

tunate circumstances, too well known to you to be here set forth, have induced restless and licentious habits among the Hottentot part of the community; and, although this has generally subsided, there remain numerous bands of desperate marauders, but who, from recent discomfiture and the privations they are obliged to endure, as well as their quarrel with the hostile Kafirs, are no longer formidable.

We have nearly cleared the country from Kafir aggression by force of arms, and will soon, I hope, have accomplished the task; how we are to keep this advantage without military occupation is a problem which remains to be solved; and on this subject I have already said all I can in my Despatch, No. 4, of the 20th April, to Earl Grey and others; and my opinions remain unchanged. But as to the securing the province within the boundary, it is manifestly a question of police, and one in which a regular army cannot avail, unless it be broken up into a police force; and if so, the community, and not the British public, ought to be charged with the expense.

With these views I have provided an ample police organisation, now under military law, but so calculated as to readily become a civil institution; and it is already in a great state of forwardness, and a large proportion in successful activity. To start this measure in an efficient manner, and without loss of time, I thought the wisest course was not to hesitate at the necessary expense; for delay and false economy might have induced failure and protracted expenditure, or produce an inefficient thing after all.

The police arrangements I have made provisionally are already known to you; and that I contemplate this or some other more or less efficient, and more or less expensive, police arrangement may, or indeed must, be adopted by the colony at its own expense. Meanwhile, I look for reduction of expenditure on the termination of the war, which, I am happy to think, is now decidedly in its wane, and near its close.

Military occupation beyond the border, till some other can be devised, is obviously the only barrier against the reflux of barbarous enemies ; for the vacuum must be occupied either by friends or foes. Within the colony the energies of a population having the advantages of superior civilisation ought to suffice for their own protection, if duly organised and properly directed, and this I have endeavoured to do.

In my Circular to the Civil Commissioners of districts, a copy of which is enclosed, I have called upon them to furnish contingents to my intended expedition beyond the Kei ; I have candidly explained to them all my views and opinions, and concealed nothing. They are in accordance with the instructions and opinions of Her Majesty's Government, expressed in various despatches to myself and predecessor, which have been published in Parliamentary papers, and of these the colonists are in possession, in which I sincerely concur ; and as they appear on the face of the enclosed document, I need not trouble you with any comment respecting them.

As to reduction of expenditure, although it is my most anxious desire, I can only as yet see a prospect of slow but progressive amendment ; I am ably assisted by an advantage which none of my predecessors possessed, but which I insisted upon—the presence of the chief commissariat officer at my headquarters ; and by availing myself of the experience and knowledge of business of Commissary-General Maclean, the establishment of a Board of Investigation, and the talents and assiduity of my Military Secretary,\* I feel confident that no abuse can escape unnoticed, that every practicable measure of economy will be adopted as soon as urgent necessity will permit, and that, at all events, I shall be able to render a plain and satisfactory account of my stewardship in respect to the expenditure of the public money in the conduct of this war, since I have been in command, whenever it may be required of me.

\* Lieut.-Colonel Charles Seymour.

When I return from the expedition to the Kei, I have confident hopes of being able to dispense with numerous irregular troops, entailing an expense for rations for themselves and their families, granted under the orders of my predecessors, and which I have not yet been able to reform, without the risk of paralysing my force through discontent. When I may have been able to effect this, and when, by concentrating the troops now performing police duty, I hope to more than compensate for the expense of the police, which I never fail to impress upon the public ought to be, and must be, a colonial charge.

But, until then, I cannot attempt to form any opinion respecting the extent to which the expense of a permanent military establishment, requisite for the security of this colony, can be limited.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Lieut.-General,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., &c. &c.

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ENCLOSURE.

Fort Beaufort, July 20, 1852.

SIR,—You have received my Proclamation of the 1st July, and no doubt have given it due circulation, and done your duty in forwarding its object.

In the wording of the Ordinance, the phrase, "Every man capable of bearing arms," appears; it is scarcely necessary to explain, that I do not expect this to be taken in the literal sense—all I require is, a deputation of all the fighting men who can really come to represent their district; but I expect that all those who are not fighting men, and stop at home, will encourage and assist to their utmost those who go forth in their cause, giving them ample means of equipment and support, in respect to their horses, arms, and sustenance, until they meet me, for I will not issue rations to those who may profess to come, and may not arrive.

I am here to do my best, to put an end to this long and tiresome war, and to establish a lasting peace on this frontier, if I can; but the colonists themselves must help me to do so.

The hostile Kafirs are nearly subdued, and removed to a distance from the border; a little more exertion and perseverance will complete this work. Certain Hottentot marauders are still roaming about the country, but when concentrated for mischief, do not amount to 300 men.

As to the Kafirs, precautions must still be taken calculated to prevent their return, and tardy or half measures will not suffice to do this. As to the 300 robbers, a thousand mounted police—who, if they are not already enrolled, and on duty, is no fault of mine—should suffice alone to protect these frontier districts from their ravages, and, if duly supported, ere long to root them out.

Much treasure, loss of life, and hard service of Her Majesty's regular troops and paid levies, have, as you well know, been expended by the British Government for the protection of this colony, from which the mother country derives no real benefit, except in the possession of the seaport of Simon's Bay; the mother country is, therefore, actuated, possibly, in some degree, by national pride, but mainly by benevolent sympathy, in making the great sacrifice she has done in this cause.

Perhaps the protection of certain colonists who were encouraged by the British Government on the eastern frontier, upwards of thirty years ago, might, to a certain extent, be considered an obligation; but such obligations have their limits, and grants of better land elsewhere, where sheep and oxen can feed in security, or pecuniary compensation, far less expensive than a succession of Kafir wars, would provide amply and equitably for any such claims.

This must probably be the last Kafir war carried on in this country at the cost of the British Government—for the ex-

penses of another, amounting to one million sterling, cannot again be expected to be drawn, by vote of the Imperial Parliament, from the pockets of the British constituency, in a cause, in which, except from motives of sympathy and benevolence, it has no real interest.

The object of my intended expedition beyond the Kei is twofold :

1st. To test the power and willingness of the colonists to come forward in their own cause.

2ndly. If they do so come forward, to demonstrate to the influential paramount chief of their most formidable and rancorous Kafir enemies that, independently of the irresistible power of Her Majesty's armies, there is a force and energy within the colony sufficient to chastise him, should he again be guilty of aiding or abetting in hostilities against the colony.

If, therefore, I should find myself ill supported on this occasion, which I will not believe, I have ample means to go forward with Her Majesty's troops, and vindicate the national honour; but I should then arrive at the painful conviction that the colonists of the present day have not the energy to exert themselves in their own cause, and therefore have not the power to keep their enemies at the distance to which we have removed them; and what is worse, the Chief Kreili, convinced of the same fact, instead of standing in awe of them, would thenceforward hold them in the estimation which they would deserve.

There are persons who attempt to prejudice the good opinion I now cherish of the people of this part of the colony which I am appointed to govern, who tell me that my predecessor was disappointed on a similar occasion, and that I am too sanguine in my expectations that the call which I have made will be duly and cordially responded to: I will not believe them. I have myself witnessed too many brilliant examples of patience under misfortunes, of energy, and of courage, among the colonists of these northern districts, which

are more immediately under my own eye, to give the slightest attention to such unworthy rumours.

I will wait and form my own judgment on the event; but, should I be disappointed, I wish you to remind the inhabitants of your district of the moral of the fable, which says, that if, when the waggon is in a hole, the waggoner will not put his own shoulder to the wheel, Jupiter will not help him.

In preparing to go to the Kei, I have not been unmindful of internal security; three whole regiments, and numerous armed levies will be left within the frontier, to support an ample police force, which either is or ought to be in activity, in the protection of the eastern districts; an equal force will occupy British Kaffraria, beyond your frontier, during my short absence.

When I return from my expedition beyond the Kei, I must make my report to Her Majesty's Government, not only as to the result of that expedition, but as to whether I have found the people of this colony grateful for the support which has been afforded them, and willing and able to exert themselves in their own cause, and therefore deserving—or the contrary, as the case may be; and whether, therefore, I consider their cause worth fighting for or not.

In the latter event, I should probably be ordered to withdraw my army; and my parting advice to the colonists of the eastern half of this colony, at least, could only be:—Keep fewer sheep and oxen, and provide yourselves with more shepherds and herdsmen; for wild men and wild beasts will soon again recover their ancient sovereignty in the Fish River and Zuurberg *et ultra*; and you will be unable to drive them out, as your fathers did in the olden time.

I have, &c.,

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

*Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General the Hon G. CATHICART to the Right Hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart.*

Fort Beaufort, July 28, 1852.

SIR,—Since my last despatch respecting British Kaffraria, the state of the country formerly occupied by the Chief Sandilli and powerful Gaika tribe remains as then stated; and the policy of occupation by established posts appears most materially to have obtained its object by the expulsion of the former tenants from that extensive district. But, as extermination would be equally repugnant to humanity as it is impracticable, the only result I ever anticipated was, that, by steadily persevering in the proscription and persecution of the rebellious chiefs and heads of clans, I should induce them, either to migrate with their clans as a body across the Koi, or should they, as they appear still determined to do, obstinately remain, in a state of starvation, in their lurking-places, under the false hopes of an unstable peace, that their followers would desert them, and gradually merge into the friendly tribes, in which they have naturally many relations and connections, and prefer a life of peace, under the control and responsibility of other chiefs, who, being friendly, are allowed to enjoy these benefits.

The enclosed Report from the Chief Commissioner (my reply is also enclosed), transmitting copy of a letter from the T'Slambie Commissioner, gives reason to believe that this movement is now seriously in progress, if not already accomplished; but so important a revolution in the affairs of these tribes cannot be expected to take place without producing a variety of results, some of which are liable to inconvenience, and it is a subject of some anxiety, lest the leaven of hostility thus intermingled with the friendly tribes may not occasion some temporary embarrassment.

