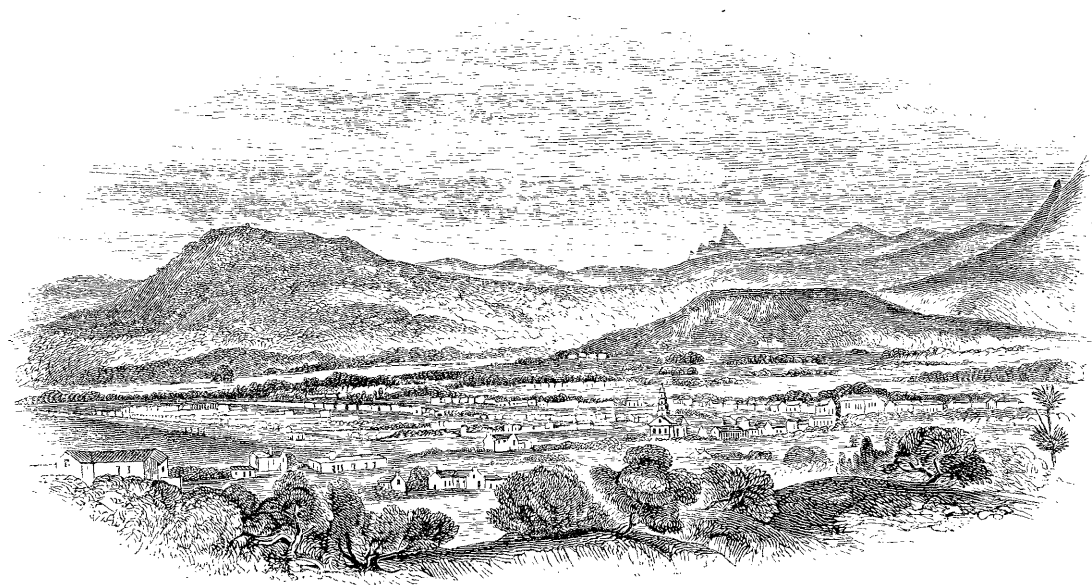




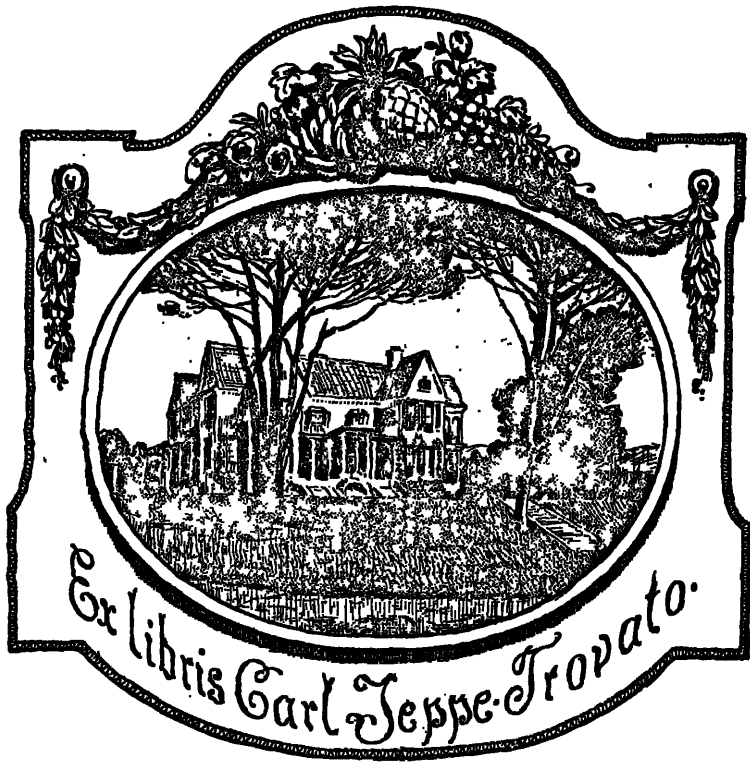
To

Carl Jeppe

19/3/06



Town of Uteahay.



