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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

COMMITTEE ON THE  
ANNEXATION OF THE  
TRANSKEIAN TERRITORY

REPORT AND PROCEEDINGS

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

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REPORT AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

ON THE ANNEXATION OF THE

TRANSKEIAN TERRITORY.



Published by order of the Legislative Council.

JULY, 1861.

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CAPE TOWN:

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# REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE, appointed by RESOLUTION of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, on the 18th July, 1861, on the subject of the ANNEXATION of the TRANSKEIAN TERRITORY, with power to call for PAPERS and EXAMINE WITNESSES.

PRESENT :

His Honour the PRESIDENT (in the Chair),

Mr. de Wet,  
Mr. de Roubaix,  
Mr. Jarvis,

Mr. von Maltitz,  
Mr. Tucker,  
Mr. Wicht.

Your Committee beg leave to report :

That, from information contained in the documents laid before the Council, and by reason of the strong evidence adduced by Sir Walter Currie and the Hon. Acting Colonial Secretary it is expedient, in order to follow up the approved policy of Sir George Grey with reference to the question, that speedy measures should be devised for declaring British Authority in that part of the country between the Kei and the Bashee Rivers, and the latter and Natal, with a view of securing tranquillity on the borders of the Colony. To carry out so desirable, apparently urgent, an object, this committee would recommend that the evidence collected, and the views entertained by them on the subject, be transmitted, by respectful address, to His Excellency the Governor, with a request to communicate the same to the Secretary for the Colonies, so that such means may be adopted by the Imperial Government as will ensure peace and efficient government in this part of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

WM. HODGES, Chairman.

Committee Rooms, 25th July, 1851.





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PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE.

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*Saturday, July 20th, 1861.*

PRESENT :

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. de Wet,		Mr. Tucker,
Mr. de Roubaix,		Mr. Wicht.

Resolved, that His Honour take the Chair.  
Order for appointment of Committee read.  
Sir Walter Currie examined.  
Committee adjourns to Tuesday next.

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*Tuesday, 23rd July, 1861.*

PRESENT :

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT (Chairman),

Mr. de Wet,		Mr. von Maltitz,
Mr. de Roubaix,		Mr. Tucker,
Mr. Jarvis,		Mr. Wicht.

Committee in discussion.  
After discussion.

Resolved, that Mr. Southey be summoned to attend to-morrow at half-past 10 o'clock, to which time the committee then adjourns.

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*Wednesday, 24th July, 1861.*

PRESENT :

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT (Chairman).

Mr. de Wet,		Mr. von Maltitz,
Mr. de Roubaix,		Mr. Tucker,
Mr. Jarvis,		Mr. Wicht,

Mr. Southey examined.  
Committee adjourns to to-morrow at half-past 10 a.m.

*Thursday, 25th July, 1861.*

PRESENT :

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT (Chairman).

Mr. de Wet, Mr. de Roubaix, Mr. Jarvis,		Mr. von Maltitz, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Wicht.
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Committee in deliberation.

Mr. de Roubaix moves: That from information contained in the documents laid before the Council, and by reason of the strong evidence adduced by Sir Walter Currie and the Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary, it is expedient in order to follow up the approved policy of Sir George Grey, with reference to the question, that speedy measures should be devised for declaring British authority in that part of the country between the Kei and the Bashee Rivers, and the latter and Natal, with a view of securing tranquillity on the borders of the colony. To carry out so desirable apparently urgent an object, this committee would recommend that the evidence collected, and the views entertained by them on the subject, be transmitted by respectful address to His Excellency the Governor, with a request to communicate the same to the Secretary for the Colonies, so that such means may be adopted by the Imperial Government as will ensure peace and efficient government in this part of Her Majesty's colonial possessions.

Discussion ensues.

During discussion.

Mr. Wicht moves as an amendment, the adoption of the following: Your committee beg leave to report that they have attentively perused the several despatches and other documents relating to the Trans-Keian territory, that they have also examined Sir Walter Currie, the Commander of the Mounted Border Police, as well as the Acting Secretary to Government; but they do not feel warranted in recommending that the Trans-Keian territory should be annexed to this colony as it will unquestionably entail additional expense, involve the colony in all the quarrels which may arise among the different tribes, and by thus further extending our boundaries into the interior, retard the progress of the older portions of this colony, as the Governor's presence, either in the capacity of Governor or as High Commissioner, will be almost constantly required on the more immediate borders to settle the very intricate questions that may arise; and his absence may thus tend to the serious detriment of the internal administration of this already overgrown settlement, as the financial and administrative difficulties which Parliament have been called upon to redress have abundantly proved; but

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your committee deem it, however, expedient to submit it for the consideration of the Council, that as there are now three settlements under the British Crown, namely the Cape Colony, British Kaffraria, and Natal, that it will mainly tend to the tranquillization and improvement of the various races inhabiting the Traus-Keian territory, if that part of the country should be declared also British possession under the more immediate control of the Imperial Government, with exception of that portion to be retained by Faku and his tribes, as your committee fear, unless the Home authorities should do so and settle the country upon a system of military tenure, that a scene of confusion and bloodshed will arise, which may ultimately prove most disastrous to the different important settlements of Her Majesty in South Africa.

Discussion continues.

After discussion.

Mr. Wicht's amendment put and Committee divides.

CONTENTS:—Messrs. Wicht and von Maltitz.

NON-CONTENTS:—Messrs. de Wet, Tucker, Jarvis, and de Roubaix.

Whereupon amendment negatived.

Original motion put and Committee divides.

CONTENTS:—Messrs. Tucker, de Roubaix, and Jarvis.

NON-CONTENTS:—Messrs. de Wet, Wicht, and von Maltitz.

The Chairman gives his casting vote with the Contents.

Whereupon original motion agreed to.

Resolved, that the above resolution be reported to the Council.



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# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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## ANNEXATION COMMITTEE.

*Saturday, 20th July, 1861.*

PRESENT :

His Honour the PRESIDENT (Chairman),

Mr. De Wet,  
Mr. Tucker,

Mr. De Roubaix,  
Mr. Wicht.

Sir *Walter Currie*, Commandant of the Armed Mounted Police Force, examined.

1. *Chairman.*] Will you be good enough to give the Committee a general description of the territory, between Kaffraria and Natal,—with reference to the map accompanying the report sent in by you?—The Transkeian country is somewhat larger than Kaffraria, or perhaps about the same size, reaching from the sea to the Drakenberg mountains. Since the expulsion of Kreli, there has been no one living there except a few natives, who have been allowed to go in with the consent of the Government, and pay taxes. Some of them assisted in Kreli's expulsion under Major Gawler, and they were allowed to remain three years without paying taxes, though I believe that now the period has elapsed and they also pay.

*Sir W. Currie.*  
July 20, 1861.

2. Is it an agricultural country?—Yes; nearly the whole of it. The upper part is very good for pasturage, but the lower part certainly not. The same as Kaffraria itself.

3. What force have you there now?—Since we expelled Kreli, we have only had 100 men of our force there, exclusive of certain Kafirs under a Magistrate, who also act as policemen, but do not belong to our force. These 100 men are posted at three stations; 50 at Butterworth, 25 close to the Bashee, and 25 at Isomo, another wagon road which comes out from Queen's Town.

4. Speaking generally, is the country unoccupied now for

Sir *W. Currie*. the purposes of agriculture?—It is unoccupied now, and waiting to be taken possession of by some form of government that can keep it. I have written, time after time, expressing a wish that it might be occupied, as I have been very much afraid of its being overrun again, in consequence of the small force at present stationed there.

5. Is there any tax collected in the district now?—Only from the natives who have been allowed to settle there. The memorandum annexed to the report will give you full information on that point; for the natives never were under my management, as I have only charge of the police.

6. When did you leave that district?—In April or May, this year; when I returned from the East.

7. What have you to propose as a good mode of holding this country?—The proper course would be to occupy it with Europeans, and with the police that are there now. They would be able to hold their own if the country were parcelled out as the Queen's Town district was.

8. You mean that there should be farms granted on military tenure?—I would not say granted; but on military service, with a condition of personal occupation, the same as at Queen's Town, with the difference that I would rather sell the farms than grant them, because that would do away with a great deal of difficulty. There are so many applications already that you would not be able to find half room enough in that country for the applicants, and you would disappoint many if you granted some and refused others, instead of putting the farms up to auction.

9. Mr. *De Roubaix*.] Do you not think this country could be appropriated for the payment of the claims for compensation?—No; I would not devote a farthing of it for that purpose. I am myself a severe sufferer by all the wars, but I would not use it in that way, because I think it could be employed for better purposes. I think what I have suggested is the safer plan, and a less difficult plan.

10. *Chairman*.] But do you think that these parties would be ready to buy the farms?—I think the whole of these applicants are ready to buy. I do not say the farms would fetch much, perhaps they may fetch £5, perhaps they may fetch £50; but it would prevent the idea that some of the applicants had been purposely thrown out and others taken in.

11. Mr. *Tucker*.] Would you not rather be in favour of

the farms being sold on quitrent,—not so much cash down, but so much annually?—No.

Sir *W. Currie.*

July 20, 1861.

12. Would that not be a permanent source of income; and would it not allow of a poor man becoming a purchaser?—I think that plan is open to objections, because selling for a quitrent is a deceitful thing. When a man gives £5 or £10 per annum as quitrent, you may really find a lot of ignorant people who do not understand it; and perhaps even £2 or £3 per annum for a farm in this way would be dear, and cause after discontent.

13. Then you prefer selling absolutely?—I prefer selling, so as to prevent disappointments, which might otherwise take place.

14. *Chairman.*] What number of applicants do you calculate upon?—I know that above 1500 have gone in; and that is without any from the Western Province; all from the Eastern divisions; from all the districts in the East, I have seen applications.

15. *Mr. Wicht.*] And are those from persons able to provide the military service required?—I think so. In fact the condition of the grant would be that they could provide such service; and I do not think that any one would purchase a farm if he were not prepared, because it would be subject to be confiscated immediately.

16. Do you not think that under such a system many land speculators would have an opportunity of buying farms and putting in nominal parties as occupiers?—They could not do so if you make personal occupation a condition. That stops any practice of that kind, for the party is bound by the grant to go there himself; he is not allowed to provide a substitute, and besides he cannot either have two farms in one name.