Should, however, any of the friendly chiefs, unmindful of the benefits they enjoy, and the great wealth in cattle which

they have accumulated during the war, commit themselves, either by open acts of hostilities, or neglect of the powers of controlling the actions of their followers, the nature of their country is very different from that of which the Gaikas have been dispossessed; and I apprehend no difficulty will be found in bringing them immediately to a sense of their duty and interests.

The nuisance of Hottentot marauders, who, though no longer in alliance with the Kafir chiefs, find some lawless Kafir associates to join with them for the sake of plunder, still avail themselves of the shelter afforded by the Kaffrarian forests; but some recent severe examples appear to have much diminished the boldness of their exploits; and I hope, ere long, by means of partisan corps, chiefly composed of Fingoes, to hunt them up into their Laagers, and either destroy them in detail, or render their lives so insecure as to oblige them to fly the country. The first experiment of this mode of treatment was attended with perfect success; for a Laager was surprised in this manner by a body of Fingoes, on the 23rd instant, when they killed six of the number, two of whom being recognised as leading men among these miscreants.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Lieutenant-General,  
Governor, and High Commissioner.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., &c. &c.

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ENCLOSURE.

Fort Beaufort, July 24, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your most important communication, dispatched from King William's Town yesterday, and which has just reached me, acquainting me that the hostile Kafirs have dispersed among the friendly tribes, and abandoned Sandilli, and other chiefs who were loagued with him in the Gaika rebellion.



This is precisely the result aimed at and desired in the policy to which I have adhered from the commencement of my administration; the quarrel which I espouse was between Her Majesty's Government and the chiefs who were leagued in rebellion; and with these, as I have uniformly declared, I will not treat on this side of the Kei; but as to their subjects, I never contemplated or desired their extermination, a measure as repugnant to humanity as impracticable in execution.

I always hoped for the merging into the friendly tribes of these rebellious clansmen, whom I cannot but respect for their loyalty to their chiefs among their relations and friends; and so long as the chiefs of the tribes into which they have merged will secure their good conduct, my quarrel with them has ceased.

You will remember I distinctly made known these views to the Chief Siwani, through Commissioner Maclean, promising him the territory up to the Umdizini, and amnesty to those followers of his rebellious brother Seyolo, who might return to their allegiance under the authority and responsibility of their legitimate chiefs.

As to certain overtures made by Seyolo, I desire that he should be told that he, having chosen to join the Gaika rebellion, I must consider him still as one of the proscribed Gaika chieftains, and have no word for him on this side of the Kei.

You will be pleased to communicate these principles of my policy, in respect to the Gaika rebellion, to the T'Slambie Commissioner, and request him to act accordingly; which I feel confident he will do with his admirable judgment and discretion, on every opportunity which may offer for establishing and confirming this most desirable state of things.

I should be too happy if this unfortunate and protracted contest can be terminated without further loss of life on either side; but should I find the proscribed chief and associated chieftains still lurking within Her Majesty's possessions

on my return from the Kei, I have no doubt of being able to arrest them, and bring them to justice.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Lieutenant-General,  
Governor, and High Commissioner, &c.

Colonel Mackinnon, C.B.,  
Chief Commissioner, &c.

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

Fort Beaufort, July 28, 1852.

SIR—One week only has elapsed since my last despatch on the military affairs of my command, but as I am on the eve of my departure for an expedition beyond the Kei, which, under existing circumstances, I consider absolutely to require my personal direction, I may not have an opportunity of writing again before the departure of the next mail.

In my last, I detailed the plan of operations; that I had provided for an ample magazine of supplies at Whittlesea, which have been accumulating for the last six weeks from the neighbouring districts, as far as practicable, so as to avoid unnecessary transport; from that base to the Kei is, in fact, only two days' march, and my intention is, to establish an entrepôt midway, with sufficient protection, so that as few waggons as possible may suffice for the constant supply of the wants of the force in the field.

I might have been induced, by opinions which were given to me, to rely upon resources to be obtained from the Buffalo Mouth, and through Kaffraria; but it is fortunate that I adopted the more regular course which I have done, as the recent tempestuous weather has rendered the landing of supplies at that port so difficult, that they are absolutely in want of provisions at King William's Town; and, had I

trusted to that source, the expedition must have been postponed.

The loss of the "Birkenhead," which deprived me of nearly 400 men, and no reinforcements having since reached me, renders it excessively difficult to provide for the security of the countries that I leave behind me whilst I move forward on this indispensable expedition; but the arrangements I have made will obviate any inconveniences which can possibly arise during my absence, commensurate with the advantages which must result from the issue of this campaign, not merely as regards the chastisement of the Chief Kreili, but a warning to the Chief Moshesh, and a demonstration that we are not merely on the defensive, but have a disposable force whenever its agency may be required.

In the meantime I am happy to say that the occupation of the Kroome Heights, and some successful operations against its troublesome tenants, have been attended with all the advantages that I could have desired; and although the necessity for my absence, with a small portion of the force at my disposal, may render the expulsion of the enemy from these fastnesses at present incomplete, I leave sufficient force to keep the advantage gained; and if the enemy do not evacuate the Waterkloof before my return, which I expect they will, the establishment of a similar post at its entrance, for which I have not available troops at present, will permanently and inevitably accomplish that object.

I have the honour to enclose a report of Colonel Buller, of an attack made by him with the troops under his command on the Kroome Heights against the principal remaining habitations of the Kafirs, Tambookies, and Hottentots associated with the obstinate chief Macomo, who, though on former occasions they shifted their ground, it appears have never been dislodged from this mountain district, and regained full possession when the troops retired. On this occasion so severe a punishment has been inflicted, that none of the enemy have ventured since to

approach the camp, and the whole of the upper part of the valley of the Waterkloof, which extends nearly seven miles in length, seems to have been evacuated. The two field works have been completed, and the 60th Rifles, with a detachment of Fingoe Levy and a most efficient European Volunteer Company, will remain in occupation.

The arrangements I have made for the security of the colony within the boundary, as well as the force under the command of Major-General Yorke in British Kaffraria during my absence, have already been detailed in my former despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Lieutenant-General,  
Commander of the Forces.

The Right Hon. Sir J S Pakington, Bart., &c. &c.

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

Camp, Sabolela Drift, White Kei, August 15, 1852.

SIR,—In addition to my military despatch, which I closed before leaving Fort Beaufort on the expedition in which I am at present engaged, all previous arrangements, as therein stated, have been most punctually carried into effect by all concerned up to the present time, and with the desired success.

The weather has been most favourable, and appears likely to continue so, which is an object of importance as the troops on patrol are necessarily without tents.

I arrived on the Umvani with Colonel Napier's column and my head-quarters from Fort Beaufort on the 6th instant, the day appointed in my proclamation, and was there met by Lieut.-Colonel Michel's column from King William's Town, and finding some scarcity of wood for fuel I proceeded in the afternoon through Bramneck to the sources of the Balotta, about six miles to the front, where I found admirable camping ground

for any number of men, horses, and cattle, with abundance of wood, water, and grass. There I remained until the 10th instant, in order to allow the baggage animals time to rest, and to give time for the arrival of such of the burgher force and irregulars as were known to be on their way.

During the three days' halt I caused a capacious bushed and stockaded square inclosure to be formed and defended by four small works or bastions, one at each angle, which work was admirably and most expeditiously completed under the superintendence of Captain Tylden of the Royal Engineers.

The object of this work was to contain empty commissariat waggons and their oxen in perfect security, and to enable a small detachment to keep open the communication with Whittlesea in the only difficult or assailable part of it.

With regard to the burgher contingent which joined me at that camp, in the case of some districts I have reason to be well satisfied with the patriotic spirit evinced; in others, I am willing to admit the validity of excuses for non-attendance; in others, again, I am disappointed in the favourable opinion I would have wished to have formed of them: but as the general result has completed my cavalry force to 1000 horses, for which number my supplies were calculated, I have all that I could desire for the actual service, and more would have proved an inconvenience.

The insight, however, which this experiment has given me into the character and deserts of the communities in the several districts, and, indeed, throughout the colony, will, I am convinced, prove of much practical value; but I will reserve all remarks on this subject for a future despatch.

On the evening of the 9th instant two ambassadors from the chief Kreili came into my camp with a flag of truce. I did not receive them personally, but the inclosed minute contains my answer, communicated to them by Mr. Ayliff, my acting secretary and interpreter.

On the 10th instant, leaving 50 men of the 6th and 50 of

the 91st Regiments in the Balotta intrenched camp, with a proportion of native infantry irregulars and a detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifles, the whole under the command of Captain Cahill of the 91st, I marched at daybreak with the rest of the force in the direction of the Sabolela Drift or Ford over the Kei, a distance of about nine miles. On arriving there I assembled all the mounted burgher force and irregulars in front, and crossed the river at their head. No resistance was offered, and the enemy did not appear. Having selected a suitable camping ground commanding a capacious loop of land formed by the winding of the river on the left bank, and also commanding the ford, I established the intended standing camp. The two Kafir ambassadors marched with us across the Kei, and were then sent on their return to their chief.

The following morning (the 11th instant), after causing the tents of the two patrolling columns to be struck, and leaving directions with Major Horsford of the Rifle Brigade to take them in charge, and to contract the standing camp and commissariat supplies into a convenient and defensible position, I proceeded in the order which is detailed in the enclosed "Memorandum of Movements," and halted for the night at a distance of about twelve miles in an easterly direction.

The enemy had endeavoured to burn the grass on our route, but with only partial success, and they had very recently abandoned the country; the distant hills at all points on the horizon were seen on fire.

On that evening about 500 dismounted and some 50 mounted Kafirs were seen assembled on a hill a few miles in front of the left of our bivouac; and from information given by a Kafir woman, who was taken and afterwards released, it appears that all the young men are absent, endeavouring to drive cattle out of our reach, and that all the elders were assembled in council at the chief Kreili's "great place." It is therefore probable that the body of Kafirs seen on the hill consisted of members of that assembly.