Ex libris Carl Jespe. Trovato.

LOVE'S APPEAL.

Go, and forget thee! Did the torrent flowing,
Turn backward to its wild and unknown source;
Bid the stern tempest through the forest blowing,
Stay but a moment in its onward course;
Bind with a silken chain the fleeting hours,
That glide in silence through each summer day;
Call back to freshness last year's faded flowers;
Or, still the dashing of the ocean's spray.

But do not bid me go, nor yet forget thee,
Nor think it wrong that I do not obey;
I would not that the hour wherein I met thee,
Should from my fond remembrance pass away.
I would not have it vanish like a vision—
Like a sweet dream that fades with morning light;
But shrouded in holy memory's dear elysium,
With thoughts that cheer me through the darkest night.

Go and forget thee! Better that I perish
Now, while the cup of bitterness I hold;
Oh! why wilt thou not let my spirit cherish
The gracious love that lingers yet untold?
Oh! why not let me pour the holy treasure—
A gentle balm—into thy shrinking heart?
'Twill yield a gladness which thou canst not measure,
And calm thy sorrows when thy tears shall start.

Oh! then, be mine, for in thy sweet confusion
I've read the love thou didst not dare to own;
Thou canst not tell me 'twas a fond delusion,
And that thy voice was only friendship's tone:
Thou whisperdest once that it was but to try me;
Thou bad'st me banish love from out my breast;
Let not the thought that thou hast trifled by me,
Come like a shadow o'er thy future rest.

Oh! call me back—by all the sunny hours
We've passed together seated side by side—
By all the cherished joys that once were ours—
Oh, let me, dearest, claim thee for my bride.
Quench not the flame that in thy breast is glowing,
Nor seek to stifle that which burns in mine,
But let our loves, like streams united flowing,
Mingle with each till mine be lost in thine.

THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

AND THE
EASTERN PROVINCE

OF
ALGOA BAY,
&c. &c.

WITH STATISTICS OF THE COLONY.

BY JOHN CENTLIVRES CHASE, ESQ.,

A Settler of 1820; Secretary to the Society for Exploring Central Africa; Author
of a Map of the Colony; &c. &c. &c.

EDITED BY

MR. JOSEPH S. CHRISTOPHERS.

“For thus saith the Lord, who created the heavens, God himself who formed the
earth, and made it; He hath established it; He created it not in vain; He formed
it to be inhabited.”

LONDON:

PELHAM, RICHARDSON, 23, CORNHILL;

AND SOLD BY

A. S. ROBERTSON, CAPE TOWN; AND J. CAFFYN, GRAHAM'S TOWN.

MDCCCXLIII.

CONTENTS.

	Page
INTRODUCTION	iii
PREFACE	ix
PART THE FIRST.	
THE DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION	1
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	13
DESCRIPTION OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE	31
HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH SET- TLEMENT IN 1820	80
PART THE SECOND.	
GOVERNMENT	94
LAW	128
RELIGION	135
EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS	142
THE PRESS AND PERIODICAL LITERATURE	146
AGRICULTURE	148
TRADE AND COMMERCE	162
PROGRESS OF THE COLONY UNDER BRITISH RULE	196
AMUSEMENTS	209
PART THE THIRD.	
ADVANTAGES OF THE CAPE COLONY	215
HINTS TO IMMIGRANT FARMERS	229
ADVANTAGES OF THE COLONY TO LABOURERS AND THE LABOUR QUESTION	231
RECAPITULATION	256

APPENDIX.

