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## ROUTE FROM CAPE TOWN TO GRAHAM'S TOWN.

*Travelling at the Rate of Six Miles an Hour.*

	Hrs. Min.
From Cape Town to Eerste River, to the Drift at Mr. Blommestein's, (an excellent house of accommodation, clean, comfortable, and Mr. and Mrs. B. very civil and kind)	3 30
Thence to Hindley's, Sir Lowry's Pass	2 15
To Palmiet River	1 30
To Bot River, Field-cornet de Kock	2 15
To Matjes Drift	3 0
To Field-cornet Jan Linde, (Mr. and Mrs. L. very civil and attentive to travellers)	4 0
To Field-cornet Eksteen	2 15
To Field-cornet Human	3 30
To Swellendam, (Crause's Hotel)	2 0
To Field-cornet P. Uys	4 0
To Niekark, Duivenhok's River	2 15
To Human	1 0
To Riversdale, (Villiers,)	3 0
To Jan du Preez, Kafferkuil's River	1 0
To Oosthuyzen, Tygerfontein	4 0
To Gourits River	2 0
To Jan Meyer, Field-cornet, (as nice a family as any in the Colony, an excellent house, and nothing can exceed the kindness of Mr. & Mrs. Meyer to every one)	3 0
To M. Meyer, Geelbeks Valley	1 15
To Field-cornet Scholtz	2 30
To George, (Belfore's,)	2 30
To Rensburg, across Gradockberg	5 0
To Van Rooyen, Diep Rivier	2 0
To Wehmsyer	2 30
To Zondag, Avontuur, (civil people,)	1 0
To M. Heyns, Welgelegen	1 30
To Ignatius van Niekark, Misgunst	2 30
To Ferreira	1 0
To C. Bademeyer	1 0
To Kritzinger, Wagenbooms Rivier	2 0
To H. Meeding, Jagersbosch, Kromme River, (very good accommodation, comfortable place, and people very kind and civil)	4 0
To Hilgert du Preez, Kessenbosch, (civil people, and very clean accommodation)	3 0
To Field-cornet Moolman, Leeuwenbosch	2 30
To Gamtoos River	3 30
To Field-cornet Nieuwark, Matjes Fontein, (civil people,)	1 30
To Utenhay, (Hotel kept by Mr. Slaughter, late Streak's Hotel, this and Watson's Hotel at Worcester, are the best in the colony. Nothing can exceed the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. S. to strangers and travellers, and everything you get is good, in fact, it is a perfect house of comfort)	5 0
From Utenhay to Zondag's Rivier, at Row's, good accommodations	4 0

	Hrs.	Min.
Thence to Bosjesman's River . . . . .	5	0
To Sidbury, (Pollard's, good accommodations,) . . . . .	1	30
To Graham's Town, (two good Hotels, Watson & Findlayson's,) . . . . .	5	0

**SUMMARY OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF  
ALGOA BAY FOR THE YEAR 1842.**

Ninety-five Vessels; 14,495 Tons; Customs' Duty, Fees, &c., £10,059 11s. 11d.; Total value of imports, £162,262; Total value of Exports, £99,674 16s. Apparent deficiency made up by Commissariat supplies; Supplies to shipping missionary expenditure, &c. Increase of ships, 6; of tonnage, 3,595: increase of imports, £83,004 10s. Increase of Exports, £27,643 16s. Increase of Customs, £6,034 14s. 11d.

**PARTICULARS OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF ALGOA  
BAY FROM THE YEAR 5TH OCTOBER, 1841—42.**

PORT ELIZABETH.	Quantities.	Value.
Aloes.....	320,121 pounds,	£5,644 0 0
Beef and Pork .....	649 casks,	1,841 0 0
Bone (whale).....	1,267 pounds,	65 0 0
Butter.....	62,552 pounds,	2,967 0 0
Candles.....	8,254 pounds,	267 0 0
Corn, grain, and meal, viz:—		
Beans and Peas.....	195 muids,	282 0 0
Flour .....	1,980 pounds,	13 0 0
Oats .....	178 muids,	56 0 0
Wheat .....	4 muids,	4 0 0
Feathers (ostrich) .....	150 pounds,	726 0 0
Fish (dried) .....	66,880 pounds,	274 0 0
Fruits (dried) .....	47 packages,	66 0 0
Hides (horse and ox) .....	30,197 in number,	19,494 0 0
Horns .....	57,363 in number,	1,066 0 0
Horses .....	16 in number,	475 0 0
Ivory .....	9,906 pounds,	1,964 0 0
Oil, viz. Seal .....	57 gallons,	5 0 0
Whale .....	3,126 gallons,	235 0 0
Skins, viz. Calf .....	105 in number,	43 0 0
Goat .....	94,386 in number,	9,503 0 0
Seal .....	348 in number,	350 0 0
Sheep.....	6,390 in number,	183 0 0
Tallow .....	169,387 pounds,	2,899 0 0
Wax.....	1,473 pounds,	105 0 0
Wine, ordinary.....	17 pipes,	264 0 0
Wool.....	853,198 pounds,	43,560 0 0
		92,451 0 0
Other Articles .....		2,147 0 0
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>£94,598 0 0</b>

## IMPORT OF CAPE PRODUCE INTO LONDON.

	Wet Hides.	Kips & Skins.	Dry Hides.	Goat Skins.	Sheep.	Seal.	Horns.
1840—	16,806..	9,856..	1,316..	90,985..	37,334..	2,829..	102,555
1841—	23,395..	21,279..	1,290..	147,742..	88,486..	4,086..	77,776
1842—	34,798..	32,840..	1,458..	178,397..	116,004..	3,336..	120,338

The following three letters have appeared in the *Emigration Gazette and Colonial Advocate* :—

## COLONIAL IMPORTS.

SIR,—For the information of your readers I send you a summary of the imports of colonial wool into England for the last year :—

	N. S. Wales & Van Diemen's Land.	Cape & Alagoa Bay.
1842	{46,477 bales.....	6,521 bales.
In 1841 they amounted to	{46,581 bales.....	4,981 bales.

Bales decrease, 104 Bales increase, 1,543

There is not a tack taken by the colonies in which the Cape and Alagoa Bay will not shew that the latter equal, if they are not beating, the Australian colonies; and as regards quality the same holds good. Did people only know the relative advantages offered by each colony, and the exemption from *conviction* at the Cape, the surplus labour, which, from over supply is short paid in Australia, and rejected, thrown again upon our shores from America, would find its way to the Cape. Listen to it for an instant; a colony that could make *ten million* of people prosperous, has a population of only 220,000! a colony where there is not two-thirds of the mortality in Australia or Canada, and only one-half the distance to New Zealand and Australia.

It is singular, Mr. Editor, that last year from *every* country and *every* colony (excepting the Cape) there has been a decrease in their export of wool to the extent of 52,373 bales, which cannot be estimated at less than £125,000 loss in their productive resources; whereas the Cape has *increased* hers by upwards of 1,500 bales, in value £18,000 at the least; and this year it will be one-half more than the last year's produce, at the same relative increase of value.

Jan. 7th, 1843.

X. P. R.

## EMIGRATION WITHOUT TAXATION.

SIR,—The happiest condition of a country is freedom from over legislation and from great taxation. I do not desire to apply this acknowledged principle to free trade, but to free Emigration, and free poor's rates. The country is in a difficult position, and Ministers do not know how to propose a grant of the public money for Emigration. Some persons disapprove of Emigration; perhaps because they, in their short-sightedness, do not like to be taxed for carrying it on, not remembering that if the poor leave our parishes, that poor's rates necessarily cease. Parishes cannot now compel Emigration, nor is it desirable that they should; but parishes and individuals sending away their quota of poor would and should be relieved from poor's-rates. For instance I am assessed to the poor of my parish in £12 per annum. I dislike the notion of keeping Tom, the shepherd, in the Union, and he also

wants to get out of it. It costs my parish £12 per annum to keep him in the Union; and yet the parish cannot send him to the Cape of Good Hope, where his calling is in much demand, where he would get from £30 to £45 per annum, besides board and lodging. Well, now, I want, Sir, to send Tom out to my farm, or any other person's farm, it being optional for him to go where he pleases. Therefore I suggest that an Act of Parliament should pass, allowing me to give Tom a passage to the Cape, which will cost me £12, which I am content to do at once if the parish officers or guardians only give me a receipt exempting me from the next year's poor's rates. In short, I purpose to pay my rates in advance. This act will require the parish officers to be consenting parties to the act; otherwise I might give a passage to a friend able to support himself, or to a man out of the parish, and so the rates would not at all be relieved. Suppose, again, that my rates amount to £6. only, let me receive exemption from poor's rates for two years; or myself and friend, each paying £6., let us both be exempted for one year. No one by this plan would be taxed; and every rate-payer, having a personal interest in some particular poor man or woman in his parish, would find his sympathies exercised in their welfare. He would say, I am not getting out of pocket in this: I am doing good to these respectable poor bodies on the very verge of receiving parish relief. I will let them choose the colony they like; and as I really shall not be losing money by paying their passage, I will give each 20s. or 40s. for an outfit. What pleasure, what good, what a restoration of proper feeling would not this excite! And why is the privilege not enjoyed! Because legislation does not sanction it. But why does no member propose it? Let us look at its extended adoption. The poor's rates last year amounted to just £4,000,000., for England and Wales alone. I will suppose that one-tenth of the rate-payers of one-tenth of that amount now at liberty by law to anticipate their rates, to relieve their parishes, and to promote Emigration without additional taxation. This, Sir, would give £400,000. for Emigration purposes, without any one paying a farthing more than he does at present; he simply anticipates his payment. This would enable 35,000 persons to go to the Cape of Good Hope, to a clime where mortality is less than in England, where provisions are cheaper, where wages are higher, where poverty is unknown, where education is freely given by Government free schools, where society is uncontaminated, where religious principles generally prevail,—a settled country, with all the difficulties of first settlement already overcome, and yet where Emigration not having set in strongly to lower wages, the highest remuneration is gladly given to all classes. Much good can be truly said of other colonies; and let landlords and rate-payers have the privilege of sending their poor labourers, willing to take the step, to the colony they prefer. I am thoroughly persuaded that, exemption granted from rates on this principle sanctioned by the parish authorities, in four years we should send forth the whole annual increase of our population, creating for us a demand for £2,000,000 of British manufactures, and in the same period, reduce our poor's-rates to about £2,000,000 instead of £4,000,000 send forth so many tillers of virgin soil, thereby giving us grain, hides, wool, flax, hemp, silk, cotton, coffee, oil, wine, raisins, and every other produce of our rich, varied, and productive colonies. Is not the hint worthy of being followed up by Sir Robert Peel or some philanthropic member?

*Feb. 16th, 1843.*

J. S. C.



## EMIGRATION EXEMPLIFIED.—ALGOA BAY.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the ability of general exposition displayed by Mr. Buller last night, and the debating repartee qualifications of Lord Stanley, the subject was not treated in that style which interests a commercial people, or, if you please, a nation of shopkeepers. It was not made practical. Human nature is not led by general ideas, paraded without an object, and declaimed upon without the means of operation, or without knowing the object to be obtained. Individuals want to emigrate, and we do not want the House of Commons to become a pulpit, exhorting emigration for the salvation of the bodies and purses of the population; but we want them to reflect on the great results of emigration, and to put forth those energies and resources of the nation which return with interest every effort that is made. But to facts at once, and let M.P.'s and the manufacturing interest contemplate the effect of one distinct effort at emigration. In 1820 Parliament voted the trifling sum of £50,000 to relieve the national distress; with this, 3,750 poor people were enabled to emigrate to the Cape: there were 80,000 applications to avail themselves of the grant. Well, Mr. Editor, these 3,750 no longer burdened our poor-rates; the labour-market rose a trifle in the neighbourhood from whence these poor people removed, and they were sent to Algoa Bay. Never was worse management of a good cause. The people were two-thirds of them unsuitable, and much expression of discontent resulted. However these unsuitable people, in such a climate and in such a soil, could not fail to cast aside the difficulties which Government ought to have anticipated, and at last, setting in good earnest to work, have carved out their fortunes. Let me exhibit by figures what they have accomplished; premising, that in 1820 not a hut was built on the spot now occupied by Elizabeth Town, which now numbers 4,000 people. Last year at this place arrived 93 British ships, 14,027 tons, 947 men; 2 Foreign ships, 468 tons, and 30 men.

