



THE  
**NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.**

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 12th January, 1869.

**HIS** Lordship Bishop Monrad (late Prime Minister of Denmark), having presented to the New Zealand Museum a very valuable Collection of Etchings and Engravings by eminent Artists, his letter of presentation and the reply to it are published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Wellington, 8th January, 1869.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to offer to the Colonial Museum a small collection of Etchings and Engravings, hoping that it will be accepted and taken good care of.

Your obedient servant,  
D. MONRAD.

To Mr. Stafford,  
Prime Minister of New Zealand.

No.			
1	•	JAN VAN AREN	B. 18.
2		Id.	B. 19.
3		Id.	B. 20.
4		ALDEGREVER	B. 1.
5		Id.	B. 6.
6		Id.	B. 38.
7		Id.	B. 61.
8		Id.	B. 62.
9		Id.	B. 131.
10		Id.	B. 222.
11	•	ALTDORFER	B. 34.
12		Id.	B. 45.
13		Id.	B. 50.
14		ALMELOVEN	(2).
15		Id.	(6).
16		MARC ANTONIO	B. 417.
17		Id.	B. 467.
18		AUDENAERD.	
19		BACKHUISEN	B. 4.
20		Id.	B. 6.
21		BEGA	B.
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23		BEGA	B. 30.
24		Id.	B. 31.
25		Id.	B. 32.
26		HANS SEBASTIAN BEHAM	B. 8.
27		Id.	B. 109.
28		Id.	B. 110.
29		Id.	B. 111.
30		Id.	B. 188.
31		Id.	B. 189.
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34-35		BERGHEM.	
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46		Rombouts p.	
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84		... Id. ...	B. 24.
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87		CLAUDE LOBBAIN	R. D. 13.
88		... Id. ...	R. D.
89		... Id. ...	R. D. 8.
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89		Juel p. Berger	
90		Id. p. Marie Sophie Frederica.	
		COCK.	
91		Samaritanus.	
92		Tobias.	
93		Mercurius Argum interficit.	
94		... COLETTI.	
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99		C. VAN DALEN.	
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113		Van Dyck W. 69.	
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D. G. MONRAD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 8th January, 1869.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of this day, in which you offer to the Colonial Museum a collection of Etchings and Engravings, a list of which you enclose.

I have to express, on behalf of the New Zealand Government, the high sense which it entertains of the value of this handsome donation, and of the generous motives which have prompted your Lordship in making it.

The Government would be happy to learn if it can in any way practically testify its appreciation of the thoughtful liberality thus evinced by your Lordship, and of your desire to promote the interests of Art and Science in this young Colony, so remote from the European centres of civilization.

Directions will be given to exhibit and take every care of this valuable collection, which will ever form a lasting memorial of the visit to this Colony of your Lordship, who recently held such a distinguished official position in the service of your Country, with which Great Britain is intimately allied.

Trusting that your Lordship may have a pleasant voyage to Europe, I have, &c.,

E. W. STAFFORD.

His Lordship Bishop Monrad, Wellington.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, 16th January, 1869.

THE following Despatches from Colonel Whitmore, are published for general information.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Head Quarters, Ngatapa,  
30th December, 1868.

SIR,—In continuation of previous despatches, I have the honor to inform you that having satisfied myself by reconnoitring expeditions on both flanks that the enemy was not attempting any movement in force on either flank, I moved forward on the 24th instant from Fort Fraser at Patutahi, and pressed on my material and stores from that post and Fort St. John as far as I had been able to make wheel traffic good, to my front,—a distance of perhaps eight miles. Here my advanced parties captured two of the enemy's spies—one an old man—whose insolent bearing so provoked the Arawa that they shot them. What little the elder one (whom I had hoped to save) said was to the effect that Te Koti was in my front a few miles with his men, having received large

reinforcements from the Uriweras. He said "Go back, go back, the land is full of Hauhaus: did you not see the 'star'?" I have since had reason to believe that all he said was untrue. However, I built a small redoubt to protect a tent of stores, with a garrison of a dozen men, and on Christmas Day moved on, making the road good for pack-transport, and took post beyond the high range which terminates the valley.

