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

It has been lately well remarked by the editor of the "Colonial Gazette," that Paisley, Manchester, and the other great hives of manufacturing industry of Britain have not only been materially benefited, but actually called into existence by emigration. "Without the emigration," says he, "of Englishmen to people the deserts of America, the population of Lancashire would probably not have exceeded a tithe of its present amount. Just in proportion to emigration from this country has been the extension of the demand for the products of our manufacturing industry. Every emigrant is a new customer in the home market, supplying us with raw produce and taking off our finished goods." But I will go further and say that, had the emigrant stayed at home, he not only would not have been a consumer, but would probably have become a burden to his country, and instead of aiding to people the looms with their industrious artisans, would himself have added to the inmates of the poor-house. There stands a man whom, no matter his name, I well know; he arrived with me in the same year, by the same ship, to this colony, ragged and sickly, tattered and poverty stricken. Whence came the cloth that made that superfine coat he has this day upon his back, but from Leeds; and his gay silken waistcoat, but from Macclesfield or Spitalfields; and his fine cotton stockings, but from Nottingham; and his bright new beaver, but from London? And yet that very man, had he lingered but a few brief years more to enjoy, no, to suffer, the cold-comforts of "his own, his native land," would long ere this have wasted with disease, been consigned to the debtors' side of a jail, or become the inmate of a workhouse. There is another, now a substantial yeoman, with a snug and well built homestead, abundance of kine and a large and happy family, most of them reared in the colony; the elder ones who arrived with him, poor emaciated children, are now
stout, strong, thriving men, themselves already parents. What would have been that man's fate had he remained in his native country, it is not difficult to divine; perhaps, had he been particularly fortunate, he might have revelled in all the luxury of a Glendale Union dietary! The two waggons he is at this moment loading up with home supplies, purchased with the cash received for the oat-hay he has sold to the Commissariat Department, it is true are built of Cape timber; but the iron used to fashion his axe, and which was employed to complete those vehicles, where was it dug and smelted, and for whose advantage and by whose means did it reach these distant shores? England, and Englishmen! Why, his tablecloth is English, his pottery and porcelain, and the greater part of his household gear are English; his wife and offspring are all tricked out in English calicoes, and the very baby's rattle is English; every implement he uses comes from the same country, and he and all his class, instead of hanging dead weights upon the resources of their mother country, have become profitable consumers of the most important of her manufactures. Look again to that merchant and his companion sheep-farmer, walking up arm-in-arm along the well built street which owes its very existence to their emigration and exertions; the first arrived with a few pounds of hard cash, and with steady industry and habitual sobriety— is one at the very head of his order in this country, in the enjoyment of many sterling thousands and revelling in every comfort; the other also brought out some small capital, but directing his whole attention at first exclusively to cultivation, dissipated the greatest portion. He then betook himself to sheep-farming, and he now ranks amongst the most wealthy of the richer colonists. Walk into the respective dwellings of these gentlemen, and a right warm welcome you will receive, good old honest colonial hospitality; and look around—that piano was made in Golden-square; those handsome pier glasses and lustres own no hand but that of a British workman; the other furniture, elegant, perhaps somewhat splendid (a severer taste might call it beyond this) had all their "well adjusted parts" put together in the world's great metropolis; and what though the tables are graced by the produce of the splendid vintages of the Douro, or the sunny slopes of the Rhine, the broad plains of Champagne, the rich country of the Bordelais or
the rocky and romantic terraces of the Fortunate Islands, still all these, whether fabricated by English skill or prepared by foreign art, employ British ships, British seamen, and British capital to bring them to the Cape, for the payment of which England receives an equivalent in raw produce, to be converted in its turn into fresh articles of valuable export!

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

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

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

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

_C._—Eleven adults. Brought a considerable capital. Now substantial sheep-farmers, and worth not less than £30,000: very large landed proprietors.

_D._—Thirty-eight adults. Commenced with small capital.
Two individuals in this party are estimated to have realized £40,000 by trade.

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

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

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

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

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

_K._—Ten adults. Many of these have dispersed; but one individual has, besides 5000 acres of landed property and houses, 2500 sheep, 660 cattle, sixty horses and mares, four waggons. He came out without a penny; is worth £8000.

_L._—Ninety-four adults. One extensive wine-merchant possesses a good farm, several small locations, 2500 wool sheep, 150 cattle, and two waggons. Came out poor, but now worth £10,000. Another arrived as a servant, now a large landed proprietor in Somerset District, worth not less than £20,000. Another, equally destitute on his arrival, has realized £10,000 in trading, and possesses much landed property. Another by the same means has accumulated from £12,000 to £15,000. Another is supposed to be worth £5000. But the trump of this fortunate party is a merchant, who possesses twenty-three large farms, is connected with several flourishing mercantile firms, has two ships and very extensive flocks of cattle and sheep, and believed to be worth from £50,000 to £80,000. His original capital is estimated to have not been more than £100. The rest of this party remaining are doing well.

_M._—Ten adults. Came out in low circumstances. One person had, three years back, 1000 fine-woolled sheep, 120 cattle,
several waggons and horses, a good farm, and houses in Graham's Town bringing in a rent of £270 a-year, and worth altogether £7000. Another has a good farm near Graham's Town, several waggons, horses, cattle, &c., worth not less than £2000.

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

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

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

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

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

S.—Seven adults. One has three fine farms and valuable property in Port Elizabeth, worth £3000. Another has five farms, also much property in the same place and worth £10,000. The first came out as a servant, and the other with but very little means.

T.—Eleven adults. With very small capital, one who in 1823 was reduced to his last ten pound note, has now property bringing in a rental of £301 per annum, a farm worth £1000, and holds a government appointment of £500 a-year. Another has realised property worth about £6000 and holds an appointment of £100 a-year.

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

W.—Eleven adults. With but little capital. One has a fine
estate near Cape Town, and another has, as a merchant, realised above £9000.

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

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

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

The above return comprehends twenty-four parties out of the fifty-seven who came out to this colony in 1820, whose adult population, on landing, appears to have been more than equal to the remaining thirty-three parties, which were chiefly formed by single families and small bodies associated for purposes of emigration. We are enabled to trace with greater distinctness the success of the first named twenty-four, because they have remained more together—very few have left the Eastern Province; but among the latter thirty-three who are less easily distinguished, we have numerous instances of the acquirement of considerable wealth. The great emigration then of 1820, which numbered 3780 souls, women and children inclusive, cost Great Britain a Parliamentary grant of £50,000, and gives the following somewhat satisfactory result of that early experiment of government emigration; namely, a settlement firmly planted on the barbarian frontier of the Cape colony, which, if honestly protected, will secure, as it has hitherto done, a solid rampart to the rest of the colony. A settlement which within twenty-two years has consolidated in landed property and other wealth at least £1,000,000 sterling worth of property, after all the deductions to be made for the Kafir invasion of 1834; a settlement peopled chiefly by the necessitous who could not have contributed to taxation in Britain, but who are now regular taxpayers in the colony; a settlement whose inhabitants are at present great and increasing consumers of the manufactures of England, which they would not have been had they clung to their birthplace; who will export this year above 1,260,000 lbs.
of wool, besides other produce; who by their enterprise are creating a boundless market in the African interior for the produce of their mother country; and who have opened and are opening an almost illimitable space for the spread of the truths of the gospel and the diffusion of all the blessings of European civilization.

RECAPITULATION.

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

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

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

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

3. It has in its immediate vicinity considerable portions of country which the natives would gladly alienate for a trifling consideration, and immense tracts of fertile territory, entirely depopulated by native wars, which Government could assume
and parcel out without any injury to aborigines, and with the probability of contributing rapidly to the civilization of the neighbouring tribes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. The local government maintains in every town public schools, open to all classes, where elementary instruction is gratuitously given by able masters expressly sent out for the pur-
pose, and who are able to impart the higher branches of education to those who pay the small sum of £4 a year for each pupil.

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

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

"Moral writers assert, that the happiest condition of human fortune is in the uniform and uninterrupted current of ordinary life, affording from day to day the same regular pursuits. If this be correct, man in the Cape colony is a most happy being. There is nothing here calculated to give an impetus to violent exertion, and the current glides on in an unwavering course. Ambition and politics, two of the grand tormentors of human life, have no field in South Africa large enough for an Englishman, and the Cape Dutch know them not, for they are content to be quiet and to obey. What avails it to the most active and zealous politician of the place to cast censure on a measure
which has passed the legislature many months before, and upon which society acted before he was acquainted with its introduction? In this small circle it adds more to happiness that events, which in Europe stir up the mind with so much force, should appear to be disregarded, and, although deplored, talked of merely as circumstances which have taken place in Great Britain. Upon the whole, if the Cape colony does not afford the speedy means of acquiring wealth,—if there be no lure for ambition, no scope for the display of powerful and commanding talents; yet there may be found, upon easy terms, almost every moderate enjoyment of private and domestic life, accompanied by the health and activity, in a climate favourable to the European constitution. If, at the close of life, an individual, after having gone through the varied climes and scenes of the world, were to calculate the amount of comfort and enjoyment derived from each, he might possibly consider that portion of his life which was spent in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope not to have been the least happy period of his existence."

