

The Account of Revenue and Expenditure of British Kaffraria would then stand thus:—

<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
Ascertained Revenue from 1st Jan. to 31st Oct.,	}	4016 9 4
1853, 10 months . . . . .		
Add $\frac{1}{3}$ , 2 months, to complete the year . . . . .		803 5 10
Add probable Revenue from Customs Duties . . . . .		5000 0 0
Total amount of Revenue		£9819 15 2

<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
Ascertained Expenditure from 1st Jan. to 31st Oct.,	}	5060 19 8
1853, 10 months . . . . .		
Add $\frac{1}{3}$ , 2 months, to complete the year . . . . .		1012 3 11
Add expenses of Kafir Police as voted for 1854 . . . . .		1748 7 11
Total amount of Expenditure		£7821 11 6

		<i>£ s. d.</i>
Probable Balance in favour of Revenue . . . . .		1998 3 8
Add £400 to be defrayed by Cape or Natal Govern- ments, for services above stated, beyond the boundary of British Kaffraria . . . . .	}	400 0 0
In excess of Expenditure		£2398 3 8

For the month of January, 1854, the Revenue amounts to £2800. This, of course, included the principal portion of licences for the year; but it is confidently expected that the Revenue for 1854 will much exceed that of any former period.

There will also be an addition to the Revenue of about £250 per annum for Hut Tax, to be collected from the Fingoes located in British Kaffraria.

(Signed) W. F. LIDDLE,  
Private Secretary.

Graham's Town, February 11, 1854.

## MEMORANDUM BY DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL ROBINSON.

Previous to His Excellency Sir George Cathcart leaving this colony, I am anxious to lay before him a general statement of the progress of the system pursued by his orders for the protection of the frontier, accompanied by such sketches as I have been enabled to prepare illustrative of that system.

## QUEEN'S TOWN.

Commencing on the northern and north-eastern border, formed by the division of Queen's Town, the system of defensive occupation has been energetically, and, it is hoped, efficiently pursued. The whole of this border is now densely populated, and the capital, *Queen's Town*, founded in its centre, has been firmly established, aided, as it has been, in being selected by the congregation of the Dutch Reformed Church as the site for the residence of their clergyman and establishment of their church.

2. The middle portion\* of this division has also been occupied, but more densely, owing to the fertile character of the country, by a hardy race of border farmers.

3. The village Whittlesea has been remodelled on the system pursued at Queen's Town, and has been strengthened; and another small village, "Tylden," has been established at an important rallying point, known as Trader's Drift, on the Zwart Kei.

4. Within the colonial boundary, proclaimed in 1848, but on lands entirely in their possession, the Tambookie Regent Nonesi, and some friendly petty chiefs, with the remnants of the tribes almost annihilated during the late war, have again taken up their residence. These people form a band between the division of Queen's Town and the country under the

\* Being that portion of the country occupied before the war by the Tambookie Chief Mapassa.

Zuur Bergen, thinly occupied by the tribe of the great Gaika Chief Krali.

5. Within this division native reserves have been made at Lesseyton, Kamastone, Oxkraal, and Windvogelberg. His Excellency's instructions to have these lands granted in trust to the "Native Improvement Board," for subsequent subdivision and grant to the natives, Fingoes, and Tambookies, are receiving the attention their great importance deserves; and I hope I shall be able to submit for signature, before His Excellency leaves,\* some document which will convey these lands, permanently, to men who have proved so faithful to the colonists, and from whom so much can be obtained, if properly treated.

6. The most southern part of the Queen's Town division, bounded by the summits of the Amatola range, and, easterly, by the great road to King William's Town, being unsuitable for permanent farming purposes, remains at present unoccupied; though it is most probable that so soon as the upper part of the country becomes permanently settled, branches of the families living there will take possession, using the lands for agriculture and summer grazing, for which it is adapted; but the severe cold in winter, and absence of wood, prevent occupation throughout the year, either by colonial farmers or natives.

7. The Queen's Town division will supply 400 farms and 1200 armed men, without including the contingent furnished by the native reserves, before referred to; this force will probably amount to half that strength, or 600 fighting men.

8. The boundary with Kaffraria, in this division, is now formed generally by lofty and impassable mountain ridges. Exceptions to this plan, however, are found at Nonesis Basin, and the road from Kakazeli to the Windvogelberg neck.

9. Of the 400 farms, 200 have been duly surveyed, and titles

\* The form of grant has, since this was written, been submitted for his Excellency's consideration.

will be prepared as soon as I am in a position to submit them to the Land Board for the assessment of quit-rents; and by the end of the year 1854, I am led to hope that the whole of the Queen's Town division titles will be prepared for the Government signature, and the system introduced by General Cathcart will be in full operation.

10. The district of Stockenstrom, late Kat River settlement, or such portions as have been declared vacant by a competent commission, have already been occupied by about 150 farmers, English and Dutch. Each farmer has an allotment of arable land, varying from 5 to 20 acres, with equal rights on surrounding blocks of common land. These allotments and privileges are very limited for an African stock farmer; but by placing members of the same family in one block, the advantages derivable therefrom are much increased; and it is probable that, after the lapse of a few years, many of these grants will be permitted to merge into one, thus placing them on a similar footing to other grants. In the meantime, the dense population afforded by this species of occupation will tend to the security of the country, and will force such of the Hottentots as are still residing in the district to become useful and industrious members of society; or, it will be the means of enabling them to transfer their property to those worthy of holding it, and capable of fulfilling the responsibilities attached to its possession.

11. The survey of this Settlement has been much delayed by causes not necessary to refer to here. It will, however, be commenced within a few days; and I hope by the end of the year to have the diagrams and titles prepared for delivery. In the meantime, the occupation will proceed with regularity and dispatch, and, where it can be effected without risk of future disputes, the location will be permitted to precede the survey.

12. The establishment of a village at Eland's Post will afford security and establish confidence; and, from the number of

members now residing within the district, it is hoped that a Reformed Dutch Church will be erected there.

13. The country (Fullersheck, Blinkwater, &c.) occupied before the war by Hermanus and his rebel followers, has been distributed to, and is now occupied by, farmers; and the village of Blinkwater, at the junction of that stream and the Kat River, and occupied by a mixed population of Hottentots (believed to be loyal), military settlers, and English agriculturists, is progressing favourably. This district will supply for its defence 600 men.

14. This paper is written simply for the purpose stated in the Preface; but it is not, perhaps, altogether irregular to remark, whilst on the subject of the occupation of a settlement of so notorious a character, that it is generally believed—and it is an opinion to which I wholly subscribe—that, had the excellent regulations and conditions of the founder been carried out, the late miserable rebellion and confusion would not have occurred.

15. These are now, by his Excellency's command, after a lapse of twenty-five years, to be enforced among the remaining Hottentots, and I hope will meet with success. The delivery of the titles, enabling the holders to dispose of their property, will, it is probable, be the means of breaking up a class settlement which has not fulfilled the expectations of its originators.

16. In Victoria, the villages of Newcastle, Peddie, and Aberdeen have been established or remodelled. The former is likely to become a place of some mercantile importance, arising from its contiguity to a port (Waterloo Bay) capable of being of much service, if proper facilities were introduced for loading and discharging cargoes. Its position, centrality, in a densely-populated country, on the present system, will command trade.

17. Peddie, though not, I believe, destined to rise much in the scale of frontier villages, has been, and will be, increased in population and strength; its chief value arising, I presume, from the military advantages it commands.

18. Aberdeen promises to become an important place, the Dutch inhabitants of the surrounding country having decided to establish their Church there. Some sixty erven have been taken, on condition of building and occupation. A moderate degree of colonial intelligence tells me, that, wherever a minister of this Church is called upon to reside by a congregation of moderate numbers, a town is certain to flourish; and I am confident that this opening from Kaffraria will be filled up (in Aberdeen) by a barrier not easily assailable.

19. The vacant lands surrounding Aberdeen have been occupied by a party of twelve farmers, under the guidance of a Dutch Commandant from the Uitenhage division. These lands are surveyed. The occupancy by these men has already caused property purchased on speculation, in 1848, to rise in value, and many transfers have taken place. This is of importance, as it enables the proprietors to extend their farming operations, and, at the same time, fills up country otherwise lying idle. It is also significant of the trust these men attach to the present measures.

20. Victoria.—The occupancy of the lower part of Victoria, that is, the country between the King William's Town road and the sea, has not yet taken place, owing to the Fingoes not having been called upon to remove within their own boundaries until the removal of their crops.

21. It is hoped that, as their country is peculiarly adapted to the growth of Indian and Kafir corn, oats, barley, potatoes, &c., and not suited for cattle or sheep in large numbers, the inhabitants will devote themselves principally, if not entirely, to agriculture; and thus remove a great source of temptation to their cattle loving neighbours.

22. The vacant lands in this division will afford room for 200 farms of 1,000 to 1,400 acres each, and, with the villages, may furnish 500 men for its defence.

23. This is, I believe, considered to be the portion of the frontier requiring the greatest protection. The stated strength

is, however, increased in a very great degree by the bands of Fingoes located throughout the lower line, as shown in sketches\* accompanying these memoranda.

24. The Governor's intention of conveying to these people, before his departure from the colony, through the Native Improvement Board, the whole of their lands for their sole use, to be transferred to individuals as early as circumstances will admit, is one of the most important features effected for the defence of this frontier; and I shall be proud to consider myself in any way connected with this great work, which I believe to be the only practical philanthropy and real good which has been done for the Fingoes since their release from slavery by the Kafirs. It is a liberality, the advantages of which will be apparent and immediate.

