

CORRESPONDENCE

OF

LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON.

SIR GEORGE CATHCART, K.C.B.

To His Grace Field Marshal the Duke of WELLINGTON.

London, January 9, 1852, 10 P.M.

MY LORD DUKE—I am this moment returned from an interview with Lord Grey, according to his appointment.

On the overture being made me to accept the appointment of the Government and command of the forces at the Cape of Good Hope, I did not fail to point out my own inferiority, in respect of the advantage of experience, to Sir Harry Smith, as well as the circumstance of my being junior to General Somerset, whose practical experience and local knowledge must be valuable, and would probably be lost by my appointment; I therefore requested, under these circumstances, to be allowed to consult your Grace before giving my answer.

Lord Grey, however, told me the recall of Sir Harry Smith had been finally settled with his colleagues this day, and that it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to name General Somerset as his successor. His Lordship then read to me a passage respecting my eligibility, by which I understood your Grace was pleased to consider me fit for the duty in the event of the appointment becoming vacant; Lord Grey having also told me that he desired to lay the matter before the

Queen to-morrow, I could only say that my humble services are at Her Majesty's command.

This appointment comes upon me by surprise, and in many respects is far from desirable; but as it is not of my own seeking, and accepted only because I consider it an imperative call for duty, which it would be culpable and disgraceful in me to refuse, I trust your Grace will approve of my conduct in accepting it without further hesitation.

As to the undertaking, I am aware of the many difficulties, both in civil and military affairs, I shall have to encounter; but I entertain the hope with sufficient confidence to make the attempt, that with energy, combined with patience, I may be able to perform my duty in a manner which may accord with the views of Her Majesty's Government, and prove beneficial to the colony.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE CATHCART, Major-General.

*Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General the
Hon. G. CATHCART to Earl GREY.*

Government House, March 31, 1852.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acquaint you,—(1.) that I arrived in Table Bay, in Her Majesty's ship "Hydra," last night, and this morning, having assembled the Executive Council, I took the accustomed oaths in the usual manner.

2. Lieutenant-Governor Darling, who had arrived by the packet ship "Harbinger" before me, was also sworn in on this occasion as Lieutenant-Governor and Member of the Executive Council.

3. As the mail starts to-morrow it will be impossible for me to offer any opinions, or even enter upon public business, further than to enclose the printed copy of the Ordinance for constituting a Parliament for this colony, as it has passed the Legislative Council, by which you will observe important alterations of the original draft Ordinance have been effected.

4. Of these the most prominent are,—

1st. The substitution of an elective franchise, for the election both of Members of the Council and Members of Assembly, of ownership with occupancy of premises, being either separately or jointly with land occupied therewith of the value of £50 sterling, or the rental of premises for which a yearly rent of not less than £10 is payable; or the receipt of a salary at the rate of not less than £50 per annum, or £25 with board and lodging, for the simple occupancy of premises of the value of £25, as originally determined upon by the Legislative Council.

2nd. The increase of qualification of Members of the Legislative Council from the ownership of immovable property of the clear value of £1000 sterling, or of immovable encumbered property which would be of the value of £1000 sterling if it were unencumbered, and at the same time of property movable and immovable to the value of £2000 above all just debts, to £2000 and £4000 in each case respectively.

3rd. The exclusion from voting at elections of persons holding offices of profit under the Crown has been abandoned; and

4th. The quorum in the Council and Assembly has been altered from three in the former and seven in the latter, as proposed in the draft Ordinance, to five and twelve in those bodies respectively.

5. Your Lordship will readily understand that alterations of so extensive a nature in the leading features of the proposed parliamentary constitution of the colony will require serious consideration before determining upon the course which it will be my duty to adopt; and that, however anxious I may be to put an end to public anxiety upon this protracted question, I could not, under any circumstances, have reported in detail upon the subject by the present mail.

6. This unavoidable delay on my part is, however, to be less regretted, inasmuch as the Legislative Council has yet to complete some formalities connected with the Constitution and Civil List Ordinances (a copy of the latter of which is also

enclosed for your Lordship's information), and the members of that body, who will require to be re-sworn under my Commission before they can resume their legislative functions, cannot be convened until after the departure of the packet.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART.

DESPATCH *from Governor Lieut.-General the Hon. GEORGE CATHCART to Earl GREY.*

Government House, Cape of Good Hope, April 5, 1852.

MY LORD,—When I wrote to your Lordship within four-and-twenty hours after my landing on the 31st March, which I was obliged to do, as the mail was on the point of departure, and the formal completion of the Ordinance could not be accomplished in any event in sufficient time to warrant the detention of the packet, I was principally influenced, necessarily, by the opinions of Lieut.-Governor Darling, who had arrived a week before me,* and had consequently an advantage in point of time for gaining information.

2. The necessity for caution, under existing circumstances, even at the expense of further delay in the course I should adopt with reference to giving my sanction to the Ordinance which had passed the Legislative Council, in consequence of certain material alterations which had been made in it, were strongly urged by him.

3. I, however, lost no time, and spared no pains in personally investigating the subject, in all its bearings, to the best of my abilities.

4. I found that, after much angry debating and some change of opinion, the clauses, in which the qualification and franchise were raised to higher rates than had been contemplated, have

* Having sailed in the "Harbinger" a week after the "Hydra" with General Cathcart.

been agreed to by a majority, and that the Ordinance had been thus passed by the Legislative Council.

5. I found that some serious doubts had been started by the members of the Council, as to the effect of my arrival in that stage of the business, and whether it would be good in point of law if I were to give my assent to an Ordinance which had been matured and brought to its last stage, as far as they were concerned, by a Council constituted under the patent and instructions addressed to my predecessor.

6. On consulting the Attorney-General on this point, although he expressed his own opinion that the objection would not be valid, he knew of no precedent, and thought the question might admit of debate.

7. I found that there was alleged to be much dissatisfaction, and some mischievous agitation on foot, with reference to the question of an increased scale of franchise and qualification, which procrastination and suspense might render dangerous; it appeared also that two members, who reside on the eastern frontier, were on the point of taking their departure, and that the general feeling was, that the session was virtually at an end.

8. Under these circumstances I reflected that, with regard to the objectionable clauses of the Ordinance, it would be still practicable, and a measure tending rather to remove than occasion any risk of permanent inconvenience and general dissatisfaction, were they to be lowered, if, when finally considered by Her Majesty in Council, they should be deemed too high; or even subsequently by Act of the future Colonial Parliament, with Her Majesty's confirmation, it would always be practicable to lower them, whilst it would be difficult, if not impossible, in either case, to raise the franchise or qualification, if once finally enacted on too low a scale.

9. Further, I duly considered the 34th clause of your Lordship's Letter of Instruction to my predecessor, dated 15th September, 1851, in which it is positively enjoined that when these Ordinances have been passed by the Legislative Council they shall be transmitted to your Lordship, with a view to their

being altered where necessary, and then finally confirmed by an Order in Council.

With these views, therefore, I determined to make no hindrance to the progress of the Ordinance, but, on the contrary, to endeavour to remove any obstacle that might be thrown in its way. Accordingly, after having, on the 2nd instant, assembled the Legislative Council for the purpose of swearing in the members, including his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and for other necessary business of routine, I again called them together the following day for the purpose of going through the several stages of the Ordinance *de novo* at one sitting, with a view to removing all possibility of doubt as to the point of form in respect of my signature, and thereby place these Ordinances in the same relation towards me which they previously bore to my predecessor; and in doing so, I had ascertained that this was in accordance with the views of all the members of the Legislative Council, and had been so expressed by them before my arrival.

10. Lieutenant-Governor Darling, for reasons which he will no doubt himself explain, in the propriety of which I fully concur, did not attend this Council; but the business introduced, on my authority, by the Honourable Mr. Montague, who presided as Chairman, was carried through without any alteration at one sitting without difficulty, and in a satisfactory manner.

11. As I intend to embark this afternoon on board Her Majesty's steam ship "Styx," to proceed to the Buffalo, and thence to King William's Town, where Sir H. Smith awaits my arrival, I trust to Lieutenant-Governor Darling to give your Lordship all further details, together with the debates and minutes, and explain his own views relative to this subject. Although, immediately on landing, Mr. Darling's views and arguments were so strongly in support of a necessity for an attempt to obtain a modification of the Ordinance, as to cause me for a moment to hesitate; he now, on more mature consideration, coincides with me as to its propriety; and it is a further satisfaction to me, that no delay was occasioned by the impossibility of my ob-

taining sufficient data to form my own judgment, and act upon it with confidence, before the departure of the mail on the 1st instant, as the Ordinances were not in a sufficient state of completion, from not being reprinted, to have sent them home by that opportunity, even had the packet been detained to any warrantable time.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Governor.

REPORT to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, *prepared, according to Earl GREY'S instructions, by the Hon. Lieut.-General G. CATHCART,* for the information of Her Majesty's Government and Parliament.*

King William's Town, February 11, 1853.

SIR,—In the report I now make of the affairs and conduct of the frontier war of rebellion in Her Majesty's South African possessions, from the time I assumed the command, on the 9th April last, to this date, I will first advert to—

- 1st. The state of things as I found them.
- 2nd. The course pursued for the gradual but systematic, and, I trust, effectual removal of all obstacles, as far as in my power, to a restoration of a permanent state of peace.
- 3rd. The actual state of things; and

Lastly. My own views, founded on recent experience and careful consideration of the best measures calculated to prevent recurrence of the evils with which we have had to contend.