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

"If it be objected that I have spoken in too sanguine terms of the prospects of Southern Africa, I can only reply, that I should be ashamed if I could speak coldly on such a subject. There I have passed in happiness the first years of my active life, and laid up experience sufficient, I trust, to guide my steps hereafter; there I have encountered some dangers, and there experienced the forbearance, hospitality, and protection of all classes of people, from the wandering savage of the desert, to the highest ranks of civilised society. I have met with but little unkindness even from those quarters where commercial rivalry may be supposed not to engender the best feelings. I judge of the future by the past; and many must be the storms I encounter in my further voyage through life, before I shall cease to esteem the place of my residence, in the fullest sense of the word, as the Cape of 'Good Hope.'"
Mr. Stephen Kay, a Wesleyan minister and missionary, thus panegyrizes the Eastern frontier in 1832:

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

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

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

"Without having any pretensions to wealth, and with very little money among them, the Glen Lynden settlers (with some few exceptions) may be said to be in a thriving, and, on the whole, in a very enviable condition. They have abundance of all that life requires for competence and for comfort; and they have few causes of anxiety about the future. Some of them who
have now acquired considerable flocks of merino sheep, have even a fair prospect of attaining by degrees to moderate wealth. They have excellent means of education for their children; they have a well-selected subscription library of about four hundred volumes; and what is still more important they have now the public ordinances of religion duly and purely maintained amongst them.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Captain Boys, an officer in the 76th regiment of the army, stationed on the frontier of the Cape colony. This gentleman sold out and returned to the colony and is at present successfully carrying on farming near the Chamtoos River in the district of Uitenhay. In a letter to the editor of the "Naval and Military Gazette," he thus unburthened his mind for the advantage of his brother officers in 1840:—

"To return to the advantages possessed by the Cape over the other colonies for the half-pay or retired officer. None of our colonies equal it in climate, in cheapness of the common necessaries of life, or in the purchase of land. Farms are to be purchased there at such reasonable prices, that any officer, with a very small capital, may render himself independent in a very few years; and that too, without the labour and excessive privations those who migrate to America or New South Wales are obliged to undergo. Farms may be had at the Cape by paying the amount in three instalments; one, two, or three years, which enables those of small capital to stock their farms, and thus, by the time the third instalment is due, a sufficient sum will have been realised to pay off the remainder of the purchase money; but to those who can command a capital of £5000, sheep farming at the Cape (after a few years' steady attention to it) will ensure an income of £2000 a-year. Another circumstance greatly in favour of the Cape is, that the wives and children of officers emigrating there are not cut off from the advantages of civilised life, as they would be in the back woods of America, or on the plains in the interior of Australia and New Zealand. At Cape Town, and also on the Eastern frontier, excellent schools are established (both public and private), and the society of Graham's Town, with its garrison (the head-quarters of three regiments), is far better than most of our provincial towns."
"I strongly recommend the frontier district in preference to the interior; the climate is cooler and more temperate, the land better adapted for sheep walks, and the country around beginning to be filled with English farmers, amongst whom are many officers of both the navy and army. Lieut. D., Capt. G. and C., and many more too numerous to be herein mentioned, are now realizing rapid fortunes. From my having resided ten years in South Africa, I have naturally acquired full information of its capabilities; and without being prejudiced too much in its favour, I can say, that any officer, with a large family, or a small family, may bend his steps in that direction with a certainty of obtaining, in a few years, a comfortable independence for his children. Should he not like (either from preferring to live in a town, or disinclination to embark, personally, in a sheep farm) to purchase land, he can draw a very handsome income from the proceeds, and live with himself and family either at Cape Town, or Graham's Town, by advancing a certain sum to any respectable farmer in the colony, and drawing his share (one-third of the profits)."

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

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

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

"My Lord.—In compliance with your lordship's request to the deputation of the Cape Trade Society, which had the honour of waiting upon your lordship on the 23rd April, in support of a memorial from the Cape of Good Hope, praying that a sum of not less than £12,000 may be annually set apart from the colonial revenues arising from the sale and quit rents of government lands, and from the crown woods and forests, and that the said sum may be appropriated to the purpose of providing free passages to labouring emigrants from Great Britain to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope'—I beg leave to repeat, in writing, what the deputation had the honour of representing to your
lordship, viz.—that the Cape memorialists, consisting of upwards of one thousand of the principal landowners and other inhabitants, including several of the members of the legislative council, declare their opinion, that the said sum could be annually set apart for the desired purpose without prejudice to the public service; and that, if the colonial revenue should, in consequence of such appropriation for the purpose of emigration, prove deficient, the deputation feel confident that the inhabitants of the colony will cheerfully make good any such deficiency, by submitting to increased taxation, should it be found that an improved method of collecting the present quit-rents and taxes, which have hitherto been allowed to remain much in arrear, will not render such additional taxation unnecessary.

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

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

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

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

"That there is a wide field for the introduction of fresh capital and labour, is evident from the fact that, owing to the immense extent of the colony, the population is quite disproportioned to its size; and this evil has been latterly increased by the emigration towards Port Natal of a number of the Dutch inhabitants, estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 persons; that useful land is selling at from 6d. to 5s. per acre; and that great success attends agricultural pursuits, especially the breeding of sheep, horses, and cattle; but in order to develop the resources of the colony, an additional supply of labour is required, which
would not only be a great benefit to the colony, but also prove highly advantageous to the labouring emigrants from this country, who would exchange extreme poverty and privation here for abundance and comparative wealth at the Cape.

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

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

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

"That for all continuous and steady work, the European labourer would be sure always of employment; at the same time, there can be no doubt of abundance of employment for the natives in such labour as they were fit for, even if Europeans were plentiful, as the latter are wanted for regular work which
does not admit of interruption without great loss and disappointment, while the former would always be wanting for certain kinds of farm-work, which may be set forward or laid aside for a time, according to circumstances, and for herding cattle, for which they are well adapted.

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

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

"To this it was replied, that if nothing for the benefit of the colony were to be undertaken till there should be a surplus revenue, a long time was likely to elapse before such improvements could take place; that a reply of this kind had been deemed by Mr. Spring Rice (then Colonial Secretary) a sufficient answer to an application to the Government in 1834 to take possession of Port Natal, a country which, if judiciously colonised (and to which a most just and undoubted title might have been obtained by the British Government) might by this time have paid its own expenses, and the neglect of which, for the short-sighted reason assigned, has caused a very great ex-
penditure to the colony, and the slaughter of thousands of human beings; and to both which evils there appears, at present, no prospect of a conclusion. It was then suggested that, for the purpose of any specific improvement, it seemed desirable that the funds should be raised by some distinct and natural source. The benefit of this system was exemplified in the case of the wharf or jetty in Table Bay, which, it was objected, could not be repaired, nor a new and more substantial one built, because the wharfage dues had merged into the general revenue, and there was no surplus. Upon a representation of the Cape Trade Society to Lord Glenelg, a more reasonable system was adopted; the wharfage dues were laid aside to be applied to wharfage purposes; the desired end has now been to some extent attained, and further benefits may follow, which might otherwise have been hoped for in vain.

"While, therefore, it is feared that no emigration fund can reasonably be looked for from the surplus of the general revenue, it appears that by the application of the quit-rents of the public lands now receivable, and of the proceeds of the sale of the lands which are still unappropriated to their most natural purposes, viz.: the promotion of emigration, and the improvements of the roads and communications of the colony, that end may be attained, to the extent contemplated by the memorialists, while the increased trade which must arise from the increased population would go far to supply, through the custom duties, the losses arising from the appropriation of the land revenues to a specific purpose; but should your lordship unfortunately postpone your decision until the local government of the Cape should report their having a surplus revenue which may be applied to the purposes so much required at the present moment, it does not require the gift of prophecy to foreshorten that no emigration will take place by such means, but that a similar course to that taken with respect to the wharfage dues can alone be efficient. It was likewise remarked to your lordship that, notwithstanding the acknowledged zeal and ability of the Surveyor-General, Major Mitchell, such was the inadequacy of the surveying staff, that not only great and well-grounded discontent had long been prevalent among the landed proprietors, for want of proper surveys, diagrams, and titles to their lands; but that the nature and
extent of the lands at the disposal of the Government was very imperfectly known; and that a reform in this, as well as in the collection of the revenue (which, except recently in the collection of the customs under its present active and intelligent head, had been most negligently effected) would tend greatly to render the imposition of further taxes unnecessary. It is notorious, and, indeed, was found at our interview to be well known to your lordship, that the quit-rents, as well as the late assessed taxes, have been allowed to get greatly into arrear, for want of activity in collecting them; and it should be borne in mind, without wishing to apply the remark invidiously, that Cape local functionaries being merely salaried officers, and having in general no stake in the colony, are not likely to be zealous in originating plans requiring unusual exertions on their part.

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

"The sum proposed by the memorialists is calculated to bring to the colony about 1000 emigrants annually; and these
being sent in detachments to various parts of the colony, will readily find employment without fear of over-supplying the demand for labour; and it is, therefore, no wild scheme which the memorialists wish to see adopted, but a prudent, feasible plan, alike beneficial to the colony and to the emigrant.