The amount of imports by English ships were—

		Duty Collected.
British Goods from Great Britain	£124,324	£5,204 3 2
From Asia, Madras, and Calcutta	513	123 6 8
From Africa, Mauritius.....	14,318	1,721 18 6
From Port Natal.....	804	5 10 8
Coastwise.....	215	5 3 6
Bourbon .....	391	136 6 10
Rio Janeiro .....	8,486	2,126 17 4
Total	£148,041	£9,323 6 6

The amount of imports by foreign ships were—

Bremen .....	£3,646	£427 12 7
Mailla .....	9,668	79 16 0
Total	£13,314	£507 8 7

The value of exports by English ships were—

	Colonial.	Not Colonial.	Total.
Great Britain .....	£67,569	£311	£68,380
Aden .....		87	37
Mauritius .....	6,125	1,978	8,108
St. Helena .....	544		544
Natal .....	77	2,074	2,151
Total	£74,315	£2,490	£76,805

The amount of exports in foreign ships were—

	Colonial.	Not Colonial.	Total.
Singapore .....	£263	£176	£439

Now, Mr. Editor, I request you to regard and contemplate these figures. Here, Sir, were 3,750 persons a dead weight upon the community, and had they remained here they would have increased to double—a still further incubus. They have fulfilled the command to go forth and multiply and replenish the earth, and subdue it. These 3,750 poor people now employ 95 ships, of the aggregate tonnage of 14,500 tons, which employ at least £150,000 of British capital simply in shipping. There are 947 British tars navigating these vessels, invigorating, perpetuating, and increasing our navigation power. These 3,750 poor people, some even clad by their parishes, some by private contribution, and some by the expenditure of their last shilling—these 3,750 persons now require from our British looms an annual supply of £124,324 worth of British manufactures! And yet, in the face of this, that prophet of despair, *that enemy to the manufacturing interest, Mr. Cobden*, exerts all his influence to decrease the business of his brother manufacturers, because he has a crotchet—a corn-law monomania; and thus many of them, like the dog in the water, drop that which is within their grasp for that which is reflected in their dis-tempered brain. Let us have some one step forward with practical common sense—some one not mad with party—some one that, instead of exciting to violence against the true patriots of their country, will point out those tangible, feasible, benevolent, truly patriotic means of relief which our colonies (Heaven be praised!) so bountifully afford. Look again, master manufacturers, over these figures; divide the amount of your own productions by two, and your annual profit is £62,162. Will you listen to reason and to your interest, or to faction and to Cobden? And you, Emigrants, whichever colony you choose, go forth in good heart; and while you flourish as the palm-tree, increase the shelter for our poor, and let the precious drops which add prosperity to your colonial Hermon flow bountifully over your native Zion!

X. P. R.

April 8th, 1843.

#### SUMMARY OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ALGOA BAY FOR 1841—42.

(From the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, January 4, 1843.)

In meeting the public at the commencement of 1843, we have the honour to wish them the enjoyment of many such years as the last, as far as health, fruitful seasons, internal tranquility, increasing morality and decreasing crime, occupy this concluded chapter of our history. No epidemic diseases of any sort have fallen on man; sheep, cattle, and horses have been equally exempted from fatal attacks; and a most abundant crop of the finest wheat has crowned the year with goodness on the part of the Sovereign Disposer, and we trust, on our part with gratitude.

Within the boundaries of the colony there has been nothing but the orderly and peaceable administration of law and government, except on the Eastern Frontier, where, for several months, thefts and robberies by depredators from Kafirland were unusually numerous, and the loss of cattle and horses by colonists residing near the border proportionally great. The chiefs and Kafir nations were, in consequence, warned by the Colonial Government that their assistance was expected in a vigorous effort to check these outrages, otherwise measures, just but severe

in dealing with the border tribes, would be forced upon them. By this exhortation, and the proper disposal and handling of the force under his command, the Lieutenant-Governor succeeded, during the latter months of the year, in causing an almost total cessation of thefts and robberies. But in the midst of this work he was suddenly called away, and nearly all the force at his disposal, to check the lawless proceedings of a number of Boers on the northern border, who, following the example of those at Natal, have openly renounced their allegiance, and threatened the friends and neighbours of the colony with destruction, and the colony itself with invasion.

As this affair has not ended with the year, its history will belong to 1843. We trust it will be a history honourable to the Government, and instructive to those who have yet to be taught the first elements of national, political, and moral laws. The people expect from Government the maintenance of order. They expect security and freedom from apprehensions, as well as from actual violence. With these the existence of unpunished rebellion under the public eye is wholly incompatible\*.

The affair of Natal has also been handed over as a legacy to the year 1843. In the course of 1842 the Boers at that point attacked, defeated, and besieged a considerable British force under Captain Smith, until driven back from the coast by a combined naval and military force under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Cloete. With these men a sort of pacification was made, on terms that were equivalent to total impunity. The consequence has been open contempt of the terms themselves where the slightest restraint was understood, and the exhibition of the same imprudent revolt amongst the Boers on the Northern Frontier †.

These are the only colonial misfortunes of the year; but though much to be lamented for the blood they have caused, or are about to cause to flow, and for the disquietude they have produced in our still uncombined society, they have, in fact, had no perceptible effect on the general state of the colony. The expense is British. The soldiers are British. The rebels, indeed, are colonists; but their losses, according to their own account, have been wonderfully small! The explosion of a single steam-boat in America, or of a single coal-mine in England, will destroy more life and property in a moment than we have yet sustained in the course of these two rebellions. In short, we may use the words of Francis the First, with a slight variation—"We have as yet lost nothing except our honour!"

Turning from these crimes beyond the boundary, we find the judges still congratulating the grand and petty juries on the decrease of crime within the reach of the law, or on its small amount where it was scarcely possible for it to decrease. This is a proof of increasing industry, and of the general well-being of the people. And of this we have another proof in the state of the public and private schools, which, in every part of the colony, under excellent teachers, are crowded with multitudes of well-dressed, healthy, fine looking children, on whom our hopes for better days than the colony has yet seen, rest unshaken by the occasional follies of us their progenitors. It will be their own fault if the rising generation do not excel the present one in knowledge, if not in good manners. They have superior advantages.

\* Since completely settled by the Lieutenant-Governor. (May, 1843.)

† Natal is to be occupied by troops already sent out, and to be immediately colonised.

Of the progress of religion we have nothing definite to say; but from those we consider qualified and impartial witnesses, the accounts we receive are very favourable. In all the schools the great truths of religion are announced and inculcated in some form or other. The churches are well attended; and religious books, both in the Dutch and English languages, are more sought after than any other class of works.

Respecting the trade and commerce of the colony we are happy to find the value of colonial produce exported in the year ending 10th October, 1842, considerably exceeds that of 1841. The account stands thus.—

Value of Colonial Produce	} 1841 .....	£226,668
exported in . . .	} 1842 .....	258,207

This shews an increase of more than £30,000; and the reader will be more struck with this when he learns that on wine, our former staple, there has been for the last year a decrease of more than £34,000; thus—

Value of Ordinary Wine	} 1841 ....	£75,480
exported in . . .	} 1842 ....	40,820

On what articles has there been so great an increase as to cover this decrease in wine, and to account for the supplies? Chiefly on wool, which has now fairly stepped to the head of the list, though ten years ago it stood unnoticed at the bottom. But see now—

The value of Wool	} 1841 ....	£45,965
exported in . . .	} 1842 ....	72,497

On some other articles there has also been a remarkable increase which we find it difficult to explain. For example—

Aloes . . . . .	} 1841 .....	£4,082
	} 1842 .....	13,087
Flour . . . . .	} 1841 .....	3,897
	} 1842 .....	10,890

The value of horses exported has also risen, in the same time, from £5,694 to £12,244—Mules, from £60 to £3,060—Hides, (horse and ox,) from £20,940 to £26,016.

We cannot help remarking that the increase has been chiefly at the eastern end of the colony. Thus—

	1841.	1842.
Port Elizabeth . . . . .	£61,105 0 0	£94,598 0 0
Cape Town . . . . .	177,581 14 0	163,446 11 0

The value of exports of colonial produce from Port Elizabeth has risen by more than one-half its amount in the preceding year; at the port of Cape Town there has been a falling off of nearly one-twelfth.

Nothing is known of the revenue, except that branch of it which belongs to the Custom-house. Here there has been a great increase, arising, however, in part from the alteration in the duties. Thus—

Total Revenue from the	} 1841.....	£46,417 17 7
Custom-house . . .	} 1842.....	59,164 16 0

Here, again, we must observe that, in the time spoken of, the revenue from the Customs at Port Elizabeth have risen from £4,024 17s. to £10,059 11s. 11d. That is, it has been more than doubled. At Cape Town, the rise has been from £41,673 13s. to £48,630 8s. 8d.; an increase of about one-seventh.

The legislative council has accomplished nothing during the year, of public concern. But it is at present engaged with a bill for enabling the proprietors of immoveable property, in the Cape and Stellenbosch divisions, to make a hard road across the Cape Downs; a piece of sand that has long been felt as a great drawback on the resources of the

of the colony. The bill has been read a second time without a dissentient voice, but a strong opposition has been organised out of doors, which has rendered its success doubtful!

Among the public works of the year, we may notice the lighting of the new Pharos at Green Point, and the opening of another wharf or dwarf jetty in Table Bay, which add greatly to the safety and convenience of the port. A Humane Society has also been formed, for rendering assistance to vessels wrecked, or in danger of being wrecked, on our coast; and a life-boat, with the same view, is now on the stocks, and nearly completed.

Nor must we overlook the arrival of the steam-vessel the *Phœnix*, destined to connect more closely this western end of the colony with the more rapidly improving eastern extremity, and to open the various bays and rivers on the intermediate coast, to commerce and agriculture.

The colony being in this progressive and promising state, free from the diseases, the severe seasons, the crimes and disorders that affect, in different degrees, most, if not all the other colonies of Great Britain, we are not surprised to observe that emigration is beginning to seek the Cape of its own accord. The colonists and their government have done nothing to encourage it: no free passages have been offered to labourers, no grants of land to the capitalist: the English emigrant moves to the Cape as he would remove from one English county to another: if he brings character, intelligence, or money with him, he is well received, and soon finds himself in a comfortable house. Some hundreds, with one or other of all these qualifications, have arrived during the course of last year, and as far as one can judge from their silence, it would appear that they have been already suited to their mind. This is a sort of emigration that brings neither trouble nor disappointment with it, and in this it differs from all other sorts where anything is either given or promised to emigrants; and with this agreeable feature of our case, we conclude for the present.

#### MOORINGS AND LIGHT HOUSES IN ALGOA BAY.

The following letter from the Colonial Office gives hope that these important improvements will soon be obtained by the colony. It remains for the colonists to follow up the application, and the Surveyor-General will require but little prompting to have it quickly accomplished. The municipality should immediately order moorings, following the directions of the master of the port, confirmed by the Admiralty Court of Cape Town, as regards the best position for them.