First, then, in April, 1852, when I assumed the command, the real state of things as I found them was as follows:—

The Gaika Chief Sandilli, and his associate chieftains, with their numerous followers, though somewhat disheartened by recent active and successful operations, and less well provided with ammunition than they had been at the beginning of the war, were all still in occupation of their several locations, and

* See Earl Grey's Despatch in Appendix to Minute, presented to Legislative Council, Letter A.

though repeated patrols had passed through them, the rebels had been chased about from one haunt to another, but had never been driven out of their forest haunts; their gardens and crops of Indian corn had been partially destroyed, but so early in the season that a second crop, it appears, had sprung up, which natural consequence was artfully taken advantage of by the Prophet Umlanjeni, who claimed the fact as a miracle worked by his power, and by which ruse his influence was greatly enhanced

In like manner, although the well-known mountain district of the Kroome range, in which the Waterkloof is only one of six or seven deeply and densely wooded concentric ravines, each several miles in length, radiating to all points of the compass, had been several times gallantly patrolled through, with more or less effect and loss on each occasion, the obstinate Chief Macomo and his two or three thousand Kafir followers had never been expelled from the district, but had dodged from one kloof to another, and re-occupied their former positions as soon as the troops had been withdrawn.

At the time the command was delivered over to me, that obstinate and crafty chief had associated with him the Tambook Chief Quesha, with numerous followers, as well as a very considerable body of rebel Hottentots, well mounted and armed, who were the terror of the colony far within the boundary. These, in mixed bands of from 50 to 100 Kafirs and Hottentots, issuing forth from their secure haunts on marauding forays, plundered the flocks and herds of the surrounding districts to a great amount; and in spite of all precautions, and not without severe encounters and loss of life on both sides, too often carried off their booty and lodged it in security, beyond the possibility of rescue, in their impenetrable receptacles for such stolen property.

At the same time, further south, and also within the colony, the petty Chiefs Seyolo, Stock, and Botman, each at the head of daring followers—among whom were many rebel Hottentots—were lurking in the Keiskamma kloofs and Fish River bush,

and not only had since the commencement of the war effectually cut off all communication by the direct line between King William's Town and Graham's Town by Line Drift, but carried devastation into the colony to the suburbs of Graham's Town, and far beyond it.

One hundred miles north of this, the rebellious Tambookie tribes were still engaged in acts of spoliation and destruction of the property of the farmers of the districts of North Victoria, Albert, and Cradock.

Although this war may have been at its commencement aggravated, if not provoked, by unjustifiable aggression on the part of certain individuals of the burgher population of the north-eastern districts, it no doubt had become a part of the general war of races, and had it not been checked by the gallant and able exertions of Captain Tylden,* of the Royal Engineers, who was sent thither by my predecessor to command, and who had organised a powerful force of native levies and burghers, of which he had made good use, it might have proved at least as formidable as that on the Kaffrarian frontier. This war, although much subdued, was not extinguished, and a system of captures and reprisals still prevailed, leaving the frontier in a state of insecurity and alarm, and obliging the abandonment of all border farms.

The paramount Chief Kreili, who resides beyond the Kei, but whose hereditary and patriarchal influence is acknowledged, and extends over the whole of the Kafir tribes, was, notwithstanding a recent invasion of his territory, still decidedly aiding and abetting in the war of races, and contumaciously refused to comply with an injunction imposed by my predecessor to pay a fine of 1500 head of cattle, for damage done to certain missionary and trading property within his territory.

In the Sovereignty, 400 miles removed from my base of operations, and with which, from the nature of the intervening country, the course of postal communication often occupied a

* See page 90.

fortnight or three weeks' interval, although no open hostilities had occurred, a mistaken policy on the part of the Resident had provoked a system of petty warfare between the burgher population and the powerful Basuto people, along their whole extensive frontier; and although both parties had abstained from destruction of property, captures of cattle and reprisals, with loss of life on both sides, were of frequent occurrence; and the Resident, who adopted the cause of the burghers without, as it appears to me, taking the course of investigation and mediation in cases where justice not only warranted but demanded it, having no military force to support his authority, had, on a former occasion, called into his aid certain petty native chieftains and their bands, whom he still openly instigated to vex and annoy the Basutos, whose powerful, and by no means ill-disposed, chief, he denounced as an enemy to the Queen.

Although there did not appear to be any immediate danger in that quarter, reports led me to think that if this state of things were long suffered to continue, and the authority of the British Resident to be held in contempt, a war more difficult to manage and more expensive, because more remote, than the Kaffrarian war, must inevitably result, and one in which it is very questionable whether justice and good faith would be found to be on the side supported by the British Government.

Added to these difficulties which remained for me to dispose of, a new feature in the border warfare had recently sprung up; this was an organised system among all the rebel Hottentots in arms, who, though separated in various laagers or camps under their respective commanders, had acknowledged the supreme authority of an able and influential Hottentot leader, of the name of William Uithaalder,* a pensioner from the Cape corps, who exercised the most arbitrary control over them; the force obedient to his command, when all concentrated at his bidding might amount to about 400 well-armed

* See Appendix to Minute presented to Legislative Council, Letter B.

and well-mounted men, many of whom were trained and disciplined deserters : the advantage of secret information, derived from unsuspected confederates in the colony, and the facilities of sudden concentration, and, when the deed was done, of equally sudden dispersion among the hostile Kafirs, rendered these enemies difficult to deal with, so that on one occasion, at the Koonap, they proved but too successful, and once only, by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre* and the gallant troops under his command, was it found possible to hunt them up or surprise them with any real effect, by any movement of regular troops.

This is the true state of things as I found them in the month of April and beginning of May. At that time the army at my disposal had been employed in most active and harassing expeditions or patrols, without intermission, for fifteen months, and they were not in a state to resume active operations without a short repose ; especially the cavalry, whose horses, from hard service, scanty forage, and most unfavourable weather, I found reduced to a state almost of inanition, and for the time incapable of active service.

I do not adduce these facts to lay claim to any merit in ultimately surmounting the difficulties they presented, but to justify a delay of nine months in the accomplishment of the task imposed upon me in my instructions, which popular error and too sanguine expectations seems to have led to a belief in England, at the time I assumed the command, might be accomplished in the short space of two or three months.

Secondly. Having now stated the true state of things on the northern and eastern frontier as I found them, I proceed to advert to the measures I adopted to meet them ; and as my official series of reports are already in your possession, I need not enter into details, but merely recapitulate the leading facts.

In my first military despatch,† and, indeed, previously, when

* See page 86.

† See page 36.

I first undertook this command, before my departure from England, I enunciated the principle upon which I intended to act, which was to commence systematically and proceed progressively to make good and maintain all advantages already gained, or which I might be able to gain, commencing first with the colony itself, and working outwards, and to this course I have steadily adhered.

The first measure was, by means of a post at the Temacha,* and the renewal of the post at Line Drift, to re-open the direct communication with Graham's Town, most essential for commissariat supplies as well as military operations, but which had been cut off since the commencement of the war; this was attended with complete success, and has continued available ever since, without a single interruption of the communication, besides enabling me to extend a friendly tribe along the frontier, and displace a most troublesome enemy, the Chief Seyolo, who, from the constant annoyance occasioned to him by patrols from the post situated in the centre of his location, at length surrendered, and is now a prisoner at Cape Town.

2. To provide against the invasion of the colony by the formidable and lawless marauders to whom I have above adverted, a mounted police † was forthwith organised, as the only means of coping with enemies of that peculiar description; the emergency required that this force should be immediately effective, and although in its organisation I studied its ready adaptation to civil purposes, and future transfer to colonial charge, I could only raise it in time to be of use under martial law, and as a military levy.

It may, no doubt, be considered expensive in its first organisation, but a cheap thing would have been a certain failure, and a bad thing would have been of no use. It was very satisfactory to me that it met with your sanction and approval.

* See page 58.

† See page 50.

The success of this measure in protecting the colony from marauding inroads has surpassed my most sanguine expectations; the energies of the colonists have been called into full activity in their own defence, and the gallantry and zeal evinced by this police has mainly contributed to the extinction of a system of guerilla warfare, which promised to become most troublesome, and most difficult to be dealt with by regular troops, and, if not checked at once, most likely to resuscitate the rebellion within the colony in its full force.

This establishment, though large and expensive at the outset, has in a great measure done its work, and is no longer required to the same extent; it has already been much reduced. Owing to the improved circumstances, advantages gained by the troops, and their own good services, by the end of the quarter, will not, I hope, entail a permanent expense of more than at the rate of 30,000*l.* per annum, pay, lodging, rations, horses, in short, everything included, and must become a colonial charge as soon as the Colonial Government may be settled so as to venture upon the provision and appropriation of colonial money for a new object.

3. The next step was an attempt to restrain, if not expel, the marauding tenants of the Waterkloof,* with such force as I could then withdraw with safety from Kaffraria and the southern extremity of the colonial frontier; but though the available force then at my disposal was not sufficient immediately to accomplish that object, three or four days' active operations caused the dispersion of a large portion of the enemy, and the establishment of a post in the centre, garrisoned by a battalion, and a closer investment by surrounding posts, held them sufficiently under control to complete satisfactory arrangements for leaving the colony in a sufficient state of security during my absence, to enable me to attend to another duty which I considered immediate and indispensable to the accom-

* See page 88.

plishment of the great end in view—the termination of the war.

4. This was an invasion* of the territory of the paramount Chief Kreili, and the infliction of a sufficient chastisement to deter him from aiding and abetting the Gaika rebellion. A fine had been imposed by my predecessor of 1500 head of cattle, which was left unpaid; when, after the capture of some 30,000 head of cattle, the army, after a former expedition, had crossed the Kei.

On a demand for the payment of this fine, and an acknowledgment of good faith and peaceable intentions being made by me to the Chief Kreili, my letter had been contemptuously returned. The expedition, therefore, became indispensable; and in the course of the month of August it was accomplished, with a capture of 10,000 head of cattle.

In order to stimulate the energies of the colony, and show to the Chief Kreili that, independent of Her Majesty's forces, there was a power in the colony capable of protecting itself; and with a view also to the ulterior establishment of a sufficient burgher population in the extensive plains north of the Amatolas, to serve hereafter as a barrier sufficient for the future garrison of that salient but at present vulnerable portion of the country, independent of military aid, I called out the burgher force of the frontier districts; but, finding some symptoms of supineness in some quarters where their own private interests were not immediately concerned, I addressed a circular† to the Civil Commissioners, and gave it publicity, in which I took occasion to place the circumstances and obligations of the colonists, as well as those of the Government, in their true light, and without disguise; and in doing so in plain terms,—for I value neither popularity nor unpopularity when actuated and supported by a sense of duty,—I only called their attention to principles and truths which had been laid down by Her

* See page 89.

