

likely to remain in their new situations. Among the female immigrants, a small number of governesses, well qualified, neither extravagant in their demands, nor with too high-flown notions of their own importance, and a large proportion of dairy and house servants would be highly acceptable. The worst effect of these importations, as far as the employer is concerned, is that they too soon exchange "single blessedness" for the uncertain charms of married life.

It has been lately well remarked by the editor of the "Colonial Gazette," that Paisley, Manchester, and the other great hives of manufacturing industry of Britain have not only "been materially benefited, but actually called into existence by emigration." "Without the emigration," says he, "of Englishmen to people the deserts of America, the population of Lancashire would probably not have exceeded a tithe of its present amount. Just in proportion to emigration from this country has been the extension of the demand for the products of our manufacturing industry. Every emigrant is a new customer in the home market, supplying us with raw produce and taking off our finished goods." But I will go further and say that, had the emigrant stayed at home, he not only would not have been a consumer, but would probably have become a burden to his country, and instead of aiding to people the looms with their industrious artisans, would himself have added to the inmates of the poor-house. There stands a man whom, no matter his name, I well know; he arrived with me in the same year, by the same ship, to this colony, ragged and sickly, tattered and poverty stricken. Whence came the cloth that made that superfine coat he has this day upon his back, but from Leeds; and his gay silken waistcoat, but from Macclesfield or Spitalfields; and his fine cotton stockings, but from Nottingham; and his bright new beaver, but from London? And yet that very man, had he lingered but a few brief years more to enjoy, no, to suffer, the cold-comforts of "his own, his native land," would long ere this have wasted with disease, been consigned to the debtors' side of a jail, or become the inmate of a workhouse. There is another, now a substantial yeoman, with a snug and well built homestead, abundance of kine and a large and happy family, most of them reared in the colony; the elder ones who arrived with him, poor emaciated children, are now

stout, strong, thriving men, themselves already parents. What would have been that man's fate had he remained in his native country, it is not difficult to divine; perhaps, had he been particularly fortunate, he might have revelled in all the luxury of a Glendale Union dietary! The two waggons he is at this moment loading up with home supplies, purchased with the cash received for the oat-hay he has sold to the Commissariat Department, it is true are built of Cape timber; but the iron used to fashion his axe, and which was employed to complete those vehicles, where was it dug and smelted, and for whose advantage and by whose means did it reach these distant shores? England, and Englishmen! Why, his tablecloth is English, his pottery and porcelain, and the greater part of his household gear are English; his wife and offspring are all tricked out in English calicoes, and the very baby's rattle is English; every implement he uses comes from the same country, and he and all his class, instead of hanging dead weights upon the resources of their mother country, have become profitable consumers of the most important of her manufactures. Look again to that merchant and his companion sheep-farmer, walking up arm-in-arm along the well built street which owes its very existence to their emigration and exertions; the first arrived with a few pounds of hard cash, and with steady industry and habitual sobriety—is one at the very head of his order in this country, in the enjoyment of many sterling thousands and revelling in every comfort; the other also brought out some small capital, but directing his whole attention at first exclusively to cultivation, dissipated the greatest portion. He then betook himself to sheep-farming, and he now ranks amongst the most wealthy of the richer colonists. Walk into the respective dwellings of these gentlemen, and a right warm welcome you will receive, good old honest colonial hospitality; and look around—that piano was made in Golden-square; those handsome pier glasses and lustres own no hand but that of a British workman; the other furniture, elegant, perhaps somewhat splendid (a severer taste might call it beyond this) had all their “well adjusted parts” put together in the world's great metropolis; and what though the tables are graced by the produce of the splendid vintages of the Douro, or the sunny slopes of the Rhine, the broad plains of Champagne, the rich country of the Bordelais or

the rocky and romantic terraces of the Fortunate Islands, still all these, whether fabricated by English skill or prepared by foreign art, employ British ships, British seamen, and British capital to bring them to the Cape, for the payment of which England receives an equivalent in raw produce, to be converted in its turn into fresh articles of valuable export!

In this glance at the advantages both given and received by emigration to this country, while I have intended to represent classes, I have had at the same time before me individual instances, of which many bear out my estimate of the success which have attended the settlers who have chosen it for their abode, and I shall now, in conclusion, take a kind of bird's-eye view of the fate and fortunes of the settlers of 1820, in elucidation of what I have asserted.

This emigration consisted of fifty-seven parties, several of them composed of a number of individuals united merely for the purpose of treating with the Home Government, in order to be sent out; but a very considerable portion consisted of single families, with a few servants. As it would be invidious to particularize individuals, or to name the respective parties, I shall content myself by alluding to them under initials:—

*A.*—Originally consisted of ninety-three adults; several of these have served, and some are still serving, in high and responsible Government appointments, without one instance of misconduct; several are worth from £2000 to £4000. One, a servant when he arrived, is worth £3000. Another, who emigrated with only a few pounds, has 400 head of cattle, two wag-gons, besides farms, and cannot possess property in value less than £2000: with few exceptions, all are gaining a comfortable livelihood in trade or agriculture.

*B.*—Ten adults. Arrived with small capital. They now possess about 25,000 acres in the best part of Lower Albany, 10,000 acres in the rich sheep lands of the Koonap, and cannot be estimated to be worth less than £30,000, notwithstanding they lost 800 head of fine cattle by the Kafirs.

*C.*—Eleven adults. Brought a considerable capital. Now substantial sheep-farmers, and worth not less than £20,000: very large landed proprietors.

*D.*—Thirty-eight adults. Commenced with small capital.

Two individuals in this party are estimated to have realized £40,000 by trade.

*E.*—Seven adults. The head of this party only remains on the ground originally granted. He is one of the chief sheep-farmers, and a very large landed proprietor, considered to be worth £30,000, made entirely by sheep. The others doing well in various parts of the country.

*F.*—Fifteen adults. Arrived with small means. One individual is rated as worth £5000.

*G.*—Thirteen adults. Much scattered over the colony, and, with the exception of one, doing well. One individual has realized £5000 by sheep.

*H.*—Twelve adults. Sent from England by parish charity. All very comfortably established; the property in this party worth £10,000.

*I.*—Eleven adults. Also a charity party. One individual has realized full £20,000 by trade, and the others are all comfortably and firmly established.

*K.*—Ten adults. Many of these have dispersed; but one individual has, besides 5000 acres of landed property and houses, 2500 sheep, 560 cattle, sixty horses and mares, four waggons. He came out without a penny; is worth £8000.

*L.*—Ninety-four adults. One extensive wine-merchant possesses a good farm, several small locations, 2500 wool sheep, 150 cattle, and two waggons. Came out poor, but now worth £10,000. Another arrived as a servant, now a large landed proprietor in Somerset District, worth not less than £20,000. Another, equally destitute on his arrival, has realized £10,000 in trading, and possesses much landed property. Another by the same means has accumulated from £12,000 to £15,000. Another is supposed to be worth £5000. But the trump of this fortunate party is a merchant, who possesses twenty-three large farms, is connected with several flourishing mercantile firms, has two ships and very extensive flocks of cattle and sheep, and believed to be worth from £50,000 to £60,000. His original capital is estimated to have not been more than £100. The rest of this party remaining are doing well.

*M.*—Ten adults. Came out in low circumstances. One person had, three years back, 1000 fine-woolled sheep, 120 cattle,

several waggons and horses, a good farm, and houses in Graham's Town bringing in a rent of £270 a-year, and worth altogether £7000. Another has a good farm near Graham's Town, several waggons, horses, cattle, &c., worth not less than £2000.

*N.*—Ninety-six adults. Brought out some capital. The greater portion of this party are in flourishing circumstances. One is estimated to have realized £30,000, another £10,000, and several from £1000 to £5000.

*O.*—Eleven adults. The head of this party has property in Graham's Town worth £5000, besides in other places. Another has property worth £2000 in the district of Utenhay, besides a large stock of cattle. Another by trade has realized £10,000. This individual emigrated as a parish apprentice. The remainder are either in Government service, or doing well on the frontier.

*P.*—Forty-nine adults. Came out under the benefit of the Duke of Newcastle's subscription. Several are well-established as traders. One as a country inn-keeper amassed property worth £5000, and the rest are in a state of comfort as farmers.

*Q.*—Fifteen adults. Most in good circumstances, and one as a trader and merchant has property valued at £25,000, has retired from that business, which his family are carrying on, and now is an opulent sheep-farmer.

*R.*—Twenty adults. Brought some capital, possess a large extent of landed property, and sheep, and are worth £15,000.

*S.*—Seven adults. One has three fine farms and valuable property in Port Elizabeth, worth £8000. Another has five farms, also much property in the same place and worth £10,000. The first came out as a servant, and the other with but very little means.

*T.*—Eleven adults. With very small capital, one who in 1823 was reduced to his last ten pound note, has now property bringing in a rental of £301 per annum, a farm worth £1000, and holds a government appointment of £500 a-year. Another has realized property worth about £5000 and holds an appointment of £100 a-year.

*V.*—Twelve adults. With circumscribed means, doing well generally. One person has amassed from £8000 to £10,000.

*W.*—Eleven adults. With but little capital. One has a fine

estate near Cape Town, and another has, as a merchant, realized above £9000.

X.—Thirty-three adults. Many of these are in thriving circumstances, and one large family is reckoned to have made from £15,000 to £20,000. They all came into the country very nearly destitute of "the needful."

Y.—Eleven adults. Arrived very poor. One family in this party is said to be worth £9000 to £10,000, the remainder in various degrees of comfort.

Z.—Fifteen adults. All doing well. Four persons of this party estimated as worth £17,000. The head of the party brought out considerable capital.

The above return comprehends twenty-four parties out of the fifty-seven who came out to this colony in 1820, whose adult population, on landing, appears to have been more than equal to the remaining thirty-three parties, which were chiefly formed by single families and small bodies associated for purposes of emigration. We are enabled to trace with greater distinctness the success of the first named twenty-four, because they have remained more together—very few have left the Eastern Province; but among the latter thirty-three who are less easily distinguished, we have numerous instances of the acquirement of considerable wealth. The great emigration then of 1820, which numbered 3760 souls, women and children inclusive, cost Great Britain a Parliamentary grant of £50,000, and gives the following somewhat satisfactory result of that early experiment of government emigration; namely, a settlement firmly planted on the barbarian frontier of the Cape colony, which, if honestly protected, will secure, as it has hitherto done, a solid rampart to the rest of the colony. A settlement which within twenty-two years has consolidated in landed property and other wealth at least £1,000,000 sterling worth of property, after all the deductions to be made for the Kafir invasion of 1834; a settlement peopled chiefly by the necessitous who could not have contributed to taxation in Britain, but who are now regular taxpayers in the colony; a settlement whose inhabitants are at present great and increasing consumers of the manufactures of England, which they would not have been had they clung to their birthplace; who will export this year above 1,250,000 lbs.

of wool, besides other produce; who by their enterprise are creating a boundless market in the African interior for the produce of their mother country; and who have opened and are opening an almost illimitable space for the spread of the truths of the gospel and the diffusion of all the blessings of European civilization.

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#### RECAPITULATION.

FROM the foregoing observations I think the reader will agree with me that a fair case has been made out in favour of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope as a spot where Englishmen, to use the emphatic term of Germany, house fathers, may safely resort to bring up and settle their families,—where, as patriots, they may have the satisfaction to establish the laws, language, free customs, and independence of their native land,—and where as Christians they may extend their faith, and contribute to enlarge the Messiah's kingdom in the dark regions of Africa.

The following positions, I believe, have been fully established; and if so, few of the colonies of Great Britain can shew a more favourable prospect to those who are inclined to leave their native land and in search of a new home among the far spread possessions of England:—

1. The Cape of Good Hope has all the advantages of a new, combined with those of an old country. The experience of many years as to soil, climate, &c., has already been gained for the benefit of new comers, and it possesses an abundance of cheap stock and provisions not to be found in any other new possession of the crown.

2. It possesses within its frontier lines large portions of good and tried land, which can be purchased at from 2*s.* to 5*s.* per acre, including buildings, &c., besides a considerable extent of Government property still unappropriated.

3. It has in its immediate vicinity considerable portions of country which the natives would gladly alienate for a trifling consideration, and immense tracts of fertile territory, entirely depopulated by native wars, which Government could assume

and parcel out without any injury to aborigines, and with the probability of contributing rapidly to the civilization of the neighbouring tribes.

4. It has a climate empyrean; perfectly unrivalled by any other possession of Britain, or any other country whatever.

5. It has a sea board of 720 miles, with fine bays, and a fertile country in its rear, only wanting labour and capital to be covered with teeming fields and opulent cities.

6. It has a rich and productive soil, and might be converted into a grain-growing and provisioning country to an extent almost illimitable.

7. Its productions are more varied, more valuable, and more in request by the manufacturers of Britain, than those of any other colony.

8. It has a considerable and progressing interior trade with the savage natives, amounting to upwards of £80,000 per annum, besides a steady commercial intercourse with Europe, India, Brazil, and other places.

9. The exports of its own produce, Government expenditure, bills drawn by visitors, missionary societies, &c., exceed the amount of its imports.

10. It is the nearest wool-growing colony to England. More than a successful rival to Australia, being half the distance; possessing superior climate and pasture, and advancing in its production of the staple article of wool in the ratio of sixty-four per cent. per annum, to the sixteen per cent. of New South Wales, or four times faster.

11. It is one of the lightest taxed countries in the world.

12. It has the blessing of equal and just laws, administered with the greatest purity by independent judges, and of trial by jury in criminal cases.

13. It participates in all the valuable advantages of a free press, and free discussion is allowed throughout the whole breadth and length of the land, except in the legislative council.

14. It enjoys every religious privilege without any disqualification for office—"freedom to worship" in its fullest extent.

15. The local government maintains in every town public schools, open to all classes, where elementary instruction is gratuitously given by able masters expressly sent out for the pur-



pose, and who are able to impart the higher branches of education to those who pay the small sum of £4 a year for each pupil.

16. Unlike Europe, the competition in the colony is between the masters for labourers, and not the labourers for employment; consequently it has no poor—no poor laws—no poor unions—no parish rates to relieve the distressed, because distress has no existence. Biassed and interested as I confess myself to be, by long experience, yet I have no inclination to impose upon the minds of those who may peruse this work my own individual sentiments and conscientious conviction as to the value of a colony whose advantages I have attempted to condense into a few paragraphs; but I appeal to the following few amidst “a cloud of witnesses,” who might be called into court as evidence in support of its claims to the sober consideration of those who may be about to make the great “plunge,” the selection of a new home apart from their ancient domain—a step which once taken can seldom be retraced:—

I appeal to William Wiberforce Bird, the late Comptroller of Customs, a man of high attainments, much sagacity, and who by his connexions and situation was well enabled to judge of the colony. We must allow something for disappointments in the early career of his public life, which tinges his panegyric of the Cape when he speaks of its want of political excitement, a want no longer existing. Mr. Bird, it must be recollected, wrote in “the dark ages” of this settlement, before the influence of the immigration of 1820 had leavened the dead mass of the colony, and he thus pays his tribute of praise to the colony in the year of 1822:—

“Moral writers assert, that the happiest condition of human fortune is in the uniform and uninterrupted current of ordinary life, affording from day to day the same regular pursuits. If this be correct, man in the Cape colony is a most happy being. There is nothing here calculated to give an impetus to violent exertion, and the current glides on in an unvarying course. Ambition and politics, two of the grand tormentors of human life, have no field in South Africa large enough for an Englishman, and the Cape Dutch know them not, for they are content to be quiet and to obey. What avails it to the most active and zealous politician of the place to cast censure on a measure

which has passed the legislature many months before, and upon which society acted before he was acquainted with its introduction? In this small circle it adds more to happiness that events, which in Europe stir up the mind with so much force, should appear to be disregarded, and, although deplored, talked of merely as circumstances which have taken place in Great Britain. Upon the whole, if the Cape colony does not afford the speedy means of acquiring wealth,—if there be no lure for ambition, no scope for the display of powerful and commanding talents; yet there may be found, upon easy terms, almost every moderate enjoyment of private and domestic life, accompanied by the health and activity, in a climate favourable to the European constitution. If, at the close of life, an individual, after having gone through the varied climes and scenes of the world, were to calculate the amount of comfort and enjoyment derived from each, he might possibly consider that portion of his life which was spent in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope not to have been the least happy period of his existence.”