*Downing-street, 4th February, 1843.*

SIR,—I am directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th of November last, complaining of the present insecurity of the anchorage at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, owing to the want of moorings and a light-house; and I am to acquaint you that, in consequence of communications which have recently passed between this department and the Boards of Admiralty and Treasury, his Lordship's decision, in regard to the subject of the erection of light-houses

at the Cape of Good Hope, will be postponed until the receipt of detailed explanations connected with the site and expense of the proposed buildings which the Governor of that colony has been instructed to send home.

With respect to the moorings and buoys, which you suggest should be laid down in the Bay, and which no doubt would be a great convenience to trading vessels in any open anchorage, Lord Stanley desires me to observe, that you have brought forward no substantial reason for adopting this measure at the public expense, which could not be alleged with equal justice in favour of a similar measure at every similar port in Her Majesty's dominions.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,  
G. W. HOPE.

Messrs. J. S. Christophers, Maynards, and Others.

The following Dietary Table of the Algoa Bay Emigration Ships cannot properly be withheld from a book professing to be a guide for emigrants. The succinct sketch of the colony, accompanying it, should specially be attended to by those whose minds and training render them unsuitable for colonising.

DIETARY OF MR. JOSEPH CHRISTOPHERS' SHIPS.

STEEERAGE PASSENGERS to be in Messes of Six or more, as the Captain or Surgeon may arrange, and victualled according to the following Scale, for one Adult :—

	Biscuit best.		Prime Mess Bf.		Prime Mess Pork.		Preserved Meat.		Fish.	Flour.	Oatmeal.	Kaisins.	Suet.	Peas.	Rice.	Presd. Potatoes.	Ten.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter or Cheese.	Pickled Cabbage.	Salt.	Mustard.	Vinegar.	Water.
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	pt	lb	oz	pt	lb	lb	oz	oz	lb	oz	pt	oz	oz	pt	qt	
Sunday..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monday..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesd	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total per Week	7	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	1½	1	6	1	2	2	1	1	21

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS.

The same Scale applies to INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS, with the addition of 1 pint Ale or Porter, and ½ pint Wine, or ½ pint Spirit, per day. INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS provide their own Beds, but are found in Earthenware and Table Linen, and have Inclosed Berths.

For the sake of Cleanliness, NEW BEDS, and BEDDING, consisting of Mattress, Bolster, 2 Blankets, and a Rug, are provided free of charge for STEERAGE PASSENGERS. All Emigrants should be vaccinated: all married couples carry certificates of marriage, and having children, possess certificates of baptism. Testimonials always desirable: with them letters are granted procuring friends on arrival.

WOMEN receive the same rations as Men; CHILDREN receive rations in proportion; under twelve months receive no rations. FRESH MEAT and SOFT BREAD supplied till passed the Downs, and as opportunities offer.

Daily Meals as follows: { BREAKFAST—Tea or Coffee, and Sugar.  
DINNER—according to the above Scale.  
SUPPER—Tea or Coffee, and Sugar.

The Preserved Potatoes being a nutritious vegetable, and unfailling throughout the longest voyage, supplied to all the Passengers.

Medical comforts provided in the following proportions:—*On every 100 Passengers, including Children—7 lbs. Arrowroot; 30 lbs. Preserved Beef; 100 pints Lemon-juice, and Sugar to mix with it; 40 lbs. Scotch Barley, 12 bottles Port Wine, 12 ditto Sherry Wine, 200 gallons Stout, 20 ditto Rum, 10 ditto Brandy.*

In case of illness Barley served out, and, if required, 7 ozs. Molasses per week substituted for 6 ozs. Sugar, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Oatmeal per day for the Rice and Potatoes.

Medical Comforts issued free as the Surgeon deems proper; Women Wet-nursing have a pint of Stout per day, if advised by the Surgeon.

To respectable Steerage Emigrants to this prosperous Colony, Mr. Joseph Christophers is willing to advance part of the passage money, on receiving Promissory Notes.

The passage averages 75 days, provisions put on board for 105 days, as per Act of Parliament. These vessels are punctual; but to shew that they are so, 2s. a day will be paid each passenger, if detained beyond the day above named.

Passages in the Cabin, 38*l.*; Intermediate, 24*l.*; Steerage, 12*l.* 12*s.* Berths to be secured by payment of half the Passage-Money.

Under eight years, three children count as 1 adult, from eight to fourteen years, two; under twelve months free.

For Freight and passage, apply immediately to

MR. JOSEPH S. CHRISTOPHERS,  
Agent for Emigration to the Cape of Good Hope.

N.B.—All the Emigrants by the ORATOR, GUARDIAN, ANN, and MARGARET HARDY were engaged immediately; and their arrival only served to increase the demand. Domestic and Farm Servants, Shepherds, and Mechanics of all kinds are much wanted.

*East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street.*

#### SKETCH.

The Cape of Good Hope is not a new colony in which emigrants have to encounter great difficulties. It belonged to the Dutch from 1662 to 1806, when we took possession of it. At this period the value of the produce exported amounted to about 50,000*l.*; in the year 1841 it amounted to 245,356*l.* over and above its consumption, being the legitimate produce of the colony; if we included the transit trade from India, Brazil, &c. it would be double. The capital contains about 28,000

souls. That part of the colony, called Algoa Bay and Albany, was settled in the year 1820, by 3,800 emigrants, sent out by Government. There was no preparation made for their reception, no land was tilled, no houses or tents erected. Many persons, in character and calling unfitted for emigrants, were amongst the number; and they and the public generally very properly condemned the Government for the bad arrangements that were made. The colonists had, therefore, much to encounter for two years. They then began to lift up their heads, and ever since, except one incursion by the natives, the colonists have been very successful and prosperous. In 1821, the exports of Algoa Bay were 1,500*l.*—in 1841, without any further increase of population by emigration, the exports were 71,242*l.*; and from the rapid increase in the export of wool and other articles, the produce of the colony, the first half-year's exports of Algoa Bay, for 1842, were 75,804*l.* sterling. In 1820, three huts adorned the beach of Algoa Bay—Elizabeth Town now numbers 3,000 souls. In 1820, Graham's Town, in Albany, about 100 miles up the country, was not more populous than Elizabeth Town then; it now has a population of nearly 6,000 people, principally English. Utenhlay, about 18 miles from Algoa Bay, contains about 2,000 souls. Besides these, there are numerous towns and villages decking the country, such as Somerset, Graf Roynet, Beaufort, Bathurst, Sidbury, Salem, Cradock, &c. &c. The total population of this province is about 70,000, making a progress equal to, or surpassing that of, any other colony. In the growth of wool it increases ten times as fast as Australia; and the staple itself quite equal, having been sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Land, of equal value, may be purchased at a quarter the price of Australian land. Wages quite as high, say for mechanics, from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* and even 9*s.* a day. Farm labourers, 25*s.* to 40*s.* per month, and shepherds, from 25*l.* to 45*l.* per annum, besides board and lodging. Beef and mutton 1½*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. The climate more healthy than England, or any colony. The deaths in England are 14 per 1000 per annum; in Canada and Australia (both considered very healthy), 16 per 1000; but in Algoa Bay only 9½. It is warmer than Canada, nearly as warm as Australia. Bread is rather dear; labour being high, the quartern loaf is commonly 12*d.*; it should be cheaper than in any other country. The wheat is the finest in the world, without any exception; heavier by 3 or 4 lbs. the bushel than the best English, and always fetching in the corn markets of London, Calcutta, Mauritius, and Australia, more than any English or foreign grain. The population of the whole colony is about 200,000, the county of George alone could sustain five times that number, and the whole colony, well governed, would support at least 8,000,000 of people in prosperous circumstances. Convicts have never been introduced; and in proportion more churches and chapels exist than in any colony, consequently morality generally prevails. The proportion between the sexes in Australia is as 55,000 males to 21,557 females; Van Dieman's Land, 29,044 males to 12,027 females; at the Cape, in 1839, the proportion was nearly the same as in England, 72,485 males to 71,856 females. In almost every town and village, Government free schools, even partners to the mother country, are generally established; and, in short, the colony may be considered, and is eminently prosperous, moral and intelligent; and all that is wanted to give it quite the lead amongst the colonies of England, is the emigration of the useful mechanical trades,



field labourers, and shepherds; the latter are usually allowed to accumulate flocks of their own.

One emigrant writes from Algoa Bay:—"All Lancashire could come here and fare well." Not so exactly; but 5,000 farm labourers and shepherds should annually go; and about 500 mechanics, consisting of bricklayers, stone masons, and plasterers, carpenters, bakers, butchers, shoemakers, tailors, saddlers, harness makers, wheelwrights, turners, cabinet makers, smiths, painters, glaziers: a few copper-smiths, and braziers, cutlers, and printers would also get business. Domestic servants wanted by almost every family. Also some respectable governesses without high notions, yet with good qualifications. But few tradesmen or shopkeepers should go; clerks are not wanted, nor young men assisting behind the counter, nor goldsmiths, silversmiths, ivory workers, dancing masters, nor refined manufacturing artisans; the Cape wants no useless or fanciful characters. Idle people and intemperate should stay at home. The industrious and sober not only obtain comfort, but acquire independence. A recent letter said, "smock-frocks are more welcome than long tails." The Cape has been neglected by emigrants until lately, on account of the bad management in 1820. Instead of the government, being condemned, the colony was condemned; and without companies to foment its prosperity, the Cape has gone on quietly winning itself into public favour. And this paper designs still to discourage unsuitable persons; the object is not to gain passengers, careless whether they are good emigrants or not, but to benefit individuals and the colony. The Cape and Algoa Bay are without paupers, nor are they wanted there. It is a singular boast, but at the Cape there are few fine gentlemen. Every man finds labour at once profitable and honourable. Many gentlemen assist in building their own houses. English goods are scarcely dearer than in retail shops in England, and from the fineness of the climate, less clothing is required. Municipal corporations are established, and are producing great improvements. The land is manured with its own annual vegetation; all the vegetables and fruits of England, and even of tropical climates, luxuriant. Fisheries, curing of meat, breeding of horses, and all kinds of agricultural industry, are prosecuted with the greatest success. In 1833, the exports of wool from this colony, were about 50,030 lbs. weight; in 1842, 1,382,000 lbs. Even the lack of emigration cannot retard the progress of the colony, but with emigration, no country can surpass it. At a time when expatriation to the United States may not be prudent, and emigration to some other colonies may be overdone, the Cape and Algoa Bay offer great advantages. In time of peace for a market, and in time of war for protection, the Cape is at half the distance of the other southern colonies from Great Britain.

#### WANTS FOR THE CAPE COLONISTS.

In addition to the present, the following should become considerable articles of export from Algoa Bay:—silk and flax; tobacco; grain; beef and pork; raisins and preserved fruits, almonds, olives, figs, currants; lead (perhaps iron ore); fish and oil; tallow; horses and mules; barilla; indigo, honey, tea, coffee, sugar, and fish.

**TEA.**—Barrow thirty years ago said, "There can be no doubt that a great variety of exotic plants might be introduced with success into the colony." The tea shrub, for instance, is already in the colony, and seems to thrive equally well as in China. It is a hardy plant and easily propagated, and the soil, the climate, and general face of the colony bear a strong analogy to those provinces of China to which it is indigenous. Home consumption in 1841, 36,675,667 lbs.; duty, 2s. 1d.

**COFFEE.**—"Many years ago," still quoting from Barrow, "a small coffee plant was brought from the Island of Bourbon, and in three years was in full berry, and promising to succeed remarkably well. It has been tried in various parts with equal success, though only as an experiment, a regular plantation never having been attempted." Home consumption in 1841, 28,370,857 lbs.; duty on produce of the Cape, 4d. per lb.

