

left off, resuming operations at daybreak, until every krantz and kloof had been cleared by the troops under the command of Colonel Buller and Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre: and two additional field works having been established, one in the centre and the other at the entrance of the Waterkloof, no Kafirs or Hottentots have appeared there since, nor is it possible that they should ever harbour there again, if the ordinary precautions now established be not prematurely abandoned.

There remained yet to be accomplished the final clearance of the Amatolas, in which Sandilli had now been joined by the fugitive Macomo, and in which the rebel Hottentot Uithaalter, with some 300 of his band, though frequently driven, with loss, from one laager to another, was still harboured.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre having been placed in command of a sufficient force, the final clearance was accomplished by incessant patrols, in less than a fortnight. The Hottentots and main bodies of Kafirs were soon dislodged and driven to the Kei, but the Chiefs Sandilli and Macomo for some time longer lingered there in hidden recesses, with a few followers, hoping to obtain terms not amounting to total forfeiture and expulsion; and, though constantly incurring hair-breadth escapes, evaded capture, and ultimately, in despair, fled to the kloofs and woods on the margin of the Kei, which afford an asylum, though of more limited extent, nearly as favourable to them as those on the banks of the Keiskamma, though more easily approached through vast tracts of open country.

All the rebellious Kafirs having now been expelled from the extensive mountain district which formerly constituted the Gaika territory, small field works, with sufficient garrisons, were established at such points as not only command all passages through them, but, so long as they are occupied as they are at present, prevent the possibility either of the re-establishment of a Kafir dwelling-place, the cultivation of a garden, or the pasturage of the smallest herd of cattle. These field works consist, in fact, of little more than kraals and enclosures from

60 to 100 yards square, having secure bastions at two opposite angles. The object of this arrangement was to render all the stores, cattle, and other necessary incumbrances of a camp, secure against any attempt of a Kafir enemy, with a very small guard left at home for its protection; thereby rendering the force available for active duty more than doubly efficient: constant patrolling from these posts has been the principal agency by which the total clearance of the whole of the former Gaika districts has been accomplished, and so long as the system be adhered to, their return without leave is rendered impossible.

Although at this period of the war the arrival of voluntary instalments of cattle from the Chief Kreili, notwithstanding the penalties that had been inflicted upon him, in part payment of the original fine, evinced his submission and desire for a return to favour with the British Government, and that the cessation for some time of all resistance on the part of the Gaikas indicated a similar disposition, the Governor did not yet think the time had come for the exercise of the royal clemency towards these native tribes, whether considering the Gaikas as subjects in rebellion, or the Amagaiekas, Kreili's people, as an independent neighbouring state.

Leaving, therefore, ample force for their control, his attention was turned to the disturbed state of things then prevailing in the Orange River territory and the frontier of the district of Albert, previously to the final settlement of affairs, which had now been drawn to a crisis and nearly to a close. He decided, therefore, on withdrawing, with this view, a force of 2000 men on his own responsibility, trusting to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, which he has since fully received, to march with it to the north, and after finally settling the Tambookie question, and dictating terms of pardon, on his way past Whittlesea, to that subdued and now penitent people, to endeavour not only to put an end to the vexatious war of reprisals and other disorders in the Sovereignty, but restore peace, confidence, and security along the whole colonial frontier

of Albert and Victoria, which he deemed a matter of necessity before it would be possible to take into consideration the reduction of the vast military expenditure called for by the extensive, complicated, and obdurate warfare which had prevailed at the period of his assumption of the command.

The accomplishment and successful results of all these operations will be further explained and better understood by the following exposition of the existing state of things.

To commence with the Orange River territory or Sovereignty :—

The result of the late expedition to that country, by the Commander-in-Chief, has been, as he anticipated, and stated as his object,—

1st. His primary object was the restoration of peace, by the administration and enforcement of equal unprejudiced justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction as to origin or colour, that being the only basis on which peace between antagonistic races, when unsustained by an army, which in this instance was out of the question, can ever prove lasting.

2ndly. He had in view the cancelling of all troublesome though questionable claims, engendered by a mistaken policy of recruiting petty native chieftains on the side of Government; not only advocating their own quarrels, but sometimes in support of unjustifiable aggression placing them in array against the powerful Chief Moshesh. A war of retaliation was thus engendered, and as the weaker party suffered, compensation was claimed on account of loyal services.

These claims have all been finally settled or cancelled, according to their merits; and the policy of setting one tribe against another has been changed to that of non-intervention in the petty quarrels between native tribes.

With a view to the accomplishment of these ends, where force became necessary, none were suffered to take part except Her Majesty's troops, for any other course would have aggra-

vated and possibly perpetuated the evils the Commander-in-Chief desired to remedy.

The Chief Moshesh, having evinced a disposition to temporise, was severely punished, and mulcted of 9000 head of cattle, partly by surrender and partly by force, as a just penalty for the plunder committed by his people during the war of retaliation; and, having made due submission, that chief, instead of now being a troublesome enemy, has become a most loyal and well-disposed subject. Not a single case of cattle thefts, or aggressions of any kind, is chargeable to his people, or those of his tributary chiefs, since the date of his submission. Commercial intercourse has now been resumed between the farmers and the Basutos, and peace and confidence are restored.

2nd. The next frontier district, descending towards the south, is the district of Albert.

The warfare carried on between the inhabitants of this district, who are almost all of Dutch extraction, and their aboriginal neighbours, was chiefly with the people of the Chief "Morosi," who is a dependant of Moshesh, in conjunction with some Tambookies then in rebellion; but since the submission of Moshesh, this war of retaliation, which lasted for two years, and in which it is equally doubtful which party may be charged with the original aggression, and which had the ultimate advantage, has entirely ceased; and uninterrupted tranquillity, security, and confidence have continued ever since the peace with the Tambookies and Moshesh along that frontier.

In that country—the rural population being almost exclusively Dutch—the old organisation under field-cornets, with a very active Civil Commissioner, Mr. Cole, being in force, and peace with Moshesh and Morosi having been restored, all that is now necessary for security and protection is accomplished, without the aid of troops, paid levies, or police; and so long as faith is kept by the colonists with Moshesh and Morosi on the one hand, and the Tambookies on the other, there is no cause to apprehend any disturbance of the peace in that quarter.

But the tendency of some of the farmers in those remote districts to encroach on their Tambookie neighbours who are within the colonial boundary, and, as British subjects, equally entitled with themselves to the protection of the British Government and of colonial laws, must be restrained by legal means whenever occasion may be given for it. This has been duly made known to them.

3rd. The district of North Victoria was the scene of much trouble during the war of rebellion, in which a large portion of the Tambookie race, associated with rebel Hottentots, was implicated.

Papers laid before Parliament, 20th March, 1851, as well as the result of an inquiry instituted by the Governor previously to his final adjustment of the Tambookie question, and proclamation of pardon, will show that the propensity to encroach, on the part of certain members of the burgher population already noticed, in defiance of the faith of the British Government pledged to the Tambookies, cannot be excluded from the consideration of the origin of this particular portion of the general frontier warfare.

This is only noticed here, however, to explain the policy by which the Governor and Commander-in-Chief has now sought to restore peace on a lasting basis, in this and other analogous cases.

A river, unless it be a very large one, not fordable and constantly flowing, though plausible and convenient on a map, is the most inefficient demarcation that can be adopted as a boundary between tribes, and still more so in and between the lands of different races; whilst mountain ridges, abrupt and strongly defined, as they are in this country, or even straight lines marked by main roads, are far more practically efficient than small streams winding through pastures, and affording common drinking-places for the cattle of different races; supposed exclusive possessors and occupants of the land on their respective banks.

To remove this fertile source of quarrel, afforded by the old limits, and as a just punishment for their participation in rebellion, the Tambookies have now been confined within a well-defined mountain boundary, with ample space and a fair share of good land. With this allotment they are perfectly satisfied, and for it they are most grateful. Nothing can be more exemplary than their conduct and their implicit obedience to the resident, Mr. Warner, who is a very worthy man, and highly esteemed; and since the proclamation of pardon of the 22nd November, 1852, there has not been a single case of cattle theft or collision with the burghers chargeable to the Tambookies. Nevertheless, there has been more than one application from the burghers, not content with the great extent of land forfeited and available for their benefit, to induce the Governor to give them lands which they covet within the proclaimed boundary,—and thus break faith with the Tambookies.

It is unnecessary to say that such covetous applications have been duly rejected with reprehension, and caution against attempting encroachment; for it is evident the main secret of governing these native tribes is inviolable good faith,—an innate sense of justice and truth being perhaps the only virtue they can appreciate, and for which they have among themselves, as well as in their intercourse with others, a natural respect.

This opinion is, perhaps, contrary to colonial prejudices. It is nevertheless true, and should be respected; not only on motives of justice, but of policy.

Unless a country from which an enemy has been expelled, and which is for the time vacant, be immediately occupied in an efficient manner, it is manifest that either the original owners will return to it, or it will become tenanted by lawless squatters, and probably by thieves and robbers.

The Governor, therefore, lost no time in making arrangements for a regular and well-organised occupation of this country, which lies between the Zwart Kei and the Tambookie

boundary; and his endeavours to fill up that important vacuum by a sufficiently dense population, and under a sufficient organisation for mutual support and self-defence, have been attended with complete success, zealously and ably seconded as he has been by Mr. Calderwood, Civil Commissioner of the district, Mr. Shepstone, Assistant Civil Commissioner, Messrs. Bowker and Zeiler, and Mr. Robinson, First Assistant Surveyor General, and especially by the talented and judicious arrangements of this last-named member of a Commission appointed for the purpose, by whose exertions a promising town of some thirty houses has already sprung up, and about 300 farmers, "bonâ fide" occupants, and carefully selected from a list of 800 candidates, have been located.

Thus the Commander-in-Chief has been able to withdraw military support, and the security of this district is sufficiently provided for by a body of 50 mounted police, to be borne as a part of the colonial charge under that head, from the 1st of April.

If sanctioned by the British Government, it is proposed to transfer the Windvogelberg country, north of the Amatolas and south of the Black Kei, and now part of British Kaffraria, to the colony, and join it with North Victoria. The acquisition to the colony now suggested, would be filled with a burgher population also. And it is proposed in that case to divide the district of Victoria into two separate districts, for it is already too extensive for one; and to constitute this, the northern half, the district of Queen's Town, which is the name of the new town situated in its centre. This arrangement, if properly carried out, will cover all that part of the colony against any future attempted Kafir inroads, without calling for military aid; for it is an open country, in which unorganised Kafirs, however numerous, can make no head against a mounted and resolute burgher force.

