the people have moved back to Rangiwaka, between Moungapahatu and the Wairoa. I have learned a good deal about the interior, and have written officially to St. John, advising him not to attempt anything for the present, and not on any account to get up a great expedition until he hears from the Government. The rivers here have been up for three weeks. I would have gone to Opouriao to-day but should have had to swim two or three rivers, and as I am still somewhat unwell, I feared to undertake the journey.

I hear that all the Ureweras, excepting Ngatikuri (Maungapahatu), are peaceably disposed. I do not put much faith in this though. * * * *

Mr. H. T. Clarke, Tauranga.

I have, &c.,
W. G. MAIR.