	Page
COLONIAL BISHOPS	273
BYE-LAWS OF THE EMIGRATION SOCIETY	274
LIST OF PENSIONERS	278
OFFICIALS OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE	280
DIRECTORY OF GRAHAM'S TOWN	287
ROUTE FROM CAPE TOWN TO GRAHAM'S TOWN	304
SUMMARY OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF ALGOA BAY FOR 1842	305
PARTICULARS OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF ALGOA BAY, FOR 1842	ib.
PARTICULARS OF COLONIAL IMPORTS	306
EMIGRATION WITHOUT TAXATION	ib.
SUMMARY OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ALGOA BAY FOR 1841—42	309
MOORINGS AND LIGHTHOUSES IN ALGOA BAY	312
EMIGRATION EXEMPLIFIED—ALGOA BAY	313
DIETARY TABLE FOR EMIGRANTS TO ALGOA BAY	313
HINTS TO THE COLONISTS	316
ON THE GROWTH OF TOBACCO	320
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	324
COMMERCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	233
PORT NATAL	332
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, MARCH, 1843	337

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page
VIEW OF UTENHAY	Frontispiece
THE ISLET OF SANTA CRUZ IN ALGOA BAY	3
TABLE MOUNTAIN, THE LION'S HEAD AND BUMP.	13
COURT HOUSE, GRAHAM'S TOWN	41
VIEW OF PORT ELIZABETH	57
PORTRAIT OF VAN BIEBECK, FIRST GOVERNOR AND FOUNDER OF THE CAPE COLONY	94
CAPE FUEL VENDERS	159
CAPE HUCKSTERS	162
CAPE FISH VENDERS	167
ORIGINAL CAPE BREED OF SHEEP	170
IMPROVED CAPE SHEEP	175
IMPROVED CAPE EWE	176
CHART	197
AFRICAN GNU AND GIRAFFE	209
MAP SHEWING THE DISTANCE TO THE SOUTHERN COLONIES	219
FINGO WOMAN	237

NOTES IN EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

The Roman numerals distinguish the divisions of the Counties of the Western Province of the Colony. The Arabic numerals point out the Counties of the Eastern Province.

A.—Shews the country ceded to the Kafirs by Lieutenant-Governor Stockenström in 1836.

B.—Denotes the country incorporated into the colony by Sir B. D'Urban, and called the Province of Adelaide.

B. and C.—Shews the present Kafir territory.

D.—Marks the Colony of Natal, ceded by the Zoolah Chief Dingaan to Captain Gardiner, subsequently to others, and again to the emigrant farmers

E.—Points out the country conquered from the Zoolahs by the emigrant farmers, after the treacherous murder of Retief and his companions by Dingaan.

F.—Describes the territory occupied by the emigrant farmers from the colony, between the two great branches of the Orange River.

G.—Shews the country seized from the Aboriginal Tribes by the Griquas, whose independence has been recognised by the Colonial Government, and which was agreed should not exceed the limits pointed out in 1823, as indicated by the Map.

H.—Displays the lands belonging to the Bushmen, intruded upon by the independent tribe of the Griquas in 1834, who exterminated the natives, according to the evidence of Sir Andries Stockenström

The lines dividing the *healthy* from the *unhealthy* country beyond Natal is marked by a red line across the Bombe Mountains to Barasamo. The month of March is said to be the beginning of the sickly season upon the ridge.

PREFACE.

IT will not be necessary to take up the time of our readers in discussing the *cause* of that distress which, for some time past, has been pressing hard on certain classes of the labouring and manufacturing poor; it is enough to know that it exists, and more than enough to apprehend, from the result of the active and anxious inquiries of men competent to the task, that the country does not, and cannot under any circumstances, command the means of regular and permanent employment for its increased and increasing population.

In referring to past times and to the history of other countries, it will be found that, whenever population began to press severely against the means of subsistence, the remedy resorted to was emigration—not by single families, but in whole hordes like the northern Tartars, or whole legions like the Romans, their invariable policy being to cast their swarms when the hive was full. China and Japan are, perhaps, the only exceptions from this practice. Of the latter country we know but little; but enough is known of the former to deter any civilised society from following its example in this respect, or from submitting, if possible to avoid it, to that last and most dreadful of its resources, famine, by which whole provinces are laid waste, and the population brought down to the level of subsistence.