**SUGAR.**—Barrow says, "sugar would succeed as well as coffee. But neither of these articles can receive much attention till, through emigration, labour can be obtained for giving sufficient care to these important articles." Home consumption in 1841, 4,057,628 cwt.; duty on produce of the Cape, 2s. per cwt.

**SILK.**—The progress made at the Cape in the growth of wool, will not only stimulate the colony to renewed annual exertions in the improvement of that staple, but encourage the colonists to expect equivalent results attending their enterprise, if they apply their attention to other articles equally suitable to the soil and climate. But none, it may be imagined, can be of such extensive demand or value, or so worthy of pursuit, or likely to be so profitable. This is probably a great mistake. If the quantity of silk consumed in England is not quite one-tenth that of wool, it is more than ten times its value. In 1842 the quantity of raw silk consumed in England was 3,146,705 lbs., of waste, knubs and huaks, 1,343,815 lbs., and 246,651 lbs. of thrown, total 4,757,171 lbs. Averaging the price at 15s., we have the amount of £3,567,877 sterling. India is the only English possession whence we derive a pound of this article of such vast importance. And yet the Cape, perhaps, might produce the whole of it. Remembering wool, let it not be thought a rash expectation that Cape silk will yet vie with China, Indian, Modena or Valencia, or Brussa. The Cape soil is exactly suited for the growth of the mulberry tree. *Miller* observes that it delights in a rich light earth, and where there is depth of soil. In a stiff soil, or in shallow ground, whether of chalk, clay, or gravel, the trunk and branches are commonly covered with moss, when the fruit is small, ill-tasted, and ripens late. *Abercrombie* says the mulberry thrives well in a deep sandy loam, and succeeds in a fertile mellow ground, having a free situation in the full sun. It, therefore, appears that soil and sun are particularly in favour of the cultivation at the Cape. In England the mulberry is planted in grass plots, or pleasure grounds, as a standard tree, but sometimes as an espallier or wall tree. Its propagation is more successful with layers, cuttings, or graftings, than with seed. In Spain and India, and also in China, the white or silkworm mulberry is always propagated by cuttings, three or four being planted together so as to grow up into a bush. At Munich when the white mulberry is propagated extensively for feeding the silkworm, the finer varieties are grafted on the common seedlings. The dwarf mulberry thrives quite as well as in China; but the common

silkworm is not in the colony\*. Among the wild moths, which spin their cocoons among the shrubby plants of Africa, is a species nearly as large as the atlas, whose food is the leaves of the *Protea Argentea*. This worm might be turned to some account, as it resembles the insect of India which spins the strong silk known by the name tussock. So far Barrow. Home consumption in 1841, raw, 3,146,705 lbs.; duty on produce of the Cape, 1d. per lb.; waste, knubs, and husks, 1,345,815 lbs.; duty on produce of the Cape, 6d. per lb.; thrown, 266,651 lbs.; duty on produce of the Cape, 1s. per lb.

THE OLIVE TREE might be expected to be quickly matured at the Cape. The native olive, resembling the European, is of spontaneous growth, and plentiful, so that if the Spanish or Italian tree were introduced, there is no doubt of its success. Home consumption, 1,335,788 gallons; duty from a colony, £1 per tun.

COTTON may be produced in any quantity in this colony, only that labour is too high for the cultivation. That species of cotton plant called *Mirusum*, seems to sustain the south-east blasts of wind with the least degree of injury; but the Bourbon cotton, originally from the West Indies, has been found to thrive just as well in the interior parts of the country, where the south-easters extend, not with that degree of strength so as to cause any injury to vegetation, as on the island from whence it takes its name. Home consumption in 1841, 437,093,631 lbs.; duty on produce of the Cape, 4d. per cent.

INDIGO may be produced in any quantity in this colony if the necessary labour could be obtained. It has been tried in several places in the Western Province, and also near Graham's Town, by a Bengal Planter. Home consumption in 1841, 2,780,583 lbs.; duty on produce of the Cape, 1s. per cent. Total importation in 1841, 7,894,497 lbs.

HONEY abounds in all the forests, and with due encouragement the Hottentots would bring large quantities to market. Near the Kafir country tall spreading mimosas abound, and with their lively green, present a very beautiful appearance, studded also with clusters of golden flowers, not more pleasing to the eye than agreeable to the smell. Thousands of bees are busily employed in collecting from these flowers their winter store. This part of the country seems to abound in honey, hanging in large clusters from almost every rock. The Hottentots have a common observation among them, that when the *doorn boom* blossoms the honey is fat. Duty on produce of the Cape, 5s. per cwt.

RAISINS.—Excellent vineyards of the Persian muscatel grape are common in the colony. Hitherto wine has had the best and the worst of their produce; but if made into raisins it would be far better for the colony—first, as a more transportable article, equally extensive consumption, of more easy curing and preparation for shipment. The grapes are first immersed in a strong solution of wood-ashes, and afterwards laid on a stage covered with rush matting until thoroughly dried, and then packed in barrels or cases. Quantity entered for home consumption in England in 1841, 240,887 cwt.; duty on colonial, 7s. 6d. per cent.; average value per cwt., 25s.

\* This is no longer the case; Dr. Litching, of Cape Town, and others have reared them, and they thrive and increase most satisfactorily. The Agricultural Society have also offered a premium for its encouragement; we shall, therefore, no doubt, in a few years, see it rank high as a Cape export.

**FISH.**—The capabilities of the colony, as exhibited from such unquestionable authority as Mr. Barrow, are almost equalled by the abundance of fish on the coast. But reference on this subject may be made to page 167. Duty free in England; duty in Brazil about 3s. 6d. per quintal.

**TOBACCO.**—Home consumption in 1841, manufactured, 21,871,438 lbs.; duty, 3s. per lb.; manufactured cigars, 213,551 lbs.; duty, 9s. per lb.

**IRON AND OCRES.**—There is scarcely a mountain in Africa that does not produce iron ores, and ocres are everywhere found in the greatest abundance. The finest of these earths are met with in the state of impalpable powder, inclosed in crustaceous coverings of a reddish colour, of the hardness and consistence of baked earthenware, sometimes in single nodules of an inch or two inches diameter, but more frequently in clusters of two, three, or four nodules, connected by necks, which are also hollow. In these stones every shade of colour is said to be found except green; but the most common are those of a pale yellow and chocolate brown. The country people know them by the name of *paint-stones*, because the powders they contain, when mixed up with oil, make very good paint, without any sifting or further preparation.

**LEAD.**—It appears from Barrow that upwards of thirty years ago this valuable mineral was discovered about twenty miles westward of Algoa Bay, near the mouth of Van Staden's River. According to Major Van Dhen, the assay was favourable; 200 lbs. of ore containing 100 lbs. of pure lead, and eight ounces of silver. A rich vein being found unusually near the surface, gives reasonable grounds for supposing that a large body of the mine may not lie at any great depth, and if so, would be worked advantageously. The surrounding country is particularly favourable for the prosecution of such an undertaking; wood is abundant both for building and fuel. Two streams unite in the glen; the country would support, with cattle and corn, any number of people that might be required to carry on the works, and the distance of the mine is only five miles from the mouth of Van Staden's River, in Camtoos Bay. England is rich in lead, and imports none. From the colonies the duty is only 5s. per ton, and, therefore, it would first serve as ballast, and still render a profit if a rich load.

**BARILLA.**—Much soap is now made in the colony, and with more labour it would not require to import a pound. The alkali is produced from a species of *Salsola* or saltwort, called by the Hottentots *Canna*. In the Karroos it is very abundant, and if cut down and burnt, and reproduced every five years, enough barilla or soda might be collected for the entire consumption of Great Britain. Other plants produce barilla, but not so good in quality. Home consumption of foreign barilla, 46,996 lbs.; duty, 5s. per ton.

**HEMP AND FLAX.**—On this important article Mr. Barrow writes thus:—"The Cape might also be rendered valuable to the state on which it may be dependent, by the cultivation of the different kinds of hemp for cordage and canvass, and *which might be carried on to an unlimited extent*. The *Canabis Sativa*, or common hemp, has been long planted here as a substitute for tobacco, but its cultivation was never attempted for other purposes. When sown thick in the ground, as in Europe, it shoots up exactly in the same manner, ascending to about the height of eight feet, and giving, to all appearance, a fibre of equal

strength and tenacity to that where it is usually cultivated, and it requires very little trouble in keeping clean in the ground. The different plants of India, cultivated there for the purposes of hemp, have been found to grow at the Cape fully as well as in their native soil. Of these the most common are the *Robinia canabina*, affording a fibre that is durable under water, and on that account used in the east for fishing-nets and tackle. The jute of India (*Corchorus olitorius*,) thrives very well, as does also the *Hibiscus Cannabinus*, whose leaves of a delicate subacid taste, serve as a salad for the table, and the fibres of the stem as a flax fit for the manufacture of cordage. A native species of *Hibiscus*, which I brought from the vicinity of Plettenberg Bay, yields a hemp of an excellent quality, perhaps little inferior to that of the *Cannabis*, or common hemp, which is most unquestionably the best material yet discovered for the manufacture of strong cordage. The *Jamap* of India, *Crotalaria Juncea*, from which gunney bags are manufactured, seems to thrive well at the Cape in sheltered situations, but its slender stem is unequal to the violence of the south-easterly gales of wind. Home consumption of foreign hemp in 1841, was 621,515 cwt.; duty on colonial dressed, 2s. per cwt.; undressed, 1d. per cwt. Flax and tow, or codilla of hemp and flax, was 1,338,213 cwt.; dressed or undressed, 1d. per cwt.

#### ON THE GROWTH OF TOBACCO.

Among the actual products of the Cape, none is more worthy the increased attention of the colonists than tobacco. It is not an anticipation or belief of the suitability of the soil and climate, upon which the assertion is made, but from the fact that the plant is already extensively grown, though not much cultivated or artificially improved. It is already, and has for years been, an article bought and sold.

The term "Petun" is supposed to have been the original name for Tobacco. When the plant was first introduced in Spain, the word "Tobacco" was applied to it, and it was generally supposed to have been from the island of Tobago; but this was erroneous: it was discovered in Tobago, a province of Yucatan, whence it was first carried into Spain. Soon after Sir Walter Raleigh made it known in England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it was used in smoking by ladies of quality. The stern Queen herself is said to have countenanced it by her masculine example; and the author of "Biographia Britannica" states that "It soon became of such vogue at her court, that some of the great ladies, as well as the noblemen therein, would not scruple to blow a pipe sociably!"

But the object of this paper is not to relate the progress of tobacco in Europe, nor to condemn its use,—but to endeavour to direct the attention of the Cape agriculturists to its culture on a large scale throughout the colony. Except in clayey soils, or in situations greatly exposed to the influence of the *south-east winds*, tobacco may be grown in any part of South Africa; and bearing in mind this fact, and considering the hundreds of millions of acres of land there are in the settlement adapted to its production, it really seems almost incredible that the co-

lony pays at the present day a large sum annually for the importation of this article from Rio de Janeiro, North America, &c. If the colony can produce 360,000 lbs., it is quite incontestible that it can produce 3,600,000 lbs., or indeed an unlimited quantity. Is it not then a reproach to us, we ask, to continue to purchase an article from foreigners with which experience has demonstrated that we can furnish ourselves; and not only furnish ourselves, but supply our neighbours?

We all know what prodigious results have crowned our perseverance in the raising of wool, of which they last year exported nearly £72,000 worth. Let this suffice.