On the following morning I marched an hour before daylight with the whole of the burghers and irregulars, supported by four companies of the 6th Regiment, in the direction of Kreli's chief kraal, which proved to be seated in a beautiful and fertile valley, studded with other recently-deserted kraals, at a distance of about eight miles from our bivouac. One difficult and very defensible rocky gorge had to be passed, but no enemy appeared, and on arriving on the summit of a precipitous ridge which immediately overhangs the chief's residence I halted with the support, and leaving Captain Tylden, with 200 mounted Fingoes and Kama's Kafirs, to observe the approach to the pass in our rear, sent down some mounted burghers and Fingoe levies to burn the houses, which was done. Some few Kafirs only were discernible on the distant hills: though no doubt there were many thousands of concealed witnesses, too much panic-stricken to offer any resistance on our advance or return to our bivouac.

Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, immediately on our return, who had been ordered to halt and observe our movements, in case I should have required aid, moved off about 9 A.M., in the direction of the source of the Somo, and I have since heard reached the drift over that river that night.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michel was to move with his column a short day's march in the direction assigned to him in the "Memorandum of Movements."

I returned in the afternoon with my staff and cavalry escort to this camp, without the slightest interruption or hindrance, or even seeing a single Kafir passing through about twelve miles of country, which, judging from the numerous recently-deserted dwellings and large cattle kraals, and other indications, must in ordinary times be very populous and well-stocked.

With regard to ulterior measures, it is my intention to remain at this camp until I can hear of the result of the operations of the two patrolling columns; and if their joint success

in this first patrol should amount to the capture of 7000 head of cattle, I should consider that enough had been done, and that it would be far preferable to close the campaign and withdraw the troops, with a view to other no less important services, which still remain to be completed in British Kaffraria and within the colony, than to protract it with a view to the acquisition of cattle, which I consider a very secondary consideration to the other important advantages which I think cannot fail to result from it, and if I should be able to do so a considerable saving of expense will be effected.

As soon as it is in my power to decide this point it is my intention to leave the chief command in the hands of Colonel Mackinnon, who, though the acceptance of the resignation of his appointment as Chief Commissioner of British Kaffraria has reached me, and for the present remains, with his knowledge, in my hands, is here with me in the field, and continues to render his able, zealous, and willing assistance to me, until it shall be convenient to relieve him from his duties.

As soon as I have given the necessary orders to Colonel Mackinnon I intend starting with my cavalry escort and led horses, and hope to reach King William's Town in two days, passing across the Kabousie country, and thence, after making arrangements for carrying on the government of British Kaffraria by the appointment (pending Her Majesty's pleasure) of Captain Maclean, the T'Slambie Commissioner, as Acting Chief Commissioner in succession to Colonel Mackinnon, I hope to reach Fort Beaufort in two days more, and resume the urgent duties, both civil and military, of the several governments under my charge, which will not admit of a more protracted stay in this remote quarter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Lieut.-General,  
Governor, Commanding the Forces.

The Right Hon Sir J. Pakington, &c &c



*Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General the Hon.  
G. CATHCART to the Right Hon. Sir J. S. PAKINGTON.*

Fort Beaufort, September 20, 1852.

SIR,—Since my last military report, dated 15th August, 1852, more than a month has elapsed from the time I have had an opportunity of reporting the operations beyond the Kei.

In that despatch I stated, that after burning the residence of the chief Kroili, and starting the two columns under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Michel and Lieutenant-Colonel Napier on their respective forays, I had returned to my standing camp on the Kei; and that if the joint success of this first patrol should amount to the capture of 7000 head of cattle, I should consider that enough had been done, and that it would be far preferable to close the campaign and withdraw the troops, with a view to other no less important services, than to protract it for the acquisition of cattle, which I deemed a secondary consideration; and if I should be able to do so, a considerable saving of expence would be effected.

On the 15th and 17th of August I received Lieutenant-Colonel Michel's reports of the result of his foray, in which he had captured 1300 head of cattle, but had found the line of country he had taken difficult, and had returned to Crouch's station, having still two days' provisions available. The only casualties which occurred on this patrol were one man of the Royal Artillery killed, and one of the King William's Town Volunteers wounded.

Under these circumstances, relying upon the perseverance and energy of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, from whom I had as yet received no report, I recalled Lieutenant Colonel Michel's column, and sent it to the Sabolela, intending, should I be disappointed in the first foray, to direct both columns into the Dagrana country, which is on the right bank of the Kei, opposite to Kroili's kraal, a mountainous but not difficult

country, into which that chief's personal property in cattle was supposed to be secreted.

On the 20th instant I received Lieutenant-Colonel Napier's reports of his operations, in which he had captured upwards of 8000 head of cattle, 100 horses, and 1000 goats. This success is mainly to be attributed to the perseverance and skilful management of the officer in command; but it would be injustice to omit to mention the able assistance afforded him by the burgher contingents under the command of Messrs. Kruyger and Van Aardt, certain contingents commanded by Captain Tylden of the Royal Engineers, who has so often distinguished himself in the defence of the north-eastern districts, and of the Fort Beaufort Fingoe levy, commanded by Captain Campbell, and the whole supported by the 91st Regiment and two squadrons of the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

The enemy fled on the approach of this force, and but little resistance was offered, and no casualties occurred. Upwards of 500 head of cattle were also captured by patrols from the standing camp; so that on the whole the punishment inflicted on the chief Kreili amounted to 9800 head of cattle, not including horses, calves, and goats.

Under these circumstances I decided upon closing the campaign and withdrawing the troops, in order to employ them on other no less important services.

Leaving Colonel Mackinnon at the Balotta camp to superintend the distribution of the cattle, I proceeded with my staff and cavalry escort across the vast untenanted plains formerly allotted to the Tambookie chief Mapassa, and, crossing the Windvogel Berg and Kabousie River, arrived at King William's Town on the 24th ultimo.

The inclosed summary of military events, and accompanying documents, will sufficiently detail ulterior movements of the troops, and until my return to Fort Beaufort on the 28th; and on the following day the troops had all returned to their respective quarters from whence they had started.

The next object of military importance was the final expulsion of the lawless bands of Kafirs, Tambookies, and Hottentots from the Waterkloof and other fastnesses comprised within the Kroome range of mountains. Accordingly, measures were taken to assemble a sufficient force to accomplish their investment on all sides, and render this a matter of certainty; but it was necessary, with this view, to withdraw the 73rd Regiment from King William's Town; and as I had learnt that their zealous and able commander, who was in ill health from over fatigue, and had been on sick leave for a short time since the affair at Murray's Krautz, was on his way to join, I waited till the 9th instant, when the regiment marched, and arrived at Fort Beaufort on the 12th instant.

After one day's halt the operations commenced which are detailed in inclosed documents, and the result of which I have every reason to hope will prove the final removal of a nuisance which has so long proved the scourge of these districts.

I have provided for the permanent occupation of the Waterkloof by the post already established in the Kroome Heights, which separates the Waterkloof from Fuller's Hoek, at present occupied by the 60th Regiment.

A defensible inclosure, 100 yards square, having a circular stone redoubt 25 yards in diameter at one angle, so as to be easily defended whilst the troops are out on patrol, has been established near Nell's farm, at the entrance to the Waterkloof. This is at present occupied by the Rifle Brigade. And I have caused another similar camp to be established in the centre of the Waterkloof, near Brown's farm, which is occupied by three companies of the 91st Regiment, and one company is on picquet on the summit of Mundell's Krautz, immediately above it.

It is my intention also to form a small defensible post on the summit of a rock which commands Harry's Kloof and the road to Blakeway's farm, which will be occupied by Captain Lakeman's European volunteers; and I hope that although

there are still some Kafirs and Hottentots who skulk and linger within recesses of the forest, and that Macomo himself is possibly so concealed, in a very short time it will be entirely abandoned by the enemy, and one battalion will suffice for its occupation; and in due time, when the owners of property within and around it return to their habitations, and it becomes again frequented by woodcutters, with an efficient police to guard the approaches from the plain, it will cease to require more military protection than would be afforded by one company permanently stationed at Fort Fordyce, a work recently constructed on the commanding summit of the Kroome Heights.

The reports I have received from Major-General Yorke, as well as from other sources, prove to me that the expulsion of the Gaika Kafirs from their former territory has been almost entirely accomplished by the occupation of the three posts, the Keiskamma Hoek, Fort White, and the Temacha, and by constant patrolling from them; but the nuisance of the Hottentot marauders, associated under the guidance of Uithaalter, has still to be removed; and they are said to occupy position in the western extremity of the Amatolas, not far from a mountain called the Hog's Back, a remarkable ridge leading south from Gaika's Kop, and bounding the Amatola district on the west.

It is my intention, as soon as the affairs of the Waterkloof will allow me, to dispense with the services of the 73rd Regiment, which I hope will be the case in a few days' time, to form a standing camp at the foot of the Hog's Back, at a point where a mountain road leads over it into the Amatola Valley. This camp will be accessible by a good waggon road, formerly connected with military villages, which will enable supplies to be easily brought from Fort Hare; and I have caused twenty mules with pack-saddles, under a commissariat conductor (which is an arrangement new in this country), to be attached to the camp, for the purpose of conveying supplies to any part

of the mountain range where troops pass. It is my intention to give to Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, in addition to his own regiment, sufficient additional force of regular troops, with a large proportion of Fingoe levies, in order that he may dislodge the Hottentots, and clear out that extremity of the Amatolas, should any be found to remain there.