If it should appear, then, that after all other measures are little better than palliatives of the evil, wholly inadequate to afford any permanent relief, the only material point to be settled would be that of the direction into which the tide of emigration should be turned. The decision became the more urgent when it appeared that ship after ship was regorging on our shores loads of disappointed emigrants, who, after flying to what they imagined a land of liberty and plenty, but which on their arrival they found to be the abode of beggary, bondage,

and disease, were returned, stripped of everything, to swell the surplus population, and to increase the number of unprofitable consumers. That our own colonies claimed the preference could admit of no doubt; and among those which, on every account, might be considered the most eligible, there could be no hesitation in making choice of that which, from the nature of its produce, the salubrity of its climate, and the advantages of its situation, should appear to hold out the most flattering prospect of reciprocal benefit to the mother country, and to the individuals who might wish to leave it in search of better fortune.

The Cape of Good Hope has always maintained a favourable hold on the public opinion. Long before it fell into our possession, the passing visitors of this celebrated promontory were lavish in their praises of its fine climate, equally removed from the extremes of heat and cold; of its beautiful flowers and choice fruits, some of which were always in season; of the excellent quality of its bread, and the variety and abundance of its vegetables; of the neat and cleanly condition of the capacious houses; and of the substantial comforts and the respectable appearance of every class of its inhabitants. It might be urged, perhaps, that some little deduction should be made from the glowing descriptions usually given by persons landing at this "half-way house" (as it was called) after a long voyage; and yet, making every allowance, it must be admitted that the excellence of the soil and climate cannot be greatly exaggerated which will produce at the same time, and in boundless profusion, the apple and the orange, the peach and the pear, the grape and the apricot, the guava and the strawberry, together with a great variety of other fruits and esculent vegetables, the natural growth of countries situated both within and without the tropics. When, added to all this, we behold with our own eyes the multitude of heaths of surpassing elegance and beauty, the endless variety of bulbous-rooted flowers, and a long list of the choicest flowering shrubs and herbaceous plants, which are brought with some care to adorn our conservatories, but which are there scattered in wild and spontaneous profusion over the country, it cannot but enhance our good opinion of a spot favoured with so much beauty and elegance.

That such a feeling for the Cape of Good Hope, whether cor-

rect or not, does prevail, was very manifest when, at the close of Parliament in 1819, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the intention of His Majesty's Government to extend the colonisation of that settlement. The measure was not merely approved, *but hailed with applause* by every part of the House; so that, instead of £50,000, the Minister might, we believe, with the same ease have obtained, if he had thought it expedient, a much larger sum.

The same predilection was equally conspicuous in the crowds which thronged Downing-street, in order to await the decision of the Colonial Department on their applications to be enrolled in the number of those who were to add to the population of this happy country.

The want of markets will be felt only when the settlers shall begin to accumulate a surplus produce; and as that surplus will be a saleable commodity in Europe, it will no doubt find its way thither, either through the Cape, by means of a coasting trade already put into activity, or direct from the bays and harbours of the colony. To render this advantageous, however, the Government at home must stretch forth its protection, and, instead of considering it as a foreign country, place it on the footing of the British plantations in North America. Its bounty has already been experienced in the reduction of the duties on wine and wool; above all, we should rejoice to see the present restriction of the corn-laws removed or qualified, as far as regards the produce of the Cape. This may not unreasonably be expected; for, while England is compelled to purchase large quantities of wheat from foreign nations, and to pay for it principally in money, the settlers of the Cape will take, in full return for theirs, which, in point of quality, is far superior, the manufactures of England. Tobacco, too, if duly encouraged, would become one of the great staples of the Cape; and when, to this and the former articles, we have added hides and skins, dressed and undressed, whalebone, oil and brandies, and dried fruits, wax, aloes, and perhaps barilla, we are not sure that we have enumerated all the produce that is likely to be sent to the mother country in any considerable quantities.