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

"I have the honour to remain,
"Your lordship's most obedient servant,
"ABRAHAM BERRADAILE,
"Chairman of the Cape Trade Society."

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

That trustworthy and talented periodical, "Blackwood's Magazine," further says—"The settlements of England in South Africa offer an evidence of the value of English habits, laws, morals, and industry, which will in coming times form the great source of solid African civilization. We of course admit that this great work is not to be completed in a day. There are many features, even in those settlements, which require extensive amelioration; but it is from there alone that the change of Africa from evil to good must be established. Our colonists there are spreading over a vast extent of country, and everywhere are changing the desert into a garden—everywhere spreading comforts unknown before—everywhere filling the solitary hills and valleys with the fertility, the arts, and the enjoyments of Europe. In fifty years more the Cape colony will be one of the noblest appendages of the British Crown; in a century it will be a mighty empire; and whether dependent or separate, it will be an object on which even the debased and fallen mind of the African cannot look without astonishment—without a sense of the causes which have raised this magnificent fabric of dominion; nor without an involuntary, and therefore invincible, approach to its civilization.
It is with other feelings that we look to our actual progress in the south. There we have planted our foot, never to be withdrawn; and we exult in this step, not for its aggrandisement of the empire; not for its addition to our wealth, nor its opening to our population; but for its inevitable and incalculable uses to Africa itself. We are strongly inclined to believe, that for this special purpose this vast and magnificent portion of the earth has been given to the trusteeship of England. The Dutch possessed the Cape for a hundred years, and yet in that time never advanced beyond a few miles from the shore. Our settlements now extend over a space as large as England, with every variety of soil, every species of fertility, the serenest sky, and some of the noblest and loveliest landscapes in the world; and this mighty settlement is spreading still. The land is in its virgin state, its fertility unexhausted, its mineral wealth unwasted, and its boundaries only the equator and the ocean.

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

"But to the British settlements in South Africa we look for the most perfect, because the most regular, conversion of the barbarian to civilisation. There, the grand experiment of British laws is going on among a British people; our language,
literature, and principles, will be exhibited there, undebased by
the pursuit of pecuniary gain, unalloyed by the habits of rude
and low adventurers. The barbarian will see our tribunals in
their purity, our manners in their gracefulness, our government
undegraded by the sordidness of irresponsible authority, and our
religion in the form of the noblest and purest church that has
ever thrown light upon mankind."

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

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

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

And now, gentle reader, this closes our case.
APPENDIX.

PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

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

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

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, which has been annexed to the British dominions since the year 1806, contains, as appears from official returns, about 110,000 square miles, and 160,000 inhabitants: that of this number about two-thirds reside in the Western Province, and the rest in the Eastern Division. That in the Eastern Province about one-half of the inhabitants are European, and the other half natives of the different tribes. That there are in the Western Province about 6,600 persons belonging to the Church of England, while in the Eastern they are computed at 3,400, making together 10,000 souls. That there are at present six clergymen employed, and six churches in the Western Division, while five clergymen and two catechists are employed in the Eastern Province, where there are five places of worship already completed, and three others in contemplation. That though the members of the Church of England resident in Cape Town and its immediate vicinity have occasionally enjoyed Episcopal visitation and confirmation from Bishops proceeding to the Eastward, yet the other parts of this extensive country, including the Eastern Province, in which a large number of British Emigrants were settled in 1820, have never enjoyed any of these advantages; so that in this respect the Church of England has been left in a much worse position than any other denomination of Christians in the colony; for, while the Dutch Reformed Church has its Presbyteries and Synods, the Wesleyans, and even the Independents, their Missionary Superintendents, and the Roman Catholics their Vicar Apostolics, the Church of England is
still without the means of carrying out her own rules and discipline, or any bond of union to connect and combine her efforts; without any spiritual authority to which her ministers or members may refer in cases of difficulty or irregularity, or any proper channel of correspondence with the Home or Colonial Government; since in a word, without taking into account the Mauritius or St. Helena, which might conveniently be annexed to the see of the Cape, there are in this colony alone ten thousand souls belonging to the Church of England; eleven clergymen already employed, together with two catechists, eleven churches or chapels occupied, and several others in contemplation:—therefore, on these grounds your memorialists do humbly pray that you would be pleased to use your influence in procuring the early appointment of a Bishop for the Cape of Good Hope.

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

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

BYE-LAWS OF THE EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

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

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

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Cape of Good Hope Eastern Districts Emigration Association.

This is to certify that Mr.———, of——— has lent to Cape of Good Hope Eastern Districts Emigration Association for the term of five years from——, 18——, the sum of £———, which constitute him a member of this Association, and confer on him all the rights and privileges thereunto appertaining.

——— Treasurer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XI.—That the extreme amount, to be advanced in payment of part or the whole of the passage-money of any one emigrant, shall not exceed ten pounds, but in all cases the agent or agents shall do everything in his or their power to get the emigrant to advance a portion of the money required, and only when no portion can be obtained, shall the agent advance the extreme amount if requisite; but under no circum-
stances whatever is the money to be paid into the hands of the emigrant. All advances of cash are to be paid to the captain, owner, or agent of the vessel in which the emigrant or emigrants’ passage is contracted for, and a receipt for the amount paid is to be taken by the agent or agents, and forwarded to the Committee of management at Graham’s Town.

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

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

FORM OF CERTIFICATES.—HOUSEHOLDERS.

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

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

MEDICAL MAN.

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

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

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

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

 XV.—That each emigrant adult shall pay a commission of 30s., and each emigrant child shall pay £.1, in addition to the legal interest of the colony, (6 per cent.) upon the money advanced from the time it is paid until it is agreed to be repaid.

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

FORM.

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

Promissory Note.

£ 184

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

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

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

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

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

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

XXII.—That persons who rely to the Association money of the amount, or above £2, who are desirous to obtain passages for persons to this colony, shall make application to the Committee, in writing, and shall detail as much as they know of the circumstances, age, character, trade, and general health of the party for whom they apply, and thereafter the Committee shall determine whether the application can be complied with or not; if it be, then after the party applying shall become bound for the repayment of the amount advanced, the Committee shall give direction to the agent or agents abroad, to forward the person or persons applied for, in preference to any other applicant, provided the usual certificates be filled up satisfactorily, but in all other cases no preference shall be given, but fitted applicants shall be forwarded according to priority of application.

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

CHARLES GRIFFITH, Chairman.
Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope.

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

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

LIST OF PENSIONERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Person</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Amount of Pension</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late Colonial Secretary, Christopher Bird, Esq.</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member Insolv. Nat. Chamber., J. F. Serrurier, Esq.</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded in yourwalt of Rebels, Mr. J. J. Swampeold</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Landdrost of Uitenhoy, G. C. Cuyler, Esq.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded in yourwalt of Hottentot Rebels, Mr. J. P. Roux</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Chief Justice, Sir John Truter, Knt.</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of the Court of Justice, J. G. Fleck, Esq.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Mag. J. J. Lmd, Esq.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. to the Burgher Senate, Mr. P. J. Truter</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-master, E. V. Cloete, Esq.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of Orphan Chamber, G. H. Overbeek, Esq.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto Ditto D. J. Kuyt, Esq.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto Ditto J. F. Munzer, Esq.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal, D. Denys, Esq.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pres. of the Orph. Chamber, D. F. Beranger, Esq.</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of ditto, C. G. Blankenberg, Esq.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow of Clergyman, Mrs. J. Scholtz</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto ditto Mrs. J. Kicherer</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto ditto Mrs. C. Moll</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow of an Agriculturist, Mrs. Duckitt</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried forward | £2,194 | 3 | 6
Brought forward 3,164 2 6
Widow of a late Colonial Sec., H. Alexander, Esq. 300 0 0
Ditto Colonial Paymaster, T. Sheridan, Esq. 300 0 0
Late Colonial Secretary, Sir Richard Plaekott 200 0 0
Auditor-General, Walter Bentneck, Esq. 500 0 0
Chief Clerk to the Clerk of the Council, Mr. K. Nichols 97 10 0
Government Architect, John Skizrow, Esq. 136 0 0
Director of the Bank, G. H. Massendorp, Esq. 116 13 4
Book-keeper in ditto, Mr. J. C. Gie 69 10 0
Teller in Ditto, Mr. W. Hart 22 10 0
Chief Clerk in the Master's Office, Mr. W. F. Bergh 100 0 0
Teller in the Orph. Chamb., Mr. K. N. Van Breda 90 0 0
Register of Slaves, G. J. Rogers, Esq. 400 0 0
Collector of Customs, C. Blain, Esq. 466 0 0
Searcher of Customs, Edwin Mande, Esq. 160 0 0
Warehouse-keeper of Customs, Jas. Hare, Esq. 50 0 0
Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Walter 20 0 0
Sec. Clerk to Coll. of Customs, Mr. H. R. Horne 70 0 0
Chief Clerk in Court of Justice, Mr. J. T. Jurgens 70 0 0
Assist. Accountant Govt. Bank, Mr. A. F. C. Lind 26 0 0
Assist. Teller Ditto, Mr. S. V. Woonke 26 0 0
Pres. Govt. Bank, J. Marshall 380 0 0
District Clerk, J. H. Lange 60 0 0
Resident Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, M. A. Armstrong, Esq. 50 0 3
Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern Province, Sir A. Stockenstrom, Bart. 700 0 0

