

at its success, it is but justice at the same time to shew of how much importance to the whole country has been the establishment of the Albany settlement and the Eastern Province, which owes its present enviable position to that politic measure.

If the reader will but impose upon himself the trouble of inspecting the following tables, he will there see how large a proportion of the chief exports are now furnished by the Eastern Province, and if he is told again that these exports date their birth only from the year 1821, he will at once notice with what steady steps this division of the colony is gaining upon the Western, which has had its commerce established for nearly two centuries. In wool it already exceeds by 200,000 lbs., and in the present season the amount of this item will be equal to three-fourths the value of all the wine exported from Table Bay. Let the Eastern Province have a fair addition of capital and labour, and, instead of merely rivalling, she will rapidly take the lead of the older colony. This, however, materially depends on the vigour with which each province promotes emigration and internal communication. Roads have been, perhaps, better attended to in the Western Province, and the legislature there assembled naturally endeavour to improve their own districts before the eastern. The small sums occasionally voted for the latter are not likely to be increased, until the legislature, moving on circuit, pitches its tent in this neglected province. The Eastern counties have commenced on a small scale of emigration, by subscribing £1200; but if the western counties carry out their plans and raise £5000, as suggested, the lead may be retained by Cape Town; for as there can be no produce to export without labour to raise and bring it to market, nor yet imports into the colony without an intelligent self-respecting population to appreciate the decencies and comforts of civilized life—so that end of the colony which imports the most productive labour per man will finally prevail. Let it be remembered there is a productive as well as a consumptive labourer. The black raven is an ominous bird, but geese may save the capital.

Table of the Exports direct to Europe and elsewhere, from Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, the Seaport of the British Settlement of Albany, from its Establishment in 1820, to the 5th of January, 1842, from the Custom House Returns.

Articles the produce of the Eastern Province	1835.		1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.	
	Quantity	Value. £	Quantity	Value. £	Quantity	Value. £	Quantity	Value. £	Quantity	Value. £	Quantity	Value. £	Quantity	Value. £
Aloes lbs.	68042	474	30808	285	13400	115	28867	306	75500	918	82478	1145	220214	4271
Beef, salted, casks	602	1155	628	2323	1250	3701	445	1745	169	625	69	193	258	657
Butter, lbs.	37882	1848	60939	2412	128931	4681	67299	4380	82420	4091	123063	4881	179815	6634
Grain, muids(180 lb.)	148	463	1503	671	1	2	63	64	99	151	5310	2921	2112	1283
Flour, lbs.	1080	7			17920	256	1820	19	5760	67	7404	103	5300	74
Hides, ox & cow, No.	26479	12450	17947	15476	16622	8346	24866	18011	16536	8579	21540	13042	15414	8427
Horns, No.	41642	1066	58571	2115	44744	1046	85361	1401	42226	674	56021	1046	20573	412
Ivory, lbs.	2969	360	20754	2546	1423	187	17101	2610	977	122	7174	1126	5327	874
Oil, whale, galls.	10114	462	6174	612			5544	540	3332	275	6192	465	824	45
Skins, sheep, calf, } goat, kips, &c. No. }	71716	4918	79793	5571	35202	5002	105171	7208	66466	6781	75554	7289	97488	4959
Tallow, lbs.	149965	2237	285865	4427	122271	1965	38360	1829	1108	18	77196	1576	206215	3758
Wool, lbs.	79848	4261	116574	7353	123991	6218	204508	10072	208338	10933	401521	91023	479828	21856
Sundry Col. articles		925		3516				9225				6295	6800	
Not Colonial,		2672				8249				4931		9271	11192	
Total		33298		47307		39768		52410		38165		70376		71242

* There are no specific returns for quantity in the years 1821, 1825 and 1830; but the value in 1821 was £1500; 1825, £5200; and 1830, £24,488.
 † This return does not include all the exportable articles produced in the Eastern Province, and shipped from Port Elizabeth. To show the real quantity and amount so produced and exported, those shipped to Cape Town, each respective year, coastways, should be added. These are either consumed in Cape Town or appear among the articles exported from Table Bay. VIDE preceding statement, where it will be seen the whole exports of the Eastern Province are in value £94,377.

Table of the Ships and Tonnage, and of the Exports and Imports at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, from its establishment to the 5th of January, 1842, from the Custom House Returns.

Years.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Exports.	Imports.
	Ships.	Tonn.	Ships.	Tonn.	Value.	Value.
1821	6	1000	5	962	£ 1500	No return available.
1825	23	1870	22	1100	5200	13090
1830	50	7306	47	6902	24438	18454
1835	73	11080	63	9476	33299	39755
1836	64	8710	62	8445	47807	39407
*1837	69	9133	65	8403	39768	109077
1838	79	12607	80	12781	52410	131133
1839	85	13077	84	13140	38165	144015
1840	75	10046	73	9346	70376	88665
1841	83	11975	84	11427	71242	89296
	†9				23135	

Previous to the year 1828, there were no imports from, or exports to, Europe from Algoa Bay *direct*. The first vessel direct from England was, in that year, the *Hopeful*, Capt. Mallors, for the mercantile house of Messrs. Maynards. The following is the return of ships employed in the Algoa Bay trade for 1841:—

Inwards—In the direct trade, 33; coasters, 48; foreign, 2.

Outwards—Ditto ditto, 31; ditto, 51; ditto, 3.

* For the three years, 1836, 1837, and 1838, the imports exceeded those of the last two years, resulting from much of the slave-compensation money being thrown into trade. The imports are now again regularly progressing, the export of produce also.

† Steamers and ships of war, inwards and coastways to Cape Town.

Statement of Articles, the Produce of the Western and Eastern Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Exported in the year ending the 5th of January, 1842, (From Official Returns.)

Articles.	West. Province From Table Bay.		East. Province From Algoa Bay.		Excess Western Province.	Excess Eastern Province.
	Quan.	Value. £	Quan.	Value. £		
Aloes, lbs.	242860	4175	242714	4646		471
Provisions, salted, cks.	596	2384	462	1269	1115	
Butter, lbs.	66993	2817	264405	9806		6989
Grain, muids	10304	4536	2112	1283	3253	
Flour and bran, lbs.	855287	5817	5300	74	5743	
Hides, pieces	8141	5417	18513	9797		4380
Tallow, lbs.	28268	721	406165	7090		6369
Horns, pieces	59195	1101	32760	869	232	
Ivory, lbs.			12359	1937		1937
Oil, whale, gallons	11150	655	824	45	610	
Skins, pieces	183774	12661	127717	7604	5057	
Wool, lbs.	406029	20981	610778	27858		6877
Sundry colonial produce		33074		10907	22167	
Total amount of exports common to both Pro- vinces		94339		83185	38177	27023
Wine, pipes	7816	67832			67832	
		162171		83185	106009	27023

Exports of colonial produce from Table Bay and Algoa Bay :—In the year 1821, from Table Bay, £130,578, and from Algoa Bay, £1500. In 1841, from Table Bay, £162,171, and from Algoa Bay, £83,185.

The Kafir Trade.—The intercourse with the native tribes for the purpose of trade was first opened in the year 1822, and at the period of their irruption into the colony in 1834 it had grown into a most important branch of frontier enterprise. Within the first twenty-two months of its establishment, produce, consisting of ivory and hides, to the declared value of £27,023, were received from the Kafirs in exchange for beads, buttons, and brass wire; but subsequently to this period, the demand for these gew-gaws on the part of the natives gave place to an inquiry for duffels, blankets, iron pots, and other articles of British manufacture. There are no means of ascertaining the value of the manufactures sent into Kafirland by the frontier merchants; but the returns of Kafir produce were not

over-rated at £40,000 per annum for the few years immediately preceding the outbreak. This traffic, which, for a long time after the war, entirely disappeared, is gradually recovering, and its value may at present be estimated at about £17,000 a-year. There is no doubt that the trade could not only be entirely recovered, but increased far beyond its extent previous to 1834; but we must adopt a wiser frontier policy than the puerile system which, unhappily for the colonist and Kafir, now prevails. Then would immense good result by inciting native industry, and teaching our savage neighbours to appreciate the blessings and advantages of commerce and civilization.

The increasing importance of Algoa Bay cannot be exhibited in a more striking manner than by adopting into the text a letter published so recently as the 2nd August, 1842, in the Graham's Town papers, written by Mr. Chase. It is as follows:—

“TRADE OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE.

“SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you the following analysis of the trade of our much favoured settlement for the last six months.

“The progress which has been made in our exportable productions, under every possible political disadvantage, and a disgraceful administration of our local affairs, is evidence of what this splendid colony is capable, if conducted by common sense, common talent, and common honesty.

“Wool, you will perceive, has already increased from £27,858, which was the declared value of the preceding year's clip, to £41,384 for the last six months alone, and a considerable quantity of the clip of this season has still to come to this port for shipment.

“The value of hides for the same period of six months exceeds by nearly £100 all that of last year. Horns and skins nearly equal. Salted provisions amount to three-fourths. Aloes are more than equal to one-half, and a large quantity is still on hand for export. Ivory keeps up its rate. Butter, as might be expected in the winter season, has fallen off; but, as the warm weather comes in after our fine rains, will soon recover its proportion.

Statement of Articles of Produce of the Eastern Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, exported in the two first quarters of the year 1842, from Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay.

Articles.	Quarter ending 5th April 1842.				Quarter ending 5th July 1842.				Total Exports for the two Qrs.	
	Direct.		Coastways.		Direct.		Coastways.		Quan.	Value.
	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.		
		£	£	£		£	£			£
Aloes, lbs. . . .	60539	1140	6600	124	72826	1340			139965	2604
Beef, casks . . .	124	306	84	210	139	417	14	42	361	975
Butter, lbs. . . .	19352	780	48750	1828	2577	135	17200	860	87879	3603
Candles, lbs. . . .	3234	180	950	36	2520	79	1250	40	7954	263
Gum, lbs.			6800	64	17815	150	24000	220	48615	434
Hides, pieces . . .	4371	2792	247	123	10770	7354	751	400	16139	10689
Horns, pieces . . .	11310	253	17768	223	18869	313			47947	791
Ivory, lbs.	1830	820			2410	581	120	25	4360	926
Leather, half-hides .			876	876			849	849	1725	1725
Skins, pieces . . .	17730	1989	18200	990	39398	3615	9750	820	80078	7414
Tallow, lbs.	37800	750	36400	597	53705	904	34100	603	162005	2854
Wool, lbs.	142253	7156	24000	1200	575061	29928	69500	3100	800814	41384
Colonial articles, lbs.		910		230		962			60	2162
Total exports (Colonial)		16506		6500		45778			7019	75804
Exports (not Colonial)		1098		650		1806			500	4054
Total exports . . .		17604		7151		47584			7519	79854

“On the whole, it appears that the exports of the last half year reaches a value to within £700 of the preceding twelve months! The colonial produce shipped here in 1841 being £38,185, and that of the two quarters of the present £75,904.”