The plains of Albany, intended for the location of the settlers, are interspersed with fine clumps of vigorous brushwood, mixed

with trees of a considerable size, having all the appearance of a gentleman's park in England; and the deep ravines near the sea-coast are choked up with forests of a superior growth. The whole district is intersected by several streams of water flowing from north to south, besides a number of streamlets and springs which have never been opened, or prevented from running to waste.

From the general view which we have taken, it is evident that the colony affords ample scope for an extended cultivation. Including Albany, there are not less than seven millions of acres of unoccupied and cultivable lands, besides three times that amount of an inferior quality—an extent of territory capable of affording an affluent provision for seventy thousand industrious and agricultural families. The loan-farms, in present occupation, amount in number to nearly 2,300; in quantity to eleven millions of acres. If, under a better system, these farms were parcelled out, and each made to support but one-tenth part of the number of persons residing at Gnadenthal, itself once a loan-farm, they would give employment and maintenance to a population of 270,000 souls, instead of 20,000, the utmost number residing on them at present, including slaves and Hottentots: and, if to the numbers employed in agriculture we add the tradesmen and artificers in the towns, those occupied in the fisheries and the coasting trade, we may safely conclude, that the colony is capable of supporting a population little short of a million of souls.

That many of the neglected and wholly uncultivated loan-farms, now in the possession of Dutch boors, will fall into the hands of more active and industrious proprietors can scarcely be a matter of doubt, or regret. Hemmed in on every side, and all his old habits broken in upon, the boor, finding that neither he nor his cattle can any longer take their accustomed range, nor Hottentots be procured to attend his flocks and herds, will be too happy to dispose of his interest in the land, and betake himself behind the Snowy Mountains, to that delightful retreat, among the Bosjesmans, recommended by Mr. Burchell.

It would be a waste of words to dwell on the political and commercial importance of a colony so happily situated as that of the Cape, commanding, by its position, a ready communication with every part of the civilised world, and which, if deemed

advisable, might be made the great *entrepot* of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. But we cannot pass in silence one of the beneficial results which we anticipate from the extended colonisation of the Cape, namely, that of the improved condition of the bordering Kafirs. The example of an industrious population of Europeans will not, we are persuaded, be thrown away on this well-disposed and fine race of men; on the contrary, we augur that, when they shall have adjusted their disputes among themselves, they will cheerfully set about the cultivation of a grateful soil, not with coarse millet and bitter gourds, as heretofore, but with productions of a more useful and salutary nature. These people being entirely free from idolatrous prejudices, would be ready to embrace the benevolent doctrines of Christianity.

[The preceding remarks, so suited for a preface to the work now presented to the public, are from the "Quarterly Review" of November, 1819; and in thus adopting them, the Editor pays his humble tribute to the prophetic sagacity of the reviewer, and congratulates those who promoted the emigration of that year on the success that has attended it. If policy and philanthropy were justified in sending forth 3,700 souls on the distant shores of the Cape Colony, before its fertility had been proved, how much more encouragement now has the Government and the country to extend the colony in the same direction. A cycle of pressing times has again revolved, permanent employment for our labouring population is becoming daily more scarce, and population is still increasing. Emigration to some colonies has realised disappointment, it has entailed the system of poor-laws on others, and the United States, now the abode of beggary and bondage, have returned upon us a number of unprofitable consumers to swell our surplus population. £50,000 again expended would relieve the country of 4,000 poor-rate dependants, give them a new life, and obtain for the colony that labour which is the only element wanting to its complete prosperity. To the serious attention of the members of the administration, the ministers of religion, the house of lords and commons, to magistrates, and rate-payers generally, the appropriation of another £50,000 cannot but recommend itself, after viewing the

benefits accruing from the first experiment, as shewn by the present work. Another £50,000 laid out to establish another colony at Natal with an equal number of persons, would nationalise that possession, secure the Cape from all depredators, and be the cheapest defence the Government could employ.

