

Port Elizabeth, situated in **Algoa Bay**, is the seaport of this and the whole eastern province, and at the landing-place a considerable town has sprung up since the arrival of the British settlers in 1820.

We cannot say much in commendation of the various governments which have existed at the Cape since it has been in our possession—an enormous expense has been incurred without any adequate return for it ; indeed, it is very apparent that government, and not **colonisation**, has been the order of the day. We consider **that** the time is now arrived **when** that system should be reversed, and if half the money which is now expended by the Government in its establishments were devoted to encouraging the settlement of emigrants, results would be produced of the most gratifying character. The colony could be made to depend more upon its own exertions for success ; with population its trade and commerce would extend, and its own revenues be **sufficient** to meet its expenses.

It is quite useless now to go into all the brawls and squabbles that have taken place with the **Kafirs**—faults may no doubt be easily traced on both sides, but we do call on our Government for the future to go **on** with a fixed and decided **purpose** ; it is alike due to the present and all future settlers, that they should no longer be molested and annoyed by those whose former inroads have left such terrible ravages behind.

The real character of these “**irreclaimable** savages,” the **Kafir** people—irreclaimable as far as concerns the present **generation**—appears to have been completely mistaken by the home government while Lord Glenelg held office. **He** was imposed upon by the Aborigines’ Protection and London Missionary Societies.; and they, with the purest and best motives of our common nature, were deluded by men within the colony, some of whom were lamentably ignorant, and some knew better. Looking **back** through the records of the colony, it is interesting now to **compare** the opinions given by intelligent and benevolent **authorities** during consecutive periods of our history, and to find they all come to the self-same and uniform conclusion on the subject. The **traveller** Patterson, in 1770, pronounces **them** “invaders. Governor Plattenberg, in 177840, complains of the “**habitu**

disregard of their promises, and their carrying off the cattle and killing the inhabitants without cause." Commissioner Collins, in 1809, describes them as "**continually endeavouring** to encroach upon the possessions of the white settlers," and as "**a** savage people. who will keep faith no longer than it appeared their interest to do so;" and he wisely recommended their being driven to their ancient territory, which is beyond the **Keeskamma** river. Landdrost Stockenstrom (who lost his life through their treachery), in 1810, writes them down as "insatiable thieves," and also recommends their expulsion, stating moreover, "**We** must hold out no threats if we do not intend to execute them; for I consider this the great cause of their boldness, as they fancy us afraid or unable to punish them according to their deserts. Sir John Cradock (afterwards Lord **Howden**), in 1812, thus speaks of this people after one of their usual and unprovoked inroads, when they penetrated 200 miles and burned 497 habitations : "**All** aggressions have been on the side of the **Kafirs**, for the colonists had but the single wish of living peaceably and undisturbed by them." Such too was the tone of Lord Charles Somerset after the invasion of **1819**—**such** of Sir Benjamin **D'Urban** and Colonel Smith after the 'raid' of 1834; and if an estimate is to be sought of the real disposition of the **Kafir**, either as individuals or as a nation, it may with perfect safety be found in the testimony of Sir **Andries** Stockenstrom, in his correspondence with the local government of the colony before the 27th of September, 1828.

The following are the results obtained from the Government returns of **Kafir** depredations. The lists are denominated **RECLAIMABLE** and **IRRECLAIMABLE**. **Reclaimable**, means that **any** colonist paying taxes to his Sovereign, as the price of protection, has the privilege of claiming and regaining any cattle that may be stolen from him, if he can get them- a very unusual circumstance, Irreclaimable, means that cattle, abstracted by adroit Kafir thieves, so -that their foot-marks cannot be traced across the boundary, the trace being obliterated by other cattle designedly driven over it, or from the effects of rain, wind, or **other** causes, cannot be legally demanded, even if identified in **Kafirland** ; in fact, according to treaty, they are lawfully Stolen !

When the *estimates* for the military *defences* of the Cape of Good Hope are ordinarily upwards of ~200,000 sterling per annum, should not the colony be free *from* inroads? Ought not the colonists and their property to be protected? Is there not a fault in Government arrangements and treaties, in military power and effect, when, with such a considerable accruing expense annually paid by the British people, the colonists are subject to such continual depredations and ruinous losses as are slightly sketched below?

Return of the estimated Losses sustained by the Inhabitants of the Eastern Frontier by the Kafir Irruption of 1835, according to Documents in possession of the Civil Commissioner for Albany and Somerset.