Statement of the Imports into Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, for the two Quarters ending 5th April and 5th July, 1842, respectively:—

Imports 1st Quar. £53739	Imports 2nd Quar. £35446	Total £89185
Goods warehoused 2523	Goods warehoused 800	3323
£56262	£36246	£92508

Statement of the Ships and Tonnage inwards and outwards, at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, for the Quarters ending 5th April and 5th July 1842, respectively:

	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Ships	Ton.	Ships	Ton.	Ships	Ton.
Quarter ending 5th April, Direct	18	2438	7	1209	20	3641
Coastwise	10	1018	11	1124	21	2142
Quarter ending 5th July, Direct	10	2204	11	2541	21	4745
Coastwise	12	1826	10	1045	22	3871
Total . . .	54	6986	39	5919	84	12905

Post Communication.—The communication by post from one part of the colony to another is sure, rapid, and not expensive.

The distance between the Eastern and Western metropolis of Cape Town and Graham's Town is estimated at 650 miles of post road, running direct through the towns of Caledon, Swellendam, George, and Uitenhage, to Graham's Town. A weekly post has for many years been established on this, as well as the more inland routes. It leaves Cape Town every Friday evening, and reaches Graham's Town on the morning of the following Thursday, dropping the intermediate mails by the way; that at Port Elizabeth arriving on the Wednesday morning. There are, besides, several cross posts, so that communication by letter is easy and certain. The cost of a single sheet letter from Cape Town to Graham's Town is one shilling, and the charge to the intermediate places is, of course, in proportion. Periodicals are charged, whatever the distance, at one penny each. Letters directed to Europe or other foreign parts, pay a postage of fourpence each for *ship* conveyance, exclusive of overland, and generally reach England within eight or ten weeks; the usual return of post between the Eastern Province and England is five to six months, that is, a letter may be despatched from, and its reply received in either place within that period.

The improvement in this branch of voluntary taxation, since

the arrival of the British emigrants of 1820 on the frontier, may be gathered from the following official statement:—

	£	s.	d.
1806, the year of the capture of the Cape, the Post Office revenue of the whole colony was	187	14	6
1811	327	6	0
1816	697	7	2
1819, the year previous to the arrival of the British settlers on the frontier	987	6	4
1820	1,414	7	9
1825	1,901	0	0
1830	3,752	0	0
1835	4,311	4	0
1841	6,643	5	7
In 1830, the Postage of the Albany settlement was	454	16	9
1841	1,286	10	5
In 1830, the Postage of Port Elizabeth was	140	4	0
1841	531	8	8

The roads are naturally good, and with proper and occasional supervision might easily be kept in repair; but Government has hitherto been negligent in attending to the advantages of internal communication, and the people themselves are unable to do so since the loss of slave labour. In former years the great post roads were annually repaired by the respective proprietors living on the route of the court of circuit; but this usage, with many others equally salutary, has fallen into disuse. It is, however, in contemplation by the government, provided the home authorities will sanction the expenditure of the colonial revenue for that purpose, to improve the line of road between the two capitals of the colony, and in anticipation of its concurrence, improvements of considerable importance have already been commenced. The engineers also have reported favourably of a line of road traversing the Lang Cloof, than which nothing can be more important for the rich county of George, which, possessing also the River Knyana, the finest harbour in the colony, will make it, in the course of a few years, the centre of a populous district. If it be true that this county alone will sustain one million of people, no excuse can be offered for so long delay in this important undertaking; and the sacrificing of public lands in this or any other part of the colony at 6*d.* an acre, is ridiculously impolitic. Good post communications between Table Bay, Mossel Bay, Algoa Bay, the Kowie, and Natal, would



African Gnu and Graffe.

SECTION IX.**AMUSEMENTS.**

THE amusements of the colony are numerous and varied, and although its Western extremity bears the intellectual distinction of possessing at Cape Town the most splendid public library to be found in any other settlement, British or foreign, not even excepting the Indian metropolis itself, the City of Palaces, the Eastern division competes with it in many other enjoyments, and excels it in the pleasures of the chase. Graham's Town has recently, however, established a library, which already contains 3200 volumes, and a theatre for amateur theatrical performances is about to be re-established. Public meetings for religious, philanthropic, political, and scientific objects, occasionally relieve the monotony of money-getting life; and those delightful relaxations, pic-nics, particularly adapted to the delicious climate of the colony, under the most magnificent of skies, and amidst its untamed and luxuriant scenery, are frequently enjoyed, when childhood and age, youth and maturity, congregate for the purpose of recreation, under the cool covert of some ancient fig or yellow wood tree on the banks of a sparkling rivulet, where

mirth, music, dance, and song, are prolonged through the livelong day, and continued to a late hour beneath a dome spangled with celestial brilliants and the light of a chaste, but not cold, moon, whose light rivals in brightness the brilliant god of morn. Nor are the grave substantials of such high festivals forgotten or sparingly enjoyed; viands and wines of the best and choicest description deck the cloth laid out upon the glossy lawn, and wit, sharp but not severe, jest, amusing without coarseness, pass around, and the only sufferers from indulgence on these happy occasions are occasionally some young hearts mutually stricken by the sly deity whom all worship, and none defy successfully.

Races, and all their concomitants on the turf, with race balls and race dinners, take place annually at most of the principal towns of the colony, and winter assemblies, private card-parties and other kinds of social amusements are frequent; for the colonial inhabitants, although they may lack something of the gaiety of our French neighbours of Mauritius, are still addicted to pleasure. It is in the frontier districts, however, where the chief amusements afforded by the colony, field sports, are to be enjoyed in all their zest and excitement. From the timid hare to the lordly lion, there is opportunity for the exercise of skill, and ample scope for the display of courage. Game of the feathered tribes is abundant, and of most kinds known to European sportsmen, besides several peculiar to the colony, among which is the Pauw (a bustard), weighing from 12 to 30 lbs., and the Koerhaan, both delicious birds.

The shooting season begins the 1st of December, and ends the 29th of June. Game licences are demanded by the laws of the colony, but very few are taken out.

It is, however, on the northern borders of the Eastern Province where the huntsman revels in unbounded licence. There his attention is almost distracted between the variety of animal life which everywhere presents itself. Troops of light and elegant antelopes of innumerable kinds, with their delicate fawns everywhere enliven the plains: the bounding gnû gracefully gambols in sheer scorn of its pursuers, and the elegant zebra, and the frolicsome quagga, involve the herd in a cloud of dust as they scamper away from their persecutors. There is the stately ostrich literally "on the wings of the wind," with pinions extended, every

plume of which is coveted for some ball-room beauty, whose image is enshrined in the heart of the fearless rider; but caution! there is a stealthy panther watching the quarry which the huntsman has put up:—and stop! that sound which just boomed across his ear is the growl of the lion concealed in yonder sedgy pool, under the covert of those waving reeds, disturbed by Juno, Pero, Dido, and the whole pack of dogs with their usually euphonious names, who were wishing to slake their thirst at that rare treat “a fountain in the desert.” Such are the excitements and such the perils and the pleasures of the sportsman’s life in the Eastern Province of the Cape.

To those mighty Nimrods who live on horseback and seem to exist only for the chase, the vast limits of the colony are too circumscribed to restrain their affection for the *feræ naturæ*. These enthusiasts, malgré “all cape punishment bills,” (in spite of all parliamentary committees on aborigines, and reckless of the rights of the ancient and undoubted denizens of the soil, the game, who, by-the-bye, were the occupants before any of the human species,) pass ever the colonial boundary and wage deadly and unremitting warfare against the innocent inhabitants of the interior plains and forests, where nobler as well as more extensive sport awaits their rifle—the sagacious elephant, the horny rhinoceros, the lovely giraffe, the unwieldy hippopotamus, the scaly boa, and the insidious alligator, alike bow beneath their all-conquering guns, and they return overwhelmed with glory, bringing, like Captain Harris*, a waggon load of trophies.

The solitary and contemplative angler too is not without his share of pleasure. There are many streams in which the finny tribe may be flattered into compliance with his insinuating invitation to feed, and the penner of these lines has himself hooked fine fish, both with live and dead bait, in the waters of Albany, weighing from three to eight pounds. Fly-fishing, there is every reason to believe, would be successful, but as yet little attention to this or any other kind of angling has been attempted.

* An Indian visitor to the colony in 1836, who has published two very interesting works. 1. Narrative of an expedition into South Africa. 2. Portraits of Game and Wild Animals in Southern Africa. Seductive books, which have already brought a number of his fellow Indians to follow the great sport in this field of nature’s grandest productions,—“He hath made many sportsmen.”

THE LION HUNT.

MOUNT, mount for the hunting, with musket and spear!
 Call our friends to the field, for the lion is near!
 Call Arend, and Ekhard, and Groepe to the spoor;
 Call Muller and Coetzer, and Lucas Van Vuur.

Ride up Eildons' Cleugh, and blow loudly the bugle;
 Call Slinger and Allie, and Dikkop and Dugal;
 And George with the elephant-gun on his shoulder,
 In a perilous pinch none is better or bolder.

In the gorge of the glen lie the bones of my steed,
 And the hoofs of a heifer of fatherland's breed;
 But mount, my brave boys! if our rifles prove true,
 We'll soon make the spoiler his ravages rue.

Ho! the Hottentot lads have discovered the track—
 To his den in the desert we'll follow him back;
 But tighten your girths, and look well to your flints,
 For heavy and fresh are the villain's foot-prints.

Through the rough rocky kloof into grey Huntly-glen,
 Past the wild-olive clump where the wolf has his den,
 By the black eagle's rock at the foot of the fell,
 We have tracked him at length to the buffalo's well.

Now, mark yonder break where the blood-hounds are howling,
 And hark that hoarse sound, like the deep thunder growling;
 'Tis his lair, 'tis his voice! from your saddles alight;
 He's at bay in the brushwood preparing for fight.

Leave the horses behind, and be still every man,
 Let the Mullers and Bennies advance in the van,
 Keep fast in your ranks; by the yell of yon hound,
 The savage, I guess, will be out with a bound.

He comes! the tall jungle before him loud crashing,
 His mane bristled fiercely, his fiery eyes flashing;
 With a roar of disdain, he leaps forth in his wrath,
 To challenge the foe that dare leaguer his path.

He coughs! ay, now we'll see mischief, I dread!
 Quick—level your rifles—and aim at his head!
 Thrust forward the spears, and unsheathe every knife—
 St. George! he's upon us! now, fire, lads, for life!

He's wounded! but yet he'll draw blood here he falls.
 Ah! under his paw see Bezuidenhout sprawls!
 Now, Diederik! Christian! right in the brain
 Plant each man his bullet—hurrah! he is slain!

Bezuidenhout, up man! 'tis only a scratch!
 You were always a scamp and have met with your match.
 What a glorious lion! what sinews!—what claws!—
 And seven feet ten from the rump to the jaws.