That no one may plead want of information on the subject, we have reprinted below, the "Directions for Raising Tobacco," which appeared in the Directory for 1831. The document is worthy of most attentive perusal. It is written in a purely practical style, by an experienced man; and it contains hardly a superfluous word. We will merely add, in conclusion, that as the low price of wine has the effect of throwing vineyards out of cultivation, it is not improbable that the soil might be more readily transferred to the culture of tobacco than of any other article, as it appears that "a square yard of bed, if made with care, will grow and support 50,000 plants of tobacco."

#### *Directions for Raising Tobacco.*

Upon a small spot of good land, well dug and cleaned, put a quantity of bushes; burn them and rake the ashes equally over it; mix the seed with a handful of fine sand, and sprinkle it over the bed: do not rake it in, but let a man walk over it with naked feet; protect the bed with bushes from the cold winds; and if the weather proves dry, water it occasionally.

The seed may be sown in the month of June, and not later than July; when they have five leaves they may be transplanted; or when the plants are about four inches high.

The land must be ploughed or dug with spades, and made as light as possible. Whatever land suits wheat will do for tobacco. If the land is poor it should be well manured; and if you have not manure enough for the whole field, put a good shovel full into each hill. When your ground is ready, and your plants of a proper growth, take the first opportunity of rain, and draw out all the plants that are fit; plant them three feet apart every way; the field should be previously marked out in this manner—  
 O O O O and every hill should be turned over with  
 O O O O the hoe, to make the ground as light as possible: a servant should then drop one plant at each hill, while others are putting them in the ground, which should be done in a gentle manner, that the leaves may not be bruised; the field should always be kept free from weeds, and should the weather prove dry, before the plants begin to grow, they should be watered; as the plant advances pick off the dead leaves, near the bottom, and when about two feet high, pinch off the top of every plant with the nails of the finger and thumb. To prevent seeding you must now carefully pinch off every sucker, which will every day make its appearance, and reduce the number of leaves of each stalk to twelve, by pulling off the lower leaves; when the edges and points of the leaves begin to turn a little yellow, the tobacco is ripe, and should be cut off close to the ground; this must be done

when the weather is fine, and there is no dew upon the plant; as soon as cut it should be immediately carried into the house upon sticks about five feet long, and hung up; your house must be entirely close, and no air suffered to penetrate: upon this care depends all your success. The house should always be dry.

When the stalks begin to turn brownish, and the leaves are yellow, take the advantage of a cloudy and wet day, and take the plants off the sticks, put them carefully into a bin or large shed, with heavy weights upon them, and let them so remain for twelve days; then take them out, strip off the leaves (throwing the stalks away) and place them again in the same bin with heavy pressure, and let them remain thirty days, observing always that the air must never be admitted. You are then to take out your tobacco, and tie the leaves in bundles of sixty, and it is then ready for the market; but never expose it to the air, and in all these little operations a cloudy or wet day is absolutely necessary.

Always let a few good plants remain upon the ground for seed; the tobacco will grow up after cutting, and produce abundance of seed; but this seed is by no means so good as that of the first growth.

Where water can be used, two crops of tobacco may be made in one year; the first crop always succeeds without artificial irrigation; but the second crop cannot succeed without it.

No sort of shaded situation will do for tobacco.

Twenty men, with the assistance of a few children to pull off the suckers and other light work, ought to make twenty hogsheads of tobacco of 1,000 lbs. each. The packages might be most conveniently made in ox-hides of 500 lbs. each. A square yard of bed, if made with care, will grow and support 50,000 plants.

The plants are sometimes destroyed by the grub soon after transplanting, but spare plants are always ready in the bed to replace them. The caterpillar and other insects, so troublesome and destructive in America, are unknown in this country, at least I never saw them in the Swellendam district: the locust will sometimes do mischief, when it visits the country, which I believe does not happen more than once in three or four years.

The only enemy tobacco has in this country is the south-east wind, but there are many millions of acres that are wholly beyond its reach. The land cannot be too much worked. In Virginia, however, they have never time to plough more than twice; the crop ripens in three months, and thus interferes not with the corn harvest. In a former note I observed that all ground fit for wheat would also grow tobacco. This observation will not hold in this country, as I find upon inquiry that all the wheat land of this colony is clay: tobacco will not do well in clay ground—a light sandy loam is the best soil. The horse hoe will save immensity of labour, but the hand hoe will be necessary to clean the plants once or twice in the season, where the horse hoe cannot reach; a dexterous hand will, however, complete the work with the horse hoe. In Virginia, tobacco is planted in the same ground every other year, provided it can be well manured. New land always makes the finest tobacco. Upon the whole I am convinced *that the finest quality of American tobacco can be raised in this colony with much less trouble, and with more certainty of a good crop, than in America.*

[The following remarks on the cultivation of tobacco in America are the

production of a well-informed man, and may be introduced here with advantage, as the practical reader will now have an opportunity of comparing the method of culture practised in America with that recommended for adoption in this colony, in the above treatise.]

*On the Culture of Tobacco in Virginia.*

Fifty pounds weight, or two bushels, of tobacco seed would be sufficient to plant the whole state of Virginia; some say a surface equal in extent to the United States. The seed is never gathered, indeed is not ready till the fall of the year; and no planter keeps on hand more than is requisite for his own use.

Respecting the culture of tobacco, I shall communicate the process adopted throughout Virginia, premising that success depends upon the soil, situation, climate, and season. New ground, virgin soil, produces the best description; plant-beds, for the reception of seed, are prepared in the fall, in rather a moist situation, of pure vegetable mould, minutely pulverised, entirely freed from weeds; having the surface completely scorched by burning brushwood, or shavings of wood upon it. The seed is sown much after the manner of cabbage-seed, about as thickly and as deeply, and raked in; this is done during the month of February. Early in May, according to the season, or during that month, the plants are removed to the field, and are placed out on hills, raised above the surrounding surface from eight to twelve inches, at distances varying according to the strength of the soil, from three by four to four by five; thus the rows are four feet apart, as with Indian corn, and the hill in the row three feet distant from each other.

The plants are allowed to stand unmolested till they begin to throw out suckers, which must be carefully removed by hand, as often as they appear. By hoeing or ploughing all weeds must be kept under, as with corn or cabbages in a garden; when the plant has thrown out eight or twelve well sized leaves, according to the strength or richness of the soil, it must be topped; by which is meant, if the ground be rich, twelve leaves may be left; if poor, only six or eight; the best way is to leave only six to ten. The plants being kept free from worms or caterpillars, which prey upon them, are left to stand until they are perfectly ripe;—this is determined by the thickness of the leaf, and the crackling sound produced by breaking it; they are then cut with a knife, and placed upon poles, horizontally exposed to the sun for several days, till they die, and become of a yellow or brownish hue; care meantime being taken that they be not exposed to rains, or very heavy dews.

From the field, hanging on the same poles, they are removed into log-houses, and hung upon the roofs. Under them, during wet weather, slight fires are kept up, the smoke ascending from which dries the stem and prevents mould; after hanging thus three or four weeks, the plants are, when in a very dry state, taken from the poles, and carefully packed on the dry floor, and covered with straw, to guard them from frost. If the winter be very wet, they are several times hung up, and dried partially with the smoke of wood fires, and replaced in bulk. Finally, in the month of May, the plants are all hung up, and allowed to remain till a tolerably warm and moist day, when they are taken down, and the leaves being kept from the stalk, are tied up in bundles of six to seven leaves each, with a leaf binding them together, and are thus packed



carefully into hogsheds—12 to 1,500 lbs. are put into each hogshed, the but-ends of the tobacco touching the cask, and the points directed inwards to the centre.

Smoking is injurious; and if the season be sufficiently dry and warm, it is better to cure the tobacco entirely by the aid of the sun.

### A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

The Question considered, as proposed by Lord Stanley; or, a Plain and Succinct Plan for forming a Representative House of Assembly, and an Executive Legislative Council, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

#### PART I.—*General Considerations relative to the Principle of Elections and Representative Assemblies.*

Previous to entering into a consideration of the queries suggested by Lord Stanley, relative to the constitution of a Representative Assembly freely elected by the people, and an Executive Council and Governor appointed by the Crown, at the Cape of Good Hope, it will be necessary to consider the question somewhat generally.

The first reflection that arises is the scattered state of the population here, and the difficulty of collecting residents in the country to leave their farms, and travel considerable distances, and for a purpose which at present they would take but little interest in. In England the interest at elections is felt chiefly by the gentleman of independent fortune, and the tenantry generally vote with the landlord, while the candidate keeps open house for all; but in this colony we can expect neither of these circumstances at present, where all are farmers, and scarcely one among them could afford the expense. On this account I should think the most preferable plan at present would be, to hold the election and polling booths in the district towns, and that the return of members should be made by the municipalities; that those persons, whose other avocations might permit them to attend, should be entitled to vote the same as resident householders in the towns. The number of members to depend on the population of the district, but, on an average, *one representative* for every 5,000 of the population would be a fair proportion; and taking the representative population at 125,000, it would give five-and-twenty members, a number that would be quite sufficient:—thus, Albany and Graham's Town would take three; Graff Reinet two; Utenhay two; Cradock one; Cape Town and district five; and so on in proportion. If the number of representatives be greater than this it will be as in the Irish Parliament, "all talking and no business." Another consideration arises here relative to the necessity there would be of placing the representatives, at least those from the country districts, on the same footing as those in the United States in one respect, that is paying their expenses during their attendance at sessions. In America the allowance is I believe 6s. a-day, which I should think would be quite sufficient here; and, on the supposition of the session lasting some three or four months, this sum would not amount to more than 25l. or 30l. for each representative. I am induced to offer this suggestion on these grounds, that there is scarcely any one here who

may be called independent, or who would like to encounter the expense; and that I think the principle a fair one "that those who serve the country should at least be provided with a board and lodging allowance." In England, where there are many of independent fortune and unemployed, such is altogether uncalled for; but here nearly all are engaged in business, and it would be scarcely fair to expect their services gratuitously: an exception might be made in favour of Cape Town, as residents already there would not have expenses of hotels, &c. to encounter, which the country members would of necessity have; this expense might be met by a trifling cess on property and stock, and paid through the municipalities.

I decidedly think that the right of election should be exercised generally through the country, and principally by the municipalities, which should be the machinery or pivot on which the system should move: each municipality includes all the resident householders of the respective towns within its action, and hence there would be no difficulty in making it the basement on which the other would rest: each householder, that is each rate-payer, would be entitled to a vote, and the being already registered the system would be made easily available. The residents in the country to be registered in a similar manner by the different field-cornets, and returned from them to the municipality. With respect to members, I think if there should be difficulty in this way in any of the districts, that a sufficient number of aspirants would always be found in Cape Town to go and canvass the country districts; and in consequence of the reservation I have before alluded to in favour of members resident in Cape Town in the way of expense this would be advantageous. At Algoa Bay, Graham's Town, or Utenhay, there would be no difficulty in providing candidates, but in some of the other districts, as George, Beaufort, or Clanwilliam there might. The elective franchise to be strictly confined to the European population, the English and Dutch; but, as I have already said, the average number of representatives to be as in England, proportionate to the general amount of the population.

I would assimilate, in another principle, the "House of Assembly" here to the "Congress" in the United States, in selecting a central situation for its sittings to suit the general convenience of members, such as Utenhay would be; and this would in no way injure Cape Town; as, although in the United States the Congress meet at Washington, yet New York may virtually be considered as the capital. Besides, the population and maritime importance of Cape Town will always give it a decided superiority, and it is but reasonable that the seat of government in this rapidly advancing colony should be more central. I should think 25 members would be sufficient. The advantage of this number would be, that one being chosen as chairman or speaker, on the supposition of the house being equally divided on any question, the speaker would have the casting vote: on these grounds, that in any one question that would equally divide a body of reflecting men, there must be much to consider on both sides, and hence the advantage of a casting voice in such cases.