25. I hope to have it in my power, ere many months are over, to commence the surveys of those grants for this object, or so soon as the Native Improvement Board have conveyed to me the names of the proposed grantees.

26. In pursuance of his Excellency's instructions, principal Training Schools are about to be established within these locations, on glebe lands granted for the use of the resident missionaries. If instruction in simple mechanical trades, and in the cultivation of other crops than Indian and Kafir corn, were permitted to occupy a larger portion of the teacher's time, the state or condition of the native would be considerably advanced; mental improvement would naturally follow.

27. In conclusion, I would remark, there is one subject which, though it has not escaped his Excellency's attention in British Kaffraria, has not extended to the frontier, though of paramount importance. I allude to the formation of great trunk roads through the country lately occupied. The leading thoroughfares in the most important districts of the eastern frontier, although originally made at the cost of the Imperial

\* Believed to be at the Colonial Office, London.

Government, are now almost impassable. This is natural. It can hardly be expected that a Government or Board residing at Cape Town, however useful and efficient there, can extend its energies six or eight hundred miles from its base. In the usual course of events, it is weakened by so great a tax on its powers, and paralysis occurs somewhere. This appears to have taken place where its vitality was most required for the security of the frontier.

It is hoped that so great an aid to the system to which this paper refers will not be much longer withheld by the Government on the eve of formation.

(Signed) M. R. ROBINSON,  
Deputy Surveyor-General.

Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope,  
April 25, 1854.

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*To His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.*

Government House, Cape Town, May 19, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Grace's despatch-circular, dated 24th February, 1854, inclosing one from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 22nd of the same month, in which I am enjoined, as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to take all such precautions or measures as may be calculated to afford equal protection to British and French subjects and commerce, in the event of the probable occurrence of actual hostilities with the Russian Empire; and further, to guard against danger from any machinations of the enemy, who might seek to devise means of offence from countries whose governments take no part in the contest.

In answer, I have the honour to inclose the letter dated 8th May, 1854, which I have written to the Lieutenant-General Commanding, by which your Grace will observe that I have provided, as far as in my power, and, I think, adequately, for



the protection of this port under present circumstances. There is no other sea-port of any consequence in this colony, in which the commerce of either nation, now united in the common cause against Russia, is exposed to insult or interruption.

The port of Simon's Bay is very little frequented by any but ships of war, and the anchorage and dockyard there are pretty well guarded by land batteries; and although there is no guard-ship on this station, there are generally two or three armed vessels belonging to Her Majesty's service in the harbour.

Should circumstances appear to call for it when I reach England, which I hope to do by the same mail-packet which bears this letter, I shall be in a position to submit to your Grace one or two arrangements by which, through the agency of the Ordnance and Naval departments, the defences of Cape Town and the harbour of Table Bay might, I think, be materially improved, at trifling expense, and almost immediately, which I should recommend accordingly.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE CATHCART.

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ENCLOSURE.

*Copy of LETTER to Lieut.-General JACKSON, Commander of Forces, Cape of Good Hope.*

Cape Town, May 8, 1854.

SIR,—Although we have as yet received no notification of a declaration of war, the circumstances of the times render it highly necessary that we should be prepared to afford what protection the existing batteries at this port are capable of giving to the shipping in Table Bay; and the present artillery stationed here is not sufficient.

I have, therefore, to suggest the expediency of sending down without delay the detachment of Royal Artillery which has recently returned from the Orange River territory, or an equal

artillery force, otherwise withdrawn from the army on the frontier, in order to provide for the more efficient manning of these batteries.

I consider this precaution urgent, as not only there are several Russian ships of war now in the southern hemisphere, but in the event of actual hostilities, and that any collision between the contending fleets should lead to a war of reprisals and retaliation, it is by no means impossible that privateers should immediately infest these seas, and direct their attempts to those quarters which are least guarded, and where prizes of most value are to be found.

The batteries at this place, if the guns be sufficiently manned, are tolerably efficient, and the 73rd Regiment would suffice to prevent any attempt which might be apprehended from a landing of the marines of any Russian ships of war now in these parts; but unless the guns be more efficiently manned than they are at present, the shipping in harbour, not only of the colonial trade, but having valuable cargoes homeward from India and Australia, is not secure from insult even from privateers.

I shall take an early opportunity of visiting Simon's Bay, and will acquaint you with any observations which may occur to me respecting that port; but I am inclined to think the case differs from that of Table Bay in this, that there is nothing there of sufficient value to tempt an attack, or which would repay the risk of encountering an armed ship of war generally stationed there. The natural difficulties of all other anchorages on the east coast, including Port Elizabeth, would probably protect the craft that might be on them from any such hostile and, probably, unprofitable attempt; but the nature of those open anchorages, so far off shore, renders any efficient protection from land batteries impossible; therefore I am of opinion it is not necessary to weaken your force, which is scarcely adequate for its other requirements, by adding to any of the

detachments at present at those stations, which are also comparatively insignificant in commercial importance.

I have given the perusal of this letter to Lieut.-Colonel Ingilby, commanding Royal Artillery, in order that he may simultaneously submit to your consideration his suggestions as to whether the detachment which recently came from Bloem Fontein, or some equivalent detachment, otherwise to be drafted from the frontier, may be more convenient as a regimental arrangement of his particular branch of the service.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) G. CATHCART, Governor.

P.S. I wish you also to give the necessary instructions and authority to the officer commanding the Royal Artillery at Cape Town, and to the officer commanding the 73rd Regiment, to secure the instruction of one company of the 73rd Regiment in the gun exercise.

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EXTRACT

Cape Town, May 19, 1854.

In another month the arrival of Mr. Rawson is expected, when the present Acting Secretary to Government will return to his Civil Commissionership at Swellendon. I have found the Acting Secretary to Government, with whom I personally and daily transact business, a very attentive and able man of business, and a quiet, agreeable man to work with ; but I regret to leave the administrator and the Secretary to the colony not on speaking terms.

*To His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.*

Government House, Cape Town, May 25, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honour to inclose certain instructions which I have taken upon me to leave with the Lieut-Governor, for reasons therein stated, and with a view of obviating any inconvenience which might possibly arise from my leaving this colony before the actual coming into operation of the new system of Government.

I have this day had a most valuable and satisfactory conference with Sir George Clerk, Mr. Darling, and Mr. Rawson, the last-named having arrived, two days ago, from the Mauritius. I am happy to say we all understand each other perfectly; and I leave this colony now in the confident belief that the public interests could not be entrusted to the management of more zealous agents, or remain in abler hands.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GEORGE CATHCART, Governor.

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ENCLOSURES.

*To the Lieut.-Governor Mr. DARLING.*

Government House, Cape Town, May 25, 1854.

SIR,—As I am about to embark to-morrow in the steam ship "Calcutta," on my return to England, the administration of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope devolves on you, according to the provisions of our respective commissions; and I now therefore place it in your hands.

I inclose in this, however, a paper which I have drawn up with due care and due consultation, and, in points of law, with the assistance of his Honour the Chief Justice.

This paper has also had the great advantage of being discussed this day in presence of yourself, of Sir George Clerk, and Mr. Rawson; and it is very satisfactory to me to know that it has met with all your approval.

In adopting this course, I have several objects in view. First, I am anxious that the important measure of the introduction of a new form of government for this colony, in the promotion of which we have been fellow-labourers, and which has now so nearly attained its final accomplishment, should not suffer any interruption by my departure, in obedience to a call of duty elsewhere, which I should not feel justified, under existing circumstances, in longer delaying. Secondly, I am anxious, as far as may be, to lighten the burden of your responsibility, by taking upon myself my full share. Thirdly, I am desirous of guarding against any doubt, or misunderstanding, or cavilling, in respect to certain matters of form, which it is necessary should be duly observed, in order to uphold the power and dignity of the Crown, to establish and mark, on occasion of this first and all subsequent openings of Parliament, the relative positions of the three great elements of which it is composed, and give an example of order and decorum which it is desirable should be preserved throughout their future proceedings.

Lastly, It will, I think, prove satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, and beneficial to the colonial interests, that, by forwarding a copy of the inclosed paper, I may place Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies in possession of all arrangements which have been made, and which will have been acted upon possibly by the time they receive this post.

In all necessary matters of detail which have not been specially laid down in any instructions which have been received from home.

There is one point concerning which there appear to be conflicting opinions, and nothing is to be found, either in the Ordinances or in any instructions we have received, to enable me to take upon myself the responsibility of pronouncing a decision. That is as to the appointment of the Chief Clerks of either House; whether in one or both, it may be a reserved privilege

of the Crown, or whether in either or both, the privilege of electing these officers is, or may be, granted.

I will not fail to bring this question to the immediate notice of the Secretary of State. In the meantime, the Government notice, which forms part of the inclosure, and which I have signed and ordered to be issued, is for the purposes and reasons which it enumerates; and this provisional arrangement, after it shall have served its primary purpose of securing order and obviating unnecessary discussion prior to the opening of the Parliament in due form, should the persons named therein not prove satisfactory to the majority in either House, I think it would not be desirable to resist the expression of parliamentary opinion, but make another appointment provisionally, and awaiting the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the general principle, but adopting the nominee whom the majority of the House should recommend *ad interim*. The salaries would then be provided for; and if the original acting clerks be not confirmed in office, no doubt a proportionate pecuniary compensation would be voted for their trouble. The Secretary to the Executive Council, who was also Secretary to the late Legislative Council, stands in the reserved civil list in the Constitution Ordinance only in the former capacity; and having had several interviews on the subject with him, I regret to find he is unwilling to undertake the duties of Secretary to the now Parliamentary Legislative Council.