4th. Now to descend the frontier line to the Kat River Settlement:—

There has been lately sitting at Eland's Post, and is at present sitting in Graham's Town, a special Commission, composed of Mr. Assistant Commissioner Owen, Mr. Acting Assistant Commissioner Ebden, and Mr. Calderwood, Civil Commissioner of Victoria.

The object of this investigation is not as to the origin of the rebellion, or any retrospective inquiries further than may be conducive to the present practical settlement of that district, so that this last remaining cicatrice left by the recent troubles may be healed, and steps taken to break up an exclusive national settlement,—a measure which has proved not only a failure, but attended with dangerous and inconvenient consequences, prejudicial alike to the inhabitants themselves and to the community at large.

It is also intended that no time be lost in the establishment of another village at Blinkwater, which is at the entrance of the Kat River Settlement, or district of Stockenstrom as it has been called, in which may be brought together a respectable and industrious population, of a class to supply honest labourers as well as men capable of uniting for efficient self-defence, and as an example in this country, to show that men can live in communities here as well as in every other part of the world, and not exclusively on farms of 6000 acres in extent, with lone dwellings 15 miles apart. In short, there must be a provision for servants as well as for masters, and until they do establish villages as well as farmsteads, they never can expect a working population, or if emigrants came out that they could be induced to stay. Whilst, on the other hand, in well-irrigated villages, sites for which abound, there is no country in the world where a man with a family, and little or no capital, could thrive better, if given an erf of half an acre or one acre at most, with sufficient commonage for pasture of his cow or cows. With a pig and a few goats, and a spade and axe, he might support his family,—and where labour is now at 6*s*. or 7*s*. or even 8*s*. a-day,—he and his sons working at half that rate might earn an

independence, with far more certainty than nine-tenths of the more ambitious speculators in land, and with far more benefit to society.

To enable a colony to prosper, there must be a just proportion of farm owners and farm servants.

The Hottentot rebellion is entirely extinct. There are many absentees who cannot be accounted for, but they are glad to keep out of the way of the police and of the law, and having taken up their abode in distant countries, it is expected that most of them will settle as the Griquas, Bastards, and Corannas did of old, and that there is not much further inconvenience to be apprehended from them.

The almost total disappearance of all Hottentot thieves in the bush is very remarkable; the police can rarely find a trace of them since the last encounter four months ago, in which, out of a gang of forty, upwards of twenty were hunted up and killed by the police, assisted by a detachment of the 12th Foot. Nevertheless, it is impossible to say, that as they now meet with little sympathy from the Kafirs, some bands may not return, and try to live by plunder within the colony.

5th. The next district is South Victoria, which gives the colonial boundary to the southern extremity of the line formerly called the Ceded Territory; and this must be considered in conjunction with the districts of Fort Beaufort and Albany, the interests of all three, in case of frontier warfare, being inseparably connected.

Since the total and final clearance of the Kroome Mountains and Waterkloof, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th September, 1852, and the establishment of three military posts therein, perfect tranquillity and security from all cattle-stealing prevails in the district of Fort Beaufort, and in those of Cradock and Somerset, which formerly suffered so severely from that nuisance, but which are now far removed from any hostile influences or cause of alarm.

Three companies are at present required for the military

occupation of the Blinkwater post, and those on the Kroome Mountains and Waterkloof; but if the intended sufficient village can be established at Blinkwater, which is at present only a military post, and the neighbouring valleys occupied by respectable and resolute farmers, very little military aid will be required to establish permanent security in that quarter.

The two remarkable tracts of dense forest, which follow the course of the rivers Kat and Fish, and the rivers Chumie and Keiskamma, comprising between them the frontier district of South Victoria, hitherto so formidable as a shelter for marauding bands of Kafirs and Hottentots, and which in April, 1852, may be said to have been entirely in their possession, are now constantly patrolled by the police and by parties of Her Majesty's troops from the Konap post and Fort Brown, Trumpeter's and Line Drift, but rarely the trace of a stray wanderer can be found in any corner of their former retreats; and never at any previous period of frontier history has there been a more complete absence of all thieving and outrage in those parts than during the last four months. This is more than there is any right to expect; and the continuance of so desirable, but sudden and almost preternatural state of things, should not yet be too confidently trusted to, and is not. However, it is now sufficiently evident, that in this respect a permanent advantage has been gained which the police will suffice to keep, provided that, when that force shall become a colonial charge, it be not, through false economy, enervated or reduced to an inefficient state.

The present establishment and annual cost is as per margin,\* and possibly some further reduction may be practicable when another measure, which will be adverted to next, comes into operation.

6th. The Fingoes within the colony are, as is probably generally known, remnants of a scattered race, found living in dis-

\* Fifteen officers, 260 men. Cost £25,000 per annum.

inct communities, but associated with the more remote Kafir tribes by whom they were held in a sort of bondage ; and from various motives, under various circumstances, and at various times, they were brought by former Governors from among the Kafirs, who ill-treated them, and have been located chiefly in South Victoria and Fort Beaufort. Their numbers may amount in all to 7000 males, capable of bearing arms ; but they live under their respective head men, in small distinct communities, and have no national organisation or union.

These people have always proved true and faithful ; and have, during the late war, when enrolled in companies under European officers, done good and gallant service against the Kafirs, to whom they are quite equal as warriors, in every respect.

As the natural consequence during the progress of a warlike contest, their ancient enmity against their former oppressors ripened into a mortal hatred, and in proportion as they have become estranged from the Kafirs, they have become attached to the Europeans, and especially Her Majesty's troops, with whom they served, and who used them well.

This people have made greater advances towards civilisation than the Kafirs seem capable of ; and as they are placed in the intermediate frontier country, between the Kafirs and the colonists, it is most desirable to keep them attached to us, and available at any moment, not only in small detachments as a support to the police, but in a state of sufficient organisation and control to turn out as an efficient armed force of 1000 strong, or upwards, at a day's notice, to assist in repelling attempted invasion, or in support of general colonial interests and the safety of the community, in quelling any Hottentot or other insurrection.

In their present temper and disposition they would be ready to join Her Majesty's troops, who are here for the protection of the colony, heart and hand, in any case in which they might be called upon to act. They are capable of becoming, in respect

to the military exigencies of this colony in Africa, what the Sepoys are to those of the East India Company in Asia; and whilst it is politic to encourage the existing state of things in respect to the Fingoes, neglect, ill usage, or breach of faith towards them, might make them formidable enemies, and troublesome to deal with.

With these views, there are now enrolled four militia companies, of sixty men each, at a trifling expense;\* and this small force, as well as the police, it is intended should be maintained at the cost of the colony. Further particulars respecting the constitution and rates of pay of these two descriptions of border police will be found in the Appendix, letter Q.

Further particulars under this head will be laid before you when opportunity offers, for providing for this expenditure during the interval that must necessarily elapse before the constitutional Parliament can enter upon its legitimate functions.

When that time arrives other more serious considerations will present themselves, as to manner in which, and how far, this colony may provide for or contribute to its own security and defence, and maintain or improve the advantages that have been gained.

Fifty of the old Kafir police have remained faithful throughout the war, and have done good service. These have been retained, not only in justice to their merits, and as an encouragement and example, but because their services are essential, not as a force, but as a police, to enable the T'Slambie and Gaika Commissioners to carry on their duty without having recourse to military intervention in time of peace, when civil authority will suffice.

But as this police is a remnant of that long since established, organised on the same principle, and at the same rate of pay,

\* 4*l* per diem without rations or allowance, except when attached to some regiment or sent out from their location. See Letter, Appendix Q, Fingoe Corps

and is exclusively required for Kaffrarian duty, it is already provided for in the Schedule to the Appropriation Ordinance, under the head of Border Department (Aborigines).

7. As an additional measure to provide for the security of the frontier hereafter, without the aid of Her Majesty's troops, clusters of farms in Victoria are now being established, so arranged that the farmhouses may be placed within reach of mutual support. There are, already, numerous applications from respectable young farmers of some capital, and *bonâ fide* occupants, a point which is insisted upon; among them, one party of eighteen gallant and enterprising burghers, who have done good service during the war, have already been placed, according to their own desire, on farms of 2000 acres each, along the banks of the Keiskamma, an advanced position which they are well calculated to maintain, and, well supported by the police and Fingoe companies, have no fears about it.

This system would have been extended along the whole line were it not that no less than eight farms had been previously sold without covenant as to occupancy; a pernicious system, by which they have fallen into the hands of one or two land-speculators, whose right of property must be respected, but whose monopoly only serves to keep the honest farmer and *bonâ fide* occupant out of them.

When the above measures are fully realised, there will scarcely be any occasion for regular Troops within the colonial boundary at all, so long as the one great advanced post of British Kaffraria be maintained.

8. With reference to British Kaffraria, the information received from the Chief Commissioner and the Gaika Commissioner continues to be perfectly satisfactory, and the Gaika Tribes, lately in rebellion, appear to be sitting down contentedly in their new location.

As to the portion of British Kaffraria immediately adjoining the colonial border, the conduct of the Chief Siwani and his tribe, who occupy the greater portion of a broad margin on

the left bank of the Keiskamma, is most exemplary, and his fidelity throughout the whole contest gives full confidence not only in his good faith, but in his power to restrain his people from lawless intrusion into the colony.

The remaining portion of that margin, reaching to the Royal Reserve, which is in military occupation, formerly the possession and stronghold of the marauding Chiefs Stock and Tola, and which, from its intricate nature, would, under present circumstances, be untenable by Europeans, is now occupied by the loyal Chief Kama, who, entirely with his own consent, and at his own desire, has migrated from the neighbourhood of Whittlesea with his people, and taken possession of it.

This faithful chief, and his sons and people, did good service during the late rebellion, as paid levies, on the side of the British Government against the Chief Kreli and the Tambookies.

By this migration, not only the last remaining Kafir chief within the colony will have removed beyond the border, but a chain of trustworthy and loyal chiefs will be placed in contact with the colony, in the room of the lawless and restless occupants who have hitherto tenanted the woods and kloofs of the Keiskamma.