His hide, with the paws, and the bones of his skull,
 With the spoils of the leopard and buffalo bull,
 We'll send to Sir Walter. Now, boys, let us dine,
 And talk of our deeds o'er a flask of old wine.

T. PRINGLE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY DEFENCE, AND RELATIONS WITH THE
NATIVE FORCE.

Naval Force.—The Eastern Province of the Cape colony, during the last European war, was so little known, that, had any maritime force of a belligerent power in the Indian Ocean, with adequate means, chosen to make an aggressive move on our conquest at the Cape, it never would have contemplated it through that quarter. Twenty-six years have effected such changes, that, if the colony be really what it is considered, the key to British India, no portion of this large settlement offers so great a temptation to a hostile fleet to annoy the empire and cripple the resources of England, in the oriental seas, as Algoa Bay. It will be remembered that the two captures of the Cape, by England, were very judiciously made, not in face of the stronghold of the Dutch, the metropolis itself. The first was effected in the rear through Simon's Bay in 1795, and the last in 1806, by a landing at Blaauwberg; but if the colony should hereafter be successfully attacked, it must be in one of the Eastern landing-places, and that would undoubtedly be in Algoa Bay. This bay has for several years past been known as a safe harbour, its soundings laid down and published by authority, and the charts are in possession of every government in the world; the country is known to be well stocked with provisions along the whole road to Cape Town, while its population is not of a military character. The little peninsula on which the metropolis is situated is inclosed by three grand series of mountain passes, preventing, in the case of a safe debarkation of an enemy at Port Elizabeth, the succour of troops from the Cape; and should the invaders take possession of those passes, they could cut off all supplies from the interior, and starve the garrison of Cape Town into a capitulation. With the chances of such danger, what are the defences of Elizabeth Town?—a miserable block-house on the hill, with two or three old and scaly cannon, and a force of from sixteen to twenty-five men, including two artillery-men. The late Governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, intended to make Elizabeth Town the centre of the military defences of the colony, and he had marked out a fort to defend the landing and command the anchorage; but the reversal of his judicious measures prevented this and many other excellent arrangements being carried into effect, and the town,

with its newly erected and well-supplied military store-houses, is left to the risk of being plundered, burnt, and laid under contribution by a couple of privateers, or of being made the highway for the subjugation of the colony by a larger force. The present naval force on the Cape and Brazilian station consists of thirty vessels *viz*:—one of 50 guns; two of 26 guns; seven of 16 guns twelve of 10 guns; one of 6 guns; six of 3 guns; and one steamer.

The Military Defence of the Eastern frontier has been very materially augmented since the Kafir invasion of 1834-5, which would not have taken place had the present force been there. For several years previous to that most disastrous event, the military force, under a most mistaken and short-sighted idea of economy, had been greatly reduced, and at the time of that occurrence had actually dwindled down to 700 men. At present the military in the colony consist of the 25th, 27th, 75th, and 91st Regiments, the Cape Mounted Rifle corps, a detachment of the Royal Artillery and of Royal Engineers. The 75th is about leaving, to be relieved by the 86th, hourly expected. Of these the following are stationed on the Kafir frontier:—

Royal Artillery . . .	38	Men and Officers.
Royal Engineers . . .	71	"
27th Regiment . . .	591	"
75th " . . .	576	"
91st " . . .	360	"
Cape Mounted Rifles . .	440	"

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including 100 men on the Omzimvooboo River, (a post of observation,) and 200 men despatched to take possession of Natal.

This chapter would be very incomplete without reminding the noble duke at the Horse Guards of the high opinion entertained by his illustrious brother the Marquis Wellesley respecting this colony—the surrender of Natal to the Dutch farmers, who pretend to erect a republic in the rear of the Eastern frontier of the Cape colony, would never have had the sanction of the marquis for an instant. If the cheap defence of nations was chivalry, the cheap defence of colonies is population; let Natal be colonised as Albany in 1820, and all is safe. The opinion of the Marquis Wellesley may be ascertained at page 125; the opinion of the Dutch Boers may be ascertained by their present proceedings.

PART THE THIRD.

SECTION I.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CAPE COLONY.

“Do you think the colony of the Cape of Good Hope is suited for British emigration?” Such was a leading question propounded by the South African Land and Emigration Society in the year 1839; the solution of which is all-important to an Englishman contemplating emigration, and to the colonist who desires to see his fellow-countryman partaking of the advantages he has secured to himself by his settlement at the Cape of Good Hope. I shall attempt a reply to the query.

Some of the claims presented by the Cape of Good Hope to the serious consideration of persons about to abandon Great Britain for a British colony have already been touched upon in the preceding sections; but it is neither difficult to amplify upon those already enumerated, nor to adduce additional ones of equal, if not of superior value. In the first place, then, the superiority of the Cape must strike every inquiry as regards its—

Geographical Position.—Beyond all other settlements in the world, it is admirably situated as a central point of communication between the extreme parts of the habitable globe, whence commerce may radiate in every direction, and is thus capable of being made an entrepôt where the raw and rich produce of the less civilized portions of the earth can be exchanged for the valuable manufactures of those of more advanced regions.

On the one side is the hitherto undeveloped wealth of the states of the great American continent; on the other, the maturer riches of Hindostan, China, and the Indian Archipelago, and the African islands of Madagascar, Mauritius, and Bourbon, with the growing resources of the innumerable islets of the Polynesian range, and to the north the markets of Europe. In a mercantile point of view its situation is both enviable and unrivalled. The colony is the very terminus of Africa, and jutting

boldly into the Southern Ocean, it has almost all the advantages of an island, besides a vast back country, full of rich, varied, and yet uncultured resources, capable of incalculable augmentation and great improvement. This rearward country swarms with aboriginal races, and in a few short years, under a judicious system, they might be reclaimed from barbarism, and converted into industrious contributors to the general wealth, and their minds raised to those great concerns which relate to their everlasting welfare.

It is, besides, "the key to our Eastern empire—to a maritime power like England, a jewel beyond price," and as long as she holds her vast oriental possessions, the Cape must remain a colony of paramount importance to the mother country. Fears were lately entertained that a successful opening of the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, by steam navigation, might throw the Cape out of the limits of trade and civilization, and reduce her to what she was when the commerce of Cathay and the far East was carried through its ancient overland channels by way of Venice or Constantinople. But the risk of such a communication, dependent on the caprice of the Egyptian Satrap, or of the tribes of the Euphrates, or on the murrain of cattle and camels, must always yield the preference to the open and unrestrained route by the Cape; and as a place of resort and refreshment for all the mercantile fleets which may ever trade with the Eastern world, it not only is supreme, but stands alone and invaluable.

2. *Comparison with other Colonies of England.*—It may seem *invidious to panegyris* the Cape colony at the expense of other British settlements; but still it is at all events perfectly justifiable to shew in what particular points it may be compared or contrasted with those other colonies, to which the tide of emigration has so constantly flowed for the last twenty years, during which period the Cape, while silently and unostentatiously prospering, has remained unknown or neglected, through our own apathy; whilst emigrants also have gone further and fared worse.

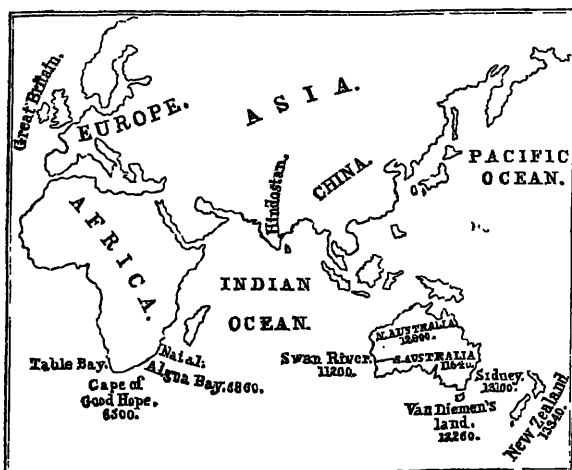
The Canadas have the advantage over the Cape of proximity to the British shores, the consequent smaller cost of transport for the emigrant and the means of frequent intercourse with home. They are also rich, fertile, and extensive, and possess internal water communication, all which capabilities promise to

transform them in process of time into a splendid empire; but Canada has a tedious and an iron winter to sustain, requiring, during the brief interval of summer, the anxious preparation of food, both for man and beast, for that inclement season. The temperature, too, is particularly trying to the European constitution, varying from 50 deg. below zero, to the extremes of tropical heat, from the effects of which changes, a great number of our poor countrymen, and especially the young and delicate, have perished before they could become acclimatised. Besides a long catalogue of other discomforts, the emigrant is subject to the initiative process of a seasoning fever, which not infrequently leaves, as the consequence of its ravages, a proneness to disease. Now, although the vicissitudes of temperature are perhaps more considerable in the Cape colony than in any other part of the globe, they do not endanger the tenure of life, or embitter its existence. The weather throughout the year is genial, and even the frail covering of a tent is quite sufficient to protect its inmates from any injurious effects, either from heat or cold. This was tested by the immigrants of 1820, all of whom resided under canvass for a considerable period, and some for full twelve months after their arrival. without suffering the least inconvenience or loss of health, and this too in the winter season, during which they arrived on their respective locations. The impunity too with which not only the natives, but new comers, expose themselves on the long journeys they are frequently compelled to make, sleeping out nightly in the open air, is a proof of the superior nature of the Cape atmosphere. Canada again demands from the emigrant the outlay of a much larger capital than is required at the Cape; there the primeval forest has to be first removed, and the soil the settler intends to cultivate must be reclaimed from the wilderness before he can expect the smallest return for the heaviest description of labour. All this is to be effected in the short season of summer, during which he has to provide for the wants of at least a seven months' cessation from external labours. At the Cape, on the contrary, small means are quite adequate; the ground is not more encumbered than is sufficient to embellish the scenery, and to supply timber and fuel: the soil is ready fitted for the reception of the plough, vegetation is rapid, and there is abundance of pasturage

throughout the year for all descriptions of stock, without having recourse to the expensive process of clearing, or laying down artificial grasses. Admitting, then, all the immense natural capabilities of the Canadian provinces, and their great promise of future national greatness, so soothing to the vanity of the emigrant, as regards the country he adopts, it cannot be concealed that he has to exercise great powers of endurance before he can overcome the difficulties of his transplantation to such a climate.

The colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land in many points resemble the Cape, but the only case in which they surpass the latter is in the possession of some few landlocked estuaries, where safe anchorage for shipping may be obtained. In climate (especially Van Diemen's Land) they are both decidedly inferior; in soil hardly equal; in pasturage, if we may judge from the testimony of competent persons, who have visited and compared the one with the other, the Cape has been pronounced much superior, more particularly for sheep, while, in the recurrence of those periodical and destructive visitations, drought, New South Wales is by far the most frequently afflicted, and for more protracted periods. New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, again, compared with the Cape, are twice the distance from the parent state, and all the hallowed associations of home; twice the distance from the country to which their most important product, WOOL, must be transmitted. This gives our colony the advantage of nearly a two months' start in the London market, the Cape being the nearest wool-growing colony to Europe of any which has yet been, or can be, established. This difference too, in respect of distance, has other disadvantages, the emigrant to New South Wales has to pay a heavier cost for all articles of European manufacture, and he incurs a greater expenditure in freight and insurance, without one farthing addition to the price he receives for his exports, besides an enormous sacrifice of time, a matter of serious consideration to the man of business. Another and more serious objection to these long and tedious passages from Europe is that they have been found fatally injurious to infant life, and family emigrating to the Australian or any other distant colony undertakes, indeed, a fearful responsibility, when it exposes

young and delicate branches to the chances of destruction during such a lengthened sea voyage. In one vessel alone, the *Lloyds*, bound to New Zealand last year, no less than fifty-seven children out of eighty-one died during her voyage from London, and other cases of frightful mortality are by no means uncommon. In voyages to this colony, on the contrary, few such



Map shewing the distance in English miles to the Southern Colonies.

distressing scenes occur. In the *Chapman* transport, for instance, one of the vessels employed in 1820 to bring to Algoa Bay the first party of settlers, and which, from its lowness between decks, was exceedingly unwholesome, only eight children out of 101 died, and no adults, although there were 246 passengers, and thirty-five of the ship's company on board. The early part of the passage was in the very depth of that most inclement winter season, and the weather was particularly boisterous; a similar favourable report is known to have been made by all the other ships employed on the same emigration*. It has also been observed, that out of the 750 children sent out

* The eight dying on board the *Chapman*, were replaced by eight born during the voyage.

within the last few years to the Cape, by "the Children's Friend Society," only two died at sea, one by accident, and the other by disease contracted in England, which at once shews the advantage enjoyed by the Cape colony in this highly important particular. Adverting to the affair of the *Lloyds*, the editor of the "South African Commercial Advertiser" ably and justly observed—"In cases like the present, one feels as if violence had been committed. They resemble massacres. The poor infants cannot choose but go, and it appears to us, in such circumstances, they cannot choose but die."

There is, however, another, and by far a more serious objection to these settlements, and that is, that they are convict colonies, and though the penal system is now partly abolished, a long lapse of years must take place before the moral stain can be effaced, and all its injurious consequences cease to operate. The Cape, on the contrary, is not, and never has been, a convict colony, and the most insuperable objection exists in the minds of the inhabitants, even to the importation of a single convict labourer to be employed upon the public works; the coloured population of this and every other colony is already sufficiently vicious, and needs not the influence of evil example for further contamination, while the dense jungle, with which a considerable portion of the country is covered, would afford a dangerous covert to the bush-ranger and bandit, enabling them, by combination, to set a large force at defiance; but which no prudent government will ever do with respect to the Cape, the high road to the Australasian colonies, and the key of India and Ceylon.

It may, perhaps, be urged that at all events the Australian colonies are exempt from the serious losses and constant annoyances from depredations upon their borders, such as are suffered on the borders of the Eastern Province of the Cape colony. But it should be remembered that serious as are the occasional inroads of the Kafir tribes, and distressing their constant plunderings, they are confined to the actual frontier and its immediate neighbourhood. That these aggressions have been overlooked merely to gratify an amiable but false philanthropy, and could easily be repressed by an independent and vigorous government, unawed by a mistaken party, and determined to render equal justice, neither to do nor "suffer wrong," no colo-

nist doubts for a moment. The Australian colonies are not, however, exempt from danger and from Kafir outrage; already there appear strong indications of grievous and murderous hostilities on the part of their aboriginal tribes, while their own runaway convicts render life and property much more insecure than in any part of the Cape colony. The disproportion between the sexes in these last named settlements, too, seems a frightful source of crime, from which the Cape colony is happily free; the proportion between the two for the year 1839 in the Cape colony being as follows:—

Whites—Male, 34,934; Female, 33,608	
Coloured—Do. 40,551; Do. 38,248	
75,485	71,856
New South Wales—Male, 55,539; Female, 21,557	
Van Diemen's Land—Do. 29,044; Do. 12,027	
84,583	33,584

Spare land in and beyond the Colony.—It may be contended that the Canadas and the Australian colonies have the superiority over the Cape, in their immense extent of waste lands, awaiting appropriation by civilized man; but the Cape colony is not the least behindhand even in these resources. The colony itself is under-peopled, and could maintain an increase in its population to a denseness almost incalculable. It contains at the present moment more than 5,000,000* of unappropriated acres saleable

* Mr. Advocate Cloete, at a meeting held in Cape Town on the 1st July, 1839, thus speaks of the unappropriated lands at the Cape:—
 “Nothing short of a statistical survey of the colony would satisfy him that it contains only 5,000,000 acres of unappropriated land; and this doubt was borne out by certain rather startling circumstances in this immediate neighbourhood. It is only necessary to walk out of town, and we find ourselves on the Cape Flats; exhibiting an area of 100 square miles, still at the disposal of government, one-tenth part of which would yield any proprietor a very large income; though government will neither make use of it nor allow others. He would go further, and say, look along our western coast, where we see Hout's Bay, Saldanha Bay, and St. Helena Bay, some of the finest bays on the face of the globe, at all of which valuable tracts of land have been reserved by government. Let us also look on the bays on the eastern coast—to Gordon's Bay, St. Sebastian's Bay, Mossel Bay, Plettenberg's Bay, and other situations where settlements might be made, and cultivation carried on to a great extent.”

by the government, much of which is fertile and capable of the greatest improvement, while a considerable portion of the 30,000,000 already granted could be purchased from the present proprietors, with all the establishment of houses, cattle pens, orchards, &c., at rates far below the government upset price for land as yet unreclaimed in the Australian and other colonies. Upon this area a population at least a hundred times more dense than that which now occupy it could, if English, provide themselves with every luxury and ornament of life.

Beyond the territorial limits of the colony, however, lands almost boundless extend themselves in every direction; some of these tracts are equal and in many instances are more fertile than those of the Cape settlement, some are entirely destitute of inhabitants, and others are but thinly peopled. Across the Orange River, to the north, for instance, there is a country of immense extent, containing not less than 70,000 square miles, possessing great capabilities both for grazing and for agricultural pursuits. The scenery of this region is pleasing; it is intersected by some of the finest streams in Africa, abounding in fish, and watering a soil rich in luxuriant vegetation, and is interspersed with forests producing timber of the finest growth. Large tracts might here be purchased from the native chiefs, at a very moderate rate, and without the slightest injury to the few aborigines, who would, on the contrary, derive immense advantages from the influx of capital, population and knowledge, and the spread of religious instruction and Christian examples. Those benighted regions now lie waste, unpastured and uncultivated, and nearly devoid of inhabitants. An intelligent colonist of the name of Boshoff, who travelled in this part in 1838, on his route to Natal, informs us that in one part of his journey, within the space of 100 miles, he saw but three places that exhibited any signs of occupancy, and that this waste, but fine country, also about 100 miles in breadth, abounds in pasturage and water, for millions of sheep and thousands of horned cattle.

It cannot be doubted that the colonization of such an extensive tract of the surrounding country, upon a sound system and equitable principles of equal justice to white and coloured, would give an impulse to civilization, which would cause it to extend

deep into the interior of Central Africa, and probably do more ultimately towards the extinction of the slave trade, than any other experiment which, however expensive, may prove futile in its object and woefully fatal to European life.

Exclusive of the productive, but inadequately peopled, country of the Kafirs, in extent upwards of 20,000,000 of acres, whose inhabitants would gladly admit European settlers, there are, to the eastward of the frontier line, immense tracts of land fitted for the reception of emigrants, thus described by Mr. Boyce, in his "Notes on South African Affairs," whose authority I gladly avail myself of, and can justly recommend.

"Draw a line from the Winterberg to the sources of the Umtata and thence to the Zimvubu, where it is crossed by the 31 deg. south latitude (in the map); another line extending from the Taaibosh Berg, along the Stormbergen, as far as the source of the Zimvubu River, almost parallel with the first line. These boundaries (which may be easily found on the map) enclose a fine country above 200 miles in length and 70 in breadth, which is *almost entirely uninhabited*. Near the colonial frontier, a few of Mapassa's Tambookies occupy a small portion of the country, but even there, such is the paucity of the population, that the Kraals are ten miles apart. This country abounds in water and good land both for cultivation and grazing, but is too cold for natives, and never has been permanently settled by them.

"Between the Stormberg Range and what is called Stockenstrom's River, there is a tract of country about 150 miles long and 40 broad. Its western boundary near the colony is the Stormberg River. *This country is also unoccupied, except here and there a few bushmen Kraals.*

"The immense country extending from the parallel of 29 deg. south to 25 deg. south, containing within its bounds the sources of the Caledon, Donkin, Ky Gariep, Mapoota and Elephant Rivers, *is almost entirely uninhabited*; partly owing to the country being unsuitable to native habits, partly from there being no people to occupy it, the original inhabitants having been destroyed by the Fitcani tribe, in 1822-5, and by the Zulus, under Matzilikatzi, in 1830-4. The extent of this country, which has never been properly explored, cannot be accurately estimated; it is at least 240 miles long by 150 broad.

"From the Zimvubu to the Tugela River, and from the sea to the Quathlamba or Drackenberg Range, there is a beautiful country, well watered, admirably suited for cultivation and grazing, which may be estimated at 200 miles long and 100 broad.

"On the east coast, from the Umtata to the Ungazi River, a distance of about twenty-eight miles (in a direct line) and inland about fifty miles, there is another section of unoccupied country. It is a most beautiful tract, well watered and wooded. Faku and Capi have destroyed and driven out the few inhabitants who recently occupied a portion of it near the Umtata. An European settlement, in this section of the country, would prevent Faku and Capi from making their continual inroads upon our friends and allies, the Tambookies. Faku would willingly part with the land for a reasonable consideration. It is said that the Umtata mouth forms a good harbour; if so, its situation, about half-way between the colony and Natal, points it out as a suitable intermediate port, from whence supplies could be conveyed into the interior, and the productions purchased by the traders be shipped for the colony or for Natal.

"The whole extent of the unoccupied country, which might be taken possession of without injuring a single native, partly as unclaimed by any tribe, and partly by purchase or treaty, amounts to 87,000 square miles, or 55,680,000 acres. The greater part of this land is far superior to the average of the grazing land in the colony, and is much better adapted for cultivation. If it were allotted in farms of 6000 acres, the usual size of good grass farms in the colony, it would thus furnish room for 10,000 families of farmers, which, reckoning children and servants, is equivalent to a population of 100,000 souls. If the colony, which contains within its area so many deserts incapable of supporting any population, average *one* to a square mile; there can be no doubt but that the countries in question would, in a few years, support *three* or *four* within that space."

To these tracts may be added an immense extent from the Togala to the western skirts of the Bombo Mountains, through which run the Pongola, the Umkosi and Sordwana Rivers, where the healthy country ends, and the miasmatic basin of the Golddown, Mapoota, and English Rivers commences, where even native life becomes frequently the prey of the country fever during its annual visit.