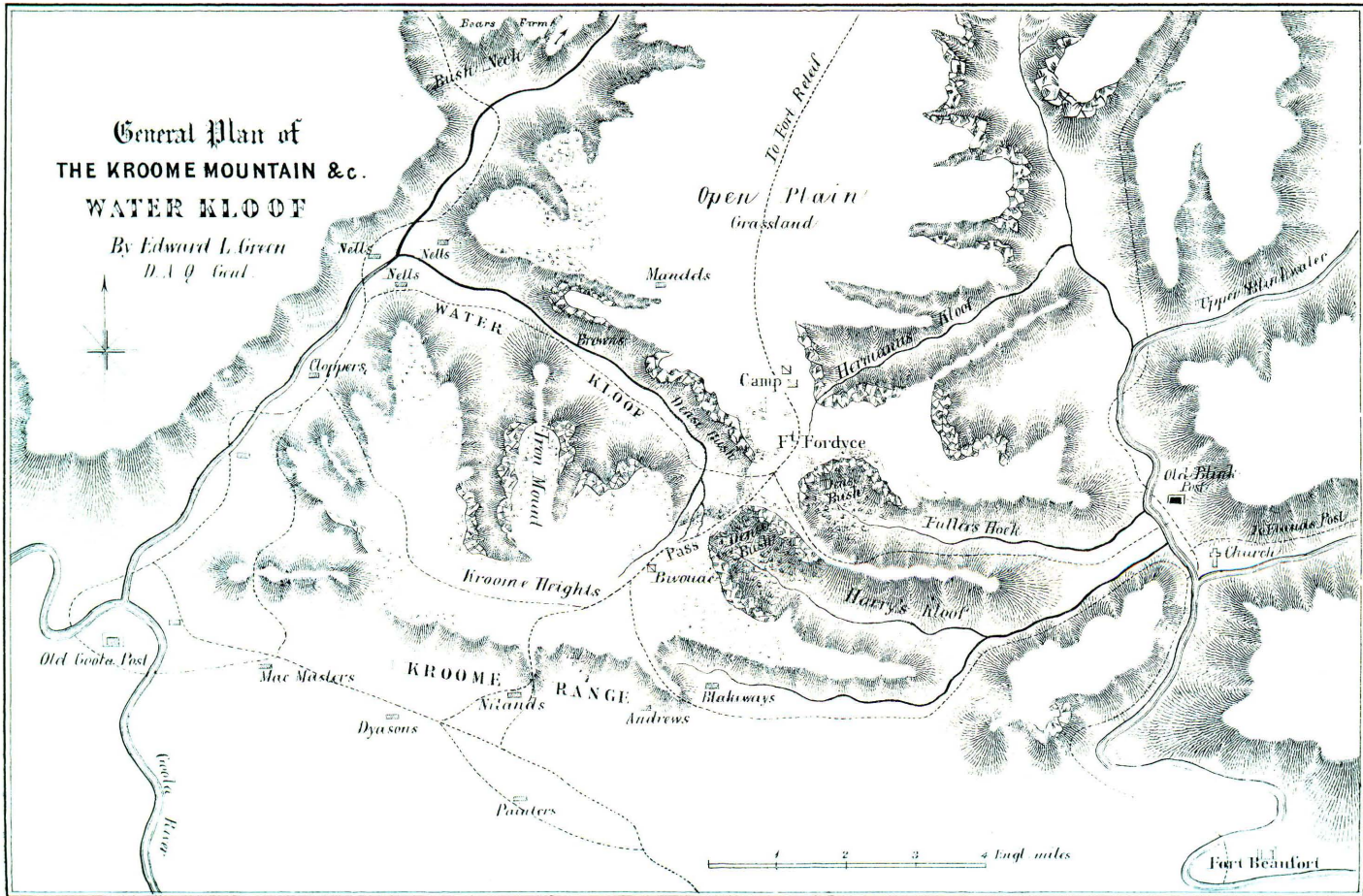
I might now almost report that the war is at an end; but although characterised as a war, it has been, in fact, a rebellion. A war may be terminated by the surrender or capitulation of the hostile sovereign or chief, who answers for his people; but in the suppression of a rebellion the refractory subjects of the ruling power must all be chastised and subdued. This has nearly been accomplished, and military occupation must keep them in subjection. But as it is difficult to define the origin or nature of this war, if it be considered as a war, so it is difficult to define the time when peace may be considered to be restored; and although I hope ere long to settle the affairs of this frontier in as satisfactory a manner as circumstances will ever permit, the necessity for permanent military occupation will only allow me to make a gradual and partial reduction in the expenditure requisite for the maintenance of the necessary military establishment.

To this object, however, I have already turned my attention, and made some progress towards it, which I will not fail to continue as far as may appear to me safe and practicable.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. CATHCART, Lieutenant-General,  
Commander of the Forces.

The Right Hon Sir J. Pakington, Bart., &c. &c.



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

Fort Beaufort, September 20, 1852.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch of the 28th of July, on the subject of Kaffraria, it therein stated the policy which I considered the only one open to me, with a view to bringing hostilities in that country to a satisfactory and permanent close, viz. steadily persevering in the proscription of the rebellious Gaika chiefs, and the expulsion of their clans from the Amatolas and adjacent lands which they have hitherto possessed; and I also then stated, that as it was impossible, as well as not desirable were it possible, to exterminate that particular race, that provided they should be expelled from the land, and leave it unoccupied, my object would be so far accomplished that the important and commanding district of the Amatolas would be available for occupation by means of troops or some organisation of colonists which might fill the vacuum with advantage.

I am happy to say that, with the exception of the rebel chiefs themselves, who yet live with a few followers in secluded retreats, the country is entirely deserted, and the people have merged into other tribes both on this and the other side of the Kei. By these measures, as well as the severe punishment lately inflicted on the paramount chief Kreili, and in a manner which I hope cannot fail to convince him of the promptness and facility with which similar chastisement can be repeated if he should at any time give cause for it, a complete dispersion of the Gaika influence has, I believe, been accomplished, and their former territory on this side of the Kei is now so perfectly under military control, that so long as that occupation is maintained they cannot return to it.

In the meantime the friendly tribes not only have continued perfectly faithful during my short absence beyond the Kei, but

since my return with the troops, on which occasion I visited King Willham's Town, they have evinced an increased desire to attend to the orders and suggestions of the Acting Chief Commissioner.

No hostility, and, in fact, nothing worthy of notice, has occurred during the last month in that district, beyond an occasional highway robbery, unconnected in the slightest degree with Kaffrarian warfare; but the band of Hottentot marauders united under the command of a notorious leader named "Uithalder," amounting to some 200 or 300, having been effectually shut out from the districts of the colony where the police has been established, have effected nothing, either during my absence across the Kei or since my return, beyond the capture of a few cattle for their own sustenance, in districts where there is as yet no police, still linger in a secluded haunt within the Amatola Mountains.

I have not the slightest doubt of being able, ere long, with the means and leisure I have now at my disposal, to hunt up and disperse these enemies of the peace; but as it is desirable that this should be accomplished as soon as possible, I have in the meantime offered a reward of £500 for Uithalder, upon whose influence I have reason to believe the union of this band entirely depends.

I am happy to find, however, that the rebel Hottentots and hostile Kafirs are entirely disunited, and recent occurrences would, I am informed, have certainly led to open hostilities between them, if the small remnant of the latter had possessed the power of resentment.

In the Waterkloof the operations which are detailed in my military despatch, together with the measures I have adopted for permanent and complete occupation of that troublesome district, cannot fail to secure the lasting expulsion of all hostile Kafirs from any established locations within the eastern boundary of the colony, and the few stragglers or marauders who may occasionally show themselves can be easily dealt with



by the police, which force has, I am happy to say, proved most efficient.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Lieutenant-General,  
Governor, High Commissioner.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., &c. &c.

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*Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieut.-General the  
Hon. G. CATHCART to the Right Hon. Sir J. S.  
PAKINGTON.*

Graham's Town, October 12, 1852.

SIR,—In my last military despatch, No. 26, dated 20th of September, 1852, I reported the clearance of the Waterkloof, and the measures I had taken for its occupation and security. I am happy to say that these measures have been attended with the successful results I anticipated, and that the Kroome district is now entirely abandoned and deserted by the enemy, and I hope for ever.

In that despatch I detailed the ulterior measures I had in contemplation with respect to the clearance of the Amatolas of the band of Hottentot marauders under their leader Uithalder, as well as of the few remaining Kafirs, who, with their chiefs Sandilli and Anta, remained secreted in the kloofs and forests of that mountainous district.

The satisfactory state of things in respect to the Waterkloof, as well as the efficient services of the newly-organised police, enabled me to withdraw both the 60th and 73rd Regiments. Having on the 2nd instant assembled them near Fort Hare, together with two rocket batteries, each commanded by an officer, a detachment of the Cape Mounted Riflemen and irregular levies, I proceeded on the 3rd by an excellent road up the left bank of the Chumie River, a distance of about nine miles, to a convenient place for the establishment of a defen-

sible standing camp in easy communication for commissariat purposes with Fort Hare, and to serve as a proximate base for ulterior operations in the mountain district of the Amatolas.

This post being immediately at the base of the declivity formed by the junction of the Seven-kloof Mountain with the Hog's Back, effectually commands and closes all communication between the colony and the western side of the Amatola district, and will serve for the observation of the principal passes leading into the Chumie Valley from the Kat River district, an advantage which I anticipate will, by acting as a support in the right place, render the efficiency of the police doubly available, and I therefore contemplate some more permanent establishment at this point.

Having in the meantime caused an extensive kraal, or "abbatti enclosure," a hundred yards square, guarded by an enclosed redoubt at one angle, to be constructed, all which was completed that evening, and having placed the commissariat supplies, spare ammunition, &c., within it, with a garrison of one company of the 2nd Regiment withdrawn from Fort Hare, I instructed Lieut.-Colonel Eyre, with a force as per margin, to commence operations the following morning before day-break by ascending the Hog's Back, and to continue to perambulate the Amatolas, passing to and fro between the newly-established post at the western extremity and the Keiskamma Hook until further orders, until this district shall be entirely cleared.

Having also given to this able and enterprising officer command of all the troops in the Amatola district, he has at his disposal 706 rank and file, those under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Skipwith, 43rd Regiment, stationed at Keiskamma Hook, from whence that officer has also not ceased to render most efficient services; the garrison of Fort Cox is also included in this provisional command.