The T'Slambie tribes, now the only Kafir neighbours contiguous to the colony, are fully aware of the advantages they enjoy as the fruits of their fidelity to the British Government in the late contest, and are convinced that loyalty has proved better policy than rebellion.

Granting no better motive, self-interest would probably now afford sufficient security for their good conduct, and if they be firmly but fairly dealt with, there is no risk of contumacy on their part. Should, however, at any time, a spirit of insubordination be kindled amongst them, they also well know that "the tables have been turned;" they have no longer the Amatolas to fly to as their rallying point, for that great natural citadel is now in entire possession of a British garrison, and, com-

manding all British Kaffraria, stands in the midst of them, ready to crush insurrection in embryo.

So long as the Amatolas and Royal Reserve can be maintained, the Gaikas in their new location will be easily controlled by the increasing population in the former deserted though profitable country of the Windvogelberg, which, it is proposed, shall form part of the new district of Queen's Town, or North Victoria, for it is almost all an open country.

9. By a report received from the British Resident to the "Transkeian" tribes, it appears that the state of feeling among the Kafir nations, extending to the frontier of Natal, is most favourable.

10. The general aspect of affairs induced the Governor, after consulting the Executive Council, to abrogate martial law in the districts of Graaf-Reinet, Cradock, Somerset, Uitenhage, and Port Elizabeth, while retaining that power in the frontier districts of Albany, Victoria, Albert, and Fort Beaufort, for the reasons stated in the Proclamation of the 23rd March, 1853.

It is confidently hoped, that very shortly it will be only necessary to retain the power of martial law in the one district of Victoria, which gives the immediate boundary between the colony and Kaffraria.

On the return of the Governor from the Orange River territory, rebellion having now been driven, as it were, into a corner, and without escape, the crisis had arrived when it became necessary for the authority to whose discretion the conduct of the war had been entrusted, to consider and decide as to its termination, and act accordingly, on his own responsibility.

It is easy for idle lookers-on, who are not called upon to act, and are not responsible for the practical result, to indulge in wild speculations, but the man of action and responsibility must think deeply, consider relative circumstances, ascertain possibilities, and look far and deliberately into consequences ;

hence, the matured judgment on which the latter acts, when made manifest, is apt to prove widely different from the hasty and vague theories and anticipations which preoccupy the public mind.

Circumstances may be improved; judgment, patience, and perseverance may do much in this respect, but the nature of things, as preordained by the Creator and Ruler of all things, cannot be subverted by man.

The most wholesome conclusion of a long-protracted and wide-spread rebellion is, that sufficient precautions should have followed its gradual suppression, so as to provide against even the partial recurrence of any of its evil influences, and thereby render the ultimate cure as effectual and lasting as human means can accomplish.

Complete submission has been obtained, not by treaty, but by force of arms, and the same sufficient power is retained to enforce its observance.

The whole colony has been cleared of rebels; the Gaikas have been entirely expelled from the Amatolas and all their former possessions; peace has been restored along the whole extent of frontier; and rebellion is extinct, and, with "equal steps," measures have been taken to secure all advantages that had been gained. These, it is confidently hoped, when fully matured and developed in time of peace, will give the greatest amount of security which those who, in a savage land, nobly venture as the advance guard in the progress of colonisation, can expect to enjoy. The impartial and candid observer of facts may probably admit, that at no former period did the frontier affairs of this Colony present a more favourable aspect than at this time.

GEORGE CATHCART,  
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

## APPENDIX TO MINUTE.

## A.

*Extract of DESPATCH No. 23, from Earl GREY to His Excellency Lieut.-General the Hon. GEORGE CATHCART, Governor, &c., dated February 2nd, 1852.*

“ Having thus explained the effect and objects of the various formal instruments I now transmit to you, I have little to add to the instructions already given to your predecessor, as to the exercise of the powers thus conferred upon you. It is obvious that on your assumption of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, and the command of Her Majesty's troops now employed there, the object of paramount importance to which your attention must in the first instance be directed, is that of bringing to a close, at the earliest possible period, by the complete subjugation of the hostile Kafirs, the distressing and harassing war of which the eastern frontier of the colony has for the last year been the scene. Whatever may be the policy to be hereafter adopted, it is universally agreed by all who have considered the subject, and are acquainted with the existing situation of affairs, that, be the causes of this unfortunate state of things what they may (on which much difference of opinion prevails), it is absolutely necessary that the war, begun with so little provocation, and in so treacherous a manner, by the Kafirs and Hottentots, should be prosecuted with unremitting vigour, until it can be finished by their being reduced to complete and unconditional submission. I trust that the very considerable force which you will find at your disposal when you reach the Cape, will enable you to accomplish this object, and that the termination of the war may not much longer be delayed.

“ When this has been effected, the measures to be adopted for the purpose of guarding against the recurrence of a similar calamity, will require your most careful and deliberate consideration. The events of the last twenty years too clearly demonstrate the absolute necessity of a revision of the system of policy hitherto pursued on the Cape frontier, in order that the best precautions which the circumstances admit of may be taken against the periodical renewal of the grievous losses and sufferings inflicted upon the colonists, and the heavy pecuniary burden entailed on the mother country by successive Kafir wars. I have, therefore, to instruct you to consider, with the Assistant Commissioners, who have already been sent to the Cape, the state in which affairs may be left on the termination of the war, and to prepare, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, and of Parliament, a report, fully explaining your views as to the policy to be hereafter adopted, and the measures to

which you look, as being best calculated to guard against the evils which have been experienced. In preparing such a report, you will exercise the fullest and most unlimited discretion in recommending for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the course which may appear the best to your own judgment, without regarding yourself as in any degree bound by the instructions which have been given, or the views which have been expressed by myself or by preceding Secretaries of State, to former Governors of the Cape. You will consider only what are the measures best calculated to meet the just claims and to promote the true and permanent interests of Her Majesty's subjects, both in this colony and in the mother country.

"In looking at the subject in this light, you will not fail to bear in mind, that, while it is due to those persons and their descendants who were induced, with the direct sanction of Parliament, to leave this country, for the purpose of settling in the eastern division of the colony, that they should not be abandoned without aid or support in a position of so much danger, their right to look for the support of the mother country is by no means without its limits; and that it depends upon their not failing to make those exertions which may reasonably be expected for their own protection, and to conform to those rules of conduct which may be necessary for their safety. In like manner, there are other considerations affecting the native races which ought not to be lost sight of. If colonists of European descent are to be left unsupported by the power of the mother country, to rely solely on themselves for protection from fierce barbarians, with whom they are placed in immediate contact, they must also be left to the unchecked exercise of those severe measures of self-defence, which a position of so much danger will naturally dictate. Experience shows that, in such circumstances, measures of self-defence will degenerate into indiscriminate vengeance, and will lead to the gradual extermination of the less-civilised race. To avert this result (which has hitherto been the aim of our policy), and, by the enforcement of order, to provide for the civilisation and conversion to Christianity of these barbarous tribes, instead of leaving them to be destroyed, is a high and noble object, well worthy of considerable sacrifice on the part of the British people. But, on the other hand, it is more than is required from them by the duties of humanity, that they should submit to the necessity of indefinite expense, and of a constant renewal of such costly efforts as have lately been made, in order to prevent the strife of hostile races, and maintain peace and security in the wide regions of Southern Africa, over which British power has been asserted.

“ You are aware that, beyond the very limited extent of territory required for the security of the Cape of Good Hope as a naval station, the British Crown and nation have no interest whatever in maintaining any territorial dominion in Southern Africa, and that the only motives which can influence Parliament and Her Majesty's Government in doing so, are that sense of the claims upon them of those of Her Majesty's faithful subjects who are inhabitants of the colony, and that philanthropic desire to promote the civilisation and conversion of the tribes amongst whom they dwell, to which I have adverted. I have hitherto believed that, by a proper system of management, those for whose welfare it was alone desired that British power should be maintained in this distant region, might be made to understand their interest in supporting it, and that without any expense disproportioned to the object in view, that object might be accomplished, and both the European and native races might be induced to yield obedience to the authority exercised by British officers for their benefit. This belief was encouraged by the success which, for nearly three years, appeared to have attended the measures adopted by Sir H. Smith ; and I looked forward with confidence to the complete establishment of security, by the civilising effects of commerce and missionary enterprise, if the tranquillity and good order which had thus long been preserved could for a few years be continued. Unfortunately, these sanguine hopes have been disappointed ; and it will be a question demanding the most serious consideration, whether the attempt which has thus failed can be renewed, or whether the exercise of British authority in South Africa must not be restricted within much narrower limits than heretofore.

“ The answer to this most important question must greatly depend upon whether, by firm but conciliatory measures, you can allay those jealousies and animosities which have unfortunately divided the colonists, and can unite them in supporting the Government. With such united support from the colonists of European origin, I still see no reason for despairing that, by adopting a system of managing the native tribes, in which injudicious indulgence, and that forbearance which savages always attribute to weakness, should be no less carefully avoided than injustice, the security of the colony might be maintained without a heavier demand on the resources of this country than Parliament would probably be prepared to sanction.

“ I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

“ GREY.”