Mr. George Thompson, the well known traveller, and the hospitable recipient of every person of congenial habits, whose house and table at Cape Town are open to all devoted to similar pursuits, thus warmly and not unjustly warrants the Cape colony in 1827:—

“If it be objected that I have spoken in too sanguine terms of the prospects of Southern Africa, I can only reply, that I should be ashamed if I could speak coldly on such a subject. There I have passed in happiness the first years of my active life, and laid up experience sufficient, I trust, to guide my steps hereafter; there I have encountered some dangers, and there experienced the forbearance, hospitality, and protection of all classes of people, from the wandering savage of the desert, to the highest ranks of civilized society. I have met with but little unkindness even from those quarters where commercial rivalry may be supposed not to engender the best feelings. I judge of the future by the past; and many must be the storms I encounter in my further voyage through life, before I shall cease to esteem the place of my residence, in the fullest sense of the word, as the Cape of ‘Good Hope.’”

Mr. Stephen Kay, a Wesleyan minister and missionary, thus panegyricizes the Eastern frontier in 1832:—

“It may be safely affirmed that there is no country where a new settler, on his first arrival, has less inconvenience to endure, where labour is more in request, or where, in proportion to the cheapness of the necessaries of life, the moderate exercise of industry obtains so high a remuneration.”

Mr. Thomas Pringle, himself a “host of witnesses,” the head of a party in the emigration to the colony in 1820, long settled on the Baviaan River, a poet whose sweet muse has given “to song” many a lovely glen of Afric’s “far east,” expresses the progress of his little stalwart band of settlers in 1834 in the following terms, and which, after the lapse of years since he wrote, has gone on with accumulated prosperity:—

“A few words in conclusion about our settlement of Glen Lynden. Under the blessing of Providence, its prosperity has been steadily progressive. The friends whom I left there, though they have not escaped some occasional trials and disappointments, such as all men are exposed to in this uncertain world, have yet enjoyed a goodly share of health, competence, and peace. As regards the first of these blessings one fact may suffice. Out of twenty-three souls who accompanied me to Glen Lynden fourteen years ago, there had not, up to the 24th of January last, occurred (so far as I know) a single death, except one, namely, that of Mr. Peter Rennie, who was unfortunately killed by the bursting of a gun in 1825. My father, at the patriarchal age of eighty years, enjoys the mild sunset of life in the midst of his children and grandchildren; the latter, of whom there is a large and rapidly increasing number, having been, with a few exceptions, all born in South Africa. The party have more than doubled their numbers by births alone during the last twelve years. Several additional families of relatives and old acquaintance have also lately joined them.

“Without having any pretensions to wealth, and with very little money among them, the Glen Lynden settlers (with some few exceptions) may be said to be in a thriving, and, on the whole, in a very enviable condition. They have abundance of all that life requires for competence and for comfort; and they have few causes of anxiety about the future. Some of them who

have now acquired considerable flocks of merino sheep, have even a fair prospect of attaining by degrees to moderate wealth. They have excellent means of education for their children; they have a well-selected subscription library of about four hundred volumes; and what is still more important they have now the public ordinances of religion duly and purely maintained amongst them."

Thomas Philipps, Esquire, who came out in the emigration of 1820, a gentleman both of talent and education, one of the justices of the peace for Albany, and who wrote a pamphlet while in London on a visit to his native land in 1834, therein says:—

"The man of capital, the retired officer, and individuals of limited income generally, will find good society, both in the towns and in the country; they and their families will find a thorough social British feeling and welcome. The capitalist can get an excellent return for any outlay of his capital either in farming or in commerce, or if he wishes to lay out funds on mortgage, he can readily obtain the legal interest of £6 per cent.; whilst the family whose confined income would barely be sufficient for them to live on in England, might here live in comparative affluence. To this class, as well as to the small annuitant, the beautiful villages of Bathurst, Port Frances, Reed Fountain, Salem, &c., in each of which there is a church or chapel, offer a residence where cottages might be hired at a very cheap rate, and where their cows and horses might graze, at no expense, on the extensive public lands allotted to each village by government. These villages, as well as many smaller hamlets, owe their rise to the original scheme of concentrating the population, and eminently demonstrate the superior advantages of such a system over that previously pursued in every other district of the colony, where the population is so injuriously separated by being extended over an immense territory.

"The sportsman will find game sufficiently plentiful, such as partridges of three sorts, pheasants, quails, guinea fowl, bustards of three sorts, snipes, water fowl, hares, rabbits, and a great variety and number of antelopes; and as to beasts of prey, such as the leopard, the hyena, the jackall, &c., instead of being the slightest source of apprehension, they tend, on the contrary, very much to the amusement of the sportsman. The only beast

of prey formidable to man in South Africa, the lion, has long deserted the plains of Albany, and retired towards the interior. Frequently very sociable pic-nic parties are formed between families, who fix to meet on some stated favourite spot on the banks of a river, where they often remain together for a few days, sleeping in their waggons, or under tents, or even under the covert of the bush; and such is the salubrity of the climate, rendered so by the absence of any extreme moisture, that enjoyments of this nature are never ended by coughs or colds. Too much, indeed, cannot be said in praise of the climate. There are no endemical diseases; children are healthy and robust, and have as ruddy complexions as in England. The heat of summer is always tempered by a cool sea-breeze; and the winters are never severe, only occasionally exhibiting a thin ice, or a white frost, checking, but never injuring vegetation. In Graham's Town there is much gaiety; balls and quadrille parties are given by the commandant of the frontier, the military at the barracks, and by some of the inhabitants; and on the downs, in spring and in autumn, there are well-attended horse races. New publications, periodicals, and newspapers, are regularly received from England at the subscription reading-room; and the affairs of Europe are as much canvassed as at home; so that the stranger might, on his arrival, almost imagine that he had only removed his residence to one of the country towns of Great Britain."

Sir Anthony Oliphant, (the present chief justice at Ceylon) attorney-general of the Cape colony in 1838, in a letter to the Cape emigration committee, expressed his opinion of the capabilities of the colony in the following words:—

"The climate is quite as salubrious as that of any of the colonies above mentioned, and the circumstance of its being an old colony affords many advantages. Besides, the voyage is only half as long as that to the colonies eastward, a very material consideration with those who are encumbered with a large family of young children.

"At the present time the emigrant agriculturist of small capital has an advantage here which he will seek for in vain in any other part of the world.

"Owing to the late mania for emigration from this colony,

with which the Dutch Boers have been infected, farms from 10,000 to 20,000 acres can be purchased in several of the districts, for less money than it cost to erect the buildings on them; and that, in situations where the possessors were not forced to abandon their farms, by reason of insecurity arising from native depredations, but who left them from discontent, dislike to the English government, or other causes unknown to me, and perhaps not very well known to themselves."

Captain Boys, an officer in the 75th regiment of the army, stationed on the frontier of the Cape colony. This gentleman sold out and returned to the colony and is at present successfully carrying on farming near the Chamtoos River in the district of Utenhay. In a letter to the editor of the "Naval and Military Gazette," he thus unburthens his mind for the advantage of his brother officers in 1840:—

"To return to the advantages possessed by the Cape over the other colonies for the half-pay or retired officer. None of our colonies equal it in climate, in cheapness of the common necessaries of life, or in the purchase of land. Farms are to be purchased there at such reasonable prices, that any officer, with a very small capital, may render himself independent in a very few years; and that too, without the labour and excessive privations those who migrate to America or New South Wales are obliged to undergo. Farms may be had at the Cape by paying the amount in three instalments; one, two, or three years, which enables those of small capital to stock their farms, and thus, by the time the third instalment is due, a sufficient sum will have been realized to pay off the remainder of the purchase money; but to those who can command a capital of £5000, sheep farming at the Cape (after a few years' steady attention to it) will ensure an income of £2000 a-year. Another circumstance greatly in favour of the Cape is, that the wives and children of officers emigrating there are not cut off from the advantages of civilized life, as they would be in the back woods of America, or on the plains in the interior of Australia and New Zealand. At Cape Town, and also on the Eastern frontier, excellent schools are established (both public and private), and the society of Graham's Town, with its garrison (the head-quarters of three regiments), is far better than most of our provincial towns.

"I strongly recommend the frontier district in preference to the interior; the climate is cooler and more temperate, the land better adapted for sheep walks, and the country around beginning to be filled with English farmers, amongst whom are many officers of both the navy and army. Lieut. D., Capt. G. and C., and many more too numerous to be herein mentioned, are now realizing rapid fortunes. From my having resided ten years in South Africa, I have naturally acquired full information of its capabilities; and without being prejudiced too much in its favour, I can say, that any officer, with a large family, or a small family, may bend his steps in that direction with a certainty of obtaining, in a few years, a comfortable independence for his children. Should he not like (either from preferring to live in a town, or disinclination to embark, personally, in a sheep farm) to purchase land, he can draw a very handsome income from the proceeds, and live with himself and family either at Cape Town, or Graham's Town, by advancing a certain sum to any respectable farmer in the colony, and drawing his share (one-third of the profits)."

We are not, however, confined to interested witnesses, mere residents upon the soil, we appeal to the following documents, the letter of Abraham Borradale, Esq., and an article in "Blackwood's Magazine."

Letter from Abraham Borradale, Esq., chairman of the Cape Trade Society in London, to Lord John Russell:—

*"Cape Trade Society's Rooms,  
20, Fenchurch-street, 10th July, 1841.*

"MY LORD,—In compliance with your lordship's request to the deputation of the Cape Trade Society, which had the honour of waiting upon your lordship on the 23rd April, in support of a memorial from the Cape of Good Hope, praying that 'a sum of not less than £12,000 may be annually set apart from the colonial revenues arising from the sale and quit rents of government lands, and from the crown woods and forests, and that the said sum may be appropriated to the purpose of providing free passages to labouring emigrants from Great Britain to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope'—I beg leave to repeat, in writing, what the deputation had the honour of representing to your

lordship, viz :—that the Cape memorialists, consisting of upwards of one thousand of the principal landowners and other inhabitants, including several of the members of the legislative council, declare their opinion, that the said sum could be annually set apart for the desired purpose without prejudice to the public service ; and that, if the colonial revenue should, in consequence of such appropriation for the purpose of emigration, prove deficient, the deputation feel confident that the inhabitants of the colony will cheerfully make good any such deficiency, by submitting to increased taxation, should it be found that an improved method of collecting the present quit-rents and taxes, which have hitherto been allowed to remain much in arrear, will not render such additional taxation unnecessary.

“ In support of the prayer of the Cape memorial, I beg leave to repeat to your lordship the facts stated therein, viz :—

“ 1st. That there is in the Cape colony a wide field for the profitable employment of fresh capital and labour ; and that a large supply of imported labourers is required.

“ 2nd. That, in order to procure this additional supply of labour, it is necessary that emigrant labourers should be offered a free passage to the colony.

“ 3rd. That there is in the colony much land still held by the Crown, from the sale of which a large sum could be annually raised ; and that the revenue actually derived by government for the woods and forests, and from quit-rents, amounts to upwards of £17,600 ; from which the memorialists are of opinion that a sum of £12,000 could be annually set apart for emigration purposes, without embarrassing the local government in the discharge of its ordinary functions.

“ That there is a wide field for the introduction of fresh capital and labour, is evident from the fact that, owing to the immense extent of the colony, the population is quite disproportioned to its size ; and this evil has been latterly increased by the emigration towards Port Natal of a number of the Dutch inhabitants, estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 persons ; that useful land is selling at from 6*l.* to 5*s.* per acre ; and that great success attends agricultural pursuits, especially the breeding of sheep, horses, and cattle ; but in order to develop the resources of the colony, an additional supply of labour is required, which



would not only be a great benefit to the colony, but also prove highly advantageous to the labouring emigrants from this country, who would exchange extreme poverty and privation here for abundance and comparative wealth at the Cape.

“Had the deputation not been in a condition to prove this latter point, it was felt that they would have failed at the very threshold of their argument; and the following facts were, therefore, laid before your lordship by several of its members, practically acquainted with these matters, viz. :—That the wages given to a chief shepherd in the colony, were usually £48 per annum, and those under him £20, with lodging and abundance of food, and indeed of everything useful except clothing and medical attendance in case of illness; the former (clothing) not costing more than £4 or £5, and the latter very trifling, on account of the mildness and salubrity of the climate.

“That Hottentots, or native coloured labourers were hired at from 7s. to 10s. per month; but were not desirable if European labourers were to be had, on account of the steadiness of the latter.

“That the cheapness of the wages of the native labourer was more apparent than real; for in general he had a wife and two or three children, all of whom had to be maintained by the employer, for which he received only the labour of one person. Besides, the native labourer was of a roving, unsettled, disposition, averse from any employment except herding cattle or sheep; and not to be depended on for continuous work, seldom remaining longer in one place than a month (the usual term of engagement); that when his month was up he received his pittance of wages, and moved off with his family to some other locality, enjoying himself as well and as long as he could; and, when driven by necessity, agreed with some other unfortunate farmer, who must have labourers on any terms, for another month—to be followed by a similar course of idleness and consequent disappointment to the farmer.

“That for all continuous and steady work, the European labourer would be sure always of employment; at the same time, there can be no doubt of abundance of employment for the natives in such labour as they were fit for, even if Europeans were plentiful, as the latter are wanted for regular work which

does not admit of interruption without great loss and disappointment, while the former would always be wanting for certain kinds of farm-work, which may be set forward or laid aside for a time, according to circumstances, and for herding cattle, for which they are well adapted.

“That the wages of labourers in the towns was stated to be as follows, viz. :—common labourers, 2s. 3d. per day; mechanics, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per day; boatmen and men employed in the fisheries, 5s. per day. These rates of wages are not accompanied with any other allowance; but provisions in the colony are good, abundant, and cheap, viz. :—butchers’ meat, 2d. per lb.; fish, excellent in quality—a fish weighing six lbs. to be had for 2d.—often to be had for a 1d.; best wheat, 60s. per quarter, consequently bread is good and reasonable; rice, imported from India and Batavia, plentiful and cheap. The Malays, a numerous class of town labourers, maintain themselves well and cheap on fish and rice.