Provisionally, and until ulterior arrangements shall have been made by the members themselves, and to their own satisfaction, it has been arranged that, in the first instance, the House of Assembly shall be allowed the use of the building appropriated to the Supreme Court. In giving you these my views and opinions, I also give them as instructions, which, in our present relative positions, I have a right to do; and, in so doing, take upon myself the whole responsibility. If, however, circumstances, after I leave these shores, should induce you to depart from them, you will not hesitate to do so, but on

your own responsibility ; and I have no doubt your reasons would be found satisfactory by Her Majesty's Government, to whom a copy of this correspondence has been transmitted ; but then my responsibility is no longer implicated.

I cannot close this without thanking you for the friendly and able assistance and cordial co-operation you have at all times rendered me in the performance of the duties of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

(Signed)                      GEORGE CATHCART.

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#### MEETING OF THE COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### *Minute of Proceedings to be had and observed thereon.*

The Parliament of the Colony will be duly summoned by Proclamation, to meet on the 30th day of June next ensuing, at the hour and places specified therein.

The members of the Council, when then and there so assembled, will proceed to take the oaths prescribed by the Constitution Ordinance, before the Governor of the Colony, or before some such person or persons as shall have been authorised by the Governor to administer the same, and every member of the Council shall then and there also deliver to the clerk of the said Council, while the Council is sitting, with the President in the chair, the declaration of the due property qualification required by law, contained in a paper signed by the member making the same, which paper shall be filed and kept by the clerk of the Council with the other records of his office ; and no other business shall be had or done by the said Council until after the due and formal opening of Parliament, for its business and procedure by the Governor, or administrator of the Government, as the case may be ; and the only business to be had or done in the House of Assembly, when it shall have met on the said 30th day of June, at such hour and place as prescribed in the Governor's proclamation for that purpose, shall be the election, at its so first meeting, of one of the members thereof, to be and called " the Speaker " of the House of Assembly.

On the day (shortly after the Parliament shall have been summoned) as fixed and set forth in that behest, by the Governor's proclamation, the Governor, or in his absence the administrator of the Government, will meet the Parliament to be assembled in the

chamber heretofore used by the former Legislative Council, for its meeting and business.

In order to ensure the due observance of such procedure and solemnity as fitly belong to the so august occasion of the first meeting under Her Majesty's most gracious grant of a Parliament for and within the Colony, and of opening the first session thereof for business—

The Governor, in his expectation of having before such day to leave the Colony on the duty to which elsewhere Her Majesty has been pleased to call him, considers it proper and expedient in his high sense of the great and so important a boon thus bestowed upon the entire community of the settlement, to order and enjoin upon all the parties concerned therein, that the following mode and form of the proceedings on such day shall be kept and strictly observed.

At the appointed hour on such day the members of the Council shall be assembled in such Council Chamber, and having read prayers, shall remain in their seats until the Governor or the administrator of the Governor shall be announced, having, as Her Gracious Majesty's representative, been received under a royal salute at the doors

The President of the Council warned thereof, shall be in waiting at the entrance door of the chamber to conduct the Governor or the said administrator to the elevated chair of state at the head of the chamber, all the members of Council upon his entrance standing up, and as soon as he shall be seated, resuming their usual seats at the Council table

As soon as fitly after the Governor or administrator shall have so taken his seat, and that his suite and such public functionaries and other persons to whom a right of entry may have been given, shall have grouped themselves in the space on each side of the chair of state, the President of the Council, all disturbance having ceased, and perfect order restored in the chambers, shall rise and inquire of the said Governor or the administrator, if it be his Excellency's pleasure that the members of the House of Assembly shall be summoned to be in attendance

On his Excellency's assenting to such summons, the President, resuming his seat, shall then direct the clerk of the Council to proceed and summon the said members of the House of Assembly accordingly.

The clerk of the Council having proceeded to do so, shall conduct the members, preceded by their Speaker, to the bar of the Parliament chamber



His Excellency, when perfect order and quiet shall again prevail, will proceed to read from the chair of state his speech for opening the said Parliament, and the causes on which it has seemed to him fit to summon the same.

His Excellency having concluded such reading, a copy thereof will be handed to the secretary to Government, he to be near the chair of state, who will place it in the hands of the President of the Council, to be laid by him on the Council table.

Upon which the Governor or administrator will rise from his seat, all the members rising at the same time, and turning to him, and he, making his obeisance to them, and afterwards to the members of the House of Assembly, will take his departure from the chamber, the President of the Council attending him to the door of the chamber, and the guard of honour still awaiting him without.

The members of Council will then resume their seats, and the members of the House of Assembly return to their appointed place of meeting, when such business may be taken up as to them respectively shall seem meet.

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#### PROPOSED GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

In order to attend to the due preparation and arrangements to be made for the meeting, on the day appointed, of the members of the Legislative Council, and of the House of Assembly respectively, Clarence Thomas Wylde, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for Swellendum, Riversdale, and Caledon, and now acting as secretary and clerk to his Honour, the Chief Justice of the Colony, is hereby warned and appointed to act provisionally as the clerk of the Legislative Council, and Hendrik Johannus Pieter Le Sueur, Esq, clerk in the Treasury, in like manner is warned and appointed to act provisionally as clerk of the House of Assembly. It will be the duty of the said clerks to see that such preparation and fit arrangements shall have been completed for the reception and service of Parliament, on their meeting, as well as to give all requisite information as to the proceedings to be had and taken thereon, as to administering the oaths, filing the certificates of qualification, and upon all matters of preliminary business.

These appointments are provisionally made, without prejudice to ulterior permanent arrangements, subsequently to the opening of the Parliament by Her Majesty's representative, and are now notified, in order that any communication or inquiries, touching and

concerning the said meeting of the Parliament, may be addressed and duly attended to by such clerks respectively.

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## ENCLOSURE.

*To His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE.*

Government House, Cape Town, May 26, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,—In acknowledging your Grace's letter marked private, which I received by last mail, on the subject of the application of the Recorder of Natal to be one of the additional judges whom it is intended should be added to the present judicial establishment of this colony, I have to acquaint your Grace that I know of no one better fitted for that appointment. I have not, however, as yet been able to give effect to your Grace's discretionary instructions on this subject, for various reasons which the inclosed memorandum of the Chief Justice will partly explain, and concerning which I shall be able to give any further information when I arrive in England, which I hope to do by this packet.

I have the honour, &c.,

GEO. CATHCART.

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*To His Honour Sir JOHN WYLDE, Chief Justice.*

Government House, Cape Town, May 13, 1854.

SIR,—As I am shortly about to place the administration of this government in other hands, by my departure from the colony, in order to fill another appointment in obedience to Her Majesty's commands, I am most anxious that all those measures which are now in progress, and which have obtained the sanction of Her Majesty's Government as to their basis and principle, but the details of which have still to be worked out, should sustain no check or hindrance by my premature departure.

Among the contemplated arrangements sanctioned by Government of which you are cognizant, for the improvement of the energies of government in all its branches, so as to supply the wants of all parts of this colony, which has gradually so extended that the central powers, according to their original arrangement, no longer suffice to reach the extremities, there is none, I think, more essential than that of relieving the existing limited judicial establishment from the over burden at present sustained by your Honour and your two learned brethren, by the addition of two puisne judges, to reside at Graham's Town. I need not enter into any details in this letter on this subject, which I have so recently had the advantage of discussing personally with your Honour, but I inclose for the present convenience of reference, a collection of papers connected with it, and of which I purpose leaving copies in the office of the Secretary to Government, so that in any future proceedings such of them as it may be necessary to lay before Parliament, or should otherwise be required, may be forthcoming at your command.

My present object is to obtain from your Honour a memorandum of such opinions as you may have formed on more mature consideration of the subject, and a clearer view of the existing state of things than it was possible to form in the comparatively unsettled and transition state of things which still prevailed at the time I first had the honour of mootng the subject as to the best mode of giving effect to this measure, which, in principle, I understand to have your approval and concurrence.

2nd. To request you to furnish me with any points of form or other difficulties which you may think it desirable should be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to their adjustment by legal enactment or otherwise; in order that I may, on my return home, armed with your valuable observations and suggestions, be able to furnish Her Majesty's Government with all necessary information on the

subject not already provided for in your Honour's able Minute of the 26th December, 1854, already transmitted.

I have to request your Honour to return me the papers inclosed in the accompanying portfolio, with your answer, in order that I may cause them to be copied and deposited in the Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) GEO. CATHCART.

NOTE.—The Memorandum which answers this Letter is entitled, "As to the Appointment of Additional Judges in the Supreme Court," and is thus dated and signed. J. Wyld. Supreme Court Chambers, May 20, 1854.

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*To the* Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Secretary to  
the Colonies.

105, Eaton Place, London, August 7, 1854.