Here again I erected a small defensible post which I christened Fort Roberts, and collected all the burdens I could in two trips get from the pack-animals. From the highest ranges I could obtain no signs of the enemy, but I found the trail of his scouts leading away from me. I this day learned the arrival of the Ngatiporou.

On the 26th I marched, leaving the detachment previously sent on by the Ngatiporou to guard my artillery and stores, and to await the arrival of the rest of their tribe under Rapata. I reached this evening the late camp of the Ngatikahungunu, and slept. The enemy's position was now in full view, but he made no movement to oppose my march. Nevertheless I took precautions to prevent his surprising me on the march or laying ambushes, in which the young Arawa Division proved extremely valuable.

On the 27th, having drawn the rations brought up by the pack-horses the preceding night, I pushed forward to within a mile of Ngatapa, and occupied the ridge opposite the enemy's fortifications. Here I bivouacked and strengthened my position, sending back parties to improve the track, which was trying to the pack-animals. I now learned that the Ngatiporou were marching, but delayed by the illness of their fighting chief Rapata. Although the difficulty of supply was increased by every day's delay, and my arrangements did not contemplate any very protracted operations, I placed myself in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Richmond, who had kindly consented to remain to assist me, and trusting to him the real difficulty of the campaign, I resolved to await the Ngatiporou, and to make a simultaneous movement when I marched to cut off the enemy's retreat at the same time as I closed him in in front.

The position of Ngatapa is by a great deal the most difficult and strongest I have ever seen in this country; and of those in my camp, none, European or Native, has ever met with a stronger. Rising abruptly out of a confused and 'tormented' mass of forest-clad hills, a single cone-shaped mountain rises, conspicuous from its height and isolation. It is covered with bush, which has been to some extent cut down and burned. The apex of the hill, which is perhaps 2000 feet high, is girt by a triple line of fortification, and of these the two inner ones rise to a height of 12 feet. Rifle-pits guard the front and the water, which is distant some few chains; and a scarped ridge, said to be impracticable for the descent of the garrison, terminates two, if not all three, of the parapets. These latter are built as we build fortifications, with fern and sticks. I learn that behind the ridge the apex is descended by a ladder to a second knoll on which the hainga of the women stands, and by this alone, I was informed, can the garrison escape to the rear. My plan has therefore been to send a strong party to the rear to intercept escape, while with the bulk of the force I approach the main body of the place by flying sap where necessary, or even by single sap, so as to render all attempt to burst out impossible. I have brought up the cohorts with the view of employing vertical fire, which, I believe, has never yet been used in Maori warfare, and with which they are probably unacquainted. I now pressed forward small reconnoitring parties; but to all appearance the enemy's

garrison consists of only 150 men, who are all employed in adding to the defences.

The 28th passed without any tidings from the rear, the pack-horses bringing up a report that the Ngatiporou would not march. I assembled the senior officers, and having ascertained their views decided that as the supply was difficult and expensive, and as we could not abandon the enterprise because we could no longer calculate on a complete success, we should send to the rear to ascertain for certain whether the Ngatiporou were coming, and if they were not, to attack the place in front only. The natural consequence of doing so would be at best but an imperfect success; but the spirits of the men were flagging, and a movement was absolutely necessary. I employed most of the men in practising the single and flying sap.

Early on the 29th, I heard that the Ngatiporou were really advancing, and were actually at Fort Roberts. I therefore completed a small redoubt for my stores, and rode down to meet the Ngatiporou, whom I met at the Whare Kopai Stream. My reception was most cordial. The tribe flocked round me, and appeared in the highest spirits. Rapata, however, was so ill as to be compelled to halt. He said he had feared I was impatient, and that Mr. Richmond had given him permission to return; but he knew if he did so the tribe would be of little use, so that he had decided to come on as fast as he was able, however slow. He promised to come up next day.

Meanwhile, under great difficulties, the pack-transport was being pressed forward by Mr. Richmond and Captain Newland and Mr. Smith, whom I had engaged for the service. The deficiency of sumpter animals was a considerable obstacle, but, working with a will, it was going on favourably. The meat supply was also difficult, as animals could with difficulty be kept at night. To avoid this, I constructed sheep-yards, and had small flocks of sheep driven up for slaughter. Mutton is inferior to beef for the field, but it possesses a great advantage in being a more manageable sort of stock.