† See page 102.

Majesty's Government, already before the public, and of which they were cognisant.

This address was characterised as severe, but not unkind, and was received, as I expected it would be, in good part; and I had every reason to be well satisfied with the patriotic exertions which it called forth.

The result of this expedition has also satisfied my most sanguine expectations, for from that time to this not only has the Chief Kreili ceased to aid and abet hostilities, but has on several occasions used his influence to endeavour to put a stop to them; and although I was satisfied with the penalty inflicted, and never made any further demand, the chief has since, of his own accord, paid up instalments of the original fine to the amount of 700 head of cattle, is now collecting more, and is desirous of peace.

On my return from the Kei, I held a meeting of the friendly chiefs,* and pointed out to them the blessings of peace, and the vast comparative advantages they enjoyed from their faithful conduct; and they have continued to do their utmost to evince their loyalty and attachment, and to obey the injunctions of the Chief Commissioner. Meanwhile, during my absence, the precautions I had adopted previously to my departure had sufficed to keep the frontier of the colony in a greatly improved state of security and peace, which, though not entirely undisturbed by occasional robberies, was far more satisfactory and promising than any state of things which had been experienced since the war first broke out.

5. Having returned to Fort Beaufort, and as soon as a sufficient force could be assembled, which advantages gained and secured now enabled me to do, on the 15th September I resumed operations, in good earnest, for the clearance of the Kroome fastnesses, and final extinction of that great nuisance and principal obstacle to the restoration of peace within the colonial frontier.†

* See page 127.

† See page 118.

Three days' unparalleled exertions of the troops, I might say days and nights, for they lay on the ground where they left off at night, and resumed operations at daybreak the following mornings, sufficed for this purpose; the whole district was cleared. Macomo and Quesha at length were compelled to fly, and the establishment of two additional small entrenched field posts, one at the entrance, and the other in the centre of the Waterkloof, with that already erected at the commanding apex of the whole range, have sufficed for the final accomplishment of this most important object; since which time, (five months have elapsed,) not a single Kafir or rebel Hottentot has attempted to harbour there, and scarcely an instance of cattle stealing has occurred in the neighbouring districts, which had so long and severely suffered from this nuisance.

The next measure which immediately followed, was a thorough clearance of the still more extensive and difficult Amatola* districts, by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, to whom I was able to give sufficient force for the purpose; and the system of the establishment of temporary posts in the right places, from which constant patrols could be carried on, has also kept it now for some months entirely untenanted except by the troops; the Chiefs Sandilli and Macomo, with some ten or twelve attached followers, pertinaciously lurked for some weeks in its recesses, but were constantly hunted about, frequently narrowly escaping capture, until they too have fled to the banks of the Kei, where they now are.†

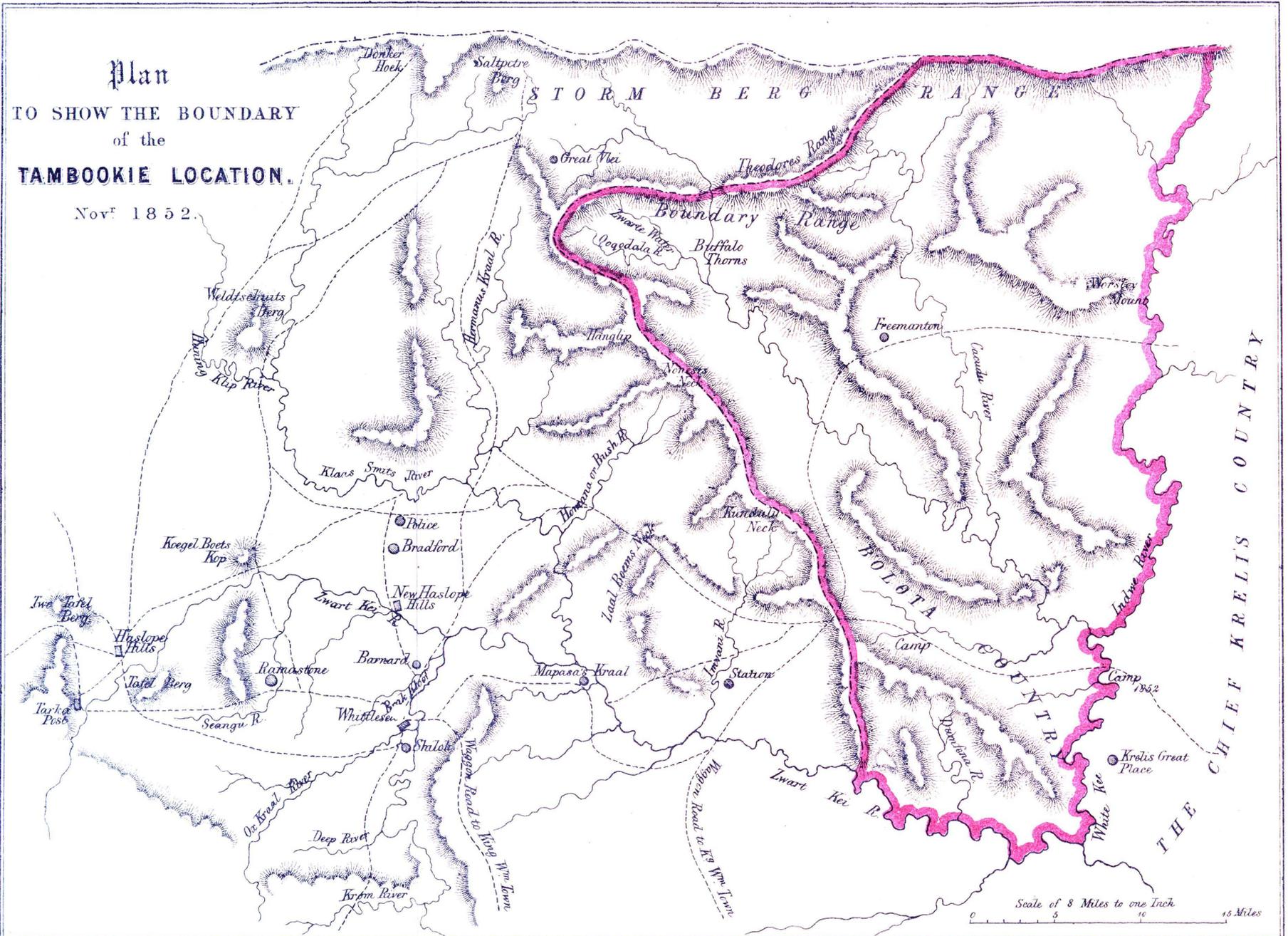
6. These things having been accomplished, I turned my attention to the war, which, though languishing, was far from being extinguished, on the Tambookie frontier. A previous commission of inquiry into the cause and circumstances of that war having convinced me that the time was now come when it might and ought to be put an end to, and that the hostile chiefs were ready and desired to make submission on any terms, and obtain pardon and peace, I received their

* See page 123.

† See page 144.

Plan
TO SHOW THE BOUNDARY
of the
TAMBOOKIE LOCATION.

Nov^r 1852.



submission and surrender of arms, dictated terms which I considered equitable, and granted peace. In this I was ably assisted by Assistant Commissioner Owen, and the Civil Commissioner, Mr. Calderwood.

By these terms, which have been duly proclaimed, a new and well-defined boundary, somewhat circumscribed, was assigned to them, and the whole Tambookie people were placed under the chief control of the head of the Umtirara branch, now a minor, but whose regent, Nonesi, had remained loyal during the war, and, to avoid the danger of her people being drawn into it, had with her faithful followers migrated beyond the Bashee, until the contest should be over; this loyal portion of the tribe has now, at my invitation and permission, granted in Her Majesty's name, returned; since this peace was made, perfect good faith has been observed, not a single cattle theft has been reported, a Resident, Mr. Warner, is now living in the district, and implicit obedience is given to his instructions. Boers, as well as English farmers, now have returned to their farms, and enjoy a state of peace and security unknown to them for the last two years.

The lands, however, formerly allotted to the Tambookie Chief Mapassa, which were always too extensive for that tribe, and never adequately occupied, have been forfeited to the Crown;* that chief, who has been the most guilty during the rebellion, having been killed, and the tribe nearly annihilated, has been dispersed with their own concurrence among the others, and own the paramount chieftainship of the Umtirara branch.

This has enabled me at once, and with a promise of success far beyond my most sanguine expectation, to bring into that important district a sufficiently dense population for mutual support and combined security, composed of farmers of European origin, and of both Dutch and English extraction, and thus to provide for the defence of a large portion of the eastern

* See Plan annexed.

frontier, north of the Amatolas, in an open plain, where a commando of 400 mounted burghers is capable of maintaining their position, and keeping the neighbouring native tribes at a distance.

A village called Queen's Town, on the Kamana, in the district of Victoria, has been already commenced; 800 applications for farms and erven, or town lots, from persons of Dutch and English origin, have been already submitted to a provisional Land Commission on the spot, of which the First Assistant Surveyor-General is a member, appointed to investigate their merit, and make the allotments; and 300 have been already located.

Many of these new frontier settlers are Boers from the more northern districts, and thereby is evinced a salutary reaction towards "treking" inwards, instead of any desire to emigrate.

As a covenant is inserted in the provisional titles to these farms and erven, to secure military organisation for self-defence, on principles of old-established colonial usage and not opposed to law, I have full confidence in the immediate efficacy and ultimate complete success of this measure. As the details are communicated in my despatch, No. 43, of the 29th November, 1852,* I only advert to this subject here as a link in the progressive policy I have adhered to, and an important advantage gained towards the establishment of a lasting peace.