17. *Chairman.*] Then if authority sufficient is given, Sir Walter, that country could be at once occupied to the best of your judgment, in the manner you have described, and you believe such occupation necessary for the future safety of the country?—I do.

18. Is there any port on the sea-board, which would enable supplies to be sent in to the country?—There are two ports which small vessels have already entered, and where they have discharged their cargoes, but of course only small vessels; and there is a very good, I will not say road, although wagons travel it, but a good track from Butterworth to either, which can be travelled without any difficulty.

Sir *W. Currie*. 19. So that in case of any disturbance taking place  
 July 20, 1861. inland, supplies could easily be poured in?—Yes; and to  
 save expense of overland carriage it would be necessary to  
 do so.

20. In your opinion would 1200 or 1400 settlers, aided  
 by the present available force of police, suffice for keeping the  
 country quiet?—I think less than that. I do not think there  
 would be land enough for so many, after deducting the pro-  
 portion to which the natives would be entitled. I should  
 think there would only be room for about 800; that is, giving  
 each a small farm; though there might be more afterwards,  
 when towns and villages are established; the country is capa-  
 ble of supporting at least 100,000 people.

21. Is it desirable that some such plan of occupation  
 should be at once adopted, or may that country remain as it  
 is now without any danger to the colony?—It cannot remain  
 as it is now without danger. I am perfectly surprised that it  
 has remained quiet so long, for I never expected to have  
 been able to hold it up to this time with 100 men. It has  
 been entirely owing to the force of circumstances, and to the  
 internal dissensions amongst the natives themselves that there  
 has been quiet so long; but if we had occupied it at the  
 time we first took it, it would be so strong now that there  
 would be no fear to be apprehended in any shape. But now  
 it will not admit of much delay.

22. Will you show us where Kreli is?—He now occupies  
 the spot I point out on the map. He has collected his forces  
 there, and in conjunction with several small tribes holds that  
 country.

23. Is he at war with any of his neighbours at present?—  
 When I was there he was not at war with anybody; but he  
 is now, with the Tambookies. If the committee has no  
 objection, I will show what my mission was to Kreli, and my  
 instructions to him, and how the governor wished to place  
 him in a better position than he is at the present moment,  
 which he refused. This is a memorandum on the subject:—

*Memorandum.*

Sir Walter Currie is requested if any opportunity offers of  
 communicating with Kreli, to converse with him as follows, and  
 if possible, to conclude the arrangement detailed in this paper.  
 Any steps for carrying it out may be made with Dumas, Faku,  
 and Umditsha.

1. The Governor will consent upon the following conditions, to



Kreli and his people being located in the vacant territory beyond the Umtata River, and will, if Kreli desires such an arrangement, endeavour to procure the assent of any native Chiefs, who may have claims to this Territory, to its being carried out. Sir W. Currie.  
July 20, 1861.

2. Kreli's people to be located in such villages as may be decided upon throughout the above named country in numbers of from 100 to 150 men in each village.

3. Each village to be under a headman, assisted by two or more assistants, or second class men.

4. The whole to be under the control of Kreli.

5. Kreli assisted by a European Magistrate, to hear all such cases as are usually brought before a principal chief.

6. Kreli to be paid a salary, of £10 per month, for performing these duties.

7. The headman of each village to receive a salary of £1 per month, for his duties.

8. The assistants in each village to receive 10s. per month for performing their duties.

9. All persons inhabiting this territory to pay 10s. per annum hut tax, to defray the expenses of the territory, and a tax of 2s. 6d., per horse for each horse.

10. All fines to go to defray the expenses of the administration of justice.

11. The revenue will be collected by the headman, acting under the direction of the Magistrate.

12. Kreli's children may, for such number as is arranged by Sir Walter Currie, have a farm each allotted to them, on this side of the Kei, and a farm in the same district may be given to Kreli himself. Such farms can only be occupied by such persons as the Government may permit to live there; they may, with the assent of the Government, be let to Europeans, and the rents applied for the benefit of the owners of the farms in the same manner as has been done for the other Kafir Chiefs and their families.

G. GREY.

King William's Town, 1st February, 1861.

And here is a scale of what the expense would be for 5000 men, in fifty villages of 100 men in each:—

*Scale.*

5,000 men in 50 villages of 100 men each.

One 1st class and two 3rd class men to each village.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

1 Chief.....	£100	0	0	per annum
50 1st class men at £12 each.....	600	0	0	„ „
100 3rd class men at £6.....	600	0	0	„ „
	<hr/>			
	£1,300	0	0	

Sir W. Currie. POLICE (*receiving no rations*).

July 20, 1861.	2 Mounted men at 1s. each per diem	£36	10	0
	1 Foot Sergeant at £15 per annum	15	0	0
	9 Privates at £12 each per annum	108	0	0
	Total Police.....	£159	10	0
	Total chief class men, and police..	£1,459	10	0

REVENUE :

Hut tax, on 5,000 huts at 10s. each				
per annum.....	£2,500	0	0	
Horse tax on 400 horses, at 2s.....	50	0	0	
	£2,550	0	0	

24. Then the Government of the country would be self-supporting?—Yes; it must be so, unless something happens that I do not foresee. I saw Kreli and communicated the whole of the governor's proposal to him; but he objected to go further eastward, and so the meeting dissolved, and I came away, and have not seen him since. He did not communicate with me again, but he did so through another channel, and was told that he could not come back to his own country except on the terms offered him in the paper which I have read.

25. Are the Tambookies, located before in the country where Kreli now is, wholly dispersed?—No; they have been fighting with Kreli but not dispersed. They are a portion of the tribe who live in the colony at Queen's Town, under Nonesi, or Mr. Warner. One half of the tribe is within the colony, and the remainder are here beyond the boundary under Joey. At present they are requesting the Governor to send them a magistrate and to protect them.

26. Then you think it would be desirable to keep the country quiet by settling Europeans amongst the natives?—That is my idea of the plan which ought to be followed throughout the country. If you want to keep peace permanently you must get a European population there strong enough to protect itself; and by that means I really believe you would prevent any further wars. Then there is another independent tribe formerly living under Faku, but they quarrelled, and he drove them out, and they then got permission to come here in the Tambookie country. The Tambookies claim all this country, both what Kreli occupies and what the Amapondamesi have. He was driven out, at the time when the missionary Thomas was killed in a night affray,

and he was never allowed to return since. He then took up the country near the Tambookies, but has since quarrelled, and is now fighting not only with the Amapondas but the Tambookies, and is holding his ground between the two. He has also formed a friendship with Kreli, and is safe on that side. I saw a fight between him and another tribe, before I came here, in which one of them lost about 100 men. I also heard a report there, which I did not at first believe, but which I afterwards found was true, that they killed some children on the very morning of the fight. They got a Zulu doctor from Natal, to give them "medicine" to strengthen them in war, which is their custom; and he gave them also orders to go back to their old practice of extermination, only to bring away the young women and cattle. They did so; but Umdwichwa was so quickly after them, and hunted them so sharp across the unoccupied country, that the young things could not keep pace with the retreating army, and so they stabbed them. One of the young women they did not stab, but cut her ear off. This was owing to that Zulu doctor; and I understand they are going to carry on that practice extensively; and if one tribe does it the others will also. I spoke to Faku myself and asked him if it was the custom to kill women and children, but he did not answer. He said, "I don't know that it is so," and would not go into the question.

Sir W. Currie.  
July 20, 1861.

27. Then a war of extermination has commenced?—It has not now been commenced, but has always been so, evidently, more or less. Most of the tribes there are fighting among themselves; and if one carries on this practice the others are sure to retaliate.

28. Did you see Faku?—Yes; I went to him. Faku claims the whole country between the Umzimkulu and Umtata Rivers. Faku's idea is that the English spoil every thing from the hurry they are always in—consequently I had to wait at the Rev. Mr. Jenkin's House for eight days, before Faku had collected sufficient councillors, and influential men to give me an interview,—and then he would only consent, provided, "his missionary," Mr. Jenkins, accompanied me. On the 18th March, accompanied by Mr. Jenkins, and three of my officers, I rode to his kraal, some eight miles distant, and after the customary salutation, I spoke to him of the unoccupied country within his territory, and asked if he had any grievances; he made no special grievance but from the conversation we had, it was evident he was

Sir *W. Currie*. alarmed at encroachments from the north,—the Basutus, July 20, 1861. and perhaps the Free State, as he said, who gave Nehemiah permission to cross the mountains. And once the Boers from Natal drove him back to the Umzimvubo and the English Government, placed him again in his present position. Faku said to his councillors, withdraw and go and settle amongst yourselves a boundary line for the nation. They did so, and in about half-an-hour returned to their chief. The chief then in council said this, “describing certain rivers and mountains,” is the country, we wish to keep for ourselves. The remainder we will give over to the British Government to do with as they may think right and best. As I had not then been over the country described, I requested the Rev. Mr. Jenkins to draw me a plan, as he was present and understood the country described, and which he kindly did; the same as marked off in the map before you.

29. What sort of a country is this unoccupied country; fertile?—A very fine country indeed, and it has never had any population. I went all over the country and could not find any trace of its ever having been occupied; not a sign of an old kraal.

30. Is it well watered?—It is well watered and wooded. A few sheep which Nehemia Mosesh has under the mountains are doing very well, and looking very well. He has also grown wheat; and I believe the whole country is well adapted for immediate occupation.

31. This brings you to Natal?—Yes.

32. And if this country were settled you think there would be an end to Kafir wars on this side?—As long as Faku remains a good ally to us there can be no fear whatever. Faku's, of course, is a strong tribe; and his desire now is that we should protect him. He does not wish to give us any of his country merely for our benefit; his object is to secure protection for himself and tribe. He says he fears the encroachments which are likely to be made upon his country, and he would like to have a government there that he could depend upon. I put it to Mr. Jenkins whether that was the reason, and he said it was, though I was surprised that such an offer should have been voluntarily made by him. I see no difficulty myself in occupying this country, though of course it cannot be done all at once.

33. What would you propose as being the best thing

this Parliament could recommend, or the Government could do with this country?—My idea certainly was annexation of one position in the first instance, with an expression of opinion from Parliament that as opportunity offered annexation might go on, with the consent of the chiefs, until you get up to the land bordering on Natal. I do not know anything that I could advise better than that. If annexation cannot be carried out, then a strong expression of approval of what has been done, and should be done, to induce the government to move forward with occupation I think is the most advisable. But my idea is that annexation is the correct thing.