Domestic servants—women, girls, and boys, are much wanted in the towns, and receive from £20 to £36 each per annum money wages, with, of course, their maintenance and lodging. It was with great pleasure that the deputation heard from your lordship that you were satisfied of the Cape not being a colony unfit for emigration; that any feeling of that nature which the Land Emigration Commissioners appeared to entertain was not participated in by your lordship, and that it was only as to the means by which it was proposed to effect the emigration that your lordship did not coincide with the memorialists in the ‘present state of the finances of the colony.’

“To this it was replied, that if nothing for the benefit of the colony were to be undertaken till there should be a surplus revenue, a long time was likely to elapse before such improvements could take place; that a reply of this kind had been deemed by Mr. Spring Rice (then Colonial Secretary) a sufficient answer to an application to the Government in 1834 to take possession of Port Natal, a country which, if judiciously colonised (and to which a most just and undoubted title might have been obtained by the British Government) might by this time have paid its own expenses, and the neglect of which, for the short-sighted reason assigned, has caused a very great ex-

penditure to the colony, and the slaughter of thousands of human beings ; and to both which evils there appears, at present, no prospect of a conclusion. It was then suggested that, for the purpose of any specific improvement, it seemed desirable that the funds should be raised by some distinct and natural source. The benefit of this system was exemplified in the case of the wharf or jetty in Table Bay, which, it was objected, could not be repaired, nor a new and more substantial one built, because the wharfage dues had merged into the general revenue, and there was no surplus. Upon a representation of the Cape Trade Society to Lord Glenelg, a more reasonable system was adopted ; the wharfage dues were laid aside to be applied to wharfage purposes ; the desired end has now been to some extent attained, and further benefits may follow, which might otherwise have been hoped for in vain.

“ While, therefore, it is feared that no emigration fund can reasonably be looked for from the surplus of the general revenue, it appears that by the application of the quit-rents of the public lands now receivable, and of the proceeds of the sale of the lands which are still unappropriated to their most natural purposes, viz. : the promotion of emigration, and the improvements of the roads and communications of the colony, that end may be attained, to the extent contemplated by the memorialists, while the increased trade which must arise from the increased population would go far to supply, through the custom duties, the losses arising from the appropriation of the land revenues to a specific purpose ; but should your lordship unfortunately postpone your decision until the local government of the Cape should report their having a surplus revenue which may be applied to the purposes so much required at the present moment, it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretel that no emigration will take place by such means, but that a similar course to that taken with respect to the wharfage dues can alone be efficient. It was likewise remarked to your lordship that, notwithstanding the acknowledged zeal and ability of the Surveyor-General, Major Mitchell, such was the inadequacy of the surveying staff, that not only great and well-grounded discontent had long been prevalent among the landed proprietors, for want of proper surveys, diagrams, and titles to their lands ; but that the nature and

extent of the lands at the disposal of the Government was very imperfectly known ; and that a reform in this, as well as in the collection of the revenue (which, except recently in the collection of the customs under its present active and intelligent head, had been most negligently effected) would tend greatly to render the imposition of further taxes unnecessary. It is notorious, and, indeed, was found at our interview to be well known to your lordship, that the quit-rents, as well as the late assessed taxes, have been allowed to get greatly into arrear, for want of activity in collecting them ; and it should be borne in mind, without wishing to apply the remark invidiously, that Cape local functionaries being merely salaried officers, and having in general no stake in the colony, are not likely to be zealous in originating plans requiring unusual exertions on their part.

“In conclusion, I beg to impress upon your lordship's mind that the memorialists do not ask for any assistance from the mother country, but simply, that a sum of money may be appropriated from a most natural source of colonial revenue, in order to assist emigration to the colony ; or, in short, that they may be allowed to tax themselves for an object which they conceive will be highly beneficial to them. And I beg further to suggest, that a compliance with the prayer of the memorial is very desirable in a political point of view, as the emigration of natives of Great Britain will tend to unite the colony more closely to the mother country, and to fill up the void occasioned by the emigration of so many Dutch farmers, who have left the settlement from feelings of dissatisfaction, arising from alleged grievances, whilst, at the same time, the condition of the labouring emigrants will be materially improved, as they will be certain of obtaining an abundant supply of food and good wages in return for their services, which will continue to be more and more required, as the resources of the country are developed by the application of labour and capital to the soil ; and, in order to prove the growing importance of the colony, I beg leave to state that its export of wool during the present year is not likely to be less than one million of pounds weight, and will, doubtless, continue to increase enormously in each succeeding year.

“The sum proposed by the memorialists is calculated to bring to the colony about 1000 emigrants annually ; and these

being sent in detachments to various parts of the colony, will readily find employment without fear of over-supplying the demand for labour; and it is, therefore, no wild scheme which the memorialists wish to see adopted, but a prudent, feasible plan, alike beneficial to the colony and to the emigrant.

"I have only now, respectfully but earnestly, to pray that your lordship will be pleased to direct the Cape government to set apart from the colonial revenue the sum of £12,000 annually, to be exclusively employed in defraying the expense of conveying labouring emigrants from Great Britain to the Cape of Good Hope.

"I have the honour to remain,

"Your lordship's most obedient servant,

"ABRAHAM BERRADAILE,

"Chairman of the Cape Trade Society."

"To the Right Honourable Lord John Russell,  
H.M.'s Secretary of State, &c. &c."

That trustworthy and talented periodical, "Blackwood's Magazine," further says—"The settlements of England in South Africa offer an evidence of the value of English habits, laws, morals, and industry, which will in coming times form the great source of solid African civilisation. We of course admit that this great work is not to be completed in a day. There are many features, even in those settlements, which require extensive amelioration; but it is from there alone that the change of Africa from evil to good must be established. Our colonists there are spreading over a vast extent of country, and everywhere are changing the desert into a garden—everywhere spreading comforts unknown before—everywhere filling the solitary hills and valleys with the fertility, the arts, and the enjoyments of Europe. *In fifty years more the Cape colony will be one of the noblest appendages of the British Crown; in a century it will be a mighty empire; and whether dependent or separate, it will be an object on which even the debased and fallen mind of the African cannot look without astonishment—without a sense of the causes which have raised this magnificent fabric of dominion; nor without an involuntary, and therefore invincible, approach to its civilisation.*

“ It is with other feelings that we look to our actual progress in the south. There we have planted our foot, never to be withdrawn; and we exult in this step, not for its aggrandisement of the empire; not for its addition to our wealth, nor its opening to our population; but for its inevitable and incalculable uses to Africa itself. We are strongly inclined to believe, that for this special purpose this vast and magnificent portion of the earth has been given to the trusteeship of England. The Dutch possessed the Cape for a hundred years, and yet in that time never advanced beyond a few miles from the shore. Our settlements now extend over a space as large as England, with every variety of soil, every species of fertility, the serenest sky, and some of the noblest and loveliest landscapes in the world; and this mighty settlement is spreading still. The land is in its virgin state, its fertility unexhausted, its mineral wealth unwasted, and its boundaries only the equator and the ocean.

“ We are fully aware that the system is not perfect yet; that the natives continue to plunder cattle from the border; and that the English complain, according to the habits of man, of the want of those comforts which, even at home, they found beyond their reach. But these are only whispers in the general and regular cheer of public prosperity. The colonists are increasing in number, wealth, and activity. The mail-coach is running, the steam-boat is sweeping along, the gas-light is blazing, and the press is animating, informing, and exciting, where but twenty years ago there was but savage nature or more savage human-kind, the desert and the antelope, the swamp and the Hottentot. As the settlements advance towards the east and north they will find a still richer country and a bolder shore, an ocean bordered with harbours, and a soil of tropical luxuriance. All this increase may be the work of time, but time will produce its work. Still, in our view, the noblest trophy of all will be its effect on the whole barbaric region. Every part of those great, neglected, or fallen countries of the east and south seems to be preparing for some illustrious change.

“ But to the British settlements in South Africa we look for the most perfect, because the most regular, conversion of the barbarian to civilisation. There, the grand experiment of British laws is going on among a British people; our language,

literature, and principles, will be exhibited there, undebased by the pursuit of pecuniary gain, unalloyed by the habits of rude and low adventurers. The barbarian will see our tribunals in their purity, our manners in their gracefulness, our government undegraded by the sordidness of irresponsible authority, and our religion in the form of the noblest and purest church that has ever thrown light upon mankind."

And now let the editor of the "South African Commercial Advertiser" address you. In June, 1841, in an elaborate and beautiful article on the capabilities of our colony, he said—

"In this colony we hold out no poetical pictures. We do not affirm that, by the force of some new principle, men without capital, without industry, may secure a competency. There are no new principles at the Cape. Here food is produced by manual labour, guided by skill, and paid by money; and money is acquired by industry, and preserved by economy, as in the most ancient times. So that people who come to the Cape searching for greatness, or who expect to have greatness thrust upon them, will be disappointed. They should go to the new settlements, where they have altered all this.

"But if any man is anxious to find a place where he may securely invest a moderate capital in land, or in any useful employment; or if any man wishes to know where he can turn his strength, or skill, or character, to good account, we can assure him that, if his ambition is guided by common sense—if his desires are honest, fair, rational—he will not be disappointed at the Cape of Good Hope."

And now, gentle reader, this closes our case.

## APPENDIX.

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### PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

A REPORT of the Albany District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been published. It contains a summary of the proceedings of the Committee during a period of more than two years,—that is, from the 29th July, 1840, to the present time. We would direct particular attention to the following memorial, which has been forwarded to Graham's Town, after being signed by nearly all the respectable inhabitants in the Eastern Province.

*The Memorial of the Clergy and Laymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident in the Eastern Province of the Cape of Good Hope, to the Committee of the Colonial Bishops' Fund.*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, which has been annexed to the British dominions since the year 1806, contains, as appears from official returns, about 110,000 square miles, and 160,000 inhabitants : that of this number about two-thirds reside in the Western Province, and the rest in the Eastern Division. That in the Eastern Province about one-half of the inhabitants are European, and the other half natives of the different tribes. That there are in the Western Province about 6,600 persons belonging to the Church of England, while in the Eastern they are computed at 3,400, making together 10,000 souls. That there are at present six clergymen employed, and six churches in the Western Division, while five clergymen and two catechists are employed in the Eastern Province, where there are five places of worship already completed, and three others in contemplation. That though the members of the Church of England resident in Cape Town and its immediate vicinity have occasionally enjoyed Episcopal visitation and confirmation from Bishops proceeding to the Eastward, yet the other parts of this extensive country, including the Eastern Province, in which a large number of British Emigrants were settled in 1820, have never enjoyed any of these advantages ; so that in this respect the Church of England has been left in a much worse position than any other denomination of Christians in the colony ; for, while the Dutch Reformed Church has its Presbyteries and Synods, the Wesleyans, and even the Independents, their Missionary Superintendents, and the Roman Catholics their Vicar Apostolic, the Church of England is



still without the means of carrying out her own rules and discipline, or any bond of union to connect and combine her efforts; without any spiritual authority to which her ministers or members may refer in cases of difficulty or irregularity, or any proper channel of correspondence with the Home or Colonial Government; since in a word, without taking into account the Mauritius or St. Helena, which might conveniently be annexed to the See of the Cape, there are in this colony alone ten thousand souls belonging to the Church of England, eleven clergymen already employed, together with two catechists, eleven churches or chapels occupied, and several others in contemplation:—therefore, on these grounds your memorialists do humbly pray that you would be pleased to use your influence in procuring the early appointment of a Bishop for the Cape of Good Hope.

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

Memorials to the same effect have also been forwarded from Bathurst, Fort Beaufort, Mancaza, &c., Sidbury and Port Elizabeth: and also one from St. Helena has since been forwarded by his Excellency Colonel Trelawney, with his valuable sanction and support. It appears that there are in that island, which might be so conveniently annexed to the see of the Cape, no less than four thousand souls belonging to the church, and that since it came into the possession of the English it has never been visited by a Bishop.

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#### BYE-LAWS OF THE EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

I.—That parties who lend to this Association amounts of £5 (five pounds) or upwards, according to the 3rd resolution for the formation of the Association, shall be members, and possess the privilege of recommending persons intending to emigrate, who require assistance to enable them to come to this colony, under the regulations contained in the following bye-laws.

II.—That the following certificate of membership be given to every subscriber above £5, and that those who hold it shall be entitled to vote at any of the meetings of the subscribers, provided always that the promissory notes of the subscribers have been honoured at maturity, and the holder of the certificate has been registered as a member of the Association.

##### FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

###### *Cape of Good Hope Eastern Districts Emigration Association.*

This is to certify that Mr \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ has lent to Cape of Good Hope Eastern Districts Emigration Association for the term of five years from \_\_\_\_\_, 184—, the sum of £—s.—d.— which constitute him a member of this Association, and confer on him all the rights and privileges thereto appertaining.

\_\_\_\_\_ Treasurer.

\_\_\_\_\_ Secretary.

III.—That special general meetings of the subscribers shall be called by the Secretary upon a requisition being presented to the Committee, signed by not less than ten members, specifying the subject to be considered by such special general meeting, but no other subject or matter shall be discussed by such meeting, except that contained in the requisition, and full notice of the meeting detailing the subject to be discussed, shall be advertised at least twice in the *Graham's Town newspapers*.

IV.—That the Committee shall have full power to manage all the affairs of the Association, to elect and displace its officers and agents, clerks and servants, both at home and abroad, and to do everything according to their judgement, which may be necessary to manage and conduct the affairs of the Association, only all their acts must be in accordance with the bye-laws, except where they do not provide for any particular case, then they, the Committee, may act as to their judgement may seem most fitting, but they shall, at the first general meeting, propose an additional bye-law to meet the case, to be enacted by the subscribers.

V.—That the funds of the Association shall be applicable only to the transit of emigrants from their native countries to this colony, or to their several destinations in the colony, and the general expenses consequent in conducting the business of the Association. That no discretion shall be vested in any agent, but that the bye-laws, and the written instructions of the Committee shall alone bind the Association, and that any liabilities not included in the aforesaid, shall be borne by the agent or agents, except the Committee judge it proper to release them.

VI.—That every agent or agents shall, in addition to having a copy of the bye-laws sent to him, have special instructions from the Committee, containing the terms and directions how they desire the agency to be conducted, and that such written instructions shall be copied into a book, to be kept for that purpose, which shall be open to the inspection of any subscriber, at any general or special meeting of the Association.

VII.—That agents abroad shall be allowed a commission not exceeding 5*s.* per passenger upon each adult, and 2*s.* 6*d.* upon each child, which shall actually be shipped by them for the Eastern Districts of the colony.

VIII.—That no emigrant above the age of 50 years shall be shipped by any agent to this colony; and all under the age of 14 years must be charged for as children.

IX.—That the aforesaid commissions shall only be paid to agents who produce to the Committee satisfactory documentary evidence of the actual shipment of emigrants, and that the vessel in which they were shipped sailed from her port.

X.—That no emigrant shall be accepted by any agent who is not of sound hale constitution, and is not fitted for the labour of his or her trade or occupation.