## B.

ON the 1st December, 1852, appeared JOHANNES FORTUIN, who was apprehended on the night of the 27th November, 1852, at Graham's Town, together with his child CUPIDO FORTUIN, and makes the following voluntary statement:—

“ I enlisted with the Cape Corps Infantry, during Lord Charles Somerset's administration. I was then twenty years of age, and was enlisted at 'Genadendal.' I served twenty-three years, and was discharged, being sickly, and received a pension of two-pence farthing per diem. I then went and resided at Theopols for ten years; when the Kat River establishment was formed, I moved to that place, and where I resided until the war broke out. I possessed a plot of ground at Lushington, thirty-three breeding cattle, two spans of oxen, four horses, and one waggon. I was appointed the head of the party at Lushington by Sir Andrew Stockenstrom. On a certain Saturday, I went to my cattle place at the Mancazana, and I there saw the Hottentot 'Hermanus Booy,' who lived at Kat River, and he told me that the war had commenced. I asked him, what war?— he said that of the Hottentots. I had the day before received an order from Fort Beaufort, that I must instantly trek to Fort Armstrong, or to the post at Eland's River, and it was in consequence of this order that I had gone to my cattle place to get my stock. Hermanus Booy told me he had assisted 'Heermanus' to attack Fort Beaufort, but they had been defeated with the loss of Hermanus, and many of his people. Upon hearing this, I said I should trek to Fort Armstrong, and I took my stock away to my dwelling-place. I got there on the Monday following, and there heard that Uithaelder had been there the day before, and stirred up the people to join in the war against the Government, and had appointed Jan Bannies as captain over all the people at Lushington. I told Jan Bannies I should trek to Fort Armstrong, but he said, we must go to the Eland's River where Uithaelder would come. We all went to Eland's River; my wife, my son-in-law October Felix, who was a discharged Cape Corps man, and had been an apprentice labourer, and my two children, proceeded to Fort Armstrong in my waggon,—my son, 'Nathaniel Fortuin,' and son-in-law 'Fluk Oerson,' who was a Cape Corps deserter, and Philip Noka, a Gonah Hottentot, accompanied me to Eland's River, under Jan Bannies. Uithaelder came to us and desired Jan Bannies to command fourteen men to be in readiness to proceed with Sandilli to Philipton, to take the

Fingoes' cattle at that place. Sandilli came with four men, and while there, Uithaalder arrived with twenty-five men, and Sandilli left with him for Philipton, and they returned the next day, bringing about thirty head of cattle, which Sandilli took away with him. Uithaalder brought seven oxen, which he handed over to Jan Bannies to kill for his people, which he did, and Uithaalder then went away. My son Nathaniel told me they had taken the Fingoes' cattle at Philipton, and that he intended to join Uithaalder, which he did, also my two sons-in-law. Jan Bannies then treked from the Eland's River, taking all the cattle with him. I refused to join him, and so did four others, and we five returned to Lushington, and where we remained five months, living upon our garden stuff, of which there was abundance. There were two parties at this time at Eland's River, one party under the Field-cornets Cobus Fourie and Lodewyk Peffer, who were all well-disposed towards the Government, and one party under Jan Bannies, who were opposed to Government, and each party were encamped on opposite sides of the river. Jan Bannies treked with his party, leaving the Government people behind, but he took all their stock from them. Cobus Fourie's party was very small, and when I left Eland's River, they were still there. While I was at Lushington with the five men, I heard that Fort Armstrong had been attacked by General Somerset. I afterwards heard that Fourie's waggons had been taken by General Somerset, but were restored on hearing that his people were well disposed. I then proceeded to the school Kafirs at the Chumie, where I remained until they separated and joined the war-party. I then proceeded to the Amatola to Uithaalder, where my son and sons-in-law were. Uithaalder appointed me magistrate, to inquire into complaints and inflict punishments. The complaints I inquired into were, when parties were ordered to go on commando, and made excuses. I used to fine them, and occasionally inflict corporal punishment with a stirrup leather, if their excuse was not a lawful one. I only considered two excuses were lawful, viz. sickness, or being foot sore, and all other excuses were punishable. Uithaalder has a code of laws, written in a book, and which he handed to me for my guidance, and I acted accordingly. Gert Erasmus wrote these laws. On one occasion two men, named 'Booy Lantjes' and 'Philip Laager,' were brought before me for trial, under the following circumstances:—Jan Cornelis was the commandant, and had left with a large force to steal cattle in the colony; he had sent these two men to a hill some distance off, to spy where cattle were to be seen, and to return and report the same to him; but these two men returned to Uithaalder, saying they had seen cattle,

but that, Jan Cornelis having left the place, they could not find him; and Uithaelder desired me to inquire into this matter when Jan Cornelis should return, which he did three days afterwards. I then heard the evidence, and found that Jan Cornelis had not remained at the spot, which he said he should do, until the return of the two spies, but had left and gone in an opposite direction, and the two men had missed him; consequently I acquitted them. Uithaelder became dissatisfied with my decision, because one of his laws was death for any man to turn back on commando. Jan Cornelis was satisfied with my judgment, and admitted they were not to blame, as he had moved sooner than he intended, and had the two men followed him, they would have been shot, as the Government patrols were very active; but Uithaelder was displeased, because I did not pass sentence of death according to his laws; and therefore took back his book of laws, and dismissed me, and appointed Frederick Hendricks in my place. When Jan Cornelis returned from this commando, he brought back a great many cattle, and I think eleven horses, saying he had taken them from Clayton's place, at the mouth of the Fish River, and where they had shot two white men. Hans Brander was with Jan Cornelis on this commando. Frederick, whose surname I forget, but who was a Cape Corps deserter, was the commandant of the party which attacked the military waggons on the Koonap, and captured some rifles, gunpowder, and clothing. Stephanus Smit was a captain, and of that party. Frederick was subsequently wounded by a patrol near King William's Town, and then hung up on a tree. I had heard of this, and scut to see if it was true, and I saw him still hanging three days afterwards. When the Cape Corps deserters saw this, they became alarmed, and said they would have to suffer the same punishment. Stephanus Smit was the captain of the party that murdered James at the Winterberg. Hans Brander left the Amatola nearly two months ago, with a large party for Zuumberg, saying he could reach that part by going through Albany, for the boers waylaid all the diifts in the Somerset district, and it would be too dangerous to attempt that road. Africander Lavelot left, with sixteen men and some women and children, for the colony, some time before Hans Brander; none of them have as yet returned. Flink Oerson, my son-in-law, and Cupido, a Gouah Hotentot, who went with Hans Brander, returned twenty days afterwards, saying they were foot-sore, and brought a report from Hans Brander that two of his men had been shot in the Kowie. These two men's feet were very much swollen, and Flink Oerson is still

lame therefrom ; and Uithaalder inspected them, and admitted they were justified in returning. Frederick Jack, who has surrendered himself, was with the patrol that took the cattle from Clayton's ; he was with the patrol that attacked the waggons at the Koonap ; he was not with the patrol that murdered James ; he was not with the patrol that took the cattle, some time ago, from Fort Hare. He has been on many patrols ; but I only remember his being on two where murders were committed. I know all that went out, because I am the person who was appointed by Uithaalder to name the parties to go out, and all reports were brought to me, and I reported the same to Uithaalder. We noticed no reports, except such as were officially made by the captains on their return. The captains got Gert Erasmus to write their reports, and he accompanied them to me, and I then proceeded with them to Uithaalder, to whom Gert Erasmus read. I cannot read manuscript, nor Uithaalder. Uithaalder has a book, in which is written the number of persons his patrols have killed from time to time, which is a long list ; and the names of his men that are killed and wounded. I never heard how many of the Government people were killed. When Uithaalder dismissed me, all the men were desired to fall in, and the book in which was recorded all I had done, during my magisterial authority, was read in their presence, and it enumerated 120 as killed, and twenty-five disabled : this did not include the losses at Fort Armstrong. Gert Erasmus did not state the losses of the English. Some of the disabled have lost an arm, and some a leg. We had no doctor, and the limbs rot off, when herbs are applied, and the wounds heal up. Since this period, I have heard of a great many more having fallen on Uithaalder's side. This book was only made up from the official reports of the commandants and captains, who went out and returned with the patrols. We frequently heard of men being killed, but never noticed such reports. Uithaalder was styled ' Koning ' (King), and every captain had to make his report to him. I think the book will now show 200 as killed on Uithaalder's side. Many have been shot in the colony, but, as I stated before, we did not notice them, because they were not under any captain at the time they fell. Before we went to the Waterkloof, all the Hottentots came together in the Amatola, for the purpose of ascertaining our strength. Uithaalder counted the men, and Gert Erasmus wrote down their names, and from whence they came. Uithaalder ordered every camp up to the Amatola for this object, and which order was strictly obeyed ; and then the number was 1500. I saw some Hottentots from Bethelsdorp there, but I can-

not say the number. I know there were thirty men from the missionary institution, 'Enon.' After the census was taken, every captain returned to his particular locality. We lost fifty men in the different engagements in the Waterkloof, and Macomo lost an immense number of Kafirs there. I was present at the 'Pierie' Bush when Sandilli came there, and had Uithaelder tied with a riem round the neck, for the purpose of handing him over to Government, because he would not make peace; but Sandilli liberated him again. I was present when the woman came from Fort Beaufort with the Governor's proclamation. Uithaelder had all his men called together from the different camps. They came, and Gert Erasmus read it out. It was printed, and set forth the names of the principal rebels, thirteen in number. It offered five hundred pounds for the apprehension of Uithaelder, and fifty pounds for the others, and the lives of all others would be spared. Every man perfectly understood the meaning of the proclamation. We all understood our lives would be spared; but we should be tried for our rebellious conduct, and punished according to our deserts. Uithaelder said, any man that attempted to surrender should be disarmed and shot. All the captains gave out this order, and promised to enforce it. The men were much pleased with the proclamation, and talked amongst each other about surrendering. I heard many say they should do so whenever they had an opportunity. The following head-people heard the proclamation read:—'Willem Uithaelder, Simon Paarl, David Laverlot, Gert Erasmus, and Frederick Hendrik' Uithaelder sent David Laverlot with one of the proclamations (because the woman brought three copies) to Jan Bannes, who had gone to the Kei, and where Willem Blass, Tilman Marthinus, and Speelman Kieviet were; and Kieviet Jaager brought a message back from Jan Bannes that he would not permit one of his men to surrender, and would shoot those that attempted to do so; and that the other captains had promised the same. When the proclamation came, Jan Cornelis had been killed. Tilman Marthinus brought the report to Uithaelder of his death, saying they had taken some cattle belonging to the boers, who had pursued them, and shot Jan Cornelis dead. The bullet passed through his body. It had taken place in a flat across the Kei. Jan Cornelis wore a watch and a silver chain. I do not know where he got it. The following were with Hans Blander in the colony when the proclamation came, viz. Oeison Magerman and Klaas Love, consequently know nothing about it. Since the proclamation, the people are exceedingly dissatisfied with Uithaelder, and I think, before long, they will themselves hand him