Sir *W. Currie*.  
July 20, 1861.

34. You mean annexation to this colony?—Certainly; I do not wish to annex it to any other, for it is a valuable tract of country, and must become more so every year you occupy it. I am aware that Natal claims a portion, but it is not much.

35. Are there any mission stations in the country beyond the Bashee?—Yes; there are several within Faku's own country, even within that which he wishes to keep for himself. There is one at Parmerton, another at Buntingville, and another at Shrewsbury; and there is one which Faku does not want to keep in his country, a very nice station, under a catechist, Mr. Hulley, the largest of all the stations, which he would cut out of the portion of country that he wishes to reserve, I believe because the people are very troublesome; and they themselves are anxious also that we should have them. I saw the chief.

36. Have the natives about these stations made any progress in civilization; do they wear clothing or anything of that kind?—Yes, certainly; to some extent. The missionaries are the pioneers of civilization, no doubt, but their influence as yet has been very limited. The missionary station is respected as far as this, that it is a refuge for all Kafirs that have committed themselves in any way in the tribe outside the station. The Kafir law is, that for many political offences the culprit and sometimes his family should be put to death. Now instead of that, the missionary stations are allowed to be cities of refuge, as it were; and consequently the chief says, "really I cannot help it, my councillors and doctors say that these people have been plotting against the state and must be put to death," so he sometimes sends them a private message that they had better visit the mission station, and the fellows never wait a moment; they visit it without waiting to say good bye to any one; they go at once

Sir W. Currie.  
July 20, 1861.

and do not leave it again. At the stations themselves civilized habits are insisted on, both men and women dress in European clothing, especially on Sundays; but surrounded as they are by barbarism, it may be said but little progress has been made, considering the time the missionaries have been working amongst them.

37. You have spoken of ports on this side of the Bashee. Are there any other ports between the Bashee and Natal?—There is one at the mouth of the Umzimvoobo. There may be others which I did not hear of, but I went to the mouth of the Umzimvoobo and there I saw several trading stations established, with vessels constantly arriving. There is a schooner which frequently comes up the river, the *Ann Shaw*, a regular trader. She came up ten miles; but it is not always that they can enter the mouth, for there is a bar, as at all our rivers, and vessels have to wait sometimes for days. Then there is another place where small vessels also come in, more to the Eastward, and land cargoes between that and the Umzimkulu; that is said to be better even than the other, but I did not go there.

38. Then you are strongly in favour of occupying this country with Europeans at once?—I only wish it had been done two or three years ago, and the sooner it is done now the better.

39. If no action takes place speedily what evil consequences do you anticipate will follow?—You must either send a large force to hold it as it is and keep it clear, or there will be much danger from the accumulation of Kreli's tribe, which is fast gathering back. He will not be satisfied if he only sees a handful of men there, but he will gradually come back till he gets to the boundary line of British Kaffraria and Queen's Town. When I left Kreli first of all he had not 500 men with him, and now he has at least 3,000. I saw 2,000 myself at one meeting while I was with him, and they are coming into him from every quarter. There was not a single road I travelled in which I did not meet dozens of Galeika Kafirs wandering back, both from the West and the East, from our own country, and from Faku's people, and from Moshesh's, each driving a beast or a few goats. Kreli will naturally collect them all, and then he will fall back to his old position, the present boundary line on the Kei. This will bring him into conjunction with Sandilla and Unta, which would unsettle them immediately. It would also bring him

in connection with the Queen's Town line by the Indwe, the very place where I had to go before I could attack him, and fight and catch Vandana, who is now on Robben Island, who was then plundering to such an extent that the Queen's Town country could not stand it. Kreli was then in conjunction with Vandana and was receiving half the stolen property at that very time; so that in a short time we will have to fight him again unless the Transkei country be occupied in the way I have already stated.

Sir *W. Currie*.  
July 20, 1861.

40. Mr. *de Wet*.] I think I understood you to say that there is already a British Magistrate there?—Yes; with the natives, but having nothing of course to do with my men, who have certain duties of their own to attend to.

41. And the salary of that magistrate is in part paid by a hut-tax?—I think it is. There is a magistrate, Mr. Shepstone, and an assistant, Mr. Fynn.

42. At present there is perfect tranquillity there, is there not?—Yes; my letters of last week say there is nothing further to report, that all is quiet: but then they are bordering as it were, on a precipice.

43. Mr. *Wicht*.] I believe you stated that the country from which Kreli had been expelled had been occupied by him for a long while?—Yes; and by his father before him.

44. You also say he was a receiver of stolen property; but was that clearly traced to him?—I could have traced instances which the Governor never heard of. He was in league with Vandanna, whom I made a prisoner; and it was clearly proved, I think, at Vandanna's trial, that Kreli got half of the booty or whatever he chose to send for. There was only a little stream separating them, not the breadth of the committee-room; and as it was then starving time the cattle were distributed in that way, so that independent of the distinct cause for which Kreli was subsequently turned out of his country, he was at that time also receiving stolen property. I went first against Vandanna, and then I ascertained the fact that Kreli was also implicated. They were then stealing really for life, having already destroyed all their own cattle and corn.

45. Was any application made to Kreli for reparation?—He had nothing to give, for they had already eaten the cattle up.

46. And that you consider a justifiable ground of expulsion?—He was not expelled on that ground. We heard from

Sir *W. Currie*. other sources that he was plotting mischief against the colony  
 July 20, 1861. after we had removed Vandanna; and that was the reason  
 he was sent over the border.

47. Had Kreli, then, no cause of complaint, no grievances of his own?—I never heard of any: but I do know this, that in all the wars, ever since I myself was old enough to take part in them, even from the war of 1835 down to the time of Kreli's expulsion, his country has always been held in reserve to back up all those Kafir wars, and all the stolen property has been carried there time after time.

48. Then the Executive were fully warranted by the law of nations in expelling him?—Yes; and long before too. They had not the power, or he deserved to have been even expelled both in 1846 and 1850.

49. He is now hemmed up into a small portion of country, is he not?—Yes.

50. Has he cattle?—He had not many when I first visited him; but since then he has taken 2000 from one of his neighbours, so that he is pretty well off.

51. Is his present country sufficiently large for cattle?—Yes; but not for an accumulating population. There is, however, an unoccupied tract of country behind him, and bordering upon his present position.

52. I understood you to say that he has a very natural hankering to get back to his old country?—Yes, certainly.

53. Will he not then be always proving troublesome to the settlers?—I dare say he will try to get back if he can, but he will do so under any circumstances, and if permitted will very soon plot mischief again.

54. Do you think that the Europeans, who, according to the map, would be situated between different tribes, will be sufficiently strong to hold their ground?—I hope so.

55. What military force is there at present in British Kaffraria?—I think about a regiment and a half.

56. Do you not recollect there having been 10 or 12,000 men on the Frontier three or four years ago?—There has been a large force there in times of turbulence.

57. And is it not probable that a larger force may be required again?—Certainly; if you do not occupy this country at once, and so keep the natives down in small numbers. If you allow them to accumulate up there for 10 years or so, great mischief will be the consequence.

58. But will not the natives crush the settlers the same as



in the case of the military settlers of Johannesburg?—The settlers it is now proposed to settle in the country beyond the Kei, will not be the same class of men at all as the Johannesburg settlers, who were old military pensioners, men that had never been settlers before. These men are now prepared to go to the front and have been living on the border in all probability, most of their lives. They know the danger they are going to incur, and will always, therefore, sleep with one eye open. My idea is that they will be sufficiently protected, under ordinary circumstances, by having a mounted force in the country. And then when we are going to have a war, which you can always trace is approaching before it actually comes on, send in some infantry just to take up two or three positions. The settlers will then naturally send their women, children, and flocks to these posts of security, and would then turn out as mounted burghers; and if, with the assistance of the police, they could not check the natives, they really would deserve to have their throats cut, and another lot take their places.

Sir *W. Currie.*  
July 20, 1861.

59. How would they be supplied with provisions?—They would come by sea.

60. But in being carried to the different inland stations, would the supplies not be cut off as Sir Harry Smith's were, for instance in the last war?—Our force was alongside of Sir Harry Smith's, close alongside; and yet our supplies were never cut off. We carried them right on to Cradock and everywhere else where we wanted them: and on the same principle these settlers' supplies could not be cut off either, if they were self-dependent to a great extent as the Queen's Town farmers are.

61. These Queen's Town settlers would not be able to render assistance to the neighbouring country, in case of danger, would they?—They might, if they had no cause to fear the Tambookies and Gaikas just then: but, of course, if there were danger near at hand, they would not like to have to move away from the defence of their own homes. I would like to see a sufficient number located there to be able to protect themselves without expecting aid from others. If they could afford to give help to others besides, well and good: but, I would not depend on their doing so.

62. Would you not by settling this country in the way proposed denude the colony itself of its bone and sinew, as it were, and induce the Kafirs to make a rush into the country?

Sir *W. Currie*.—I do not think there would be a likelihood of that. The proposed plan of occupation is in my opinion the very best plan in the world for preserving quiet. I do not mean to say it would ever prevent the difficulty entirely. You cannot do that in civilized countries: but this is the plan to prevent wars,—not stealing merely, but wars: and ultimately to civilize the people. I see no other plan which is likely to act so beneficially upon the natives as this of giving tracts of country to be occupied by Europeans, whose settlement there, and intercourse with the natives, must eventually exercise a great and good effect upon the whole nation.

63. In former wars, as we learnt from the public press, parties were not able to graze their cattle outside the forts, unless within range of the guns. Will that not happen again?—I believe what you mention has been the case with regard to the military forces. They had to graze their cattle within range of their guns: but, the remark is not applicable to the burgher forces. We never had any cannon to protect us in that way; but still we kept our horses and cattle to a great extent. Most of our losses were caused by keeping them rather close up, and too confined.

64. Do you think your police would be strong enough to cut their way through large bodies of Kafirs, or would they not be cut off in the same way as Baillie's men during the war?—I was there when that melancholy affair happened. There were forty of them, I think, in all: and would never have been killed as they were, if they had had any ammunition left; but there they were without a round. Not a man had yet been killed or touched; but what could men do without ammunition and thousands of natives round them. That was how it happened. They were a Hottentot patrol, not Europeans. The officer Mr. Baillie being the only European.