SIR,—In my despatch, dated Graham's Town, 15th January, 1854, on the affairs of the Orange River territory, I reported that I had, for reasons therein stated, assured the Special Commissioner, Sir George Clerk, of my willingness, at my own risk, and on my own responsibility, to give the necessary warrants on the commissariat chest for an additional payment to him beyond the £10,000 specially authorised by Her Majesty's Government, which he might require for the immediate service, and which he estimated at something under £15,000. I signed warrants accordingly, caused the money to be issued, and remitted to him as he required to that extent. Sir George Clerk's public accounts and the commissariat chest account will, no doubt, explain this transaction in a satisfactory manner, as far as the public are concerned; but my object in troubling you with this, is to request an official acknowledgment of my despatch and approval of the advance made on my own responsibility, and under my warrant, to the extent stated therein, in

order to prevent the possibility of inconvenience to my family, in any future misunderstanding on this subject.

I have, &c.,  
 (Signed) GEORGE CATHCART.

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ORANGE SOVEREIGNTY PROCLAMATION.

February 18, 1854.

Whereas, the cattle taken from the Chief Moshesh as a just penalty for the vexatious warfare long carried on by the Basutos and other tribes acting under his influence, when sold in the market of Bloem Fontein, realised only 18s. 9d. per head, owing to the glutted market and the want of capital among purchasers, many of whom have not yet paid for property so obtained, the proceeds available for the promised boon to those who had been loyal subjects, and had suffered for their loyalty during the war, fell far short of what was expected and intended. Taking these circumstances into consideration, Her Majesty's special commissioner, in behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, and by discretionary power vested in him, is pleased to direct that the sum of twelve thousand pounds (£12,000) be added to the sum realised by the said sale; and that, as a bounty from Her Gracious Majesty to the recognised claimants, it shall be divided as a gratuity among them, and that no further claims for Government compensation will be attended to for losses of cattle, said to have been stolen either retrospectively or prospectively.

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EXTRACT *from a private and confidential Letter from the Duke of NEWCASTLE.\**

Downing Street, June 14, 1853.

DEAR SIR GEORGE CATHCART,—Permit me first to express the pleasure I feel at thus addressing you, Her Majesty having been pleased, upon my recommendation, to confer upon you the honour of K.C.B, as a mark of Her entire approbation of the zealous and very efficient services which you have rendered to the Crown, during the short time you have filled your present difficult and laborious office.

\* Sent to Lady Georgiana Cathcart by Sir George Cathcart from the Cape.

Your despatches to the 14th of April reached me a fortnight ago, and I lost no time in sending to the Queen those which related to the conclusion of the war, and the conduct of the troops under your command. I have communicated to you officially the expression of Her Majesty's approbation, but it may be agreeable to you to know that in one letter of the 1st of June, the Queen expresses "Her high sense of the admirable manner in which General Cathcart has performed the arduous task entrusted to him;" and in another of the 3rd of June, Her Majesty desires me to convey to General Cathcart "Her high sense of the admirable conduct of her troops employed in the harassing war, which she is most happy to think is at last concluded."

After the expressions of the Queen's approval, I feel it is almost presumptuous in me to thank you, for the manner in which, up to the latest information I have received from the Cape, you have conducted the business of your government, civil as well as military.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

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#### MEMORANDUM.\*

The accompanying field sketch represents a portion of Tambookieland, on the eastern frontier of this colony, included within its boundaries by proclamation of the 5th July, 1848, being that portion forfeited by rebellious Tambookie Kafirs, living thereon by permission, previous to the war, and now in the course of distribution and occupation, under the direction of the North Victoria Land Commission (appointed by his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir George Cathcart in November, 1852), upon principles and conditions set forth in Government notice, dated 1st July, 1853; amended 11th August, 1853.

Sufficient time having been given for the due publicity of

\* The Memorandum of Assistant Surveyor-General Robinson, dated 25th April, 1854 (see page 301), enclosed in despatch of 17th May, 1854, to the Duke of Newcastle (see page 269), shows the further development and success of the system here sketched according to General Cathcart's own plan for the defence of the frontier.

his Excellency's intentions, and for the transmission of applications, the Commissioners, in January, 1853, met at Whittlesea, to receive and record applications. Twelve hundred were filed, and, after a careful examination of the names of the applicants by those members of the Commission whose position during the war had enabled them to form safe opinions on the fitness and claims of the various applicants, to fulfil the intentions of the Governor, two hundred names were submitted to, and approved of by, the Governor. These names appear in the list published by command on the 29th April, 1853.

Since that notice, about thirty more names, principally Dutch, have been added, upon a more careful examination of the extent and capabilities of the country by the Assistant Surveyor-General, and it is probable that the country shown in the sketch,\* independent of Mapassa's and the country lying between the Oxkraal and Klipplaat Rivers, will afford room for 250 farms.

In the published list referred to, the farms were distributed in equal proportions to farmers of Dutch and English extraction. Eleven coloured persons, whose services and general bearing during the war elicited commendation from commanding officers, were also recommended to receive grants of land, they being in a position to build upon and stock their farms, and in other respects capable of fulfilling the conditions required.

Prior, however, to any locations being made, the Assistant Surveyor-General, in pursuance of the Governor's instructions, proceeded to lay out and make the necessary preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a village (Queens Town—plan annexed\*) on a site previously approved of by his Excellency. This was effected during the month of February of the present year.

The site selected, on the Kommane, is peculiarly adapted for a village; the ground very slightly falling, the soil fertile,

\* Probably at Colonial Office.

building material, both stone and clay for bricks, abundant and of good quality, and that great requisite in South Africa, water, plentiful and permanent, and with sufficient fall in the river to allow of any part, or the whole, of the stream being led out over the village at a small expense (vide plan\*).

In obedience to instructions, due regard was paid to the order and distribution of the town. Its defence, in case of attack, was provided for in the disposition of its streets and outer boundaries. The rapid progress and prosperity of Queens Town has already rendered this precaution comparatively unnecessary.

Fifty erven, or allotments of half an acre each, were granted, at the rate of £4 10s. each, including surveying expenses and subscription for water furrows, upon condition that they were to be built upon and inclosed within a certain time.

Fifty others were sold, at £7 10s. each, to *personal* applicants (only) upon condition of inclosing.

The same number more could have been disposed of on the same terms; but, the Commission considering the object of establishing a town as having been successfully obtained, and sufficient impetus given, it was not necessary further to infringe upon established rules for sale, &c.

Reserves were made for public purposes, and for places of worship for Episcopalian and Wesleyan communities; and, by command of his Excellency, twenty erven (ten acres) were set aside for the erection and maintenance of a Dutch Reformed Church. This will have—indeed, already has had—the effect of inducing the members of this Church to become permanent inhabitants of Queens Town, and will tend much to its prosperity and security.

The position of Queens Town, in the direct channel of communication between the whole of the back country over the Orange River, Burghersdorp, and the district of Albert, and part of Cradock, with the nearest seaport, Buffalo Mouth, can-

\* Probably at Colonial Office.



not fail (so soon as the road is opened, for which the country affords peculiar facilities) to secure a large market and command of trade; and it will, doubtless, soon take its position among the largest villages on the eastern boundary.

The correctness of this opinion is already established by a progress and prosperity almost unexampled, that must be firmly established so soon as the immediate country is filled up by the description of persons selected by the Commission for its occupation. The opening of a main road by the colonial Government along this frontier from the Buffalo Mouth, through King William's Town to Burghersdorp, and Aliwal North, would have most beneficial effects upon the trade, civilisation, and security of the country, comprehending works to which the attention of the Central Board of Commissioners of Public Roads could be advantageously directed.

A glance at the accompanying sketch\* explains that the country vacated by the Tambookies has been distributed into twenty portions, each portion holding about ten farms in the lower and fifteen in the northern part, the farms varying from 2500 to 3000 acres, an extent which, in a country not abundantly supplied with water, and occupied principally for pastoral purposes, is believed not to be too extensive for successful rallying, in case of disturbances, or too limited for prosperous occupation by the grantee.

The reduction in the size of farms is a great improvement upon the system adopted on the border formed by the Cradock district, where farms were granted, twenty years since, on a very slight quit-rent, in extent equal to 6,000, 10,000, 12,000, and even 15,000 acres, thus making the country a perfect desert, with the homesteads ten and fifteen miles apart.

The ten families located in each block are generally, and as far as circumstances will admit, connected by relationship, or have been neighbours in other parts of the colony. Where the

\* Probably at Colonial Office.

land and water admit, the homesteads will be erected within rifle-shot of each other. The course of the Klaas Smits River, it will be observed, is occupied in this manner throughout its length, and a formidable barrier is presented on this line against future aggressions.

In obedience to the Governor's proclamation, a mountain range forms the boundary, with one exception (at Nonesi's Basin), between the colonists and the Tambookies. This, of itself, presents almost insurmountable obstacles to cattle-lifting on a large scale; while, at the same time, it completely separates the two, avoiding all disputes and annoyances arising from stray-cattle, and questions as to water privileges and grazing boundaries, all very fertile causes of trouble, not only between black and white men, but white men alone. This description of boundary alone forms a most important feature in the system now pursued.

The conditions attached to the occupation of these farms require no remark. They are perfectly understood by the grantees, and their necessity and practicability universally admitted. Their useful exposition and working must mainly depend upon the officer to whom the charge of the district is intrusted. His duties must differ considerably from similar offices in other divisions, and will be of a very delicate and responsible character.

