

attack upon this banditti, his marked approbation of their gallantry and soldierlike conduct.

(Signed)

A. J. CLOETE,
Quarter-Master-General.

Q.

ARMED MOUNTED POLICE.

	£	s.	d.	
4 Commandants	0	15	0	per diem.
11 Officers	0	10	0	„
10 Sergeants	0	6	0	„
250 Men	0	4	6	„

Embodied for the protection of the frontier districts of Victoria, Fort Beaufort, and Albany, and thus distributed :—

Victoria.—Two commandants, four officers, four sergeants, and one hundred men.

Fort Beaufort.—One commandant, three officers, two sergeants, and fifty men.

Albany.—One commandant, four officers, four sergeants, and one hundred men.

The Commandants of each division report to the respective Civil Commissioners, and the whole force is governed by rules and regulations, established for their guidance, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief.

A. J. CLOETE,
Quarter-Master-General.

BORDER FINGOE CORPS.

	£	s.	d.	
1 Commandant and Paymaster	0	15	0	per diem.
4 Captains	0	11	7	„
4 Lieutenants	0	6	6	„
12 Sergeants	0	1	0	„
240 Rank and file	0	0	4	„

This force, consisting of four companies, is enrolled from amongst the Fingoes of Fort Peddie, Alice, and Fort Beaufort, for the prevention of cattle thieving. The men are distributed along the border, in their own locations. They are enrolled for six months,

and receive rations in addition to their pay, when employed at a distance from their locations with Her Majesty's troops.

A. J. CLOETE, Colonel,
Quarter-Master-General.

KAFIR POLICE.

	£	s.	d.	
1 Superintendent	0	11	7	per diem.
2 Officers	0	6	6	„
2 European Sergeants	0	2	0	„
2 Native ditto	0	1	9	„
2 Corporals	0	0	9	„
48 Privates	0	0	6	„

This force is embodied in support of the authority of the Chief and Gaika Commissioners.

The officers and men receive the field rations; and the former also receive rations for one servant, and forage for two horses.

A. J. CLOETE, Colonel,
Quarter-Master-General.

R.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

King William's Town, February 12, 1853.

Whereas his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner of British Kaffraria is desirous—now that the rebellious Gaika tribe has been expelled from the Amatolas and other lands formerly occupied by them, but now forfeited to the Crown—that certain townships or villages in the close vicinity of sufficient military posts and garrisons, to provide for their security, should be established without delay:

And whereas numerous applications for land have been made by deserving persons who have fought nobly in the ranks of colonial levies and other corps, during the rebellion now happily suppressed, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner is pleased to order as follows:—

1. That, commencing with the Keiskamma Hoek—where there is a permanent barrack and fort, and where there is abundance of good land and water, as well as of open land for pasture, with capability of irrigation, there shall be traced and defined a certain surrounding space of not more than one mile radius, in the first instance, but to

be enlarged hereafter if found expedient, within which space, building and garden lots or erven shall be laid out. These building lots will not exceed a quarter of an acre each, as the first object is to form as compact a town as possible; but allotment gardens will be laid out, as far as practicable, having a frontage to the river and outside of the space reserved for the town; and these will contain a space of one acre, or half an acre, each, as may be desired, which will be let for one or three years on lease, on easy terms, to holders of erven in the town who desire to cultivate them. In like manner larger spaces for cultivation will also be let to persons who may wish to cultivate on a more extensive scale; but in every case, gardeners will be required to inclose their gardens with a sufficient fence;—the wood and stone in the close neighbourhood will furnish abundant materials.

2. That all persons desiring to become possessed of such erven may send in their applications in writing, backed by the certificate of the officers under whom they have served, if military, or by a magistrate, if not military, addressed to the Resident Magistrate at King William's Town.

3. That a Board shall be forthwith formed, consisting of the Resident Magistrate, an officer of the Royal Engineers, and one other member whom the Chief Commissioner may think fit to appoint, to consider the said applications, and make the allotment accordingly.

4. These grants shall, in the first instance, be provisional, and be held on the same tenure as those granted at King William's Town, but to be convertible into freehold or nominal quit-rent, as hereinafter provided, on the final settlement of the district. And should the Crown see fit to abandon the project of the proposed settlement in the Amatolas, the holders of such grant shall receive an equivalent in land elsewhere, or compensation in money, at the option of the Government, for their field or garden crops.

5. The said erven, so granted, shall not be alienable until they shall have been two years in occupation. Each erf so granted must be occupied, and some sort of dwelling built in such position as shall be directed, and inhabited *bonâ fide* within six months after the notification of the grant to the applicant; otherwise that grant will be cancelled, and the erf transferred to another. And an erf once occupied and a dwelling constructed, should it be abandoned and left unoccupied for six months, it will in like manner be forfeited; but it will be lawful to let or lend it, so that *bonâ fide* occupation be ensured.

6. The owners of erven will have free commonage for pasture

within such limits of the forest of the Amatolas as the officer commanding the post may consider safe; and certain kraals, either common or private, will be constructed at such places as may be selected by an appointed officer of Royal Engineers, and all cattle must be duly brought into kraal at the appointed hours.

7. The free use of all firewood, and all such timber as may be required for building or for constructing fences, will be granted; but no timber will be cut down and carried away for purposes of trade out of the said forest, without licence granted by the Chief Commissioner, on such terms as may be hereafter appointed.

8. Every male inhabitant above the age of sixteen will be required to provide himself with a gun, and be prepared to assist in defence of his own property and that of the community, in case of need.

9. The Crown retains right of resumption of any allotment for public purposes, compensating the holder or occupier.

10. No higher rate of quit-rent than 5s. per annum for each erf shall be affixed on a town allotment, granted within the first limits now appointed.

11. Tools and agricultural implements and garden seeds will be given gratis to each holder of a building lot, on occupation.

12. Rations will be given to the occupiers of erven in this new township, for themselves and wives and children, for the first six months, from the date of their occupation.

By command of his Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner.

(Signed) W. F. LITTLE,
Secretary to H. M. High Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Whereas the tract of country in British Kaffraria from which the Gaika people have been expelled, has been declared in the proclamation of the 2nd instant to be forfeited to the Crown:

It is hereby further declared that it shall, pending Her Majesty's pleasure, be held to be a royal forest or domain, and be designated "The Royal Reserve."

This district is bounded on the south by the high road from Fort Hare to King William's Town, and thence by the Great Kei road as far as the Lower Hangman's Bush, and thence past the Upper

Hangman's Bush, and along the Great North Road leading to the Windvogelberg, where it intersects the Klaklazeli Ridge, and thence along the Great North Mountain boundary of the Amatolas, past the Amatola Peak to the source of the Chumie, and thence again to Fort Hare by the Chumie River, or boundary of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Also, there will be reserved a rayon of one mile, more or less, for the purposes of outspanning, to the south side of the Fort Hare road, at the crossing of the Umdizini, and at Middle Drift; and the rayon of Fort Hare shall extend to the Necka, also south of the said road.

* And whereas His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Her Majesty's High Commissioner is desirous that no time should be lost in the occupation of the said reserve, in a regular and orderly manner, and with a view to the mutual protection and support of the occupants, not only by tenants of European origin, but by such loyal subjects of Her Majesty, of native origin, as have been already permitted to reside in the country comprised within the said limits, or may hereafter be so permitted to dwell therein :

And whereas his Excellency has already, by Government Notice, dated King William's Town, February 12, 1858, provided for the commencement of a village in the Keiskamma Hoek, on the principle that there shall be no lone dwellings or individual grants of large detached grazing farms with right of pasturage, inasmuch as that system is productive of much waste of land available for cultivation, and consequently calculated to defeat the all-important object of a dense and industrious population, with means for their own support; but that whilst free and ample commonage shall be allowed, under certain restrictions, during pleasure, to all Her Majesty's loyal subjects permitted to have dwellings within the said "Royal Reserve," for purposes of grazing and pasturage,—nevertheless, as far as may be, every place suitable for gardening and cultivation shall be made available for those purposes :

Now, therefore, as regards the Fingoes, and other loyal natives who are now or may hereafter be allowed to dwell within the said "Royal Reserve," the following regulations shall be observed :—

A Superintendent of the "Royal Reserve" will be appointed, who will report to, and receive his instructions from, the Chief Commissioner of Kaffraria.

A yearly quit-rent of 10s. will be required from the owner of each separate dwelling.

They will be located in villages, which are to consist of not less than twenty dwellings.

Certain garden grounds will be allotted by the Superintendent to each village. Free pasturage will be allowed, provided the whole amount of cattle belonging to each village does not exceed ten head per house or hut in the said village.

No lone dwellings or unauthorised squatters will be allowed, and no herds of cattle will be permitted to graze which do not belong to some fixed community of the above description.