65. *Chairman.*] Troops of the line would have formed square, would they not?—They would not have been left without ammunition: but such patrols are very often sent out for days together with only twenty or thirty rounds; natives are very reckless of the expenditure of ammunition in most cases.

66. *Mr. Wicht.*] Are the Kafirs beyond the Kei armed with guns, or only with assegais?—Those I saw with Kreli were about 2,000 in number; but 3 or 400 only had guns. The rest all had assegais. They had guns when I first went against them, for then they were nearly all well-armed: but

since then they have sold their guns amongst Faku's people to get provisions.

Sir *W. Carriv.*

July 20, 1861.

67. But would they not be able to get guns again?—They will get them in time from Natal. That is where they draw them from principally.

68. Not from our side?—There are a few instances in which they have obtained them from our side also. I have traced some, but they form a very small proportion; so small as not to affect us much. The great influx is from the Natal side.

69. Is there any possibility of guns reaching them from Walwich Bay?—Not at all. Moshesh will supply them with powder, probably, when he is able to make better than he does now: but they get a good deal of that also from Natal.

70. But suppose the natives all join together in the East, will you not require a larger body of men than the present handful, to protect the colony?—From what I have seen of the natives I do not think they will combine if you treat them properly. I think there will always be feuds amongst them unless we get in between them, and then these feuds will disappear; the natives will gradually amalgamate with the Europeans, and so become civilized.

71. What sort of government would you recommend should be established—a military form?—First of all I would have the government carried on in the manner pointed out in the "memorandum," in much the same way as in British Kaffraria.

72. So that if you attach this unoccupied country to the colony, you would require a special law exempting the inhabitants from the general operation of the laws of the colony?—That would find its own level. When there is sufficient intelligence there they will ask for a judge, but I do not think that the men who first settle in a country need a Judge. When there are 800 men, Europeans, they will soon enough ask for law and order there.

73. What is the nature of the country, is it perfectly level, or are there many ravines, requiring many bridges?—The upper part of the country is level; but that nearer British Kaffraria is very rugged.

74. And the Kafirs will be able to conceal themselves in these ravines?—That they will, and we have had to hunt them out often enough already. There are some queer places there.

Sir *W. Currie*. 75. Will the Kafirs not then prove troublesome?—They have been so, ever since I was born. Wherever the Kafirs are they are troublesome natives, but they would not be so troublesome if this proposed plan of occupation were carried on.

July, 20, 1861.

76. Will not the parties who settle there perhaps expect protection from the colony; will they not call out that they are not sufficiently protected, and require that more forces should be sent down?—It is my opinion that if that country had been occupied twenty years ago, as it may be now, the Kafir tribes nearer the colony would not have made war, because they will not do so unless they have a back-ground to fall upon. If no Europeans are settled about here, then these tribes will make war again if they have Faku in the back-ground to send supplies; but if Faku prove a good ally they will not make war. I may observe that in recommending this annexation, so far from suiting my own convenience, I am giving myself an infinity of trouble. If I studied my own comfort I would say withdraw from beyond the boundary, and then I would be able to enjoy myself for two or three years, and retire and get out of all trouble.

77. Could not the boundary be withdrawn then?—It would place you in a worse position than you are in now, by bringing all these people back to where they proved themselves such troublesome neighbours before.

78. Are not the young men of Kafirland smarting under their wrongs and thinking of avenging themselves and driving the white man into the sea?—I do not think they are smarting under their wrongs; but all young men get excited sometimes, and think they have wrongs. It is the case with all the tribes up the country. For instance, the old men of Kreli's tribe were very anxious to accept what the Governor offered him, but it was the youngsters who said no. It is not because they are smarting under their wrongs, but because they have seen no war and do not know what it entails upon them. That is my idea of the young people of Kafirland.

79. But are not the Kafirs who are now scattered over the the colony finding their way back to their own country, and will they not then prove troublesome?—They will if you do not anticipate them in time; if you do not cut them off by the adoption of this system, which is the only plan by which you can guard against danger from them. I go with Sir

George Grey upon the principal of separating the natives as much as possible; and that is why I have worked so hard of late, with a view of ultimately doing away with all war in that country.

Sir W. Currie.  
July 20, 1861.

80. Will not the departure of Sir George Grey be an obstacle in the way?—Undoubtedly it will, and a very great one; but we must reason with ourselves, and say will it be fair, because he is taken from us, to suppose that the next Governor will not be able to carry out the system he has so wisely introduced; no, let us hope better things; at all events let us strengthen ourselves in proportion to the difficulty we have to encounter. Never say die.

81. Mr. *de Wet*.] You have said that there is a Magistrate in the Trans-Keian country; now is that not an act of sovereignty exercised by those by whom he was appointed?—He was placed there at the time we took possession, when these natives came from British Kaffraria, under Major Gawler, as police. Captain Colley went with him at the time for the purpose of surveying; and as it was then found necessary to leave a band of people on the Bashee, to keep the line and assist the European police, Captain Colley was made a magistrate.

82. By whom?—By Sir George Grey. They were quite independent of my force. Then when Captain Colley's regiment went away he was removed, and Mr. Shepstone, formerly of Queen's Town, was appointed magistrate there and still continues so.

83. But is that not virtually an act of occupation?—It is a sort of military occupation. He was placed there to carry on a system of native taxation.

84. That is another act of sovereignty, is it not?—It is a kind of occupation, but only a partial one; not the European occupation we wish to see carried out.

85. I see that throughout the Trans-Keian papers Kreli is called the "Paramount Chief." What is the meaning of that?—He is the great chief of the Amakosa tribe. He represents all the Gaikas and Slambies, and his own tribe, the Galekas.

86. Is Faku an independent chief?—He is.

87. And the Tambookies?—They are also an independent nation, having nothing to do with Faku. Kreli is the Paramount Chief of the tribes I have mentioned, and is naturally therefore looked upon as the great protector and defender of the frontier Kafirs.

Sir *W. Currie*. 88. His tribe is now reduced to 3,000, I see?—I put  
July 20, 1861, them down at that.

89. What has become of the other portion?—They have been scattered to the four winds of heaven, through the famine brought about by their destruction of their own cattle. They came into the colony in thousands, others went over to the Basutas, and in other directions; and I met them now returning when I was last there. I daresay by this time instead of 3,000 Kreli has 5,000 around him. So strong is the feeling of the Kafirs towards their chief that Mr. Jenkins and Mr. White, the two missionaries, stated that twice the news came out to the stations that the Galekas were wanted at home; they were both as it afterwards appeared false reports, yet although it was the sowing season, the whole of them left their crops growing and away they went to the chief, who was very angry with them for coming and sent them back. That happened a second time, and it only show, that they will sacrifice everything when the call comest wherever they are.

90. To what do you attribute that influence the chief possesses over his people after he has lost all the attributes of a sovereign?—I cannot explain it; it is hereditary among the Kafir tribes. He is considered the great chief, and treated with the same respect even although he had nothing to eat and has to buy his bread.

91. You do not think it is personal affection?—No; because if they look cross he would cut their heads off. He would just order them aside, and you would never see them again. His influence has a most magical effect, but it is just the same with other tribes of natives.

92. What is Kreli's mode of life?—His mode of life now, being "in the bush," has altered from what it was. But in regard to the other tribes living round there, for every chief that takes ill there must be a sacrifice of people; some one has bewitched him, and the witch doctor sets to work, and some rich person is pounced upon and "eaten up," that is, all that he is worth is taken away. That practice is carried on still; and he possibly loses his life also unless he escapes to the "school." Then for every chief or great man that dies there is a positive sacrifice of life. A whole kraal, or two kraals are destroyed, to go with him. That also is still carried on; and they submit to it with the greatest calmness, unless the chief just before his death gives

out what they call "a word," and which is now rather coming into practice, stating that no one is the cause of his death, but that he is dying from natural causes, and that no one is to suffer for it.

Sir *W. Currie.*

July 20, 1861.

93. What means of subsistence have the chiefs?—They principally subsist on cattle. Faku is exceedingly well off, having abundance of cattle. Five head of cattle is paid to him for every death in his tribe. He has never had the lung sickness in the country, having kept it out by putting to death both the diseased cattle brought in and the people bringing them in. Kreli's people live upon grain which they raise themselves.

94. So that agriculture is carried on to a considerable extent?—It is carried on very greatly among the people by the women, who work with spades.

95. In the plenitude of his power what was the number of fighting men Kreli could muster?—In former days I think he could turn out 10,000. When I first went there he had a very large tribe.

96. Suppose that he now has the same number of fighting men again, and that in twenty-five years his tribe doubles, which is the greatest increase allowed in population, and then amounted to 20,000 fighting men; do you not think that the colony would still be fully a match for him, even if he were left alone and increased so for twenty-five years?—If Kreli would agree to wait twenty-five years without fighting anybody, but would sit down and cultivate his land and fatten himself and people, I also would agree to it; but he would not be so many hours if he had the necessary numbers of men and the opportunity. The young men won't remain quiet; having no occupation they are so restless. When I was there he had 3,000, but he is collecting his forces very fast, and if you were to go now I am sure you would find more than 4,000; for since I came away several small tribes have joined him.

97. Do you not think that the government could easily avail itself, in the event of an emergency, of the assistance of the other tribes surrounding Kreli, so as to keep him in check?—There is no doubt in the world of it; but it is not a good system to practise. When I was there I would not have required more than ten men to have fought the whole lot of them. Every tribe was against the other, and all you had to do was to back one up against the other, and then to

Sir *W. Currie*. go to another tribe and back it up in the same way, until they were all destroyed. I could do that to-morrow; but it is not a good system, and not one that a christian government should countenance.

July 20, 1861.

98. I do not speak of extermination, but were Kreli to commence hostilities against the colony you think it possible, then, that government might avail itself of the assistance of the neighbouring tribes?—I am sure it could. But you should not use one tribe to check another with, if it can be avoided, for when the natives begin to fight they dont know when to stop. You cannot use them in this way as disciplined troops; they are a most excitable people.