over to Government. He has now become more arbitrary, and very great dissatisfaction is expressed. 'Jan Bannies,' 'Willem Brass,' and 'Speelman Kieviet' took their families to the Kei; but they, nevertheless, send men on commando to the colony. They have a great many cattle and horses, and merely went to the Kei to secure them. They have taken up their residence in a deep kloof, at the Kei, where the point of the Winterberg stretches into the Kei. It is not far from Butterworth; but, according to their accounts, higher up the river. They are at this side of the Kei. I was not there myself, but they have frequently described the place to me. Since Hans Brander left for the colony, 'Jan Bannies' has sent a patrol from the Kei, comprising twenty men, under Kieviet Jaager, to the Zuurberg, in the colony. They came to Uithaolder in their route, and had been four days coming from the Kei. They rested one day at Uithaolder's, and then proceeded to the colony, and had not returned when I left. Formerly Uithaolder appointed twelve Heemraden, and I was their head; but, since my dismissal, he abolished these appointments, for some reason; and now Frederick Hendrick and Uithaolder settle all complaints themselves. Frederick Jack was one of the Heemraden. The Kafirs will not fight any more. I have heard them say so. Macomo's Kafirs are quite dispirited, and their ammunition expended. Uithaolder has frequently asked Macomo and Sandilli to assist him with Kafirs; but they have refused, saying, the time is yet to come when we will fight, but at present they will sit still. Sandilli's Kafirs have tilled some land the other side of the Amatola. The corn is up. They have sown a great quantity. The Hottentots have always got their gunpowder from the friendly Kafirs, near King William's Town. Uithaolder got Sandilli's Kafirs to take cattle, and exchange with them for powder. I have seen them return with packages of cartridges and loose powder. I do not know the names of the friendly Kafir chiefs whose people exchange the powder. Shortly before Hans Brander left on the last expedition to the colony, I saw him send two head of cattle, and Uithaolder, also, two head of cattle, to the friendly Kafirs for gunpowder. These were a portion of the cattle they had taken from Fort Hare. The Kafirs remained a week away, during which time Hans Brander left for the colony. The Kafirs brought back fifty packages for these four head of cattle, each packet containing ten rounds; they brought no loose powder this time. The friendly Kafirs have supplied the Hottentots the whole war with powder. I heard that some Kafirs were in the levies, at King William's Town. Had it not been for the powder

we got from the friendly Kafirs, the war would have long been settled. We find greater difficulty in getting powder now, because the patrols are not so successful in taking cattle from the colony, and without cattle we cannot procure powder. Some short time ago, Stephanus Smit went with eighty-two men to Fort Beaufort, to steal cattle, thirty of whom were on foot, the rest were mounted. The third day, August Philis, who is brother to Stephanus Smit, came home with the commando, saying that my son-in-law, October Flux, had been flogged with a stirrup-leather at the Mancazana, and he had gone to Fort Beaufort, and brought a colonial patrol on them, in the poort where Mr Calderwood formerly had a school, and four of their men were killed, and nine wounded. The following are the names of the killed:—Frans Laager, Cornelis Swart, Piet Jaager, and Jacob Prins. The following are the names of the wounded —Jan O'Reilly, Klaas Abraham, O'Rie Wildschut, Jan de Klerk, Piet Piet, Jacobus Hendrik, Jontje de Vries, Jan Klaas, and Jan Cornelis. The latter died the following day. Six of the wounded cannot stand; they are wounded in the body, and must die; three had begun already to swell up when I left. August Philis hid the brown stallion which Stephanus Smit rode, and which he had taken from James's; also the white mare had been shot dead. They then proceeded to Balfour, to waylay the cattle which were going from Eland's River to James's place, and they had succeeded in getting them; but the people in charge of the cattle had shot Stephanus Smit dead. That August Philis then went off with the cattle; but the levies at Eland's River recaptured them at the Chumie, killing Klaas, a Gonab. Upon August Philis reporting the loss he had sustained at Fort Beaufort, Uithaolder said I was the cause there, because Flux October, who had brought the patrol, was my son-in-law, and who slept and lived with me, and therefore I must have been cognisant of it. I denied all knowledge of the act, but Uithaolder still accused me, and said he should reckon off with me some day. My son Nathaniel told me that Uithaolder had said he would shoot me, and recommended my leaving. I left that night, bringing my child Cupido with me, telling him I was going to Graham's Town to search for honey, and sell it in Graham's Town for clothing. We came along the high road from Breakfast Vley to Committee's Drift, at the Fish River, where the old post has been burnt off. I thought the post was still there, and intended surrendering myself; but, finding it burnt down, I came up the kloofs, along the Braak River, and arrived close to Graham's Town the fourth day. I intended going into the Cowie Bush to get some

honey, as I had remembered finding a bee's nest in a krantz, many years ago ; and I passed through the town, and was proceeding to Woest's Hill, when I was apprehended near some waggons, and taken to the gaol. I had only left Uithaalder four days when I was apprehended. Uithaalder's camp was then in the Amatola, near a great krantz. He had sent all his cattle and horses away to Jan Bannies, at the Kei. After August Philis had returned from Beaufort, and reported the death of Stephanus Smit, he sent his stock away. He had some cattle under Sandilli's charge, and he intended to get them, and then trek to the Kei to Jan Bannies. I never heard that Uithaalder was indebted to Macomo's Kafirs for gunpowder or the hire of guns. The Hottentots hire guns from both Macomo's and Sandilli's Kafirs to go on commando, for which they pay a calf ; but if the party is killed in action, and the gun thus lost, there is no charge made. The Kafirs hold the Hottentot leaders answerable for the payment of the hire of the guns. Before the war broke out, I never heard of such a rumour. I never heard the reason assigned by any of the Hottentots for their joining the war-party. I had no particular reason. I received my pension regularly, and without difficulty. I admit I am very guilty. I have found, to my cost, the ruinous result of my misconduct. Before the war, I possessed a place and stock, and in comfortable circumstances ; and now I am naked, half-starved, and penniless, and I thank the people for apprehending me, otherwise I should still have been in the bush. I could have remained with the Government party at the Eland's River, under Forie, if I liked ; but I followed my four sons to the Amatola, where I was nominated magistrate. Uithaalder had all the men called together. The book in which the code of laws was written was handed over to me, and then I made a solemn promise, in the presence of the men, that I would administer the laws according to that book, and Uithaalder publicly announced my appointment, and the men promised obedience to me. Frederick Hendrick was the adjutant, and he made the men fall in, and then I used to tell off the number that were to go on commando. I think Uithaalder had about 300 men with him when I left, exclusive of those who had gone to the Kei, and those absent on commando. Uithaalder is very short of ammunition. I was at Jan Cornelis's camp, at the Thorn Kloof, this side of the Kei, when Hans Brander left for the colony ; and while at Jan Cornelis's camp, Tilman Marthinus returned there, with a commando, and said Jan Cornelis had been shot the day before. Tilman Marthinus has succeeded Jan Cornelis. When I left the Amatola, he was still at the Kei. They have erected huts

there, and have a good many cattle and horses there. It was reported that, when Uithaelder joined them, they would all establish themselves in the Deep Kloof, where Jan Bannies has taken up his residence. I was the first magistrate appointed.

(Signed) "Mark of ✕ JOHANNES FORTUIN."

"Before me,

(Signed) "JOHN CAMPBELL, Justice of the Peace."

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C.

PROCLAMATION *by His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Hon. GEO. CATHCART, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice-Admiral of the same; and Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the Affairs of the Territories in South Africa, adjacent and contiguous to the Eastern and North-eastern Frontier of the said Colony, &c. &c.*

Whereas the Kafir Chief Kreili, who resides beyond the Kei, and whose territory is separated from that part of Her Majesty's dominions called British Kaffraria, by that river, although recently chastised for his well-known underhand, as well as open, hostility, by order of Governor Sir Harry Smith, has not ceased, from the time the expedition was withdrawn, contumaciously to comfort and assist Her Majesty's rebellious subjects, now associated with the rebel Chief Sandilli, Kafirs as well as Hottentots, in carrying on a protracted war, and even to harbour rebel Hottentots in his own country:

And whereas the said contumacious Chief Kreili, when mercifully called upon by me to desist from his evil practices, and use his well-known influence in putting an end to the Gaika rebellion, and, in token of his good faith and due submission, to pay up the fine of cattle imposed by my predecessor, Governor Sir H. Smith, which the said chief had promised to pay,

and on the faith of which promise the last expedition was mercifully withdrawn after the infliction of half the punishment deserved, has insolently sent back my peaceable remonstrance, and just demand, in defiance :

And whereas it is necessary, in vindication of Her Majesty's authority, and in order to put an end to this war, that the said Chief Kreili should, without loss of time, receive the full chastisement he deserves :

Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known, that, for the purpose of inflicting such chastisement, it is my intention, on the 6th day of August next, to assemble a sufficient force of Her Majesty's regular troops, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, paid levies, and enrolled Fingoes, with abundant supplies for the campaign, on the Umvani River, near Bram Neck, midway between Shiloh and the White Kei :—and that it is further my intention with this force to cross the Kei, and establish my head-quarters at Kreili's great place.

But, wishing to show to Her Majesty's enemies that, besides the force of her regular armies, she possesses the loyal support of her faithful subjects,—and that, at her call, they are ready and willing to take the field in her cause :

Wishing, also, to give to those who, as a body, have suffered severely from the war, an opportunity of recovering, by force of arms, some compensation for their losses,—I hereby, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, command all burghers of the divisions of Graaff-Reinet, Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth, Somerset, Cradock, Albany, Albert, Victoria, Fort Beaufort, and Colesberg, capable of bearing arms, to take the field, upon the old commando system of the colony, and join me on the Umvani River, near Bram Neck, midway between Shiloh and the White Kei, on the 6th August, from whence I will lead them forthwith, in person, into the country of the contumacious Chief Kreili, to despoil him of his cattle, as the best means of effectually bringing him to submission, and thereby terminating the present tiresome hostilities.

I further hereby make known to the colonists of all classes, who shall voluntarily join in this great commando, that all cattle that may be captured by them shall be divided amongst the captors, for their own use and benefit, according to such equitable division as may be determined on by their own commandants.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under the Public Seal of the Settlement, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 1st day of July, 1852.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,  
(Signed) RICHARD SOUTHEY,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

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D.

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency *Lieutenant-General the Hon. GEO. CATHCART, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of its Dependencies thereof, Ordinary and Vice-Admiral of the same, and Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the Affairs of the Territories in Southern Africa, adjacent and contiguous to the Eastern and North eastern Frontier of the said Colony, and Governor of the Orange River Territory, &c. &c.*

Know all chiefs and men of all classes and tribes within Her Majesty's dominions of the Orange River territory, that I am come amongst you to administer, in the Queen's name, justice and right equally to all. I am come not to make war, but to settle all disputes, and to establish the blessings of peace.

I, therefore, hereby order and command you all to remain quiet, each of you within your own country, and to await and abide by my judgment and decision.

