

Earl Granville suspends his judgment as to the propriety of these steps on the ground that they are "much at variance with the usual laws of war." When his Lordship shall have had leisure to consider the details of the acts of Titokowaru and Kooti, he will perhaps come to the conclusion that their atrocities are happily as exceptional as the course adopted with a view to their punishment. But the offers in question are not without precedent in the history of the mutiny in India, and even of the Fenian outrages within the heart of the United Kingdom. Every atrocity of the Sepoy rebellion has been paralleled and outdone in the raids, burnings, violations, tortures, murders, and cannibalism of the last nine months in New Zealand, and with less provocation or excuse.

For His Excellency the Governor.

E. W. STAFFORD.

### Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure in No. 34.

STATEMENT by Colonel HAULTAIN.

At His Excellency's request, the accompanying Quarterly Returns, showing the Numbers and Pay of the European Colonial Forces and of the Friendly Natives employed in New Zealand during the last two years, have been prepared for the information of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Up to the end of the year 1868 the Europeans on pay were portions of the Military Settlers who had been located on their land in the confiscated districts, and were employed on garrison duty for a month at a time, being then relieved by others: and so on in rotation, giving to all the men a tour of pay and duty every three or four months; and this system was the means of retaining for the defence of the districts a considerable number of men who had served, and were trained for several years in the various Colonial Corps. These men were gradually replaced by the Armed Constabulary, who were organized after the model of the Irish Police, and were available for service in all parts of the Colony. Since the commencement of the late hostilities this Force has been increased to 1,200 to 1,300 men, and comprises both Natives and Europeans.

The second Return gives the Numbers of the Volunteers in both Islands, who have much the same equipment and organization as similar corps in England; but are, like the Militia, only available, except in great emergencies, for service within their own districts.

The third Return shows the Numbers of the Militia who have been enrolled and armed in the North Island; and portions of these, as well as of the Volunteers, have been engaged on active service whenever the war has been carried on in their neighbourhood.

The Militia of the South Island have never been called out.

Wellington, 21st May, 1869.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and RATES of PAY of the EUROPEAN COLONIAL FORCE and of the NATIVE CONTINGENT during the last two years.

Date.		Europeans.		Natives.		Total		Remarks.
Year.	Month.	Officers.	Non-com. Off. and Men.	Officers.	Non-com. Off. and Men.	Officers.	Non-com. Off. and Men.	
1867	June ...	57	775	...	10	57	785	
"	Sept. ...	38	522	...	...	38	522	
"	December	32	400	...	...	32	400	
1868	March ...	25	496	...	...	25	496	
"	June ...	50	1130	4	150	54	1280	
"	Sept. ...	51	813	...	13	51	826	
"	December	61	1877	6	192	67	2069	
1869	March ...	112	2248	10	327	122	2575	
"	April ...	104	2242	32	1022	136	3264	

The Europeans consist of Armed Constabulary, Military Settlers, and Militiaman.

#### Rates of Pay.

*Officers.*—Rates of pay and allowances correspond with those of the Imperial Service.

*Armed Constabulary.*—For Constables, 5s. per diem.

*Militiamen.*—Privates, 4s. per diem in their own district, 5s. when serving out of it.

*Natives.*—Same as Militiamen.

Colonial Defence Office, Wellington, 20th May, 1869.