99. Umditchwy I suppose would not begin a war with the colony?—There is no likelihood of that. I believe, myself, that I was partly the cause of his fighting the Tambookies. He looked upon the Tambookies as our allies; but one day he said to me “Joey says he is a government man; is that true?”—I told him I thought not; as he had no magistrate; and he said that then he would know what to do. But it seemed that while they thought he was a government man they did not like to fight him. So that shows the influence the British Government has among them.

100. I understood you to say you visited the mission stations?—I went to all of them.

101. Could you discover any salutary influence they had exercised upon the morals of the people?—The stations themselves are very good schools, well conducted, and built like an English village. The mission house and chapel are built of the same materials, though not so good as the houses in Cape Town, and so are all the houses belonging to the school. I dare say there are some 6 or 800 people at these schools, and so far they must exercise a good effect on the surrounding people, but not to a very large extent.

102. But could you discover any influence on their morals?—They all come dressed in European clothing to church, and they till the ground on the station with ploughs, the same as the Europeans; and I think upon the whole the schools decidedly a very great advancement. But the schools are not the mass of the people, they are chiefly composed of refugees, driven in as I have already stated.

103. Do you not think that if schools and mission stations were multiplied civilization may be brought about?—The missionaries themselves think the same as I do. They



would be very glad indeed to find the country occupied by this government in the way we have been endeavouring to bring about. They say that they have been labouring so many years; that they have not done the good they had hoped to have done, for the people all round the stations are still in a state of the utmost barbarism, and the Chiefs carry on their old practices just the same. Within the circumference of the station itself, of course, it is a different thing. One good effect, however, that the presence of missionaries seems to have had is, that it has led the Chiefs to give "the word" not to have people sacrificed at their death; which is gradually coming more and more into use—no member of a school, ever engages in war, they are never called upon by the chief of the tribe to do so.

Sir W. Currie.

July 20, 1861.

104. Do you not think that if Europeans were to occupy the territory it would ultimately encroach considerably upon the means of subsistence of the native inhabitants?—I do not think so. I think the arts of civilization would support ten times the population they have in that country at the present time.

105. Ploughs have already been introduced, have they not?—Only at the mission stations; except in Moshesh's country, where they are in general use.

106. Mr. *de Wet*.] Does not the treaty which you mentioned had been entered into with Faku, recognize him as an independent chief?—Yes, certainly.

107. Does not the occupation, then, of a portion of his territory infringe upon that treaty?—It would, if the chief and his councillors had not expressed their desire that the occupation should take place. He is offering it to us for the purpose of protection. They come to us and offer us a country which they cannot regulate themselves; this cannot be infringing in any way.

108. To what cause do you attribute the fact that the country which you describe as so valuable has never been occupied by the natives?—I can only account for it in this way, that the natives have been swept off or exterminated time after time. We know that Dingaan, the great Zulu chief, and his tribe swept right across that country and came down as far as the Matuana mountains, clearing everything before him, until he was turned back by the troops and volunteers in 1827 and 1828, and driven back to the Natal country. After that Faku himself was driven back, while

Sir *W. Currie*. Mr. Jenkins was there, I think, by the Zulus again to the  
 July 20, 1861. Umzimvoobo, and immense numbers destroyed. Gradually  
 he got back to his present country; so that in that way the  
 greater part of the country has never been occupied. They  
 have carried on a war of extermination; destroying every-  
 thing before them.

109. Then, if I understand you rightly, there is a super-  
 abundance of waste crown land there?—There is indeed, I  
 have lived all my life on the Frontier, but I was really sur-  
 prised at the amount of unoccupied land I came across up  
 there; I never could have believed it. For days and days I  
 rode as hard as I could gallop without seeing the sign of a man.

110. Is the country grassy?—Yes; sheep and cattle could  
 live on it anywhere. I rode hundreds of miles, I may say,  
 without seeing a living soul.

111. Do I understand you right, that ammunition is  
 supplied to these natives from Natal?—Yes; it is smuggled in.

112. Is there no means of stopping it then?—They could,  
 if they had a proper police. I have written to the Natal  
 authorities telling them what is going on, and they must  
 know it themselves; but they have only got a native police,  
 which is easily bribed, and that is the way the supplies get  
 through. I know this, because I have ascertained it to be a  
 fact.

113. Mr. *de Roubaix*.] Kreli was expelled in 1858, and  
 I understand that you are not able to say how tranquillity  
 has been since preserved; that it is a matter of surprise to  
 you?—It is a matter of surprise to me that we should have  
 kept peace with so small a force in the country. I did not  
 expect it.

114. And the cause of alarm is entirely founded upon the  
 gradual increase of numbers and the rapidity with which  
 these people breed?—Upon the rapidity of collecting the  
 means of living, and the rapidity with which they get back  
 from other tribes after having been scattered, but they cer-  
 tainly do not breed faster than Europeans.

115. Then you recommend the committee that one of two  
 courses should be adopted; that we should either annex or  
 express an opinion of approval?—I should say annex the  
 country. If you cannot do that, then give such an expression  
 as will induce the Governor to go on; but I believe annex-  
 ation would be the best way of all; the quickest way, and  
 the most humane way.

116. And you do not think it desirable to annex that country to British Kaffraria?—I do not think so at all. If that country is not annexed to the colony it will be occupied in a summary way by somebody. You may depend upon it that what I say is the case; that we shall be forced to occupy it sooner or later; that occupation will take place, but that it will be done regardless of right or order meanwhile in a very rough way. Therefore, if we do not take the initiative and smooth the way for it, it will be done without authority; and that is not the way in which a country ought to be occupied.

117. From your experience, you think the policy of the Governor the best?—I think so, and that is the reason I have worked so hard. I felt sure that it was a sound policy to adopt, and I have regretted that the country has not been occupied for the last three years, and at a time when it could have been done with much greater ease than at the present moment, and every moment's delay makes it more difficult.

118. You think it necessary, then, that action should be taken?—At once, without delay.

119. Mr. *Tucker*.] When you say that action should be taken, you mean that the country should be occupied on the same principle, to a great extent, as the district of Queen's Town?—Exactly upon the same principle of military tenure by Europeans, with this simple difference only, as I have stated, that instead of making free grants I would put the land up to auction, so as to prevent disappointment in the selection of applicants.

120. In that case it would be a self-supporting country, would it not?—I believe it would be so from the beginning, unless some disaster overtakes us which I do not anticipate just now; at all events, the country is capable of being a self-supporting country.

121. Kreli is under the impression, is he not, that he will not be allowed to return to his country?—I told him so distinctly, and he has since also been told it by the Governor, to whom he subsequently applied.

122. If we continue to leave the country unoccupied, perhaps that may raise false hopes, may it not, in the mind of Kreli, that he will eventually regain it?—It will raise false hopes in his mind, as well as in the minds of the adjoining Tambookies, who also asked me for a portion of this country.

Sir *W. Currie*. 123. And until the country is occupied in the way proposed, you think these native tribes will have no chance of settling down?—Not quietly. I think we ought to take such measures as will entirely satisfy these people that they should have no further hopes of getting back their country except on the conditions mentioned; and then their false hopes must disappear altogether. I do not wonder at Kreli's holding on so long when he finds that for three and a half years his country has been left only for wild beasts and policemen.

124. Do you think that the fact of the removal of Sir George Grey should prevent the carrying out of this policy?—No, I do not. I think that only urges us to be quicker about it. I do think, however, that his withdrawal will have considerable effect upon the natives, for it had when he went but to England. I felt it then, and believe we shall suffer from his removal now.

125. *Chairman.*] Are the applicants willing to take occupation at once?—Yes; the only delay will be in the surveys. That is the most difficult part of the business. If I had my way I would take my horse and ride over the country and very soon give it all out. But if the farms are to be sold, we must take the ordinary civilized way of settling the country; and there, therefore, will be preliminary difficulties and delay, which I am very sorry for.

126. Could not the divisions be made by a military man?—Yes, any surveyor could make the divisions, there has already been made a general survey by Captain Colley, but not a division into farms.

127. Have these proposed settlers capital at their command?—They would all have some capital; but it is not well for a man, if he has capital, to take it all with him at first. At Queen's Town and British Kaffraria, for instance, the grantees left the bulk of their capital behind for a year or two, to see how they got on with a little, feeling that it was not well to take all into the lion's mouth at once, till they were settled and saw how their plans were working.

128. *Mr. Tucker.*] You would recommend that an equal number of applications should be called for in the east and west?—I have a different plan. I would advertise that there are a thousand farms for sale. I would sell half in the east and half in the west on the condition that they must be occupied sharp, and on military service. Then all that failed to be sold in the one I would sell in the other,—not caring whether

they fetched £1 or £10, as long as the parties made themselves acquainted with the conditions.

Sir W. Currie.

July 20, 1861.

129. What I mean is, that you would not confine the sale to either province, but would throw it open to both?—Yes, to the world, for that matter. I would not do it for the money's sake, but to prevent the difficulty I see in 2,000 people asking for farms, and only 500 getting them, in which case they will always think that some favour has been shown. That is my idea. Otherwise, I would not care a straw, although money is always useful, particularly in a new colony.

130. But would not the grant of these farms on a perpetual quitrent throw them more open to poor men becoming the owners?—I am afraid that that would be open to objection, and that selling is the more effectual way, for I know there has been grumbling on former occasions. The names of a lot of unfortunate fellows were left in the bag, and to this day I think they believe they were left there purposely.

131. If this unoccupied country were annexed to British Kaffraria, and settled by Europeans, it would still, in fact, be settled by people from the colony, would it not?—Of course. It would under any circumstances.

132. So that you would not only lose the country itself, which would be added to a separate and distinct colony, but you would lose a portion of your population also?—Certainly. In selling the farms, I would advertise a certain number to be sold at certain different places, just as they might be fixed upon, and would see that the parties clearly understood the conditions. I think it should be left open for me, for instance, to come and buy a farm here if I wanted it, as well as for a western man to go to the frontier and buy there; otherwise there would always be grumbling, for in the west you would be able to get a farm for £5, whereas in the east you would have to pay £50, simply because of the competition from the convenience of being able to personally inspect the land.

133. *Chairman.*] Could not some active and intelligent civil servant, standing somewhat in the position of a civil commissioner, be placed with advantage in that district to issue titles, without the necessity of sending down here for them?—I think, perhaps, the Free State can give us a better idea of what ought to be done in this way. They first of all issue a kind of land certificate, the holder of which is entitled to immediate occupation, and then you get your titles

Sir *W. Currie*. afterwards when regularly prepared. Some plan of this kind should be adopted to expedite occupation.  
 July 20, 1861.