There must be a headman for each village. He must, if possible, be the man chosen by the community. He will be answerable for all spoor of stolen property passing near to his village.

No new village or location will be made, or old one removed to another place, without the knowledge and special sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Loyal Kafirs may be allowed to benefit by these arrangements at any recognised mission station. In that case, the missionary will be held responsible for the strict conformity to this rule.

The Superintendent must speak the native languages. His salary will be £200 per annum, with rations of forage for two horses.

He will keep a register of all residents, and will collect the quit-rent.

By command of his Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner.

(Signed) W. F. LITTLE, Secretary.

King William's Town, March 8, 1853.

S.

LETTER *from the* British Resident Trans-Keian Tribes *to the* Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner.

British Residency, Morley, March 5, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, dated respectively 17th February.

The announcement and proclamation of peace with the Chief Kreih is now universally known. It is the theme of constant conversation among all the tribes, and has produced a thrill of joyous excitement from one end of the territory to the other. The Galkas,

especially, regard this auspicious change in their circumstances with the most pleasurable sensations, pleasingly illustrative of their undisguised satisfaction in being restored to the favour of Her Majesty's Government. The Chief Kreili himself, in concert with his people, is most anxious for the return of missionaries and traders into his country, and also of the late resident, Mr. Fynn. This sufficiently indicates his anxious desire to revive his intercourse with Europeans, and fully manifests (whatever his past conduct may have been) that, having now humbly submitted, he seeks for the return of Europeans, as a *test* of his *sincerity* and determination to foster and maintain friendly relationship with Her Majesty's Government. At this time there are but few Hottentots left in his country, and those that are there, are in a state of the greatest destitution, and now sincerely feel the effects of their rebellious conduct.

The greatest tranquillity prevails throughout the entire territory, from the river Kei to the frontier of Natal; and all the tribes avow, without any reservation, their high satisfaction at the restoration of peace. This is particularly the case with the friendly tribes, who have never wavered in their fidelity during the whole war, although repeatedly urged to join the hostile party. They now rejoice in their constancy, and are fully convinced, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the belligerent tribes, that they have been unable to contend successfully against Her Majesty's Government; but, on the contrary, have been entirely overcome, and *forced* into humble submission. I trust this view of the case will exercise a powerful influence in confirming them in their heretofore faithful conduct, and thus tend to cement them in a permanent and advantageous union with Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) M. B. SHAW,

British Resident Trans-Keian Tribes.

W. F. LIDDLE, Esq.,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and
High Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

T.

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.*

Whereas my predecessor in this Government, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., by his Proclamation, bearing date the 25th day of December, 1850, did, for the reasons in the said Proclamation assigned, place under martial law the districts of Albany, Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth, Fort Beaufort, Somerset, Cradock, Graaf-Reinet, Victoria, and Albert:

And whereas, by the mercy of Divine Providence, the suppression of the rebellion of the Kafirs, Tambookies, and Hottentots, who took up arms against Her Majesty's authority, has been fully accomplished:

And whereas the chiefs and tribes lately in rebellion have been duly punished, have made full submission, and have, thereupon, had extended to them Her Majesty's most gracious and merciful pardon; whilst those frontier Hottentots who so wantonly and wickedly revolted, and joined themselves to the rebel Kafirs, have been killed, or convicted, or have dispersed themselves in the hope of escaping punishment:

And whereas the peaceful aspect of affairs upon this frontier is now such that, without detriment to the public safety or to the ends of justice, martial law may be withdrawn from certain of the said other places in which it has hitherto existed—although it be expedient to prolong martial law in certain of the said other places, in order to the preservation of the salu-

tary power of trying by courts-martial marauding rebels, who, though none such have recently been discovered by the police, may for some time to come be expected, as fugitives from justice, to linger in the bush :

Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known, that from and after the promulgation of these presents, martial law shall cease to be in force in the districts or divisions of Graaf-Reinet, Cradock, Somerset, Uitenhage, and Port Elizabeth, anything contained in the said or any other Proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding : and I do hereby further proclaim and declare that from and after the promulgation of these presents, martial law shall, by virtue of these presents, be in force throughout the respective divisions of Albany, Victoria, Albert, and Fort Beaufort.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

Given under my hand and seal, at Graham's Town, this 23rd day of March, 1853.

(Signed) GEORGE CATHCART,
Governor.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
(Signed) WILLIAM F. LIDDLE,
Private Secretary.

U.

LETTER *from the* Chief Commissioner of British Kaffraria *to the*
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Fort Murray, February 10, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the High Commissioner, that Kreili's chief counsellor, "Umbala," arrived here this day, with 90 head of cattle, being the fourth instalment of the fine imposed upon him for the destruction of property at Butterworth, a total of 692 head of cattle received up to this date.

I annex a message from the Chief Kreili, conveyed by his chief

counsellor, which I submit for the consideration of His Excellency.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN MACLEAN, Chief Commissioner.

WM. F. LIDDLE, Esq., Private Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor.

Enclosure in the above Letter.

Fort Murray, February 10, 1853.

Umbala, Kreili's chief counsellor, arrived here this day with the following message from the Chief Kreili :

Kreili asks for peace ; he begs that Maclean will speak for him ; he wishes Maclean to know that he has been very severely punished. The boers and troops entered his country eight times, and each commando took a great many cattle. Kreili wishes for peace ; and he now sends 90 head of cattle, and hopes that the Government will consider it sufficient, as the troops have taken so many thousands from him.

Kreili says he never commenced a war with the Government ; the Gaikas have always got him into trouble, and he has been punished for their sins.

I have been also desired by Kreili to ask Fynn to return to Butterworth, also the missionary and traders, and he will protect them. He never told them to leave his country ; on the contrary, when they went away he was exerting himself to recover the property taken from the traders.

I am here to hear the Governor's " word." I am Kreili's mouth, and will answer for him.

(Signed) UMBALA ✕ his mark.
(Signed) JOHN MACLEAN, Chief Commissioner.

Witness,

GEORGE M. SHEPSTONE, Interpreter.

LETTER *from the* Chief Commissioner of British Kaffraria *to the* Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Fort Murray, February 11, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the High Commissioner, that Yila, a counsellor of the Chief Kreili, arrived here this morning with a bundle of assegais,

sent by the Chief Kreili to His Excellency, as a token of his submission to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN MACLEAN, Chief Commissioner.

WM. F. LIDDLE, Esq., Private Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor.

Enclosure in the above Letter.

Fort Murray, March 4, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the High Commissioner, that Kreili's chief counsellor, Umbala, returned this day, bringing with him two oxen, sent by the Chief Kreili, as an acknowledgment of having received, and entered into, the conditions of peace dictated by His Excellency, as detailed in the Proclamation of the 14th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN MACLEAN, Chief Commissioner.

WM. F. LIDDLE, Esq. Private Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency *Lieut.-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 British Kaffraria.*

Whereas the independent Chief Kreili has recently manifested a desire for peace and reconciliation with Her Majesty's Government, and to be again considered Her Majesty's faithful friend:

And whereas, since the invasion of the territory of the said chief, in the month of August last, no acts of hostility have

been committed by his people, and no participation in the Gaika rebellion, subsequent to that period, is chargeable to them :

And whereas, in token of submission, a fourth instalment of cattle has been voluntarily sent by the said chief, towards the final settlement of the small remaining portion of the fine imposed upon him :

And whereas the said chief has also declared himself severely punished, prayed for the remission of the remainder of the fine, and humbly sued for peace :

Now, therefore, I do hereby, on Her Majesty's behalf, and by virtue of the powers vested in me, proclaim, declare, and make known, that all remaining fines of cattle imposed by my predecessors on the said Chief Kreili, are hereby cancelled, and that peace and amity are hereby restored between Her Majesty and the said Chief Kreili, on the following conditions only :—

1. That the said Chief Kreili shall continue in all things true and faithful to his engagements.

2. That he shall recognise the line of the Indwe and the Kei, as the boundary between Her Majesty's territories.

3. That he shall restrain and punish all attempts on the part of his people to disturb the peace of Her Majesty's subjects, either in the lands allotted to the Tambookies, or the other tribes within Her Majesty's territories, being on the west side of the Indwe and Kei Rivers.

4. That in the event of missionaries or traders being again permitted to reside in the country of the said Chief Kreili, with his consent, they must conform to such agreement as they may make for themselves with the said chief. The Governor, on behalf of the British Government, will have nothing to do with any such agreements ; but will hold the said chief responsible for the security of the lives and property of those British subjects whom he may allow to live within his territory.

5. That in case of cattle, horses, or other property being stolen from the colony and traced into his country, the said

chief shall be bound to recover and restore the stolen property, and to punish the thieves.