About the centre of the forfeited country, a Missionary Station, under the charge of the Wesleyans, had been established previous to the war. This country was occupied by the petty Chiefs Bambani, Tobata, Vuma, and Tansi, and their dependants, all offshoots from the family of the great Chief Umtirara.

These people fought, and, as I understand, fought well, in support of the colonists during the war. Their claims to the land have been recognised by the Commission; but it is hoped the mode of grant will not be assimilated to those previously

made for these purposes, which give the land over in trust to a society for certain purposes, and practically place the natives entirely at the disposal of the teachers.

The system is, I believe, erroneous, and leads to evils of the greatest magnitude. The men in this settlement are sufficiently sensible to perceive the false position they are placed in by this system, and have asked to have the land granted to them on quit-rent, on similar tenure to the other farms; and there appears no reason why the greater part of them should not be put upon the same footing as other occupants of land, having acted the part of good citizens during the war, and proved themselves, in a time of great temptation and danger, to be worthy of the privileges conceded to the white man.

The survey of this country is proceeding steadily and well, and, in the course of the year, the titles will be prepared and ready for delivery. The expenses of this service are borne by the grantee; no charge falls upon the colonial chest, and an accurate trigonometrical survey of the entire eastern boundary of the colony will be now produced, without any expense to the Imperial or Colonial Government.

When my other duties permit of it, which, I trust, will be early in the ensuing month, the location of Mapassa's country will be commenced by the Governor's orders, upon similar principles to those adopted north of the Swaart Kei. Numerous applications have been received for land in this country, and, as it is more abundantly watered than that reported upon, the system of concentration can be more strictly pursued. Mapassa's and the country lying between the Ox and Klipplaat Rivers will afford room for 150 additional farms.

The forfeited territory will produce 400 farms, and 1200 armed men, without taking into consideration the force that Queenstown will supply, or the two field-companies from Cradock, which, it is proposed, should be included in this division.

The revenue arising from quit-rent alone will more than cover the expenses of its Civil Government, and the general revenue accruing to the Government from various sources will form a large item in the colonial receipts. It must be borne in mind, that every occupier of a farm is obliged, by the conditions, to take into the country wealth, in the shape of stock to a certain amount, and the district, from the date of its creation, is thus made comparatively wealthy.

M. R. ROBINSON, Asst. Surveyor-General,  
Eastern Frontier, Cape of Good Hope.

August 31, 1853.

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Graham's Town, August 11, 1853.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to cause certain alterations and amendments to be made in the Government Notice, No. 33, of the 1st July, 1853, giving an outline of the Conditions and Covenants upon which Lands will be granted in the forfeited Tambookie Country, &c., has directed its re-publication with such amendments accordingly.

With reference to the Government Notice, No. 26, publishing the names of those persons who will receive grants of lands in the country forfeited by the rebellious Tambookie Kafirs, his Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that the following is an outline of the conditions and covenants upon which such Lands will be granted.—

1. The Farms to be from 300 to 4000 acres
2. Each proprietor shall be an efficiently armed man, and for every 1000 acres above 1000, each proprietor shall, in addition to himself, provide one armed man for the defence of the District.
3. On, or for each Farm, there shall be at least one or more rooms constructed of brick or stone, and with a fire proof roof, for the purpose of defence.

4. The inhabitants shall assemble for muster or inspection, with their arms, at Queen's Town, or at their respective Field-cornetcies, on the 24th day of May of each year, unless absent with the knowledge and consent of their Field-cornets.

5. An Enclosure by a rough Stone Wall, or Earthen Embankment, shall be made in each Field-cornetcy, for the preservation of stock in case of danger. Each grantee to render a fair share of assistance towards its erection, and this Enclosure shall be placed with a view to defence.

6. The Farms to be occupied within Three Months of the date of this Notice. Families living together for mutual protection within any one of the blocks of eight or ten farms, more or less, into which the District is divided, to be considered as occupying their respective Farms within that block.

7. Any properly substantiated wilful neglect or breach of the above defensible Regulations, to subject the occupant for every offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds sterling.

8. The grantee to reside upon his Farm, and in case he shall, without actual necessity, or express permission from the Resident Magistrate or Field-cornet, absent himself for so long as one month at one time, he shall incur the fine last mentioned, and such wilful and unlicensed absence for six months or upwards, to entitle the Government (should it seem fit) to take possession of the farm, and grant it out again free from the former lease.

9. The Farms to be granted on perpetual quit-rent (not redeemable), averaging from 20s. to 40s. per 1000 acres. The surveying and inspection expenses to be paid by grantee.

10. Proprietors of Farms, after three years' occupation, but not before, to be at liberty to sub-divide or sell—the purchaser, or, in case of sub-division, the purchasers severally, taking over the property on the conditions or covenant of original grant, so far as applicable.

11. The men to whom these Farms will be granted to be chosen from the Frontier Districts; such as have been active in the defence of the Frontier to have preference, being sons of Farmers and others who are fit for active service, have no land of their own, and have means of stocking a Farm.

12. Each person approved of for receiving a grant to sign in duplicate an Instrument referred to in the deed of grant, setting forth more fully the foregoing covenant and conditions upon which the grant is to be made—one counterpart to be preserved in the

office of the Surveyor-General, and the other in the office of the Civil Commissioner of the Division.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner.

W. F. LIDDLE,  
Private Secretary.

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CONDITIONS OF GRANT.

WHEREAS I,

am about to receive a Quit-rent Grant of a Farm in the Division of \_\_\_\_\_ bounded and in extent

Morgen, or thereabouts; and whereas I am, in the meantime, put into possession of the said Farm: Now, therefore, I do hereby engage and bind myself, my heirs, executors, and assigns, punctually to fulfil the several covenants and conditions following, that is to say:—

1. That I shall, at all times, have and keep ready for my own use, at and upon the said Farm, a serviceable Gun, with necessary ammunition.

2. That I shall, at all times, have and keep living at and upon the said Farm, \_\_\_\_\_ men, besides myself, each of them fit for service, and each armed with a serviceable Gun, and supplied with ammunition. Of these men, not less than \_\_\_\_\_ to be mounted on serviceable horses.

3. That I shall build, or cause to be built, upon the said Farm, and keep up, at all times, in good repair, a Building of Brick or Stone, to consist of not less than two rooms, and having a fire-proof roof. The site of this building to be approved of by the 1st Assistant Surveyor-General, and the Building itself shall be completed to his satisfaction, within the period of twelve months from the date of the signature of this Instrument, and afterwards kept up to the satisfaction of the Civil Commissioner.

4. That I shall contribute, either in labour or money, whatever the Civil Commissioner shall fix as my just proportion of aid towards the erection and permanent maintenance of the certain

Enclosure described in the Government Notice of the  
day of \_\_\_\_\_ 185 , and published in the  
*Government Gazette*.

5. That I and also the \_\_\_\_\_ other men  
above referred to shall, unless authorised to remain absent, yearly,  
on the 24th day of May in every year, or on such other day as may  
hereafter be by the Governor for the time being appointed, as-  
semble in arms for muster or inspection at such place within the  
Division of \_\_\_\_\_ as the Civil  
Commissioner shall, from time to time, appoint and announce in  
the *Government Gazette* not less than twenty-one days before the  
day appointed for such assembly.

6. That I shall not cease, so long as I remain owner of the said  
Farm, personally to occupy the same, and shall not be voluntarily  
absent therefrom for more than one month at any one time, without  
the approval of the Civil Commissioner.

7. That I shall annually pay to the Civil Commissioner of the  
District such Quit-rent (not redeemable), as the Land Board may  
assess.

And I further promise and undertake, in case I shall commit  
or knowingly suffer any breach of any of the foregoing covenants  
or conditions, to pay any sum not exceeding Ten Pounds for every  
such breach.

Provided also, and I further promise and engage, that I shall  
not, at any time within three years from the date of this Instru-  
ment, unless with the previous licence of the Governor for the  
time being, alienate the said Farm, or quit, of my own accord,  
for any term of or exceeding six successive months, the personal  
and actual occupation thereof; and further undertake that if,  
within three years from the said date, and without such licence, I  
shall alienate the said Farm, or quit, of my own accord, for any  
term of or exceeding six successive months, the personal and  
actual occupation of the said Farm,—then the said Farm shall  
revert to the Government, free and discharged from the grant  
thereof made or promised to me,—and the Government may there-  
fore re-enter into the said Farm, and dispose thereof, as if no  
grant thereof had ever been made or promised; whilst, in case  
of my death or insolvency, or of any execution issued against me,  
no person shall be admissible as heir or purchaser, to become the  
owner of the said Farm, except a person who shall be approved of  
by the Civil Commissioner, acting on behalf of Government,—

and a person who shall sign these or other the like covenants and conditions.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_ 185 .

*Witness* \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM.

The lower frontier of the colony, extending from the Mouth of the Keiskamma to its junction with the Chumie, ascending the course of that river to its source, in the neighbourhood of the Luhere or Gaika's Kop, including the Kat River Settlement, Fuller's Hoek, Blinkwater, and the land occupied before the war by the rebel Hermanus, as also such portions of Lower Victoria, between the Fish and Keiskamma Rivers, as are unoccupied by Fingoes, or have not been sold to land speculators, having been placed at the disposal of the Land Commission appointed by the Governor, Lieut.-General Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., for distribution to fit and proper persons, in terms of the Government notices, dated 1st July and 11th August, 1853, the Commissioners have met at suitable times for the dispatch of business, and have received and registered about 350 applications for land in the Kat-River Settlement, and the same number for farms in Lower Victoria, the applicants generally being farmers, or sons of farmers, who have served during the war, sustained heavy losses, and have no land in other divisions.