It appears that Uithaelder and the majority of his followers have fled from the Amatolas, and information received through

the friendly Kafirs and other sources tend to a belief that they are gone to the Wittebergen, a remote district near the Orange River, where they hope to evade pursuit and live on the game which is there in abundance.

The Chief Sandilli, with a few followers, is still in the Amatolas, and I learn from the friendly chiefs that he has expressed his determination not to quit it so long as he can find shelter, though strongly urged by his associates to go beyond the Kei. Macomo has also sought shelter in the Amatolas with a few followers, but cannot long remain there.

The colony within the frontier line has continued undisturbed since my last, and I have every reason to believe that the police organisation, with the requisite military support, will provide amply for its permanent security.

I enclose copy of a private note received from Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, which contains a most satisfactory account of his proceedings up to the 7th instant; but the diary to which he alludes, and which probably contains many interesting details, by some accident has not reached me.

I also enclose the usual summary of military events, prepared by the Quartermaster General.

By this report and other events which are detailed in my despatch respecting British Kaffraria you will perceive that the war of rebellion may now be considered to be at an end, and as it has been terminated on this occasion not by any compromise or treaty but by force of arms, and that the severe moral lesson of the dispersion and expulsion of the most warlike and powerful tribe from the natural strongholds afforded by their country, and which they have long believed to be impregnable, cannot fail to impress upon all those who are conscious of their inferiority in respect to these natural advantages of the ultimate ruin and destruction which must inevitably be the result of rebellious opposition to Her Majesty's authority, there is reason to hope that provided that authority be duly supported

by an adequate permanent military establishment any similar protracted and expensive Kaffrarian warfare may be long averted.

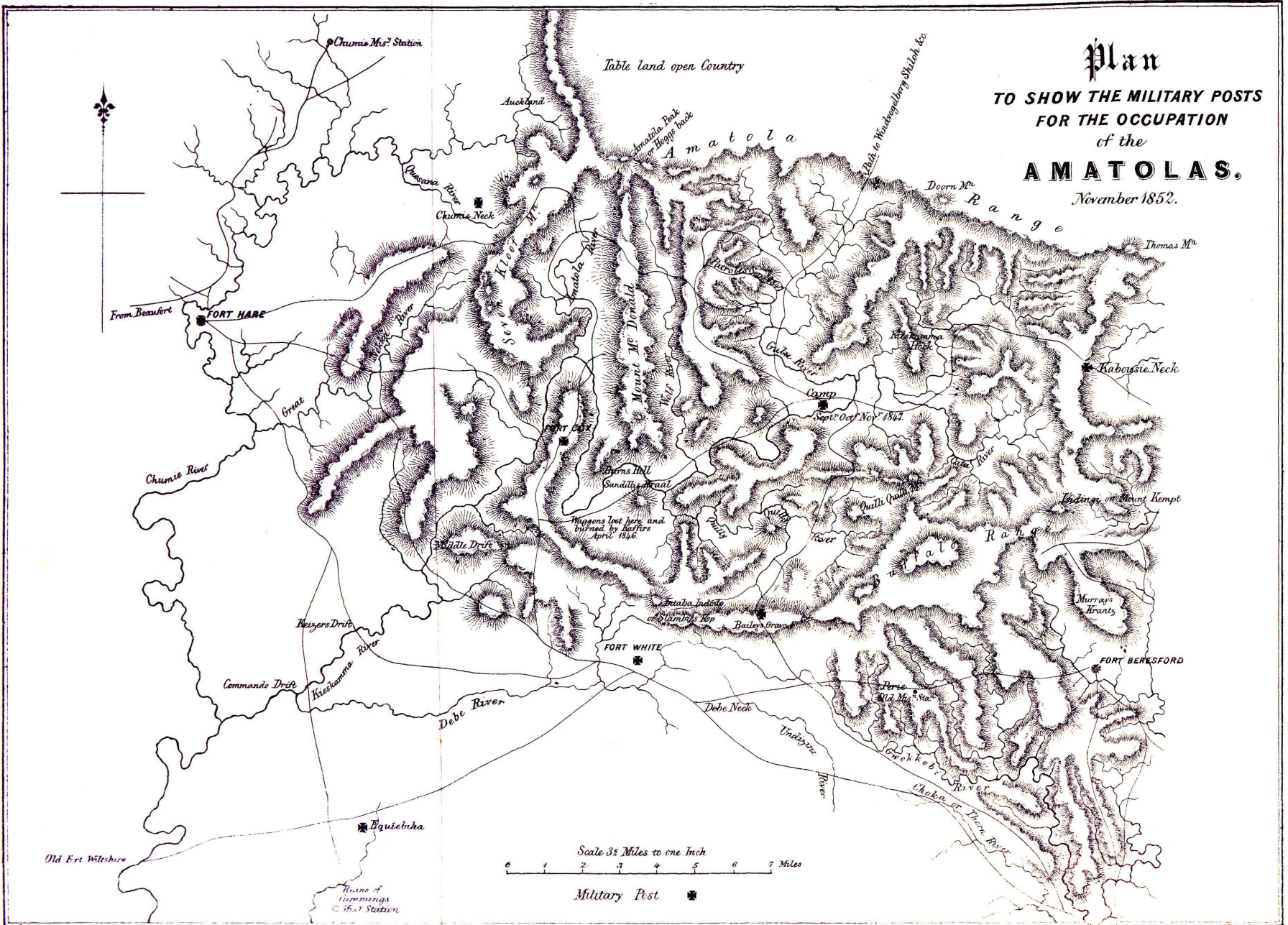
It is satisfactory to have learnt also, incidentally, through the friendly chiefs and other credible sources, that the paramount chief Kreili has been so humbled by the recent punishment inflicted upon him, and the apparent facility with which the heavy fine was levied within his country, that he would submit to any terms imposed upon him, and that he intends to abandon his late chief residence, and establish a new one on the site of that formerly adopted by his father the chief Hıntza, near Butterworth.

It is not my intention, however, to enter into any treaty with the chief Kreili, but leave him in the wholesome belief that should he be guilty of any act of aggression, or otherwise offend, a similar heavy penalty would again be levied with equal promptness and facility. Should messengers, who, I am told, are on their way, arrive from him they will be answered to that effect.

I have removed my head-quarters to this place as being more central and better adapted for business of peace, and will not fail to turn my immediate attention to measures of economy and progressive reduction of expenditure, as far as they may be consistent with the efficiency of the service and the security of the colony.

I have further to request you to submit to Her Majesty my perfect satisfaction with the unabating zeal and alacrity evinced by all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, as well as the loyalty and good services of the enrolled levies of European origin, as well as Fingoes, and not omitting the loyal Hottentots and their several commanders, all of whom have performed their respective duties nobly and cheerfully under difficulties and privations of no small magnitude which are peculiar to the

Plan  
 TO SHOW THE MILITARY POSTS  
 FOR THE OCCUPATION  
 of the  
**AMATOLAS.**  
 November 1852.



harassing and tedious warfare in which they have been employed.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Lieut.-General,  
Commander of the Forces.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., &c. &c.

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*Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieutenant-General the  
Hon. G. CATHCART to the Right Hon. Sir J. S. PAKING-  
TON, Bart.*

Graham's Town, October 12, 1852.

SIR,—My military despatch of this date will put you in possession of the operations which have been carried on against the rebellious tribe of Ama-Gaika, and the success which has attended them. You will observe that the great moral lesson of expulsion from their former territories has been so nearly accomplished that it only remains to hunt out one or two of the proscribed chiefs who are deserted by their followers, and compel them either to surrender at discretion or escape beyond the Kei : and the active measures which are now being carried into effect with so much energy by Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, with the ample force at his disposal, cannot fail to accomplish this object.

Having seen the commencement of Colonel Eyre's operations on the 4th instant, I proceeded to King William's Town on the 5th, and on the 6th I held a meeting of all the T'Slambie chiefs which I had directed the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Maclean, to convene at Fort Murray, which is situated in the territory of the Chief Pato, about seven miles from King William's Town on the road to East London. The enclosed copy of my address, and the minute of the answers I received, will acquaint you with the satisfactory proceedings on that occasion.

Whatever doubts there may at any time have been as to the loyalty and sincerity of these chiefs, there can be none now; they are all fully sensible of the vast advantages which they now enjoy in consequence of their fidelity, so strongly contrasted with the severe but merited sufferings of the rebellious Ama-Gaikas.

I was the more anxious to hold this public meeting and make known the proceedings, because certain false or exaggerated rumours appeared to be industriously circulated tending to throw an unjust imputation of disloyalty on the T'Slambie tribes, and that even some of the more respectable newspapers indulged in strictures which, however futile, unequivocally tended to instigate an unjust quarrel with the friendly chiefs; and there is but too much cause to suspect that there are persons so base and unprincipled in this community, and who have been gainers to a vast amount by war prices and extensive contracts, who would not regret that one war which had been so profitable to them should be succeeded by another, which, if unfortunately aroused, would prove possibly no less protracted and expensive than that which is now happily brought to its close.

Scyolo, who is the only chief of the T'Slambie family who has been in rebellion, and who of course was not present at the general meeting, surrendered at discretion to the Chief Commissioner at Fort Murray on the 9th instant, and is now safely lodged and securely guarded in a strong room at this place, having been immediately dispatched with a sufficient escort under the charge of Major Bisset.

This chief, who throughout this rebellion has been perhaps the most active and warlike of the rebellious confederates, is half-brother to the loyal and friendly chief Siwani; they are both sons of Dushani, who was the son of T'Slambie by his great wife, and Siwani is the son of Nonebi, the great wife of Dushani; with her, as regent of the T'Slambies, a treaty was made, which was ratified and confirmed by His Majesty King

William the Fourth in 1837. Seyolo having now forfeited all claim to his portion of land, which adjoins that of Siwani, and extends to the northward from the road leading to Line Drift on the bank of the Keiskamma as far as the river Umdizini, I have, pending Her Majesty's approval, granted it to the chief Siwani, who is prepared to occupy it, and be answerable for the loyalty and good conduct of his people. This district is effectually controlled by the post I have established at the Temacha ; and I have every reason to expect that the important communication by Line Drift will, by this measure, immediately become secure without occasion for escorts.