CAPE DIVISION.
Late Civil Commissioner, W. M. Mackay, Esq. 186 13 4
Res. Magistrate, Simon's Town, C. M. Lind, Esq. 175 0 0
Extra Clerk Tax-office, N. J. Ley 40 0 0
Messenger Town Market, H. F. Crombont 16 0 0
Accountant Govt. Bank, Mr. J. C. Overbeek 74 0 0
Assist. Cashier Ditto, Mr. H. J. P. Le Sueur 66 0 0

STELLENBOSCH.
Late Clerk to Magistrate, Mr. P. Korsten 40 0 0
Clerk to Clerk of the Peace, Mr. J. G. G. Lindenber 60 0 0
Asst. Assistant Protector of Slaves, Mr. O. M. Bergh 50 0 0

WORCESTER.
Late Resident Magistrate, J. J. Le Sueur, Esq. 150 0 0
Clerk to Clerk of the Peace, Mr. B. De Labatt 40 0 0
Widow of the Rev. G. Thom 27 0 0
Late English Teacher at Tulbagh, Mr. J. Reed 35 0 0

SWELLENDAAM.
Late Clerk to Civil Com. Swellendam, E. C. Emmet, Esq. 50 0 0
Clerk to Resident Magistrate, Mr. F. W. Alleman 50 0 0
Clerk of the Peace, J. F. Born, Esq. 166 0 0
Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace, Mr. J. A. H. Flaek 70 0 0

Carried forward 28,950 14 8
APPENDIX.

Brought forward .... £8,960 14 5

GEORGE.

Late Ferryman at Breedriver, Mr. J. C. Nöthing .... 12 10 0
Resident Magistrate, J. G. Asseling .... 175 0 0
Resident Magistrate, W. A. Wentzel, Esq. .... 135 0 0
Clark to the Clerk of the Peace, Mr. D. Coolhass .... 70 0 0
Assistant Protector of Slaves, Mr. J. P. Swemmer .... 45 0 0

ALBANY.

Late Civil Commissioner, D. Campbell, Esq. .... 200 0 0
Chief Clerk to Civil Commis., W. M. Edye, Esq. .... 50 0 0
Protector of Slaves, Eastern Division, D. Moodie, Esq. .... 160 0 0
Chaplain at Graham's Town, Rev. W. Carlisle .... 100 0 0
Gaffer, H. Ulyate .... 20 0 0
Widow of an Ensign in the late Cape Regt., Mrs. Von Butler .... 26 0 0

Total .... 9,794 4 5

 Every item requires complete supervision; but that this colony, which it is said cannot afford to introduce 1,000 free British emigrants, should pay 9,730£. to a very worthy body of pensioners is manifestly unjust to the colony and to the poor of England. Look at it in another view—that the pension equal is amount those two important items, public works and public roads. In the year 1843, when 11,161£. was swallowed up by pensioners, and when Lord Stanley was unable to appropriate nothing for emigration, the sum total laid out for roads was 615£. for the Eastern Province, and 4,754£. for the Western; public buildings, 1,860£. Eastern Province and 5,061£. Western; total, 13,807£. Who can wonder at the backwardness of the colony! Who will not rather wonder at its advancement?

OFFICIALS OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE.

Governor .... His Hon. Col. J. Here, C.B. & K.H. 1500£.
Acting Secretary .... H. Hudson, Esq., 380£.
Clerk to Secretary .... Mr. H. Hudson, Jun., 1500£.

ALBANY.

Chief Clerk to the Division of Albany .... M. West, Esq., 500£. and 100£. for rent.
Second Clerk to Ditto .... T. Stringfellow, Esq., 900£.
Resident Magistrate .... Mr. A. W. Beck, 80£.
First Clerk to Ditto .... Martin West, Esq.
Second Clerk to Ditto .... Mr. J. H. B. Weiland, 80£. and fees.
First Interpreter .... Mr. A. T. Armstrong, 80£.
Second Interpreter .... Mr. George Curyn.
Messanger .... Mr. Pierce Lowen, Jun., 60£.
Clerk of the Peace .... B. J. Eaton, Esq., 900£.
APPENDIX.

Distributor of Stamps • • • Mr. J. H. B. Weinand.
Police Establishment • • • William Liddle, 60L.
Gaoier • • • Mrs. Eliza Liddle, 90L.
Matron • • • John Atherton, Esq., 150L.
District Surgeon • • • Frederick Carlisle, Esq.
Deputy Sheriff • • • M. West, T. Phillips, A. B. Armstrong, C.
Justice of the Peace • • • Maynard, J. M. Bowker, W. H. Matthews,
M. Edye, F. Carlisle, C. Griffiths, T.
G. Dyason, R. Danell, H. Hudson, W.
Damant, E. M. Cole, J. F. C. Cayler,
W. Cock, Esquire.
M. J. Borchers; T. Stringfellow, and
Mr. J. H. Smith; 77L. 7s. 6d.
Field Cornet and Superin.
of Roads and Convict
Labour, Graham’s Town
Field Cornets at 20L. each
M. West, Esq. (President), Rev. J. Heavy-
Assistant Field Cornets
of Roads at 20L. each
M. Edye, F. Carlisle, C. Griffiths, T.
Engineers • • • M. West, Esq. (President), Rev. J. Heavy-
Graham’s Town, in the
hands of the Municipa-
ity
M. W. Brown, Bathurst; N. Lake,
Stibury; J. J. Smith, Jun., Winterberg;
Miss Seldia Propert
Clerk • • • Mr. Gert Syman.
Sexton • • • Mr. J. W. Goodes.
Roman Catholic Chaplain • Rev. Thomas Murphy, 100L.
Minister • • • Rev. A. Roux, D.D., 200L.
Bishop • • • Messrs. J. E. Behrens and J. D. Nel.
Deacons • • • Messrs. J. Potgieter, F. J. Welgemoed, G.
Miss Salina Probert.
Mr. Jan Mynhardt.
Mr. J. H. Dixon, 30L.
Mr. J. W. Goode, 27L.
Mr. Gert Syman.
Rev. W. Shaw, R. J. Locke, R. J.
Eaton, Esq., F. Carlisle, Esq., F. W.
Lucas, Esq.
APPENDIX.

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

AGENT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Agent-General . . H. Hudson, Esq., 150L, rent, 50L.
Clerk to Ditto . . Mr. W. Bowes, 100L.
Interpreter . . Mr. G. Gyres, 100L.
Res. Agent at Fort Peddie, T. Shepstone, Esq., 300L.
Res. Agent at Sibhich . H. F. Fynn, Esq., 150L.
Res. Agent at Butterworth, W. M. D. Fynn, Esq., 150L.

MUNICIPALITY OF GRAHAM'S TOWN.
Commissioners . [Messrs. G. Jarvis, J. Howse, C. Maynard
Treasurer . . Mr. J. Black.
Town Clerk . . Mr. Joseph Latham.
Market-Master . Mr. Frederick Kildon.
Superint. of Roads and [Mr. J. H. Smith.
Streets . . .
Assessor of Weights and [Mr. H. Paxton.
Measures . . .

EASTERN PROVINCE BANK
Directors . . . [C. Maynard, Esq. (Chairman), Messrs. J.
              Black, T. Nelson, W. R. Thompson
              H. Nourse.
Clerk and Accountant . Mr. W. Campbell.
Second Clerk . Mr. H. Nelson.

ALBANY COLONIAL CHURCH ASSOCIATION.
President . . . His Honour the Lieut.-Governor.
Vice-Presidents . M. West, Esq., Col. H. Somerset, K.H.
                 Rev. J. Heavyseid, Rev. J. Barrow, Rev
                 H. Beevor; Major Selwyn, J. Carlile
                 C. Griffiths, J.P., H. R. Staniford, E
                 Hudson, G. C. Sandford, T. Philipp
                 J.P.; T. Nourse, C. Maynard, J.P., Esq
Committee . . . Rev. J. Heavyseid.
Treasurer . . . C. Maynard, Esq.
Ditto for Mancassana . T. Nourse, Esq.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
Albany District Committee:
President and Secretary Rev. J. Heavyseid.
Treasurer . . . C. Maynard, Esq.
Auditor . . . F. Carlisle, Esq.
APPENDIX.

283

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

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

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, GRAHAM'S TOWN.


WESLEYAN AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

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

WESLEYAN SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY FOR GIRLS.

Treasurer . . . . Mrs. Shaw.
Secretary . . . . Mrs. Cock.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

President . . . . Rev. W. Shaw.
Treasurer . . . . Mr. J. Walker.
Auditor . . . . Mr. W. Smith.
General Secretary . . . Mr. Fletcher.
General Visitor . . . Mr. H. Godlonton.

SALEM AUXILIARY BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

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

GRAHAM'S TOWN AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

(Established 1st December, 1833.)