6. That the said chief shall, when demanded of him, cause to be seized and delivered up to the nearest British authority for trial, according to law, all persons who shall have committed, or who shall be reasonably suspected of having committed, any murder, robbery, or other offence, within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and who shall be found in the territory of the said chief.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Given under my hand and seal, at King William's Town, this 14th day of February, 1853.

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

By command of His Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner.

(Signed) W. F. LIDDLE, Secretary to H. E. the
Governor, and H. M. High Commissioner.

LETTER *from the* Chief Commissioner of British Kaffraria *to the*
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Fort Murray, February 13, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the High Commissioner, that Mali and Mani, special messengers from the rebel Sandilli, arrived here this day, with a message to the loyal Chief Pato, entreating him to convey to me the fact of his, Sandilli's, having crossed the Kei, together with his principal chiefs and Amapakati; and that having thus obeyed the Government mandate of crossing the Kei, he had only to entreat His Excellency to allot him a country to rest in peace.

I annex the statement made by the Chief Pato, also Sandilli's message, conveyed by his special messengers, Mali and Mani.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN MACLEAN,
Chief Commissioner.

WM. F. LIDDLE, Esq.,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Enclosure in the above Letter.

Fort Murray, February 13, 1853.

Chief Pato appears before Colonel Maclean, Chief Commissioner and states :—

I have just received a message from Sandilli, conveyed by Mali and Mani, special messengers sent by Sandilli to me, to beg of me to ask Maclean to hear his entreaty for peace,—that he has obeyed the Governor's "word," and that he is in Kreili's country, where the T'Somo enters the Kei.

CHIEF PATO ✕ his mark.

(Signed) GEORGE M. SHEPSTONE, Interpreter.

(Signed) JOHN MACLEAN, Chief Commissioner.

Mali and Mani, special messengers, appear before Colonel Maclean, Chief Commissioner, and state as follows :—

Sandilli, Macomo, Anta, and Tola, together with their counsellors, crossed the Kei three days ago. We left them in Kreili's country, at the junction of the T'Somo with the Kei. Stock, Xoxo, and Oba, are now on their way to cross the Kei.

When we left, Sandilli was about sending to acquaint Kreili that he had crossed the Kei.

Sandilli ordered us to come direct to Pato, to ask him to acquaint Maclean that he had crossed the Kei,—that he has no more strength to fight with the English,—that he is beaten and driven from his country,—and that he has obeyed the Governor's "word," by crossing the Kei, and he now asks the Governor where he may desire him to rest in peace.

Sandilli desired us to return quickly with a word from Maclean.

MALI ✕ his mark.

MANI ✕ his mark.

Witnesses,—

(Signed) GEO. M. SHEPSTONE, Interpreter.

CHIEF PATO ✕ his mark.

UMYONDO, Pato's Chief Counsellor, ✕ his mark.

Witness to marks,—

R. H. FIELDING, Captain Native Levics.

Before me, this 13th day of February, 1853.

(Signed) JOHN MACLEAN,
Chief Commissioner.

PROCLAMATION *by His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. 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 British Kaffraria.*

Whereas the rebellious Gaika people have now been driven out of the Amatolas and all other Gaika lands, and are dispersed—some having fled beyond the Kei and others wandering about without homes :

And whereas the said people have ceased, for several months past, to resist the Queen's troops, or to commit thefts of cattle or other offences against Her Majesty's loyal subjects :

And whereas the hereditary Chief Sandilli—to whose fortunes, although deposed, the said people have continued devotedly attached—and other minor chiefs associated with him, who have caused all these evils, have at length, in obedience to the Governor's "word," crossed the Kei, and have acknowledged that they have been subdued, and humbly crave pardon, and an allotment of some other land where they may be allowed to rest in peace :

And whereas it appears that the time has arrived when an opportunity ought to be given to this misguided people to be restored to habits of peace and good order, and to be placed in a situation to return to their duty and allegiance to Her Majesty, under the efficient restraint and control of some acknowledged and responsible chief :

Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known, that considering that Her Majesty's authority has been vindicated, and that sufficient punishment has been inflicted, and with a view to the re-establishment of peace and good

order, I hereby extend the Royal mercy and pardon to the said Chief Sandilli and the Gaika people.

And I further proclaim, declare, and make known, that although the said chief and chieftains, and the Gaika people, cannot be allowed to return to the Amatolas and their other former lands, which have all been forfeited to the Crown, are now in possession of Her Majesty's troops, and will be reserved as Crown lands, to be disposed of according to Her Majesty's pleasure,—they will, nevertheless, be permitted, under the responsibility of their hereditary Chief Sandilli, to live in peace in another portion of British Kaffraria further removed from the colonial frontier, that is to say, the country between the Kei and the Great North Road leading to the Windvogelberg, and bounded on the north by the Thomas River, and the south by the country of the Chief Umhala, on the following conditions:

1. That the Chief Sandilli, in token of submission, shall deliver up (100) guns, in addition to the arms stolen by the Kafir police, and become responsible for the good conduct of the Gaika tribe.

2. That the said Chief Sandilli, and all the people under him, shall in all things remain true and faithful to their allegiance to the Queen, and obedient to Her Majesty's commands, conveyed through the Governor and the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Maclean, or his deputies, as heretofore.

3. That each minor chief lately in rebellion, before he be permitted to reside in British Kaffraria, shall deliver up, in token of his submission, his own arms, and bind himself to obey Her Majesty's commands, conveyed as aforesaid, under the responsibility and control of the said Chief Sandilli; failing which, he will continue to be held to be an outlaw, and dealt with accordingly.

4. That the said Chief Sandilli shall make an allotment of land to each of the said minor chiefs, his dependents, who may have returned to their allegiance, within the country hereby

allotted to him, wherein they shall dwell, under his responsibility for their true and loyal conduct in future.

5. That the said Chief Sandilli shall also be held responsible for the security of the great high road and the property of travellers frequenting it, in the same manner as Pato and Siwani are bound to protect the high roads which pass through their country.

Be it, however, hereby made known, that this general pardon will not extend beyond British Kaffraria, and that any Kafir chiefs or others who may enter, and be apprehended within the colony, will, notwithstanding this pardon, be amenable to justice according to colonial law, for any crimes they may have committed within the said colony; and if found trespassing within the Amatolas, they will be dealt with by summary justice under martial law.

And, lastly, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known, that no Hottentot will be allowed to settle within the country hereby allotted to the said Gaika tribes, without special sanction being first obtained from me.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

Given under my hand and seal, at King William's Town, this 2nd day of March, 1853.

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

By command of His Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner.

(Signed) W. F. LIDDLE, Secretary to H. E. the
Governor, and H. M. High Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Graham's Town, March 12, 1853.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief is pleased to authorise the publication of the following information, announcing to all in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the colony

of Natal, and all other parts of Her Majesty's South African Dominions, the final and complete submission of all hostile and rebellious Kafirs, and the restoration of a general peace, on a basis which he has every reason to hope and believe may prove sound and lasting

His Excellency takes this occasion of offering his sincere congratulations to all Her Majesty's loyal subjects, who cannot fail to be deeply interested in this happy event.

On the 9th instant, His Excellency met the chiefs lately in rebellion, at the Yellow Woods, seven miles from King William's Town, and having caused the Proclamation of the 2nd instant—granting pardon to the Gaika Chief Sandilli and his associates—to be interpreted to them by Mr. Brownlee, the Gaika Commissioner, the following Address was read to these people by Mr. Ayliff, interpreter to the High Commissioner:—

CHIEFS,—I am glad that I am now able to meet you as friends, and as good subjects of our good and great Queen. Chiefs,—I look to you for the good conduct of your people.

I have seen how truly your people have adhered to you, their chiefs, and how you can make them happy or miserable, by leading them right or wrong, as you choose. Let me see that you, Sandilli, and you, Macomo, as well as the other Gaika chiefs, are as good and as true to the Queen, our great Chief, as your people have been to you.

The Chiefs Pato, Siwani, Umhala, Kama, and Toise, with others, wisely refused to join you in the rebellion; they listened to the words of Maclean, and remained unmolested, enjoying the pleasures of peace.

Maclean is now in the place of Mackinnon, and he, as my mouth, will live among you, and govern you, under me, in the Queen's name.

Whilst it is war between us I cannot talk with the enemies of the Queen, until they are subdued, and beg for peace, and are forgiven.

Now that you are forgiven, and it is peace with you, Sandilli, my ears will be open to hear your word; and I have placed Brownlee here, to listen to your wishes regarding the welfare of your people, and he will carry them to Maclean and me. He will give you good advice, which, if you listen to, you and your people will escape much trouble.

Let there be no more cattle-stealing, then I shall hope to see you sitting happily in peace, your gardens flourishing, and your cattle

feeding and increasing along the rivers, and that the Queen's army will never be called upon to punish any chief, or tribe of Kafirs, for crimes committed against the colony, or for rebellion against the Queen.