The chief Siwani and his mother Nonebi came by invitation to meet me near the Temacha Post, where I halted to breakfast on my road to this place on the 7th instant, and from the familiar conversation I was enabled to hold with them, through the medium of my interpreter, I derived much insight into the present affairs and impressions prevalent among the Kafir people, tending to confirm the opinions I had already formed as to the fidelity and peaceable disposition of the T'Slambies, and, on the other hand, of the total prostration of the Gaikas and the complete dispersion of that once powerful and warlike tribe.

I have it in contemplation—though I must consult my Assistant Commissioners as well as other persons capable of giving me further information before I can finally decide upon the question—to invite the friendly chief Kama, who is brother of the chief Pato, and who now resides in a country allotted to him in North Victoria, not far from Whittlesea, and hence the only remaining Kafir chief within the colonial boundary, to remove with his people into the country heretofore occupied by the rebel chief Stock, and I have reason to believe he would be willing to do so. This country would join that now apportioned to Siwani at the river Umdizini, and would fill up the remaining portion of the country on the Kaffrarian side of the border with faithful and friendly Kafirs, in its whole extent



from the sea to the base of the Amatolas. This chief is not only said to be the solitary instance of a Kafir having sincerely embraced Christianity, but has been doing good service in defence of the northern districts, with his people regularly enrolled as a levy, in which his sons held the rank of officers.

I asked Siwani how he would like to have Kama for a neighbour. He said that he was a good man, and that his people were good men; that he should like to have him for a neighbour, for if he had a bad one, his own people would be liable to blame for the misdeeds committed by others; and that on occasion of a former war, during his minority, he had been sent to reside with Kama, to be out of the way, and that he respected him as a father.

This belt of territory does not extend to a greater breadth than some 10 or 12 miles, and there will remain the fertile districts of the Amatolas and Kabousie, as well as other lands stretching down to King William's Town, which constitute the forfeited Gaika territory, now untenanted, and in military occupation, which might serve for colonisation, if the means of providing for that object should hereafter be found; and the districts to which I have alluded would suffice for the absorption of the increased numbers of the followers of the faithful chiefs, which must unavoidably result from the expulsion and dispersion of the Gaikas, even though the greater body should have preceded or be disposed to follow their leaders across the Kei. As resulting from these measures, I hope ere long to be able to report that the designation of Ama Gaika has ceased to be known in British Kaffraria, excepting as a memento of the severe but just retribution which has fallen upon a rebellious race, and as a warning to those who now live in prosperity and peace under British rule not to allow themselves on slight grounds to be led into unavailing rebellion, and thereby inevitably sacrifice the blessings which they enjoy. Unless breach of faith, injustice, or undue severity on the part of their rulers should render the alternative one of desperation,—a case which,

under British rule, I trust can never occur,—or that the instigations and intrigues of mischievous or designing persons should be suffered to prevail, I see no reason to apprehend a possibility of the recurrence of another Kaffrarian frontier war or rebellion, which good government, supported by a moderate but sufficient military establishment, may not suffice to smother in its birth.

Since closing the above I have received from Colonel Maclean, in a letter brought to me by the opportunity of Seyolo's escort, information to the effect that there are messengers already near Fort Murray coming from the chief Kreili with a voluntary first instalment of cattle as a tribute in compensation for the destruction of the missionary station at Butterworth in 1851.

This is a tardy fulfilment of an agreement entered into with my predecessor, with which a subsequent refusal to comply when it was demanded of him by me, formed, as you are already aware, a part of the "casus belli" which induced me to invade his territory. This is so far satisfactory that it furnishes an additional proof that the recent Trans-Keian expedition has not been without its fruits, and that the policy I have adopted of abstaining from any parley upon the subject has had the wholesome effect of keeping this neighbouring independent chief in awe and suspense as to any ulterior intentions I might have of repeating an infliction which he is now fully aware he would be unable to resist, and thus it is manifest that the powerful moral influence of the acknowledged paramount head of the great Amakosa family is now under complete control.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. CATHCART, Lieutenant-General,  
Commander of the Forces, and  
High Commissioner.

The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart, &c. &c.

*Extract of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General the Hon. G. CATHICART to the Right Hon. Sir J. S. PAKINGTON, Bart.*

Graham's Town, October 12, 1852.

“ WITH respect to affairs generally within the colony, I leave as usual to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, to report the necessary details, and, as a general observation, I have only to remark, that in the eastern district, and, as I hear, also in the rural districts, the delay in receiving any official notice on the subject of the confirmation, or otherwise, of the Constitution Ordinance appears to cause little or no symptom of impatience or excitement. Lieutenant-Governor Darling will be able better to inform you as to the state of political feeling at Cape Town in this respect, and I have therefore only to enclose you a copy of a despatch I have written to him by this post, in answer to a letter I this day received from him, in which he expresses some anxiety, and acquaints me of measures he had taken, as well as others he had in contemplation, to provide for the announcement of the subject of the despatch which he expects by next packet.”

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ENCLOSURE IN No. 20.

*To Lieutenant-Governor DARLING.*

Graham's Town, October 12, 1852.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of the 7th instant, acquainting me that you have consulted with the members of the Executive Council concerning an intimation which had reached you privately, that a despatch on the subject of the postponement of the confirmation and proclamation of the Constitution was intended to have been sent by the last mail, but was not completed, and would be received by the next, and that, thinking that agitation of some kind was likely to take place, it was the opinion of the mem-

bers of the Council, as well as your own, that if the nature of the communication received by the packet should justify it, you would think it expedient to summon a Legislative Council immediately, consisting of such members as may be in town, for the simple and express purpose of reading the despatch, and making it public.

I see no reason to object to this course, as soon as you shall be legally and officially put in possession of the information, provided that no discussion as to the political bearing of the question should be allowed on that occasion. But should that despatch be addressed to me as Governor, and that you should receive no official orders and instructions from the Secretary of State to the contrary, you will be pleased to withhold your publication of its contents until it shall have been forwarded to me, and returned to you with my authority to act upon it, as you propose.

As I have now established my head quarters at Graham's Town, no delay will be occasioned which would prove of inconvenience; on the contrary, in cases of sudden excitement, resulting chiefly from designing agitation, unnecessary precipitation is apt to assist the design.

Further, it would be scarcely decent that the Governor of the colony should possibly be one of the last men in it to learn the contents of so important an official despatch, addressed to him personally by the Secretary of State.

And lastly, although there are not the slightest signs of impatience in these eastern districts, or, as far as I can learn, in any of the rural districts, you appear to apprehend that successful agitation may possibly lead to tumultuous proceedings in Cape Town and its neighbourhood. Of this you will be better able to judge, and inform me of the nature and extent of the symptoms of impatience manifested by the public, and the risk of a turbulent attempt to set the laws at defiance; and should you see sufficient ground to warrant it, you will, in that case, be pleased at the same time to forward me the despatch,

acquaint me with the circumstances, and order H.M.S. "Styx" to East London, where, after having taken on board a sufficient force, and received me at Port Elizabeth on her return, I should be prepared to take such measures as effectually to prevent a repetition with impunity of the disgraceful scenes which took place at Cape Town in the year 1849.

You are at liberty to communicate this despatch to the members of the Executive Council if you think fit.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE CATHCART, Governor.

(A true copy.)

WM. J. LIDDLE, Private Secretary.

His Honor C. H. Darling, Esq, Lieut.-Governor, &c. &c.

*Extract of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-General the Hon. G. CATHCART addressed to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies. Dated Graham's Town, October 12, 1852. No. 32.*

"As regards the affairs within the colony, I have the honour to acquaint you that the clearance of the Waterkloof, and the efficiency of the police force, have already produced the most decided improvement as to the security of lives and property; but the dispersion of the lawless bands of Hottentot freebooters, and their entire disconnection from the Kafir cause, though ultimately this cannot fail to prove an important advantage gained, must occasion trouble and mischief for some time to come; and undue confidence, and neglect of proper precaution, must occasionally lead to accidents."

"Some of these Hottentot marauders, though in no considerable numbers, appear to have sought shelter in the dense and extensive forest near the Fish River, and, at a part of the road between this place and Fort Peddie, an attempt was made

by them to waylay and steal some commissariat cattle on its way to the troops at certain outposts in that direction."

"I regret to say, that although they had no success in respect to the cattle, the escort having proved sufficient for its protection, Captain Hearne of the 12th Regiment, with his *bât* man and one other man of the regiment, and a constable of Fort Peddie, who for some reason had all stayed behind at a camp of a detachment, and were straggling on their way to overtake the escort, fell into an ambush incautiously, though in a notoriously dangerous place, and were all killed. The troops and police are in pursuit of the marauders; but my last reports acquaint me that the weather, which is very tempestuous, has obliterated the track, and rendered it as yet impossible to come up to them or find their haunts."

"The efficiency of the police organisation has already enabled me to dispense with the services of certain burgher posts, by which a saving at the rate of upwards of £15,000 per annum has been effected."

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*From Hon. Lieutenant-General CATHCART to Lieutenant-Governor DARLING.*

Graham's Town, October 30, 1852.

SIR,—I have this day received a despatch addressed to me by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 4th September, 1852, acquainting me that although it is the opinion of Her Majesty's present advisers, in concurrence with that of their predecessors, that the gracious intention long since expressed by Her Majesty of granting to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope a representative institution ought to be carried into effect at the earliest period consistent with the due consideration of the various difficulties with which the progress of events has surrounded the subject, they consider it their duty, under existing circumstances, to postpone their final

decision in respect to the ratification of the Constitution Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by me.

Under these circumstances, I authorise you, as soon as it can conveniently be done, to call together all the members of the Legislative Council who may now be within reach of Cape Town, for the special purpose of the despatch in question, of which I now put you in possession, being read to them. I need scarcely add, that the object of this measure is solely for the purpose of making known, in an official manner and without delay, the views and intentions of Her Majesty's Government in respect to a measure of so much interest and importance to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony; but you will not fail to observe, that it would be inconvenient and unprofitable if any discussion on the subject were to take place on that occasion.