The Cape, an established Colony.—It is not a trifling consideration, in comparing the other colonies of Great Britain with the Cape settlement, that it is an old established colony. No one can appreciate the value of this circumstance so well as those who have experienced what it is to settle in the wilderness, and who have become acquainted with the privations attendant on the want of local knowledge, and the thousand and one other difficulties the new comer, in a wild, unknown, and uninhabited country, has to endure.

“But the Cape is not a new country, where all the stock has to be imported, and all the provisions for the first, second, or even the third year. In some of the *new* colonies we read of mutton selling at a shilling a pound, and other *luxuries* in proportion. Here the people are fed on the best possible mutton or beef at from 2*d.* to 3*d.* a pound. In many places the prices are much lower.

“Up to a recent period it was objected to the Cape that in new colonies the lands were granted to emigrants, while here they had to be purchased. But this distinction has been removed by the new system of selling all crown lands; and the lowest price fixed in the newest settlements is much above the average price of occupied land in this colony.”—*South African Commercial Advertiser*, 13th March, 1841.

Advantages to Immigrants with capital.—However great the capabilities of the colony, as has been shewn in the preceding pages, their further and full development is injuriously impeded by the two serious drawbacks of want of capital and want of labour, both of which could be introduced in the Western and Eastern Provinces with advantage to the immigrant to the mother country as well as to the settlement itself.

To the Capitalist.—To the mere monied man, the *rentier*, whose wealth requires a more profitable, but equally secure mode of investment as in Britain, it will be sufficient to say, he can readily, as well as safely, lay out his capital upon the best security; that is, upon first mortgage of landed property, at six per cent. per annum, the interest being paid half yearly. The usual method is to have the property valued by sworn appraisers, and the amount of cash advanced to the borrower seldom, if ever, exceeds one-half of this valuation. Personal sureties, formerly

demanding as collateral security, are no longer required; the lender contenting himself by seeing the buildings insured against loss by fire, the policy of which is ceded to the capitalist. These mortgages are further protected by registry in the "Deeds Office," before the head of which department every mortgage or conveyance must be effected; the title deeds must be produced at the same office, when the money advanced is paid, and on which the mortgage must also be inscribed, so that no conveyance or transfer of property so hypothecated can be made without the knowledge and consent of the mortgagee. When the mortgage is paid off, the original mortgage bond must be brought to the same office, to be written off in the books of registry, and the bond itself produced for mutilation before the mortgage can be cancelled upon the title deeds; so that by these wise and simple precautions, both the lenders of money and the purchasers of estates are effectually protected.

Other and more profitable investments of capital are continually offering, as twelve per cent. and upwards is frequently paid for the use of money on undeniable security; but however much benefited the colony would undoubtedly be by the introduction of capital, it would be much more so by the presence of the capitalist himself.

The immigrant, who intends to settle as an agriculturist, can have his choice either of a stock or tillage farm, and in most cases can unite both on the same spot; although cattle-breeding is a profitable and perhaps less fatiguing business, requiring also a smaller amount of means than wool farming, still I should recommend the latter in preference, as it repays the first outlay, and creates an income sooner than that of a grazing, dairy, or tillage country. At the Cape the pioneer has been before the emigrant, and thus he at once benefits by the experience of his precursor, and can set himself down to reap the products of his industry, without the loss of time or cost attendant on trials of capabilities, and without the disappointments and sacrifice which often assail the first experimentalists in a new country. In the Cape colony nothing is left to chance, every field in every division of the colony has been thoroughly beaten, and the settler can, by mere reference to returns within the reach of every one, ascertain at a glance which are the least and which the most

productive and healthy portions of the country. Elaborate reports and surveys of land for sale are rarities at the Cape; the surveying staff is most inefficient. The golden prospects, and such El Dorados as inveigle emigrants to other settlements, the Cape possesses not and needs not. "To every question of the emigrant, the Cape can give a precise and definite answer. What can such and such a district produce? A farmer in every subdivision of the district can be named, who keeps such or such a quantity of stock, cattle, horses, sheep, and disposes of such or such a number annually; or who last year harvested such a quantity of grain, or pressed such a quantity of wine; and so on." Precise information can also be given as to the expense of stocking a farm, and of supporting a family, in any place throughout the colony. And the experimental occupation of tillage farm can be given, and with much greater certainty of success, its produce being more easily brought to market, and commanding a steadier demand and less liable to fluctuation of price.

The market prices of farms of course greatly differ, according to their situations and capabilities. Arable land, from the scarcity and high price of labour, is the lowest; many tracts of this kind are unoccupied, and almost unsaleable from this cause. One shilling and sixpence to two shillings per acre may be considered the average. Sheep farms are in great request, and vary from one shilling and sixpence to five shillings per acre, the pasturage of which would graze as much stock as that of any known colony where similar and even inferior lands, at twice the distance from Europe, now bring at public sale twenty shillings to thirty shillings the bare acre, without either building or any other improvements upon them, whereas the prices above quoted generally include excellent homesteads, outbuildings, &c. In some instances, as in the neighbourhood of towns, as much as ten shillings have been paid.

The terms of payment for the purchase of farms are various, generally one-fourth or one-third on signing the agreement, and the remainder at terms ranging from one to five years, with interest at six per cent. on mortgage of the property. It is, however, a common practice to allow a considerable portion of the purchase-money to remain on mortgage at the legal interest of six per cent. per annum for a number of years.

Smaller farms than five thousand or six thousand acres can frequently be purchased, as well as spots for building near towns. Builders, carpenters, masons, &c. cannot possibly have a finer field.

The transfer or conveyance of landed property is easy, cheap, and secure. The amount of capital required for a large tillage farm, and on which cattle could be depastured, to form an additional source of profit, would be about £1500, paid, we will suppose, in cash, to be distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of farm of 6000 acres, including buildings	1000	0	0
Transfer dues to be paid to Government at 4 per cent. on fees &c. on conveyance	50	0	0
50 cows at £2 5s. each	112	10	0
A bull	5	0	0
2 horses and saddlery	25	0	0
Waggon complete, with 90 draught oxen	102	10	0
Implements, furniture, &c.	100	0	0
100 slaughter sheep and goats and 100 breeding do. for slaughter, at 6s. each	60	0	0
Seeds	20	0	0
	<u>£1475</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

It is not unusual for two or three persons to combine in a purchase.

A farm exclusively adapted for cattle will return 22 per cent. after paying all expenses.

The larger the capital of the sheep farmer, of course within reasonable limits, if employed prudently, the better; but £2000 may be considered adequate for a handsome beginning, while £3000 establishes him most enviably, and with the certainty of success. A reference to the article Wool, at pp. 170 to 186, will exhibit the prospects held out to the Cape sheep farmer.

The following may be taken as an estimate of the capital required in this branch of the business:—

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of a farm of 6000 acres, with buildings	1000	0	0
Transfer dues to Government at 4 per cent., and costs of conveyance	50	0	0
1000 ewes at 10s.	500	0	0
10 rams at £5	50	0	0
5 do. of pure blood, at £10	50	0	0
Carried forward	<u>1650</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1650	0	0
Waggon £45, and 20 oxen at £3	105	0	0
10 cows at £2 5s.	22	10	0
A bull	5	0	0
2 saddle horses and saddlery	25	0	0
Farming implements	20	0	0
Furniture, tools, &c.	100	0	0
Slaughter and breeding stock	60	0	0
	<u>£1987</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

But in both these cases, it must be observed that the cost of the farm will not have to be paid at once, but most likely may be allowed to remain on interest for an unlimited period, as already observed. Two or three persons making up this sum are able to work such a farm to great advantage.

HINTS TO IMMIGRANT FARMERS.

In the first place, I should certainly recommend his selection of the Eastern Province of the colony for the sphere of his future labours and abode. It has the advantage of being more essentially an English settlement. Albany itself is almost entirely peopled by English-born people or their offspring. Utenhay, although not so exclusively English, has a large and rapidly-growing population of the same kind. Somerset has also a considerable proportion, scattered at no distant intervals over her large surface. Graf Reinet is, in several parts, filling up with the most intelligent of our British population, and in Colesberg and Cradock they are also becoming numerous.

Englishmen are found in almost every farm of the frontier, however remote. The English mechanic may be traced in the buildings he has reared, in the English language, which he has taught the younger children, or in some pleasant recollection his visit has left behind him; for it is gratifying to be able to record that between the Dutch and the English the greatest cordiality of sentiment prevails. From these circumstances, particularly in the Eastern Province, the language is very generally diffused. English manners, English modes of thinking, and English independence, are making rapid progress through the whole length and breadth of the land. I would recommend the new settler,

also, on his arrival, to pause before he makes a purchase, or commences his establishment. Living is not expensive, and whatever the cost, it will be well spent if the new comer employs the time to look about him and consult the more experienced; he should visit the several farms (travelling not being expensive), and make the most profitable use of his own ears and eyes for a month or two, ere he take any step which may be imprudent. Several young men, who have immigrated lately, have very prudently employed themselves on the farms of the older sheep farmers, there to learn a pursuit which is so widely different in the details of its management from the same branch of farming at home.

I should recommend him not to purchase waste or unoccupied Government lands. Many estates may be bought, already built upon, and brought into some state of cultivation, sometimes for a sum less than the original cost of the erections, and which the Dutch proprietors have been willing to part with, in order to join their countrymen at Natal, or frequently because the owner has several belonging to him. But even should the immigrant have to pay, somewhat more than it would cost him to reclaim a fresh farm from the wilderness, he would still be the gainer, in having immediate possession of a property planted on a tried spot, and in being saved the trouble, discomfort, and endless vexation of creating a new home in a waste land. An Albany settler of 1820, who has had to undergo the annoyances here adverted to, may well presume to give advice on such a topic.

In making the purchase of his estate, he need not place so great a stress upon the immediate vicinity of a market as he would in Britain. If the roads are not irremediably bad, he may put up with the difficulties of distance, the evils of which are not so great in the colony as elsewhere, and more particularly if his produce be wool, or some such article, which is of considerable value, and easily conveyed in the country waggons. In visiting the market-town, he travels in his own waggon, a vehicle usually fitted up with all the conveniences of a house; he has to pay no toll-keeper on his route, but brings the produce of his industry up to the market scales without a single impost. If he has not the enjoyment of inns on the road, he has no long-drawn tavern bills to pay and no inducements to irregularities or extravagance;

but under skies the most balmy, often amid the most beautiful snatches of scenery, he enjoys his hearty meal, cooked by his driver, at the waggon side, to which health, contentment, and appetite, give the highest seasoning. No crusty landholder threatens to send him to the cage for cutting a stake to boil his tea-kettle, or to send his hungry cattle to the village pound for intruding upon or nibbling the green sod; fuel, water, and pasturage, although protected from wanton outrage, being in general considered common to travellers. No officious game-keeper calls upon him to surrender his gun when he has shot a partridge or hare; every wild animal, by custom, is considered the property of all, from the naked savage up to the itinerant judge on circuit, or his Excellency the Governor when making his "progress" through her Majesty's colony. The luxury of this free mode of life, its exemption from restraint, from the insolence of office, the impertinencies of wealth, and the palpable manifestations of power, render a South African waggon trip enviable by the free-born Englishman.