These things having been done, I was able to report that the war of rebellion along the whole colonial frontier was virtually at an end;† but I also explained that as, in fact, according to my humble opinion, it never had been a war, properly so called, but an insurrection and rebellion of Her Majesty's subjects against the sovereign authority, there is no legitimate or recognised antagonistic power west of the Kei with which any treaty of peace can be made, and no terms can be made with outstanding rebels till they are subdued and submit. The time

* See page 156.

† See page 153.

for general pardon and amnesty has not yet arrived; but I trust the period is not far distant when that final act of grace may be safely and expediently proclaimed, without compromising the dignity of the Crown, or giving advantage or encouragement to the enemy, and with the attainment of all practicable ends.

7. There yet remained one rankling sore to be healed before it could be safely said that all was peace, and that the maintenance of a large force could be safely dispensed with; I allude to the protracted state of petty warfare which existed in the Sovereignty between the dependants of the paramount Basuto Chief Moshesh and a portion of the burgher population bordering on his territory, associated with certain land speculators, and who had been supported by the British Resident, who also had called in to his assistance certain petty native bands or tribes, too feeble to afford any real assistance, but who had raised exorbitant claims for their losses sustained in the cause of Government.

This war originated in disputed claims to property occasioned by any arbitrary demarcation of boundary, the justice and good faith of which is very questionable, and still remains for amicable and equitable adjustment, without which it can never be permanent.

In the meantime, violent measures and an irritating warfare having been adopted on the part of Government, and the Chief Moshesh having been denounced an enemy to the Queen, successful retaliation had been adopted on his part, and the balance of spoliation rested on his side.

I considered it indispensable that this state of warfare should be put an end to, as, till that should be done, it would be impossible to take any steps towards carrying into effect measures in respect to the future government of those countries which I believe to be now seriously contemplated by Her Majesty's Government.

Before entering the territory, I duly proclaimed that I came

to administer equal justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and commanded all to remain in their respective locations, and not to take part in any hostilities that might ensue, in order that I might restore peace without engendering new claims or animosities. Nevertheless, false expectations appear to have arisen on the part of those whom Government influence had hitherto favoured, that I should unscrupulously continue to exercise, to their peculiar benefit, might irrespective of right.

The course I did pursue has been duly reported in other despatches,* and the result has proved the enforcement of a just penalty, and the restoration of peace and security of property, with every prospect of stability, unless disturbed by wilful indiscretion or evil design on the part of the colonists, who, should that be the case, are now warned that they must protect themselves from the consequences, whereby, should it be the policy of Her Majesty's Government to abandon the Sovereignty, the aborigines and the white men may now separate on good terms, and are in a fit state for an amicable and equitable diplomatic adjustment of their line of demarcation; whilst the paramount Chief Moshesh, instead of being a declared enemy, is now, and would remain, a faithful ally; and this he has evinced by exercising a salutary control over Morosi and other chieftains south of the Orange River, who, during this state of hostilities, have, as partisans in his cause, proved most troublesome on the border of the colonial district of Albert, but whose depredations have now entirely ceased.

8. I am now turning my attention to the better organisation and supervision of the Fingoe locations of Fort Peddie, Fort Beaufort, and Alice, and the establishment of a new one at some intermediate point, so that the whole extent of that part of the district of Victoria, formerly called the ceded territory,

* See pages 168, 169.

between the Keiskamma and Fish Rivers, will be occupied by that warlike and faithful people, who have rendered the most willing and gallant services throughout this war.

This people show great aptitude for civilisation, and have made much progress; and as they have a mortal hatred for the Kafirs, their former tyrants, and are interested in the vigilant care of their own cattle, they will serve as the best possible barrier for the security of the colony beyond the Fish River, provided they be fairly dealt with, kept in due subordination by superintendents who speak their language, protected against colonial prejudice and injustice, and allowed to live in peace, and without infringement or breach of faith, in the allotments granted to them.

3rd. Now as to the existing state of things in respect to the eastern frontier of this part of Her Majesty's South African dominions:—

The nuisance of the Waterkloof having been removed, the colonial border is almost free from marauders, and its security amply provided for by the existing mounted police, which has been reduced to the three districts of Victoria, Albany, and Fort Beaufort.

The only T'Slambie territorial chief, Seyolo, engaged in the rebellion, is a prisoner at Cape Town.

Moshesh and the Basutos, humbled by the recent chastisement, have evinced every proof of their sincerity and desire to remain at peace with the British Government, and confidence and good understanding appears to have been restored to that vast region beyond the Orange River; since the penalty was inflicted on the chief for his contumacy, not a single theft has been reported, and he has on several occasions evidenced his desire to preserve the peace and keep faith.

The Tambookie rebellion has been happily disposed of, and the forfeited portion of their territory is filling rapidly with a sturdy burgher population; upwards of 800 applications for farms or crven having been sent in, and 300 already located,

whilst the Tambookies, united under the paramount chieftainship of the loyal Umtirara branch, have settled down in profound peace in their appointed location.

The Amatolas and whole Gaika district entirely cleared of Kafirs or Hottentots, the chiefs having fled to the banks of the Kei, and the whole tribe dispersed, many, though not all, having crossed the Kei. Not a shot has been fired, or a cattle theft reported in British Kaffraria for the last two months; but the Gaika race are not, and cannot be, exterminated, even if that should be required; some, no doubt, linger in the kloofs and woods which border the Kei itself, and from which it would be fruitless to attempt to force them; for though that service might be nominally accomplished, and with ease, by the force now disposable, it would require a month's campaign, and, as subsequent occupation in force to maintain this advantage would be out of the question, they would recross the moment the troops were withdrawn. Part of this country, I find, has never been surveyed or even explored. The Chief Sandilli and his associates are there, not in force, but living separately with a few followers; they have, it seems, occasionally crossed the Kei, but they appear to be reluctant to become subjects of Kreili, though they acknowledge his supremacy as paramount chief; and, on the other hand, it is said that Kreili and his counsellors do not desire their intrusion.

The war is thus driven into a corner, and these chiefs personally only remain to be dealt with; meantime, the Gaika district is securely occupied, and a large force is now available.

There remains only one feature of this rebellion to which distinct and separate allusion has not been made in the above report, and which, though now reduced to insignificance, was not only peculiar, but most influential at the commencement. I allude to the disaffection of a large portion of the Hottentot population.

This has not been by any means so general as has been

supposed, and as colonial prejudices would still represent it to have been.

Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the conduct of the Cape Corps generally, with the exception only of those who deserted at the outbreak, and numerous Hottentot levies have rendered gallant and loyal services throughout the contest.

Measures have been taken, and with good success, by means of proscription of the more guilty leaders, and rewards for their apprehension, and the lenient punishment of two years' imprisonment with hard labour, by sentence of court-martial, to those less guilty, and not being deserters, who have surrendered; and numerous cases now occur of offenders who are constantly coming in to surrender and take the benefit of that mild mode of expiating their crime, and returning to their allegiance; by this and other means, among which I must not omit to mention the unparalleled exertions and gallant conduct of the Albany, Victoria, and Fort Beaufort mounted police, "Brauder," their most daring leader, has disappeared; and I believe there is no doubt he was killed by the Albany police in the last desperate skirmish in the Fish River bush; the organised band has been entirely broken up, and "Uithalder," their general, is a fugitive, without influence or followers.

In order to heal this only remaining unhealthy trace of the rebellion, I intend immediately to send the two Assistant Commissioners to Eland's Post, where most of the loyal tenants of the Kat River settlement have remained under the protection of the small garrison stationed there throughout the contest, and who, latterly, have been most judiciously cared for by Captain Wright, 91st Regiment, an officer who has rendered most valuable services on every occasion on which they have been called forth.

I purpose forming a Commission, by associating that officer and Mr. Calderwood, Civil Commissioner of the Victoria district, with the Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Owen and

Mr. Ebdon, in order to ascertain and register those who have proved loyal, and have claims to land in the settlement, as well as those whose claims are forfeited ; and as in few cases any titles have yet been granted, I purpose following their investigation up by a provisional Land Commission, and to confirm the titles of the loyal, but to recommend, after investigation as to character, applicants for vacant allotments to me for grants, and I hope by that means, and on the principle already suggested in a former despatch, to be able to mix occupants of European origin in sufficient proportion among the community which shall hereafter inhabit that rich and fertile district, to break up the exclusive nationality, and by example, and superior industry and civilisation, render it what it ought to be, but what it never has been, the most flourishing agricultural district in the colony.

I place sanguine reliance on the efficacy of this measure for the gradual extinction of animosities between the Hottentot and European races, which have been the natural result of the recent rebellion, and which time, I trust, will finally accomplish, and which, when accomplished, I do not think, after their severe sufferings on this occasion, likely again ever to be renewed.

4th. Having now given, I trust, a faithful account of the affairs of this frontier up to the present date, it remains for me, as required by my instructions, to offer my opinions and suggestions in respect to future policy.

In doing this I must restrict myself to that which I believe to be practicable and expedient. It is true that promised advantages have been gained, and are maintained by force of arms, and that a state of peace and security has been restored within the colony, during the last two months, to an extent unknown for many years ; but it is also true that the Gaika race, originally amounting to some 27,000 souls, though expatriated, dispersed, and subdued, still live somewhere, though they are nowhere to be found. To have recourse to active

hostilities, with a view of harassing them, would be to harass the troops in fighting with a shadow, and with what ultimate object?

The object of this long contest is undoubtedly and avowedly the establishment of peace on a permanent basis; and the enemy having entirely evacuated their own country, and been driven to the banks of the Kei, or across it, it becomes a question what more is to be done.

If we remain unsatisfied with the present state of things, and pertinaciously persevere in unforgiving hostilities and outlawry, peace and amnesty can never be proclaimed; and there can be no security against constant attempts to plunder cattle, and disturb the new-expected inhabitants of the Amatolas, by bands of marauders assembled under some one or other of the proscribed and outlawed chieftains—the only real advantage gained would be in the removal of the nuisance to a greater distance from the colony; but the necessity for the maintenance of a large force to keep this vantage ground would remain nearly the same.