XI.—That the extreme amount, to be advanced in payment of part or the whole of the passage-money of any one emigrant, shall not exceed ten pounds, but in all cases the agent or agents shall do everything in his or their power to get the emigrant to advance a portion of the money required, and only when no portion can be obtained, shall the agent advance the extreme amount if requisite; but under no circum-

stances whatever is the money to be paid into the hands of the emigrant. All advances of cash are to be paid to the captain, owner, or agent of the vessel in which the emigrant or emigrants' passage is contracted for, and a receipt for the amount paid is to be taken by the agent or agents, and forwarded to the Committee of management at Graham's Town.

XII.—That every adult emigrant shall produce to the agent or agents abroad, a good and satisfactory character as to his or her integrity, sobriety, industry, soundness of constitution, and ability to follow his or her trade or occupation, signed by not less than three persons of undoubted respectability, as undermentioned,—

Two respectable known householders, preference being given to a minister, a magistrate, a churchwarden, or an overseer in the parish in which he or she has lately resided. One known doctor of medicine or surgeon.

FORM OF CERTIFICATES.—HOUSEHOLDERS.

\_\_\_\_\_ being desirous to emigrate to the Eastern District of the Cape of Good Hope, and having applied to the Cape of Good Hope Eastern Districts Emigration Association to advance £\_\_\_\_\_ in payment of \_\_\_\_\_ passage money, I declare that I believe \_\_\_\_\_ to be worthy of credit to the above amount, and that \_\_\_\_\_ will endeavour to discharge the debt by instalments, and further, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I have answered to the under-written queries truly :—

- 1.—In what parish, county, town, or city, does applicant reside ?
- 2.—What is the age of applicant ?
- 3.—What is the trade or occupation of the applicant ?
- 4.—With whom has applicant served lately ?
- 5.—How long have you known applicant ?
- 6.—What character has applicant generally borne as to steadiness, sobriety, industry, honesty, and fitness to follow \_\_\_\_\_ trade, or professed occupation ?
- 7.—What periods of service have you known applicant to maintain with \_\_\_\_\_ several masters or mistresses ?
- 8.—Why did applicant leave \_\_\_\_\_ last service ?

MEDICAL MAN.

- 1.—Has applicant a sound and healthy constitution ?
- 2.—Has applicant any contagious disease, which may be communicated to other passengers ?
- 3.—Has applicant been inoculated, vaccinated or had the small-pox ?

In addition to the foregoing certificate, the agent or agents must give as full a detailed account of the character, appearance, and circumstances under which money may be advanced for any emigrant, as in his or their power ; but in no case is an emigrant to be accepted unless the questions be satisfactorily answered, and the agent or agents be satisfied that the party is qualified to be sent to the colony.

XIII.—That the agent or agents abroad shall contract with the owner or agent, or captain of vessels for the steerage passages of such emigrants as apply to have the whole or part of their passage-money advanced for them, and that the contract shall contain a clause, specifying that the following diet shall be provided to the emigrant :—(See page 313.)

XIV.—That no agent or agents shall make a contract with the captain, agent, or owner of any vessel which is not thoroughly seaworthy.

XV.—That each emigrant adult shall pay a commission of 20s., and each emigrant child shall pay 6s., in addition to the legal interest of the colony, (6 per cent.) upon the money advanced from the time it is paid until it is agreed to be repaid.

XVI.—That the following form of Promissory note shall be obtained by the agent from the emigrant or emigrants for whom money is advanced, according to law 15, and that it shall be obtained before the vessel sails, and shall be at once remitted to the Secretary of the Association.

(FORM.)

*The Cape of Good Hope Eastern District's Emigration Association.*

Promissory Note.

£. . . . . 184 .  
I hereby acknowledge that Mr. J. S. Christophers, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, London Agent for the Cape of Good Hope Eastern Districts' Emigration Association, has advanced and paid for the \_\_\_\_\_ of my steerage passage in the ship \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Captain \_\_\_\_\_ bound to \_\_\_\_\_ Cape of Good Hope, with commission and interest due thereon, for which I acknowledge myself to be truly indebted to P. W. Lucas, of Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Treasurer to the Association, in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ and which I hereby agree and promise to pay him, or to his order, in monthly instalments, as specified on the back of this note, the first instalment to be payable at \_\_\_\_\_ calendar months from date hereof.

XVII.—That agents shall make no charge to emigrants beyond the settled charges authorised to be made by the bye-laws, or sanctioned by the order of the Committee.

XVIII.—That agents abroad shall not accept married couples, as emigrants, having more than two children unless the parents do pay for the excess.

XIX.—That agents abroad shall not accept of persons as emigrants, who are labourers, husbandmen, or shepherds, living in, or in the neighbourhood of, cities or large towns; the only person who may be accepted as emigrants residing in cities or large towns are household servants, mechanics, or tradesmen, intending to follow their trade or occupation in the colony.

XX.—That agents appointed at Port Elizabeth, or other ports in the colony, shall transact all business necessary to affect the Association's intentions, but particularly shall attend to the landing of emigrants and their goods, providing for their immediate wants, forwarding them to their several destinations, and to doing everything necessary to their well-being and comfort. Further, to keep such books, registers, and documents, as may be ordered by the Committee, to ensure, after a judiciously-regulated system, the proper distribution of the emigrants over the colony.

XXI.—That agents shall not give any undue preferences, and that all applications for labour shall be registered at the date of their receipt, and shall be supplied (provided the emigrant be a consenting and willing party) according to priority of date; but subscribers or members of the Association will be supplied before non-subscribers.

XXII.—That persons who lend to the Association money of the amount, or above £5, who are desirous to obtain passages for persons to this colony, shall make application to the Committee, in writing, and shall detail as much as they know of the circumstances, age, character, trade, and general health of the party for whom they apply, and thereafter the Committee shall determine whether the application can be complied with or not; if it be, then after the party applying shall become bound for the repayment of the amount advanced, the Committee shall give direction to the agent or agents abroad, to forward the person or persons applied for, in preference to any other applicant, provided the usual certificate be filled up satisfactorily, but in all other cases no preference shall be given, but fitted applicants shall be forwarded according to priority of application.

XXIII.—That a copy of these bye-laws shall be given to each emigrant before signing any agreement.

CHARLES GRIFFITH, Chairman.

Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope.

N.B.—Persons favourable to emigration, and desirous to assist labourers to this colony, under the foregoing bye-laws, may apply to the Committee in London through Mr. Joseph S. Christophers, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street.

The abuses in the administration of the Cape Government will be partially understood by looking at the following

LIST OF PENSIONERS.

|  | £      | s. | d. |
|--|--------|----|----|
| Late Colonial Secretary, Christopher Bird, Esq. . . . .          | 600    | 0  | 0  |
| Member Involv. Est. Chambr., J. F. Serrurier, Esq. . . . .       | 84     | 7  | 6  |
| Wounded in pursuit of Rebels, Mr. J. J. Swanepoel . . . . .      | 1      | 17 | 6  |
| Late Landdrost of Utenhay, J. G. Cuyler, Esq. . . . .            | 150    | 0  | 0  |
| Wounded in pursuit of Hottentot Rebels, Mr. J. P. Roux . . . . . | 1      | 17 | 6  |
| Late Chief Justice, Sir John Tritter, Knt. . . . .               | 600    | 0  | 0  |
| Member of the Court of Justice, J. C. Fleck, Esq. . . . .        | 200    | 0  | 0  |
| Deputy Fiscal, J. J. Lind, Esq. . . . .                          | 150    | 0  | 0  |
| Sec. to the Burgher Senate, Mr. P. J. Tritter . . . . .          | 100    | 0  | 0  |
| Wharf-master, S. V. Cloete, Esq. . . . .                         | 75     | 0  | 0  |
| Member of Orphan Chamb., G. E. Overbeek, Esq. . . . .            | 75     | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Ditto D. J. Kuys, Esq. . . . .                             | 75     | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Ditto J. F. Munnik, Esq. . . . .                           | 75     | 0  | 0  |
| Fiscal, D. Denyson, Esq. . . . .                                 | 400    | 0  | 0  |
| Pres. of the Orph. Chamber, D. F. Berangé, Esq. . . . .          | 350    | 0  | 0  |
| Member of ditto, C. G. Blankenberg, Esq. . . . .                 | 25     | 0  | 0  |
| Widow of Clergyman, Mrs. J. Scholtz . . . . .                    | 27     | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto ditto Mrs. J. Kicherer . . . . .                           | 27     | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto ditto Mrs. C. Moll . . . . .                               | 27     | 0  | 0  |
| Widow of an Agriculturist, Mrs. Duckitt . . . . .                | 150    | 0  | 0  |
| Carried forward . . . . .  | £3,164 | 2  | 6  |

|   | £      | s. | d. |
|---|--------|----|----|
| Brought forward . . . . .   | 3,164  | 2  | 6  |
| Widow of a late Colonial Sec., H. Alexander, Esq. . . . .                   | 300    | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Colonial Paymaster, T. Sheridan, Esq. . . . .                         | 300    | 0  | 0  |
| Late Colonial Secretary, Sir Richard Plaskett . . . . .                     | 200    | 0  | 0  |
| Auditor-General, Walter Bentinck, Esq. . . . .                              | 500    | 0  | 0  |
| Clerk to the Clerk of the Council, Mr. R. Nichols . . . . .                 | 37     | 10 | 0  |
| Government Architect, John Skirrow, Esq. . . . .                            | 125    | 0  | 0  |
| Director of the Bank, G. H. Maasdorp, Esq. . . . .                          | 116    | 13 | 4  |
| Book-keeper in ditto, Mr. J. C. Gie, Ms. . . . .                            | 62     | 10 | 0  |
| Teller in Ditto, Mr. W. Hart . . . . .                                      | 22     | 10 | 0  |
| Chief Clerk in the Master's Office, Mr. W. F. Bergh . . . . .               | 100    | 0  | 0  |
| Clerk in the Orph. Chamb., Mr. K. N. Van Breda . . . . .                    | 90     | 0  | 0  |
| Register of Slaves, G. J. Rogers, Esq. . . . .                              | 400    | 0  | 0  |
| Collector of Customs, C. Blair, Esq. . . . .                                | 466    | 0  | 0  |
| Searcher of Customs, Edwin Maude, Esq. . . . .                              | 160    | 0  | 0  |
| Warehouse-keeper of Customs, Jos. Hare, Esq. . . . .                        | 50     | 0  | 0  |
| Tidewaiter, Mr. A. A. Walter . . . . .                                      | 20     | 0  | 0  |
| Sec. Clerk to Coll. of Customs, Mr. H. R. Horne . . . . .                   | 70     | 0  | 0  |
| Chief Clerk in Court of Justice, Mr. J. T. Jurgens . . . . .                | 70     | 0  | 0  |
| Assist. Accountant Govt. Bank, Mr. A. F. C. Lind . . . . .                  | 26     | 0  | 0  |
| Assist. Teller Ditto, Mr. S. V. Woeke . . . . .                             | 26     | 0  | 0  |
| Pres. Govt. Bank, J. Marshall . . . . .                                     | 320    | 0  | 0  |
| District Clerk, J. H. Lange . . . . .                                       | 60     | 0  | 0  |
| Resident Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, M. A. Armstrong, Esq. . . . .        | 50     | 0  | 3  |
| Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern Province, Sir A. Stockenstrom, Bart. . . . . | 700    | 0  | 0  |
| <b>CAPE DIVISION.</b>   |        |    |    |
| Late Civil Commissioner, W. M. Mackay, Esq. . . . .                         | 166    | 13 | 4  |
| Clerk to Clerk of the Peace, Mr. T. King . . . . .                          | 18     | 15 | 0  |
| Res. Magistrate, Simon's Town, C. M. Lind, Esq. . . . .                     | 175    | 0  | 0  |
| Extra Clerk Tax-office, N. J. Ley . . . . .                                 | 40     | 0  | 0  |
| Messenger Town Market, H. F. Cromhout . . . . .                             | 16     | 0  | 0  |
| Accountant Govt. Bank, Mr. J. C. Overbeek . . . . .                         | 74     | 0  | 0  |
| Assist. Cashier Ditto, Mr. H. J. P. Le Sueur . . . . .                      | 66     | 0  | 0  |
| <b>STELLENBOSCH.</b>  |        |    |    |
| Late Clerk to Magistrate, Mr. P. Korsten . . . . .                          | 40     | 0  | 0  |
| Clerk to Clerk of the Peace, Mr. J. G. G. Lindenberg . . . . .              | 60     | 0  | 0  |
| Assistant Protector of Slaves, Mr. O. M. Bergh . . . . .                    | 50     | 0  | 0  |
| <b>WORCESTER.</b>   |        |    |    |
| Late Resident Magistrate, J. J. Le Sueur, Esq. . . . .                      | 150    | 0  | 0  |
| Clerk to Clerk of the Peace, Mr. B. De Labatt . . . . .                     | 40     | 0  | 0  |
| Widow of the Rev. G. Thom . . . . .   | 27     | 0  | 0  |
| Late English Teacher at Tulbagh, Mr. J. Reed . . . . .                      | 35     | 0  | 0  |
| <b>SWELLENDAM.</b>  |        |    |    |
| Late Clerk to Civil Com. Swellendam, E. C. Emmet, Esq. . . . .              | 50     | 0  | 0  |
| Clerk to Resident Magistrate, Mr. F. W. Alleman . . . . .                   | 50     | 0  | 0  |
| Clerk of the Peace, J. F. Bam, Esq. . . . .                                 | 166    | 0  | 0  |
| Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace, Mr. J. A. H. Flack. . . . .                | 70     | 0  | 0  |
| Carried forward . . . . .   | £8,960 | 14 | 5  |

|  |                           |        |    |   |
|--|---------------------------|--------|----|---|
|  | Brought forward . . . . . | £8,960 | 14 | 5 |
| <b>GEORGE.</b>   |                           |        |    |   |
| Late Ferryman at Breedrivier, Mr. J. C. Nöthling . . . . .           |                           | 12     | 10 | 0 |
| Resident Magistrate, J. G. Aspelling . . . . .                       |                           | 175    | 0  | 0 |
| Resident Magistrate, W. A. Wentzel, Esq. . . . .                     |                           | 125    | 0  | 0 |
| Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace, Mr. D. Coolhaas . . . . .           |                           | 70     | 0  | 0 |
| Assistant Protector of Slaves, Mr. J. P. Swemmer . . . . .           |                           | 45     | 0  | 0 |
| <b>ALBANY.</b>   |                           |        |    |   |
| Late Civil Commissioner, D. Campbell, Esq. . . . .                   |                           | 200    | 0  | 0 |
| Chief Clerk to Civil Commis., W. M. Edey, Esq. . . . .               |                           | 50     | 0  | 0 |
| Protector of Slaves, Eastern Division, D. Moodie, Esq. . . . .       |                           | 150    | 0  | 0 |
| Chaplain at Graham's Town, Rev. W. Carlisle . . . . .                |                           | 100    | 0  | 0 |
| Gaoler, H. Ulyate . . . . .  |                           | 20     | 0  | 0 |
| Widow of an Ensign in the late Cape Regt., Mrs. Von Butler . . . . . |                           | 26     | 0  | 0 |
| Total . . . . .  |                           | 9734   | 4  | 5 |

For the more perfect elucidation of these abuses we refer to the distribution of the Colonial Expenditure, as seen at page 115.