The House of Assembly to be distinct in itself and independent of the Government or Executive Legislative Council; to have the power of originating bills, of presiding over the revenues of the country, voting the supplies, authorising necessary public works and improvements, to possess the power of appointing committees of its own members, to

inquire into all public questions, and the power of calling all persons before them for examination, &c.,—in a word, the possession of those privileges generally conceded to popular assemblies in all countries. These would be undoubtedly great powers to delegate to an independent body of men, and as such would require some counterpoise or check, and this would be found in the composition of an Executive Legislative Council, to bear the same relation to the House of Assembly that the House of Lords does to the Commons in England; to be composed of the Governor, principal official members of the government, and two or three of the senior merchants of Cape Town, appointed by the Crown. The necessary estimates for carrying on the service of the government to originate with the Executive Legislative Council, and to be sent down to the House of Assembly for confirmation. In the same manner, all bills or measures originating with the House of Assembly to be sent up to the Legislative Council for a similar confirmation; that is to say, no bill or measure to pass, or be considered legal or binding, unless it had received the sanction of both houses, if they may be so termed, that is of the House of Assembly and the Executive Legislative Council. All bills originating in the House of Assembly, after the second reading, to be referred or sent up to the Legislative Council for consideration, and to be returned after a reasonable time, with either their approbation or dissent; in the latter case stating the reasons at length. This course would be attended with advantage, inasmuch as it would lead to the re-consideration of objectionable clauses or portions, and thus they would both pull together for the public good. Thus the Legislative Council would form (if it may be so termed) a sort of legal tribunal, including, as it would among its members, the principal law officers of the Crown, to determine the validity or soundness of the measures originating in the lower house, or general assembly. We can see how well the principal works in the municipalities, i. e. of two distinct bodies controlling each other.

There is another principle that I should be inclined to include within the Legislative Council—that of constituting it a Court of Appeal from the Law Courts. It is well known that if a lawyer raises a good point in court, the judge must decide *accordingly*, although the verdict may be contrary to justice, as well as reason and common sense. Hence the origin and absolute necessity, in every civilised country, of courts of equity or appeal; and thus, with its judicial and legislative functions, the Executive Council would form a most important branch of the constitution here. The Governor of course would have the care of *all* on his shoulders, directing and attending to the details (as at present) of the civil and judicial departments throughout the colony, presiding in the Executive Legislative Council, opening and closing the House of Assembly, issuing proclamations,—in a word, attending to those details which devolve on the Executive Government of every civilised country. The sittings of both chambers should be contemporaneous; but for obvious reasons the meetings of the Executive Council would not require to be so frequent as those of the House of Assembly; while once or twice a-week would be sufficient for the former, three or four days per week during session would not be too frequent for the latter. But the meetings of the Executive Legislative Council would depend in a great measure on the Governor, and the business that might come before it. The members of the Legislative Assembly to have the same

privileges awarded generally to representatives of the people in other countries, as freedom from arrest, the privilege of transmitting and receiving letters free, and liberty of debate. These are some of the general considerations that force themselves on the attention, previous to considering the question in detail, or the points suggested by Lord Stanley: as it is obvious they must be made the ground work or basis upon which popular representation is erected, the principle of which will be found to assimilate in all countries.

PART II.—*A Particular Consideration of the Queries suggested by Lord Stanley.*

A consideration of the foregoing principles will very readily suggest to those possessing necessary local knowledge, ready replies to the queries proposed by Lord Stanley. To the first, "Do the petitioners contemplate that the Legislative Assembly, to be elected by the people, should be the only legislative power in the colony?" It may, on the foregoing premises, be answered, "that it would be desirable to have a second legislative body, or executive council, possessing legislative powers, that there is no precedent either in England, America, or France, of the sole legislative power being vested in *one body*; and for obvious reasons, that that degree of consideration could not be devoted, which is so essential to public measures, with but one body vested with sole power; and that for this and other reasons the petitioners contemplated, in reference to the query, 'Or is the Council, called Executive, also to possess legislative functions,' that it should be so. That this body (Executive Council) should form, if it may be so termed, a second estate, controlling and checking the power and proceedings of the other, that thus abuses would be counteracted, and every measure submitted receive full consideration; and further, that this council should have the title of

'THE EXECUTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,'

with the power of approving or rejecting measures sent up by the House of Assembly, and that a similar power be possessed by the House of Assembly in respect to any measure suggested by the Executive Council, and most probably this power would be the most frequently exercised by the House of Assembly, as many, or indeed most, measures connected with Government and Council would originate with the Executive Government, and it is in this point of view that the Legislative Assembly would be useful here, in checking the disposition to profusion characteristic of every government, but more especially of *this*; in curtailing or striking off unnecessary items; superintending the public money, and directing it *only* to proper and useful purposes. On the other hand it would be but *right* that all bills or measures relative to the country, originating in the Assembly, should be submitted to the Executive Legislative Council for consideration, and thus the necessary integrity and balance of power would be preserved." With respect to the concluding query, "What, if any, are to be the legislative functions of the Governor?" I would propose that these be combined with the Executive Council: in other words, that he should *preside* and have a *voice* in that body. It is true, that in order to assimilate the principle to that of England it would be necessary that the Governor should form a third body or estate, controlling the power of the other two; but, on reflection, I think this would be found unsuited to the

present circumstances of the colony, and would reduce the Governor to a *nonentity*. Probably hereafter, when the country shall have become more populous and extended, such a force or power might be beneficial; but at present, the necessary measures transacted here would be insufficient to call for the exercise of a third estate like this, whereas by combining the Governor's functions with those of the Executive Council, it would give a degree of weight and importance to that body which otherwise it would be defective in, if merely composed of nominees of the Governor, or I should say more properly, of the Crown, and it would give the Governor that necessary degree of *employment* which, with two independent bodies legislating for the country, he would otherwise not possess. Besides, it would give him that necessary degree of authority in the affairs of the country, which every head of a Government should possess; and although the constitution, formed on this basis, would not quite assimilate to that of England, yet it would approach it as nearly as the state of circumstances and the colony would permit; which could scarcely be the case if (in relation to the second query) "the Legislative Assembly were to be the only legislative power in the colony." By the creation of two independent legislative bodies (i. e. independent of each other), that proper supervision and check is established, that watchful care and control which no one single independent body can either possess or exercise. "On what principles are the representatives to be distributed throughout the colony, so as to give Cape Town and the towns in general their legitimate share in the representation and no more." To this I should decidedly say, and I think common sense points out that the proportion should be according to the population, about one representative to every 5,000 of the inhabitants; and assuming the representative number of inhabitants in the colony at 125,000, the number of representatives would be twenty-five, or one to every five thousand,—to be distributed as follows: viz.

Western Provinces, 14.		Eastern Provinces, 11.	
Cape Town and District	5	Graham's Town and Albany	3
Stellenbosch and District	2	Graf Reinet and District	2
Worcester and District	2	Utenhay and District	2
Swellendam and District	2	Cradock, 1; Coleaberg, 1	2
George, 1; Beaufort, 1,	2	Somerset	1
Clanwilliam	1	Port Elizabeth	1

The above would be a fair proportion, and give to each its fair proportionate quota of representation and would attain as nearly as possible the second part of the same query—"in other words, by what plan is it proposed to secure to a scattered population, occupying a large space, their due proportion of representatives in competition with a more limited population occupying a more limited space;" But in this point there are some exceptions; as for instance, where considerable wealth and intelligence is comprised in a small area or space, as at Graham's Town or Algoa Bay, such is as fully entitled to a representative member as a larger number of a rural population spread over a larger surface, as in Beaufort or Somerset, and it is on this principle generally that members are conceded to boroughs or towns, where population and wealth are condensed, or to universities, where intelligence and knowledge exist. These considerations almost answer the next query, "That if proper electoral districts could be described, if it was contemplated that representatives should be elected by the distant districts of

the colony by the inhabitants of the same." I should say to this undoubtedly, if proper and competent persons can be found residing in them; if not, that any candidate presenting himself properly qualified from Cape Town (as referred to in the query) or elsewhere, should be entitled to the attention of the electors. With respect to the question, "If fit persons would be found willing to bestow their time and incur the necessary expense," I should say that a moderate scale of remuneration should be allowed (the same as in the United States,) to *country members*, the *acceptance* to be at the option of the representative; it may be supposed that many of independent mind or property would reject it, on the contrary, it might be an object to others of slender means. But I think the representatives of Cape Town and probably Graham's Town might be excepted, and that it should apply to the members from the remote districts. It must be also supposed that no member will offer himself as a candidate for any one district, without possessing some local knowledge of it, and that thus another portion of this query would be guarded against, "that of guarding against those local views and prejudices which would make their representatives, if elected in Cape Town, in reality the *representatives of Cape Town*. It also must be considered that many individuals, inhabitants of the districts, occasionally change their residence to Cape Town, and thus carry local knowledge with them. With respect to the concluding paragraph of the same query, "That in a country where communication between representatives and their constituents must of necessity be tardy and imperfect, how the representatives will be able to ascertain correctly the sentiments of their constituents upon measures submitted for discussion and legislation," a second weekly post (it may be readily answered,) would obviate this; which would approximate all parts of the colony more closely together: to this there may be likewise added the necessity of appointing a central situation (as Utenhuy,) for the sittings of the colonial parliament, by which every portion of the colony would be brought into easy communication and the representatives be thus enabled to receive their constituent's opinions on all measures submitted to them.

Query 3.—"Where are the votes of the electors to be taken?"  
 Answer.—At the district towns, as in England and Ireland. To the question, "Whether there be only *one* polling place in the district, parties would be found willing to travel inconvenient distances to exercise the franchise," I should say, there would be *no* compulsion. Those that were willing, or near the towns could attend easily, while a sufficient number of electors would be always found in the towns for the purpose. In fact, when I say *towns*, they must not be considered as so wholly distinct from the country as those in the mother country, but as being in most instances merely condensations of the rural population, pressed more closely together, and when we see the avidity with which the farmers flock in to perform an ungrateful task, that of paying taxes, there would on this ground, with all the excitement of an election, be no reason for anticipating non-attendance; thus obviating another portion of this query, "that the representation would become nominal in those places from non-attendance." By confining the polling to one place another fear also would be removed, of "how the integrity of voting should be guarded, if there were many polling places?"

The next query is rather important, and may require consideration, but I think it may be as easily disposed of as any of the foregoing —

"On what grounds do the petitioners conceive that the right of representation may be indifferently bestowed upon the various races, as well those of European as of African descent, of which the population of the colony is made up." To this I would decidedly say, the elective franchise should be confined to the British and Dutch inhabitants, and for this reason, that none of the native inhabitants of the colony are sufficiently advanced in intellect to understand or appreciate such a boon, neither, if granted, would they value or care for it. And as to inflaming heats and jealousies, it may for instance be mentioned that the most advanced among them as to intelligence, the lazy and indolent Hottentot would scarcely be at the trouble of attending, even if paid; so that there would be little dread or apprehension either of a powerful majority or a discontented minority. But I think this question may be regarded as quite superfluous, as the principle of voting should be this, that no particular class be allowed to vote, unless one of the number be competent to become a candidate. As it is very evident that this is not the case at present with the native tribes, nor will be for a considerable period, I think all fears on this head may very reasonably be dismissed. But not so the next query, relative to a "property qualification for the electors." On this point I should say that a rent-payer of ten pounds in town and twenty\* pounds in the country should be competent or eligible to vote. Through the municipality all householders are rated at a certain amount; this information thus pre-existing, could be made subservient to the registry of freeholders, and in the country the various returns could be made by the field-cornets and returned to the clerk or secretary of the municipality in the towns respectively. A higher rate than this would be unsuited to the circumstances of the colony, while a lower would lead to abuses. In a former day, in England, and more especially Ireland, the qualification was vested in any householder capable of lighting a fire or boiling a pot. Then came the forty shilling freeholders, but as this low rate led to abuse, it was subsequently raised to £5, and in England to £10 and £50, and it was owing to the instrumentality of the country, that the Conservatives lately owed their accession to power.