In order, therefore, to put an end to this rebellion, and provide the means of controlling turbulent spirits who still might be disposed to be disturbers of the peace, without the necessity for so large a force kept constantly on the alert, so that the heavy military expenditure for this service might be reduced, I have, after the most careful consideration, come to the conclusion that the moment has arrived when it would be safe, politic, and expedient to extend the Royal pardon to the late rebels, now sufficiently humbled and subdued, and, collecting them, place them in a new country, where they can be more easily dealt with than in the mountains and forest districts they formerly occupied, and unite them under the responsibility of a recognised chief, who should have power to control them, and be held responsible for their conduct.

The slightest knowledge of the Kafir character, habits, and

customs, will suffice to convince that no ruler can have any influence over a tribe of the Amakosa race but the hereditary and legitimate chief, or paramount chief—he may be expelled and exiled, but he cannot be deposed, nor can he be deprived of the devoted attachment of his people, who will follow his fortunes, and so long as he lives, will yield obedience to no other authority; it stands to reason, therefore, that the only way of putting an end to the Gaika rebellion, with a prospect of permanent security, is to pardon the Chief Sandilli, if he will make due submission and return to his allegiance, and that he will hold himself responsible for the good conduct of the Gaika people. This course, therefore, I have it in contemplation to pursue, so soon as a favourable opportunity may offer.

The land in which I intend to locate the Ama-Gaika tribe is a portion of that through which the Kabousie River runs, between the Amatolas and the Kei. As the western boundary, I would give the road leading from King William's Town, north, past Duhue German Mission Station, and Possel's Missionary Station, into the country of the Windvogelberg, the Kei on the east, the Thomas River on the north, and Umhala's country on the south.

This large tract of fine country was allotted to the loyal Chief Toise, who never was able fully to occupy it; and now during the recent rebellion, having carried his loyalty beyond that of the other T'Slambies in the way of obtaining and giving information, being also a weak man, he has so entirely lost the confidence and attachment of his people, that the majority, under his brother's rule, have been active associates with the Gaikas in open rebellion.

Toise, who now lives near Fort Murray, could not therefore occupy this country in safety, and, in fact, many of the expatriated Gaikas are now secreted in it. I propose, therefore, giving to him in exchange that part of the forfeited Gaika territory which lies between the road, already adverted to as a line

of demarcation, and the base of the Amatolas at the Kabousie Neck and Mount Kempt, and southward to the Yellow Woods, seven miles from King William's Town.

I cannot, however, by this post place this part of my report otherwise than as prospective, and in like manner the final settlement of peace with the paramount Chief Kreili is not yet concluded; but the humble tone of that chief, and earnest desire for peace evinced by his voluntary payment of instalments of an old fine of trifling amount, the remainder of which I am now prepared to remit, leave me in no doubt as to a speedy and satisfactory reconciliation with him.

Assuming, then, that these arrangements shall be satisfactorily adjusted, I proceed to the question of what military establishment may be necessary for the permanent security of this frontier. I enclose a separate tabular statement bearing on this subject, by which it will appear that I cannot advise a reduction in the first instance of more than three regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry, and one company of Royal Artillery, from this command.

In due time a further reduction may possibly be practicable and safe, but the voted establishment and force estimated as sufficient by my predecessors on the return of peace too hastily on several former occasions I can never recommend, because prevention being unprovided for, the cure is certain to become so expensive, that it may be questionable whether the inconvenience of the disease be worth the remedy.

I am of opinion that the lowest amount of force required for the security of the colony, for some time to come, will be two battalions of Infantry within the colonial boundary and four in British Kaffraria, and one at Cape Town in reserve and for repose, as well as to give support to the Executive during the transition from the existing to the contemplated new form of government, and available for the support also of the detachment at Natal in case of need.

Eight hundred Cavalry I also consider necessary, and this I would recommend should be provided for by the completion of the Cape Corps to its establishment, and the division of it into two battalions for the sake of better management and discipline; this would allow of the withdrawal of the regiment of Dragoons, which description of force I consider, for many reasons, ill adapted for this particular service.

The voted staff should be remodelled and adapted to existing circumstances, and proportioned to the force; and I accordingly enclose a statement of what I consider requisite under that head.

Assuming the government of British Kaffraria to be placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, as already provided by Letters Patent, dated 16th December, 1850, but which, under circumstances stated in a separate despatch, No. 50,* of this date, have not yet been acted upon, I am decidedly of opinion that a Major-General should be in chief command of the forces in this colony and its dependencies, under precisely the same circumstances and allowances as in Canada, and that then the whole duties of the Government would best be entrusted to a Civil Governor-General, and that no Lieutenant-Governor would be required.

I do not see any reason why the government and military command in this colony should not be based precisely on the same principle as that of Canada, excepting only in such slight differences of establishment as local circumstances may render necessary, and which I have endeavoured to provide for in the outlines of the estimate which accompany this paper.

Before closing this voluminous, but I trust not unnecessarily prolix, Report, required of me in my original instructions, I must advert to a question of primary importance, but concerning which I think, on mature consideration, and with a correct

* See page 184.

knowledge of the existing state of things as they have been above set forth, there can scarcely be two opinions, whether it would be practicable or expedient at this time to recede from the barrier of the Kei, and adopt any other more restricted limits to Her Majesty's South African possessions in this particular quarter? Whether it be to revert to the boundary of the Keiskamma or the Fish River, and abandon again British Kaffraria to the independent rule of the Kafirs? I have only to repeat officially my opinion already privately communicated by last post, that we cannot now at this time recede from the Kei as the ultimate boundary of this portion of Her Majesty's South African possessions; also, that British Kaffraria, between the Kei and the Keiskamma, so much of it at least as is comprised in the Amatola district and the T'Slambie locations, cannot at present be annexed to the colony, or placed under colonial laws or management with safety.

With reference to the question, whether it might not be advisable to abandon Kaffraria altogether, adopt the Keiskamma as our eastern frontier, and erect military posts on the line of heights running parallel to that river on its right bank, it is my firm conviction that such a measure, if not now next to impossible, on account of our engagements to white settlers in British Kaffraria, who have been allowed to take root, as it were, at King William's Town, would be most disastrous at this particular time, for the following reasons:—abandonment of the field would give to our enemies, now driven beyond the Kei, and expelled from their location, which has been declared forfeited, the advantage which they have so pertinaciously contended for—the recovery and re-occupation of their former territory—and even more than that, the recovery of their independence. This termination of the contest would not fail to be proclaimed to all surrounding native tribes, and revive the war of races, extending possibly to Natal, with renewed hopes of being able by perseverance ultimately to drive the white

man into the sea—hopes which gave union and strength to this last war in a degree never before known among native tribes opposed to European troops, but which have recently, but only recently, been given up in despair; hopes powerfully stimulated, if not originally awakened, by the Prophet Umlanjeni, who, by their disappointment, has been thrown into contempt and rendered powerless, but whose dangerous influence would immediately be revived with increased power by a retrograde step, and apparent fulfilment of his prophecies.

Again, though peace might possibly be purchased for a few years by such concession, war would be certain to recur with redoubled energy before long, and the field of battle would be brought again, for the third time, into a country from which the Kafirs were fortunately expelled, before they possessed and could use fire-arms as they do now, and before they became leagued with Hottentots in a common cause, but which country of the Keiskamma and Fish River, from the Amatolas to the sea, is, perhaps, the most intricate and favourable to Kafirs, in their mode of warfare, which the whole of South Africa affords.

If it should ultimately become the policy of Her Majesty's Government to recede from the Kei, abandon British Kaffraria, and allow the reflux of the savage tribes triumphantly to the Keiskamma, this is not the moment when it would be a safe measure; hereafter, not as the immediate result of an obstinate contest, but after an interval of peace and as a voluntary act of grace, it might possibly be attended with less ruinous consequences.

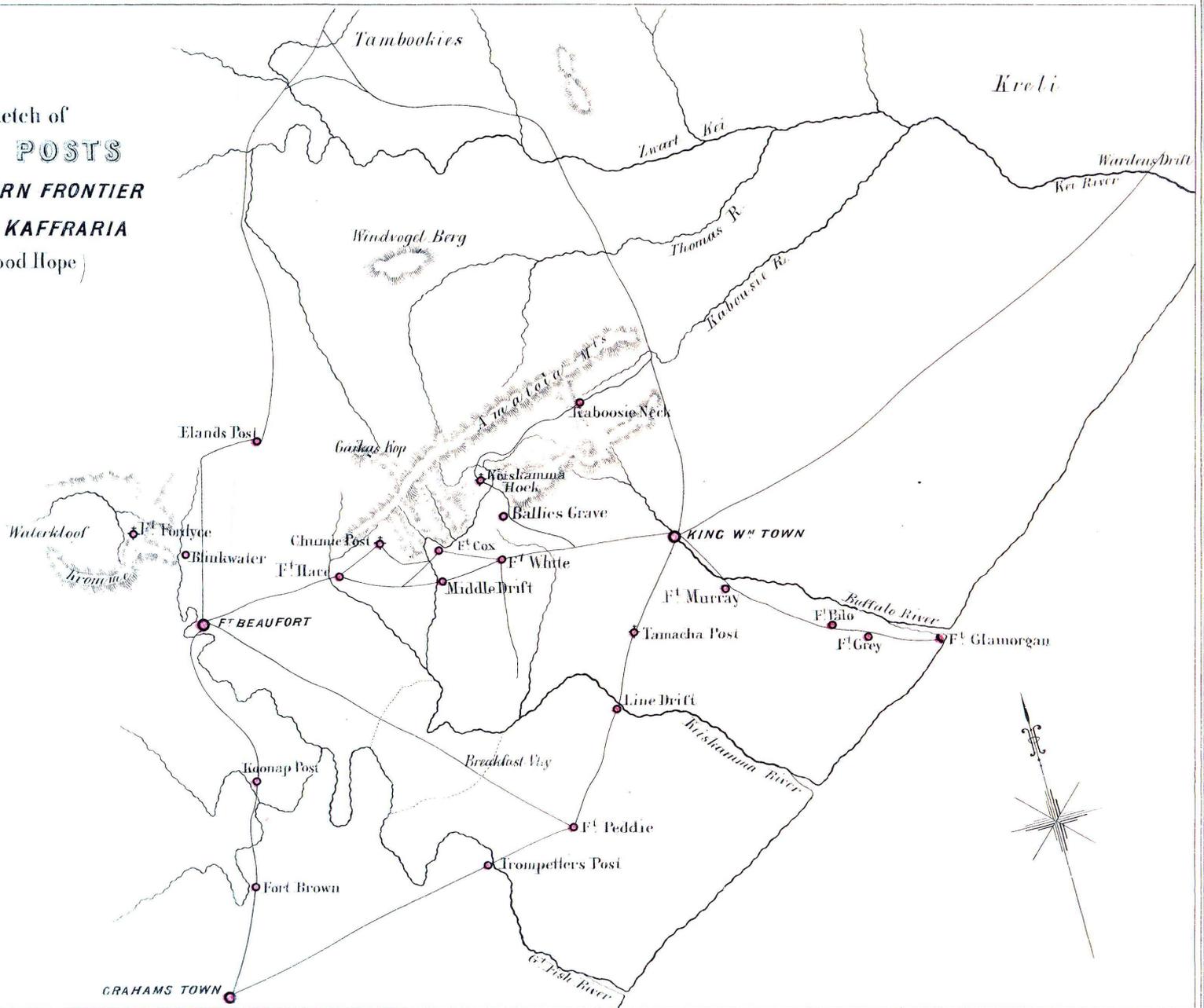
I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Lieut.-Gen., Governor.