His Excellency then informed the Chiefs that if they wished to speak he was now willing to hear them.

The following is a minute of the Conversation :—

GOVERNOR.—I am glad to see you as friends, and in peace, and hope that the peace now ratified will prove a lasting one. I am now called from this by business, but will return shortly, when I shall hope to find you all settled. If you have anything to say I am ready to hear.

MACOMO.—We have but one word to say and to thank. We thank the Governor for taking us out of the Bush, and for giving us a place to live in. When a child errs, he is punished and forgiven; this young man (Sandilli) erred, has been punished, and is now forgiven, but the country you have given him is too small. Toise, who formerly occupied it, had but a small tribe. Sandilli has a large one, which will not find room there.

GOVERNOR.—These are things you should have thought of before you went to war. I know that Toise has but a small tribe, and that it never half filled the country allotted to him.

MACOMO.—We look to you to speak for us, and to represent our case to the Queen. We are her subjects. When settled in the country allotted to us, Kreili, Umhala, and Toise will affect to be satisfied, but will regard us as intruders, and this will cause constant heart-burnings between us.

GOVERNOR.—I will send your words to the Queen; but I will give you no hopes of ever again occupying the Amatolas, as when you were there you were constantly plotting mischief, and cannot be trusted there again.

At the conclusion of the meeting, and after His Excellency's departure, the chiefs and people thronged round Colonel Maclean, their new Chief Commissioner, whom they greeted with great cordiality.

By command of His Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner.

(Signed) W. F. LITTLE,
Secretary.

DESPATCH *to* His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

Cape Town, May 17, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,—As I hope to arrive in England by the same packet which conveys this mail, it is not necessary I should trouble your Grace with any long despatches on any of the numerous separate subjects which it is my duty to forward, as I hope to be at hand to afford any explanations which may be required; and as far as regards them, I shall, as far as possible, confine myself to mere letters of transmission.

In this, I purpose laying before your Grace a general view of the state of things in the colony at this time, when I am about to place the Government in other hands, in accordance with your Grace's sanction to do so, when I could leave all things safe.

I am happy to say I now leave this colony in a state of perfect repose and security, and with every prospect of a permanent peace and increasing prosperity.

1. To show that this is not only my own conviction, but is also the opinion of the community at large, I inclose some of the numerous addresses which have poured in upon me, on the eve of my departure, from all quarters. Those from the frontier districts of Queenstown, the Kat River, King William's Town, and Graham's Town, the last of which bears 500 signatures, are particularly satisfactory; for they are signed by persons most cognisant and most interested in the subjects to which they refer.

2. As regards the coming into operation of the Constitution Ordinances, the election for members of the House of Assembly, as far as the returns have been received, which embraces the greater portion, have been conducted with perfect propriety in every instance. The result gives promise of as fair a representation of the interests of all classes and races of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony, by respectable members, as could have been expected or desired.

The dilatory progress of this business, which the observance of the requirements of the Ordinances is said to have rendered unavoidable, threatened to run the last election process so near the termination of the period at which, by the 60th section of the Ordinance, it was enjoined, that Parliament should be summoned to meet, that I, some time since, gave out a Government notice, to remind all concerned that Parliament must be summoned to meet before the end of next month; but as some of the returns have not yet been sent in, and many members have to come up to the seat of Government from very great distances, by the slow conveyance of bullock-waggon, over very bad roads—in some cases implying a month's journey—I consulted the Executive Council this day on the subject, having the advice of the Attorney-General in his place in Council, as to what measures could and ought to be taken to give effect to Clause 60, in which the meeting of Parliament must take place on or before the last day of next month. I inclose an extract of the Proceedings of Council, in which I am advised to issue a provisional notice, summoning the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to meet on Friday, 30th June next, at such place in Cape Town as may hereafter be named, and which will be named in the Proclamation of Summons, as soon as the terms of the Ordinance shall render it lawful to promulgate the same, in due form. I have reason to know that my former provisional notice has had its effect, and that members from remote districts intended to commence their journey about this time; so that, and with this additional more decided notice, which will appear in to-morrow's Gazette, there is no doubt that the six weeks which remain will suffice to ensure a full meeting at the opening of this first Parliament, which is very desirable.

3. I took advantage of the same Council *pro formâ*, and to guard against any possible misunderstanding, to read to that board my letter to your Grace, No. 23, 15th April, 1854, and to put the question, "On whom, according to law, must the

administration of the government of this colony devolve when I take my departure?" Having examined my commission, and that of Lieutenant-Governor Darling, as well as Lieutenant-General Jackson's letter and inclosures, it was the unanimous opinion that the administration of the government can only lawfully devolve upon Lieutenant-Governor Darling, according to existing commissions and royal instructions.

4. Concerning the affairs of the Orange River Free State, it belongs to the Special Commissioner* to report, and he has, no doubt, done so by this post; but I inclose an official letter I have received from the present Provisional President, and my answer; as it is the first official correspondence which has passed between the new neighbouring independent state and the Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

5. With regard to British Kaffraria, I have been fortunate enough to meet Sir George Clerk here, who came down from the frontier with that object. I have derived, at all times, great benefit from the friendly and unreserved intercourse by letter which has been invariably kept up between us, since his first arrival; but this opportunity of personal conference has enabled me to transfer to him all documents and information which I possess respecting British Kaffraria; and it is his intention to leave this for the frontier on the 1st June, and, after staying a few days at Graaf-Reinet, where his office as Special Commissioner for winding up the Orange River affairs is now at work, then to proceed, in the capacity of Acting High Commissioner, to King William's Town, to prepare all things for giving effect to the Letters Patent, constituting that province a Lieutenant-Government, which he will do as soon as he shall receive his commission as Governor of the Cape, or that some other Governor shall be permanently appointed.

I inclose a copy of a memorandum which I have drawn up for his assistance; in which I acquaint him with all the details of measures which I had intended to have adopted with this

* Sir G. Clerk, K.C.B.

view, had the task devolved upon me; but without wishing thereby in any way to influence his better judgment when he shall have become better acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, by personal observations on the spot.

Your Grace will observe that these suggestions differ only slightly in certain matters of detail from the scheme I submitted in my letter of the 11th February, 1853, to Sir John Pakington, when I first became aware of the existence of the former Letters Patent.

6. It becomes necessary to consider the effect of Sir George Clerk's absence on the frontier for the performance of this duty, with respect to the possible arrival of his commission whilst still on the frontier. I think, with him, this duty is of paramount and immediate importance; for it is desirable that the relative positions of the civil and military authorities on the frontier and in Kaffraria should be clearly defined and permanently established, although I have every reason to think they are perfectly understood, and that every possible disposition to cordial and friendly co-operation now exists on both sides. But he cannot well accomplish it, and be back at Cape Town before the middle of August, as he must travel probably not less than 2000 miles, at the average rate, if he use the utmost expedition, and meet with no delay, of 100 miles in three days; so that he cannot be less than sixty days on the road. Should his commission as Governor arrive by the packet due in the end of July, and that the Colonial Parliament, which must have been assembled by Lieutenant-Governor Darling, be then sitting, he cannot act or displace Mr. Darling till he come to Cape Town, to be sworn in by the Chief Justice; but Mr. Darling has declared his intention of communicating with and consulting Sir George Clerk, as in duty bound, on every subject connected with the Government, and, especially, all Parliamentary measures of importance, the future development of which is likely so soon to pass under Sir George Clerk's responsibility.

7. I forward by this mail a detailed Report of the Deputy Surveyor-General, employed in the frontier districts, in giving effect to the measures known to be sanctioned by your Grace, for their occupation by a sufficient population, of the right description of *bonâ fide* occupants, to hold their ground, and develop, by industry, the resources of their fine country.

Success has already attended these measures beyond my most sanguine expectations, which I mainly attribute to the able and zealous manner in which they have been carried out by the Deputy Surveyor-General, Mr. Robinson, and the other gentlemen who formed unpaid boards and commissions appointed by me to carry out details, subject to my personal supervision.*

8. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of the brass medals for the Fingoe Chiefs, who have, through three wars, proved themselves Her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects. These medals have been executed in the most satisfactory manner, and I have reason to think their distribution, which is now taking place, will have the happiest effect, and give great gratification to this well-disposed and valuable contingent, on whose fidelity and present allocation I rely much, as one essential ingredient in the general arrangements for the defence and security of the frontier.

(Signed)

GEORGE CATHCART.

* The report itself is concise and not without interest, but I also enclose the drawings which accompany it, they are voluminous, and perhaps enter more in detail than necessary for the present purpose, but I should be sorry to withhold them, as the zeal of the Deputy Surveyor General merits all the support and encouragement I can give him, and I should regret that he should have cause to think I had neglected to put his report before your Grace in a complete shape

[Drawings referred to — Newcastle, Aberdeen, Blinkwater, Queen's Town — Keiskamma, Aberdeen, Woburn — Portion of Queen's Town.