SECTION II.

ADVANTAGES OF THE COLONY TO LABOURERS AND THE LABOUR QUESTION.

FAVOURABLE as are the capabilities of this colony for the profitable employment of a very large additional influx of capital, its chief and most urgent requirement at the present moment is, like that of our other settlements, labour, a steady and continuous supply of which would equally benefit the colony, the mother country, and the immigrant himself. Nor has this demand only grown up in these later days; the settlers of Albany, in 1825, five years after their arrival, finding the roots of the young colony had taken firm hold, and that the brightest prospects were gradually disclosing themselves, invited the home government, by a public memorial, to send out a fresh supply of emigrants to share with them the success they were achieving, and help them to develop still further the immense natural resources of this fine country. That appeal however, like many others subsequently made, fell upon deaf or unwilling ears, and

being confined to an official channel (for at that time the settlers were not entrusted with the use of a press), the said memorial seems never to have reached the ears of their countrymen, who were taught to believe, even by respectable publications, that the settlement at Algoa Bay as it was denominated, had totally failed; a part of the unfortunate people had perished from the effects of the climate, another portion were destroyed by their savage neighbours, some few by wild beasts, and the remainder dispersed to the four winds of heaven. Despite these absurd fictions, some friends and relatives of the early settlers ventured from time to time to link their fate with their connexions in the colony, without however assisting to supply the labour market, but embarrassing it still more, as they rose rapidly from servitude to be masters and landed proprietors, and then required and implored additional aid for themselves.

Previous to the year 1828 the amount of the servile population of the colony could not be rated at less than 70,000 souls, including women and children, 34,000 of whom were Hottentots, and the remainder slaves; but even this large population were inadequate to the wants of the colonists, who were in numbers about equal to the other two. By the laws then existing, the *Hottentots* were subjected to several very unjust restraints upon their personal liberty, among which was one obliging them, failing to shew they had any settled place of abode or ostensible means of subsistence, immediately to enter before a magistrate into a contract of service, the effect of which, with their improvident and wandering habits, was to force almost the whole race into servitude. In this year an ordinance purporting to be "for improving the condition of Hottentots and other free people of colour," was promulgated, and took the full force of law in the beginning of 1829; but this benevolent measure intended to emancipate the Hottentots from some real, but much more seeming, oppression, had an immediate evil effect upon the labour market, as well as upon the objects of its intended protection. Injudicious friends succeeded in alienating the mutual good will between the employers and employed, by representing the former as monsters of cruelty, and by stimulating the latter to the indulgence of vindictive feelings, a false estimate of their newly-acquired freedom was instilled into the minds of the Hottentots, and the

ties which bound both parties together were loosened. The immediate result of this state of things was vagrancy to an alarming and dangerous extent, a great increase of crime, and a general abandonment of all useful employments. While a small number of this unfortunate people are improving their condition, especially the mixed or creole part, the large majority form the most degraded and vicious population, "they plunge into the grossest intemperance, indulge in the most shameless debauchery, disgrace our streets by their drunken brawls, and pollute the ear by their obscene language and imprecations; they people our jails, and they wander through the country in idleness, and prey upon the industry of those who are exerting themselves to promote their own and the general welfare." This picture, dark and melancholy as it is, is drawn from the life by an individual well acquainted with the habits and manners of a race which is rapidly disappearing from the soil through intemperance and disease.

It is notorious, that for every white man that dies more than ten Hottentots pay the penalty of intemperance, a crime which, in spite of some little success of the temperance and total abstinence societies (with a large number of Hottentot names appearing as their members), is not confined to age or sex. With much humanity the colonial government takes every means to bring medical assistance to the relief of the natives, by appointing surgeons to every district where they are numerous and requiring vaccination to be extended gratuitously.

To save the colony from the dangers and inconvenience of the unrestrained excesses of the race, and themselves from the effects of their own improvidence and irregular career, a vagrant act, binding on every part of the community, black and white alike, has been frequently demanded, and as constantly refused; unless, however, this or some other judicious remedy be soon granted, the total extinction of the race will inevitably result from their own natural propensities and position.

Five years after the enactment of the Hottentot "Charter," as it has been called, another important measure affecting the labouring population was carried—the emancipation of the slaves, on the 1st December, 1834; and as the class of persons in whose favour this great boon was granted were unprepared

for the gift, a result nearly similar to that attendant on the Hottentot experiment naturally succeeded. On this occasion, however, the government, taught by the experience of the past, voluntarily came forward to pledge itself to enact some provision to restrain vagrancy*. This pledge, which was made to subserve the purpose of a peaceable reception of that truly philanthropic but abrupt measure, the local government had not the power, nor the home government the memory, to redeem. Of the 36,000 slaves, whom the act of 1834 manumitted, few, as might be expected, remained with their employers, whatever had been their treatment. The few who had been harshly used, of course, left their task-masters; and even those who had always been treated with consideration and kindness also deserted their employers, having been led to fancy they could improve their condition. Their fervid imaginations lent such glowing but hollow allurements to their new-fledged freedom, that the whole body abandoned their ancient homes to celebrate a great saturnalia, whose dying embers will witness the immolation of the race.

Ungathered vintages, fallow fields, crops rotten on the ground, unserved tables, and labour-lacking warehouses—these were some of the evils sustained by the colony and the colonists; but still more pitiable was the state of the helpless victims, bound to the horns of the altar of the great idol Liberty. The prædial slaves congregated in the towns in small, confined, and loathsome apartments, content with the scanty portion of food and

* "You will not fail to impress upon the proprietors, that the Legislature has not abolished the domestic authority of the master, or decided upon the emancipation of the slave, without, at the same time, providing for 'an efficient stipendiary magistracy,' and 'for the frequent and punctual visitation by the special justices of the peace of the apprenticed labourers within their respective districts;' and also for the enactment of laws 'for the prevention and punishment of insolence and insubordination on the part of the apprentices towards their employers,' 'of vagrancy,' or 'of any conduct on the part of the apprenticed labourers injuring, or tending to injure, the property of their employers;' and the proprietors may further rest satisfied that, long before the period of the expiration of apprenticeship arrives, other laws will be enacted, having, in like manner, for their object the prevention and punishment of vagrancy after that period, and for securing a sufficiency of labourers to the colony, by compelling, not only the liberated apprentices to earn an honest livelihood, but all others who, being capable of doing so, may be inclined to lead an idle and vagabonding life."—Circular, dated Government House, Cape Town, 7th Jan. 1834.

accommodation which slight and unwilling labour could only command, in lieu of the full and generous meals afforded by their late masters. In numerous instances the emancipated slave deserted the Christian faith, in which he had been instructed on the estate of his former proprietor, for the dull, cold creed of Mohammedanism, everywhere a detestable heresy, but in this colony in particular, bereaving its votaries of the few virtues which save that and all other false faiths from execration.

The Hottentots, under the guidance of the dazzling charms of the same seductive divinity, planted themselves at the outskirts of the country villages in small pondhoks, or huts, partly covered with old rags, decayed hides, sugar bags, and occasionally a little thatch, through which the unkind winds, the unwelcome rain, and bitter cold, heedless of the suffering inmates, found ready entrance, while the smoke half suffocated the wretched occupants. I describe no imaginary state of things, but what I have seen here with my own eyes, "and not those of another."

From these miserable dens (for house, home, dwelling, shelter, or any other name they do not deserve) they resorted to the towns, picking up a casual shilling for some trifling service, the greater part of which was spent at the canteen or alehouse, and they returned oppressed, not with the fatigue of labour, but with the fumes of liquor, to sleep off the effects of their debauch.

Another change, however, soon followed the Emancipation Act—the bye-alley, the low reeking roof, and the close straw hut, were visited by disease. Intemperance had prepared the way, and pestilence followed in her rear. Measles and small-pox, diseases which had only visited the colony at distant intervals, being barred out by all the would-be effectual preventives of sanitary laws, lept the well-defined but vainly-defended limits, and stalked abroad in all their destructiveness. The rod fell chiefly on the coloured classes, but with a hundred-fold severity on the emancipated slave and Hottentot, crowded and impoverished as they were left by their sudden enfranchisement. It is impossible to arrive at the amount of mortality on this occasion. In Cape Town some return of the havoc was made, but in the country, where they died on road-sides, in the open fields, or in miserable cabins (which, in some cases, were obliged to be burnt over the mouldering remains of the dead), it was

useless to attempt the task. The violence of this visitation was considerably aggravated by the exposed condition in which the Emancipation Act placed them. Emancipated from slavery, they were also emancipated from the kindest guardianship. They were thus rendered more obnoxious to disease, which will account in no small degree for the disappearance of a very large proportion of our native labouring population, and the consequent anxiety of the colonists to fill up the void.

The diseases just alluded to were introduced by a number of negroes captured by British ships from foreign slavers. They were brought into the colony for liberation, and distributed among the farmers of the western end of the colony. This supply, which was diverted for a short period from our shores, has again been opened by the transmission from St. Helena of about 2000 of these unfortunate people, whose passage money the colonists have guaranteed to defray should the home government refuse to come to their assistance. This expense might have been altogether saved had the negroes at once been landed at the Cape instead of being cooped up in that expensive island, St. Helena, where, for want of employment, they had to be maintained in a state of complete idleness at the public cost.

The period of the apprenticeships of these people varies from one to three years, according to their degree of civilization, and their conduct is generally spoken of as most exemplary, while their treatment by the colonists is equally praiseworthy. The collector of customs, who is their especial guardian and sole distributor, has stated, so late as March last, (I take the liberty of using his words), "I have the great satisfaction in being able to say, that not a *single* case of cruel or ill treatment towards the apprentices has occurred. This reflects great credit on a colony in which slavery, with all its evils, so recently existed."

Another source of labour has been the immigration of juveniles sent out by the "Children's Friend Society," of whom about 750 have been settled in the colony. The Society is now extinct, and the supply has ceased. The majority of the children have served out their apprenticeships, while many have grown to manhood, and become valuable members of society. The whole are contented with the change they have undergone; they can command wholesome food without stint, enjoy unin-

terrputed health, and are freed from all the temptation to crime and its dreadful consequences with which their poverty and want of employment beset them in England.

The reduction of the establishments of the East India Company at St. Helena, occasioning severe distress at that place, a considerable number of the labouring population during the last four years had been induced to transfer themselves to the Cape, where they found immediate and profitable employment; but the general character of these immigrants has rather disappointed the employers, for no sooner were they relieved from the pressure of want experienced in that island, than they assumed an air and tone of independence unsuited to their condition, and evinced an unbecoming impertinence and restlessness of all wholesome control. On the whole, these people have not answered the high expectations which were formed of them but it is needless to add, there were many exceptions.