134. But should not there be some superior officer in the district?—You would of course require a chief magistrate, the same as the civil commissioner at Queen's Town.

135. Mr. *Wicht*.] Is there no fear of Moshesh's tribe, in the event of his death, joining the other tribes against the colony?—Moshesh's second son, Nehemia, is already in the mountains; but I think myself that when Moshesh dies there will be a split up of his tribe. He has three or four powerful sons, and there will therefore naturally be a commotion and division in the tribe; but still I do not think we have anything to fear from it.

136. When England has been engaged in a European war has not the intelligence been conveyed to the Kafir chiefs, and have they not become restless in consequence?—Yes, that was the case. Moshesh, however, seemed to have understood better himself, and never to have joined them. It is astonishing with what accuracy and dispatch intelligence of this nature is conveyed.

137. How are the Fingoes on the border disposed towards the colony; are they restless?—They have been very peaceable lately. Land certificates as titles have been given them, and they have tilled a large quantity of land; and those, of course, who have had this privilege are loyal enough, and are trying to accumulate property. There are, no doubt, a few disturbers of the peace among them as amongst all tribes and people, but not many.

138. Are not the young men restless, and is there not a danger of their joining the Kafirs?—I have no immediate fear myself. I have not heard of it, and I think I would have found it out. This sort of thing only takes place among the young men of the Fingoes when there really is a move somewhere. For instance, if Kreli positively made up his mind to fight for his country again and to attack us at once, perhaps that might induce the young men to become restless, but as long as things are quiet I do not fear. The Fingoes, upon the whole, may be considered very quiet just now.

139. Then you think there is no immediate danger from the Fingoes?—I am sure not.

140. *Chairman*.] As the Fingoes who are within the bounds of the colony increase in numbers, would you think it desirable that they also should be allowed to go into the

unoccupied countries beyond, in the same way as Adam Kok?— I would certainly let them go there, for there are miles of unoccupied country, and I think they would be friendly to the Europeans. I took some of them with me, and they had no idea that there were such savages as the people living there. They did not think they could ever have been the same people as themselves. I met some of my old friends from Graaff-Reinet right away up the country. One of them lent me two horses and went with me for two days. He said he was very sorry that he had gone there; that he was doing pretty well, but when he came there ten years ago he was very rich, and had since then been reduced. I asked him why he did not go back, but he said he had been so long there, and was getting old, that he did not like going back. While there he had had nothing but trouble, first fighting one chief and then another. “If you don’t go to fight,” said he, “you are fined, and if you do go perhaps you get precious well thrashed, or you are very hard worked, and then, when we are successful, our cattle are taken; the chief gets them all.” That was his account of it.

Sir *W. Currie*.  
July 20, 1861.

141. From where have the Hottentots come who are marked down on the plan as residing in the unoccupied country—They are men who took part in the Hottentot rebellion. There are about seventy of them. They have come, some from Theopolis, some from Kat River, some from Shiloh. I sent to them to come and see me, but they would not come. I had an old Hottentot with me who had been a year on the road from Kat River, and wanted to go and see his family, but he could not get through the native tribes, by whom he was always detained. I found him at Shawbury, and he asked me to let him go with me, which I did till we arrived at the river, being close to where his people were settled, and then he went off. I sent word by him to ask these people to come and speak to me, but they did not come.

142. If you occupied the country in the way you proposed, would you prevent Kreli’s men from coming over the boundary into Kafirland, or would it be possible to keep them out?— I do not think it would be possible, or advisable. It would be much better to let them have ingress and egress as long as there was nothing contraband about them. Of course they would all require a pass, but they ought to be able to procure passes. I would not, of course, allow Kreli to give them passes, but the magistrate should, if he accepted one.

Sir *W. Currie*. 143. What age is Kreli?—About six or seven and forty. July 20, 1861. He has several sons, but one has never spoken to him lately, nor come into his councils. He is angry with his father for having sacrificed his rights in his own country, by having acted so towards the British Government. He is his great-son, and, in fact, Kreli is afraid of his life, for he threatens him.

144. Would you not have expected that he would have come and seen you?—He is only about twenty-one, quite a youngster, and would not have dared to do that. Faku's great-son, again, is about twenty-five. He has four wives, or as many as he can buy, but not being circumcised, though he was a consenting party to the giving up of this portion of Faku's country, dare not come and sit in the council, and that was the reason that they separated from me and went on one side, twenty or thirty yards off, to talk it over where he could come and join in the discussion, the result of which was that they brought in the proposal to give up a certain line. This shows how particular the natives are in these matters. His father does not want him to be circumcised, for the moment that ceremony is performed he would take away a great deal of the old man's influence; still he had a great deal to do with this proposal, though he dare not open his mouth in council.

145. Is he well disposed?—Yes; he with his councillors went on one side, and described to Mr. Jenkins what boundaries he should put down; and I got Mr. Jenkins first to draw out a rough plan, which I took the precaution of keeping, lest all this should be said to be an idea of my own. I never expected such a proposal, and I asked the reason, upon which I was told that the chief had ground to fear that encroachments would be made, and that he would rather have our protection than that any others should come near him and disturb his peace. In marking out the country they also allowed for a reasonable amount of increase of population for half a century.

146. Mr. *Wicht*.] Are you always able, Sir Walter, to keep up your corps to its full complement?—I have no difficulty in doing so, but I have not made it a practice.

147. Do you not think that a large number of the force will leave as settlers for this unoccupied country?—The men very seldom leave till they are full of rheumatism and wounds. They serve for three years, and then go away with horse,



saddle, and bridle, and sell all they have to have a spree. Sir W. Currie.  
 They are forced from the circumstance of their position to July 20, 1861.  
 save about £50 during that time; and after they have spent  
 all they have, they come back again, re-enlist, and receive a  
 fresh equipment, the expense of which is provided by the  
 Government and stopped from their pay.

148. Of what sort of persons is it composed; of colonial youth also?—I have not many of them at present. I received a good many men from England, whom Mr. Field sent me. I have mostly English and Germans in the force, and many young emigrants. I have my pick and choice of such men, and could increase the force to six hundred if I had authority.

149. What is your present number?—Four hundred and fifty. The Parliamentary grant provides for five hundred, but I generally keep it about fifty below the mark, and then, when I need an extra hundred in time of emergency, I can easily procure them without exceeding the vote.

150. Are they well mounted?—Very well mounted. Their turn-out costs about £50, with rifle and horse included, and that is gradually taken back at £3 a month, till all is repaid. Their rations are generally contracted for; the contractor not being allowed to issue beyond a certain amount except at his own risk.

151. And you have no difficulty in finding contractors?—No, they go anywhere for money; there is no difficulty.

Wednesday, 24th July, 1861.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT (Chairman),

Mr. de Wet,

Mr. Jarvis,

Mr. de Roubaix,

Mr. Tucker,

Mr. von Maltitz,

Mr. Wicht.

The Hon. *R. Southey*, Acting Colonial Secretary examined.

152. *Chairman.*] You have been acquainted with the frontier of this colony for many years?—I have. Hon. R. Southey

153. Sir Walter Currie, in his evidence before this committee, has recommended a European settlement of the territory between the Kei and the Bashee, somewhat on the July 24, 1861.

Hon. R. Southey  
July 24, 1861.

principle on which the Queen's Town district was settled. Can you tell us when the Queen's Town district was filled up by grantees?—Immediately after the last Kafir war, beginning, I should say, in 1853, and continuing during 1854 and 1855.

154. That district is now well occupied, is it not?—Very well.

155. And the people settled there are in prosperous circumstances, generally speaking?—They are.

156. Is the whole of the district now divided into farms, or is there still some outlying land?—There is still some outlying land, which was vacated by the native chiefs Vandanna and Quesha, who were driven out of it during 1857 or 1858.

157. Can you state very shortly the nature of the terms upon which the settlers were located in that division?—There are certain printed conditions of grant, one of which I could have brought with me had I known it would be required. Those desirous of having grants made to them were requested to make application. Their applications were then submitted to a commission appointed by the Governor, which commission selected from the applicants such as they thought best adapted for occupying that part of the country, with a view to the general defence of the colony, as well as their own protection. Those so approved of obtained a grant of one thousand five hundred to two thousand morgen, subject to the condition of personal occupation; and for every five hundred morgen over the first one thousand, the grantee was required to keep an armed retainer, efficiently armed and with a sufficient supply of ammunition.

158. Perhaps you will be good enough to favour the committee with a copy of those conditions?—I will. Besides what I have mentioned, the grantees are liable to an annual muster and inspection by the civil commissioner, or such other officer as the Governor might appoint; the Queen's birthday being the occasion usually chosen for the purpose.

159. Has your official connection with the frontier made you acquainted with the working of the system; have these musters been well attended, and has the plan generally answered the expectations of its originators?—I think, speaking generally, it has answered very well indeed.

160. Previous to 1853, the district was quite unoccupied, was it not, by Europeans?—Quite so.

161. I suppose a great quantity of articles subject to customs dues are now consumed in that division?—The consumption of imported articles there is quite equal to that of any other district having a similar number of inhabitants: and the quitrents will also be coming in presently, when the district will be more than self-supporting.

Hon. R. Southey  
July 24, 1861.

162. It is so now, is it not?—I could not say it is so at present, because all the titles are not yet issued; but it will become so.

163. Then that district has been a great gain to the colony?—A very considerable gain indeed, both as regards the protection of the inhabitants and the benefit of the inhabitants generally.

164. Supposing the country between the Kei and the Bashee were occupied in a similar manner, would it be more desirable that the land should be granted, as at Queen's Town, or do you approve of a suggestion made to put up the farms to auction subject to a small quitrent, requiring each purchaser of course to be qualified, so as to avoid difficulty in the selection of applicants?—The advantage in granting is that you select the persons best fitted for occupying the front, an advantage which cannot be secured by sale by public auction.

165. It was suggested by Sir Walter Currie to make it a condition of sale that the person purchasing must occupy, and also enforce the condition, as to age and ability to defend his property?—Then you must limit the sale to individuals approved of beforehand, and that will amount to the same thing perhaps.