Surveys — General Plan of Farms Frontier, showing its general distribution — Sketch Survey of occupation of land, now going on, of South Victoria]

ENCLOSURES.

ADDRESS to His Excellency *the Hon. Sir GEORGE CATHCART, K.C.B., Governor and High Commissioner of the Cape of Good Hope.*

Queen's Town, April 11, 1854.

SIR,—The inhabitants of Queen's Town learn with extreme regret that you are about to depart from this colony.

This town and district owe their existence to your Excellency, and although you cannot witness the fulfilment of your intentions, hereafter you may hear of their progression; and we feel assured, from past experience, that you will ever feel a lively interest in the success and prosperity of the inhabitants.

As a frontier defence the selection of this district exhibited judgment and forethought surpassing any other Governor who has preceded your Excellency, and the way in which you have located the inhabitants forms of itself a defence to the colony and a protection to the settlers; and if possession of their properties be maintained, according to your original instructions, we have little doubt that the district will become one of the most productive and valuable in the eastern province.

The lively interest you have taken in the welfare of our community demands from us the warmest expression of our thanks. You return to England to discharge duties of a higher character than the government of a colony. We sincerely hope that you may be given strength and health to fulfil all your country requires of you; and we pray that you will express our unabated attachment to Her most gracious Majesty the Queen. Wishing you a prosperous voyage with great regret,

We have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed) EDWARD R BELL,
and 29 others.

ADDRESS to His Excellency *Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir GEORGE CATHCART, K.C.B., Governor and High Commissioner of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.*

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Kat River district of Stockenstrom, having just heard that your Excellency is on the eve of your departure to Cape Town, and from thence to England, cannot allow your Excellency to leave the shores of Africa without expressing to you the deep regret we feel at your departure.

We beg, Sir, humble though we are, to add our feeble voice to the general expression of gratitude which we know exists in, and which your Excellency will, no doubt, receive from, every portion of the frontier, for the sound policy your Excellency has adopted, and the practical measures you have taken for the future defence and security of the frontier; and, whilst we cannot but view your Excellency's departure as a great public calamity to this colony, we nevertheless rejoice that you go home to fill so honourable and exalted a position—conferred upon your Excellency, too, in such a gratifying manner.

In bidding your Excellency farewell, and in wishing you a speedy and prosperous voyage to your native land, and that you may meet your illustrious lady and family in health, we beg to assure you that the name of Sir George Cathcart will long continue to be with us a "household word."

May heaven bless and prosper your Excellency is the sincere prayer of your Excellency's devoted and humble Servants,

(Signed) JOHN SELBY, and 40 others.

(The above Address would have been most numerously signed by all classes had time permitted.)

To L. H. MEURANT, Esq., *Resident Magistrate, &c., &c.,
Eland's Post.*

Graham's Town, April 20, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR,—May I request you to take the first opportunity of communicating to the numerous members of the community in the district of which you are Resident Magistrate, whose loyal and grateful Address you have communicated to me, the sincere pleasure with which I have received it. Tell them, that on retiring from this government it is very satisfactory to me to think that loyalty, harmony, and good understanding has been retained among all classes and races of Her Majesty's subjects, and especially by the arrangements which have been made for the occupation of the district of Stockenstrom under your auspices, and with the benefit of your parental solicitude for the welfare of the community over which you are appointed to preside, the resources of their beautiful and fertile country cannot fail to be fully developed; and that they may long enjoy the fruits of their industry in peace, health, and security, is the earnest prayer of their sincere well-wisher,

(Signed) GEO. CATHCART.

To His Excellency Sir GEORGE CATHCART, K.C.B., *Governor
and High Commissioner, &c., &c., of the Colony of the
Cape of Good Hope and its Dependencies.*

SIR,—At the time your Excellency arrived in the colony, and took over from your predecessor the reins of government and the military command, we were involved in war and rebellion, and none of the colonists had a better opportunity of seeing and appreciating the judicious manner in which your Excellency victoriously terminated the war than the inhabitants of British Kaffraria, being on the border of the country of our then crafty enemy, knowing that the policy adopted by

sense of the eminent services you have rendered to the inhabitants of this frontier.

They are deeply impressed by the fact, that, when your Excellency arrived in this province, their prospects were most disheartening; the Kafir tribes beyond the border were unsubdued; sedition still lurked within the colony; and life and property were held on as precarious a tenure as at any period of the war.

Amid these elements of confusion, your Excellency assumed the administration of affairs, and by a rare union of temper, discretion, and ability, the chaos was speedily reduced to order, the frontier districts were protected, the enemy punished and driven back, public confidence was restored, and measures were adopted to secure tranquillity, and promote the substantial prosperity and advancement of the country.

The inhabitants of this city would not do justice to themselves, nor to your Excellency, were they not to advert, in terms of unqualified approval to the measure adopted by your Excellency, of filling up the country on the immediate Kafir border with hardy experienced frontier inhabitants, men habituated to danger, practised in the use of fire-arms, and acquainted with the habits of the natives.

With a frontier so occupied and defended, supported by an adequate military force, as recommended by your Excellency, in your despatch of the 11th February, 1853, they cannot hesitate to believe that the very best chance of future safety is afforded, provided your Excellency's system is so fostered and supported by Her Majesty's Government, as to give firmness and stability to the whole structure.

The inhabitants of this city desire to express their conviction of the great advantage derived from your Excellency's constant presence on this frontier from the period when your Excellency assumed the Government of the colony, two years since.

The continued presence of, and the judicious measures adopted by, your Excellency, have effectually tested the perti-

nency of the recommendation (so unfortunately disregarded) of the Royal Commission of 1823, in which local Government for this province, and the constant presence of an officer armed with ample powers, are insisted on ; and, at the same time, the expediency shown of applying "some uniform and consistent principles to the intercourse of the colonists with the Kafir and other tribes ; of preventing their collision, and of checking the desultory warfare that has prevailed along a considerable part of the frontier.

In bidding your Excellency farewell, it is a matter of deep regret to the inhabitants of this city that your stay amongst them should not have been prolonged—a regret which is mitigated by the reflection that your Excellency has been called upon to assume duties of higher responsibility in Her Majesty's service, amidst the cares of which, we trust, that the inhabitants of this frontier may not be forgotten ; and that they may still have the advantage of that influence which, from your knowledge of the colony, and your high position in the parent state, you must necessarily enjoy.

Your Excellency may rest assured that you quit this frontier with the esteem of the inhabitants at large, and that you leave behind you a name that will not be forgotten.

With these sentiments we most respectfully bid your Excellency farewell. And that you may enjoy continued health ; that you may arrive safely in the bosom of your family ; and may long be spared to your country, in the enjoyment of the bounties of a Beneficent Providence, is the heartfelt prayer of

Your Excellency's
Very faithful and grateful Servants,
(Signed) GEO. JARVIS,
And 505 others.

ANSWER TO THE GRAHAM'S TOWN ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN, — I return my sincere thanks for the very gratifying Address you have been deputed to offer me.

During the two years in which I have been charged by Our Gracious Sovereign with the government and command in this colony, you have, no doubt, been justly anxious that the powers entrusted to me should be rightly exercised, and in the manner most conducive to your welfare.

I can assure you that I have been no less anxious and diligent in my endeavours, as far as my abilities would serve, to do all in my power for your benefit.

During the progress of events, I have not courted your praise, or been deterred from my conscientious line of conduct by occasional doubts or impatience; and we have not been much in the habit of complimenting each other.

It is for this very reason that now, at the close of my career in this country, I receive the expressions of the approbation and thanks of the enlightened community which you represent for the humble services which I have been able to render, with sincere gratification.

Gentlemen, I shall always take a lively interest in your welfare and prosperity; and I leave you with the confident hope that the peace which now reigns throughout the land is sufficiently established to enable you, by the exercise of your own energies, to maintain your vantage ground by the judicious use of the powers of self-government now entrusted to you, to work out a full development of the resources of this extensive territory to the best advantage; and long may you enjoy the fruits in health, security, and peace.

(Signed)

GEO. CATHCART.

To His Excellency *Lieut.-General the Hon. GEORGE CATHCART, K.C.B., &c.*

Received May 26, 1854.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned Commissioners of the Municipality and inhabitants of the Town of Port Elizabeth, eagerly avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to your Excellency, ere you quit our shores, our high sense of the ability and discretion which your Excellency has, for a period of two years, exercised in the Government and command of this colony.