J. S. C., ED.]

INTRODUCTION.

A FRIEND of the humble compiler of the following pages, also a South African settler, whose affairs called him to England some months ago, thus addressed him:—

“You will doubtless remember in the course of your reading, to have met with the singular account of a Religious Mission, dispatched from Denmark, some century and a half ago, to Spitzbergen, upon which the ice, after accumulated seasons of severity, at last closed, and shut out all communication between the settlers and their native land; but whether they perished or established themselves nobody knew; and only until of late it seems did any one recollect that such an adventure was ever made, or suggest that it would be worth while to enquire into their fate! Now my dear fellow, our Albany settlement of 1820, seems to be in something like a similar predicament. It is true no ice-fields have closed around you, but what is just as bad, there is a chilly indifference about your existence, and nobody knows and nobody cares, whether you sunk into the ocean on your passage, died of some fever, yellow, blue or black, or were carbonaded by the savages on your putting foot to shore. If you have any interest in the country, shew that you still are in existence, and explain what you have been doing during the last twenty or more years,—*I know it has been for good.*”

To such a call it was impossible not to respond, and to that demand the reader owes the following pages.

The ignorance of the English public, as to the advantages of

the Cape Colony is perfectly excuseable; as no popular works have been written to *puff* its praise, like the new and popular settlements of Australia, New Zealand, &c.: but it is strange that the Home Government, with all its sources of information, should not be better informed, and that with such a splendid settlement in its hands, it should have been forced by popular outcry, to patronise far distant and less promising colonies. But governments, it is alleged, are the very dullest of scholars, and require that knowledge should be beaten into them, quite as much as the smallest aspirant for instruction in the mysteries of the alphabet.

Sam Slick hits off this matter in right good style. "Didn't you send out," says he, "water-casks and filtering-stones last war to the fresh-water lakes of Canada? Didn't you send out a frigate there ready built, in pieces ready numbered and marked, to be put together, 'cause there's no timber in America? nor carpenters neither? Didn't you order the Yankee prisoners to be kept at the fortress of Louisburgh, which was levelled to the ground fifty years before."—(*Clockmaker*, Second Series). And the mother country in the present day seems not to have acquired much more correct knowledge with regard to its most important African possession, the Cape of Good Hope. It is not many years since that a Governor of this colony was severely reprimanded for not having published a commissariat tender in the *Robben Island Gazette*,—a small islet in Table Bay, peopled by a few black prisoners and wild rabbits. It is not many months past that an enquiry was made, why an officer had been removed from Port Elizabeth to Algoa Bay? Port Elizabeth being the only town situated on the shores of Algoa Bay! and it was only in July, 1840, a London journal stated that a very celebrated political economist, in the House of Commons, moved for certain papers regarding the expenditure of "the *Island* of the Cape of Good Hope;" and the very last

Custom House returns of emigration include the Cape of Good Hope among the West India Islands. But this ignorance is not confined to the Government; the late Sir Richard Philipps, in his "Million of Facts," said that Algoa Bay was a place to which to entrap silly emigrants, and that the settlers of 1820 had all died of disease, or been destroyed by the natives. *This fact* he corrected, at the instance of one of the very settlers themselves (Thomas Philipps, Esq.), who not only shewed he had not been involved in either of these catastrophies, but was a living instance or proof of the ignorance of Sir Richard, and Sir Richard consequently blotted out the fable. Innumerable other instances are on record of similar absurdities, which it is unnecessary to combat.