On the 30th, at 8 a.m., Rapata arrived, and soon after the Ngatiporou, who were very well received by the Arawas, of whom they speak in terms of admiration. I sent out this day a party to scout, and another road party to facilitate the transport, and sent the pack-train to Fort Fraser to obtain further supplies and more ammunition.

\* \* \* \* \*

If Te Koti does remain till morning, there is a very fair prospect of entirely cutting him off, and, I trust, some certainty that his stronghold will be taken, though the time occupied may be some days, possibly ten or twelve. The account of the scouting party is not as favourable as I could wish with regard to the road of the party sent round to intercept the enemy's rear; but distant views of country do not convey accurate ideas of localities always, and the guides seem certain they are right, so I shall make no change of plan.

I have, &c.,  
G. S. WHITMORE, Colonel.

Head Quarters, Ngatapa,  
5th January, 1869.

SIR,—My last despatch, of the 30th ult., brought my operations up to the establishment of the dépôt for my siege operations on the next ridge to this place. I there built a redoubt, and named it Fort Richmond. I could get pack-animals to this point, after improving the track, easily enough, though the hills were high; but there was no grass, and horses had to go back to Fort Roberts directly they delivered their loads. Beyond this point the track was across too rugged a region to admit of pack transport till I had devoted labour to improve it, and I was compelled to trust to the men carrying their rations and ammunition up and down the two hills on their backs.

On the 31st, I marched\* at daylight to a conical rise on the same ridge as Ngatapa Pa, but about 700 yards from it. The apex of this rise I fortified and christened the Crow's Nest. Here I posted a few of the best shots of the force as a picket to prevent the Natives from firing away ammunition if the enemy should open fire upon my position.

The Hauhaus were plainly visible, strengthening their fortifications, when we arrived, and I turned the morning to good account myself, strengthening my camp and improving the road to my rear with Nos. 6 and 7 A.C.

At length, about 1 p.m., the enemy opened fire, discharging a volley suddenly, but all his bullets fell short. Our sharpshooters replied by a dropping but well-directed fire, which continued till night, the enemy replying by volleys now and again.

In the evening, after receiving the reports of the scouts and consulting with the Chief Rapata, I decided that it would be better to change the route by which I had intended to send the party to the rear of the place. The right-flank gully was evidently the better adapted for such a march, and I ascertained that it was also the shortest. Our scouts moreover informed us, that from the apparent fortifications round to the rear entrance there were no fortifications at all, and that on the enemy's left the cliff was so steep as to render attack or escape alike impossible. The cliff on his right flank was not so steep or high. Not having enough men to undertake both cliffs, I decided to neglect that on the enemy's left, about 250 yards of which I left without a guard throughout the siege.

After carefully considering the subject with Rapata and Hotene, I gave orders to Major Fraser to march at dawn with 200 men (100 of Hotene's Maoris, and 100 Armed Constabulary), descending by the bush into the bed of the creek, and keeping in concealment, to work his way to the point A. on the plan; on reaching this he was to send back for orders.

Rapata with 60 No. 8 Division, A.C., and 60 Ngatiporou, was to take a parallel but shorter route, and to gain the crest of the ridge about G., where he too was to halt for orders.

Major Fraser, after some few hours, sent back for ammunition and reinforcements, having carried out his instructions and shot four of the enemy. I sent his requirements on at once, and ordered him to get as close as possible to the pa.

Rapata, without being discovered, gained his position and entrenched himself, sending back to ask for orders. I now moved on the Armed Constabulary and more Ngatiporou, sending orders to Rapata to extend to his left, and close in to the work.

By night the investment, as far as it can be so called, was complete—Major Fraser, from my extreme left, had communicated with me along my line. Inspector Roberts, with No. 6 Division, was posted on Hotene's right, under the cliff in the position shown in the plan with a few Natives to assist him in keeping watch; Wickliffe and Albert prolonged the line to Rapata, who in turn touched the Artillery, which now came up with the mortar; and the Division No. 7 A.C., with the Turanga

\* Force marched 31st:—

	Officers.	Men.
No. 1 Armed Constabulary	3	64
No. 3           "           "	2	61
No. 6           "           "	2	55
No. 7           "           "	3	62
No. 8           "           (Arawas)	1	60
Armed Constabulary, Total	11	302
Ngatiporou	...	370
Head Quarters, Spies, Scouts,		
Medical Department, &c.	5	6
Total	16	678

Volunteers, under my personal directions, guarded and formed the trenches of the main attack, while No. 8 A.C. (Arawas) were posted on the right. The line was exactly 750 yards long. From No. 8 to Major Fraser the cliff was to some extent flanked by the fire of both, but not guarded, for the reasons above explained.