We would also beg to convey to your Excellency our unqualified approbation of the able and effectual measures adopted by your Excellency in the restoration of peace, and in protecting our exposed borders from the inroads of Kafirs; and we shall ever attribute the future enjoyment of peace and safety to your Excellency's untiring perseverance, and to your prolonged presence on the immediate frontier.

We beg permission to offer to your Excellency a sincere and heartfelt farewell. Your loss, both as a soldier and a statesman, will be deeply felt and unfeignodly lamented; and our earnest wishes will attend you for a speedy and prosperous voyage to your native shores, where we hope and pray you may long be spared to exercise, in your new sphere of action, the abilities with which Heaven has blessed you.

Your Excellency's
Most grateful and humble Servants,
(Signed) J. II. RUTHERFORD,

And three pages of foolscap double column Signatures.

ANSWER TO PORT ELIZABETH ADDRESS.

GENLLEMEN,—I thank you for the obliging Address with which you have honoured me.

It is very satisfactory to me to learn, now, on the eve of my departure from your shores, that my two years' administration of this Government has been attended with satisfactory results.

Gentlemen, I now bid you farewell ; and long may you live in the enjoyment of health, and peace, and all possible prosperity.

*To His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir GEORGE CATHCART,
K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape
of Good Hope.*

Cape Town.

SIR,—It is always a pleasing duty to welcome the return of those who, like yourself, have been engaged in the discharge of arduous public duties, and whose zeal and ability have been conspicuous in surmounting difficulties and organising effective measures for the benefit and security of the country whose welfare depended upon the policy they pursued.

Strongly impressed with these feelings, we, the undersigned, merchants and other inhabitants of Cape Town, embrace the opportunity which your Excellency's recent return amongst us has afforded, for offering our congratulations upon the result of your services in terminating the Kafir war, and providing against a recurrence of so fearful a calamity.

It rarely happens that any officer, while occupying so high a political station in a colony, secures to himself the general approval of all his measures ; but it is our gratifying duty to acknowledge and cherish the remembrance of those which promise to exercise so important an influence on the future happiness of this colony. We allude especially to the satisfactory conclusion of the costly and harassing war with the Kafir tribes upon our border, which spread such extensive and appalling devastation throughout the frontier districts, and opposed so formidable a check to the general prosperity of the colony ; and to the sys

tem which your Excellency has organised for its future protection—a system which, we feel assured, will be productive of all those advantages hereafter which can reasonably be expected from the resources available for its maintenance, if judiciously followed up by your successors in the Government of the eastern province.

In offering to your Excellency our very hearty congratulations on the accomplishment of these important undertakings, and our thanks for the benefits which have resulted and we hope will result from them, we confidently trust that, in addition to the satisfaction you must necessarily derive from the success which has crowned your efforts, you will not fail to receive the marked approbation of your Sovereign.

We have the honour to be,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
(Very numerously signed.)

*To His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir GEORGE
CATHCART, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of Her Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of
the Cape of Good Hope.*

The Commissioners for the municipalities of the city of Cape Town beg to refer with much satisfaction to the Address which they had the honour to present, in congratulating your Excellency upon your assuming the chief command and government of this colony, and they now feel much happiness, not, however, unmingled with regret for the loss which the colony will sustain thereby, in tendering to your Excellency, upon resigning those high offices, our sincere thanks for the valuable services rendered by your Excellency during that eventful period in the discharge of the most onerous, complicated, and responsible duties, and under the most trying circumstances.

The Commissioners have observed with much gratification that, without sacrificing the dignity of your high offices, or deviating from those rules which your Excellency deemed essential for carrying out the trust with which you were charged by your Sovereign, an evident disposition manifested itself to conciliate and bring together those portions of our colonial community which previous circumstances had unfortunately severed, while, on the part of the people, the Commissioners trust your Excellency will feel equally satisfied that they clearly appreciated your Excellency's views and wishes, and by a ready and willing co-operation materially assisted in establishing the present liberal and judicious policy, which the progress of events clearly indicated as the sole object of your Excellency's proceedings.

The Commissioners venture to express a hope that these circumstances will not escape the notice of your Excellency in reporting the full and complete fulfilment of your Excellency's mission to this colony, and that your Excellency will not fail to represent the feeling which Her Majesty's gracious intentions created in the minds of the people by the appointment of an officer of your Excellency's distinguished abilities, and the manner in which it was acted upon, in order that Her Majesty may be still further confirmed respecting the loyalty of the inhabitants of this distant settlement, and their sincere attachment to Her Majesty's person and throne.

In bidding you farewell, and a prosperous voyage in returning to your country and friends, the Commissioners once more reiterate their warm acknowledgments for the services rendered by your Excellency during the eventful period that the administration of affairs was entrusted to your charge, they beg to express their best wishes for your Excellency's health and happiness, and whatever may be your Excellency's destination, that your endeavours to serve your Sovereign and country may be as successful elsewhere as they have been in this colony.

Town Hall, city of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, this
12th day of April, 1854.

(Signed) HERCULES C. JARVIS, Chairman.

By order of the Commissioners.

S. P. DEMPSON, Secretary.

This Address, beautifully written in a clear, distinct hand,
has the municipal seal attached.

Government House, May 17, 1854.

The Executive Council met at 11.

Present—His Excellency the Governor
His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.
The Acting Secretary to Government.
The Treasurer-General.
The Attorney-General.
The Collector of Customs.

His Excellency the Governor reads to the Council a despatch, dated 15th April, 1854, addressed by him to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, relative to the Administration of the Government after his own departure from the colony.

The Council gives it as their opinion unanimously, that, on His Excellency the Governor's departure from this Colony, the Administration of the Government necessarily devolves by law on the Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency then brings before the Council the question of summoning the Parliament, and desires their opinion as to the proper course to be pursued in respect of Clause 60 of the first Constitutional Ordinance referring to the above subject.

The Council are of opinion that a Provisional Notice should be issued, summoning the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to meet on Friday, 30th of June next, at such place in Cape Town as may be hereafter named.

(Signed) CHARLES BOYLE,
Clerk of the Executive Council

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,
May 17, 1854.

In reference to the Government Notice of the 28th March last, stating the intention of Government to convene the Parliament to meet in Cape Town in the end of the month of June, it is hereby notified, for the guidance of all Members of Council and of Assembly, that the Proclamation for the purpose (which will be issued at as early a day as the requirements of the Law will permit) will summon the Parliament to meet in Cape Town, on Friday the 30th June next ensuing, at a place and hour which will be specified in the Proclamation.

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

LETTER *from* J. P. HOFFMAN, *President of the Provisional Government, Orange River Free State.*

Blæmfontaine, February 28, 1854.

SIR,—We have the honour hereby to apprise your Excellency that by a convention entered into between Her Majesty's Special Commissioner* and the representatives of the people, the Government of this territory was, on the 23rd of the present month, transferred to the inhabitants. We would not merely hope that this will meet with your Excellency's approval, but that we may be privileged to enjoy co-operation and support at your Excellency's hands towards the lightening of our burden and the facilitating of our duties.

In whatever measures of ours it may be consistent or practicable for your Excellency to aid us, we would humbly trust that such aid may not be withheld.

It is our earnest desire that a good understanding should be ever kept up between Her Majesty's Government and this territory, and we would accordingly beg to tender the assurance of our

* Sir G. Clerk.

anxiety to contribute our share to its promotion, so that the seeds of future trouble may cease to exist.

In the name of the Provisional Government,

Your, &c. &c.,

Obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. P. HOFFMAN

To His Excellency the Hon. Sir George Cathcart,
Governor of Cape of Good Hope.

ANSWER.

Government House, Cape Town,
May 16, 1854.

SIR,—I have the honour to thank you for your official communication of the 28th February, 1854, which, from my having been on the road from the frontier to this place, has only overtaken me now. It is very gratifying to me to receive and acknowledge this first official communication from the Provisional Government of the Orange River Free State, in my capacity of Her Majesty's Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

In my official capacity, and enjoying, as I am proud to believe, the confidence of Her Majesty's Government, I can safely take upon me to assure you that the cordial support and co-operation of Her Majesty's Government will at all times be readily extended to the Orange River Free State, where it shall continue to be merited as it is so fully at this time.

The judicious and praiseworthy endeavours which have already been made to provide for the peace, security, and welfare of the community, whose interests are now confided by the people themselves to the care and responsibility of the Provisional Government, of which you are so worthily and fortunately for their best interests selected President, gives me confident hopes that nothing is likely to disturb the friendly

relation and good understanding in which the new state of things has come into operation.

I rejoice to think that no reason exists why the interests of the Orange River Free State and those of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope should not ever be in perfect harmony in all respects; and from the good faith evinced in all your primary proceedings, I see no cause to doubt that the security of property held previously to the declaration of independence by residents in the colony, so far as their rights and titles may be legitimate, is not as sacred now as at any former period, for in all civilised communities the right of property is always respected, because a sacred respect for good faith in all things is the only security of all communities.