To dispel the mist of ignorance which appears thus to have settled so densely over the mother country, respecting the colony, is the object of the present work; but the compiler at once begs to recognise with respect and gratitude the previous labours in the same cause, of those valuable advocates of Cape interests—Messrs. Abraham Borradaile, Robert Martin, Saxe Bannister, J. S. Christophers, and many other spirited individuals, who have so well acquitted themselves in behalf of the colony and of the starving multitudes of England, who would find abundant food and comforts in the Cape colony. Nor must the important services of those popular periodicals be forgotten the "South African Register," the "Colonial Gazette," the "Emigration Gazette," and, although last but certainly not least, the Colonial Church Society, as well as some recent articles in the "Times," the "Herald," "Sun" and other newspapers.

It will be perceived the compiler has chiefly directed attention to the Eastern Province as an Immigration field. It must not, however, be considered that he wished to overlook, or cast into shade, the great capabilities of the Western Province for the same purpose; but, acquainted with both from personal obser-

vation, he can more conscientiously recommend the first, and, therefore, leaves the merits of the Western Province to be described and enlarged upon by one of its own residents, more fitted than himself to do them justice.

On the subject of the colonial * relations with the Kafir tribes, he expects, in the present state of public opinion, to meet with some difference of opinion; but as he has given much attention to the subject—has had peculiar opportunities to mature his judgment—and for some years been ear and eye witness of events, he is not inclined to relinquish his settled judgment, which every years' experience has tended to confirm.

“ Truth is great and must prevail.”

The Map will be recognised as an altered, and, perhaps, be considered a pirated edition of that published by Mr. Arrow-smith and the Society for Diffusing Useful Knowledge. Far otherwise. On looking over the Maps of the South African Peninsula, prior to 1830, it will be observed that, with the exception of Burchell's Tract to the northward, the whole of the Map of the country beyond the Orange and the Great Fish Rivers is a perfect blank. In the last named year, after having travelled over a great space of the country now laid down, at a great expense, and having had access to the sketches of almost all the travellers in those regions, the compiler constructed a Map, which he was recommended, by Sir Richard Plasket, to send to the Colonial Office in London, as the Government were about to publish a new chart of the colony and the surrounding country. This he readily did, and it is no disgrace to confess, that in doing so, he believed he should serve his own interests, being at that time a government servant, and emulous of promotion; stating, however, that it had been framed for the purpose of illustrating a work then in preparation by himself. This

* The matter on this subject, with an elaborate statement of Natal affairs, will be published separately.

sketch was accordingly transmitted to, and received at, the Colonial Office, but allowed to be copied and published by Mr. Arrowsmith, without the consent of the compiler, without the least acknowledgment of his name as its author, and without either promotion or remuneration! The Map referred to filled up the hitherto vacant space from the colony to Dela Goa Bay, and a very large portion of the country of the Bechuanas, even to within a short space of the tropic.

In resuming the Map, as a right of which he has been despoiled, the compiler calls attention to the additions now made, namely, the country occupied by the emigrant Boers, including Natal, and that between the two great branches of the Orange River, and the country claimed by the Griquas. A plan of Port Elizabeth and a chart of Algoa Bay accompany the Map.

It may, perhaps, be perfectly useless to deprecate criticism. The work has been begun and continued with pure motives, and for the good of a settlement where the compiler has passed the best years of his life, and the happiest of his days. He only solicits fairness, tempered with consideration, for the small opportunities an Albany Settler, after a twenty-two years separation from his country, can have to perfect a literary labour; and casts his work upon the watered ground in the hopes of finding its fruit after many days.

JOHN CENTLIVRES CHASE.

Port Elizabeth, 5th July, 1842.

Note.—On reference to the Map, the separate plan of Elizabeth Town (introduced however at page 197 in the work) and the chart of Algoa Bay will be found omitted. This arises from the Editor having already had a new Map of the colony prepared, with the four sketches of Cape Town, &c., below, intended for the illustration of his own work on the colony. Mr. Chase having, with the present work, sent him valuable fresh drawings, being considerable improvements on all previous Maps, the Editor has engrafted them on his own, making this acknowledgment to Mr. Chase, as well as on the face of the Map itself. Indeed the Map must be considered that of Mr. Chase.