I have with me sufficient of the Queen's troops to enforce

obedience, and to punish with rigour and severity any chief, class, or tribe, who may dare to resist my lawful authority.

All loyal subjects of the Queen will be ready to join me should I deem it necessary to call upon them for their co-operation against any contumacious offenders.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my hand and seal, at Graham's Town, this 15th day of November, 1852.

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

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

WM. F. LIDDLE, Secretary.

E.

LETTER *from the* Chief MOSHESH to His Excellency the High Commissioner

Thaba Bosigo, Midnight, December 20, 1852.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—This day you have fought against my people, and taken much cattle. As the object for which you have come is to have a compensation for Boers, I beg you will be satisfied with what you have taken. I entreat peace from you,—you have shown your power,—you have chastised,—let it be enough, I pray you; and let me no longer be considered an enemy to the Queen. I will try all I can to keep my people in order in the future.

Your humble servant,

MOSHESH.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Platberg, December 22, 1852.

The Commander of the Forces conveys his thanks to the army engaged against the Basutos at the Barea on the 20th instant, for their gallant conduct, and his admiration of their steadiness and discipline, by which an overwhelming host of Basutos and Bataungs were defeated, during a contest which lasted from early in the morning until 8 P.M., when the enemy, with a force of not less than 6000 well-armed horsemen, under considerable organisation, after repeatedly assailing the troops at every point, was driven from the field with such severe loss as to compel him to sue for peace.

Nothing could surpass the valour displayed by every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier on this long and trying day. His Excellency's personal observation could not embrace every part of so extended a field, or notice the separate parts taken by corps in the operations of the day; but he marked with admiration the steady conduct of the three companies of the 43rd Regiment under Major Phillips, the gallant bearing of the detachment 12th Royal Lancers and Cape Mounted Riflemen, under Lieutenant Gough, 12th Lancers, and the admirable practice of the demi-battery of howitzers, under Captain Robinson, R.A., which formed the force immediately about his Excellency's person.

Of the noble conduct of the division under Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, composed of a detachment of 12th Lancers, Royal Artillery under Captain the Honourable G. Devereux, 73rd Regiment under Captain Bewes, one company Rifle Brigade under Lieutenant the Honourable L. Curzon, and a detachment Cape Mounted Riflemen under Lieutenant Goodrich, his Excellency has only to regret that he could not be a witness to all the acts by which this division distinguished itself throughout the day.

The cavalry brigade commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, and composed of two squadrons of the 12th Lancers under Major Tottenham, and two squadrons Cape Mounted Riflemen under Major Somerset, merits equally the Commander of the Forces' commendation. This brigade having, with a spirit worthy of them, ascended the Berea Mountain, so little suited to cavalry movements, there captured and secured 4500 head of cattle, inflicting severe loss on the enemy, and brought the cattle into camp in spite of all endeavours of the enemy to recapture them.

His Excellency having thus expressed his sense of the services performed by the corps under their immediate commanding officers, he derives much satisfaction in noticing more especially the officers in command; and he returns his marked thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, 73rd Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, Cape Mounted Riflemen, officers who this day nobly sustained the well-known reputation they have long since established; also to Major Pinckney, 73rd Regiment, and Captain Faddy, Commanding Royal Artillery, as well as the staff officers by whom they were assisted, Lieutenant Reeve, 73rd Regiment, acting brigade major, Lieutenant Arthur Ponsonby, 43rd Regiment, acting aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Whitmore, Cape Mounted Riflemen, acting brigade major.

To Colonel Cloete, Quartermaster-General and Chief of the Staff, his Excellency is deeply indebted, for his able and gallant

services on this as on every other occasion; to Captain Wellesley, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, who was wounded at the end of the day; and to Captain Lord Alexander Russell, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, who was with head-quarters all day, and in the evening was attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, who reports in the highest terms of the services rendered by him on that occasion. To Captain Tylden, Lieutenants Stanton and Siborne, Royal Engineers, attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department, the latter of whom had charge of the pontoon by which the troops crossed the Caledon River, the Commander of the Forces feels greatly indebted for their exertions and aid, as he does to the officers of the personal staff, Captain the Honourable R. Curzon, Lieutenant Greville, Captain the Honourable G. Elliot; and his Excellency takes this opportunity of expressing his regret that he was deprived of the services of his Military Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Seymour, by a broken collar-bone, who, on learning that the army was engaged on active operations, immediately proceeded to join his Excellency in the field, and arrived the following morning, though at the expense of again disuniting the fracture.

To the medical officers, Dr. Booth, Surgeon 73rd Regiment, Dr. George, Assistant Surgeon 12th Lancers, Staff Assistant Surgeon Dr. Campbell, his Excellency's thanks are due for the care of the wounded.

He cannot omit to offer his thanks to Assistant Commissioner Owen, and the Resident, Henry Green, Esq., who accompanied him throughout the day.

The casualties on this occasion were as follows—

	Killed.			Wounded.		
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers	Privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates.
12th Lancers..... ..	—	4	23	—	1	—
43rd Regiment.....	—	—	—	1	1	5
73rd Regiment... ..	1	—	2	1	1	1
Rifle Brigade ... ..	—	—	3	—	—	—
Cape Mounted Rifles	—	—	5	—	1	3
Total ... ..	1	4	33	2	4	9

By the death of Captain Faunce, 73rd Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, the service has sustained the loss of a valuable officer.

A. J. CLOETE,  
Quartermaster-General.

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## F.

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency *Lieutenant-General the Hon. GEO. CATHCART, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Dependencies thereof, Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same, and Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the Affairs of the Territories in Southern Africa, adjacent and contiguous to the Eastern and North-eastern Frontier of the said Colony, and Governor of the Orange River Territory.*

Whereas the Chief Moshesh, as the result of the battle of Berea, has made full and humble submission and sued for peace, which has been granted :

And whereas, although the said chief has evinced his desire to preserve the good understanding and amity with Her Majesty's Government, now happily restored, by promising to do all in his power to keep his people in order, it is scarcely to be expected that he will be able so to restrain their lawless practices as to entirely prevent cattle stealing for the future :

And whereas, in my last reply to the said chief, I expressed my intention of proclaiming martial law, in order to restore to the burghers the full powers of making commandos, which seems to have fallen into disuse : And whereas, upon further consideration, I have reason to believe that the course of proclaiming martial law might be misinterpreted and misunderstood, and tend to unnecessary irritation, excitement, and alarm, and that the object I have in view can be attained without proclaiming martial law, as aforesaid.—Now, therefore, I

do hereby, by virtue of all the powers vested in me, provisionally, and until sufficient legal enactment may be framed with the same intent, order, command, and direct all Civil Commissioners, Commandants, and Field-cornets, within the Orange River territory, to be ready to organise their burghers for the purposes of self-defence, and for the protection, security, and recovery of their property in case of need.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

Given under my hand and seal, at my camp, Platberg, this 23rd day of December, 1852.

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

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G.

LETTER *from the* British Resident to His Excellency the High Commissioner.

Residency, April 14, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose for your Excellency's information, copy of a letter which I addressed to the Chief Moshesh, on the 18th ultimo, with respect to an assault reported by the Civil Commissioner of Smithfield to have been committed by a Mosuto, on a farmer in his district.

I have delayed sending this until I received Moshesh's reply, or acknowledgment of it, which the return messenger did not bring. I sent a second messenger; when I ascertained that Moshesh had at once put himself in communication with Mr. Vowe, and directed his brother, Paul Matete, to proceed to Beersheba, and hold the investigation as I had requested.

I have just received a report from Mr. Vowe to the effect that he had met Paul Matete at Beersheba; and the case of assault, which was fully proved against the Mosuto, had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, by the Mosuto paying an ox to the farmer, in accordance with Paul Matete's decision.

If I can succeed in establishing such moveable tribunals as that at which this case has been decided, to settle frontier disputes between natives and whites, it will tend greatly to preserve amity between them. The idea occurred to me on my recent visit to

Moshesh, when he warmly approved of it, and promised co-operation in the carrying of it out, a promise which he has not neglected to fulfil.

I have, of course, bound myself to give immediate attention and investigation to any complaint made by Moshesh's subjects against their white neighbours.

Another case of assault by a subject of Moshesh's, on a farmer, occurred in the same neighbourhood, subsequently to my communication with the chief, regarding the first, and Paul Matete had secured the culprit, and wished Mr. Vowe to hear the case immediately after the settlement of the first one; but Mr. Vowe refused, on the plea of the want of instructions from myself. I regret he stood on such ceremony, as some delay must now occur, in consequence of Mr. Vowe's attendance on the Court of Combined Magistrates which meets to-morrow.

I have, &c. &c. &c.,  
 (Signed) HENRY GREEN,  
 British Resident.

His Excellency the High Commissioner,  
 &c. &c. &c.

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*Enclosure in the above Letter.*

Residency, March 18, 1853.

CHIEF MOSHESH,—On my return from your country, yesterday evening, I found a report awaiting me from the magistrate of the Caledon River District, to the following effect :—

1st.—That he had received a letter from Field-cornet Klopper, complaining that the cattle of the Beersheba natives were constantly trespassing on his farm. That they even brought, daily, a herd of cattle (about 400 in number) to drink at a dam which he had constructed at a considerable expense, within 25 yards of his dwelling-house, notwithstanding his frequent remonstrances with the Petty Chief of Beersheba.

2dly.—That Mr. Klopper further stated, that on the morning of the 7th March, Mr. Hendrick Koester, being annoyed with the number of cattle belonging to Basutos, on his homestead, he got Mr. Stephanus Terblance to assist him in driving them in the direction of Beersheba (distant about 14 miles) That when they had driven them about half a mile from the homestead, they met a Mosuto, of whom they inquired whether he was the herd of the cattle. The Mosuto, without answering the question, threw stones

at Terblance, two of which struck him and knocked him off his horse. Mr. Koester picked him up, and they returned home, without pursuing the Mosuto; and they made an immediate report of the affair to their Field-cornet.

I look with confidence to the words spoken by you at our late meeting, that you would grant speedy redress to any white man injured by your people; it remains, therefore, but for me to convince you of the truth of the circumstances mentioned, to afford you an opportunity to carry your promise into effect.

I beg, therefore, that you will appoint a day for investigating the matter, at Beersheba, before the end of the present month, and I will direct Mr. Vowe to attend with the requisite evidence.

You should at once compel the Petty Chief, Molitse, to restrain his people within the bounds of Beersheba lands; otherwise, I fear a collusion with the farmers.