It now came on to rain, an unfortunate circumstance, because while on the one hand the enemy obtained water, on the other the formation of the approaches progressed very slowly, the Natives not working with the zeal they had hitherto displayed, and my force of Europeans with the main attack being exceedingly small. Moreover, the rain added enormously to the difficulties of the pack-transport, already heavily taxed, and utterly without any reserve of animals (for the resources of the district did not afford them) to fall back upon. As I perceived that in consequence of the weather some delay must occur in reducing the place, I called upon Captain Towgood, who had volunteered his services to Mr. McLean, to ride back, and to endeavour by every means in his power to push on the supplies and ammunition.

This gentleman kindly undertook to do so, and, I may here observe, throughout the siege was earnest and energetic in his efforts to forward my wishes, and to carry out Mr. Richmond's directions. All the 2nd the enemy was watching for an outlet, and whenever a few shells were thrown into the place, made a rush somewhere along the line to try to get out. Major Fraser repulsed several sorties, in one of which the men came to a hand-to-hand struggle, and three of our men were hurled over the precipice, while four of the enemy were killed. The mud in the trenches, and the continual rain without shelter, made the European troops suffer greatly from fatigue, but they managed to keep up their spirits, and turned out after their brief intervals of sleep willingly. During the morning Major St. John, trusting to the mist, endeavoured to approach the enemy's works almost by himself. He might perhaps have gone actually to the outer wall, had I not ordered him back when I learned the melancholy fate of Captain Brown, commanding No. 7 Division, who had been shot dead in the trenches at that moment. Being short of officers, a great deal of duty devolved upon Major St. John besides staff duties, and it was very fortunate that Mr. Capel, the only other officer with the attack, turned out, though so young, so good an officer.

The enemy employed sharpshooters all day to watch our trenches, but our cover left him little opening; nevertheless a few wounded or killed necessarily fell to our lot.

On the 3rd I made a careful inspection of the whole line, and satisfied myself that there was no point especially weak. I also recalled Mr. Gascoigne from Major Fraser and his Natives to do duty with his division (No. 7), Mr. Capel having meanwhile been wounded.

The Natives repulsed several sorties during the day, and Major Fraser was attacked very determinedly, and lost a few men. Rapata was indefatigable in inspecting his line and keeping the men to their duty.

The great difficulty was the chasm between Fort Richmond and Ngatapa: across this all our provisions were "humped," by the men (30) left behind by me in the last camp. The greasy state of the bush track and the steepness of the road made it a painful duty, still Mr. Stopford and his men carried it out without one murmur. These men often came into camp very late at night carrying as much as 500 rounds on their backs, after having twice before struggled across those slippery hills the same day, with supplies, ammunition, or shell.

On this day also the enemy made several sorties, and a few escaped naked. The shelling of the place

occasionally at the hours for the reliefs during the night kept the enemy uneasy and without sleep, while it assisted in awakening the tired portion of our men whose duty it was to rise. Several attempts were made during the early morning to escape by small parties, which only resulted in the death of those who tried to break through our lines. During the night Captain Skeet stole up to the outer wall, and found it apparently untenanted. It was a gallant effort, but I heard of it too late to take advantage of it.

The shell practice was very good all day, notwithstanding the difficulties of weighing the charges in the rain without a tent, and was equally so at night. We thought it likely the enemy would have tried to break through during this night, and very little sleep fell to the lot of any, but he made no general sortie.

On the 1st I had offered in loud language which they heard and answered, to allow any faithful persons, or women and children, to pass my lines in safety. This summons was three times repeated, and each time, though our fire slackened and ceased, we were fired upon by the enemy before we re-opened. I considered, therefore, that every fair opportunity had been given, and that the enemy had accepted the evident alternative. The weather was beginning to clear, and the Native allies began to come out from their little sheltering erections like butterflies, and all the force began to take heart.