Every item requires complete supervision: but that this colony, which it is said cannot afford to introduce 1,000 free British emigrants, should pay 9,730*l.* to a very worthy body of pensioners is manifestly unjust to the colony and to the poor of England. Look at it in another view—that the pensions equal in amount those two important items, *public works and public roads*. In the year 1842, when 11,161*l.* was swallowed up by pensioners, and when Lord Stanley was unable to appropriate nothing for emigration, the sum total laid out for roads was 612*l.* for the Eastern Province, and 4,754*l.* for the Western; public buildings, 1,860*l.* Eastern Province and 5,081*l.* Western; total, 12,307*l.* Who can wonder at the backwardness of the colony! Who will not rather wonder at its advancement!

#### OFFICIALS OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE.

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Governor . . . . .           | His Hon. Col. J. Hare, C.B. & K.H. 1500 <i>l.</i> |
| Acting Secretary . . . . .   | H. Hudson, Esq., 350 <i>l.</i>                    |
| Clerk to Secretary . . . . . | Mr. H. Hudson, Jun., 150 <i>l.</i>                |

#### Albany.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Civil Commissioner for the Division of Albany . . . . . | M. West, Esq., 500 <i>l.</i> and 100 <i>l.</i> for rent. |
| Chief Clerk to Ditto . . . . .                          | T. Stringfellow, Esq., 200 <i>l.</i>                     |
| Second Clerk to Ditto . . . . .                         | Mr. A. W. Beck, 80 <i>l.</i>                             |
| Resident Magistrate . . . . .                           | Martin West, Esq.  |
| First Clerk to Ditto . . . . .                          | Mr. J. H. B. Weinand, 80 <i>l.</i> and fees.             |
| Second Clerk to Ditto . . . . .                         | Mr. A. T. Armstrong, 80 <i>l.</i>                        |
| Kafir Interpreter . . . . .                             | Mr. George Cyrus.  |
| Messenger . . . . .                                     | Mr. Pierce Lowen, Jun., 50 <i>l.</i>                     |
| Clerk of the Peace . . . . .                            | R. J. Eaton, Esq., 250 <i>l.</i>                         |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Distributor of Stamps . . .  | Mr. J. H. B. Weinand.   |
| Police Establishment :—  | } William Liddle, 50 <i>l</i> .   |
| Gaoler . . . . .   |   |
| Matron . . . . .   |   |
| District Surgeon . . . . .   | John Atherstone, Esq., 150 <i>l</i> .   |
| Deputy Sheriff . . . . .   | Frederick Carlisle, Esq.  |
| Justices of the Peace . . . . .  | } M. West, T. Phillips, A. B. Armstrong, C. Maynard, J. M. Bowker, W. H. Matthews, G. Dyason, R. Daniell, H. Hudson, W. M. Edye, F. Carlisle, C. Griffiths, T. Damant, E. M. Cole, J. F. C. Cuyler, M. J. Borchers, T. Stringfellow, and W. Cock, Esquires. |
| Field Cornet and Superin. of Roads and Convict Labour, Graham's Town       |   |
| Field Cornets at 20 <i>l</i> . each  |   |
| Assistant Field Cornets, 3 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . each . . . . .         |   |
| Pound-Masters at Graham's Town, in the hands of the Municipality . . . . . |   |
| Post-Masters . . . . .   | Messrs. F. H. Cole, Graham's Town; J. Wilmot, Bathurst; R. Forsyth, Fort Beaufort.  |
| Episcopal Church at Graham's Town :—                                       |   |
| Chaplain . . . . .   | Rev. J. Heaviside, 400 <i>l</i> .   |
| Vestry . . . . .   | } Messrs. C. Maynard, G. C. Sanford, W. Ogilvie, J. Hart, and J. G. Francklin.  |
| Churchwardens . . . . .  |   |
| Auditors . . . . .   | Messrs. E. L. Kift and F. H. Cole.  |
| Organist . . . . .   | Messrs. E. Orsmond and J. G. Nicholls.  |
| Clerk . . . . .  | Miss Selina Propert.  |
| Sexton . . . . .   | Mr. J. H. Dixon, 30 <i>l</i> .  |
| Sexton . . . . .   | Mr. J. W. Goodes, 27 <i>l</i> .   |
| Dutch Reformed Church :—   |   |
| Minister . . . . .   | Rev. A. Roux, D.D., 200 <i>l</i> .  |
| Elders . . . . .   | Messrs. M. J. C. Behrens and J. D. Nell.  |
| Deacons . . . . .  | } Messrs. J. Potgieter, F. J. Welgemoed, G. Els, and Wm. Botha.   |
| Clerk . . . . .  |   |
| Sexton . . . . .   | Mr. Jan Mynhardt.   |
| Sexton . . . . .   | Mr. Gert Syman.   |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain . . . . .  | Rev. Thomas Murphy, 100 <i>l</i> .  |
| School Commission . . . . .  | } M. West, Esq. (President), Rev. J. Heaviside, Rev. W. Shaw, R. J. Locke, R. J. Eaton, Esq., F. Carlisle, Esq., P. W. Lucas, Esq.  |



Government Teacher . Mr. Francis Tudhope, 200*l.*, rent, 36*l.*  
 Usher . . . . . William Godsell.

## AGENT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Agent-General . . . . H. Hudson, Esq., 150*l.*, rent, 50*l.*  
 Clerk to Ditto . . . . Mr. W. Bowen, 100*l.*  
 Interpreter . . . . Mr. G. Cyrus, 100*l.*  
 Res. Agent at Fort Peddie, T. Shepstone, Esq., 300*l.*  
 Res. Agent at Shiloh . H. F. Fynn, Esq., 150*l.*  
 Res. Agent at Butterworth, W. M. D. Fynn, Esq., 150*l.*

## MUNICIPALITY OF GRAHAM'S TOWN.

Commissioners . . . . { Messrs. G. Jarvis, J. Howse, C. Maynard  
 J. Norden, J. Black, W. Stanton, W.  
 Ogilvie.  
 Treasurer . . . . Mr. J. Black.  
 Town Clerk . . . . Mr. Joseph Latham.  
 Ward-Masters . . . . { Messrs. S. Loxton, T. Nelson, J. Powell  
 T. King, T. Jarman, W. Elliott, W.  
 Chadwick, J. C. Hoole.  
 Market-Master . . . . Mr. Frederick Kidson.  
 Superint. of Roads and }  
 Streets . . . . Mr. J. H. Smith.  
 Assizer of Weights and }  
 Measures . . . . Mr. H. Paxton.

## EASTERN PROVINCE BANK

Directors . . . . { C. Maynard, Esq. (Chairman), Messrs. J.  
 Black, T. Nelson, W. R. Thompson  
 H. Nourse.  
 Cashier . . . . P. W. Lucas, Esq.  
 Clerk and Accountant . Mr. W. Campbell.  
 Second Clerk . . . . Mr. H. Nelson.

## ALBANY COLONIAL CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

President . . . . His Honour the Lieut.-Governor.  
 Vice-Presidents . . . M. West, Esq., Col. H. Somerset, K.H.  
 Committee . . . . { Rev. J. Heavyside, Rev. J. Barrow, Rev.  
 H. Beaver; Major Selwyn, J. Carlisle,  
 C. Griffiths, J.P., H. B. Rutherford, E.  
 Hudson, G. C. Sandford, T. Philipp  
 J.P., T. Nourse, C. Maynard, J.P., Esq.  
 Secretary . . . . Rev. J. Heavyside.  
 Treasurer . . . . C. Maynard, Esq.  
 Ditto for Manasana . T. Nourse, Esq.

## SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

## Albany District Committee :—

President and Secretary Rev. J. Heavyside.  
 Treasurer . . . . C. Maynard, Esq.  
 Auditor . . . . F. Carlisle, Esq.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, GRAHAM'S TOWN.

Treasurer . . . . Miss F. Somerset.  
 Director . . . . Rev. J. Heavyside.

## WESLEYAN CHAPEL, GRAHAM'S TOWN.

Ministers . . . . { Rev. Messrs. W. Shaw, W. B. Boyce, and  
 T. Smith.  
 Trustees . . . . { Messrs. W. Cock, C. Penny, W. Wright,  
 J. Kidd, J. Howse, J. Walker, B. Booth,  
 D. Roberts, and J. C. Wright.

## WESLEYAN AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

President . . . . Rev. W. Shaw.  
 Treasurer . . . . Mr. J. Howse.  
 Secretaries . . . . Rev. T. Smith and Mr. M. B. Shaw.

## WESLEYAN SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY FOR GIRLS.

Committee . . . . { Messrs. B. Atwell, Godlonton, Howse, F.  
 Lee, Lucas, Orchard, M'Donald, C.  
 Rhodes, S. Roberts, J. Walker, J. West,  
 W. Wright.  
 Treasurer . . . . Mrs. Shaw.  
 Secretary . . . . Mrs. Cock.

## WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

President . . . . Rev. W. Shaw.  
 Vice Presidents . . . . Rev. W. B. Boyce and Rev. J. Smith.  
 Committee . . . . { Messrs S. Roberts, J. Weakly, W. King,  
 J. C. Wright, T. Walker, J. Roberts, B.  
 Attwell, D. Paxton, T. King, J. Daniels,  
 J. Edkins, J. Levy, W. Pike, T. Cock-  
 croft, S. Freemantle, P. Powell.  
 Treasurer . . . . Mr. J. Walker.  
 Auditor . . . . Mr. W. Smith.  
 General Secretary . . . . Mr. Fletcher.  
 General Visitor . . . . Mr. R. Godlonton.

## SALEM AUXILIARY BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

President . . . . Rev. J. Richards.  
 Treasurer . . . . W. H. Matthews, Esq.

## GRAHAM'S TOWN AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

(Established 1st December, 1833.)

President . . . . Rev. W. Shaw.  
 Vice-President . . . . Rev. J. Heavyside.  
 Committee . . . . { Rev. G. Aveline, Rev. J. Locke; Messrs.  
 W. Cock, R. Godlonton, J. Hawse, W.  
 Smith, T. Standen, W. Lee, Sen., John  
 Walker, Joseph Walker, J. H. Dixon,  
 and J. Maskel.



|   |  |
|---|--|
| Committee of Management at Port Elizabeth | } C. Andrews, Esq., J. C. Chase, Esq., W. Fleming, Esq., W. M. Harries, Esq., W. Higgins, Esq., W. Smith, Esq. |
| Committee of Management in London         |  |

## MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, &amp;c., GRAHAM'S TOWN.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Medical Practitioners                              | } John Atherstone, Wm. G. Atherstone, M.D., Ambrose G. Campbell, R. G. Daunt, M.D., and H. Blaine, Esqrs.  |
| Apothecaries, Chemists, and Druggists              |  |
| Attorneys of the Supreme and Circuit Courts        | } Messrs. M. J. H. Borchards, R. J. Eaton, J. B. Barnes, J. H. Heath, J. F. Slater, George Jarvis, Edward Parker, James Stone, Richard Roberts, and John Jennings. |
| Notaries   |  |
| Auctioneers:—                                      |  |
| Graham's Town                                      | } Messrs. J. D. Norden, Wm. Smith, Marcus Norden, Charles Pote, and Wm. Stantn.  |
| Fort Beaufort                                      |  |
| Sworn Appraiser to the Master of the Supreme Court | } Mr. J. D. Norden.  |
| Sworn Land Surveyors                               | } Messrs. C. J. Gray, Thomas Okes, Capt. Bird, and F. Rex.   |
| Undertakers  |  |

## BATHURST.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Resident Justice of the Peace                                 | } George Dyason, Esq. 100 <i>l</i> .                         |
| Episcopal Church at Bathurst:—                                |  |
| Chaplain  | Rev. J. Barrow, 200 <i>l</i> .                               |
| Churchwardens   | Messrs. Walter Currie and W. Allen.                          |
| Clerk   | Mr. Thomas Baker, 30 <i>l</i> .                              |
| Sexton  | B. Gunning, 18 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> .                      |
| School Commission:—   |  |
| The Residt. Justice of the Peace, Chaplain, and Field-cornet. |  |
| Master of the Free School at Bathurst                         | } Mr. J. Wilmot, 60 <i>l</i> , and 15 <i>l</i> . house-rent. |

## SIDBURY.

|                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Justice of the Peace | Richard Daniell, Esq.   |
| Medical Practitioner | W. Christophers, Esq.   |
| English Church:—     |                         |
| Officiating Chaplain | Rev. G. V. Thorpe, B.A. |

## SALEM.

Justice of the Peace . . . W. H. Matthews, Esq  
 Wesleyan Minister . . . Rev. W. Shaw, 75l.

## FORT BEAUFORT.

Resident Justice of the Peace } M. J. H. Borchers, Esq., 300l.  
 Field-cornet . . . Mr. G. Broster, 20l.  
 Market-master at ditto . . . Mr. W. Sands, 22l. 10s.  
 Medical Practitioner . . . W. Parrott, Esq.  
 English Church at Fort Beaufort :—  
 Officiating as Chaplain Rev. G. Booth, B.A.  
 English Church at the }  
 Manzana . . . } Rev. H. Beaver.

## KAT RIVER SETTLEMENT.

Field-commandant . . . Mr. J. C. Groepe.  
 Field-cornets . . . { Messrs. L. Peffer, A. Pretorius, A. Botha,  
 D. Jantjes, and J. Free.

## COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT

Assistant Commissary General in Charge } G. C. Sanford, Esq.  
 Deputy Assistant Commissary General } J. J. Smith, Esq.  
 Ditto ditto . . . H. S. Jones, Esq.  
 Established Clerks . . . { Messrs. Fitzjames, E. Watt, Thomas Williams,  
 G. A. Skinner, and Villiers W. Caesar Hawkins.  
 Assistant Clerks . . . { Messrs. C. F. Potgieter, R. Orsmond, R. Hare,  
 D. Standen, J. Baillie, W. Devine, W. F. Liddle,  
 J. O'Conner, J. W. Mandy, Luke Castray, H. C. de Mellon, and C. B. Smith.  
 Writers . . . { Messrs. D. Parrott, J. Levy, P. Crause,  
 and C. Castray.  
 Port Elizabeth :—  
 Deputy Assistant Commissary General in Charge } George Horne, Esq.  
 Writer . . . Mr. John Niven.  
 Storekeeper and Issuer Mr. James Burchell  
 Fort Natal :—  
 Deputy Commissary General in Charge } William Palmer, Esq.  
 Assistant Clerks . . . Messrs. J. Brickhill, & R. J. Humphreys  
 Issuer . . . J. Walker.

### DIRECTORY OF GRAHAM'S TOWN, 1843.

In 1820, on its site, there were but three cottages. This list numbers 644 English housekeepers.

Wardmasters . . . { Messrs. S. Loxton, J. C. Hoole, T. Jarman, T. Nelson, J. Powell, T. King, W. Elliott, and W. Chadwick.