I remain, &c. &c.,  
 (Signed) HENRY GREEN,  
 British Resident.

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H.

REPLY of His Excellency the GOVERNOR to an Address from  
*the Inhabitants of Smithfield.*

Head-Quarters, Camp near Smithfield, December 28, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I came to this part of Her Majesty's dominions to administer equal justice to all classes of her subjects.

I found that the chief grievance was in the alleged plundering of your cattle by the Basuto nation, of which the Chief Moshesh is paramount. I found that my predecessor had in a manner pledged himself to restitution of any cattle you lose, and for which the Chief Moshesh was held responsible.

A careful investigation made by the Resident, and further inquiry by my Assistant Commissioners, convinced me, that although the whole amount of loss could not be traced to that source, there was sufficient ground;—and that it had become a duty for me to demand a fine, and take such measures as I might think most conducive to punish the offender and prevent the evil in future—and at the same time it was no less my duty

to re-establish, as far as was in my power, peace and good understanding between you and the Basutos, and security to your farms and dwellings.

You are aware of the measures I have taken, and I rejoice to believe that the result will be peace and the comparative security of your property, and that I leave you in a better state, if it be not disturbed by your own indiscretion, than I found you. This fact time must prove. In the meantime, after making a just appropriation, as a reward for their loyalty, to Moroko, Gert Taambosch, and Carrolus Batjie, I have placed the larger portion of the captured cattle at the disposal of the Resident, to be given in compensation for your losses. I wish you distinctly to understand, that I do so as a boon and not as a right; and that I do not recognise the principle of my predecessor in this respect; for although the Executive is bound, for the protection of the subjects of the State, to punish the thief, the Executive is not bound, and never undertakes to compensate the loser by theft for the value of his loss;—such a principle would be an encouragement to negligence, and even to fraud.

In order to remove an excuse often made to me for loss on your part from the Basutos, that your hands are tied from self-defence by orders or instructions of Government, and that if you had full liberty, such as was enjoyed under the commando system, you could take care of your own property;—although I have not been able to find when any such restrictions were made, I have, under my own authority and responsibility, and under all the powers vested in me, given you, by proclamation, full licence for the protection and security and recovery of your property according to the commando system; and I further declare to you, that if in pursuit of your stolen property you kill the thief, I will bear you harmless—provided, of course, that you do not abuse that licence, and go beyond the necessity of the case.

There are, I have reason to believe, persons in the Sove-

reignty who are disappointed that I did not, notwithstanding his submission, eat up and destroy the Chief Moshesh, in order that his rich lands might fall into other hands. Others again appear to have anticipated, with no disinclination, a protracted Basuto war, requiring, probably, the expenditure of a large amount of British money for its maintenance. But these, I hope, are few, and that the majority of upright and sensible men will agree with me, that it is not only just to Moshesh, but better for their own interests, that I refrained from carrying fire and sword into the territory of that chief, after his ample submission, and, I firmly believe, sincere and earnest desire to be "no longer considered the Queen's enemy," not only because that course was just, but because, had I burnt his kraals and corn-fields, and left you to yourselves, as I must do, for I have no authority to keep an army here, I should have left you in a state of war instead of peace, and your farms and corn-fields would not have been safe, as I believe them now to be.

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

Messrs. B. Smidt, T. Poultney, and Others,  
who signed Smithfield Address.

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I.

PROCLAMATION *by His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Hon. GEORGE CATHCART, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Dependencies thereof, Ordinary and Vice-Admiral of the same, and Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the Affairs of the Territories in South Africa, adjacent and contiguous to the Eastern and North-eastern Frontier of the said Colony, &c. &c. &c.*

Whereas many of the Tambookie chiefs and tribes, forgetting their allegiance as well as their debt of gratitude to the

Sovereign, for having granted them lands and protection when oppressed in former times, did join in the late wicked rebellion :

And whereas, whilst, on the one hand, the Chief Mapassa did even surpass the others in guilt, by associating with rebel Hottentots in destroying the lives and property of Her Majesty's faithful subjects ; on the other hand, a large portion of the tribe of the late loyal Chief Umtirara remained true to their allegiance, and, under the influence and conduct of the faithful regent Nonesi, did actually migrate beyond the Bashee, in order to avoid being implicated in crime :

And whereas the Tambookies who have been actively engaged in the said rebellion have been most severely dealt with, and those who have survived are now humbled, and have made a due and formal submission, and are desirous to be allowed to live in peace under the protection of Her Majesty, and to obey the laws :

Now, therefore, I do proclaim, declare, and make known, that, with a view to the re-establishment of peace and good order, within as well as beyond the limits of the colony, and in the due exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy committed to my discretion, I hereby grant a free pardon to all Tambookies who may be desirous to reside as British subjects, as aforesaid, within the colonial boundary.

And I do hereby proclaim, that the loyal regent Nonesi may return and re-occupy her former possessions ; and that all Tambookies are henceforth to be entitled to the same protection of the laws as all other of Her Majesty's subjects.

And I further declare and make known, that as a just penalty for their heinous offences, the lands of the tribe of Mapassa are hereby declared forfeited ; but their said chief having been killed, and the tribe sufficiently punished, the remnant of the said tribe is included in the pardon granted as above, and will be allowed to place themselves under the responsible authority of some other Tambookie chief, but

the name and independence of the tribe of Mapassa will cease.

And I do further declare and make known, that I have appointed Joseph Cox Warner, Esq., Agent for the Tambookies, and have authorised him to form locations of the said tribes in the district of North Victoria, within certain limits and boundaries to be hereafter defined by proclamation.

And lastly, I declare and make known, that no Hottentot will be allowed to settle within the locations of the Tambookies, without special sanction being first obtained from me.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my hand and seal, at my camp, on the Klap-  
plaat River, in the district Victoria, this 22nd day of November,  
1852.

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

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K.

PROCLAMATION *by His Excellency Lieut.-General the Hon. GEORGE CATHCART, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Dependencies thereof, Ordinary and Vice-Admiral of the same, and Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the Affairs of the Territories in South Africa, adjacent and contiguous to the Eastern and North-eastern Frontier of the said Colony, &c &c. &c.*

Referring to my Proclamation of this day's date, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known, that the boundaries of the Tambookie locations are hereby defined as follows:—

Western boundary—from where the most western point of the Bram Neck range runs into the Zwart Kei, northward along the summit of that range to Bram Neck, thence inclining

westerly along the summit of a range running direct to Zaalboom's Neck, thence along the top of the high range of Andries Neck to the termination of its northern point, thence east along the summit of the range covering the sources of Groot and Klein Vley, continuing east above Buffalo Thorns, along the top of a high range called the Boundary Range, to a point where it is joined by another range running into Theodore's Rand: thence northward along the last-named ridge to Theodore's Rand, thence along the summit of that mountain to the Stormberg, and thence to the Indwe. Eastern boundary—the Indwe and the Kei.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my hand and seal, at my camp, on the Klipplaat River, in the district of Victoria, this 22nd day of November, 1852.

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

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L.

MEMORIAL OF FIELD-CORNETS AND INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT  
OF ALBERT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Lieut.-General SIR GEORGE  
CATHCART, G.C.B, Governor, and Her Majesty's High Com-  
missioner, &c., &c., &c., Cape of Good Hope.

The Memorial of the undersigned Field-cornets and Inhabitants  
of the District of Albany:

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTETH, — That your memorialists find  
themselves in the painful necessity of laying their well-founded  
complaints before your Excellency, in the hope your Excellency  
will be graciously pleased to take their case into favourable con-  
sideration.

That your memorialists, before the outbreak of the war, always  
treated their then neighbours, the Tambookies, peaceably, notwith-  
standing the frequent robberies they committed; your memorialists  
did their utmost to keep the peace.

That about that time, your memorialists entered into a treaty with the Tambookies and their chiefs, by which it was agreed, that the Tambookies, within eight days after the agreement, should depart a little away from the line of frontier, to which the chiefs signed their names.

That your memorialists were, trusting them, treasonably deceived in following them on their word, till near a bushy part of the country, when the vagabonds instantly commenced to fire upon your memorialists, and continued to rob and burn all around, and the war and depredations are still going on, since the beginning of 1851; and the loss of many lives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, and the ruin of many families, is the result of the treachery of these cunning marauders and murderers.

That your memorialists respectfully pray, in case your Excellency should be pleased to resolve to a treaty of peace with the Tambookie nation, not to allow them to settle, or locate them, on the same lands as formerly, as your memorialists have paid too dearly before last war, through their deception; but to grant to your memorialists the lands formerly occupied by the Tambookies, on the same plan and condition as to lands lately granted to the inhabitants of the new field-cornetscies opposite the Sternberg's Spruit, in quit-rent.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Signed by 1 Field-commandant, 5 Field-cornets, and 135  
Inhabitants.

A true copy, translated,  
J. G. BENDER, Sen.

Burghersdorp, 26th November, 1852.

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REPLY TO THE ABOVE MEMORIAL.

Burghersdorp, November 29, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—His Excellency has received and read your Memorial.

He observes, with some surprise, that in the third paragraph you seem to found a claim upon what you call a treaty, signed by certain Commandants and Field-cornets, and by Mr. Warner, in presence of one minor Tambookie chief, Tyopo. You ought to be aware that those who were parties to that transaction were guilty of an unlawful act of aggression of a very grave nature. A treaty can

only be made between two lawful sovereign Powers or Governments. The Tambookies, as well as the Burghers within the limits of the colonial boundary, are Her Majesty's subjects, and, holding their lands from their common Sovereign, are entitled to the same protection of their rights by the Government of the sovereign power which granted them.

When a body of armed subjects went and dispossessed, by force and threats, another body of subjects of part of their lawful possessions, and presumed to call it a treaty, they were guilty of the same crime as in the case of one farmer taking possession, by similar means, of the lands of another farmer, both holding titles granted by their Sovereign.

The original document alluded to is in my possession. It was sent to my predecessor, Sir Harry Smith, and there is marked in pencil by him, on the document enclosing it, his strong expression of indignation at that unlawful proceeding, and an intention of prosecuting for it.

All the circumstances of the case, as well as the origin and conduct of that part of the war of rebellion which took place in these northern districts, are well known to his Excellency, who not only made personal inquiry, and read all written reports and documents about it, but caused a commission to meet at Whittlesea, to ascertain the truth of them; and his Excellency arrived at the conclusion that there had been faults on both sides, as is generally the case in all quarrels.