Fingo Woman.

The occasional supplies of labour for the colony thus adverted to, have been almost entirely absorbed by the Western division of the colony. A number of people called Fingos, rescued from the most abject and cruel slavery under the Kafirs, by Sir Benjamin D'Urban, (when he invaded Kaffraria, to retaliate the un-

provoked invasion of 1834, and conquer a peace,) settled among the farmers and other residents near the Eastern frontier, where they have made themselves extremely useful, especially in the management of the cattle and in the tending of sheep, but seldom as domestic servants. Adults and children together numbered 10,000 souls. As savages they are a very intelligent people, extraordinarily attached to money, and temperate or rather sober in their habits. Having hoarded up their wages, they convert them into cattle, and when these accumulate into a sufficient stock, they leave service altogether, to enjoy the fruits of their labour. The possession of this provident and temperate disposition naturally causes them to be much prized by the colonists, so that even where the Hottentots lingered for a time, they have now been thrust out of the market, for if the services of the Fingos are more expensive in cash wages, their sobriety and industry are more satisfactory and profitable; in a word, there is a dependence upon the Fingo which can never be extended to the Hottentot. At Algoa Bay all the shipping work on the beach used to be exclusively performed by the Hottentots, who received 2s. per diem; but the Fingo, though paid 8s., 3s. 9d., and even 4s., have now entirely superseded the former, and on the shore, which they once thronged, a Hottentot is now regarded as a curiosity. The northern districts have been from time to time further supplied with labourers from the Sichuana country, or the country north of the Orange River, known by the name of Bechuanas, a mild, quiet, but rather restless race; and the Mantatees, the remnants of tribes broken up and dispersed by the Zoolah conquests in 1822 to 1824. They are chiefly employed as herdsmen, but they also visit farms in small parties, and undertake piece-work, such as the construction of dams, cattle and sheep pens, which labour they perform in an efficient manner.

The Kafir has also been introduced as a labourer, and found to be particularly well adapted to the care of stock; but as those who were in the service of the colonists on the Eastern frontier, previous to the invasion of 1834, treacherously led on their countrymen to that unprovoked attack, little confidence is placed in them; still the necessity for labour of any kind, and at any risk, is so urgent, that numbers are employed. Could the plans

of Sir Benjamin D'Urban be realized, for the incorporation of Kaffraria, these people would then afford a safe and valuable supply of servants.

The colonists, in their extreme need of labour, have not confined their search to the sources already named. Numbers of Europeans have been introduced, at very heavy charges, by private individuals from Britain and several parts of the European continent, yet, after all, in no proportion to the wants of this growing colony, which is rapidly accelerating its pace towards wealth and consideration, and is only retarded in its onward progress by the want of that labour, which in the old world is redundant.

To detail the particulars of one-half of the schemes originated in the colony, or by its friends in England, for the remedy of this crying evil, would be a heavy task. We may be contented to state some of the more modern plans, which will shew that no apathy exists amongst us on this absorbing question, or any ignorance as to the means of carrying it into effect.

To adopt the Wakefield system in a colony, wherein almost all of the choice lots and the greatest extent of lands have already been prodigiously lavished, is now of course impossible; but still the feasibility of that principle, though not exactly suited for the Cape at present, has been generally acknowledged, and as the chief remaining resource arising from land is the amount derived from the quit rents, it has been proposed that this amount (equal to about £17,000 annually, even by the present careless, ineffectual mode of collection) should be employed for the purpose of the introduction of labourers. To represent these views in the proper quarter at home, meetings were held in the middle of the year 1840, in several parts of the colony, and the expressed wish of both the Provinces was, that the proceeds of the sale of the lands yet unappropriated, and a considerable portion of the funds arising from the quit rents should be so applied. The Governor, Sir George Napier, differed with the colonists, and refused to support their prayer. He had adopted the extraordinary crotchet, that roads should be made before a population should arrive to use them; that certain other improvements, as light-houses, bridges, jails, &c., ought to precede labour, instead of being created by it; that the colonists would not pay British

labourers suitable wages; and that the labourer once here, and feeling disappointed in the amount of those wages, would (no compliment to the morality of his countrymen) take to drinking and profligate habits. With these and sundry other strange objections, founded on premises which the colonists disallow, and on conclusions by no means justly drawn, his Excellency burked the application, or so destroyed its effect, that the Secretary for the Colonies, Lord John Russell, relying rather imprudently upon the wisdom of his Excellency, although not doubting the accuracy of his statements, returned the following reply to the infinite amazement of the colonists, who are only now recovering from their surprise,—not at the noble Secretary's answer, but at the incorrectness of Sir George's representations naturally producing such a reply:—

“ Downing-street, 26th June, 1841.

“ SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches nineteen and twenty, of the 15th of March last, reporting on the two memorials therein inclosed, from certain inhabitants of the Western and Eastern districts of the colony under your government, who pray that the principle recognised in my instructions to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, respecting the disposal of crown lands, may be acted on in respect to the Cape of Good Hope.

“ It results from your report that of fifty millions of acres of land in the colony, not disposed of by the Crown, not more than five millions are in any degree fit for cultivation.

“ This quantity of land, however, if really saleable in a good climate, might be quite sufficient to furnish means for the conveyance of labourers for the Cape.

“ But it further appears, first, that a quit rent of sixpence per hundred acres is considered ruinously high, and that a price of five shillings per hundred acres, after paying the cost of survey, would not, in your opinion, be attained.

“ Secondly, that there are no sufficient inducements to attract labourers to the Cape.

“ Thirdly, that a reduction of £12,000 a year from the revenues of the colony would be a source of financial embarrassment.

“ In these circumstances I cannot assent to the proposal of

the memorialists to apply the quit-rents and land revenues in the manner suggested by them.

"The real want of the colony is the introduction of capital. There can be little doubt that with roads, harbours, and many millions of acres of improveable land, capital might be employed to advantage in the colony.

"But we must not begin by crippling the executive government, which has to sustain heavy charges for churches, public works, education, and other expenses.

"The best mode of introducing improvement would be by imposing local taxes, both on existing towns and on new settlements, for local improvement, police, schools, and roads. If this were done, a considerable part of the land revenue might become available for emigration.

"You will state these views to the memorialists, and you will assent to the prayer of the memorials of the Western Districts for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to consider of the best mode of promoting the internal improvement of the colony. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) "J. RUSSELL."

"To Major General Sir G. Napier, K. C. B."

It will here be perceived that Lord John Russell bases his refusal entirely upon the information of Sir George Napier, and very adroitly places the *onus* of that refusal upon the Cape Governor, taking no responsibility on himself. Lord John, however, within a month after having been disabused by the Cape trade committee, of the error into which he had been led by his proconsul, assured that body that he "was far from thinking the Cape an unfit colony for emigration."

The main objection to the application of the amount derived from the quit rents to form a fund for the introduction of labour is that

"Squeezed
By public exigence, the animal food
Fails for the craving hunger of the state;"

or in the words of Lord John Russell, that for the purpose of emigration he "objects to make the colony bankrupt." Unequally apportioned public salaries for officials appointed from

home, and undeserved pensions, over which we have no control, cannot bear reduction; and we cannot, therefore, be allowed to import labour unless we ask permission, permission being actually required to tax ourselves for that object. It has, therefore been proposed to levy a certain per centage upon immoveable property, so as to raise a sum sufficient to enable the government to carry on its public works, and the introduction of labour at the same time, under the express proviso, fortified by all the securities that a government can give, that the additional revenue so derived in each province shall be scrupulously appropriated to the said purposes in the province contributing such increase of revenue. Perhaps it might be effected thus:—

The landed property of the colony, including houses, stores, &c., but excluding government property, as forts, roads, &c., cannot be estimated to be worth less than £14,000,000; now let this be taxed at 2s. 6d. per cent., it would produce	£17,500
But pitch this tax still lower, say at 1s. 6d. per cent., or not quite three-fourths of a farthing in the pound, and it would produce	10,500
Then, as an additional source, it has been desired to add an impost of two per cent. upon the amount of our imports by British ships, which no one would feel but the consumer; and as the colony itself produces the greater part of the real necessaries of life, the poorer classes could not be affected by it. The imports for 1840, by British ships, on which duty was paid, was £1,450,950, which, even supposing the trade not to increase, and this branch calculated at five per cent. instead of three, we have an additional revenue of	29,018
Now add five per cent. additional upon the imports by foreign ships, that is, fifteen per cent. instead of ten per cent. at present enforced. The value imported in 1839 was £42,257; this would produce	2,110
Making together*	£31,628

* Since this was written two per cent. on British and two per cent. on foreign goods additional duty has been imposed by an order of council, and is concluded in the seven per cent. on British goods, and twelve per cent. foreign goods, as mentioned at p. 111.

Thirty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight pounds of this additional revenue, raised by indirect taxation, would be collected by the customs department, without the necessity of one additional collecting officer or one penny of additional charge. The other 10,500, levied on the landed interest, could be brought to the Exchequer just as easily, and almost as cheaply; for, after a general assessment of the value of all lands, the civil commissioner of each district would only add to his annual bill for quit rent and other rates the 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent., or 2*s.* 6*d.* as the case might be; and if he did his duty without fear, favour, or prejudice, it would be regularly paid.

This surplus revenue ought then to be divided into equal moieties, one to be appropriated to the improvement of the roads and harbours, the providing lights upon our coast, additional church establishments, and the further extension of education; and the other moiety to the importation of labour, which it would effect to the extent of above 5000 annually.

We are, however, underrating the financial resources of the colony. The quit rents, if honestly and sedulously collected, would produce above one-third more than at present, and if all the titles to lands under that tenure were prepared and delivered, nearly double the amount would be realized. To accomplish this a little more vigour is required in our surveying establishment, as conducted now a great draw-back to the colony. Were government also to insist upon a just and strict enforcement of the present low rate of stamp duties, those two branches of the revenue would yield fully £30,000 more to be added to the above £31,128; and thus, instead of a colonial secretary anticipating a bankrupt exchequer, we should have a surplus, after paying an extravagant civil list, and after providing for all the local improvements at present imperatively demanded. With all these accumulated means, we could invite, receive, shelter, provide for, and raise from a state of abject penury to independence above 5000 of our distressed and starving countrymen annually.

I shall now address myself to the labourer, and my tale to him shall be short, plain, and unvarnished. I ask him to look and think upon his changeful native skies, his bitter winter and his poor accommodations—his periodical winter complaints, and “other ills that flesh is heir to,” with his wife and children

starving for the support which is dependent upon his labour—the attendant apothecary's bill, the stern looks of the relentless tax-gatherer; and then there is the landlord. I appeal to his spirit of independence, deadened by habitual suffering, in a land where all the privilege his *free* birth has left him is probably to give his suffrage to elect a Member of Parliament, whose face he never may see, and then "to ask his fellow man to give him leave to dig," and be refused—or should that gracious boon be accorded, then the

"Blessed prospect!
To slave while there is strength; in age the workhouse—
A parish shell at last, and the *little* bell
Tolled *hastily* for a pauper's funeral."