#### *Inhabitants of Graham's Town.*

|                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Abbott, blacksmith, Hill-street     | Beck, A. W., clerk, Fair-lawn      |
| Abram, Malay, mason, African-st     | Behrens, J. C., cabinet-maker      |
| Aocledien, M., tailor, African-st   | Beaufort-street                    |
| Adams, Miss, schoolmistress,        | Bell, E. R., agent, High-street    |
| Market-square                       | Benjamin, widow, shopkeeper        |
| Adams, T. P., agent, Chapel-st      | High-street                        |
| Allen, Sam., constable, African-st  | Bennett, brickmaker, Fetter's-row  |
| Allison, Samuel, mason, New-st      | Berry, Thomas, Smith's-avenue      |
| Anderson, carpenter, Chapel-st      | Berry, Wm., tinsmith, African-st   |
| Anderson, Geo. Wm. and Ben.,        | Bertram, J., shopkeeper, High-st   |
| carpenters, Lawrence-street         | Bezant, C. A., clerk, Beaufort-st  |
| Anderson, Wm., Sen. and Co.,        | Biggs, widow, schoolmistress, So-  |
| merchants, High-street              | merset-street                      |
| Andries, Theunis, mason, Afri-      | Biles, John, labourer, African-st  |
| can-street                          | Black, James, merchant, New-       |
| Antony, M., tailor, rear of New-st  | street and High-street             |
| Appollos, M., tailor, Allen's-row   | Blackbeard, B., shopman, Beau-     |
| Armstrong, J. mason, Bathurst-st    | fort-street                        |
| Armstrong, widow, shopkeeper,       | Blaine, Henry, merchant, High-     |
| Hill-street                         | street and Beaufort-street         |
| Arrowsmith, J., agent, Chapel-st    | Blakemore, George, labourer,       |
| Atherstone, Guybon, physician, 1,   | Lawrence-street                    |
| High-street                         | Blee, Mrs., shopkeeper, Bathurst-  |
| Atherstone, John, district surgeon, | street                             |
| 1, High-street                      | Blus, Wm., clerk, Cross-street     |
| Attwell, Brook, shoemaker, Ba-      | Boardman, J., dealer, Chapel-st    |
| thurst-street                       | Boardman, W., upholsterer, Beau-   |
| Austin, Miss, sempstress, Artifi-   | fort-street                        |
| cer's-square                        | Bond, W., bitmaker, Artificer's-sq |
| Austin, William, Artificer's-sq     | Booth, Ben., baker, New-street     |
| Aveline, Rev. John, baptist minis-  | Bothomly, George, carpenter, So-   |
| ter, Bell-street                    | merset-street                      |
| Ayton, Mrs., lodging-house-         | Botton, J., tailor, Artificer's-sq |
| keeper, New-street                  | Boucher, R., thatcher, York-st     |
| Abdol, B., mason, African-street    | Boucher, R., mason, Beaufort-st    |
| August, mason, African-street       | Boyce, Rev. W. B., Wesleyan        |
|                                     | missionary, High-street            |
| Bagshaw, R., tinsmith, Bathurst-st  | Boys, Capt. R., barrack master,    |
| Baillie, J., clerk in the commissa- | Beaufort-street                    |
| riat office, Hill-street            | Bradfield, turner, New-street      |
| Baillie, John, clerk, Hill-street   | Bradfield, Thomas, shopkeeper,     |
| Barnett, Somerset-street            | Somerset-street                    |
| Beale, G., carpenter, Campbell-st   | Brigade Major's Office, New-st     |

- Brislin, James, mason, Beaufort-st  
 Brown, adjutant 91st Regt., Hill-st  
 Brown, mason, Beaufort-street  
 Brown, Miss, sempstress, Lawrence-street  
 Cadle, J., wheelwright, Beaufort-street  
 Caffyn, R. H., stationer, Hill-st  
 Caldecot, A. T., grocer, High-st  
 Caldecot, Mrs., Beaufort-street  
 Campbells, Ambrose G., physician, Market-square  
 Campbell, lieutenant, Bell-street  
 Campbell, W., clerk, Artificer's-square  
 Carlisle, Frederik, deputy sheriff, Beaufort-street  
 Castania, Mrs., sempstress, rear of New-street  
 Castings, J., labourer, Futters-row  
 Castray, Luke R., clerk in the commissariat office, Cross-st  
 Cawood, J., butcher, High-street  
 Chadwick, William, carpenter, Dundas bridge  
 Chapman, J., shoemaker, Chapel-street  
 Clarke, T., gunsmith, Hill-street  
 Clarke, Sen., T., thatcher, Hill-st  
 Clogg, W., labourer, African-st  
 Cobs, laundress, rear of African-st  
 Cockroft, Thomas, waggon-maker, Bathurst-street  
 Cockroft, W., carpenter, Market-square  
 Cole, F. H., chemist and druggist, High-street  
 Collins, J., tailor, Chapel-street  
 Cook, Wm., merchant, Beaufort-st  
 Comely, John, carrier, New-st  
 Comely, W., gardener, New-st  
 Commissariat Offices, High-street  
 Conner, Patrick, labourer, African-street  
 Copeland, Moses, gardener, D'Urban-street  
 Cornelius, Capt., Beaufort-street  
 Costello, rear of High-street  
 Cowie, J., labourer, Futters-row  
 Crause, Major Henry, New-st  
 Cross, T., baker, New-street  
 Crouch, Richard, tanner, High-st  
 Croude & Wheeler, bakers, Hill-st  
 Crout, E., shopkeeper, Chapel-st  
 Cummins, Niman, carpenter, Beaufort-street  
 Cyrus, George, Kaffr Interpreter, Cross-street  
 Cyrus, S., mangler, Artificer's-sq  
 Dale, Chris., musician, Hill-st  
 Daniel, H., labourer, African-st  
 Daniell, John, shoemaker, Hill-st  
 Daniell, P. C., jeweller, Chapel-st  
 Daniels, P., mason, Campbell-st  
 Daniels, Jun., rear of New-street  
 Daunt, Dr. R. G., Bathurst-street  
 Davis, H. L., coffee-house, &c., High-street  
 Davis, J. shoemaker, Somerset-st  
 Dawson, Miss S., bonnetmaker, Chapel-street  
 Dawson, serjeant, Smith-street  
 Deaken, B., labourer, Beaufort-st  
 Dean, E., carpenter, Artificer's-sq  
 Dell, John, cooper, New-street  
 Delmege, Dr., East barracks  
 Denham, Stephen, carpenter, rear of Hill-street  
 Dennie, tailor, rear of New-street  
 Dennis, P., labourer, African-st  
 Dennis, shoemaker, rear of New-street  
 Devine, T., carpenter, York-st  
 Devine, Wm., clerk, Somerset-st  
 Dick, tailor & draper, Bathurst-st  
 Dicks, Ben., baker, Somerset-st  
 Dixie, P., shopkeeper, Bathurst-st  
 Dixon, John Henry, storekeeper, Bathurst-street  
 Dogherty, N., tanner, William-st  
 Dold, J., sempstress, African-st  
 Donovan, Capt. Thomas, C.M.R., New-street  
 Douglass, John, saddler, High-st  
 Dredge, Sam., labourer, York-st  
 Drennan, serjeant major, New-st  
 Duffy, Charles, shoemaker, Bell-st  
 Dunbar, Mrs. schoolmistress, African-street  
 Dunford, Mrs., schoolmistress, Campbell-street  
 Dutton, J. H., mason, Bell-street  
 Eady, Dr., C.M.R., New-street  
 Eagan, Patrick, poundmaster, rear of Hill-street

- Earle, William John, chemist and druggist, Hill-street  
 Eastment, William, storekeeper, Dundas-bridge  
 Eaton, R. J., clerk of the peace, East barracks  
 Edkins, J., carpenter, Campbell-st  
 Edkins, J., carpenter, Beaufort-st  
 Edkins, T., carpenter, Chapel-st  
 Elliott, Mrs., rear of Hill-street  
 Elliott, William, smith, Market-square and York-street  
 Esaw, servant, Allens-row  
 Evans, John, carpenter, Chapel-st  
 Evans, labourer, Chapel-street  
 Everley, James, eating-house, Beaufort-street
- Fair, Mrs., sempstress, Hill-st  
 Faircloth, John, constable, Laurence-street  
 Fancutt, J., butcher, Somerset-st  
 Fancutt, T., carrier, New-street  
 Farley, Wm., shoemaker, New-st  
 Feagan, Mrs. Elizabeth, shop-keeper, New-street  
 Fearon, R., carpenter, Beaufort-st  
 Featherstone, Mrs., East-barracks  
 Ferreira, carrier, Cross-street  
 Finlayson, Mrs., hotel keeper, High-street  
 Finnerty, J., smith, Laurence-st  
 Fitchet, D., mason, Campbell-st  
 Fitzgerald, J., mason, New-st  
 Flannaghan, John, tailor, New-st  
 Flannagan, Mrs., sempstress, Hill-street  
 Fletcher, W. A., confectioner, High-street  
 Flockes, Geo., baker, New-street  
 Foley, J., mason, rear of Hill-st  
 Ford and Son, storekeepers, Bathurst-street  
 Francois, T., tailor, Smith's-avenue  
 Franklin, Geo., editor of Cape Frontier Times, Hill-street  
 Freemantle, Samuel, painter and glazier, Beaufort-street  
 Freyne, P., carpenter, Market-square  
 Fry, L., carpenter, Chapel-street  
 Fuller, C., storekeeper, High-st  
 Futler, G., shoemaker, William-st  
 Futter, G., shoemaker, Beaufort-st
- Gardener, Thomas B., shopkeeper, Beaufort-street  
 Gibbs, printer, Beaufort-street  
 Gilbert, George, builder and brewer, Somerset-street  
 Gilliland, poundmaster, York-st  
 Glass, J., agriculturist, New-st  
 Glass, T., shopkeeper, Hill-street  
 Glass, T., carrier, African-street  
 Goddard, R., carpenter, Toll-bar  
 Godfrey, Henry, blacksmith, Somerset-street  
 Godlonton, Robert, proprietor and editor of the Graham's Town Journal, High-street, and in ward No. 6  
 Golding, G., butcher, Laurence-st  
 Golding & Pike, butchers, High-st  
 Goodes, J., sexton, African-st  
 Gorrie, James, printer, New-st  
 Gradwell, A., blacksmith, Laurence-street  
 Gradwell, Stephen, wagon-maker, Laurence-street  
 Gradwell, William, wagon-maker, Laurence-street  
 Graham, George, carpenter, rear of New-street  
 Griffin and Bothomly, builders, Hill-street  
 Griffith, Charles, Beaufort-street, near C. C. barracks  
 Griffith, Miss, sempstress, Beaufort-street  
 Grubb, Charles, Market-square  
 Gunn, Captain, Bell-street  
 Gunn, J., clerk, Laurence-street  
 Gush, R., builder, Beaufort-street
- Hare, Colonel John, lieutenant-governor, New-street  
 Hall, R., labourer, African street  
 Hanger, E., canteen, Somerset-st  
 Halse, J. H., clerk, Hill-street  
 Han, Christian, shoemaker, rear of New-street  
 Hannan, John, builder, New-st  
 Harewood, Christian, Sr., labourer, Somerset-street  
 Harper, H., cooper, Bathurst-st  
 Hart, Jabez, clerk, Hill-street  
 Hart, Joseph, High-street  
 Hartley, John, plumber, Artificer's-square



- Hartley, Wm., baker, Bathurst-st  
Hartman, J. G., cabinet-maker, New-street  
Harvey, John, shopkeeper, Bathurst-road  
Harvey, R., carpenter, Chapel-st  
Haupt & Brothers, wine & spirit merchants, High-street  
Haw, Simon, Hill-street  
Hayhurst, B., builder, York-st  
Hazell, William, labourer, Beaufort-street  
Heath, J. H., attorney, Chapel-st  
Heavyside, Rev. J., episcopalian minister, High-street  
Heddle, Lieutenant, Hill-street  
Helfoot, B., mason, African-st  
Hewson, F., gunsmith, Hill-st  
Hewson, T., gunsmith, Hill-st  
Hickman, C., labourer, African-st  
Higgins, E., mason, Somerset-st  
Hill, J., wheelwright, York-st  
Hockly, Mrs., schoolmistress, Beaufort-street  
Holmes, T., carpenter, Artificer's-square  
Hools, A. W., baker, New-street  
Hoole, J. B., wardmaster of ward No. 2  
Hope, Wm., baker, High-street  
Horne, R., labourer, Chapel-st  
Howse, J., merchant, Drostly-gro  
Hudson, Hougham, Secretary to Government, New-street  
Hyde, Alex., mason, New-street  
Iles, widow, sempstress, African-st  
Innes, W., carpenter, Beaufort-st  
I'ons, F., portrait painter, New East-barracks  
Jackson, J., canteen-keeper, Bathurst-street  
Jacob, mason, Smith-street  
Jaffray, J., bookbinder, Beaufort-st  
Jaffray, W. M., merchant, Beaufort-street  
Jaffray, printers, Bathurst-street  
Jansen, labourer, Barrack street  
Jansen, J., labourer, African-st  
Jardine, J., baker, Beaufort-st  
Jarman, T., agent, Beaufort-st  
Jarvis, George, notary public and attorney, High-street  
Jeffries, E., trader, Beaufort-st  
Jeffries, G., tinsmith, Barrack-st  
Jenkinson, Mrs., sempstress Chapel-street  
Jennings, J., attorney, rear High-street  
Jennings, H. T., shopkeeper, Bathurst-street  
Jewson, T., gardener, African-st  
Johnson, J., labourer, Somerset-st  
Johnstone, Mrs., dealer, High-st  
Jolly, J., canteen-keeper, East-ba  
Jones, gardener, above Bathurst-st  
Jones, H. S., dep. assistant com gen., Somerset-street  
Keene, widow, Artificer's-square  
Keevy, J., mason, Hill-street  
Keevy, M., brickmaker, Hill-st  
Keightly, A., sempstress, York-st  
Kemp, J., gardener, New-street  
Kew, Henry, storekeeper, corner of Hill and New-street  
Kew, P., tailor, Somerset-stree  
Kidson, W., dealer in wines and spirits, Bathurst-st. & York-st  
Kift, E. L., storekeeper, High-st  
King, A., mason, Beaufort-stre  
King, T. sen., gardener, Larence-street  
King, T., jun., builder, Market-  
King, C. B., agent, High-stree  
Kingsley, George, veterinary surgeon, late the brewery  
Kook, J. W., clerk, High-stree  
Knight, Mrs., Chapel-street  
Keaton, T., labourer, New-stree  
Kestle, carpenter  
Kean, Mrs., sempstress, Chapel-  
Lamont, W., carpenter, East-b  
Lamont, James, tailor, High-st  
Lance, J., shoemaker, Hill-stre  
Lanham, T., mason, below Du  
das-bridge  
Latham, Henry, carpenter, Somerset-street  
Latham, J., town clerk, High-  
Lawlor, widow, sempstress, Af  
can-street  
Lawrence, John, chair-maker  
High-street  
Lee, Frederick, butcher, East-b