In the Kat River, the claims of 250 Hottentots (Erf-holders), located in that settlement in 1831, upon a system conceived by the then Governor of the colony, and acted upon by the Commissioner-General, Sir Andreas Stockenstrom, prevent a judicious arrangement being pursued for the subdivision of the



remaining portion of the settlement, and for its distribution among loyal and industrious inhabitants, in extent suitable to their requirements. For, although it is desirable that these people should be separated, and their habitations distributed, as much as circumstances will admit, among Europeans, it is regretted that, the site of their erven having been already fixed, and, in some instances, titles issued, the surveys will have to be adapted to the form of the original design, which, however well suited to the system then pursued for Hottentot locations, is not favourable to European occupancy.

Three hundred and fifty applications have been sent in for land in this settlement. Many of these, however, have been made upon the supposition that farms would be granted. This is rendered impracticable by reason of the grants already referred to extending in every direction over the settlement, with the exception of Blinkwater and Fuller's Hoek. In these localities it is hoped that ten farms of 1000 acres each can be surveyed for distribution, but in the settlement generally the old system of erven, with rights upon surrounding commonage, must be adhered to.

I estimate that the vacant land and forfeited erven will supply room for 250 locations, varying from one to ten morgen. Each erf it is intended should be capable of producing sufficient for the support of a family.

These lands will be occupied by Europeans, English and Dutch, in equal proportions.

The introduction of these persons into this too notorious settlement will, it is believed, have the effect of bringing this beautiful and productive tract of country into a fair state of cultivation and order; while at the same time it must command a wholesome influence over the spirit of idleness that has been inherent in the Hottentots since its creation, and of rebellion, which has latterly manifested itself among the great portion of them.

It is proposed that the erven now granted should be charged with an annual quit-rent. The amount will not be large, but, in the aggregate, it will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the civil Government of the settlement.

Upon the completion of the Locations, about 600 armed men will be secured for its defence ; and from its comparatively dense population, and the fertile character of its soil, it is believed that a village or town can be advantageously established within its limits. This will be effected so soon as his Excellency has determined upon the site.

At the Lower Blinkwater, on the site of a London Missionary Station, the original occupants of which being mostly rebels, a village is about being established. Its proximity to Fort Beaufort will not allow of its becoming a place of trade ; but it will be efficiently occupied by hardy yeomen, who can defend it when required to do so, and obtain therefrom, in times of peace, a comfortable livelihood.

The survey of this settlement will be commenced at an early date. Much inconvenience has accrued, and still continues to occur, from the delay that takes place in the continual reference to Cape Town for information from documents deposited there ; but it is hoped that separate offices for registration and transfer in the eastern districts will remedy this, and be the means of removing a grievance long felt.

For farms in Lower Victoria nearly 400 applications have been registered. The extent, however, of the Fingo Locations, and the sales of Crown Lands which took place in 1849 and 1850, will not allow of more than 150 farms of 1000 acres being distributed upon his Excellency's system.

It is much to be regretted that a general rule for the sale of Crown lands for the British colonies should have been applied to the exposed borders of this colony, affording opportunities to speculators to purchase the more valuable portions, which are kept for the purpose of profit at convenient opportunities, to the manifest danger of the security of the country.

Had the system laid down 15th May, 1844, for the sale of Crown lands been pursued for six months longer, the whole of this district would have been in the hands of capitalists, and probably have remained untenanted for many years, and the abandonment of that part of the frontier must have been the result, unless the Crown had re-purchased at a forced value, and occupied it on the system now pursued.

As an instance, I may mention that one person (not a farmer) owns fifteen or eighteen miles of river frontage, which has remained unoccupied since purchase, thus excluding twenty farms with probably fifty defenders of the border.

In this neighbourhood, near the Junction of the Chumie and the Keiskamma, and along the course of the latter river, twenty substantial farmers have been located by the Governor. Their lands are in progress of survey, and they are now living on them, and building.

The intention of establishing a village (Aberdeen) on the site of a Mission (Birt's) Station is likely to be successful. It will be of the same character as that at the Blinkwater, and will afford profitable locations for about twenty persons. Its situation as a rallying place in the event of war is important.

The prospect of the immediate occupancy of Lower Victoria affords a favourable opportunity for the erection of a town (Waterloo), on a similar principle to Queens Town, on a site determined upon by the Governor, between Peddie and the sea. I entertain no doubt of the rapid progress of this town. It will be highly useful as a depôt for stores, &c., in the event of Waterloo Bay being again used as a port for discharging cargoes, for which purpose many persons speak favourably of it, though, as an Engineer, I do not entertain the same opinion.

Fisheries might be established on the coast, which pursuit, in conjunction with farming, would be highly remunerative.

In addition to the strength afforded by the occupations

referred to, the Fingoes' locations must form an important defence.

The thrifty, sober, and saving habits of these people distinguish them from the Kafir and dissolute Hottentot; and it is thought, by a careful study of their wants, a strict observance of promises of Government through its officers, a judicious system of *useful* instruction, combined with a due liberality in the distribution of permanent grants of land on quit-rent, and other privileges, that a lasting bond will be made with them, to the mutual advantage of the colonists and themselves.

I am not in a position to state what number of these people occupy land on this part of the frontier, but the accompanying sketch\* represents the positions of their locations.

This division will furnish about 300 armed Europeans for its defence.

M. R. ROBINSON, Asst. Surveyor-General,  
Eastern Frontier, Cape of Good Hope.

September 5, 1853.  
Fort Beaufort.

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*Extract from a PRIVATE LETTER of Lieut.-General the  
Hon. GEORGE CATHCART.*

King William's Town, April 10, 1852.

I had the most beautiful passage in the "Styx" steamer, and arrived with my horses, without difficulty, on Good Friday, at Buffalo Mouth.

The moment I landed, a great fire blazed on a neighbouring hill; and, in an instant, a succession of fires and smoke were seen taken up from mountain to mountain, made by Kafirs, to announce my arrival; and it must have been known in the remotest corners of Kafirland in less than a quarter of an hour. They have been looking for this event with anxiety for some time, hoping I may be more indulgent than my predecessor;

\* Probably at Colonial Office.

but the Gaikas will find me just, but as strict and severe as they deserve.

I had to wait till noon for my horses to land ; and then, with an escort, I set off to ride the thirty-six miles to this place ; the country and weather beautiful. It got dark at half past six ; and as I could not gallop in the dark, I walked my horse to Fort Murray, where I arrived at half-past eight ; there I waited an hour and a half for the moon to rise, and then got in here by midnight.

Sir Harry Smith was gone to bed, but had prepared tea and a bed for me.

This morning, I have had the most friendly and satisfactory conversation with him. I am delighted to find he thinks me quite right in all my views and intentions, which are to carry out his own, as we both think, to the best advantage. This climate is most delightful at this season. I have a comfortable quarter, but my baggage is gone to Graham's Town, we having landed it to go there with Martin, at Port Elizabeth, in Algoa Bay. I shall have to stay here about a week ; and then, after visiting some posts, go to Fort Beaufort, where I mean to establish my head-quarters, leaving General Yorke here.

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*Extract from* PRIVATE LETTER.

Fort Beaufort, May 20, 1852.

You will very likely see all that I say about the progress of the war and public matters in print, as soon as you get this, and I regret that it amounts to so little. I left King William's Town on the 4th, and encamped that night at, or rather near, Fort White. I had a long train with me ; for besides the migration of head-quarters, and my Civil Secretary, and Interpreter, &c., I gave the benefit of my escort to a long train of commissariat provisions for the troops in the Amatolas. I suppose we had a train of fifty or sixty waggons, drawn, some by mules, twelve in each, and others by as many oxen. We

marched at dawn next day, and I left the principal part of the train at Fort Cox, and went on about three miles into the beautiful region of the Amatolas, which is a perfect little Switzerland. There, in the valley of the Linea, which is a small mountain stream running into the Keiskamma, its source somewhere in Mount Macdonald, I pitched my little head-quarter camp by the side of that of Colonel Michel, who is there with the 6th and 60th Regiments, &c. This spot is not marked on the map, but is nearly opposite Sandilli's old kraal, on the opposite side of the river, and close under Mount Macdonald. That afternoon, Colonel Michel having sent four companies on to the top of the mountain, which is an extensive table-land, I clambered up with my escort of Cape Corps Cavalry, and rode over all that country, and nearly to the extremity of the ridge. The Kafir scouts, who were watching us in the neighbouring woods, gave the war-cry, and passed it on, as soon as I got upon the ridge; but at the further extremity we saw a considerable body, chiefly sitting down near the edge of the wood; and one man we observed holding a horse. We could not get at them with cavalry where we were, and the infantry was not with us; but we only wanted to look at the country; and, after doing so, we rode back to the camp. We were not fired at. Now, with regard to the horse we saw with the Kafirs, I have much reason to think there is a curious story attached to it. If my suspicions are correct, the joke is decidedly on the side of the Kafirs. You must know that it is the custom, when we halt in camp, to "off-saddle," as it is called. Then the horses have their heads loosely tied to the knee with the halter, and they are all turned out loose to roll and graze for an hour or so. A chain of double sentries, with loaded carbines, is placed round them. They thus keep in a compact herd, and are safe enough. Now when we left the camp for my reconnoissance of the interior of the Amatolas, the horses which did not go with me were turned out as usual; and were left safe enough. But the mules, upwards