166. It was considered that such an arrangement would save the Government from being supposed to be partial to particular applicants, and open to the imputation of having wilfully passed over those who failed to secure grants under the other system?—If you have to select persons who may purchase, and refuse to allow others to bid who are not so approved, there would be the same difficulty. You would still lay yourselves open to the same charge.

167. Have you been in the district between the Kei and the Bashee?—Several times.

168. It is a fertile country is it not?—I know it is a very fertile country. I was there in 1829, and again in the Kafir war of 1834 and 1835.

169. It is well adapted for sheep?—The upper parts are.

Hon. R. Southey  
July 24, 1861. 170. And for corn?—It produced at the time I went through it large quantities of Kafir corn, and would produce, I have no doubt, any quantity of grain.

171. What climate has it?—Similar to the Albany country; very good.

172. Do you know anything of its port Mazeppa Bay?—No; I am not able to speak concerning that.

173. It is a wooded country?—There is wood, but not I think much large timber.

174. Mr. *Wicht.*] The territory now called Queen's Town was formerly occupied by Vadana and Tambookies was it not?—By Tambookies. Vadana occupied a portion of the Queen's Town district, now vacant, on the border of the Indwe.

175. Was he one of the parties who joined in the war against us?—Yes; and was concerned in the robbery of cattle.

176. Part of which he sent to Kreli?—Yes; he stole them in conjunction with Kreli, co-operating with him.

177. Are you aware whether any efforts were made to induce Kreli to discontinue?—Yes; there were constant communications from the Governor to him; he was warned repeatedly.

178. Was there any open declaration of hostilities?—No; but he was concerned in several affairs.

179. Do you think the Government was fully justified by the law of nations in taking possession of this land and expelling the inhabitants?—I should certainly say so.

180. Is the territory to which he has now been driven large enough for his people to graze their cattle in?—There is abundance of territory over the Bashee, and I think Sir Walter Currie mentions in his letter, which the Governor sent down to the council, that he had been authorized by the Governor to arrange with Kreli in locating him and his people in part of the unoccupied territory. He is at present in the territory of Moni, near the coast, on the left bank of the Bashee.

181. Will he and his people not continue hanging on the outskirts of this country, if settled, and continue robbing us, so as to make it necessary that he should again be driven into the interior of Africa?—I should say not; though you will always be in contact with the natives wherever you go.

182. Suppose the natives go on stealing, commandoes will have to be called out to drive them further back; then they will have to come into contact with other native tribes and cause them a great deal of mischief, will they not?—The Governor's arrangement does not contemplate driving them further forward, but aims rather at bringing them under jurisdiction, to a certain extent, and improving their condition by taking measures for civilizing them. Our occupation of the country, and bringing the people under a certain amount of jurisdiction, will be found to avert the evil, I think.

Hon. R. Southey,  
July 24, 1861.

183. But in your opinion is it not better that this country should be formed into a separate settlement, under the Imperial Government, than that we should extend our Frontier?—I am quite of the opposite opinion. I think this colony should go on extending itself, and that its only safety will lie in such extension.

184. Are we not weakening ourselves, by making our Frontier so extensive that we cannot protect it properly?—If we cannot protect it, we should be weakening ourselves; but I think we can protect it, and therefore we are rather strengthening than weakening ourselves.

185. Will you not, by the proposed settlement, be denuding the older portions of the colony of its bone and sinew?—I think they will soon fill up; some two or three hundred grantees went to Kaffraria two years ago, but I do not find that their places are unoccupied: on the contrary, the country they went from is as full now as it was before.

186. But are you not encouraging nomadic habits on the part of the grantees instead of agricultural habits, by constantly holding before them fresh fields and pasture lands: should you encourage that, or should you induce them to settle down and cultivate the soil?—The grantees do not settle down as graziers; they cultivate the soil successfully. Visit Queen's Town, and you will find large quantities of land under cultivation, producing a great deal of grain and many other articles of agricultural produce. I should say that the Queen's Town district as regards cultivation, is equal at the present time to almost any other part of the colony.

187. But will you not require a larger force of mounted police to protect those who settle in this country?—No; I think you will require a smaller force. My opinion is that the more you limit your possessions in this colony the greater

Hon. R. Southey force you require to protect yourselves from the larger number of natives pressing down upon your borders.  
July 24, 1861.

188. Is not a well defended boundary and a compact territory preferable to a large straggling colony?—I do not see the advantage of having a boundary at all.

189. You would extend the colony then to the tropics?—As far as necessary, and as fast as we had people to do it with. Of course, it would take time and means to accomplish it.

190. I believe you are aware that several of our Governors, in past times, have been obliged to be constantly on the frontier, watching the movements of the natives there, and not able, in consequence, to direct much attention to the internal affairs of the Government. Do you not think that it is a great disadvantage to the older portion of the settlement that you should press forward and neglect us?—That may be attributed to the fact that we have not adopted those plans which Sir George Grey desires to carry out. If his plans were adopted and carried out extensively, you may avoid that very thing you now think so disadvantageous.

191. Do you not think that there will be frequent calls from these grantees for protection; that they will be continually urging the colonists to assist them?—I think they will be able to protect themselves in the same way that I believe the Queen's Town district can now protect itself.

192. But when the settlers arrived in 1820, and were considered a kind of bulwark, did they not call upon other parts of the colony to assist them?—They were located upon a bad principle. They were sent there to fill up the country, and the British Government had promised to protect them, not that they should protect the country. I believe if you refer to the conditions of settlement you will find that that was the case.

193. You do not know whether it is the intention of the Home Government to keep a military force constantly in the country beyond the Kei, if settled?—I do not know what the views of the Home Government may be, but should think that it would matter very little to them whether their troops were kept at one spot or at another.

194. But would you not require more troops to defend your frontier if such an extension of country were carried out?—Less, I should think, ultimately, and not more at present.

195. Does it not stand to reason, that, when you had only the Gaikas and the Slambies to contend with and were then obliged to keep up a force of ten or twelve thousand men, if you have all these other nations coming down upon you, you will require a larger body of troops?—I think you never had only the Gaikas to contend with, for you had always the other natives also, and always in a compact body. The Gaikas were on the immediate frontier, but the Galekas and the others were immediately behind them, so that they were all able to act in concert. By occupying the country around and behind them, you will divide them, and prevent that co-operation amongst them, which has hitherto proved so injurious to ourselves.

Hon. R. Southey  
July 24, 1861.

196. Would it not be better to attach this unoccupied country to British Kaffraria than to attach it to this colony?—I should like to have seen Kaffraria attached to this colony also. I think its establishment as a separate colony is much to be regretted.

197. But I suppose the question of expense was considered?—It was a mistake to look at expense, for that country will very soon more than maintain itself.

198. In time of peace it might; but in time of war?—The object of this annexation seems to me to be to prevent war.

199. We know that Sir George Grey is going away, and that his name has been a tower of strength, as it were, among the natives. In the event of his successor reversing his policy, will not the native races become irritated and press down upon the colony to steal and plunder?—I think the measures have had more influence than the name. I don't think it matters much about the name if we only carry out the measures.

200. As an old colonist you know the state the colony has been in from the vacillating policy of different Governors, and the consequent inconvenience?—I have attributed that to the mistaken policy of the Home Government in keeping to a boundary line, instead of carrying out an enlarged policy similar to that Sir George Grey recommends. Sir Benjamin D'Urban's idea was somewhat similar to that of Sir George Grey. If his despatches are referred to it will be found that he proposed something similar to the arrangements which Sir George Grey proposes as best adapted to insure the future peace and security of the country.

Hon. R. Southey  
July 24, 1861.

201. Suppose that this territory were settled on the same terms as Queen's Town, could you devise means for its civil Government. Would the same laws which govern the colony affect it. That is, would the judges of the supreme court have to travel the circuit, and punish thefts committed there; or would you introduce a summary kind of government by a military court?—I think if you annex it to the colony, colonial laws must apply to it.

202. Are the people there in a sufficient state of civilization to participate in those laws?—There are no people there at present; it is unoccupied, except by a few natives on the Bashee.

203. That is only as far as Kreli is concerned; but I believe a motion has been made for extension to Natal?—In that case you would come in contact with certain natives with whom arrangements would have to be made.

204. The settlers there would require members to represent them in Parliament, would they not, and that would give rise to the balance of number being restored by giving additional members to the Western Province also?—You have not given a member to Queen's Town, but you attached it to the Victoria district. Of course all these are future considerations; when we once have it occupied these other matters may then be considered. In the Western Province, even, you have a large extent of country lying beyond Clanwilliam, Namaqualand for instance, which is not specially represented.

205. Would you advise annexation when we are already so entangled with our present borders, and our financial position is such that we do not know whether we are advancing or retrograding?—I do not contemplate any expense. Queen's Town I believe was filled up without any special expense.

206. But you would have to build court houses and gaols, appoint magistrates, and provide all the other necessaries of civilization, will you not?—You will have a large quantity of land for sale.

207. I understand you to say you will grant it?—You must always keep reserves for townships, without granting the whole. I do not object to selling, to provide prisons. I merely say with regard to unlimited sale that it would be open to the same objection as granting as regards favoritism, which probably you cannot exclude entirely under any system.



208. Would there not be a demand made upon Parliament Hon.R. Southey by those residing there for grants for roads and bridges, July 24, 1861.—I should expect that the return from that district would in a very short time equal the return from any other part of the colony.

209. Do you not think it would be more expedient on our part to recommend that this district, taking all circumstances into consideration, should be formed into a separate settlement?—No I do not. I am opposed to a number of small independant states. I would rather see one good strong and large colony.

210. But not being able to protect ourselves efficiently now, fears are entertained by some that we would be less able if the colony were extended?—I have no fears of this kind. I think if you had never gone beyond the Hottentot Holland mountains you would have required a greater force to protect yourselves against the immense hordes beyond, than you would with an extended colony.

211. Mr. *Jarvis*.] Is the country proposed to be occupied available now for European occupation?—It is well wooded and watered, with a splendid soil for cultivation. Cattle thrive there very well and goats also, though I saw no sheep when I went through the country.

212. Are you aware whether there are any ports on the coast available?—Scarcely. I do not know what Mazepa Bay may be, but at the mouth of the Umsimvoobo small vessels go in now, bringing cargoes of merchandize, and taking back cargoes of grain, but they are only small vessels of perhaps forty or fifty tons.