All this time, thanks to the exertions of Mr. Richmond and those in rear, among whom I may especially mention Mr. Stopford, Quartermaster Anderson, Captain Newland, Mr. George Smith, Captain Towgood, and Mr. Bower, the supply was well kept up.

Sheep were driven up to the front, and our meat supply was never a cause of disquietude. We made yards at every post, and without trouble easily kept our sheep ready for killing.

The narrative of this siege has been kept better by Major St. John than I have described it, and I shall send his notes to you. The mortar, doubtless, did us some service; but it also produced a moral effect, showing that no fastnesses can withstand the energy, perseverance, and determination of our troops when aroused by such horrible atrocities as had been committed by the band of murderers under Te Koti.

I have, &c.,

G. S. WHITMORE, Colonel.

Head Quarters, Turanganui,

8th January, 1869.

SIR,—I have the satisfaction of informing the Government that on the 5th instant the bush and mountain fortress of Ngatapa—the chosen stronghold of Koti and his band of murderers—fell into the hands of the Colonial Forces. Previous reports bring the account of the siege to the 4th instant. On that day the sorties of the enemy along our whole line became frequent, and Major Fraser, who had charge of the rear, sent to inform me that he feared he could not much longer prevent the escape of the enemy, unless I caused an immediate attack. I requested Rapata to send out scouts to make a more minute examination of the position, and learned from them that the outer ditch and wall might be taken by a concealed movement. I despatched a party of A.C. (No. 8., Arawa) and thirty Ngatiporou to carry out this project, resolving, when in possession of the outer work, to blow up the inner lines. The party advanced under cover of the bush, the attention of the enemy being engaged by a heavy fire from all the trenches, and with a bound and a cheer they scaled the edge of the cliff and took possession of the left extremity of the work, the enemy immediately retreating. Meantime the right was seized by Wikiriwhi and Arapeta with their men. This operation was finished by dark, and by dawn our men were but a

few feet from the completion of my purpose, when we learned that the enemy were escaping. The fortification was immediately entered by our men, when it appeared that Koti had made off, lowering his men and some of the women down the steepest and therefore least guarded part of the cliff. The escape had scarcely been finished when we entered the fortification, and the enemy were so weakened by insufficient food and prolonged watching that I was confident of overtaking the fugitives. A large part of the Native force was at once in eager pursuit. By sundown the number of killed, either in the pa or in the pursuit, had reached 120. By night the following day most of the pursuers had returned, bringing two of Koti's wives, and 136 of the band were killed.

Although the women fought, and excited the men by their cries, I am happy to say that, in obedience to my orders, they and the children were spared. Had it been otherwise, the ordinary custom of Maori warfare and the singular atrocities committed by Koti's band might have palliated the want of mercy; and the obedience of the Ngatiporou and Arawa is proportionately creditable.

I blew up the main fortification in the manner I had already planned, and the result was an excellent breach. I then fired a salute of twenty-one guns from the corno, and on the evening of the 7th and morning of the 8th evacuated the hill altogether.

The total number of the enemy certainly ascertained to be killed, up to the time of the return of the last pursuers, is 136; but I am generally informed that more were killed than have been recorded, and many of the wounded must have died in the mountainous forest which extends for many miles in every direction in rear of the fortress. Among the dead are many men of note—Nikora of Ngatihineuri, the leader of the murdering party, and Rangiaho, one of the highest of the Uriwera chiefs, are the best known. The pursuers were few, if any, of them acquainted with Koti, and it is possible he may be among the killed; at all events, defeated, twice wounded, a fugitive, and failing in his prophecies, he is not likely again to trouble the district, or assemble a fresh band of assassins, even should he survive the hardships before him, or escape the vengeance of the Uriwera upon an impostor. Thus the murders of our unfortunate countrywomen and their helpless children have been avenged on the spot chosen as the strongest in a very rugged forest country by the wretches who perpetrated these crimes.