President . . . . Rev. W. Shaw.
Vice-President . . . Rev. J. Heavyside.
APPENDIX.

Treasurer ... C. Maynard, Esq.
Secretary ... T. Nelson, Esq.

BAPTIST CHURCH, GRAHAM'S TOWN.
Pastor ... Rev. George Aveline.

UNION CHAPEL.
Pastor ... Rev. John Locke.
Deacons ... Messrs. Maskell, and J. Harley, Sen.

AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY TO THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
President ... Rev. J. Locke.
Committee ... Messrs. H. Fuller, C. Fuller, Harley, D. Stanzen, G. Munroe, Simpson, Tinkle, Dr. Minto, Rev. N. Smith.
Treasurer ... Mr. Stanzen.
Secretary ... Mr. Minto.

SUNDAY AND DAY SCHOOLS.
Committee ... Messrs. Pottleter, D. Standen, Crouch, J. Glass, C. Fuller, C. Poulter, Ja. Glass.
Treasurer ... Rev. J. Locke.
Superintendents and Secretaries ... Dr. Minto, Mr. Macket, and Mr. D. Standen.

ALBANY PUBLIC LIBRARY.
President ... His Honour the Lieut.-Governor.
Secretary ... Mr. H. Blaine.
Treasurer ... M. P. W. Lucas.
Auditors ... Messrs. J. Black, and E. L. Kift.
Librarian ... Mr. J. Skidrow.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE EASTERN DISTRICTS IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.
Treasurer ... P. W. Lucas, Esq.
Secretary ... E. R. Bell, Esq.
Solicitor ... Richard Roberts, Esq.
Appendix

Committee of Management at Port Elizabeth
Committee of Management in London

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, &c., GRAHAM'S TOWN.

Medical Practitioners
Apothecaries, Chemists, and Druggists
Attorneys of the Supreme and Circuit Courts
Notaries
Auctioneers:

Graham's Town

Fort Beaufort
Sworn Appraiser to the Master of the Supreme Court
Sworn Land Surveyors
Undertakers

BATHURST.

Resident Justice of the Peace
Episcopal Church at Bathurst:
Chaplain
Churchwardens
Clerk
Sexton

School Commission:
The Resident Justice of the Peace, Chaplain, and Field-cornet.
Master of the Free School at Bathurst

SIDBURY.

Justice of the Peace
Medical Practitioner
English Church:

J. S. Christophers, H. Maynard, and Alex. Sinclair, Esqrs.

Messrs. J. D. Norden, Wm. Smith, Marcus Norden, Charles Pote, and Wm. Stantm.
Mr. B. D. Bell.
Mr. J. D. Norden.
Messrs. C. J. Gray, Thomas Okes, Capt. Bird, and F. Rex.
Messrs. J. White, R. Harvey, R. Hayhurst, and W. Anderson.
George Dyason, Esq. 100l.
Rev. J. Barrow, 200l.
Mr. Thomas Baker, 30l.
B. Gunning, 18l. 15s.
Mr. J. Wilmot, 60l., and 15l. house-rent.

Richard Danelli, Esq.
W. Christophers, Esq.
Rev. G. V. Thorpe, B.A.
APPENDIX.

SALEM.
Justice of the Peace . W. H. Mathews, Esq
Wesleyan Minister . Rev. W. Shaw, 794

FORT BEAUFORT.
Field-commandant . Mr. G. Broster, 305.
Market-master at ditto . Mr. W. Sandil, 322. 10s.
Medical Practitioner . W. Parrott, Esq.
English Church at Fort Beaufort .
   Officiating as Chaplain Rev. G. Booth, B.A.
   English Church at the Manassas . Rev. H. Beaver.

KAT RIVER SETTLEMENT.
Field-commandant . Mr. J. C. Gropp.
Field-cornets . Messrs. L. Peffer, A. Pretorius, A. Botha,
               D. Jantjes, and J. Free.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT
Assistant Commissary General . G. C. Sanford, Esq.
Deputy Assistant Commissary General . J. J. Smith, Esq.
Ditto ditto . H. S. Jones, Esq.
Established Clerks . Messrs. Fiegans, R. Watt, Thomas Wil-
                   Hams, G. A. Skinner, and Villiers W.
                   Caeer Hawkina.
Assistant Clerks . Messrs. C. F. Potgieter, R. Ormond, R.
                   Hams, D. Brandsen, J. Baille, W. Devine,
                   W. F. Liddle, J. O'Conner, J. W. Mandy,
                   Luke Castray, H. C. de Millon, and C.
                   B. Smith.

Port Elizabeth:
Deputy Assistant Commissary General in Charge . George Horns, Esq.
Writer . Mr. John Niven.
Storekeeper and Issuer . Mr. James Burchell

Port Natal:
Deputy Commissary General in Charge . William Palmer, Esq.
Assistant Clerks . Messrs. J. Brickhill, & R. J. Humphreys
Issuer . J. Walker.
APPENDIX.

DIRECTORY OF GRAHAM'S TOWN, 1843.

In 1820, on its site, there were but three cottages. This list numbers 544 English housekeepers.

Wardmasters


Inhabitants of Graham's Town.

Abbott, blacksmith, Hill-street
Abram, Malay, mason, African-st
Acock, M., tailor, African-st
Adams, Miss, schoolmistress, Market-square
Adams, T. P., agent, Chapel-st
Allen, Sam, constable, African-st
Allison, Samuel, mason, New-st
Anderson, carpenter, Chapel-st
Anderson, Geo. Wm. and Ben., carpenters, Lawrence-street
Anderson, Wm., Sen. and Co., merchants, High-street
Andrews, Thos., mason, African-street
Anthony, M., tailor, rear of New-st
Appollos, M., tailor, Allen's-row
Armstrong, J. mason, Bathurst-street
Armstrong, widow, shopkeeper, Hill-street
Arrowsmith, J., agent, Chapel-st
Atherstone, John, district surgeon, 1, High-street
Atherstone, John, district surgeon, 1, High-street
Atwell, Brook, shoemaker, Bathurst-street
Austin, Miss, sempstress, Artificer's-square
Austin, William, Artificer's-eq
Avelline, Rev. John, baptist minister, Bell-street
Ayton, Mrs., lodging-house-keeper, New-street
Abdol, H., mason, African-street
August, mason, African-street
Bagshaw, R., tinsmith, Bathurst-street
Ballie, J., clerk in the commissariat office, Hill-street
Ballie, John, clerk, Hill-street
Barnett, Somerset-street
Beale, G., carpenter, Campbell-st
Beech, A. W., clerk, Fair-lawn
Behrens, J. C., cabinet-maker
Beaufort-street
Bell, E. R., agent, High-street
Benjamin, widow, shopkeeper
High-street
Bennett, brickmaker, Futter's-row
Berry, Thomas, Smith's-avenue
Berry, Wm., tinsmith, African-street
Bertram, J., shopkeeper, High-street
Bessant, C. A., clerk, Beaufort-street
Bigger, widow, schoolmistress, Somerset-street
Bliss, John, labourer, African-street
Black, James, merchant, New-street and High-street
Blackbeard, R., shopman, Beaufort-street
Blaine, Henry, merchant, High-street and Beaufort-street
Blakemore, George, labourer, Lawrence-street
Bliss, Mrs., shopkeeper, Bathurst-street
Blue, Wm., clerk, Cross-street
Boardman, J., dealer, Chapel-street
Boardman, W., upholsterer, Beaufort-street
Bond, W., bitmaker, Artificer's-eq
Booth, Ben., baker, New-street
Botthomly, George, carpenter, Somerset-street
Botton, J., tailor, Artificer's-eq
Boucher, R., mason, Beaufort-street
Boyce, Rev. W. B., Wesleyan missionary, High-street
Boys, Capt. B., barrack master, Beaufort-street
Bradfield, turner, New-street
Bradfield, Thomas, shopkeeper, Somerset-street
Brigade Major's Office, New-street
APPENDIX

Brislim, James, mason, Beaufort-street
Brown, adjutant Bla.ást, Hill-street
Brown, mason, Beaufort-street
Brown, Miss, sempstress, Lawrence-street

