

## Sec. II.

Enclosure No. 4.—Statement of expenditure on account of Taranaki Refugees.

Enclosure No. 5.—Estimate of losses of settlers at Taranaki.

Enclosure No. 6.—Statement of expenditure arising out of Native insurrection.

16. A review of the extraordinary expenditure on account of the war at Taranaki, and of the probable losses of the settlers at that place, will however, in some respects, furnish reliable grounds on which a good opinion may be formed of the probable future cost of further operations in this country.

17. The expenditure incurred in removing the women and children from Taranaki, and supporting them during the war until the present time, amounts to about £29,185.

18. From the enclosed report of the Commissioner appointed to enquire on the spot into the extent of the losses during the war, it appears that, in that small settlement, the actual loss of property sustained by the settlers amounts to £150,000, and that this is exclusive of the deterioration of the value of property from non-occupation, &c. I am told that from the farms having been necessarily allowed to lie waste, not only have the crops of successive years been lost, but they have been so over-run with weeds, and fences have been so broken down, that, even if peace is again established, it will take some years to restore them to their former state.

19. The accompanying statement of the expenditure paid by the Colony or claimed from it by the Imperial Government for military purposes arising out of the war at Taranaki, will shew Your Grace that up to the 29th October it amounted to more than £193,000.

20. The account for the war at Taranaki, therefore, stands thus in so far as has at present been ascertained.

## NOTE.

It is possible that, upon an analysis of all the items, some charges included in the sum of £500,000 might again appear in the sum of £193,000.

British Extraordinary military expenditure.....	£500,000
Colonial expenditure on military objects.....	193,000
Cost of removing and aiding women and children .....	29,000
Losses of settlers.....	150,000
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	£872,000

21. If operations in the Waikato are entered upon, the losses in the other settlements will be greater than in the case of Taranaki. My predecessor's opinion on the point was as follows:—

“His Excellency said that he concurred in these sentiments, that war was not made with rose-water. That though he hoped there was no immediate danger, yet that there ought to be no misapprehension. His own impression was that on the first shot that was fired in the Waikato there would be a general rising of the tribes connected with the King movement in the several Provinces. The terms he had proposed to the Waikatos he intended should be insisted on. That 20,000 soldiers could not protect all the out settlers, and he thought the Government had a right to expect that the settlers should assist to protect themselves, which they were well able to do. In the event of an attack the out-settlers would have to take refuge in the centres of population, build blockhouses, as the settlers at Taranaki had done, and defend them.

“The blockhouses at Taranaki erected by the settlers were very excellent buildings. If the forces, at the General's disposal were to be divided up into garrisons, the General could not possibly take the field. He (the Governor) would not attempt to conceal from the deputation that war carried on in a country in which we dwell, and where our wealth and property are scattered broadcast, must be attended with great loss and very serious consequences. War was not yet certain, but he was of opinion that every exertion should be made to prepare for it, if it should be forced upon us.”

And again in despatch No. 97 of 6th January last:—“War in a country occupied as this is, by settlers and stockowners thinly spread over its whole surface, must necessarily be disastrous to both races: property must be abandoned, houses deserted, the settlers must rally round the centres of population, and many who are in comparative wealth will be reduced to extreme poverty. Nothing can be done to alleviate that suffering which is the inseparable accompaniment of war under such circumstances, but it ought to be brought to an end in the least possible time.” “In order to bring the Maories to submission in the course of one or at most two seasons, I believe that it is absolutely necessary that the General should have a moveable column of not less than 3,000 rank and file, and that he should be able to keep up a chain of communication with his advanced post, but which should be in the centre of the Waikato, 100 miles from Auckland. I have every reason to believe that the insurgents will only partially obstruct his course by occupying strong natural positions and rifle pits; but while he advances they will spread over the country in small parties, attacking the settlements (which occupy the circumference of the Island while they inhabit the centre), and carrying destruction far and wide.”

22. As the best source of information to aid my enquiries on this subject, the Ministers referred me to a speech made by Mr. Carter in the House of Representatives, from which I enclose an extract.

23. Mr Carter estimates the probable cost of removing the women and children from the threatened portions of the Provinces of Auckland, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay, and supporting them for one year at .....

at .....	£312,000
Settlers' losses in Province of Auckland at .....	300,000
Do. Wellington at .....	400,000
Do. Hawke's Bay at .....	300,000

Making a total of ..... £1,312,000

—and Mr. Carter thinks that in this statement he has rather underrated than over-estimated the amount.

24. As the rulers of this country, we must weigh the miseries and losses of all classes of the population, whether European or Native, who are alike subjects of the Queen and have equal claims on Her Majesty's care. If, then, the losses which the Natives must sustain in any general war are considered as well as those I have already brought under review, they will add a very large amount to those already estimated for.

25. Your Grace will see, from the information placed before you in this despatch, that the probable expense of a war which is likely to prove so protracted, must form a very important part of any discussion regarding the proceedings which should be adopted in this country. I am endeavouring to prepare, in

Enclosure No. 7.—Extract from Mr. Carter's speech in House of Representatives, 4th July, 1831.