Horses	5,715	at	£5	0	0	=	\$28,575	0	0
Cattle	114,930	„	1	5	0	=	143,662	10	0
Sheep and goods	161,930	„	0	4	6	=	36,434	0	0
Houses burnt	200	„	200	0	0	=	40,000	0	0
Ditto	256	„	100	0	0	=	25,600	0	0
Household goods	200	„	40	0	0	=	8,000	0	0
Clothing, &c. in houses burnt	256	„	30	0	0	=	7,680	0	0
Houses pillaged	300	„	30	0	0	=	9,000	0	0
Waggon s	58	„	25	0	0	=	1,450	0	0
							£300,401	10	0
Even the Government Commissioner's valuation was							£288,625	4	9

There were also killed, 15 farmers, 3 merchants and agents, 4 labourers, 1 schoolmaster, 4 carpenters and masons, 9 traders, 1 lady, and 7 other persons: 44 valuable lives, British subjects, exclusive of the military.

Besides these losses and the ordinary military expenses, there are to be added the extraordinary military expenses and *commissariat* supplies, amounting to upwards of ~250,000, &c. &c.

statement of Losses *sustained* by the Colonists of the Eastern Frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, by Depredations made by the *Kafir* People *during* the Administration of the Stockenstrom Policy, taken from the Government *Returns*.

	Separate acts of Depredation.	STOLEN.		RECOVERED.		STILL DUE.	
		Horses.	Cattle.	Horses	Cattle.	Horses	Cattle.
1837	384	2403	} 229	1359	639	2885
1838	288	484	1841				
1839	274	389	1148	198	487	191	661
1840	198	343	847	101	393	242	454
1841	132	180	619	50	427	130	192
1842	359	368	2437	160	1353	208	1084
1843 (1st quarter) ..	29	12	298	4	156	8	52
Total		2160	9593	742	4175	1418	5328

Statement of Cattle and Horses stolen from the Colonists since the date of the *last* Government Returns, extracted from the *Frontier* Newspapers.

From the 1st April to the 17th August, 1843 | **HORSES.** 351 . . . | **CATTLE.** 1658

Statement of the Average *Annual* Losses sustained by the Colonists on the *Kafir* Frontier *under* the various Systems of Policy *pursued* by the *Colonial* Government, from the year 1810, to the 21st June, 1843,

SYSTEM.	YEAR.	STOLEN.	
		Cattle.	Horses,
Under the Commando System.....	1810 to 1834	1260	57
Under Sir B. D'Urban's Policy	1835 & 1836	Nihil.	Nihil.
Under Lieut. Stockenstrom's System, administered by himself in person.....	1837 & 1838	2122	434
Under Lieut. Stockenstrom's System, administered by Col. Hare	1839 to 1842	1263	320
Under ditto, from 1st Jan. to 17th Aug., 1843	1956	367

NOTE.—*Government* Returns.—It is a well-known fact, that not one-half of the depredations really committed find their way into these returns, in some cases from the distance of the sufferers from the officers to whom report must be made, “but chiefly from the utter uselessness of taking the trouble of doing so.” The traveller Lichtenstein makes a similar remark at the time he visited the frontier, 1801. He says the returns of losses were not more than two-thirds their actual number.

The importance of these and other items **will** be seen, and the deep consideration they call for on the part of Government and the public will be apparent, if scheduled for ten years, **thus—**

Ordinary military ineffective defence of the colony for 10 years, at £200,000 per annum..	£2,000,000	0	0
Governors	60,000	0	0
Major Chartres' expedition to Natal , sent late and withdrawn hastily, 200 troops	20,000	0	0
Captain Smith's expedition to Natal, 200 troops	30,000	0	0
Mr. Commissioner Cloete's expedition, 200 troops, say..	30,000	0	0
Pensions for idleness, £10,000 per annum	100,000	0	0
Kafir irruption in 1835, extra expenditure..	250,000	0	0
Out of the British purse in 10 years	£2,490,000	0	0

Yet, notwithstanding this great contribution for de **defence** of the persons and property of the colonists by the British nation, through indecision, ill judgment, inefficient measures, and bad treaties, the colonists **have** lost as follows :—

By the Kafir irruption , not yet paid for	£300,000	0'	0
Annual losses, countenanced by disgraceful treaties (the sole cause of all the military expenses), omitting the feeling of insecurity, £10,000 per annum..	100,000	0	0
Services of colonists impressed by Government, employment of their cattle and waggons by the commissariat, acknowledged but not paid	150,000	0	0
Slave compensation loss, called "Government Robbery" by the Dutch, who had no powerful West India body to enforce their rights	200,000	0	0
Sums in the National Debt Office, yet belonging to the Dutch, which Government, tenderly regarding the language and distance of the farmers, should have carried to them without deduction, instead of adopting it by Act of Parliament, through the effluxion of time, about	200,000	0	0
	£1,000,000	0	0

Thus the pernicious frontier system, substituted for the truly

wise and benevolent policy of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, has cost the British nation	£2,490,000
And the Colonists, at least.	£1,000,000
Ineffectual guarding of the frontier has therefore, in ten years, cost the people at least .	£3,490,000

Besides this expenditure of money and lives, the public policy has been such, that at least 15,000 consumers of British manufactures have been driven into the wilderness and into rebellion ; whereas their interests within the colony should have been as carefully cherished as any of the counties of Great Britain.