of a hundred, which belong to the commissariat contractor, were turned out without any guard but some of their drivers. The Kafirs have no use for mules, and do not like them—therefore never steal them; but an unlucky person chose to turn out his horse with the mules; and it having grazed near to the edge of the river, not six hundred yards from my tent, it seems an active young Kafir spy, lurking in the bed of the river, jumped out, untied the halter, and springing on the horse's back, galloped away with him round the whole amphitheatre formed by the hills which surrounded our camp, and actually crossing the track by which we had gone up the mountain, found another for himself, and got off; while, as I took time in visiting various places, and looking about me in a progress of five or six miles, I have no doubt the man with the led horse in his hand, whom we saw walking to the large assembled group of Kafirs, was the identical thief who stole the Doctor's horse. I regretted his loss, but was amused with the performance of the Kafir. We only heard of the feat when we returned to camp. I visited next day another camp I have established in the Amatolas, near the sources of the Keiskamma; and, to go there, passed through the Bomer Pass, where the first catastrophe of the war took place. I had with me four companies of the 60th Rifles and my cavalry escort. As soon as we got through the pass, I left my escort of Riflemen to dine there, and await my return; and, with my Lancers and Cape Corps Cavalry, galloped over about three miles of the most beautiful open pasture land, and almost on a level the whole way. I got home without adventure to my camp. Since my arrival here, I have been much occupied in writing and receiving deputations of Dutch burghers and others. Among them, the Pringles, from Lynedcoh and Eildon, in Glenlynden. They are fine fellows, the present generation, and have suffered much, but behaved nobly. I must now close this, for the post goes to-morrow morning, and I have an enormous amount of writing still to do. This I hate worse than any part of my

business, none of which is by any means agreeable. I am quite well, but my head is not healed yet.\* I will write to Mary† and Louisa by this post, according to promise; and I must write also to Alice,‡ to tell her about the town of Alice, near which I pitched my camp. Give my best love to all the dear children. I think of them every day and night.

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*Extract from PRIVATE LETTER.*

Fort Beaufort, June 19, 1852.

Besides the ordinary business of the command of a very large and oddly-constituted army of upwards of 10,000 men, which is enough for any one man, in the midst of a desultory warfare, I have now coming on my hands the details of government of numerous and vast countries, which it was very easy to annex to Her Majesty's territories, but, if we are to keep them, will require two or three Governors or Governments to manage them. I have much trouble still before me, and many vexations; but, on the whole, things go on to my satisfaction, and I still see my way through all my difficulties, and mean to persevere, in the full hope of being able ultimately to surmount them. As to my private affairs . . . I have ten people every day to dinner, including my staff, and sometimes twelve; and, notwithstanding war prices, and having often to fight for our supplies, we never want anything. Except at King William's Town and this place, I have never slept in a house since I landed, for the best of possible reasons—there is no house left with a roof on in these parts. When in camp, a very large portion of my time is spent in my tent, where, by Greville's good management, I am nearly as comfortable as in a house. Since I last wrote, I have been active and busy enough.

You will read all about me, and I will not waste time in

\* A wound from an accident on first arrival.

† Died, June 7, 1852.

‡ Died, June 14, 1855.



repeating what you may see in print. If they abuse me, do not believe them; for I mean to do my best, and you know I am honest and well-meaning. I care not for public opinion or popularity, so long as I am satisfied with my own actions. My head is not quite well, but I feel no pain, and am in very good health.

This is the midst of winter. I have a fire every day, and often in camp we have had ice in the night, in our jugs, the thickness of a half-crown piece. I enjoy this weather, however, and some of my old Canadian moose-hunting precautions at night, and in my tent, stand me in good stead; but without these precautions, I can easily understand how people get rheumatism in this climate. I have been to Graham's Town, to quiet the alarms of the people there. I have been to Kaf-fraria to clear an important district and open roads, but the enemy would not fight. I have some important works in hand, but good tools to work with. I have also a great war on my hands, but an easy one.

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*Extract from PRIVATE LETTER of Sir GEORGE CATHCART.*

Graham's Town, November 14, 1852.

Since I wrote last, all has prospered according to my wish. I think all the clouds have dispersed, and the sunshine of peace appears. All my difficulties are nearly overcome.

The Waterkloof is cleared, and is occupied in such a manner that it never can again become the haunt of thieves and robbers. The Amatolas have also been well worked and cleared; but in such a forest as that there will be some stray wolves, for some time to come, lurking there because they do not know where to go. The whole of this immense frontier of the colony is as quiet and secure as it ever was.

The police which I have organised and established is sufficient for its security.

The Tambookies, who have been as much sinned against as sinning, have now all made submission, and are pardoned, and peace restored. The good old Regent Nonebi, the mother of Siwani, and widow of the late Chief Umtirara, when she found she could not prevent her people from being gradually drawn into the war by an irritating system of plunder and reprisals, licensed by those sent to repress the rebellion, took all her numerous and powerful tribe, and migrated beyond the river Bashee, leaving her own territory, which was within the colony, vacant. I sent to tell her that if she chose to come back with all her tribe, she was welcome to do so ; for she had done nothing to forfeit her land. She came back ; and her people having given up their arms and made submission, they will live happily, and under British protection, within limits I have now defined for them, in a beautiful country which lies to the north of the line of road by which I marched to the Kei, as far as Bram Nek, and they have the Balotta and Dagara. I am going there, on my way, with 2000 men, to the Caledon River, in the Orange territory. I go there to settle some troublesome little matters in which Her Majesty the Queen has been made to arbitrate, and which led to the little war which Major Warden began with the great Chief Moshesh. I go to arbitrate, and administer justice with the strong arm ; but I do not expect to have a fight. It is, you know, a question whether or not we should give up the sovereignty of the Orange River territory, which Sir Harry Smith added to the already overgrown territory. But I must exert British authority, and fulfil engagements to which the Queen is pledged, before I do anything towards giving it up. I must afterwards turn my attention to the Hottentots, who are now subdued and humbled ; but are still desperate, from circumstances, and plunder for sake of food.

The Constitution, as you know, has been postponed ; but I hope to have orders to carry it into effect soon. The people in this quarter do not care about it ; it is an old story ; they

never understood it, and are in no hurry for it, except at Cape Town.

The Chief Kreili, against whom I made war, and burnt his place, and took 10,000 head of cattle in ten days, is so astounded at the facility with which he can be mulcted, so puzzled with my silence, that he has sent messengers with a first instalment of 1500 head of cattle, the refusal to pay which was one cause of my taking 10,000 ; and he has expressed his desire to make every possible amends, to pay all fines, and send a bundle of assegais in token of submission. Kreili is a powerful chief, and not the Queen's subject ; but he is paramount Chief of the Gaikas, and he is now doing all he can to please me. The T'Slambies are as faithful as possible, and anxious to serve us. The Chief Seyolo, who gave himself up, and was here prisoner, I have sentenced to imprisonment for life at Cape Town. I begin to hope I may have executed my commission in six months' more time, and will then ask leave to come home. The Chief Faku, who dwells beyond the Bashee River, and whose tribe is said to be in number equal to that of Kreili, is Her Majesty's ally. He was ready, had I wished it, to enter the south-eastern portion of Kreili's territory and plunder his cattle. As on a former occasion, this chief had already captured 6000 head of cattle, for his own use and benefit, in Her Majesty's cause, when he was interrupted by the flooding of the Bashee, I have no doubt his co-operation would have been efficient if called for.

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*Extract from PRIVATE LETTER.*

9 P.M. Going to lie down to be up at 2 A.M.  
Burghersdorp, November 29, 1852.

I am going to settle matters in the Orange River territory ; and, as I have good advisers, and the most perfect little miniature army that can be conceived, both as to commanders and men, if I have anything for them to do, I cannot fail. When that is done, I hope to return to Graham's Town, about New

Year's Day, and devote myself to works of peace till all is right and secure, when they will not find it easy to detain me in this country.

This part of it is a curious but miserable desert. The clouds and swarms of locusts have eaten up every blade of grass, and the thermometer has been at 100° all day in my tent, during which I have been incessantly writing. I march at 3 A.M., to get as fast as I can to the head of the army. I am very well, I am thankful to say, and have not had a day's illness since I landed, except from my fall at starting. I feel the loss of my revered friend, the poor Duke (of Wellington), much; and, in writing my despatches, know not who will open them. But I stand equally well with all parties; for I mind my own business and the Queen's, and do not meddle in politics. I write this in case of accidents, as you will probably receive another by the same mail from the Caledon River. I look anxiously always for accounts of dear Alice, who was the invalid; but am much relieved by last account. Give my love to all the dear children, and all my brothers and sisters; but I really have not time to write.

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*Copy of a LETTER from Lieut.-General the Hon. GEORGE CATHCART to his Brother, General the Earl CATHCART, K.C.B., enclosing a Gazette, published at Platberg, Orange River Territory, 24th December, 1852.*

Graham's Town, January 13, 1853.

MY DEAR CHARLES,—I send you the enclosed, which tells all my news.