With respect to the next, of "a property qualification for the candidate," I should think any such unnecessary, as, in the present state of the colony, almost every one is known. And it should be recollected that young aspirants at the bar, or other professional men, that would be likely to become candidates or to canvass, very frequently possess, if their talents be accepted, none. I therefore think that *abilities* and not *property* should be the test of fitness in a representative. In fact, a man of independent fortune (the plea usually put forth) is the last that a free constituency should elect, as he soon becomes *independent* of them altogether; whereas if possessed of necessary fitness and more dependent on his constituents by receiving a certain allowance, the candidate would be more likely to attend to their interests. We can see an instance of this in O'Connell, a lawyer, a man of talent, being paid for his services by the Irish people, and the consequent fidelity with which he discharges his task; and so it should be in all cases. And these and the foregoing considerations apply to the 9th query,

\* Why make a difference? A farmer has many people under him; more than a tradesman in town; and who, not having votes, would feel that theirs and the farmer's interest was only half represented. Put all on the same footing.—ED.

that is to say, the rate above alluded to, of £10 in town and £20 in the country, would be sufficient, and without any offence to the native classes, it would have the effect of confining the elective franchise to that portion of the community fitted to receive it, viz. the Dutch and English inhabitants, as it is scarce necessary to advert again to the fact that the native tribes would neither understand, appreciate, or know how to use it, and a lower rate would decidedly have the effect contemplated in the query, "of letting in a number of persons whose political power the rest of the community might regard not alone as dangerous," but which, as totally and wholly unsuitable, would scarcely be permitted or entertained. In England any member of the community may offer himself, or be eligible as a candidate, and many such have originated from the humble classes and walks of life: as an instance, it may be mentioned that the present Premier, Sir Robert Peel, is the son of a manufacturer. But ages must elapse before any one among the native classes here would be fitted for such an office, and indeed a very long period must elapse before they will be able even to exercise the elective franchise, so we may dismiss this query with a decided negative.

These are, however, but individual opinions,—if in accordance with the spirit of the day, it should be thought proper to throw the franchise open to the native classes, then the property test would have the effect on one hand of admitting those among them most fitted to exercise it, and on the other of excluding, to make use of Lord Stanley's words, "a number of persons, unfitted to receive it, whose admission to political power might be considered dangerous."

In reference to the next enquiry "If the petitioners meant that the constitution of the Legislative Assembly should be modified in any way or manner, by its existing division into its Eastern and Western divisions," on this point I should say that I consider any such modification unnecessary; the number of members given, i. e. 14 representatives for the Western and 11 for the Eastern, would fairly represent both, the Western being composed of 7 districts, and the Eastern of 6. But the country is not yet sufficiently populous for any special measures founded on such division, which is more nominal than real.

It has already been recommended that the sittings be held in some central point; both portions or parts of the colony would thus be brought into juxta-position. We may see in a federal parliament, as in the United States, containing the representatives of many and widely different divisions, that they are all actuated by one and the same spirit, and thus all pull together. With this instance before us, there can be no reason for anticipating a different result from the mere division of the colony into two parts only.

Having already dwelt on the machinery through which votes were to be registered, it is almost unnecessary to revert to the concluding query, except it be to strengthen what we have already said; but further it may be added that the municipalities, which in fact are local parliaments on a small scale, are the best machinery through which, in the present legislative infancy of the colony, the business of registering, or polling, or the elections generally could be carried on, and this great and fundamental basis being laid throughout the colony, the superstructure of elective constituent representation may be well raised on it. Probably hereafter, as we before said, when the country becomes more populous, a wider scope and more extended range of action may be



taken, but for the present we should suit our measures to our circumstances, and for the purpose of registering voters and conducting the business of elections, there cannot be better machinery than that already in existence,—the municipal bodies.

#### CONCLUSION.

Such is a slight outline of the plan submitted for consideration in framing a representative form of government here, which those at all acquainted with the colony will admit to be peculiarly applicable in its present circumstances. Supposing the Assembly to consist of 25, and the Executive Council of 11, a body of 36 legislators will be amply sufficient to legislate for the present population. Great care and circumspection will be necessary in forming the rules and regulations to guard against the possibility of misconstruction. The Legislative is usually considered the highest body in the state, and to which others should be secondary. We have lately seen in the present Legislative Council what material changes the error of merely a few words lately produced, but which were happily set aside; and more recently the disagreeable collision between the Members of Council and Judges of the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that in the formation of the contemplated Assembly such will be avoided, and that it will remain to future ages the directing, guiding-star of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

*Graham's Town, August 25th, 1842.*

#### COMMERCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

*(From the Graham's Town Journal.)*

The outcry has been raised against the progress of colonisation in this country will, if carefully analysed, be found to originate either in the credulity of the ignorant, the fatuity of the idiot, or the deliberate misrepresentations of fanatic partizans. In some instances it is a compound of all of these. Every objection, however, that has been made to the extension of civilised society in South Africa is opposed by the evidence of our senses, and by a long series of indubitable facts. And yet, notwithstanding all this, the same objections are reiterated, and endeavours are still being made to hinder, if possible, the spread of colonisation, on the plea that we have no right to forbid and put down the debasing and injurious practices of the Aborigines; albeit it is clearly evident, and is not denied, that those customs must be subverted ere the individual can be raised in the scale of intellectual and moral existence. In this argument the fact is forgotten that injustice consists in doing injury to another, not in conferring upon him, though it may be unasked and even against his consent, a positive benefit.

We make these prefatory remarks, and which, if time would allow, might admit of great amplification, with the design of directing the especial attention of our readers to the valuable returns of the trade of this Province, which have been furnished to us by Mr. J. C. Chase, and will be found below. To these returns we point with perfect confidence in support of our argument. It is true that they give but a fragment of the history of the colony, but still in this case a part may be safely taken for the whole, and the true principles of colonisation be tested thereby with unerring accuracy.

Had neither Van Riebeeck, or any other European adventurer, ever set foot on the shore of this country, it might, and would most probably, have been still in the exclusive possession of wandering hordes of Hottentots, "living without God and without hope," their only desire self-gratification, their only mental exercise, the best means for the circumvention and destruction either of the wild beasts of the country or their weaker neighbours. By an all-wise and over-ruling Providence, this has not been permitted; a little band of Europeans were led to the extreme point of this vast continent; they there sowed the seeds of colonisation, and these have sprung up and spread, not merely to this frontier, but also to the tropic. And the process must still go on. No merely human power can stay it—can say, "so far shalt thou go and no farther," and hence it remains for the British Government to decide as to whether it will wisely take the initiative in this stupendous and glorious work, or whether with weak and coward steps it will linger in the rear, and tardily follow, as in the Natal case, a movement which it may encumber, but cannot possibly prevent.

The last twenty-three years afford eminent examples in each of these respects. Refer, for instance, to the returns below, and what do we learn therefrom? Why that in one solitary instance, where the Government has led colonisation, the most important benefits have resulted therefrom to the whole colony. The Albany settlement was planted in 1820, at an expense to the nation of £50,000, and what do we already behold as the result. The desert converted into a garden; towns, villages, and hamlets, presenting themselves where all before was a cheerless solitude; the busy hum of industry heard in every direction; the establishment of just laws; education and religion diffusing their benign, sovereign, and eternal influences throughout the land; and a trade created which absorbs merchandise, chiefly English manufactures, to the extent of upwards of £160,000 per annum, raising and sending home raw material in one year to the extent of £113,000. There is no brighter example in the world's history of the advantages of colonisation than is presented within a circle of country from the centre of which we now write. But still let it be borne in mind, that this success, great and decisive as it is, is the mere foreshadowing of what may, with the blessing of Providence, be reasonably expected.

The great staple of the Province, wool, is only the product of the last twelve years; and yet, recent as this is, it amounts already in quantity to a million of lbs. for the past year, the estimated value of which is within a fraction of £47,000. In the next ten years, this, with moderate success, may be quadrupled.

Now look at the reverse of this picture. At Natal the Government have obstinately opposed the progress of colonisation. To stop it altogether was beyond the power of any Government. And what has been the deplorable consequences? The obstructions thrown in the way has caused a jar which has shaken the very foundation of our social structure. We have been talking of philanthropy, and acting so as to occasion the destruction of thousands of human lives, preaching economy, and squandering treasure like dirt; shewing the duty of allegiance, and exciting to disaffection; calling for peace, and provoking to hostility. And after all the very measure must be adopted, which, had it been taken at the outset, would have prevented all the mischief.

Let, then, the past stand as a bright and significant beacon to the future, and from experience let the moral be deduced, that the true position of Great Britain is not in the rear, but in the van of colonisation; that she is called upon to be foremost in this grand movement, and that if she do not shrink from the responsibility, the consequence to the world will be as certain, as extensive, and as beneficial, as they will be to herself solid, enduring, and glorious.

Sir,—Last year I had the pleasure of sending you a statement of the produce of the Western and Eastern Provinces of this fine colony, exported from the respective ports of Table and Algoa Bays, at which time I called your attention to the fact, that in the official returns of the exports of the Western Province, it was usual to mix up and blend all those of the Eastern which left Algoa Bay coastways.

At the time I allude to, I mentioned my belief that in the statement for the year 1842 there would be found full one million pounds of wool among the exports. The statement underneath shews it to have been 906,736 lbs., to which, if is added the quantity actually on ship-board Algoa Bay at the end of the Official Customs' year, (ending the 5th January, 1843), but not appearing in the returns, as the vessels containing it had not then "cleared out," I believe my estimate will not be found far wide of the truth.

An important circumstance should not be overlooked in reference to these returns, and that is, the wool export of the Eastern Province, of only twelve years' creation, exceeds the staple and ancient export of the Western Province, wine, by £7,845!

Another subject of deep consideration for those who legislate for the colony, is the relative progress of its two great divisions, the Eastern and Western, which will be found in the accompanying table, No. 2.

The extraordinary increase, too, in the amount of the collection of customs in the Eastern Port, from £1,369 in 1835, to £10,846 in 1842 must also strike every person who will take the trouble of looking into these returns, and it very naturally suggests the question—Why, when the government of the colony builds, manages, and keeps in repair three jetties at Cape Town, the beautiful structure now complete; at Port Elizabeth to the length of 481 feet of wooden piles and decking, besides 207 feet of the best built masonry abutment, (entirely by private contributions, to the extent of £6,080), should be left to languish for want of a few hundred pounds from the Government purse; the purpose being exclusively that of facilitating the commerce of the colony—indeed both the Eastern and Western Divisions?

JOHN CENTLIVRES CHASE.

No. 1.—Statement of the Quantity and Value of the Produce of the Western and Eastern Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, respectively—exported in the year ending the 5th January, 1843.