Cadle, J., wheelwright, Beaufort-street
Cafryn, H. H., stationer, Hill-street
Caldecott, A. T., grocer, High-street
Caldecott, Mrs., Beaufort-street
Campbell, Ambrose G., physician, Market-square
Campbell, lieutenant, Bell-street
Campbell, W., clerk, Artificer’s-square
Carlisle, Frederick, deputy sheriff, Beaufort-street
Castea, Mrs., sempstress, rear of New-street
Casting, J., labourer, Futter’s-row
Castray, Luke B., clerk in the comissariat office, Cross-street
Cawood, J., butcher, High-street
Chadwick, William, carpenter, Dundas bridge
Chapman, J., shoemaker, Chapel-street
Clarke, T., gunsmith, Hill-street
Clarke, Sen., T., thatcher, Hill-street
Clogg, W., labourer, African-street
Coles, sempstress, rear of African-street
Cookroft, Thomas, waggon-maker, Bathurst-street
Cookroft, W., carpenter, Market-square
Cole, F. H., chemist and druggist, High-street
Collins, J., tailor, Chapel-street
Cook, Wm., merchant, Beaufort-street
Comely, John, carrier, New-street
Comely, W., gardener, New-street
Commissioner Offices, High-street
Conner, Patrick, labourer, African-street
Copeland, Moses, gardener, D’Urban-street
Cornelius, Capt., Beaufort-street
Costello, rear of High-street
Cowie, J., labourer, Futter’s-row
Crane, Major Henry, New-street
Cross, T., baker, New-street
Cronch, Richard, tailor, High-street
Crout, E., shopkeeper, Chapel-street
Cummins, N., mason, carpenter, Beaufort-street
Cyrus, George, Kaffir Interpreter, Cross-street
Cyrus, S., mangier, Artificer’s-square
Dale, Chris., musician, Hill-street
Daniel, E., labourer, African-street
Daniel, John, shoemaker, Hill-street
Daniell, P. C., jeweller, Chapel-street
Danielle, P., mason, Campbell-street
Daniels, Jun., rear of New-street
Daunt, Dr. R. G., Bathurst-street
Davis, H. L., coffee-house, &c., High-street
Davis, J., shoemaker, Somerset-street
Dawson, Miss S., hosiemaker, Chapel-street
Dawson, serjeant, Smith-street
Deakon, B., labourer, Beaufort-street
Dunn, E., carpenter, Artificer’s-square
Dell, John, cooper, New-street
Delmage, Dr., East barracks
Denham, Stephen, carpenter, rear of Hill-street
Dennis, tailor, rear of New-street
Dennis, P., labourer, African-street
Dennis, shoemaker, rear of New-street
Devine, T., carpenter, York-street
Devine, Wm., clerk, Somerset-street
Dick, tailor & draper, Bathurst-street
Dicks, Ben., baker, Somerset-street
Dixie, P., shopkeeper, Bathurst-street
Dixon, John Henry, storekeeper, Bathurst-street
Dogherty, N., tailor, William-street
Dold, J., sempstress, African-street
Donovan, Capt. Thomas, C.M.R., New-street
Douglass, John, saddler, High-street
Dudgeon, Sam., labourer, York-street
Dromen, serjeant major, New-street
Duffy, Charles, shoemaker, Bell-street
Dunbar, Mrs. schoolmistress, African-street
Dunford, Mrs., schoolmistress, Campbell-street
Dutton, J. H., mason, Bell-street
Eady, Dr., C.M.R., New-street
Egan, Patrick, postmaster, rear of Hill-street
Earle, William John, chemist and druggist, Hill-street
Eastment, William, storekeeper, Dundas-bridge
Eaton, R. J., clerk of the peace, East barracks
Edkins, J., carpenter, Campbell-st
Edkins, J., carpenter, Beaufort-st
Edkins, T., carpenter, Chapel-st
Elliott, Mrs., rear of Hill-street
Elliott, William, smith, Market-square and York-street
Ew, servant, Allens-row
Evans, John, carpenter, Chapel-st
Evans, labourer, Chapel-street
Everley, James, eating-house, Beaufort-street
Fair, Mrs., sempstress, Hill-street
Faircloth, John, constable, Lawrence-street
Fancutt, J., butcher, Somerset-st
Fancutt, T., carrier, New-street
Parsley, Wm., shoemaker, New-street
Peagan, Mrs. Elizabeth, shopkeeper, New-street
Pearce, B., carpenter, Beaufort-street
Fletcher, George, carpenter, Beaufort-street
Fletcher, W. A., confectioner, High-street
Flockes, Geo., baker, New-street
Foley, J., mason, rear of Hill-street
Ford and Son, storekeepers, Bathurst-street
Francis, T., tailor, Smith’s-avenue
Franklin, Geo., editor of Cape Frontier Times, Hill-street
Fremantile, Samuel, painter and glazier, Beaufort-street
Frye, P., carpenter, Market-square
Fry, J., carpenter, Chapel-street
Fuller, C., storekeeper, High-street
Fuller, G., shoemaker, William-street
Gardener, Thomas B., shopkeeper, Beaufort-street
Gibbs, printer, Beaufort-street
Gilbert, George, builder and brewer, Somerset-street
Gilliland, poundmaster, York-street
Glass, J., agriculturist, New-street
Glass, T., shopkeeper, Hill-street
Glass, T., carrier, African-street
Goddard, R., carpenter, Toll-bar
Godfrey, Henry, blacksmith, Somerset-street
Godlonton, Robert, proprietor and editor of the Graham’s Town Journal, High-street, and in ward No. 6
Golding, G., butcher, Lawrence-street
Golding & Pike, butchers, High-street
Goodes, J., sexton, African-street
Gorrie, James, printer, New-street
Grady, A., blacksmith, Lawrence-street
Grady, Stephen, wagon-maker, Lawrence-street
Grady, William, wagon-maker, Lawrence-street
Graham, George, carpenter, rear of New-street
Griffin and Bottomly, builders, Hill-street
Griffith, Charles, Beaufort-street, near C. C. barracks
Griffith, Miss, sempstress, Beaufort-street
Grubb, Charles, Market-square
Gunn, Captain, Bell-street
Gunn, J., clerk, Lawrence-street
Gush, R., builder, Beaufort-street
Hare, Colonel John, Lieut.-governor, New-street
Hall, R., labourer, African-street
Hanger, E., canteen, Somerset-street
Halsey, J. H., clerk, Hill-street
Han, Christian, shoemaker, rear of New-street
Hannan, John, builder, New-street
Harewood, Christian, Sr., labourer, Somerset-street
Harper, H., cooper, Bathurst-street
Hart, James, clerk, Hill-street
Hart, Joseph, High-street
Hartley, John, plumber, Artificer’s-square
Lee, G., storekeeper, Bathurst-st
Lee, W., sen., gen. agent, High-st
Lee, W., jun., butcher, High-st
Lee, E., wheelwright, Campbell-st
Levick, Sherman, and Kift, merchants, High-street
Lewis, J., sawyer, Beaufort-street
Levi, John, clerk, Chapel-street
Levy, Joseph, tailor, Hill-street
Locke, Rev., John, independent minister, Beaufort-street
Lorson, S., hairdresser, New-street
Lucas, C., constable, Somerset-street
Lucas, W., carrier, East-barracks
Lucas, P. W., coahier of the E. P. Bank, Church-square
Luce, F., York-street
Legg, H. P., carpenter, High-street
Lebe, laundress, Hill-street
Lonsdale, Miss, dressmaker, Chapel-street
Lonsdale, Capt., 27th Regiment
Lowen, Major, C.M.B., Beaufort-street
Lowen, P., messenger of the Court
Low, D., tailor, Artificer's-eq
Long, Wm., carpenter, Bathurst-street

M'Keevie, rear of New-street
M'Namara, James, carrier, Somerset-street
McMenemy, labourer, African-street
Mallet, mason, Campbell-street
Mandy, Stephen, wine merchant, Chapel-street
Mansfield, servant, Somerset-street
March, T., watchmaker, Chapel-street
Martin, C., sawyer, Hill-street
Maskell, John, storekeeper, Bathurst-street
Maynard, C., merchant, New-street
Maynard, C. & H., merchants, High-street
McCornick, Wm., carrier, Beaufort-street
McGraw, Wm., carrier, York-street
McKallah, J., shopkeeper, Beaufort-street
McDonald, Mrs., Beaufort-street
M'CLean, Captain, East-barracks
McMaster, James, wine & spirit merchant, High-street
McMaster & Lemont, tailors & habitmakers, High-street
McMaster & Pakenham, storekeepers, High-street
Mc Naughty, widow, High-street
Meurant, L. H., merchant, High-street
Meets, carpenter, Bathurst-street
Mitchell, mason, King-street
Mitchelley, T., sawyer, William-street
Miller, Mrs., laundress, Hill-street
Moorcroft, sen., tanner, New-street
Moorcroft, R., tanner, African-street
Morgan, widow, shopkeeper, New-street
Moss, H., chairmaker, High-street
Mortyn, T., physician, William-street
Muir, J., tailor, Chapel-street
Munro, G., druggist, Bathurst-street
Murphy, Rev., Thomas, Catholic priest, Beaufort-street
Murray, labourer, Campbell-street

Next, Miss, dressmaker, Market-place
Neil, E., carrier, Beaufort-street
Nelson, E., merchant, High-street
Nelson, T., merchant, Hill-street
Newton, Wm., carpenter, Market-place
Nichol, widow, storekeeper, High-street
Nicholls, J. G., merchant, Somerset-street
Norden, Benjamin, jun., notary public, Market-street
Norden, J. D. & Co., auctioneers, Beaufort-street
Norden, Marcus, storekeeper, Beaufort-street
Norton, John & Co., merchants, High-street
Norton, L., merchant, Beaufort-street
Norton, Widow, King-street
Nourse, H., gen. agent, High-street