In commercial relations, although I am myself about to resign the administration of the government of this colony, my services having been required elsewhere, I can safely take upon me to assure you that my successor, whoever he may be, acting in accordance with the desire and intentions of Her Majesty's Government, will, at all times, be ready and anxious to promote, to the utmost of his power, every arrangement which may facilitate commerce with the colony and through its ports, in an equitable manner.

Requesting you to make my respectful compliments to the gentlemen who now compose the Provisional Government, I request you will accept for yourself the assurance of my respect and esteem.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) GEORGE CATHCART.

To J. P. Hoffman, Esq., President of Provisional Government
of the Orange River Free State.

From Hon. Sir GEORGE CATHCART, K.C.B., *to* Sir GEORGE CLERK, K.C.B.

Government House, Cape Town, May 18, 1854.

SIR,—The letters patent, dated 7th March, 1854, constituting British Kaffraria a Lieutenant Government, having only reached me at this place by last mail on the 5th instant, and my departure from the colony being fixed for the next opportunity, which may be expected in a week hence, it would be impossible for me to take any measures for the practical and preliminary arrangements, which must be made prior to their promulgation. I therefore confide this legal instrument, together with the Royal instructions in the tin box, as I received them, to your trust, as the only member of the Commission for frontier affairs beyond the colonial boundary who will be remaining in South Africa when I take my departure; and I have caused a Government notice to be published to the effect that the duties and responsibilities of High Commissioner will then devolve on your sole administration. I have every reason to hope and expect that the Royal Commission, appointing you my successor in the civil government of the Cape of Good Hope, will arrive in two months' time from this date; but it may so happen that some other Governor may in the interim have been permanently commissioned. Thus I do not think likely, and am quite sure that, should it occur, as it only could from the accident of letters crossing on the road, it would be an accidental occurrence, as much regretted by Her Majesty's Government at home as it would be by myself, who, though about to be relieved from the duties and responsibility, cannot for the future divest myself from a sincere interest in the welfare and prosperity of all parts of Her Majesty's South African dominion.

My object in this letter, which I place in the tin box with the letters patent, &c, is to put before you in detail the arrangements by which I had intended to give effect to the said

letters patent, which I expected to receive in time to act upon them during my administration.

In offering these notes to your consideration, I merely give them as my own views, founded on my own experience, and as suggestions which, except in so far as they may accord with your own views, and stand the test of your own better judgment, I do not wish or expect to have any influence.

I have not pledged Her Majesty's Government in any way to the adoption of any one of the proposed arrangements, and I have received no specific instructions on the subject; but the terms of the letters patent and instructions are sufficient warrants, and afford a sufficient guide for the adoption of these measures, or some other more appropriate and efficacious, some such preliminary arrangements being indispensable, in order to carry out the intentions of Her Majesty's Government.

A copy of my despatch to Secretary Sir John Pakington, dated 11th February, 1853, No. 51, I enclose, in which I expressed my opinion that it was desirable this measure should be carried into effect for certain reasons therein stated. The principal object I had in view is, in fact, to place the administration of the civil government in the province of Kaffraria in a position known to the law, and recognised and provided for in colonial as well as military rules and regulations, as under a Lieutenant-Governor, with deputed powers from the Governor of the Cape colony, but unconnected with the Cape Parliament, whereas the cognomen, Chief Commissioner, is an unknown designation, and the provisional arrangements, which have served the purposes of legislation and administration well enough, *ad interim*, are, until letters patent and instructions under the Royal sign manual be promulgated and enforced, manifestly anomalous and irregular, and not according to law.

The despatch already adverted to will explain the present position of the Chief Commissioner, and the circum-

stance which led to his appointment. Another despatch, 20th of September, 1852, No 23, notifying the appointment of Captain Maclean as Chief Commissioner, in consequence of the resignation of Colonel M'Kinnon, will further explain the position of the present Chief Commissioner. [But here I will call your attention, by way of parenthesis, to one circumstance, which might lead to misconception, and which, indeed, has not escaped the observation of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. This case, incidental to our subject, and which I here introduce, is, that in my despatch of 20th of September, 1852, I pointed out the financial arrangement, by which I hoped to supply the place of Colonel M'Kinnon, who was in the receipt of military pay, without noticing the abatement of that military pay, so as to provide for the civil service, without increase of civil expenditure, although I substituted a civil administrator for a combined military and civil one. In this I took credit for the abatement of the Gaika Commissioner and his salary of £400 per annum. Subsequent events and the policy which, on mature consideration and improved experience, appeared to me the only one to be adopted, viz. that the Gaikas, although dispossessed of their lands, had not been and could not be "caten up," and that some 30,000 vagrant souls expelled from their homes, if we desired peace, must be settled in some recognised location, and reduced to organisation and control, convinced me of the necessity of filling up a vacant tract of country, remote from the colonial border, with these people, with their own forfeited Gaika territory and fastnesses intervening, in the hope of fixing them in it, and preventing the perpetual struggle of 30,000 exiles, between starvation and a desire to be allowed to remain in peace, if only allowed the enjoyment of the necessaries of life somewhere. This led to the formation of the present new Gaika location and concentration of that clan, under the responsible rule of their legitimate chief. Having thus found it not only indispen-

sable, but the best policy, to establish a new Gaika location, though in a very different locality, and having peremptorily refused all prayers to be allowed to return to their forfeited location, and discouraged all such hopes, the services of a Gaika Commissioner to watch them, and communicate with them constantly, I found to be absolutely necessary; therefore, I re-appointed Mr. Brownlee Gaika Commissioner. I introduce this now in parenthesis, because it may be inquired into and require further explanation, for I am not sure that it may not have escaped me to notify the removal of the old voted appointment in due form.] Now, to return to the establishment of British Kaffraria: 1st, we have the Chief Commissioner; 2nd, next on the list we have a Resident Magistrate; 3rd, we have an Interpreter to the High Commissioner, who also did duty as secretary on many occasions which required his services, especially beyond the border, as in the expedition beyond the Kei and into the Orange River territory, on which occasion he accompanied me in the field.

These are, in fact, the only existing appointments which I need notice in this paper as *ex officio* materials, as the other minor appointments will remain in all respects unchanged by any alteration in the form of Government, as will the Gaika Commissioner, who is an essential agent in his locality, but cannot, I think, take part in the legislative or administrative government, without neglecting his other important duties at present; he should, however, be a magistrate, with powers under the Act of King William IV. The three with whom we have, then, now to do are—1st, Chief Commissioner; 2nd, Resident Magistrate; 3rd, Interpreter. As connected with my proposed new arrangement for providing an Executive Council, the arrangement I propose to meet this new requirement, under the Letters Patent, is—

1st, The Chief Commissioner shall change his name to Lieutenant-Governor, with deputed powers from the Governor at the Cape, but without any material increase of salary.

2nd, The Resident Magistrate shall remain *in statu quo*, without any alteration of salary or functions.

3rd, A Treasurer will be required: to supply this I propose that, with the sanction of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, the principal commissariat officer at King William's Town shall be treasurer, having a Kaffrarian allowance of £100 per annum for his trouble. The sanction for this may with safety be provisionally anticipated.

4th, To complete the financial establishment and disconnect the financial affairs of this separate province from the parliamentary control of the Cape Parliament, an Auditor will be required: there is no man more fit for it, or more deserving of the permanent appointment, than the present interpreter. If his present pay, guaranteed as a permanent salary for the new appointment of auditor, "de bene gerente," it will suffice; and his present appointment as a separate one, is no longer necessary; but it must be intimated to him that his services and talents would be called for if required by the High Commissioner to interpret, when necessary; this, however, in the present instance would be unnecessary, as Mr. Ayliff speaks the language as fluently and correctly as a native, has pleasure in being the medium of communication in an interview, and is, on all occasions, a most zealous and obliging public servant. These three public functionaries will suffice for the administrative business; but, to complete the executive council, I would advise the continuance as non-official members, but by special appointment, of the two members in addition, who are now placed by me provisionally, acting with great zeal and ability, on what I have called the Kaffrarian Board, being, in fact, a provisional executive council, in the present provisional government. These are the chief officer of engineers in Kaffraria, who, from his scientific education and practical experience, cannot fail to be a most useful ingredient in such a council. Should he be removed by circumstances of his muli

tary service, his successor, as chief of engineers in Kaffraria, would be appointed in his place.