Being, therefore, desirous to re-establish a lasting peace, his Excellency determined to forego all notice of particular faults and losses on both sides; but weighing the one against the other, most carefully to decide, and in Her Majesty's name, subject to her approval and confirmation, mark out an equitable and well-defined mountain boundary between the colonists of European origin and the Tambookies, both classes being equally Her Majesty's subjects.

This boundary has been proclaimed, and cannot be altered, and whichever party seeks to infringe it will be equally proceeded against, according to law. In the lands which have now been forfeited by the Tambookies, and which abound with water and vast plains of sweet grass, it is his Excellency's intention to form a town, called Queen's Town, and to grant, on quit-rent, farms of from 2000 to 3000 acres. A provisional land commission has accordingly been ordered to assemble at Whittlesea, as soon as possible, for carrying this measure into effect, to which commission all

who desire to benefit must apply. Due notice will be given in the newspapers, as soon as it has been assembled.

In the meantime, his Excellency calls upon all Commandants, Field-cornets, and Burghers in the border districts, to keep the peace, and to remind all those who may be discontented, of the precept of the tenth commandment,—not to covet that which is their neighbours',—not even Buffalo Doorns, for that place falls within the Tambookie line.

(Signed) JOHN AYLIFF,  
Acting Secretary.

To certain Burghers of the district of Albert.

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M.

*MEMORANDUM to serve as General Instructions to a Commission appointed to meet at Eland's Post.*

With a view to a termination of the troubles which have prevailed for the last two years, and the restoration of peace and good order, it is very desirable that some steps should be taken without delay towards the settlement of the Kat River.

Even a knowledge that such an endeavour is being made with just and benevolent intentions, will do much to reclaim the misguided part of the Hottentot community, and to confirm those that have been loyal.

I propose, therefore, that the two Assistant Commissioners, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Calderwood, should assemble at Eland's Post, as soon as convenient, and form a Board.

The precise mode of proceeding of that Board I would leave to the Commission itself to arrange, when after a closer inspection of the existing state of things among the Hottentots, they may judge better than I now can as to what course would be best to pursue.

I think the investigation of this Commission should, as one principal object, have in view the state of property and the

claims of those who have been faithful, as well as what lands may be considered forfeited or otherwise vacant, in order that a subsequent Land Commission may immediately follow, to give regular titles, and carry out the suggestions of the Commission for occupation of vacant or forfeited property by a mixed community.

Also I wish to be advised as to a fit person to be appointed Resident Magistrate at Eland's Post, an appointment which I think necessary, and should be made as soon as possible.

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART, Governor.

King William's Town, February 17, 1853.

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N.

DEPOSITION of BET MARTHINUS before J. W. EBDEN, Esq.,  
*Assistant Commissioner.*

At Eland's Post, on this 21st day of April, 1853, before J. W. Ebden, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, appeared—

Bet Marthinus, who, being duly sworn, deposed,—I am the wife of Tilman Marthinus. My husband was a soldier of the Cape Corps, and deserted from King William's Town after General Somerset attacked Fort Armstrong. I last saw my husband when he went away from Anto's-place, at the time when Jan Cornelis went to Whittlesea. The following Cape Corps deserters were in the rebellion:—Jan Cornelis, killed at Whittlesea; Jantje Jager, killed at Fort Peddie; Frederick Windvogel, killed at Murray's Krantz; Piet Stoffels, also killed there; Jan September, killed at Fish River; Bastian Jonkers, killed at Theopolis; Kleinveldt Ruiters and Jacob Mentor, also Cape Corps deserters, are across the Kei, living near Moni's Kraal, a petty chief of Kreli's; there are also a good many Cape Corps deserters with Hans Brander; Klaas Platjes and his son Jan Platjes are living at Kreli's own kraal; there are several Hottentots living in Kreli's country, in parties of two and three; many have crossed the Bashoe, but I have heard that the greatest number are still with Hans Brander, in the Upper Zuurberg. Most of the Cape Corps deserters have been shot,—there are very few now living. Jan Bannies is living

at Moni's kraal; Jan Cupido, Joseph Wildeman, and Willem Wildeman are living where I came from; and Abraham Jonkers, Jan Jonkers, Hans Badenhorst, and Klaas Jonkers are living in the neighbourhood. I never heard of the proclamation offering to spare the lives of rebels who would surrender until now. I know the following Kat River men who were with Jan Bannies, viz. Jantje Smit, Klaas Manuel, and Frederick Manuel.

Her mark ✕ BET MARTHINUS.

Witnessed by L. H. MEURANT, Resident Magistrate,  
and JAS. KERSHAW.

Before me,  
(Signed) J. W. EBDEN, Assistant Commissioner.

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O.

*LETTER from the Civil Commissioner of Albany to the Quarter-Master-General.*

Civil Commissioner's Office, Graham's Town, May 4, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose Copy Report of the Albany Mounted Police, received by me, this day, from Commandant Currie, for the information of his Excellency the Governor and Commander of the Forces.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. GRAHAM,

Civil Commissioner, Albany.

To the Quarter-Master-General,  
Head-Quarters.

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*REPORT of the Albany Mounted Police.*

Graham's Town, May 4, 1853.

SIR,—In reporting from the Diaries furnished me for the month of April, all of which have come to hand, I find no spoor of marauders, nor any indication of an enemy within this district, although constant patrols are on the move. I believe some cattle were stolen from a Mr. Prior, near the Koonap, and again recovered by the Victoria police, but of which I have no report. A station,

when it can be conveniently managed at the Grap Kop, will be of much service to the Fort Brown neighbourhood.

I have moved Lieutenant Ferreira's party to the Kingo, which will cover the farmers moving down the Fish River more effectually, as many had already occupied farms in advance of his old station at Jordaan's Kraal.

Lieutenant Surmon's activity and success in taking up Fingoes and others strolling about without passes, principally between Graham's Town and Fort Peddie, during the night, has quite put a stop to this night marching in that direction, not having detected any without passes for the last ten days.

The farmers are fast returning to their old stations. Commandant Wm. Bowker has again occupied his farm on the Fish River Randt, with many others around him.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. CURRIE,

Commandant A. A. M. Police.

ROBT. GRAHAM, Esq., Civil Commissioner,  
Graham's Town.

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Civil Commissioner's Office, Fort Beaufort, May 14, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose the Monthly Report of Commandant Wynne, relative to the Mounted Police Force of this division, for the month of April last.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. STRINGFELLOW, Civ. Com.

Colonel CLOETE, C.B. & K.H., Quarter-Master-General,  
Graham's Town.

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GENERAL DIARY OF ARMED MOUNTED POLICE FORCE, DIVISION OF  
FORT BEAUFORT, FROM 1ST TO 30TH APRIL, 1853.

*Party at House's Farm, under Lieut. Wright.*

This party has kept up constant patrols without detecting presence of enemy. Three reports have been made respecting supposed presence of enemy (the reports of these patrols have been forwarded to Head-quarters), and found to be without foundation.

*Party at Botha's Post, under Acting Sergeant Carpenter.*

Is a detachment from Lieut. Wright's party, and placed there in consequence of farm being occupied by proprietor; is in an important part used as a pass by marauders. During the time this party has been stationed, no marauders have passed.

*Party at Klu Klu, under Lieut. Rutherfoord.*

I have kept up patrols during month this station, round the Konap to base of Kroome Range, without seeing any trace of marauders, nor have the farmers who have now returned to their farms in this locality, and are rebuilding and repairing, any cause of apprehension.

*Party at Radford's, under Acting Sergeant Doran.*

Is a detachment from Lieut. Rutherfoord's party, who patrol the upper part of Konap, and from the Little to the Great Winterberg Mountains. The farmers have returned to their farms with large flocks and herds, are now engaged ploughing; no case of depredation or sign of marauders has been reported.

*Party at Post Retief, under Lieutenant Smith.*

This party have kept up a constant and systematic patrol, through the part of Winterberg in which they are stationed, but there is no appearance of marauders or reports of depredation.

*Party at Bear's Farm, under Acting Sergeant Armstrong.*

Is a detachment under command of Lieutenant Smith, a continual system of patrolling is kept up, every part of the locality is examined, and found perfectly free from marauders.

The whole of the force is inspected once, and some stations twice, during the month, by the Commandant. The men, horses, arms, and equipments are in good order.

The men retained in the force are those of good character and efficiency, good shots, and capable of tracing a spoor.

The various parties, although small, are placed so as to be near support from each other, and keep up the necessary vigilance to prevent depredation on the many thousands of sheep and cattle in this district. Each farmer is visited, to inspire confidence, and enable him to report any suspicious appearance that may have come under his observation, and to prevent unnecessary or groundless reports or rumours.

*State of the Force.*

	Command- ant.	Officers.	Men.
Fort Beaufort . . . . .	1		
Howse's Farm . . . . .		1	9
Botha's Post . . . . .			8
Klu Klu . . . . .		1	9
Radford's Farm . . . . .			8
Post Retief . . . . .		1	8
Bear's Farm . . . . .			8
Total . . . . .	1	3	50

W. WYNNE,  
Commandant F. B. M. Police.

## P.

## GENERAL ORDER.

Head-Quarters, Graham's Town, January 12, 1853.

The Commander-in-Chief has had before him the report of Commandant Currie, of the spirited exertions of the Albany police, under his commanding, in tracing a band of rebel Hottentots through their haunts of the Zuurberg into the Fish River Bush, near Jantje's Kraal, where sixteen of this banditti were killed and many wounded, the remainder dispersing in the bush.

His Excellency cannot express in too strong terms his high admiration of the gallant and patriotic conduct of the Albany police under their Commandant, Captain Walter Currie, who, ever since he has assumed his honourable and arduous command, has evinced a gallantry and perseverance beyond all praise.

Much as His Excellency regrets the loss of Lieutenant Ferreira and three other brave men who fell on this occasion, it must be a consolation to their friends that, by their noble example, and the severe chastisement they have inflicted on this lawless and desperate banditti, who thought to establish themselves as a marauding band within the colony, that such an attempt is no longer practicable; and he confidently hopes that this will prove the last and expiring struggle of the rebellion.

His Excellency also desires to convey to Captain Espinasse, and the detachment 12th Regiment, who so opportunely joined Commandant Currie, and contributed so materially to the success of the