This state of affairs in one of our finest colonies still ~~exists—~~ depredations still go on and are reported by the Colonial authorities, and yet no effectual steps are **taken** to remedy this enormous evil. , The treaties should be altered, or compensation rigorously exacted; and Government should send to the colony, instead of expensive soldiery, its much cheaper **defence**, about 5000 emigrants annually. This would cost the Government, or rather say the country, **£50,000**, instead of **£200,000**. Or, say we reduce the army estimates to **£150,000**, and send out these 5000 English emigrants; we not only do not increase the public expenditure, but we diminish our poor-rates, our destitution and consequent crime, and, at the same time, employ shipping, create trade, raise the colonial revenue and resources--change despondency into hope, and approaching penury into energetic independence.

In this line of conduct, the welfare of the poor is provided for, and the pressure on the rich avoided. Being possessed of colonies, England may make emigration the greatest blessing, or an enormous **burthen** and disgrace. The great advantages offered at the Cape quite entitle her to the utmost attention **of** the Government, and the public have the right to claim it. The subject grows in estimation with the people, and it should no longer be unwillingly entertained by our rulers. The people should be **the** greatest participants of the people's money. All duties of excise, customs, or income are ostensibly for the public good ; and it is perfectly wise in legislators with greater resources occasionally to bestow that good, not circuitously, but directly upon the people. This can happily be effected by emigration.

It is gratifying to find, as is shown by the following returns, that the commerce of the Cape is gradually increasing; and a very little encouragement will tend to its further improvement, Unless they can produce articles that will command a certain value in the home markets, it is of no use their becoming importers of British manufactures for consumption.



CAPE HUCKSTERS.

EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY.

FINE WOOL.		WINE.	
1816	9,623 lbs.	1834	£93,744
1821	12,153 „	1836	83,147
1826	4,192 „	1837	99,633
1831	47,868 „	1838	102,583
1836	373,203 „	1839	96,995
1841	1,016,807 „	1841	67,832
1842	1,428,793 „	1842	49,820

Tallow and candles are rapidly-growing exports; in 1841 the amount of this species of produce was estimated at £7090.

The Bay whale fisheries were formerly very successful, but of late years have rather declined.

Hides, horns, and goat and sheep skins are continually-increasing articles of commerce.

IMPORTS OF CAPE PRODUCE INTO LONDON.

	WET HIDES.	KIPS AND SKINS.	DRY HIDES.	GOAT SKINS.	SHEEP SKINS.	SEAL SKINS.	HORNS
1840	16,806	9,856	1316	90,985	37,334	2,829	102,55£
1841	23,395	21,279	1290	147,742	88,486	4,086	77,77£
1842	34,798	32,840	1458	178,397	116,004	3,336	120,83£

NOTES OF A RESIDENCE IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND,
IN 1842-43 ;

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF COLONIAL DISCIPLINE AND
EMPLOYMENT, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS EFFICIENT IMPROVEMENT.

BY A LATE COLONIAL POLICE MAGISTRATE.

, (Continued **from p.** 78.)

We have no church or chapel at Prosser's, or in any part of the country within twenty-five miles of it ; but the Rev. Mr. **Morrison**, an Independent minister, comes over generally on the first Sunday in the month, and does service twice a day in a room at the Watch-house, when there is usually a gathering of about fifty of all sorts ; and the Rev. Mr. Norman, a clergyman of the Established Church, comes on the first Wednesday, when we have a service once a day, with a **congregation** of about twenty, it not being a convenient time for many parties to attend. I understand that both these gentlemen do these duties without any remuneration whatever: they are, when here, lodged and entertained at the houses of the settlers in a very hospitable manner.

After I had been here about a couple of months, the "**New Bull Inn**," which had been a long time erecting on the Township, was reported fit for occupation, and I moved to the quarters I had engaged **in it**, where I had a sitting-room to myself, and a bed-room that was **sufficiently** large for one, and bid a "long and last adieu" to the miserable hole I had **so long** been sleeping in, which was not even weather-tight, as I had been several times awoke in the night by a soft and gentle **distillation** of rain through the crevices in the shingle roof; indeed, so damp **was** it occasionally, that airing your linen was out of the question, as I was obliged to dry it both morning and evening; but as I had only to step **from** my sleeping-place through a doorway into the living-room, where I took care to have a good wood fire, this was no great inconvenience, and I soon became used to waiting on myself. I am fortunately not very susceptible of taking cold, or here I could **not** possibly have escaped it-and the "**rumaties**," and other ills that flesh is heir to, I have not hitherto experienced.