You will perceive that I was somewhat left in the lurch by the commanders of my two other columns, who went wild after cattle, instead of joining me in the plain of Thaba Bassigo by mid-day, as they were ordered; for one was ordered to march across by a bridle-road, only clearing the head of the Basaltic Ridge, 600 feet high, which encircles the table-mountain of the Berea,

and preventing molestation to my column, which moved along its base with the guns; and as to the cattle-driving, it was only intended on this day that so much as came in his way should be driven down to the appointed place of meeting; but Colonel Eyre lost the whole day in driving 30,000 head of cattle about, and fighting for it, and joined me too late for anything more. As to Colonel Napier, he was ordered not to go up into the mountain at all, but be conducted by his guide round the east side, and join me. The use of his movement was partly reconnoissance, and then to come round and meet us in the plain, when we should have enveloped all that had been driven off the hill, and this in sight of the chief's dwelling; but Napier never came at all.

They are both fine fellows, and therefore I say nothing about this in my despatch; but soldiers will easily see that the fault is not mine that we did not make a better job of it. It was madness for Napier to take his cavalry up a mountain five or six hundred feet high, faced like Salisbury Craig all round a table-surface of some three or four square miles, and up which there are not above two or three passes practicable for horses. They seem to have run wild after cattle; and the Lancers, who were rear-guard, got into a mess by trying to get down the mountain-side by a watercourse, which they took for a path, whilst the Basutos got down the right path before them, and met them in a fix. I am glad to think the war is now over, and I hope to be able to get home; for it is a most troublesome and thankless service.

Ever your affectionate Brother,  
(Signed) GEORGE CATHCART.

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EXTRACT.

Graham's Town, January 13, 1853.

Here I am again after my campaign, quite well. The enclosed Gazette, printed in the field, will tell you my doings and

adventures. As to our fight with Moshesh, he was most severely punished; but both my commanders of columns ran wild after cattle, and did not act according to orders; so that I was left to fight the greater part of the Basuto army\* almost alone† during half the day; and the cavalry having, contrary to orders, gone up into the mountain, although they captured 4000 head of cattle, seemed to have got into a mess, particularly the 12th Lancers, who are too heavy and unwieldy for such pranks. If Colonel Eyre and Colonel Napier had done what they were bid, they would have met me about noon, and we should have smote the Philistines more severely; but, perhaps, it is better as it is; for, had the Basutos been driven to desperation by loss of lives and cattle, the end would have been war instead of peace, as soon as I should return with the army, and leave the country unprotected. The description of Moshesh himself you will find in a book called "A Tour in South Africa," by J. J. Freeman. He is really an enlightened and, I believe, a good man. His country is thickly peopled and thriving. His people grow almost all the corn that is used in the Sovereignty, where the burghers only rear cattle, which they exchange for his grain. The country is very curious through which we passed. Along the right bank of the Caledon, the country may be described as one vast plain, undulating in occasional small hills perhaps, but still a vast plain. Out of this, however, at from one to four miles' distance from each other, up start the most extraordinary and gigantic mountains, with perpendicular rocky sides: some pointed, and some with tableland on the top, and broken into the most fantastic shapes; here and there a continuous ridge of these, but, generally, they stand by themselves.

\* Large numbers of very expert, able cavalry, well armed, not bad shots.

† The two companies of 43rd, Major Phillips; detachment of 12th Lancers, Lieutenant Gough; a demi-battery, 12-pounders, Captain Robinson, R.A.; detachment Cape Mounted Riflemen, Ensign Rorke; 3rd Company of 43rd, detached from Colonel Eyre, Captain Hon. Percy Herbert.

There is not a particle of wood, or a single tree of any sort, in this whole country, except a few willows in the bed of the river, and water, except in the Caledon, very scarce.

There was not an inhabitant of any sort in 101 miles of this country which we traversed; for Moshesh's people live on the other side of the river Caledon, where the country rises to the Blue Mountains; and it is in the fertile valleys of that district that the Basuto cultivation is carried on; for there are springs and watercourses there; and frequent rains and thunder-storms; and they know how to lead on the water for irrigation. I have written to the Secretary of State by this post, to say that it is absolutely necessary Government should decide, either to give up the Sovereignty, which is not worth keeping, and which the Boers do not wish us to keep, or send out a Lieutenant-Governor, and make it a regular Government, with an army of 2000 men to support him; for I cannot undertake duties and responsibilities at a distance of 400 miles, with all my other business to attend to.

As to the rebellion, or war, as it is called, it is now entirely at an end. Sandilli is on the other side of the Kei. Old Mocomo, with 40 followers, is in the forests of the Amatolas, wishing to surrender, but to make terms. If he does not come in soon, I must take measures to catch him, as soon as I have people to stop every path; but he is as cunning as a fox, and as slippery as an eel. If one path be left open, he gets out and ensconces himself in some other corner of the forest. I mean now to set about reducing the war expenses, and making some other arrangements. I shall then ask leave to go home, for I am tired of this, and expect neither thanks, nor honour, nor emoluments from this appointment.

P.S.—You know I have made Mr. Graham Civil Commissioner of the district of Albany, of which place Graham's Town is the capital. He is, in fact, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and now resides here, and a very efficient one he is.

(Signed)

GEORGE CATHCART.

*Extract from PRIVATE LETTER.*

King William's Town, February 10, 1853.

I can now sit down to write to you more comfortably than I could for some time past.

You must not mind what they say in newspapers or Parliament about me. The lies of a malignant press here find their way into the papers at home, and my reports do not; but all is right, and to my own satisfaction. It will in due time be seen that all I have done was right and indispensable, and that the result is now profound and general peace, on a secure basis.

I am nearly worn out both in mind and body, for the labour that I have gone through in both respects has been very great, and never will be known nor appreciated.

My task has been to make the best of bad bargains, and in doing this, I had to be guided not only by my instructions, but by right and justice, and a set of covetous, profligate, unscrupulous, land-jobbers of colonists expected that I was to use the Queen's troops, not in support of justice, but to aid and abet, and support them in injustice and rapacity, at the expense of commencing another war. Some speculators in contracts, land-jobbers and their agents, and attorneys, are, I have no doubt, still very angry with me, because they have been disappointed of making the fortune they expected; but the wiser and more disinterested part of the community now begin to see that I acted right, and whatever they may now say at home, truth will prevail ere long.

I have just finished a long\* Report, giving an account of my stewardship from the commencement, now to its successful termination; this will, no doubt, be printed, and laid before Parliament.

When able to return home, I will not have anything more

\* Despatch 51 in Blue Book, presented to Parliament, May 31, 1853, page 218, and page 7 in this vol.



to do with public business, but finish my days in peace and happiness with my family in private life.

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*Extract from the CAPE TOWN COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,*  
21st of March, 1853.

That there are many persons dissatisfied with the change to a state of peace is proved by the necessity of publishing the following general order, which was issued by Governor Cathcart immediately after his return to King William's Town.

Head-Quarters, King William's Town.

The Commander-in-Chief has reason to believe that certain persons, followers of the army in British Kaffraria, resident within the military rayon of the port of King William's Town, who have been so base as to attempt to obstruct the restoration of peace by their evil designs, false rumours, and other nefarious means, with a view to prolong their own profitable dealings, which the restoration of peace may probably limit in extent.

Be it known, therefore, that such conduct amounts to high treason, and will be dealt with accordingly.

It is hereby commanded that all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and all magistrates, do me their utmost endeavours to detect and bring to justice miscreants so offending.

Such offenders, when so brought to justice, should they not be summarily dealt with as they deserve, by the infliction of the immediate punishment of death under martial law, but be mercifully brought to a general court martial, either in British Kaffraria or other districts, in which martial law prevails, and be duly convicted of the said heinous offence, the president and members of such general courts martial are hereby reminded that the prisoner being tried under the 108th Article of War, the powers of the Court extend to imprisonment with hard labour for life; and their sentence, when duly approved, will be carried into effect in one of the convict stations within the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, under a Colonial Ordinance, which has been passed as a provision in such cases.

A. J. CLOETE, Quartermaster-General.

By command of His Excellency the Governor  
And Commander of the Forces.

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Military Secretary.

Some of the "traders, general dealers, and inhabitants" of King William's Town felt aggrieved by the above order, and drew up an address, praying his Excellency to allow them to disprove the "base and malicious insinuations made by some evil person or persons," on which they supposed the order was founded; 38 signatures were placed to it. This address received the following reply:—

King William's Town, March 9.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial of this date.

His Excellency has no reason to doubt that the inhabitants of King William's Town, who signed the memorial, are all honest men and loyal subjects, and if they are so, the general order can have no reference to them.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient, humble Servant,  
W. F. LITTLE, Private Secretary.

M. Hart, Esq., and the other Gentlemen  
who signed the Memorial.

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*Extract from PRIVATE LETTER.*

Graham's Town, March 14, 1853.

You will see that I have now restored peace in South Africa with every prospect of stability. I do not know if you see the Cape papers; if so, you will wonder at their abuse and ingratitude, but the fact is, peace is ruin to them, and the expenditure of public money during the war has been the making of their fortunes, in war prices for their goods, contracts for provisions and waggons, &c.; in short, the expenditure of a million of British sovereigns in this otherwise miserable place. As to the losses by the war, they bear no comparison to the gains. I am heartily disgusted and sick of these mean, dishonest people; the Kafir is much the finer race of the two.

I am well, but tired to death of this business, living in great uncomfot; half my nights have been spent in tents, and the other half in a barrack-room; my days in riding or writing.