The Right Hon. Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

Rough Sketch of
SITE OF POSTS
ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER
AND BRITISH KAFFRARIA
 (Cape of Good Hope)

◆ New Posts
 ○ Fieldworks



ENCLOSURES.

Proposed Distribution of a Force to consist of One Company Royal Artillery, with Four Guns equipped and Horses; Six Battalions British Infantry, and 900 Horse Cape Mounted Riflemen, required for the Cape Frontier.

Nos.	Posts.	Infantry.	Horses.	Remarks.	
1	Graham's Town . . .	600	320	One Demi Battery, R. A. Kroome Range and Water Kloof.	
2	Fort Elizabeth . . .		40		
3	Fort Brown . . .		40		
4	Koonap . . .		40		
5	Trumpeters . . .		40		
6	Line Drift . . .		60		
7	Peddie . . .		60		
8	Fort Beaufort . . .		320		
*9	Forts Fordyce — i. e. Waterkloof.	600	200	6	
10	Blinkwater . . .	600	40	6	
11	Elands Post . . .		40	16	
12	Fort Hare . . .	600	280	40	
*13	Chumie Neck . . .		120	6	
*14	Middle Drift . . .	600	40	6	
15	Fort White . . .		40	50	
16	Fort Cox . . .	600	120	6	
*17	Keiskamma Hoek . .		520	50	
*18	Bailey's Grave . . .	600	40	6	
*19	Kabousie Neck . . .		40	6	
20	King William's Town	600	960	250	One Demi Battery, R. A.
21	Fort Murray . . .		40	6	
22	Fort Pato . . .	1,200	40	6	
23	Fort Grey . . .		40	6	
24	East London . . .	1,200	80	12	
*25	Temacha . . .		40	16	
			3,600	811	
	Cape Town . . . }	1,200	600	14	
	Natal . . . }		600	75	
	Total . . .		4,800	900	

* New Posts.

Staff proposed to be placed on the fixed Establishment of the Army for the Cape of Good Hope and its Dependencies, to consist of—

Two Companies Royal Artillery.
Two Companies Royal Sapper and Miners.
Eight Battalions Infantry.
Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Staff.

Major-General Commanding the Forces	1
Military Secretary	1
Two Aides-de-Camp	2
Colonel on the Staff	1
One Aide-de-Camp	1
Deputy Quartermaster-General and Deputy Adjutant-General	1
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	1
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	2
Brigade-Major, Graham's Town	1
Brigade-Major, King William's Town	1
Town and Brigade-Major, Cape Town	1
Fort and District Adjutant, Fort Beaufort	1
Fort and District Adjutant, British Kaffraria	1
Fort and District Adjutant, Natal	1

Commandants.

Cape Town	1
Natal	1
Port Elizabeth	1
Graham's Town	1
Amatolas, Keiskamma Hoek	1

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Lieut.-Gen., Governor.

*Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. G.
CATHCART to Earl GREY.*

Government House, Cape of Good Hope,
March 31, 1852.

MY LORD,—I cannot, of course, make myself acquainted sufficiently with the actual state of things on the frontier, by information obtained at this place to enable me to add to that contained in the despatches of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, which will be sent home by the mail which starts to-morrow.

Your Lordship will observe that some vigorous exertions have been made, and with good success, in again clearing the

strong ground called the Kroome Range, in which is situated the stronghold called the Waterkloof, the haunt of the Kafir leader Macomo, with his clansmen and Hottentot confederates, and subsequently in the Amatolas against his younger brother, but far more powerful Kafir Chief Sandilli; with whom the present war in fact commenced.

From what I can learn, however, it appears to me that hostilities have for the present subsided into a most unsatisfactory sort of lull, owing to the adoption by the Kafirs of a similar course of evasion and non-resistance to that which they have practised on former occasions towards the close of a protracted contest, but upon which experience shows no reliance can be placed as a sign of subjugation, or an indication of returning fidelity and good-will; and in a private letter which I received on my arrival, Sir Harry Smith appears to be fully of that opinion.

It is my intention, if possible, to leave this in Her Majesty's ship "Styx" for the Buffalo Mouth, on Monday next, April 5; and I hope by next post to be able to make a more detailed report of the affairs of the eastern frontier than I am able to do on the present occasion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c.

GEO. CATHCART, *Governor*.

April 3, 1852.

ORDINANCE (enacted by the Honourable the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof) for regulating, in certain respects, the appropriation of the revenue of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope by the Parliament thereof.

Whereas Her Majesty did, by certain Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster on the 23rd day of May, in the thirteenth year of her reign, amongst other things declare and ordain that there should be within the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope a Parlia-

ment, to consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and House of Assembly. And whereas, by an Ordinance, intituled "Ordinance enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, for constituting a Parliament for the said Colony," provision has been made for constituting a Legislative Council and House of Assembly for the said colony, and for defining the power of the same. And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for defraying certain expenses out of the revenue of the said colony:

1. Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that the said Governor shall be authorised to pay out of the revenue of the said colony all the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt thereof: Provided always, that full and particular accounts of all such disbursements shall from time to time be laid before the Parliament of the said colony.

2. And be it enacted, that until the Parliament of the said colony shall otherwise direct, there shall be payable every year to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, out of the said revenue for ever, the sum of £106,000, for defraying the expenses of the several services and purposes in the schedules (marked A, B, C, and D) annexed to this Ordinance; the said sum to be issued by the treasurer of the said colony, in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall be from time to time directed to him under the hand and seal of the Governor

3. And be it enacted, that in construing this Ordinance, the word "Governor" shall mean any officer for the time being administering the government of the Cape of Good Hope

4. And be it enacted, that this Ordinance shall commence and take effect within the colony of the Cape of Good Hope from and after such date as Her Majesty shall, by the advice of her Privy Council, fix for that purpose

Schedules referred to in the foregoing Ordinance

SCHEDULE (A)

	£	s	d
The Governor and Private Secretary . . .	5,300	0	0
The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Messenger, and House Rent . . .	2,200	0	0
	<hr/>		
Carried over	£7,500	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	7,500	0	0
The Clerk of the Executive Council	520	0	0
The Colonial Secretary and his Department	5,500	0	0
The Treasurer-General ditto	1,890	0	0
The Auditor-General ditto	1,650	0	0
The Registrar of Deeds ditto	1,000	0	0
The Surveyor-General ditto	2,080	0	0
The Civil Engineer ditto	2,250	0	0
The Post-Office Department	2,330	0	0
The Keeper of Public Buildings	235	0	0
The Agent-General in London	210	0	0
The Secretary and Clerks of the Central Road Board	1,140	0	0
The Supreme Court	7,935	0	0
The High Sheriff	1,250	0	0
The Attorney-General	1,670	0	0
Divisional Courts	16,335	0	0
Medical Departments	1,895	0	0
Police, Prison, and Gaols	1,540	0	0
Educational Establishments	4,100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	61,080	0	0
SCHEDULE (B).			
Pensions	15,000	0	0
SCHEDULE (C).			
Public Worship	16,060	0	0
SCHEDULE (D).			
Border Department (Aborigines)	14,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£106,090	0	0
	<hr/>		

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at the Cape of Good Hope this 3rd day of April, 1852.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

JOHN MONTAGU.

By order of the Legislative Council,

CHARLES J. BOYLE,

Clerk of the Council.

*Extract of GENERAL ORDER by His Excellency Lieut.-General the
Hon. GEORGE CATHCART.*

Head Quarters, King William's Town, April 11, 1852.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to record, as part of the operations in progress under the disposition of His Excellency's predecessor, Sir Harry Smith, the energetic exertions of the column under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, in the Keiskamma Hoek, on the 7th instant, when about 800 head of cattle and 15 horses, belonging to "Auta," were captured in one of the most formidable positions of the Amatolas, in spite of every opposition of the enemy. In this affair, our casualties were one officer, Captain Gore, 43rd Regiment, killed at the head of his company, leading them on with the utmost gallantry, and six men wounded.

(Signed) A. J. CLOETE, Quartermaster-General
(True Extract) JOHN GARVOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel.

*Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General the
Hon. G. CATHCART to Earl GREY.*

King William's Town, April 20, 1852

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that after closing my despatch to your Lordship, dated Cape Town, 5th April, 1852, I embarked that afternoon on board Her Majesty's ship "Styx," and proceeded on my voyage to the Buffalo Mouth. I arrived at East London on the night of the 8th April, and next morning (9th) having landed the horses which I had brought with me, an operation which, although the bar was in a favourable state, is always one of some difficulty, I was able to proceed at noon, and reached King William's Town before midnight. On the following morning (10th) I had a most satisfactory interview with Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, who devoted the whole of that day to the purpose of giving me every insight into the affairs of the colony generally, and more particularly of the eastern frontier, in his power to communicate, and he took his de

parture the following morning for Cape Town by the return of the "Styx."

Sir H. Smith gave me the perusal of his last despatch intended for your Lordship, in which he has brought down the military affairs of this frontier to the period of my arrival to relieve him in the command. Since then, reports have arrived of three affairs, one in which a patrol of a detachment of Major-General Somerset's command, with which he was operating in the open country north of the Amatolas; and another of Major Tottenham, of the 12th Lancers, on the Kabousie River, to the eastward of the Amatolas; and a third, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, in entering the Amatola country, on his return to his camp at Keiskamma Hoek, fell in with some cattle, supposed to belong to the Sub-chief Auta, in the north-eastern corner of that mountain district, which he captured, but not without serious resistance, and some loss in wounded: and one officer, Captain Gore of the 43rd, I regret to say, fell on this occasion.

I have desired the Quartermaster-General to prepare a detailed statement of these affairs from the period at which Sir Harry Smith's last despatch was closed, and they require no comment from me, as they rest upon the arrangements of my predecessor, whose views and intentions are explained in his despatch. I have now to state to your Lordship my own views, and the means by which I purpose carrying into effect, with the object of providing for the better security of the frontier districts of the colony within the boundary, the speedy termination of this Kaffrarian war, and such measures, as at present advised, I consider most likely to prevent a recurrence of so serious and expensive a calamity.

I thought it necessary, on assuming the command, to lose no time in notifying to all the inhabitants of Kaffraria my views and intentions towards them. These are contained in the enclosed* copy of my Proclamation, which I have addressed

* All enclosures of Summaries, General Orders, &c., not printed in the volume, are to be found in the Blue Book of May 31st, 1853.

by name to all those chiefs, their council and people, who have remained faithful to their allegiance during these rebellious times; and I have alluded to the course which I consider it to be my duty to pursue towards the Chief Sandilli and the sub-chiefs associated with him in rebellion, to mark that I will not treat with him, but consider him an outlaw whilst on this side of the Kei. I drew up this notice in concert with the Assistant Commissioner, Major Hogge, and Colonel Mackinnon, who are at present with me; and I also availed myself of the experience and great knowledge of Kafir character possessed by the sub-commissioner to the T'Slambie tribes, Captan Maclean, to whose firm and judicious management the fidelity of the T'Slambie tribes may in great measure be ascribed. This last-named officer has undertaken the promulgation of the notice; and, judging from the rapidity with which they carry on their communications by messengers and signals, I have no doubt it is long ere this known throughout Kafirland.

It is my intention to keep permanent possession of the Amatolas, and with that view to leave a sufficient force under Colonel Eyre in the Keiskamma Hoek, which commands the sources of that river, and the most fertile feeding ground. I intend shortly to visit the spot, and to cause to be erected a stone tower or blockhouse, according as materials may suit, which may suffice at little expense as a rallying point for a few men, the fire of whose musketry from the top might effectually protect those left in the camp, when the troops might be out on patrol, from any sudden attack by an enemy who is by no means to be despised, who has not yet evacuated that country, and would return in full force if allowed to do so; but even should this tower be superfluous as a defensive precaution, I have a still more important object in view, which is that of a demonstration of the intention of permanent occupancy

It is obvious, that whilst not only an invitation but an injunction has gone forth to Sandilli and all his rebel associates to evacuate the Amatolas, and pass beyond the Kei, it is a contradiction to place troops on the open country of the

Kabousie to intercept them, and therefore I have recalled the cavalry detachment under the command of Major Tottenham of the 12th Lancers, to King William's Town, till further orders. They will be replaced when the Gaikas shall have been expelled, and the object may then be to prevent their return.

I have left Lieutenant-Colonel Michel at his camp in the Leneah Valley, which is to the right of Fort Cox, and more immediately commands the western side of the Amatola country, in the direction of Mount Macdonald; but I have caused Lieutenant-Colonel Perceval of the 12th Regiment, to move with his detachment from his camp on the Quilli Quilli River to the southward, following the course of the Keiskamma, passing through the country of the Chiefs Stock and Seyolo, now infested by banditti, and, crossing that and the Fish River, return to his former quarters at Botha's Hill, on the right bank of the Fish River, covering Graham's Town.

General Somerset has come into King William's Town from the neighbourhood of the Windvogel-berg, with a small escort, for the purpose of communicating with me, having passed across the open country to the eastward of the Amatolas.

By all accounts which I have received there can be no doubt that the Kroome Range, in which the Waterkloof is situated, and which is only about twelve miles from Fort Beaufort within the colony, is again occupied by Macomo and his followers, associated with rebel Hottentots; and it is likely that other desperate characters may seek for shelter in this stronghold, to the terror and annoyance of neighbouring farmers. I therefore intend to carry out the measure which I had long since formed, founded on the information of which I was already in possession, and in which Sir Harry Smith entirely concurred, that of occupying two or three posts connected with each other, and one in force at Bear's Farm with the Rifle Brigade and some cavalry, from whence, surrounding the place, they can command

the egress and ingress of parties in search of plunder, and starve and harass them; but I have instructed Colonel Buller to abstain from any great battle till further orders, but to trust to opportunities for constant annoyance, which must render it in the end impossible for the rebels to continue to harbour there; and when I arrive at Fort Beaufort I will take an early opportunity of reconnoitring the locality, with the view to a final ejection, and the establishment of a central permanent post, which, with the gradual opening out of roads and communications, will, I trust, provide sufficiently for its future security. The Fish River, near its junction with the Kat River, where it intercepts the road between Graham's Town and Fort Beaufort, and in its whole course from thence to its mouth, is described to me as bordered by rocky hills and kloofs, comprised within a belt of thick bush several miles in breadth. Across this continuous belt of forest various roads traverse, crossing the river by fords. These form passes in which lawless people of every description, whether Kafirs or rebel Hottentots, may waylay passengers with facility. I am glad to hear, however, that the Chiefs Stock and Seyolo, with their remnants of tribes, have ceased to harbour there; and that, although there is no doubt many lawless banditti will infest these woods and live on plunder, there is no large body at present which would require a military operation to dislodge it. I hope to provide for the security of those neighbourhoods and passages through the several fords and defiles by means of a better organisation of police, adequate rewards for the apprehension of marauders, and summary justice on those who may be taken in the commission of this lawless offence.

It is my intention, as soon as I have closed my despatches for the next mail, and made the necessary arrangements with Colonel Mackinnon for carrying out my views with respect to civil matters in Kaffraria, to proceed to visit the Amatolas, and

continue my route by Fort Hare to Fort Beaufort, where I shall establish my head-quarters for some time. Those views may be summed up under four principal heads: 1st. That of the expulsion of the rebellious tribes from their former territories, which I consider forfeited by rebellion; 2ndly. On the other hand, conciliation and reward for those who have remained friendly during the contest; 3rdly. As regards Umhala, whose conduct, though he has paid the fines imposed upon him, and obtained a complete reconciliation with my predecessor the day before his departure, appears to be still in bad repute, and suspected by Commissioner Major Hogge, Colonel Mackinnon, and Captain Maclean, of at least sympathising with, if not aiding and abetting, the rebellious party, I have desired that no unnecessary severe demands should be made upon him, in case it should be proved that some of the dismembered branches of Sandilli's tribe, when ejected from their former locality, should find their way with their cows to seek an asylum with relatives they may have in Umhala's tribe, and not by measures of unnecessary harshness provoke resistance, which would compel me to commence a new war against that tribe at all, if it can be properly avoided, certainly not at present, as I have enough on my hands without it, and Umhala's country is one which is open, and easily managed at any time; 4thly. With regard also to the alleged harbouring of Gaika cattle by Chief Kreili, beyond the Kei, whom we do not recognise as Her Majesty's subject, but an independent neighbouring chief under subjection, it appears to me that enough has been done to punish and humiliate him for what offences he may have committed or connived at, or been really unable to prevent; and as the Gaikas are sentenced to pass beyond the Kei, and abandon their former locations, I see no cause to object to their carrying the small remnant of their stock and milch cows with them, nor can I object to Kreili's allowing them to pass through his territory, for it is unavoidable; his

own interest is sufficient security for their not being allowed to remain on the Kei, and they must go further in search of new location, which it is generally reported to me they will have no difficulty in finding.

In the meantime I have appointed Major-General Yorke to the command of the troops to the eastward of the Keiskamma, which district comprises British Kaffraria, and which command forms the 2nd Division.

Major-General Somerset, whom I find in command of the 1st Division, left this on his return to Fort Beaufort, across the sources of the Kabousie, and through the country to the northward of the Amatolas, leaving the Windvogel-berg to the right, and on arriving at Fort Beaufort I have directed him to take measures for the occupation of the Kroome Range or Waterkloof country by the Rifle Brigade, &c., as above stated.

I find that, in consequence of the active and successful military operations which have been carried on under the orders of my predecessor, the troops are at present very much in want of time to repose and to refit, and, therefore, I am glad to think that what has already been done by them may possibly be so turned to account by passive occupation that the war may be brought to a satisfactory conclusion with but little more fatigue and loss on the part of the troops. Should, however, this not prove to be the case, a short repose will render the force under my command more able to start with renewed vigour and effect upon a fresh campaign; and, working outwards from a military base placed within the colony, I should hope to make good and maintain the objects essential to the protection of the frontier until other arrangements can be made to fill up the locations from which the contumacious tribes in British Kaffraria must be expelled, and thereby, as far and as soon as may be practicable, diminish the necessity for military occupation, which in the meantime is, I believe, the only

resource that can, under existing circumstances, be relied upon.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Lieutenant-General,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c.

*Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General the Hon. G.
CATHCART to Earl GREY.*

King William's Town, April 20, 1852.

MY LORD,—Although it is necessary, in my military despatch of this date, after reporting the state of things as I find them, to point out the line of conduct I have decided to pursue for the prosecution, and, I hope, speedy conclusion, of this war, I have confined that despatch to matters upon which I must decide and act at once.

But there are others of no less importance, which I have under consideration, which, as they relate to ulterior arrangements for securing the advantages that may be gained from this war, and guarding against the recurrence of a similar calamity, admit of deliberation; and, therefore, I submit them to your Lordship, not as plans yet matured in their details, but which I believe to be just in principle, and well suited to the exigencies of the case.

Reason and experience prove that the expulsion of warlike hostile neighbours from locations which are mountainous, and replete with natural strongholds, can lead to no real benefit, unless those locations be occupied, and the possession of them permanently held when gained; for the moment they are left unguarded or unoccupied, the expelled tribes will return and reoccupy them, with increased power of tenacity derived from experience in war.

Therefore, I have, in continuation of the policy adopted by

my predecessor, and which I consider amply justified on the grounds declared in my Proclamation to the obedient and friendly chiefs, made known my fixed and immutable purpose of expelling the contumacious Chief Sandilli and all his associates in rebellion from their former locations, and across the Kei.

When this is accomplished, which it must be effectually, the question will arise as to occupation, with a view to keeping permanent possession of those vacated localities.

I do not now refer to troubled places within the colonial boundary, which must also, and, I think, may easily, be adjusted, but to localities to be vacated in British Kaffraria. These may be divided into three contiguous districts, each of which is peculiar as to its circumstances, and, therefore, I think, requires a peculiar arrangement for its efficient occupation.

Military occupation in the first instance is, of course, the only resource in every case; but, as that expedient, if on a scale adequate to the purpose, is far too costly for continuance, and even then must prove barren as to advantage to be derived from the possession of a colony,—

I am consulting and considering with all care and diligence as to such measures as may gradually be made to supply the place of actual military occupation, with some prospect of progressive improvement, and which may ultimately render them at least self-supporting, if not remunerative.

The three locations to which I allude are,—first in importance, that which was allotted by my predecessor to the Chief Sandilli as his portion of the Gaika territory, in which is included the well-known stronghold called the Amatola country, which has been so frequently invaded and abandoned after much trouble and loss of life in this and former wars, and with no permanent benefit.

This peculiar geographical accident of country, of no small military importance in Kaffrarian warfare, is a circular barrier

of hills of no great elevation, but sufficiently prominent, in a tract of country otherwise comparatively open, to be called mountains. The principal range of hills form a circular barrier of about forty miles in circumference, and consequently some thirteen or fourteen in diameter. From this outward circular ridge numerous spurs branch inward toward the centre, and form in many places deep and precipitous ravines or kloofs, which, being densely wooded, afford the formidable natural fastnesses in which the Kafirs harbour when assailed.

From the head of these ravines numerous streams, sources of the Keiskamma River, take their rise, and as they concentrate in a hollow called the Keiskamma Hoek, pass through valleys described as possessing considerable fertility; the tops of the hills and spurs are also generally clear of wood, or studded with small patches, which give the country a park-like appearance.

Outside of this hilly region, and to the eastward, but bounded on the north side by a ridge of hills, a spur from the Amatolas called the Kabousie Range, there is an extent of some fifteen miles by ten of pasture land, where the river Kabousie, an important tributary to the Kei, receives its source. This is plain open grass land, only slightly undulated, and to the southward some equally good pasture land brings the verge of this territory, heretofore belonging to the tribe of Sandilli, within a few miles of this place.

I am thus particular in describing this locality as it is that in which I should propose the experiment of locating a military population of Swiss emigrants, formed in the first instance of two regiments of 700 or 800 men each, with a view to ultimate colonisation, according to a scheme which is already under your Lordship's consideration, and based on a system somewhat analogous to that of the enrolled pensioners in New Zealand. British military pensioners in this colony have not been found to thrive, possibly owing to their unsteadiness and want of combination; whereas, a national colony of people,

who proverbially cling together, and are thrifty, as well as expert marksmen, and accustomed to mountain districts, when organised in villages, would, I firmly believe, be able, with due assistance and support at starting, to keep their own afterwards, and thrive. Their almost immediate contact with this place, and the easy communication from hence with the port of East London, would open to them a market, and ensure supplies; and such people, unconnected with politics and prejudices, which distract the mixed community within the colony, would, as the loyal garrison of a great central citadel, control and secure the whole of British Kaffraria, and supply the place of several regiments which must be otherwise required for its occupation.

I have mooted this subject in private conversation with several talented and experienced persons, both civil and military, including my predecessor in command, my Assistant Commissioner Major Hogge, Commissioner Mackinnon, and two members of the Legislative Council, who are deeply interested, as well as experienced in the affairs of the eastern frontier, and all of them appear to think well of this project, and, if practicable, none have stated any difficulty or objection to it.

Secondly. There is to the northward of the Amatolas an extensive tract of country comprised between the Klip-plant and Great Kei Rivers, in the centre of which is situated the mountain called the Windvogel-berg. The district is reported to me to be, generally speaking, open, and well calculated for cattle pasturage. This country was considered to be allotted to the Tambookies of the tribe of Mapassa, but they have proved totally insufficient for its due occupation, and their participation in the rebellion, as well as this country having been made in parts a refuge for Gaiika cattle, are considerations which remove any claim there may have been to exclusive possession; and I am in hopes that a better arrangement may be made, now that an improved understanding with

the Boers appears to have been so successfully brought about by the judicious management of my Assistant Commissioners, Major Hogge and Mr. Owen, and I have with that view directed Major Hogge, who is shortly about to return to the Sovereignty, to obtain more certain information as to the practicability and the means of inducing settlers of Dutch origin to return and occupy this district in sufficient numbers to be capable of mutual support and self-defence.

Thirdly. There remains a tract of country, hitherto the contiguous locations of the Chiefs Seyolo and Stock, who have been most inveterate in their participation in this war against Her Majesty's authority. Those locations may be described as together forming a triangle, having its apex near to this place, and its base on the Keiskamma between Line Drift and near to Fort Hare.

These chiefs and the remnants of their rebellious tribes, which are but insignificant in numbers, are under the ban of expulsion beyond the Kei; and it is necessary, as soon as I may have secured more important and immediate objects, to occupy this country, in the first instance by military posts, and then will arise the question as to what chief and people I may subsequently find it expedient and practicable to place there in permanent occupation. My thoughts and inquiries are directed to the Chief Kama, who is the only Kafir whom I can find is confidently believed to have become a true convert to Christianity. This chief, with his tribe, have been most faithful throughout these trying times; and should he desire a change of location, he being at present in possession of territory in Upper Albert, within the colonial boundary, that change might be attended with beneficial results. This must, however, depend entirely upon his own free will. Failing that arrangement, the Fingoes, who were brought from Butterworth at the time of the last expedition across the Kei, and who are now dwelling in the neighbourhood of the Fingoe settlement, near Fort Peddie, might possibly be made available.

But of the above arrangements, that of the proposal respecting two Swiss regiments for the occupation of the Amatola country is the only one which I offer to your Lordship with confidence as to its expediency and practicability; and I do so in the hope, if to your Lordship's better judgment it should appear in the same light, no delay should arise from any supposed doubts or hesitation on my part.

With regard to the other two, I offer them merely as the only expedients which have as yet been suggested applicable to the occasion, but concerning which it would be premature in me to form any fixed opinion. They will suffice, however, to indicate to your Lordship the line of policy which it is my intention steadily to work out, with a view to a speedy and lasting termination of the war. I have, &c.,

GEO. CATHCART, Lieutenant-General,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c.

*Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General the
Hon. G. CATHCART to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PARK-
INGTON, Bart.*

Fort Beaufort, May 20, 1852.

SIR,—Trusting to Lieutenant-Governor Darling, who is constantly in communication with me, and whose views and opinions are entirely in accordance with mine, to give you all necessary information respecting the general state of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and those details of business which centre in the established seat of Government, I will confine myself more particularly in my reports by this post to the affairs of the several remote districts of the extensive government and command committed to my charge which are at present more immediately under my personal observation and control.

In doing so the peculiar and totally distinct circumstances in

respect to matters of policy which belong to the three principal districts concerning which I have to report, require that I should break my subjects into three separate despatches on matters of policy, and an additional one for military operations and the progress of the war. I will confine this despatch, therefore, to the eastern parts of the colony of the Cape now under martial law; my second, to the affairs of the heterogeneous communities which constitute the Orange River sovereignty, and political relations with the Trans-Vaal emigrant Boers; and third, as to that most interesting and fertile district of country between the Keiskamma and the Kei, inhabited exclusively by aborigines, with the exception of certain posts for military purposes, known as British Kaffraria, which is also a sovereignty, and distinct from, and incapable, under existing circumstances, of amalgamation with, the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

With regard to the affairs of these eastern districts of the colony, the necessity for taking over the command from my predecessor at King William's Town, and the affairs, both military and political, of British Kaffraria, detained me one month in that quarter, and only allowed me to remove my headquarters to this place within the colonial boundary last week. It is only since then that I have been able to form any just opinion of the real state of things; for whilst at King William's Town the circuitous, uncertain, and sometimes intercepted postal communication, only conducted through the intervention of friendly Kafirs, kept me much in the dark.

I regret to say I find on my arrival here these districts, as to farms and stock, and even the communications from place to place, in the same insecure state in which they have been, without intermission, since the commencement of the war, and dependent entirely upon the costly and harassing exertion of military force for the very imperfect protection they as yet enjoy.

Whilst in British Kaffraria there is one principal chief with