I now found, to my great **mortification**, that part of my duties were to be "itinerant," and that I should **occasionally** have to go to Spring Bay to adjudicate between the **lieges**, instead of their coming to me, as

I think they ought to have done, and which would have been much more respectable and important to the due administration of justice. But "needs must when the devil drives," as the old adage has it, and so I prepared myself accordingly, and set off on my first visit with a good party--myself and the district constable officially, Mrs. **Lapham**, Miss **Maclaine**, Miss Laing, the governess, and four little **Laphams**, their man and maid servant, who were all going. to Spring Bay on their route to Maria Island, to meet Mr. **Lapham**, who had fortunately obtained an appointment there. Cruttendeu had lent his bullock-cart, with "steady bullocks and a careful driver," well filled with clean straw, in which we stowed Mrs. **Lapham**, Miss Maclaine, and the children. Miss Laing, myself, and the "district," as he is always called in short, were on horseback, and **three** or four men on foot carrying the ladies' light luggage, as we should have to go through "Paradise" on the way, where the bullock-cart could not go, and where we were obliged to dismount from our horses and proceed on foot. My clerk accompanied us part of the way, and I thought I detected a very particular expression on his countenance when taking leave of the young ladies.

Cruttenden had also promised to join us on our route, and accompany us over the border, and more than one exclamation of surprise was uttered at his not having made his appearance. With two or three trifling accidents, such as my horse shying at a river, and lodging me on its bank, and Miss Laing's saddle running round with her when ascending the side of a steep hill, which caused a little confusion, the cart sticking for a short time in the middle of the river, &c. &c., we got on to the Prosser's River, where George Rudd, of Spring Bay, a very capital fellow, from Norfolk, (who grew and sent home the large turnip weighing ninety pounds,) had brought his four-oared whale-boat to take the ladies and children to his house, where he had, although almost a stranger to them, offered them a residence until they could cross over to Maria Island. The horses and men on foot had to cross the river as well as they could, and then to make their way over the "Devil's **Royals**," which was reported to be rather dangerous ; but I dare say, like "Paradise," it was not so bad as represented.

I embarked with the ladies and children, and found the river at various points very beautiful and interesting, particularly at one part, where the rocks rose perpendicularly from 300 to 400 feet above the water. After a very pleasant row and sail, we all arrived safely at Spring Bay. .

Spring Bay and Prosser's Bay, at the mouth of the river, form together a capital **harbour**. Maria Island, which covers the entrance,

lies off the coast from six to ten miles, and the channel between put me very much in mind of the "Solert," where the Royal Yacht Squadron of Old England disport themselves, so highly to their own pleasure and the profit of the people of the Isle of Wight. Who shall say that an "Eastern Yacht Squadron" will not, sooner or later, be formed in this part of the world, and have their rendezvous at Spring Bay? It would make a capital watering-place; the beach is sandy, and the water clear and pure.

My "official duties" were **despatched** in a **jiffy**—in fact, there was nothing to do; and, having enjoyed for a couple of days the hospitality of George Rudd, and the very agreeable company of the ladies, I set out on my return, when I had to mount the "Thumbs," a range of high and steep mountains, where I was obliged to dismount and walk both up and **down**,—the descent was indeed the most **difficult**; and, after four hours' **fagging**, got back to my quarters at Prosser's, which, they say here, is only twelve miles **from** Spring Bay; but such is the nature of the horrible road we had to pass over, that I have no doubt it could be walked in less time. Over the "Thumbs" is the only road for a bullock-cart **from** Prosser's to the sea in that direction, and it requires **from** eight to ten good bullocks to convey 15 or 20 cwt. On **the** "Thumbs" the trees grow to a great height **and** circumference, and there only I saw a good species of pine, tall and straight; which had every appearance of being fit for ships' spars; the bulrush was also peculiar **to** them, and attained a great comparative size. A hundred pounds, expended on **labour** in improving the road would enable them to carry twice the load over it that they **can** now; but a much **better** road can be found, and this is only followed because it happened to be the first **trod** out. I wish the spirit of **M'Adam** could fly over there for a day, with power to order what is **so necessary** to be done. I once passed over them in the most miserable plight. We set out **on** a fine warm morning, rather overcast;—when within a mile, a tremendous thunder-storm burst upon us, and **in** about a couple of minutes we appeared like drowned rats. I had to dismount; as usual, to crawl up them; where we were met by torrents of water running down; and when I got to the top, remounted on a saddle that was as thoroughly soaked as myself. Between Prosser's and Spring Bay I was oftener drenched than I had been for many years; but, as had been usual with me in my hunting days, I never took cold, **or** experienced *any* other inconvenience than the wetting.

We have several companies of white cockatoos in our **neighbourhood**,