I then beg him to cast his frenzied vision hither—to a celestial climate and bright heavens, with their very excess of light; whose sun-beams shed no baneful influences on the human frame, where sickness is the exception, and uninterrupted health almost too general to be gratefully appreciated. Where doctors pine for want of practice, or take to farming, vastly more profitable; where apothecaries become poor, lean, and as transparent as the colours in their show bottles, and drugs are drugs indeed; where the ink-horn and pen-eared spectre, demanding the legal taxes is never seen; where the landlord, in general, is the occupant himself; where artificers are not "the unwashed;" a land unlike that of the English labourer's home, where he is beset with "the curse to wish his children may be few," but "that better land" in which he may look forward with hope to a

"Cheerful old age and a quiet grave,
With cross and garland over its green turf,
And his grandchildren's love for epitaph."

All this may, perhaps, be said to partake of rhapsody; but I undertake to support what has been asserted by reference to fact. Mr. Elliott, one of the emigration commission, in his report of 1838, thus characterizes the advantages of the Cape settlement as a market for the operative classes. "It appears," says he, "that the facility of hiring land on very low rents, and the ease with which the first wants of nature may be satisfied, have always rendered it far more eligible for a settler to work on his own account in the Cape than to let out his labour;" and thus it is,

for as soon as the indentured servant completes the term of his apprenticeship, he emerges from the station of servant and becomes shopkeeper, master-mechanic, or small landed proprietor; and wonders only that his famine stricken countrymen have not followed him." "No industrious steady man," says the editor of the "Graham's Town Journal," in whose statement unlimited confidence may be placed, "need despair of obtaining a good livelihood. The wages of mechanics vary from 5s. to 6s. per diem; that of European farm labourers from 3s. to 4s. Comparing this rate of wages with the prices of the staple articles of consumption, it will be seen that working men are in a far better situation than in the old country. House rent is rather high at Graham's Town. A dwelling suitable for a working man, with a family, commanding a rent of from £15 to £20 per annum; but as land suitable for building purposes is plentiful, a careful active man seldom finds much difficulty in erecting a house for himself, and thus altogether avoids this heavy item in the list of necessary expenses. In the country, or in the smaller villages, house rent is very trifling. The working class are also far more independent than those of the same grade at home. Many of them keep their saddle horses; and country excursions, to a distance of thirty or forty miles, are of frequent occurrence."

But now let the British labourer see what even native labour, and that very inferior to his own, commands in the Eastern Province of this colony; the Fingo and his characteristics have already been described.

"That servants receive a fair remuneration for their labour is easily shewn. For instance, the daily pay here of a labouring Fingo, is 1s. 6d.; with this, as we have seen, they are not satisfied, but have struck, and demanded that it shall be raised to 2s. 6d. Let us see, then, what this 1s. 6d. is worth, or rather what it will obtain. The coarser joints of meat are purchased by them here at about 1½d. per pound; the price of meal is 24s. per muid, of 180 lbs. Dutch, or about 200 lbs. English; that is a fraction under 1½d. per pound, consequently one day's labour by a Fingo will procure him six pounds of good beef and six pounds of wheaten meal—more than a labourer can obtain in Ireland for a week's severe and continuous exertion. We may remark, too, that it is quite within compass to say, that a field labourer in any part of

Great Britain performs within a given time at least four times the quantity of work which is accomplished by the same class of persons in this colony, and not only so, but they do it in a far more efficient manner.

“Heavy too will be the responsibility of government, if it refuse to assist the over-wrought and starving labouring population at home from removing to where labour is in so much request and so amply remunerated. Let it be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, that the untaught black man is here clamorous because he does not obtain more than six pounds of meat and six pounds of flour per diem—let it be told, that while the European labourer may here breathe a pure atmosphere, he may also, by moderate exertion, obtain all the actual necessaries and comforts of life. Finally, let true philanthropy be exerted, not in disparaging the colonies, but in improving the condition of the suffering poor at home. This may best be done by the removal of those who, in that boasted land of freedom, are sunk in abject penury, or who are pining beneath a load of care and anxiety to which the black population of South Africa are entire strangers.”

We shall now proceed to exhibit the rate of wages payable in the Eastern division of the colony, begging the reader at the same time, to refer to the price of provisions which he will find below :—

- Overseers with provisions and lodging, £25 to £35 per ann.
- Do., without provisions but with lodging, £60 to £75 per ann.
- Shepherds, European, with provisions, &c., £20 to £25 and even £40 per annum.
- General farming servants, £12 to £25 per annum.
- Male house servants, £20 to £27 per annum.
- Female, ditto, £9 to £12 and £15 per annum.
- Mechanics, 4s. to 7s. 6d. per day.
- Farm labourers, with provisions, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per day.

Farming servants would, in most cases, be allowed by their employers to accumulate and depasture without charge a small stock as a foundation for their future independence. This has been invariably done in the case of native servants, some of whom are paid in cattle, agreeably to their wish.

Prices of Provisions.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Beef, fresh, per lb. 2 <i>d.</i> to	0	2½	Butter, salt	0	9
“ salt	0	3	Candles	0	7
Mutton	0	2½	Soap	0	6
Pork	0	6	Bread, fine wheaten, 4 <i>d.</i>	0	6
Veal	0	4	“ unsifted meal, 2 <i>d.</i>	0	3
Lamb, per quarter	1	6	Flour, fine	0	6
Fowls each	1	0	“ meal	0	2
Ducks	2	0	Indian corn	0	1
Turkeys	7	6	Potatoes, 1 <i>d.</i> to	0	3
Tea, black, per lb.	4	6	Tobacco	0	9
“ green	7	6	Wine, Cape, per bottle	0	6
Coffee, 9 <i>d.</i> to	0	10	Brandy, Cape	0	9
Sugar, 3 <i>d.</i> to	0	4	“ French	1	6
Rice, 1 <i>d.</i> to	0	1½	Vinegar	1	0
Raisins, 3 <i>d.</i> to	0	4	Beer, Cape, per gallon	2	6
Fish, ½ <i>d.</i> to	0	1	Salt, per lb.	0	1
Butter, fresh	1	0			

The list might be continued indifferently, but we close it with this remark, that, though the price of wheaten bread is high for the consumer, it is high for the producer. The emigration of the Dutch corn farmers has caused this, and English emigrants stepping in to occupy derive all the advantages of a cheap farm and high prices. It should be mentioned that more rice and vegetables are consumed here than in England. The emigrant labourer will also remember that in this colony articles of apparel can be purchased at the numerous stores at about the same price as in the shops of London or country towns.

And now let us, by way of contrast, shew what the English pauper, with inclination, full strength, and the necessities of a family to urge him on, who asks for labour in his native country, which he cannot obtain, is forced to submit to:—The following is published as the dietary of the Glendale Union, in the county of Northumberland, for the able-bodied poor in that happy and enviable part of the world, as directed to be adopted by the guardians on the 12th March, 1840.

Dietary, Glendale Union.

		Breakfast.				Dinner.				Supper.			
		Oatmeal made into Porridge.		New Milk.		Cooked Meat.		Potatoes.	Brown Bread.	Suet or Rice Pudding.	Cheese.	Oatmeal made into Porridge.	
		oz.	gills.	oz.	pt.	lbs.	oz.					oz.	oz.
Sunday	Men	5	1	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	5	1
	Women	4	1	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	1
Monday	Men	5	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	1
	Women	4	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	4	1
Tuesday	Men	5	1	6	-	1	or 6	-	-	-	-	5	1
	Women	4	1	5	-	1	or 5	-	-	-	-	4	1
Wednesday	Men	5	1	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	5	1
	Women	4	1	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	1
Thursday	Men	5	1	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	5	1
	Women	4	1	-	-	-	6	-	1½	-	-	4	1
Friday	Men	5	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	1
	Women	4	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	4	1
Saturday	Men	5	1	6	-	1	or 6	-	-	-	-	5	1
	Women	4	1	5	-	1	or 5	-	-	-	-	4	1

Breakfast, for two persons per week, 3 lbs. 15 oz. oatmeal and 14 gills of new milk; dinner, 1 lb. 6 oz. cooked meat, 4 pints broth, 4 lb. potatoes, 3lb. 13 oz. brown bread without potatoes, or 2 lb. 7 oz. with, 3 lb. 4 oz. suet or rice pudding, and 3½ oz. cheese; supper, 3lb. 15 oz. oatmeal and 14 gills new milk.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this 12th day of March, in the year 1840. (Signed) J. G. S. LEFEVRE.
G. C. LEWIS.

Some unions are a trifle better than others; but bad is the best, and when we know by Parliamentary returns, that, in the first quarter of the year 1840, 1,200,000—yes, 1,200,000 persons in England and Wales received union relief, the propriety, humanity, and advantage of parishes assisting their poor to a colony like this cannot be doubted.

The next table shews what are the wages and food supplied at one of the farms on the Eastern Province of the colony, which may be taken as a pretty general rate of the remainder.

Statement of Wages and Rations, &c., allowed to the Servants employed on the Cradock's Town Estate Sheep Walk, in 1842.

Description of Servants and Wages.	Raw meat, Beef or Mutton, per day.	Meal per day.	Tobacco per week.	Coffee per month.	Sugar per month.	Vegetables.	Milk.	Clothing.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			
European Overseer, £75 per annum.						All so inclined are allowed to cultivate as much garden ground as they please free of rent or charge.	All are allowed to keep a few goats and cows.	Most are supplied with a duffel jacket every winter besides cast-off clothes of the proprietors.
European Tanner, £45 per annum.								
European Carpenter 4s. 6d. per diem.								
Hottentot Driver, 27s. per month	2	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	3	3			
Hottentot Herds, 15s. per month.	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$					
Fingo Herds, 10s. 6d. to 12s. per month	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$						
One Fingo Family consisting of 1 herd, 1 lad and 1 child, 22s. 6d. per month.	7	5	$\frac{1}{4}$					

Most are indulged with a glass of wine or Cape Brandy every evening, and Fingo herds tobacco occasionally.

(Signed) KORSTEN, SCHEUBLES AND CHASE.

The next question of importance is the number of labourers which the Eastern Province would require or would absorb; and this cannot at present be estimated below 2000 annually, and as capital naturally follows where the means for its profitable employment are apparent, this number will soon be insufficient. The whole colony certainly now requires 5000.

Agricultural labourers must, of course, form the mass of the immigrants, but especially shepherds, for which occupation lads also are well calculated; gardeners, blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, wheelwrights, masons, bricklayers, millwrights, coopers, shipwrights, tailors, and cabinetmakers, and other tradesmen, would make up the number. Young married couples would be preferred, as they are likely to be more steady and more