Ogilvie, W., ironmonger, High-street
Ogham, D., mason, York-street
Oniel, John, clerk royal engineer dept., Somerset-street
Osborne, Esther, sempstress, Beaufort-street
Orchard, Henry, tailor, High-street
O'Reilly, Major A. A., brigade major, Beaufort-street
Osmund, Elizabeth, storekeeper, Bathurst-street
Osmund, B., clerk, Artillery's eq
Packham, C., storekeeper, Hill-street
Pape, T., brickmaker, East bar
Paine, J., carpenter, Artillery's eq
Paine, J., schoolmaster, Market-street
Palster, Mrs., storekeeper, Hill-street
Parkhurst, F., rowker, er. suburbs
Parker, T., shopkeeper, Beaufort-street
Parr, W., shopman, Settler's hill
Paskin, J., shoemaker, Bathurst-street
Passmore, widow, sempstress
New-street
Patrick, B., carrier, Beaufort-street
Paxton, D., High-street
Payton, W., tinsmith, Bathurst-street
Pearce, printer, New-street
Pemell, J., mason, Chapel-street
Phillips, Mrs., sempstress, Market-place
Phillipson, W., mason, Hill-street
Pike, W., shopkeeper, Market-pl
Pinnock, Miss, homemaker
Beaufort-street
Pinnock, P., carrier, York-street
Pitt, J., shoemaker, Beaufort-street
Pitt, R., messenger, Chapel-street
Pitt, W., shoemaker, Bathurst-street
Poole, T., shopkeeper, Beaufort-street
Pote, C., storekeeper, High-street
Potter, W., storekeeper, Hill-street
Poulton, C., mason, Beaufort-street
Poulton, J., gardener, Somerset-street
Powell, J., jun., blacksmith, Beaufort-street
Powell, James, wagon-maker, near Market-square
Powell, F., wheelwright, King-street
Price, widow, East-barracks
Prynt, W., sen., warehouseman, Campbell-street
Quain, J., miller, Government-mill
Radford, F., York-street
Rawlingson, T., clerk, Cross-street
Ry, Mrs., shopkeeper, Bathurst-street
Reynolds, J., shoemaker, New-street
Reynolds, R., shopkeeper, African-street
Reynolds, W., Barneck-street
Rhodes, C., watchmaker, High-street
Rhodes, E., watchmaker, New-street
Rhode, J., watchmaker, New-street and High-street
Richard, widow, Beaufort-street
Roberts, D., shoemaker, Smith's avenue
Roberts, J., William-street
Roberts, R., attorney, Bathurst-street
Roberts, S., shoemaker, Hill-street
Robertson, R., blacksmith, Somerset-street
Robinson, C., mason, Market-street
Roman, Mrs., ladies school, Market-place
Boulton, B., watchmaker, High-street
Rowe, B., carpenter, African-street
Rowles, S., printer, Bathurst-street
Rudman, S., carpenter, Beaufort-street
Rudman, widow, King-street
Russell, G., carpenter, Somerset-street
Rutherford & Brothers, merchants, Hill-street
Sanford, George C., assistant commissary-general, Bell-street
Sanstone, G., labourer, King-street
Saunders, J. C., deputy ordnance storekeeper, Beaufort-street
Saunders, E., butcher, Bathurst-road
Saunders, T., butcher, Hill-street
Savage, Lieut., New east-barracks
Sloan, William, shoemaker, Bathurst-street
Sloan, Thomas, shoemaker, Bathurst-street
Schonfeldt, quartermaster, C. M.
B., Old Toll Bar
Schrobyer, shopkeeper, Hill-street
Shepman, W., minister, High-street
Shepherd, J., shopkeeper, Hill-street
Shepherd, William, tallow-chandler, High-street
Shepherd and Harley, tallow-chandlers, High-street
Shepherdson & Co., storekeepers, Bathurst-street
Shepperson, senor, Chapel-street
Shone, widow, Bathurst-street
APPENDIX.

Skert, J., blacksmith, Market-pl.
Simpson, Ann, sempstress, Bathurst-street
Simpson, B., shopkeeper, Hill-st.
Simpson, widow, Bathurst-street
Simpson, W., butcher, Bathurst-st.
Slater, Charles, tailor-chandler, Beaufort-street
Slater, H., carpenter, Laurence-street
Slater, L. F., attorney, Beaufort-street
Slater, Miss, school, Beaufort-st.
Smith, John Hancoa, field-comet, near the Pound
Smith, Mrs., William-street
Smith, Richard, canteen, High-st.
Smith, Richard J., High-street
Smith, widow, near the Pound
Smith, W. C., shoemaker, High-street
Smith, William, agent and auctioneer, Hill-street
Smith, Rev. N., Artificer's-square
Smith, widow, African-street
Somerset, Colonel Henry, C.M.R.
Oatlands
South, W., shopkeeper, New-st.
Sparkes, H., carpenter, High-st.
Stanton, R., wagonmaker, New-st.
Stanton, William, junior, butcher, High-street
Stanton and Co., High-street
Stapleton, Capt., New East Docks.
Stein & Kilian, merchants, High-street
Stent, William, painter & glazier, Beaufort-street
Stevens, Jo., labourer, Bell-street
Stevens, Mrs., Chapel-street
Stirk, W., mason, King-street
Stillwell, Thomas, carpenter, Market-place
Stone, James, clerk, High-street
Streake, Wm., carpenter, Hill-st.
Strong, widow, Artificer's-square
Stubbe, T., saddler, High-street
Sunnun, —, carpenter, Scott's Barracks
Swanson, —, serjeant 91st Regiment, Somerset-street
Stringfellow, Thos., chief clerk to the Civil Commissioner, suburbs
Styles, James, carpenter, Hill-st.
Styles, T., em., carpenter, Hill-st.
Styles, T., jun., carpenter, Hill-st.
Sullivan, Mrs., East Barracks
Symmons, John, shopkeeper, High-street
Tarr, James, carpenter, near East Barracks
Teeling, Christopher Peter, clerk R. E. department, New-street
Temlett, J., storekeeper, Beaufort-street
Temlett, J., junior, shopkeeper, New Dundas Bridge
Thompson, W., clerk, Hill-street
Thompson, William Rowland, High-street
Todd, widow, Bathurst-street
Tilderly, hotel-keeper, New-street
Tilderly, goldsmith, Beaufort-street
Trollip, Alf., butcher, Beaufort-street
Trollip, J., junior, wheelwright,
Trotter, William, brewer, Market-square
Trimble, Joseph, deputy messenger, Cross street
Turner, R., carpenter, Somerset-street
Thomas, Mrs. ———, New-street
Torrey, Edward, senior, painter
Thomas, J., carrier, Beaufort-street
Thomas, Joseph, carpenter, William-street
Talbot, John, mason, Beaufort-street
Taylor, Ed., apothecary, High-st.
Tudhope, E., government schoolmaster, near the mill
Tanored, Rev. Dr. —, Chapel-street
Ulyate, George, wheelwright, Lawrence-street
Urry, Mrs., shopkeeper, High-street
Upton, Wm., mason, William-street
Umphries, J., shopkeeper, Beaufort-street
Vensables, John, Beaufort-street
Vos, John, canteen-keeper, East Barracks
Waite, widow, dress-maker, New-street
Wallace, Charles, Cross-street
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wallace, William</td>
<td>Beaufort-street</td>
<td>91st Regiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, Joseph</td>
<td>Chapel-street</td>
<td>carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb, Charles</td>
<td>Bathurst-street</td>
<td>painter &amp; glazier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb, Robert</td>
<td>New-street</td>
<td>butcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb, Robert</td>
<td>New-street</td>
<td>builder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb, Robert</td>
<td>Bathurst-street</td>
<td>butcher, near East Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb, Robert</td>
<td>High-street</td>
<td>builder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb, J H B.</td>
<td>High-street</td>
<td>clerk to resident magistrate, Artificer's-sq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wienand, J.</td>
<td>New-street</td>
<td>widow, New-street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wienand, J.</td>
<td>High-street</td>
<td>widow, New-street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, J.</td>
<td>Chapel-street</td>
<td>printer, High-street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb, J. H. B.</td>
<td>Hill-street</td>
<td>hotel-keeper, New-street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb, Robert</td>
<td>Bathurst-street</td>
<td>hotel-keeper, New-street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb, Robert</td>
<td>New-street</td>
<td>undertaker, Beaufort-street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate**

- W. C. van Ryneveld, Esq., 500l. House allowed, and travelling expenses when on public duty.

- Chief Clerk: C. B. Ziervogel, Esq., 500l.
- Second Clerk: Mr. H. J. Borchardt, 500l.
- Messenger: O. Wagner, 50l.
- Clerk of the Peace: A. Berrangé, Esq., 350l.
- Gaoler: J. J. Schindelhütte, 50l.

**Justices of the Peace**


**District Surgeon**

- J. G. H. Krebs, Esq., M.D., 180l.

**Deputy Sheriff**

- C. H. Grishabrook, Esq.

**Dutch Reformed Church**

- Minister: Rev. W. R. Thompson, 200l.
- Elders: Messrs. N. Kochartz and Hendrick Gysman.
- Clerk: Mr. David Renaberg.
APPENDIX.

Sexton . . . . . Mr. Ali Arenda.
Teachers . . . .

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT AT GRAHAM'S TOWN.

BRIGADE MAJOR'S OFFICE, NEW STREET.