5th, I have added, as a non-official member, Lieut.-Colonel Bisset, an officer of great experience in the colony, and one of great ability, and who takes great interest in the affairs of Kaffraria and the eastern districts of the colony. There is no civilian *at present* in British Kaffraria, who, from education and character, or condition in society, I could recommend to be placed on this Board; but I am not prepared to say, that no one else can be henceforward found competent, or that circumstances should render it expedient that any exclusive rule as regards civilians should be established. The above-named five officers I recommend should change their name from "Kaffrarian Board" to Executive Council, with due warrant from you, under the Great Seal of Kaffraria, which instrument is already in charge of Colonel Maclean, and ready for use. Then, I think, this important preliminary may thus be sufficiently provided for without much trouble, or increased expense, or interruption of business.

LEGAL ADVICE.

I do not think that, considering the very limited extent of non-military population of European origin, in British Kaffraria, who do not amount to more than 12,000 souls, I mean those who are not actual dependants, and followers of the army; and, on the other hand, the vast majority of native population, amounting to probably about 70,000 souls, who, as yet, can only be governed with prudence and safety, according to the principles admirably laid down and explained in the last section of the Royal Instructions, and which must for the present be seen to by the sub-commissioners, specially appointed to watch over the several tribes, under the chief control of the Lieutenant-Governor; considering also that the Mutiny Act provides for the *bona fide* followers of the army,

anything more is not at present required than the Resident Magistrate's court, with appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor; but in case of intercolonial questions, or other cases which may require legal advice, I think the advice of the Solicitor-General, now appointed to reside chiefly at Graham's Town, might be at all times available, and would be most willingly given. This, indeed, I have ascertained in the most satisfactory manner; but it would be just and right that some retaining fee, by way of Kaffrarian allowance, should be given to the Solicitor-General for this increased and extra colonial trouble and responsibility of his management of such grave cases as may refuse to be removed into a colonial court by virtue of the Act 6 and 7 William IV. chap 1v11

STATE OF THE LAW AND FRAMING ORDINANCE.

The existing primitive state of what may be considered the civil law in British Kaffraria is as follows:—

Under the authority of the High Commissioner, who also, is, as Commander-in-Chief, in the full exercise of martial law in a conquered country, and under full military occupation, certain regulations have provisionally, from time to time, as occasions required, been ordered and promulgated in the shape of general orders, proclamations, and regulations, regulating traders, licences, inn-keepers, and spirit dealers' licences, &c, &c, and imposing fines and penalties for the infringement of such regulations; also certain police regulations suitable to, and required by, the existing state of society in Kaffraria, the enforcement of all which, in the ordinary course of things, has been confided to the judgment and administration of a resident civil magistrate, at King William's Town, with appeal to the Chief Commissioner, who indeed also personally acts as magistrate, in co-operation with the Resident Magistrate.

Although martial law is still paramount in case of need, in British Kaffraria, it is perfectly understood that it is more convenient and more analogous to British institutions, that the

said martial law, or extraordinary assumption of power, should remain in abeyance, except when called for by any emergency, and that such cases, in which civilians are implicated, and which are not provided for in the Mutiny Act, should be disposed of as in a police court by the civil power; military offenders implicated in civil transgressions being given over to their regiment.

In cases of a more grave and serious character, in which civilians are implicated, and yet not such as may call for the prompt and paramount extra-judicial interference of martial law, the Kaffrarian magistrates have the power of availing themselves of the Act 6 and 7 of King William IV. chap. lvii., to remove the case into a colonial court of the Cape of Good Hope.

Now, to put the new constitution, as enacted by Royal letters patent, in force, according to their spirit and meaning, without deranging the present system, which is found to work so well, and is now understood, it was my intention, had the task fallen to me, after making the preliminary arrangements in respect to the Executive Council, provisionally and pending Her Majesty's pleasure, to pass forthwith a primary ordinance. No. 1, which might run thus: "Whereas, by Letters Patent, &c., the portion of territory therein defined, now in military occupation, has been declared a Crown possession, to be governed by, &c.; and whereas henceforth, all laws for its government are to be enacted, under the form of ordinances as therein defined and commanded; and whereas sundry laws, regulations, and general orders, have from time to time been provisionally promulgated, under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner, and are now known and held to be at this time laws duly in force. Now, therefore, it is hereby enacted, that the provisions of all general orders, proclamations, and regulations which have been duly promulgated and are now in force, shall continue to be in force, and to be acted upon and have the force of law under

the authority of this ordinance, until all or any of them shall hereafter be amended or annulled by subsequent ordinances, to be duly passed under the Great Seal of the province, as required and enjoined by the Royal Letters Patent and Royal Instructions." I give this merely as a sketch of my own project, but have not had the advice of the law-officers upon it; I would then have proceeded without delay to reconsider the whole existing code, which does not comprise numerous or complicated provisions; amend and class them, perhaps, under separate heads, if necessary, and, after due consultation with the Solicitor-General, *cause* the requisite ordinance or ordinances, as the case may require, for consolidation or simplification and amendment, to be passed in due form, so as to make the sufficient fundamental code for the government of this infant and diminutive province. In all matters not provided for by provincial ordinance, or imperial statute, I would advise that the rule of practice in the magistrate's court should continue to be in conformity with that in the colonial magistrate's courts, as it is at present understood to be.

FINANCE.

With reference to this head I enclose a copy of my despatch, dated the 15th of December, 1853, to the Secretary of State; also, a very clear and accurate statement drawn up by my private secretary* from authentic returns and documents in my possession, which I have carefully examined and verified, and the correctness of which I can vouch for.

In one item, on the credit side, you will observe that the amount of probable revenue from customs' dues is placed at £5000 per annum. At the time this memorandum was framed, we had, as there stated, assumed the amount on the estimate of the Chief Commissioner of Kaffraria, that the value of goods which had paid duty in the colony, and thereby benefiting the

* W. F. Liddle, Esq.

colonial revenue, but which found their way coastwise, *vid* East London, into Kaffraria, was upwards of £100,000. Since then I have been able to obtain more satisfactory data to verify this fact, by requiring from the collector of customs a monthly statement or estimate. That for the last month is herewith enclosed, by which it will appear that the amount by which the colony has benefited in that period is £371 5s. 11*d.* This is exclusive of any receipts at the port of East London, which is at present held to belong to the colony of the Cape. Thus, assuming that the average monthly amount may be £400, the yearly revenue so at present derived by the Cape would be £4800; only £200 short of the rough estimate arrived at from other data by Mr. Liddle's previous calculation.

These facts, which you will have full opportunity of verifying when you visit King William's Town, are of importance. For when Kaffraria finances come to be separated from those of the colony, among which they are at present inconveniently, and, I think, unnecessarily jumbled, and that when a seeming subsidy or extent in aid is called for, under the aborigines' provision to complete the Kaffrarian ways and means, to meet the expenditure, Kafir policemen included, the colony, holding the port of East London, will in fact be the gainer by its connection with British Kaffraria, to the amount of about £1000 per annum. But the colony is in duty bound not only to appropriate this balance, but much more, if required, for the improvement and civilisation of the aborigines, so as to render them gradually amenable to civilised laws, capable of works of industry, and possessors of property, which will render it their interest to remain at peace.

With these remarks I resign the important trust to which they refer into your able management, assuring you, that in matters of this nature, necessarily requiring a bold assumption of discretionary power, and incapable of being provided for by rigid instructions from home, which might cramp and embarrass

their efficient and prompt development, I have always acted in the full confidence of receiving the indulgent support of Her Majesty's Government, and their approval of my zealous but humble endeavours to carry out their views, and I have never been disappointed. Wishing you every success in this business, which, though not unimportant, is child's play, compared to the arduous and complicated task which you have so ably and successfully accomplished,

I remain,

Very faithfully and sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEORGE CATHCART.

MEMORANDUM.

Taking the latest Returns, being for a period of ten months, from the 1st January to 31st October, 1853, it will be seen that the Expenditure was £5060 19s. 8d., being only £1044 10s. 4d. (about one-fifth part) in excess of the Revenue, which amounted to £4016 9s. 4d., and this latter sum is exclusive of the revenue derived from the amount of Customs' Duties now originally levied, in part of the Cape Colony, upon goods transmitted coastwise to the Port of East London.

The Chief Commissioner estimates that upwards of £100,000 worth of merchandise is passed into British Kaffraria annually. This, at 5 per cent., would give an addition of £5000 to the revenue of Kaffraria.

The duty on foreign manufactures is 12 per cent., so that the revenue from the customs may be estimated at rather above than under £5000. In the expenditure of British Kaffraria is included the subsidy of £75 per annum, to the Amapanda Chief Faku, the salary to the British Resident Trans-Keian tribes of £250, and pay to native messengers, amounting in all to about £100 per annum. It is a question whether or not these items should be chargeable to the Cape Colony or Natal instead of British Kaffraria. On the other side, there will be a charge against the revenue of British Kaffraria for the sum of £1748 7s. 11d., the estimated cost of the Kafir Police.