The harmonious working of the Colonial Force, composed of about equal numbers of Europeans and Maoris, has thus conquered unprecedented difficulties, and I find it almost impossible to select for praise out of a force all of whom displayed extraordinary zeal. Major St. John (who acted as Brigade-Major), Major Fraser, Inspector Roberts, Major Westrup (who, with the Turanga Volunteers, did most disagreeable and laborious duty with a readiness which I feel bound to refer to specially, as I have on a former occasion made a complaint of the same corps), and the late Captain Brown, all performed their parts to my entire satisfaction. Captain Newland and Mr. George Smith carried on the transport service by day and night with untiring energy. Mr. Stopford, who, with his detachment, carried provisions across the deep ravine and up the steep ascent of Ngatapa, must also be named. I trust that the Government may think right to recognize the services of Majors St. John and Fraser.

To no officer was I more indebted than to the chief Rapata Wahatoaha. His courage in the fight was equalled by the wisdom of his counsel and the command he possessed over his men; whilst his knowledge of the position, derived from a previous

chivalrous attempt to take the place with a handful of his tribe and three or four Europeans, was of the greatest value. He was well supported by Hotene, Wikiriwhi, and other chiefs.

Captain Gundry and the Arawa (No. 8, A.C.) were the admiration of the whole force. Always in front, always cheerful and obedient, as brave as they were well behaved. Much of the credit of this belongs to their officer.

I wish to bring to your notice, for any reward or decoration that may be deemed proper, Constables Black and Biddle, who defended the advanced rifle-pits at close quarters with resolute bravery.

The Medical Staff, under Dr. Ormond; the Quartermaster's Department, under Mr. Anderson; the Artillery, under Sergeant-Major Anderson; and the Commissariat in port, under Captain Bower, are equally entitled to praise.

I have also to thank Mr. Richmond, who was present during the whole of the operations, either in port, on the road, or at the front, and who, seconded by the energy of Captain Towgood, secured the effective working of my hastily-organised commissariat and transport service.

Lastly, I have to thank my volunteer A.D.C. Mr. Foster, and Captain Skeet, who volunteered his services as engineer, and displayed great courage.

Among the list of the casualties, happily a short one, two have caused great grief to all who knew them—Captain Brown, of No. 7 Division, A.C., and Sergeant Hetaraka, No. 1 Division. Captain Brown was modest, gallant, conscientious, and his men grieved sincerely over his death. In the work he carried out, and in the discipline and affection of his men, he has shown how good and faithful a servant the Colony has lost.

Hetaraka, one of the bravest and highest-born of the Arawa, known to the whole force by his intelligence and smartness, fell in the very front of Major Fraser's division, while in conversation with Major Fraser, and engaged reconnoitering the enemy.

Very full plans and sections have been executed by Mr. Bousfield, and accompany this despatch.

I trust I shall not be thought to lay too much stress on the capture of Ngatapa, which, besides the interest attaching to the overcoming of the physical difficulties of forest and mountain at a distance from supplies, has the great advantage of reassuring our men as to their own capacity to deal with a desperate and remorseless enemy, and to perform any service which the Colony can require at their hands.

I have, &c.,

G. S. WHITMORE, Colonel.

CASUALTY RETURN of the KILLED and WOUNDED at the SIEGE of NGATAPA, 1st to 5th January, 1869.

*Officer Killed.*

Sub-Inspector Captain Brown, No. 7 Division, A.C.

*Officer Wounded.*

Acting Sub-Inspector Capel, No. 7 Division, A.C.

*Non-commissioned Officers and Men Killed.*

No. 1 Division, A.C.—Sergeant Hetaraka, Constable McEwen, Constable Sawyer, Constable Chislett.

No. 3 Division, A.C.—Constable Clarendon.

Ngatiporou.—Hori Pourewa, Rapata Paingaware, Hunia Huapapa, Heremaiah Taurai, Himiona Matahu.

*Non-commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.*

No. 1 Division, A.C.—Constable Crosbie.

No. 3 Division, A.C.—Constable Smith, Constable Clancey.

No. 8 Division, A.C.—Constable Ihaia Matunau.

Ngatiporou.—Horepa Pokino, Herewini Te Mano, Riwai Pakerua.

Total—1 officer and 10 non-commissioned officers and men killed. 1 officer and 7 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

G. S. WHITMORE, Colonel.