Lieutenant-Governor, and Officer Commanding the Troops on the Frontier
His Honour Colonel John Hare, C. B., & K. H.

Aid-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor
Lient. T. Hare, (27th Regt.)

Brigade Major, Frontier
Major A. A. O'Reilly

Garrison Sergt.-major and Military Postmaster
H. Drennan.

Clker . . . . . Mr. M. Cabill.

Royal Artillery:

Royal Engineers:
Commanding Royal Engineer . . . Major H. Y. Wortham.
Clerk of Works . . . . Mr. J. O'Neill.
Foreman of Works . . . Mr. H. Hall.
Officekeeper . . . Thomas Willats.

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

Commanding Royal Engineer . . . Major H. Y. Wortham.
Ordnance Storekeeper . . . J. C. Saunders, Esq.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Storekeeper . . . J. C. Saunders, Esq.
Clerk . . . . . Mr. B. W. Morgan.
Ditto (Cape Town Establishment) . . . Mr. R. Fieras.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Barrack Master, Graham's Town
Capt. E. N. Boys.

Acting ditto, Fort Beaufort
Mr. W. Delby.

Ditto, Port Elizabeth
Lient. E. Phillipp.

Field-cornets, 20th: each

Ward-masters M. J. C. van der Merwe, J. A. Emslie, and A. Kriel.

Assistant Ward-masters M. J. C. Naude, J. A. Bredenkamp, and A. G. Kriel.

Fire Wardens:
Superintendent Mr. Jacobus Meinjies.
Engine No. 1, 1st Fire Warden Mr. J. A. Esmie.
Second ditto Mr. J. Adendorff.
Engine No. 2, 1st do. Mr. J. Adendorff.
Second ditto Engine No. 3, 1st do. Mr. Barend Jonker.

Dutch Reformed Church:
Minister Rev. Andrew Murray, 300£.
Riders Messrs. B. J. Burger, and S. Naudé,
Clerk Mr. J. J. Naudé, 22L 10s.
Sexton Mr. C. Lutig, 16l. 16s.

School Commission:
The Civil Commissioner, the Clerk of the Peace, the Clergyman, the District Surgeon, and C. Ziervogel, Esq., Mr. T. J. Paterson, 300£., and 30l. for Government Teacher.
Missionary School Mr. J. N. Campbell.
Seminary for Young Ladies Mrs. Wentworth.
Postmaster Mr. H. J. Borcherds, 40l.
Market-master Mr. J. J. Schindebheets.
Overseer of Dams, Canals, &c. Mr. Nico Haarhof.
Superintendent of Town Clock Mr. J. P. Marsh.
Medical Practitioners J. G. H. Krebs, Esq., M.B., and G. N. Hastings van Zewel, Esq., M.D.
Apothecary Mr. C. H. Gribooke.
Auctioneers Messrs. A. Boshoff, and J. Boshoff.

Somerset.
Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate P. B. Marillier, Esq., 300£.
Clerk to ditto Mr. Charles Haw, 100£.
Messanger Mr. T. Muller, 50£.
**APPENDIX.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clerk of the Peace</th>
<th>J. O'Reilly, Esq., 200l.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gaoler</td>
<td>G. Barnes, 40l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Sheriff</td>
<td>C. E. A. Moller, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Surgeon</td>
<td>W. Gill, Esq., 150l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justices of the Peace</td>
<td>Mr. J. O'Reilly, Esq., 200l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field-cornets, 20l. each</td>
<td>Messrs. P. R. Kranus, East Riet River; J. H. van der Vyver, Upper Bushman's River; W. G. Jordaan, Zwagers-hoek; F. J. de Klerk, Bruinjies Hoogte; G. Aldrich, Baviaans-rivier; D. McMaster, Somerset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Field-cornets, 3l. 15s. each</td>
<td>Messrs. J. J. H. van der Vyver, Upper Bushman's River; J. A. Raubenheimer, ditto; W. C. Bron-ner, Upper Bushman's River; P. C. Klaasen, ditto; A. J. P. Coetzee, Zwagers-hoek; H. J. Nel, Bruinjies Hoogte; G. F. Z. C. Fincham, Baviaans-rivier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeon, Apothecary, and Accoucher</td>
<td>Thos. Edie, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found-master</td>
<td>Mr. David Barnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-master</td>
<td>Mr. C. T. Muller, 18l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Reformed Church</td>
<td>Rev. J. Pears, 200l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Messrs. R. Hart, Sr. and C. T. Muller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Messrs. Willem Schmets, W. A. de Klerk, D. E. Miana, and H. Greif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. F. B. de Villiers, 13l. 6s. 7d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church at Glen Lynden</td>
<td>Rev. A. Welsh, 100l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. W. S. Humphries, 13l. 6s. 7d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Commission</td>
<td>The Civil Commissioner, the Clerk of the Peace, the Rev. J. Pears, the District Surgeon, and R. Hart, Sr. Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Joseph Reid, 100l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Charles Haw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseer of Roads, Water-courses, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Mr. W. H. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market-master</td>
<td>Mr. T. Gyfford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

297
**APPENDIX.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-holder on the Route to and from Graham’s Town</td>
<td>Mr. Goss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto to and from Graf Reinet</td>
<td>Mr. H. Waldek, of Graf Reinet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notaries, Public</td>
<td>Messrs. J. F. Ziervoy, and C. Haw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sworn Translators</td>
<td>Messrs. J. F. Ziervoy, and J. O’Reilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney in the Circuit Court</td>
<td>Mr. J. O’Reilly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Colesberg.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate</th>
<th>F. Rawstorne, Esq., 220l.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>Mr. James Walker, 60l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger</td>
<td>Daniel Holland, 220l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk of the Peace</td>
<td>J. Campbell, Esq. (on leave to England)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acting ditto</td>
<td>John Blake, Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaoler</td>
<td>Thomas Coakley, 30l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justices of the Peace</td>
<td>F. Rawstorne, and W. F. Cock, Esqs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field-commandants</td>
<td>Messrs. N. J. van der Walt, and C. Olieder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Field-commandants, 3l. 18s. each</td>
<td>Messrs. James Murray, Village of Colesberg; Adriaan J. Fimaaser and Pietert A. Pim, Hantam; N. J. J. Joost and D. Venter, Onder Zeekoe River; J ohannes P. van der Walt, Middenveld; M. G. Kosterhuyzen and D. G. Steenkamp, Winterveld; F. Pretorius, Achter Ezernberg; F. G. Peltzer and B. van Biljoen, Groot-rivier; S. Kruger, Rheosterberg; Charles Pretorius, Onder Zeekoe Rivier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Reformed Church</td>
<td>Rev. T. Reid, 200l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elders</td>
<td>Messrs. F. J. van der Walt, JACOBUS Potgieter, Abraham F. Strauss, and Francois N. Joubert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deacons</td>
<td>Messrs. P. Geldenhuys, S. Nande, P. Collier, M. Ackerman, P. du Plessis, and J. H. Venter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX.

Clerk . . . Mr. P. van den Hever
Sexton . . . M. G. van den Berg
School-master . . Rev. Mr. Murray
Wesleyan Chapel:—
Minister . . . Rev. Mr. Bingham
Clerk and Sexton . . Mr. W. Wentworth
Missionaries at Colesberg:—
Of the London Society Rev. Mr. Atkinson
Of the Wesleyan ditto Rev. Mr. Bingham

Municipality:—
Commissioners { Messrs. W. F. Cock, B. Kisch, and E. Gibbon
Acting Market-master Mr. James Howell
Acting Wardmaster and Town Clerk Mr. James Howell
Town Assessor . . . Mr. James Frazer
Agent and Attorney in the Circuit Court J. Campbell, Esq.
Apothecary . . . Mr. Abraham Kisch
Police-master . . . Mr. W. Wentworth
Post-master . . . Mr. James Walker, (acting)
Post-holder on the Route from Graf Reinet to Colesberg . .

Cradock.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate . . W. Gilfillan, Esq., 250l.
Clerk to ditto . . . Mr. J. P. Verster, 60l.
Messenger . . . A. J. J. Troskie
Acting Clerk of the Peace . . . R. Blair, Esq., 90l.
Gaoler . . . J. Pressley, 20l.
District Surgeon . . . R. M. Armstrong, Esq., 150l.
Field-commandant . . . Mr. S. J. van Wyk, 23l.

Field-cornet, 20l. each . . Messrs. J. D. van Wyk, Cradock, B. J. Vorster, Achter Snaerberg, F. J. Venter, Brakrivier, W. J. Pretorius, Klaas Smiths-rivier, C. J. van Wyk; Tarka

Assistant Field-cornets, 3l. 15s. each . . . Messrs. J. G. van Bruren, Cradock, H. Steepburg, Achter Snaerberg, A. L. van Heerden, ditto, A. E. Bester, Brakri-

Field-cornets, 20l. each . . . Mrs. C. M. van Dyk, 25l.

Assistant Field-cornets, 3l. 15s. each . . . C. F. Marais, Tarka, Isaac J. Kruger, H. van Heerden, P. S. van Heerden

Church at Cradock:—
Minister . . . Rev. J. Taylor, 200l.