Articles.	Produce of the Western Province From Table Bay.		Produce of the Eastern Province From Algoa Bay.		Excess Western Province.	Excess Eastern Province.
	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.		
		£		£	£	£
Aloes, lbs. . . .	379315	6874	283305	5003	1871	
Argol, lbs. . . .	88366	1453			1453	
Salted provisions, cks.	619	2369	868	2420		51
Butter, lbs. . . .	15345	858	158682	7522		6664
Grain, muids . . .	8077	4426	190	279	4147	
Bran, lbs. . . .	348884	1191			1191	
Flour, lbs. . . .	784950	9848			9848	
Ostrich feathers, lbs.	816	3893	159	756	3137	
Fish, cured, lbs. . .	1615691	7088	80373	336	6752	
Fruits, dried, lbs. . .	172735	2173			2173	
Hides, pieces . . .	7619	5911	29242	19313		13402
Horns, pieces . . .	22242	874	71045	1191		317
Horses & mules, do.	515	14129	21	751	13378	
Ivory, lbs. . . .	3146	611	8603	1686		1075
Oil, whale, gallons . .	9004	1245	383	240	1005	
Whalebone, lbs. . . .	8280	400	1267	65	335	
Skins, pieces . . .	210134	14836	157491	14828	8	
Tallow, lbs. . . .	51289	954	283344	4953		3999
Tallow candles, lbs. . .	26921	800	15640	487	313	
Wool, lbs. . . .	523057	30726	905736	46453		15727
Leather, $\frac{1}{2}$ hides . . .			2825	2834		2834
Wine, gallons . . .	521396	38608			38608	
Sundry articles, colnl.		7173		3754	3419	
Total colonial produce exported . . .		156449		112871	87638	44069

No. 2.—Comparative view of the Value of Colonial Produce, exported from Table Bay and Algoa Bay:—In the year 1821, from Table Bay, £130,578, and from Algoa Bay, £1500. In 1842, from Table Bay, £167,134, and from Algoa Bay, £112,871.

No. 3.—Summary of the Commerce and Navigation of the Eastern Province of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope for the last eight years.

*From Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay.*

Year.	Ships Inwards.	Tonnage.	Imports.	Exports.	Duties and Fees Collected.
1835	73	10938	£ 39817	£ 33298	£ 1369
1836	64	8810	87245	47307	2394
1837	67	9133	103077	39768	3489
1838	79	12607	131162	52412	5450
1839	85	13077	144015	42495	5599
1840	75	10046	88665	61105	4025
1841	83	11875	90367	66050	4771
1842	99	15636	160588	121547	10846

JOHN CENTLIYRES CHASE.

[On the 31st March there were seventeen trading vessels in Algoa Bay! an unusual number certainly; but attesting a vast trade to have sprung up in a few years from a small outlay for emigration.—ED.]

PORT NATAL.

[After much indecision, the Cape Government has determined, by the following order, to consider Natal a British Settlement, and to admit its produce as colonial. It must be colonised to save money as well as lives: and the sooner it is accomplished the less loss and the greater benefit.]

All articles, the produce of Natal, are now admitted to entry at the Custom House of this, and the several other ports of the colony, upon the same terms as colonial produce, that is, free of duty, pending Her Majesty's pleasure. But all imported articles shipped from within the colonial boundaries for Port Natal, are required to have first paid the colonial import duties, and no further duties are levied thereon upon landing at Port Natal.

It is necessary to obtain a license from the Governor, granting permission to trade to Natal, upon condition of not importing there, any arms, ammunition, or utensils of war, or any spirituous liquors, and upon further special conditions as His Excellency may deem to require.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE  
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, MARCH, 1843.**

Your Committee have the honour to report, that on their being elected at the Annual General Meeting in March, 1842, they considered it their first duty to carry into effect the several resolutions adopted at that meeting; they have consequently proceeded to deliver to the agent of Mr. William Dickson, at this place, the 50*l.* Wool Prize Cup, he having been declared to be the successful competitor for the wool cup, and complied with the regulations and terms as fixed by this Society.

A subscription was also raised by your Committee for a second Wool Prize Cup of 25*l.*, to be competed for yearly, under the same terms as the 50*l.* Wool Prize Cup, by young beginners, who shall have been wool-growers for less than five years, which term was, however, by a resolution of this Society, in their Special General Meeting of the 1st September, 1842, extended to ten years.

Your Committee have also opened a subscription for a third prize, to be awarded to the second best sample competing for the 50*l.* Wool Prize Cup. And it will now be for the meeting to decide in what said second prize shall consist, and what shall be its value.

Your Committee's attention was next directed to the prizes for the best samples of Cape Wine and Cape Spirits, in compliance with the resolutions of this Society in their meeting of November, 1842; they have consequently offered a prize cup, value 25*l.*, for the best sample of Cape wine, and a prize cup, value 25*l.*, for the best sample of Cape spirit, all in the terms of your said resolutions, offered to the Cape wine-growers.

The amount, however, subscribed for these two cups amount only to 33*l.* 10*s.*, so that your Committee resolved to add to the subscription list from the funds of the Society the sum of 16*l.* 10*s.* sterling.

Five samples of Wine, and only one of Cape Spirit were hereupon received by your Committee, who appointed seven gentlemen, being all wine merchants of this town, to be judges thereof. These gentlemen laid their report before the General Meeting of this Society, held on the 1st September, 1842, when Mr. Nicholas Gerhardtus Vos, of Klapmuts, in the district of Stellenbosch, was declared by that meeting as the successful competitor for the wine prize-cup, now ordered from home. whilst one sample of Cape spirit only having been received, no award has been made for the Cape spirit cup.

Your Committee have further to state their gratification in observing that the wool-growth is almost daily adding to the number of wool-growers in this colony; so that many of those farmers, who were formerly so partial to the breed of the Cape or broad-tailed sheep, are now gradually, as they are enabled to value their own interest, laying aside their prejudice, which had but too long existed, against the breed of the Merino sheep.

The increase in the last year, in the exportation of this our staple produce, has been beyond expectation, and shews to what enormous extent this may be carried to in a few years.

The exports in 1841 was 1,016,107 lbs., and in 1842, 1,428,793 lbs., shewing an increase of 411,986 lbs. in 1842 more than in 1841.

It is, moreover, satisfactory to observe, that whilst the quantity of

wool has so considerably increased, attention to the improvement of the same has not been overlooked; hence the favourable impression created in the London market during the past year on behalf of this important article of colonial produce.

Your Committee beg also to draw the attention of this Society to the importance of encouraging competition in almost all articles of produce, in as far as will be found practicable, and the means of this Society allow. For it is by this means that a stimulus is exerted for improvement, particularly in this age of competition.

Your Committee would recommend this Society, at least, to commence this year with an encouragement for the show of Cattle and other produce of a general and daily demand, and your Committee need only refer to the result of the late exhibitions at the last general meeting of the Swellendam Agricultural Society, to satisfy this Society of the expediency and success which will follow such encouragement.

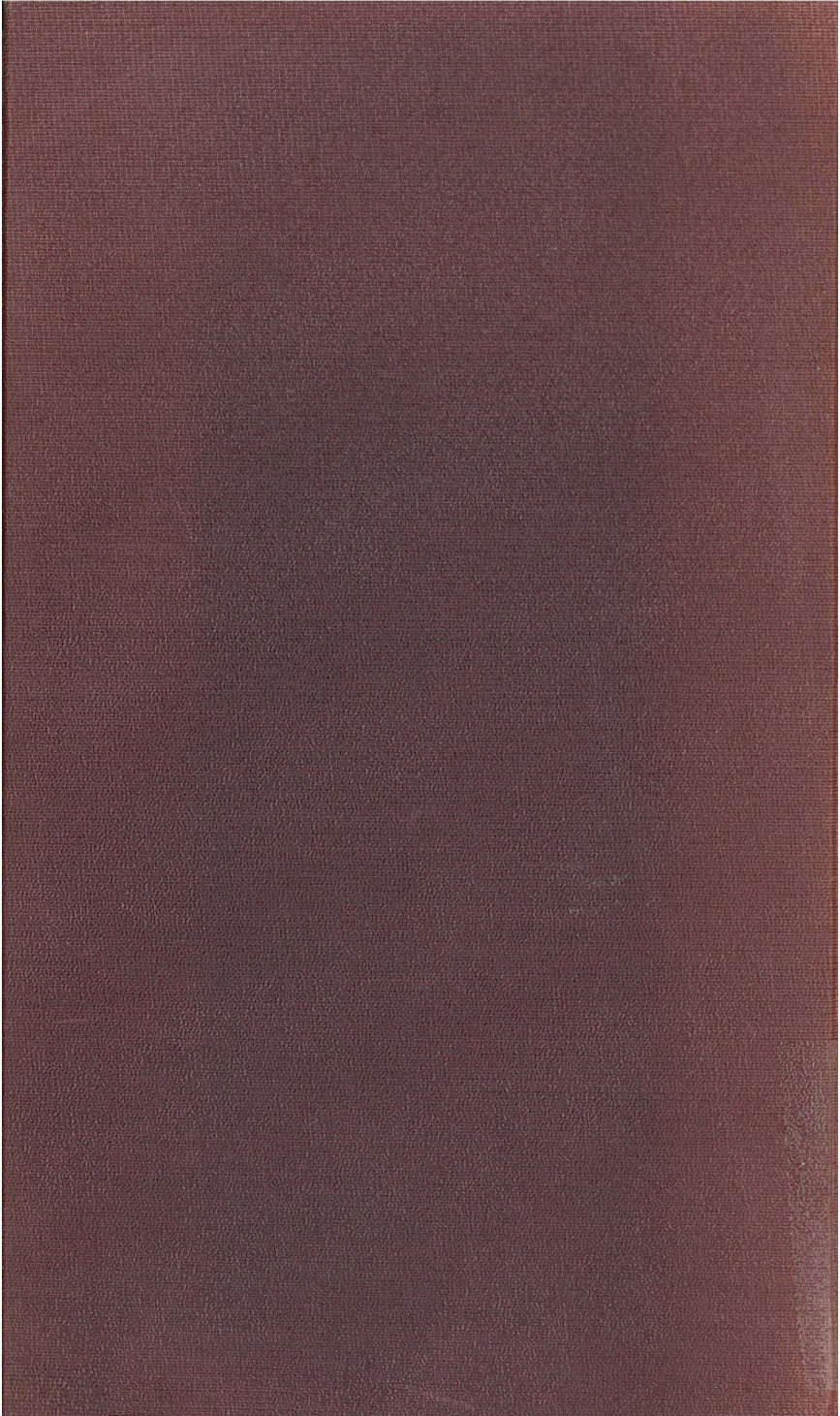
Whilst on this subject your Committee has the pleasure to communicate, that they have lately received, from one of their members, Andrew Steedman, Esq., a sample of Raw Silk, the produce of this colony, which they have also caused to be laid before this meeting. And your Committee, considering the large field open in the colony for silkworm, cannot but strongly recommend to this meeting the adoption of some resolution, by which the cultivation of this valuable article may be encouraged.

Your Committee beg to report to this Society their conviction of the great benefit this colony will derive from the cultivation of Sugar, and therefore suggest that a premium be offered for the best sample of Raw Sugar, made from grape, in a quantity of not less than 100 lbs., the sample to be delivered to the Society on or before a certain day to be fixed by this meeting, together with a statement of the particulars of the mode of manufacturing of sugar, and the expense connected therewith.

Before closing this report, your Committee beg to bring to the knowledge of this Society, that the all-important subject of Emigration from the mother country having occupied their attention, they have lately addressed a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that His Excellency may be pleased to make such representation to the Home Government as may lead to the encouragement and introduction into this colony of juvenile emigrants of good character, as a Government measure, in addition to which your Committee beg to state, that they have received a communication from Mr. W. N. Frushard, of Buitenkant, Cape Town, who is also greatly promoting the subject.

Persons wishing to make themselves more acquainted with the Cape Colony may advantageously consult the following authors:—

Alexander, Barrow, Banister, Bernard, Fisher, Harris, Latrobe, Martin, Moffat, Pringle, Shaw, Steedman, Thompson, and Valliant.





CAPE  
OF  
GOOD HOPE  
AND  
ALGOA BAY

J.C.CHASE

ZA 968.704  
CHASE