Having now ascertained that postponement has been considered necessary, and that there is no longer any immediate prospect that Parliamentary organisation sufficiently matured for the purpose of legislation can assume that duty, it is essential to the well-being of the colony, that the public business should not be suspended; and therefore I hereby authorise you to consult the Executive Council as to the most convenient time for assembling the existing Legislative Council for the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary for the advancement of the immediate interests of the colony, and to take measures accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Governor

His Honor C. H. Darling, Lieut.-Governor, &c &c

*Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General the Hon. G. CATHCART to Her MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

Graham's Town, November 14, 1852.

SIR,—In my confidential despatch, marked No. 84, of this date, I have confined myself to the question still pending, as to whether the sovereignty of the Orange River territory should continue to be maintained or not. In this, however, irrespective of that political question, I consider it my duty to inform you of the actual state of things among the native tribes, and the measures I feel imperatively called upon to adopt in consequence, without loss of time.

It is probably already known to you, that whilst certain emigrants of European race, chiefly of Dutch extraction, and commonly designated Boers, were gradually establishing themselves in certain parts of the country now comprised in the Orange River territories, and by means and under circumstances which it is not necessary here to consider were obtaining the position in which Sir G. Napier found them in the year 1843, native tribes, too numerous and various to be worth recounting, had been for some years past and were still busily engaged in carrying on intestine feuds of more than ordinary rancour, and, as it is described in their own language, eating each other up—an expression even then not merely metaphorical, as some of them are said to have been cannibals.

Precise dates are difficult to ascertain in such a state of society; but I assert these facts on the authority of Monsieur Arbousset, a French missionary, who at this time is one of the principal advisers of the chief Moshesh, residing with him, and who has published an interesting book, printed in Paris. The events to which I allude occurred during the lifetime of the chief Moshesh, and probably took place within the last thirty years.

It appears from the above authorities, corroborated also by



oral testimony which I have obtained, that Moshesh, who in his youth was but a son of an inferior chieftain of an inferior tribe, by his own energy and enterprise, supported by good fortune, managed ultimately, out of the wreck of petty nations, to become a centre of aggregation, and to establish a powerful Sovereignty, selecting a well-chosen and defensible mountain fastness, "Thaba Bossiou," as his seat of government.

The French missionaries were not slow to recognise the power and comparative prospect of stability of this new sovereign power, and the superiority of the chief who had assumed it; they accordingly established their station at the foot of the mountain on which Moshesh had placed his citadel.

The same shrewd judgment which probably gained the success of the chief soon revealed to him also the policy of availing himself of the counsels of these pious and enlightened men, so manifestly his dependants, and bound by common interest to assist him in maintaining his position. He appears accordingly to have consulted and made use of them on all occasions in his relations with the British power, which at that time first extended its influence and interference beyond the Orange River.

Monsieur Arbousset, it appears, fully admits that the instructions to the French Missionary Society prohibit the interference of their fraternity in matters of policy, and indeed I can scarcely find proof of any malignant meddling on their part, or more interference than may perhaps be excused by the cogent motive of self-interest, perhaps self-preservation, arising from their critical position; but that circumstance has rendered them most artful and able counsellors, and I think it is manifest that on more occasions than one they have obtained for this successful adventurer an influence and power against which the ill-supported authority of the British Resident is inadequate to contend.

So plausible are the excuses for the acts of aggression committed by his people against his neighbours, and so ably set

forth are instances of his forbearance and moderation, that there is scarcely anything tangible as a cause of quarrel.

The British Resident stands in the position in which he is placed by the proclamation of Sovereignty, as well as by a sort of treaty signed by Governor Sir H. Smith and the chief Moshesh, and to which the other native chiefs are parties, which preceded the proclamation by about a week, and has been subsequently acted upon and held to be in force. His position is that of arbitrator in cases of disputes respecting boundaries, robberies, and reprisals, between the native chiefs who signed the treaty. Instances of contempt of this authority, which are of frequent occurrence, must under existing circumstances often be unavoidably submitted to or allowed to pass unnoticed, for the only course which the Resident can adopt in support of his authority is to hold "in terrorem" the possibility of the arrival of a sufficient force of Her Majesty's troops in the Sovereignty if called for to maintain it.

In the meantime the native chiefs have been induced to believe, that, owing to the Kaffrarian rebellion, the troops are so fully occupied in this distant portion of Her Majesty's South African dominions that the possibility of their arrival in the Sovereignty was a remote contingency, if not an empty threat; and indeed as the largest British force that ever crossed the Orange River did not amount to 600 men, although it sufficed for the immediate purpose of the Burgher commando of Pretorius, and had not to contend with any of the native tribes, it was not calculated, from the smallness of its numbers, to leave a sufficient impression as to the power of the British nation among those who had no opportunity of feeling it.

It is but just to admit that, from the earliest period of any official recognition or even knowledge of the chief Moshesh as the paramount ruler of the Basuto tribe, that chief, though engaged in constant quarrels with his neighbours, never came into collision with Her Majesty's troops, but, on the contrary, refused solicitations to join the Boers in their rebellion which

was terminated by the battle of "Boom Plaats," and his conduct on that occasion was duly acknowledged as that of a faithful ally. But you are aware since that event, impatient under the inability in which Major Warden, the late Resident, found himself placed as to the enforcement of his authority as arbitrator, he, with the approval of my predecessor, took occasion of some recent forays and reprisals which had occurred, to call upon some comparatively weak native auxiliaries and certain loyal burghers for co-operation in support of the feeble escort of the regular troops, only calculated for the protection of his person, and with this inadequate force commenced a little war against the great chief; the result was, as might have been expected, humiliating, and has unfortunately left a disadvantageous impression in that quarter as to the real power of the British nation.

Her Majesty's Assistant Commissioners, the late Major Hoggo and Mr. Owen, visited Moshesh at his great place at "Thaba Bossiou," and in their official capacity, considering it their duty to call that chief to account for certain reprisals or captures of cattle which he had inflicted, avowedly as a punishment upon those Boers and minor native chieftains who had joined Major Warden, the Queen's vicegerent, in hostility to him, they drew out a document, a copy of which is enclosed, demanding reparation, which Moshesh assented to and signed; and their official capacity and special mission on that occasion appears to have had some temporary influence in restoring respect for Her Majesty's authority, if not for that of the Resident.

It is to be regretted that the terms of the demand then made and subscribed to were so vaguely worded, no precise amount of fine having been named, that not only were they open to evasion, but scarcely capable of being complied with without engendering fresh disputes and difficulties between the parties with whom it was desired that an equitable adjustment should be made, and consequently the chief Moshesh has only par-

tially fulfilled his engagement, and either evades or declines the settlement of those claims which remain.

On the 2nd March, 1852, about a month previously to my arrival at the Cape, Mr. Assistant Commissioner Owen, being in the Orange River territory, made a renewed official demand, a copy of which is enclosed, for a settlement of the remaining claims; and on my arrival at King William's Town, at the suggestion of the Assistant Commissioners I wrote a letter to the chief Moshesh, announcing the assumption of my government, advertng to the necessity for the settlement of this question, and declaring my intention to visit the Sovereignty as soon as the war in which I was engaged should be brought to a close, on which occasion I hoped to meet him as a friend, and actuated by feelings of loyalty towards the Government, for which, until the late unhappy troubles arose, he had been so uniformly distinguished. To this I received a polite reply, evidently the composition of the French missionaries, but signed by David Moshesh, the chief's son, on behalf of his father, copies of which correspondence accompanied my despatches on the affairs of the Orange River sovereignty of the 20th May, 1852, No. 2, and 21st July, 1852, No. 16, but the claims remain unsettled.

Some extracts from recent reports made to me by the present Resident will show that the same unfortunate state of things in respect to plunder and reprisals between Moshesh and his neighbours still prevails, and in such cases it is often difficult, at this distance, to judge on which side the primary aggression, of which reciprocal reprisals are the natural result, may be considered to have originated; and though these cases are not more alarming than such as have been of constant occurrence for many years past, so convinced am I that Her Majesty being supposed to have undertaken to administer justice to all classes of Her subjects within the Orange River territory, as well as intervention and arbitration between native chiefs, it is my imperative duty to proceed thither without loss

of time, now that I can leave this portion of the frontier in security, and on my arrival in that country administer strict justice with a strong arm, in vindication of the sovereign honour and authority.

Whatever may be the policy ultimately adopted with respect to the retaining or abandoning the Sovereignty, British authority having once been asserted, it could neither be retained nor abandoned with honour in the present unsatisfactory state of things.

I have been obliged to trouble you thus at some length with the grounds upon which I have decided to move without delay, and concentrate 2,000 men of the force under my command at Smithfield on the Caledon River, by the end of this month.

The measure may no doubt disappoint and possibly alarm those who imagine that my duties and responsibilities, and the difficulties which have still to be overcome, before peace can be established on a secure and permanent basis, are confined to the eastern frontier of the colony, and what is commonly called the Kafir war. These, I hope, have now been provided for in a satisfactory manner. The object, however, of this intended expedition is not necessarily for war, but for the establishment of peace; and as I have given timely notice to the commissariat, with instructions to form ample magazines, by supplies drawn through contractors in the adjacent districts at Whittlesea, Burghers Dorp, and Smithfield, the cost of transport will, I have reason to hope, scarcely exceed that which would be incurred by the same force in stationary quarters, whilst the march of the troops, compared to their recent unparalleled fatigues and exertions, will prove, I hope, a gradual and healthful relaxation, far preferable to an immediate transition from most active service to complete repose.