- Lee, G., storekeeper, Bathurst-st  
 Lee, W., sen., gen. agent, High-st  
 Lee, W., jun., butcher, High-st  
 Lee, E., wheelwright, Campbell-st  
 Levick, Sherman, and Kift, mer-  
 chants, High-street  
 Lewis, J., sawyer, Beaufort-st  
 Lewis, D., labourer, Somerset-st  
 Levy, John, clerk, Chapel-street  
 Levy, Joseph, tailor, Hill-street  
 Locke, Rev. John, independent  
 minister, Beaufort-street  
 Loxton, S., hairdresser, New-st  
 Lucas, C., constable, Somerset-st  
 Lucas, W., carrier, East-barracks  
 Lucas, P. W., cashier of the E.  
 P. Bank, Church-square  
 Lucas, F., York-street  
 Legg, H. J., carpenter, High-st  
 Leba, laundress, Hill-street  
 Lonsdale, Miss, dressmaker, Cha-  
 pel-street  
 Lonsdale, Capt., 27th Regiment  
 Lowen, Major, C.M.R., Beau-  
 fort-street  
 Lowen, P., messenger of the Court  
 Louw, D., tailor, Artificer's-sq  
 Long, Wm., carpenter, Bathurst-  
 street  
 M'Kenzie, rear of New-street  
 M'Namara, James, carrier, So-  
 merset-street  
 Mahmoud, labourer, African-st  
 Mallett, mason, Campbell-street  
 Mandy, Stephen, wine merchant,  
 Chapel-street  
 Mansfield, servant, Somerset-st  
 Marsh, T., watchmaker, Chapel-st  
 Martin, C., sawyer, Hill-street  
 Maskell, John, storekeeper, Ba-  
 thurst-street  
 Maynard, C., merchant, New-st  
 Maynard, C. & H., merchants,  
 High-street  
 M'Cormick, Wm., carrier, Beau-  
 fort-street  
 M'Graw, Wm., farrier, York-st  
 M'Kallah, J., shopkeeper, Beau-  
 fort street  
 McDonald, Mrs., Beaufort-street  
 M'Lean, Captain, East-barracks  
 M'Master, James, wine & spirit  
 merchant, High-street  
 McMaster & Lamont, tailors &  
 habitmakers, High-street  
 McMaster & Pakenham, store-  
 keepers, High-street  
 McNaughton, widow, High-street  
 Meurant, L. H., merchant, High-  
 street  
 Mewett, carpenter, Bathurst-st  
 Mitchel, mason, King-street  
 Mitchelly, T., sawyer, William-st  
 Miller, Mrs., laundress, Hill-st  
 Moorcroft, sen., tanner, New-st  
 Moorcroft, R., tanner, African st  
 Morgan, widow, shopkeeper,  
 New-street  
 Moss, S., chairmaker, High st  
 Mostyn, T., physician, William-st  
 Muir, J., tailor, Chapel-street  
 Munro, G., druggist, Bathurst-st  
 Murphy, Rev. Thomas, Catholic  
 priest, Beaufort-street  
 Murray, labourer, Campbell-st  
 Neat, Miss, dressmaker, Market-  
 place  
 Neil, E., carrier, Beaufort-street  
 Nelson, E., merchant, High-st  
 Nelson, T., merchant, Hill-street  
 Newton, Wm., carpenter, Market-  
 place  
 Nichol, widow, storekeeper,  
 High-street  
 Nichols, J. G., merchant, So-  
 merset-street  
 Norden, Benjamin, jun., notary  
 public, Market-street  
 Norden, J. D. & Co., auctioneers,  
 Beaufort-street  
 Norden, Marcus, storekeeper, Ba-  
 thurst-street  
 Norton, John & Co., merchants,  
 High-street  
 Norton, L., merchant, Beaufort-st  
 Norton, widow, King-street  
 Nourse, H., gen. agent, High-st  
 Ogilvie, W., ironmonger, High-st  
 Oghan, D., mason, York street  
 Oke, Thomas, sworn surveyor  
 Oniel, John, clerk royal engineer  
 dept., Somerset-street  
 Openshaw, Esther, sempstress,  
 Beaufort-street  
 Orchard, Henry, tailor, High-st

- O'Reilly, Major A. A., brigade major, Beaufort-street  
 Oramond, Elizabeth, storekeeper, Bathurst-street  
 Orsmond, R., clerk, Artificer's-sq  
 Packenham, C., storekeeper, Hill-street  
 Page, T., brickmaker, East bar  
 Paine, J., carpenter, Artificer's-sq  
 Paine, J., schoolmaster, Market-st  
 Painter, Mrs., storekeeper, Hill-st  
 Pankhurst, F., cowkeeper, suburbs  
 Parker, T., shopkeeper, Beaufort-street  
 Parr, W., shopman, Settler's-hill  
 Paskin, J., shoemaker, Bathurst-st  
 Passmore, widow, sempstress, New-street  
 Patrick, B., carrier, Beaufort-st  
 Paxton, D., High-street  
 Paxton, W., tinsmith, Bathurst-st  
 Pearce, printer, New-street  
 Pennell, J., mason, Chapel-street  
 Phillips, Mrs., sempstress, Market-place  
 Phillipson, W. mason, Hill-street  
 Pike, W., shopkeeper, Market-pl  
 Pinnock, Miss, bonnetmaker, Beaufort-street  
 Pinnock, P., carrier, York-street  
 Pitt, J., shoemaker, Beaufort-st  
 Pitt, R., messenger, Chapel-st  
 Pitt, W., shoemaker, Bathurst-st  
 Poole, T., shopkeeper, Beaufort-st  
 Pote, C., storekeeper, High-st  
 Potter, W., storekeeper, Hill-st  
 Poulton, C., mason, Beaufort-st  
 Poulton, J., gardener, Somerset-st  
 Powell, J., jun., blacksmith, Beaufort-street  
 Powell, James, wagon-maker, near Market-square  
 Powell, P., wheelwright, King-st  
 Price, widow, East-barracks  
 Pryn, W., sen., warehouseman, Campbell-street  
 Quinn, J., miller, Government-mill  
 Radford, F., York-street  
 Rawlinson, T., clerk, Cross-st  
 Ray, Mrs., shopkeeper, Bathurst-street  
 Reynolds, J., shoemaker, New-st  
 Reynolds, R., shopkeeper; African-street  
 Reynolds, W., Barrack-street  
 Rhodes, C., watchmaker, High-st  
 Rhodes, E., watchmaker, New-st  
 Rhodus, J., watchmaker, New-street and High-street  
 Richards, widow, Beaufort-street  
 Roberts, D., shoemaker, Smith's-avenue  
 Roberts, J., William-street  
 Roberts, R., attorney, Bathurst-st  
 Roberts, S., shoemaker, Hill-st  
 Robertson, R., blacksmith, Somerset-street  
 Robinson, C., mason, Market-sq  
 Roman, Miss, ladies school, Market-place  
 Roulston, E., watchmaker, High-street  
 Rowe, R., carpenter, African-st  
 Rowles, S., printer, Bathurst-st  
 Rudman, S., carpenter, Beaufort-st  
 Rudman, widow, King-street  
 Russell, G., carpenter, Somerset-st  
 Rutherford & Brothers, merchants, Hill-street  
 Sanford, George C., assistant commissary-general, Bell-street  
 Sansome, G., labourer, King-st  
 Saunder, J. C., deputy ordnance storekeeper, Beaufort-street  
 Saunders, E., butcher, Bathurst-st  
 Saunders, T., butcher, Hill-street  
 Savage, Lieut., New east-barracks  
 Scanlan, William, shoemaker, Bathurst-street  
 Scanlan, Thomas, shoemaker, Bathurst-street  
 Schonfeldt, quartermaster, C. M. R., Old Toll Bar  
 Schryber, shopkeeper, Hill-street  
 Shaw, W., minister, High-street  
 Shepherd, J., shopkeeper, Hill-st.  
 Shepherd, William, tallow-andler, High-street  
 Shepherd and Harley, tallow-chandlers, High-street  
 Shepperson & Co., store-keepers, Bathurst-street  
 Shepperson, senior, Chapel-street  
 Shone, widow, Bathurst-street

- Short, J., blacksmith, Market-pl.  
 Simpson, Ann, sempstress, Bathurst-street  
 Simpson, B., shopkeeper, Hill-st.  
 Simpson, widow, Bathurst-street  
 Simpson, W., butcher, Bathurst-st.  
 Slater, Charles, tallow-chandler, Beaufort-street  
 Slater, H., carpenter, Laurence-street  
 Slater, I. F., attorney, Beaufort-street  
 Slater, Miss, school, Beaufort-st.  
 Smith, John Hancock, field-cornet, near the Pound  
 Smith, Mrs., William-street  
 Smith, Richard, canteen, High-st.  
 Smith, Richard J., High-street  
 Smith, widow, near the Pound  
 Smith, W. C., shoemaker, High-street  
 Smith, William, agent and auctioneer, Hill-street  
 Smit, Rev. N., Artificer's-square  
 Smit, widow, African-street  
 Somerset, Colonel Henry, C.M.R. Oflands  
 South, W., shopkeeper, New-st.  
 Spurke, H., carpenter, High-st.  
 Stanton, R., wagonmaker, New-st.  
 Stanton, William, junior, butcher, High-street  
 Stanton and Co., High-street  
 Stapleton, Capt., New East Barks.  
 Stein & Kilian, merchants, High-street  
 Stent, William, painter & glazier, Beaufort-street  
 Stevens, Jo., labourer, Bell-street  
 Stevens, Mrs., Chapel-street  
 Stirk, W., mason, King-street  
 Stillwell, Thomas, carpenter, Market-place  
 Stone, James, clerk, High-street  
 Streak, Wm., carpenter, Hill-st.  
 Stroud, widow, Artificer's-square  
 Stubbs, T., saddler, High-street  
 Surmon, —, carpenter, Scott's Barracks  
 Swanson, —, serjeant 91st Regiment, Somerset-street  
 Stringfellow, Thos., chief clerk to the Civil Commissioner, suburbs  
 Styles, James, carpenter, Hill-st.  
 Styles, T., sen., carpenter, Hill-st.  
 Styles, T., jun., carpenter, Hill-st.  
 Sullivan, Mrs., East Barracks  
 Symmons, John, shopkeeper, High-street  
 Tarr, James, carpenter, near East Barracks  
 Teeling, Christopher Peter, clerk R. E. department, New-street  
 Temlett, Jas., storekeeper, Beaufort-street  
 Temlett, J., junior, shopkeeper, New Dundas Bridge  
 Thompson, W., clerk, Hill-street  
 Thompson, William Rowland, High-street  
 Todd, widow, Bathurst-street  
 Tildersly, hotel-keeper, New-st.  
 Tildersly, goldsmith, Beaufort-st.  
 Trollip, Alf., butcher, Beaufort-st.  
 Trollip, J., junior, wheelwright  
 Trotter, William, brewer, Market-square  
 Trimble, Joseph, deputy messenger, Cross street  
 Turner, R., carpenter, Somerset-street  
 Thomas, Mrs. ———, New-street  
 Turvey, Edward, senior, painter, African-street  
 Thomas, J., carrier, Beaufort-st.  
 Thomas, Joseph, carpenter, William-street  
 Talbot, John, mason, Beaufort-st.  
 Taylor, Ed., apothecary, High-st.  
 Tudhope, F., government schoolmaster, near the mill  
 Tancred, Rev. Dr. —, Chapel-st.  
 Ulyate, George, wheelwright, Lawrence-street  
 Urry, Mrs., shopkeeper, High-st.  
 Upton, Wm., mason, William-st.  
 Umphries, J., shopkeeper, Beaufort-street  
 Venables, John, Beaufort-street  
 Vice, John, canteen-keeper, East Barracks  
 Waite, widow, dress-maker, New-street  
 Wallace, Charles, Cross-street

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Wallace, William, 91st Regiment, Beaufort-street             | Wienand, J. H. B., clerk to resident magistrate, Artificer's-sq. |
| Walker, J., carpenter, Chapel-st.                            | Wienand, widow, New-street                                       |
| Walker, Joseph, storekeeper, Bathurst-street                 | Wood, G., storekeeper, New-st.                                   |
| Webb, C., shoemaker, Chapel-st.                              | Wright, widow, shopkeeper, New-street                            |
| Webb, Robert, New-street                                     | Wright, John Cecil, storekeeper, High-street                     |
| Webb, Charles, painter & glazier, Bathurst-street            | Whiley, J., shopkeeper, Hill-st.                                 |
| Webb, Joshua, ditto, Chapel-st.                              | Whiley, G., printer, High-street                                 |
| Webb, R., builder, York-street                               | Welsford, agent of Anderson, sen. and Co., New-street            |
| Webb, Robert, butcher, near East Barracks                    | Wells, Leo, shoemaker, Hill-st.                                  |
| Welbeloved, shoemaker, Bathurst Road                         | Wynn, James, tanner, William-street                              |
| Weakly, Joseph, storekeeper, Somerset-street                 | Wynn, widow, near Dundas-brid.                                   |
| Wedderburn, James, tailor, New-street                        | Warren, T., clerk, Bathurst-st.                                  |
| West, Martin, Civil Commissioner, East Barracks              | Warren, widow, junior, Beaufort-street                           |
| West, widow, storekeeper, High-street                        | Williams, Mrs., sempstress                                       |
| Wheldon, John, blacksmith, High-street                       | Webster, W., wagon-maker, Market-place                           |
| Whetheridge, J., mason, Bathurst street                      | Watson, R., hotel-keeper, New-st.                                |
| Whitnall, Robert M., clerk R. E. department, Beaufort-street | Watson, W., carpenter, Bathurst-street                           |
| White, James, undertaker, Bathurst-street                    | Watson, Charles, near Bathurst Road                              |
|  | Yelling, Joseph, canteen-keeper, Hill-street                     |
|  | Young, Ann, Market-place.  |

### Graf Retinet.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate | { W. C. van Ryneveld, Esq., 500 <i>l.</i> House allowed, and travelling expenses when on public duty. |
| Chief Clerk . . . . .                      |   |
| Second Clerk . . . . .                     | Mr. H. J. Borchers, 50 <i>l.</i>  |
| Messenger . . . . .                        | C. Wagner, 50 <i>l.</i>   |
| Clerk of the Peace . . . . .               | A. Berrangé, Esq., 250 <i>l.</i>  |
| Gaoler . . . . .                           | J. J. Schindehutte, 50 <i>l.</i>  |
| Justices of the Peace . . . . .            | { W. C. van Ryneveld, C. B. Ziervogel, and J. L. Leeb, Esqrs.   |
| District Surgeon . . . . .                 |   |
| Deputy Sheriff . . . . .                   | C. H. Grishbrook, Esq.  |
| Dutch Reformed Church:—                    |   |
| Minister . . . . .                         | Rev. W. R. Thompson, 200 <i>l.</i>  |
| Elders . . . . .                           | Messrs. N. Eckhardt and Hendrick Gysman.  |
| Deacons . . . . .                          | Messrs. Gabriel Loots and M. Appel.   |
| Clerk . . . . .                            | Mr. David Bensberg.   |

|                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sexton . . . . .     | Mr. Alie Arends.                 |
| Government School :— |                                  |
| Teachers . . . . .   | Messrs. A. Currie and C. Groepe. |

## MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT AT GRAHAM'S TOWN.

## BRIGADE MAJOR'S OFFICE, NEW-STREET.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Lieutenant-Governor, and<br>Officer Commanding the<br>Troops on the Frontier | } His Honour Colonel John Hare, C. B., &<br>K. H.   |
| Aid-de-Camp to the Lieuten-<br>ant-Governor                                  |   |
| Brigade Major, Frontier  | } Lieut. T. Hare, (27th Regt.)                      |
| Garrison Serjt.-major and<br>Military Postmaster                             | } Major A. A. O'Reilly.                             |
| Clerk . . . . .  | } H. Drenan.  |
| Royal Artillery :—   |   |
| Commanding   | . . . . . Capt. D. E. Wood.                         |
| Port Natal   | . . . . . Lieut. Turner.                            |
| Royal Engineers :—   |   |
| Commanding Royal<br>Engineer   | } Major H. Y. Wortham.                              |
| Clerk of Works   | . . . . . Mr. J. O'Neil.                            |
| Clerks . . . . .   | . . . . . Messrs. R. M. Whitnall and C. P. Teeling. |
| Foreman of Works   | . . . . . Mr. H. Hall.                              |
| Officekeeper . . . . .   | . . . . . Thomas Willats.                           |

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—BOARD OF RESPECTIVE OFFICERS,  
GRAHAM'S TOWN.

|  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Commanding Royal Engi-<br>neer . . . . . | } Major H. Y. Wortham.        |
| Royal Artillery . . . . .                |                               |
| Ordnance Storekeeper                     | . . . . . Capt. D. E. Wood.   |
|  | . . . . . J. C. Saunder, Esq. |

## STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

|  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Ordnance Storekeeper                           | . . . . . J. C. Saunder, Esq. |
| Clerk . . . . .                                | . . . . . Mr. R. Wingrove.    |
| Ditto (Cape Town Esta-<br>blishment) . . . . . | } Mr. H. Piers.               |
| Storekeeper . . . . .                          | . . . . . Mr. Robert Watson.  |

## BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Barrack Master, Gra-<br>ham's Town | } Capt. R. N. Boys.   |
| Acting ditto, Fort Beau-<br>fort   |   |
| Ditto, Port Elizabeth              | . . . . . Lieut. E. Philpott.   |
| Field-cornets, 20, each            | } Messrs. H. A. Enslin, Graf Reinet, H. S.<br>van Bleik, Buffels-hoek, P. A. du Plessis,<br>Candaboo, P. Loots, Voor Snaenberg,<br>A. P. van der Merwe, Op Snaenberg,<br>D. C. du Toit, Achter op Snaenberg, P.<br>van der Merwe, Uitvlugt, S. Stein<br>Zwarte Ruggens. |

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| Assistant Field-cornets,<br>3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> each . . .   | } | Messrs. J. S. Enslin, Graf Retmet, J. C. Coetze, Buffels-hoek, J. Cloete, Cardeboo, W. J. Pienaar, Op Sneeu-berg, W. J. van der Merwe, Achter op Sneeu-berg, P. Minnaar, Uitvingt. |
| Ward-masters . . .  |   | Messrs. J. C. Naude, J. A. Enslin, and A. Erlank.  |
| Assistant Ward-masters . . .  | } | Messrs. Andries Brink, C. G. de Villiers, and A. G. Erlank.  |
| Fire Wardens :—   |   |  |
| Superintendent . . .  | } | Mr. Jacobus Meintjes.  |
| Engine No. 1, 1st Fire Warden . . .   |   | Mr.  |
| Second ditto . . .  | } | Mr. J. A. Enslin.  |
| Engine No. 2, 1st do. . .   |   | Mr. J. Adendorff.  |
| Second ditto . . .  | } | Mr. Barend Joubert.  |
| Engine No. 3, 1st do. . .   |   | Mr. Barend Joubert.  |
| Second ditto . . .  |   |  |
| Dutch Reformed Church :—  |   |  |
| Minister . . . . .  | } | Rev. Andrew Murray, 300 <i>l.</i>  |
| Elders . . . . .  |   | Messrs. B. J. Burger, and S. Naudé.  |
| Deacons . . . . .   | } | Messrs. J. H. Cloete, G. Gous, T. Muller, and B. Pienaar.  |
| Clerk . . . . .   |   | Mr. J. J. Naudé, 22 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>   |
| Sexton . . . . .  |   | Mr. C. Luttig, 15 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>   |
| School Commission :—  |   |  |
| The Civil Commissioner, the Clerk of the Peace, the Clergyman, the District Surgeon, and C. Ziervogel, Esq. |   |  |
| Government Teacher . . . . .  | } | Mr. T. J. Paterson, 200 <i>l.</i> , and 30 <i>l.</i> for House-rent.   |
| Missionary School . . . . .   |   | Mr. J. N. Campbell.  |
| Seminary for Young Ladies . . . . .   | } | Mrs. Wentworth.  |
| Post-master . . . . .   |   | Mr. H. J. Borchers, 40 <i>l.</i>   |
| Market-master . . . . .   |   | Mr. J. J. Schindehutte.  |
| Overseer of Dams, Canals, &c. . . . .   | } | Mr. Nic. Haarhof.  |
| Superintendent of Town Clock . . . . .  |   | Mr. J. P. Marah.   |
| Attorneys and Notaries . . . . .  | } | Messrs. J. H. Wagner and S. J. Oertel.   |
| Translators . . . . .   |   | Messrs. C. Ziervogel, H. J. Borchers, J. H. Wagner, and S. Oertel.   |
| Medical Practitioners . . . . .   | } | J. G. H. Krebs, Esq., M.D., and G. N. Havinga van Zweel, Esq., M.D.  |
| Apothecary . . . . .  |   | Mr. C. H. Grishbrook.  |
| Auctioneers . . . . .   |   | Messrs. A. Brink, and H. Borchers.   |

#### Somerset.

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| Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate . . . . . | } | P. R. Marillier, Esq., 300 <i>l.</i> |
| Clerk to ditto . . . . .                             |   | Mr. Charles Haw, 100 <i>l.</i>       |
| Messenger . . . . .                                  |   | C. T. Muller, 35 <i>l.</i>           |

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| Clerk of the Peace . . .   | J. O'Reilly, Esq., 200 <i>l</i> .  |
| Gaoler . . .   | G. Barnes, 40 <i>l</i> .   |
| Deputy Sheriff . . .   | C. E. A. Moller, Esq.  |
| District Surgeon . . .   | W. Gill, Esq., 150 <i>l</i> .  |
| Justices of the Peace . . .  | J. O'Reilly, P. R. Marillier, and C. Haw, Esqrs., residing at Somerset, J. F. Ziervogel, Esq., at Vogel-rivier, in the Field-cornetcy of Zwagers-hoek; Robert Hart, Sr. Esq., at Glen Avon, near Somerset; J. Stewart, Esq., at Cowie Forest; E. M. Cole, Esq., at the Kaga; A. Murray, Esq., at Brak-rivier, in the Field-cornetcy of Upper Bushman's River; T. Phillips, Esq., A. B. Armstrong, Esq., and M. J. Borchers, Esq. |
| Field-cornets, 20 <i>l</i> . each . . .  | Messrs. P. R. Erasmus, East Riet River; J. H. van der Vyver, Upper Bushman's River; W. G. Jordaan, Zwagers-hoek; F. J. de Klerk, Brintjes Hoogte; G. Aldrich, Baviaans-rivier; D. McMaster, Somerset   |
| Assistant Field-cornets, 3 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . each . . .   | Messrs. W. J. Durandt, East Riet River; J. A. Raubenheimer, ditto; W. C. Brouwer, Upper Bushman's River; P. C. Klaasen, ditto; A. J. P. Coetzee, Zwagers-hoek; H. J. Nel, Brintjes Hoogte; G. F. Z. C. Fincham, Baviaans-rivier.   |
| Surgeon, Apothecary, and Accoucheur . . . . .  | Thos. Eade, Esq.   |
| Pound-master . . . . .   | Mr. David Barnes   |
| Post-master . . . . .  | Mr. C. T. Muller, 18 <i>l</i> .  |
| Dutch Reformed Church:—  |  |
| Minister . . . . .   | Rev. J. Pears, 200 <i>l</i> .  |
| Elders . . . . .   | Messrs. R. Hart, Sr. and C. T. Muller  |
| Deacons . . . . .  | Messrs. Willem Schutz, W. A. de Klerk, D. E. Malan, and H. Greeff  |
| Clerk . . . . .  | Mr. F. B. de Villiers, 13 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 7½ <i>d</i> .  |
| Church at Glen Lynden:—  |  |
| Minister . . . . .   | Rev. A. Welsh, 100 <i>l</i> .  |
| Elders . . . . .   | Messrs. L. T. Dreyer and J. H. Viljoen.  |
| Deacons . . . . .  | Messrs. L. A. Nel, P. S. Maries, G. Nel, and N. J. A. Goosen   |
| Clerk . . . . .  | Mr. W. S. Humphries, 13 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 7½ <i>d</i> .  |
| School Commission:—  |  |
| The Civil Commissioner, the Clerk of the Peace, the Rev. J. Pears, the District Surgeon, and R. Hart, Sr. Esq. |  |
| Teacher . . . . .  | Mr. Joseph Reid, 100 <i>l</i> .  |
| Commissioners of the Municipality . . . . .  | Messrs. G. E. Joseph, R. Peacock, Jas. Cawood, and C. E. A. Moller   |
| Clerk . . . . .  | Mr. Charles Haw  |
| Overseer of Roads, Water-courses, &c. . . . .  | Mr. W. H. Smith  |
| Market-master . . . . .  | Mr. T. Gyfford   |



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| Sworn Appraisers . . .   | Messrs. P. C. Massyn, G. E. Joseph, and<br>C. T. Muller   |
| Post-holder on the Route<br>to and from Graham's<br>Town . . . | Mr. Goss  |
| Ditto to and from Graf<br>Reinet . . .                         | Mr. H. Waldek, of Graf Reinet   |
| Notaries, Public . . .   | Messrs. J. F. Ziervogel, and C. Haw   |
| Sworn Translators . . .  | Messrs. J. F. Ziervogel, and J. O'Reilly  |
| Attorney in the Circuit<br>Court . . .                         | Mr. J. O'Reilly   |
| Auctioneers . . .  | Messrs. P. C. Massyn, G. E. Joseph, D.<br>McMaster, G. Aldrich, W. G. Jordaan,<br>and W. J. Durandt |

### Colesberg.

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| Civil Commissioner and<br>Resident Magistrate . . .              | F. Rawstorne, Esq., 250 <i>l</i> .   |
| Clerk . . .  | Mr. James Walker, 60 <i>l</i> .  |
| Messenger . . .  | Daniel Holland, 25 <i>l</i> .  |
| Clerk of the Peace . . .   | J. Campbell, Esq. (on leave to England)  |
| Acting ditto . . .   | John Blake, Esq.   |
| Gaoler . . .   | Thomas Coakley, 30 <i>l</i> .  |
| Justices of the Peace . . .                                      | F. Rawstorne, and W. F. Cook, Esqrs.   |
| Field-commandants . . .  | Messrs. N. J. van der Walt, and C. Olivier   |
| Field-cornets, 20 <i>l</i> . each . . .                          | Messrs. G. D. Joubert, Hantam; C. J.<br>du Plessis, Onder Zeekoe River; J. L.<br>du Preez, Middenveld; M. A. Ver-<br>meulen, Winterveld; J. J. van Ton-<br>deren, Achter Zuurberg; J. C. Grey-<br>ling, Groot-rivier; H. J. van der Walt,<br>Rhenosterberg; C. J. Visser, Boven<br>Zeekoe River  |
| Assistant Field-cornets<br>3 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . each . . . | Messrs. James Murray, Village of Coles-<br>berg; Adriaan J. Piensaar and Pieter A.<br>Piensaar, Hantam; N. J. J. Jooste and<br>D. Venter, Onder Zeekoe River; Jo-<br>hannes P. van der Walt, Middenveld;<br>M. G. Esterhuysen and D. G. Steen-<br>kamp, Winterveld; P. Pretorius, Ach-<br>ter Zuurberg; F. G. Peltzer and B. van<br>Blifjoen, Groot-rivier; S. Kruger, Rhe-<br>nosterberg; Charles Pretorius, Onder<br>Zeekoe Rivier |
| Dutch Reformed Church:—  |  |
| Minister . . .   | Rev. T. Reid, 200 <i>l</i> .   |
| Elders . . .   | Messrs. P. J. van der Walt, Jacobus Pot-<br>gieter, Abraham F. Straus, and Fran-<br>cois N. Joubert  |
| Deacons . . .  | Messrs. P. Geldenhuis, S. Naudé, P. Cel-<br>lers, M. Ackerman, P. du Plessis, and<br>J. H. Venter  |

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| Clerk . . .  | Mr. P. van den Hever                          |
| Sexton . . .   | M. G. van den Berg                            |
| School-master . . .  | Rev. Mr. Murray                               |
| Wesleyan Chapel:—  |   |
| Minister . . .   | Rev. Mr. Bingham                              |
| Clerk and Sexton . . .                                       | Mr. W. Wentworth                              |
| Missionaries at Colesberg:—                                  |   |
| Of the London Society  | Rev. Mr. Atkinson                             |
| Of the Wesleyan ditto  | Rev. Mr. Bingham                              |
| Municipality:—   |   |
| Commissioners  | { Messrs. W. F. Cock, B. Kisch, and E. Gibbon |
| Acting Market-master   | Mr. James Howell                              |
| Acting Wardmaster and Town Clerk . . .                       | { Mr. James Howell                            |
| Town Assizer . . .   | Mr. James Frazer                              |
| Agent and Attorney in the Circuit Court . . .                | { J. Campbell, Esq.                           |
| Apothecary . . .   | Mr. Braham Kisch                              |
| Auctioneers . . .  | Messrs. J. Norval and W. Wentworth            |
| Pound-master . . .   | Mr. W. Wentworth                              |
| Post-master . . .  | Mr. James Walker, (acting)                    |
| Post-holder on the Route from Graf Reinet to Colesberg . . . | { Mr. D. Holland.                             |

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**Craddock.**

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| Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate . . .               | { W. Gilfillan, Esq., 250 <i>l</i> .   |
| Clerk to ditto . . .   | Mr. J. P. Verster, 60 <i>l</i> .   |
| Messenger . . .  | A. J. J. Troskie   |
| Acting Clerk of the Peace                                      | R. Blair, Esq., 80 <i>l</i> .  |
| Gaoler . . .   | J. Pressley, 30 <i>l</i> .   |
| District Surgeon . . .   | R. M. Armstrong, Esq., 150 <i>l</i> .  |
| Justices of the Peace . . .                                    | { W. Gilfillan, J. P. Verster, J. J. Zeiler, and H. F. Fynn, Esqrs.  |
| Field-commandant . . .   | Mr. S. J. van Wyk, 23 <i>l</i> .   |
| Field-cornet, 20 <i>l</i> . each . . .                         | { Messrs. J. D. van Wyk, Craddock, B. J. Vorster, Achter Sneeuberg, P. J. Venter, Brak-rivier, W. J. Pretorius, Klaas Smits-rivier, C. J. van Wyk, Tarka   |
| Assistant Field-cornets, 3 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . each . . . | { Messrs. J. G. van Buuren, Craddock, H. Stapelberg, Achter Sneeuberg, A. L. van Heerden, ditto, A. E. Bester, Brak-rivier, G. C. Olivier. Klaas Smits-rivier, C. F. Marais, Tarka, Isaac J. Kruger, H. van Heerden, P. S. van Heerden |
| Post-mistress . . .  | Mrs. C. M. van Dyk, 25 <i>l</i> .  |
| Church at Craddock:—   |  |
| Minister . . .   | Rev. J. Taylor, 200 <i>l</i> .   |