The duty which calls for my presence in the Sovereignty I consider to be,—first, after due investigation on the spot, to fix and define the equitable amount of compensation due by the chief Moshesh, and exact, and if necessary compel, prompt

payment; secondly, to adjust all other claims which may be submitted to me, not only as to boundaries between chiefs, and compensation for their mutual reprisals, but the more important questions which remain unsettled between the Boers and Griquas, subjects of the chief Adam Kok; thirdly, to declare certain definite fines, as cautionary penalties for the infringement of such injunctions as I may see cause to leave, in order to guard against future irregularities, and in support of the authority of the Resident; and when I have by my coming convinced the native chiefs and others that the British Government has the power and sooner or later will enforce the payment of such penalties they will possibly be respected.

In my endeavour to perform this duty with strict justice and in a lasting manner, I shall avail myself of the able counsels of my two Assistant Commissioners, who, as well as the Resident, will meet me on the Caledon River. Whilst so engaged, though studiously avoiding any unjustifiable or unauthorised provocation of hostilities, I shall be prepared to assert Her Majesty's authority by force of arms, if need be.

Should I have occasion to resort to hostilities, what I may have to do I hope to accomplish with Her Majesty's troops, and not to allow the weaker native powers, or Burghers, or Griquas, to interfere, and avail themselves of a plea of loyalty, in the real hopes of being aided and abetted and supported by sufficient force in destroying and plundering their more powerful and wealthy neighbour.

I am aware that my predecessor has been said to have conquered the whole Orange River territory with a force little exceeding 500 men, which was all he could at that moment detach from other services. Great merit is due to the accomplishment of great ends with small means, but so small a display is not calculated to restore an adequate respect for the power and means of the British Government, and therefore I hope that this new expedition in which I am about to embark

will meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and that it will prove the last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Governor.

The Right Hon. the  
Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c.

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*Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Hon. G. CATHCART to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c.*

Graham's Town, November 14, 1852.

SIR,—In this, on the subject of the affairs of British Kaffraria, I have little more to communicate than what my former despatch may have led you to anticipate.

The unparalleled exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, to whom I had entrusted a sufficient force, with orders to perambulate the Amatolas, after a series of active movements, which are detailed in my military despatch, have, with the co-operation of Major-General Yorke, effectually accomplished the expulsion of the Gaika race from the district which they formerly inhabited, as well as the entire dispersion of the band of robbers hitherto united under the command of the rebel Hot tentot leader "Uithalder."

The inclosed deposition of one of the gang who has recently surrendered, which is confirmed by all reports I have received, as well as other similar concurrent depositions of prisoners, will give a more satisfactory description of the state to which these rebels have been reduced than any further statement I could make.

It becomes now a question of the greatest importance how to secure the advantage which has been gained. With this view I have had recourse to an immediate though provisional

expedient, which, without compromising any other policy that may be deemed preferable, cannot fail to serve as a salutary foundation.

This system, which will be more fully explained in the inclosed printed copy of a letter to the Commanding Royal Engineer, is the occupation of the forfeited Gaika territory, pending Her Majesty's pleasure, to be considered as a royal forest. Within it I have selected certain points, chosen on strategic principles for defensibility, and commanding all parts of the district, and at the same time possessing those advantages in respect to good land and command of water which render them eligible as sites for future villages. The success which has already attended the formation of the garrison town of King William's Town, as a provisional arrangement, under the peculiar circumstances of this part of Her Majesty's dominions, gives me great hopes that the same system carried out will tend to the accomplishment of the desired object in this Gaika district, namely, that of permanent occupation.

Although the Gaikas have been driven out of their territory, and the greater part have gone beyond the Kei, the Chiefs Sandilli and Macomo, each with some eight or ten faithful followers, are still lurking in hiding-places within the Amatola range of mountains, and though they have had repeated hair-breadth escapes have not yet been captured.

The schedule I received this day from the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Maclean, has the following entry: "Received an indirect message from Sandilli and Macomo, from Gobo of Jan Tzatzoe's tribe, to know whether the chiefs would be pardoned if they apprehended Uithalder, or any of the rebel Hottentot leaders, or Umlanjeni."

The answer, of course, will be, no terms but unconditional surrender, or to go beyond the Kei; but that in case of surrender their lives will be spared.

I may here remark that, under any circumstances, the imprisonment of a chief gives more advantageous power over his



tribe than the example of capital punishment; because, according to their laws, so long as he lives, be it even in captivity, they cannot appoint a successor, and the tribe is subject to the government of a feeble or disputed regency.

I infer from the above communication that these chiefs must immediately decide upon going beyond the Kei or surrendering, or otherwise they must inevitably starve, or sooner or later fall into our hands.

In my last despatch I reported, as the consequence of the recent expedition beyond the Kei, that I had information that the Chief Krcili sent messengers to Fort Murray, who were on their road with the first instalment of cattle, as a compensation for the destruction of the missionary station at Butterworth, in 1851, in fulfilment of the agreement entered into with my predecessor, with which a subsequent refusal to comply, when it was demanded of him by me, formed part of the grounds on which I invaded his territory.

This small first instalment arrived, and was shortly followed by three messengers with a further instalment, and the object of whose mission is detailed in the inclosed deposition. My answer was, that the 1500 head of cattle must be paid, and then I shall be glad to make peace with the chief Kreili, and send a Resident to be with him. The terms of that peace will be, to re-open the trade through his country, and to require of him the full exercise of his legitimate power as paramount chief in the prevention of any annoyance from the Gaika tribes.

I am happy to say that the conduct of the T'Slambie chiefs and of their people continues to be in every respect most satisfactory, and indeed, under existing circumstances, the manifest advantages which they enjoy, as the consequence of their adherence to their allegiance, is sufficient security for their fidelity. The Chief Umhala, whose conduct appeared to be ambiguous at one period of the contest, is now most anxious to manifest his loyalty; but he is often put to difficulties by

Gaika refugees endeavouring to find an asylum in his country, which extends nearly from the Buffalo to the Kei, the Kci road forming its northern boundary in its whole extent. In such cases, however, where he thinks his loyalty might be compromised, he now hastens to consult Colonel Maclean, and, I believe, conceals nothing from him.

Colonel Maclean, knowing so intimately the circumstances of the case, exercises that judgment which he so peculiarly possesses in adapting his advice or injunctions to the practical circumstances of the case. He demands expulsion of refugees in cases where necessary, but does not fretfully and vexatiously insist upon it in cases of no importance.

The rights of hospitality claimed by relations cannot fail to obtain an asylum for some stray members of the Gaika tribe within this territory, but this circumstance cannot entail any permanent consequences, for hospitality even among brothers has its limits, and those in the territory of Umhala, when they feel themselves crowded to excess, will request their guests to move on across the Kei, and provide for themselves.

It is necessary that I should dwell on this subject more than I should otherwise have done, because there are certain persons within the colony who maintain that I shall have done nothing effectually unless I root out, or hunt out, every member who formerly may have belonged to the Gaika tribe, but who may have found a temporary shelter with his relations in the T'Slambie districts. The people who advocate these impracticable notions I had hitherto considered to be confined to those who have largely gained by the war, and who would not be sorry if their sources of income should be extended by the commencement of another Kafir war, which the irritation occasioned by an attempt to hunt out these refugees among our present friends the T'Slambies would inevitably produce. I am not, however, easily diverted from the course which I consider the right one; and I will rather trust to the good faith of the T'Slambie chiefs, who have given me no cause to distrust

them, who hold themselves responsible for all who live within their territories, than risk the commencement of a new war, in the pursuit of an object which appears to me equally frivolous, unjust, and impracticable.

I enclose a sort of protest on the subject addressed to me by Mr. Assistant Commissioner Owen, who was absent on a mission for the settlement of the Tambookie question at the time that I addressed the T'Slambie chiefs, and who, I find, in common with some of the colonial journals, is not satisfied with my course of conduct in this respect, which I am sorry for.

Before leaving Graham's Town for the Orange River, I thought it desirable to subject the chief Seyolo, who is a prisoner at this place, to proceedings by general court-martial, which process is necessary to enable me to avail myself of a colonial legislative enactment of 11th November, 1851, entitled, "Ordinance to provide for the imprisonment of certain criminals sentenced by courts-martial," and by which it is made lawful to carry such sentences into effect at any convict station within the colony that the Governor may appoint, even though such station be situated in a district not under martial law.

It is my intention to send this prisoner by the first opportunity to Cape Town, in order that all expectation of his being pardoned and released may cease, and his former dependants, who I learn from the Chief Commissioner are daily coming in and delivering up their arms, become settled, and reconciled to the superiority of their present legitimate and responsible chief Siwani, as well as to provide for better security against his escape.

A copy of the charge and sentence is enclosed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)                      GEO. CATHCART,  
Governor, and High Commissioner.

*Letter to the Commanding Royal Engineer at Cape Town.*

Head-Quarters, Graham's Town, November 5, 1852.

SIR,—You are aware that, as regards that part of Her Majesty's South African possessions designated British Kaffraria, Her Majesty's Government recognise the necessity for its administration being, for the present, based upon the principles of martial law in the full sense of that term, and distinct from any colonial interference.

I have to request that you will at all times inform me, without reserve, of every occasion on which you may consider that I am acting at variance with any Ordnance Regulations; for, although necessity, arising from peculiar circumstances in this Government and command, may oblige me to depart from them occasionally, I wish on such occasions to report to the proper authorities my reasons for such departure from them, it being my earnest desire, not only to conform as nearly as circumstances will admit, but ultimately, and as soon as possible, to reduce the system to strict rule, even to the most clear definition of what is to be considered, as it is commonly called, "Ordnance property."

I now therefore think it necessary, not only for the information of the head of your department, but for the guidance of the officers under your command, that I should acquaint you with the policy I intend to adopt in respect to the provisional but immediate occupation of the Gaika territory, in which the great moral lesson of the total expulsion of the whole rebellious race which formerly inhabited it has now been accomplished.

Possession of that territory has been obtained by securing the advantages gained by unparalleled exertions of Her Majesty's troops, by means of the progressive establishment of temporary enclosures, having a defensible redoubt in one angle, in which the armed servants and non-combatants suffice for the