213. Then would you think it more advisable that the whole of the country should be attached to the Cape Colony than that any part should be attached to Natal; or would you be prepared to suggest any line of demarcation?—I am not prepared to suggest any such line. Natal claims a portion of the land under a treaty with Faku many years ago; but we can join Natal at some other point, as I presume it would matter very little where the junction with Natal took place.

214. Are you decidedly of opinion, however, that the colony should have the management itself, rather than that the annexation should take place to any other colony?—Yes; I would rather see the colony exercising the management of it itself.

Hon. R. Southey  
July 24, 1861.

215. Mr. *Tucker*.] Do you not think that Vandana was encouraged to steal by having Kreli to fall back upon?—There is no doubt that he was not only encouraged but urged to do so by Kreli.

216. Do you not look upon Kreli's country as always having been the centre of all the mischief which has burst on the frontier?—Decidedly. Kreli's father, Hintza, was the paramount chief of the whole tribes, although not exercising jurisdiction over the smaller tribes, he was looked up to by them as paramount chief, and exercised a considerable influence over them, as did also his son Kreli.

217. Kreli has been the receiver of stolen goods for many years?—In every war he has been the receiver.

218. Are you of opinion that removing Kreli to the country where he now is will have the effect of cutting off the British Kaffrarian tribes from falling back upon Kreli in future, as they hitherto have done?—Yes.

219. And that consequently wars will be less likely to take place if the country is filled up with Europeans than if left in its present state?—Very much so I think, aided by the carrying out of the system which Sir George Grey has adopted for civilising the natives, by placing European magistrates among them. There is a very anxious desire on the part of the natives themselves to have this done.

220. Do you think that the fact of Sir George Grey being about to leave the colony, should lead parliament to hesitate as to the annexation of the country between the Kei and the Bashee?—I think that it should have the reverse effect, and that the Parliament should as far as it can take Sir George Grey's place, and carry out his policy.

221. Then you think that if the Parliament take such steps as shall lead to the filling up of the country it will guard the country in a great measure from the vacillating policy consequent on changes of Governors?—I think so; and that is the only way to obtain permanent security to the country from Kafir wars.

222. And if the Parliament, in former years had had something to say, the policy of the Governors would probably not have vacillated in the same way?—Probably not.

223. I ask now a question in reference to what you have said already. Has the Queen's Town district ever called upon Government for its defence?—The district has certainly not. But when a war was considered almost certain in 1857,

the civil commissioner called out some burghers and proceeded to take up a line of defence. He then wrote to the Government recommending that some troops, or other burghers should be sent to take up the line from him onwards; but the Government, having better information than the civil commissioner, did not think war so certain as he regarded it, and therefore took no such steps. The people themselves, however, never applied for any assistance in this way.

Hon. R. Southey  
July 24, 1861.

224. Then you think that we are justified in coming to the conclusion that if this proposed country were filled up in the same way as Queen's Town, the grantees would be equally successful in defending themselves and adding security to colony?—Quite so. I think the Queen's Town people feel that the Kafirs are no match for them now, but that they are more than a match for any Kafirs.

225. Has not the secure settlement of Queen's Town tended to raise the value of all kinds of property in the adjacent districts?—Very largely. It has very considerably increased the value of lands in the Winterberg, and in parts of Fort Peddie and Beaufort, and also along the whole frontier line generally.

226. You stated that you regretted that Kaffraria was not added to the colony. Do you not consider that the colony, in giving up that as a separate settlement has actually incurred the expense of its defence to a great extent by voting the mounted police, and has also foregone at the same time advantages which it might otherwise have derived from the incorporation?—Yes; I think it is to be regretted that small separate and district states should be established on our frontier.

227. Do you think if the country between the Kei and the Bashee were added to Kaffraria, that they would be in a position to occupy it and defend it without assistance from the colony?—If Kaffraria were to take possession of the country and distribute it among grantees, they would have no difficulty in getting people from the colony to go there, in the same way that two or three hundred went into Kaffraria for the same purpose.

228. So that in any case the population would be drawn from the colony?—There is no doubt it would. Some two thousand applications are now in the Lieut.-Governor's office for land in British Kaffraria and other unoccupied country.

Hon. R. Southey 229. Mr. *Wicht.*] Applications from speculators in land?  
 July 24, 1861. —No; from *bonâ fide* applicants, desirous of going there on  
 terms of personal occupation, ready to cultivate the ground,  
 and able to show that they are in a position to do so.

230. Mr. *Tucker.*] And do you think the settlement by  
 grant on military tenure in the Queen's Town district has  
 worked so successfully, that it is desirable to settle the country  
 now referred to in the same manner?—I think there is no  
 question about it, both for the benefit of the colony and of  
 the natives.

231. The Queen's Town people mustered strongly, I be-  
 lieve, to assist in expelling Kreli?—Yes; they went out  
 willingly; though not bound by their conditions to do it,  
 they immediately, when called upon, volunteered to a con-  
 siderable extent, went out, and did very good service.

232. Then you think that it is of great importance that  
 immediate steps should be taken to fill up this country, espe-  
 cially between the Kei and the Bashee?—Decidedly; I have  
 been very anxious to see it filled up; it cannot be kept  
 unoccupied very long, for if not taken possession of and  
 filled up by ourselves, it will soon be by the natives.

233. You think that the effect of this country remaining  
 unoccupied will be to unsettle the minds of the natives, and  
 raise the hope in Kreli's mind that he will regain his coun-  
 try?—Yes; not only in Kreli's mind but of many other  
 natives who are looking to his unoccupied territory, and  
 wishing to go into it. I do not think the present small  
 detachment of police can keep the country long unoccupied.

234. You will also have to increase the force and concen-  
 trate the police?—If there is a thought of keeping the coun-  
 try unoccupied, you will certainly require a very large force  
 to hold it; and if you decide on not occupying at once, it is  
 sure to be filled up by natives.

235. Mr. *de Roubaix.*] In what way would you propose  
 to allot the country if occupation were resolved on?—I should  
 not care whether the ground were granted or sold, provided  
 you sold it in some way which would only admit of properly  
 qualified persons becoming the purchasers, and not allow a  
 widow for instance to purchase a farm, being no use in the  
 defence of the country, or a cripple, or an aged man. Pre-  
 vious selection of some kind would be necessary.

236. Certain special conditions of a suitable character  
 should be imposed?—Yes; very similar to those of Queen's

Town ; and I also think you would require a special appointment to see that the conditions of occupation are always being fulfilled. The weak point of the Queen's Town system has been the absence of such an officer.

237. Do you not think that the sufferers by Kafir wars have a claim on this unoccupied land?—No ; the land beyond the Kei has nothing to do with Kafir war losses. That is a separate question. I fancy that even Mr. Bowker would scarcely lay claim to land beyond the Kei for such a purpose.

238. Still there has been several applications for compensation from time to time, and hopes have been held out as it were, have they not, that these parties would get compensation when lands were available for the purpose?—In giving out the Queen's Town district, preference was allowed, if I remember rightly, to parties who had lost by Kafir wars, provided they were the right sort of people for grantees.

239. Then it is your opinion, Mr. Southey, that immediate steps should be taken by Parliament to see that British authority is extended to that part of the country?—I think so, most decidedly.

240. Mr. *Jarvis*.] I see there are several missionary stations in this country it is proposed to annex. Have these missionaries any power or authority over the natives?—They have an influence, but no power or authority.

241. Do you believe that they exercise a great influence for good?—I think some of them do.

242. So that it is a great advantage, supposing possession be taken, that these missionaries are now at work there ; it will facilitate carrying out the object will it not?—Certainly. [Mr. Southey here read a communication from Mr. Warner, Tambookie agent, covering a proposal from the Tambookie chief Joey that his tribe should be taken under British rule, and a magistrate appointed to administer affairs, Joey being recognized as regent].

243. Mr. *de Wet*.] Are you aware in what capacity His Excellency the Governor has acted in locating magistrates in in the country beyond the Kei, as High Commissioner or as Governor of the Colony?—As High Commissioner I should say. He moved up from Kaffraria to the Bashee a number of mixed natives, Kafirs, Fingoes, and probably Tambookies also. They were at first placed under the supervision of Major Gawler of the 73d Regt., and when his regiment was subsequently ordered to India, he was replaced by Lieut.

Hon. *R. Southey* Collie of the 2nd Queen's. When Lieut. Collie's regiment  
 July 24, 1861. was also removed, an acting superintendent, Mr. Shepstone,  
 was appointed.

244. Does it not appear to you that the appointment of a magistrate in an unoccupied country amounts to an act of sovereignty, and is tantamount to virtually occupying the country?—We have been to a certain extent exercising the right of sovereignty over the country between the Kei and the Bashee, by keeping a police force there, and also a native police under the supervision of a superintendent, these natives occupying a very small portion of country on the Bashee.

245. Does not that superintendent administer justice?—Only among his own people with whom he is placed.

246. In the event of this annexation, do you think the home Government would charge itself with the defence of the newly occupied country?—My idea as regards defence is to put people into that country who can defend themselves to a great extent.

247. But are you under the impression that the mother country will always provide the colony with whatever troops it may require for the defence of the frontier?—It is impossible to speak of what the home Government intend doing; but we know that they have hitherto kept a considerable number of troops in the colony, and I do not see that they propose to diminish them. My opinion is that by taking this step we should certainly be diminishing the liabilities of future war and trouble.

248. Do you not think that the colony will always be mixed up with the internal quarrels of these different tribes now located there, in the event of occupation taking place?—We have always been mixed up with internal troubles, so that it seems to me desirable to adopt a policy which will tend to lessen the difficulty in that respect, and ultimately even wholly to prevent it.

249. You are, then, of opinion that part of the defence of that country, when occupied, will fall upon the colony?—I think the occupation of that country would lessen the requirements for defence.

250. But does not the country remain exposed to invasion by a maritime power?—Of course it would.

251. In what way way, then, would you propose to provide for the defence of the coast of that country?—I

suppose we would not ourselves be exactly able to defend it. We should have to trust to Great Britain probably in such a case. We know we would be even unable to protect sufficiently our present coast-line, though I must be allowed to say that it would take a very strong European force to march through this country in opposition to the wishes of its people.

Hon. R. Southey  
July 24, 1861.

252. In the event of this annexation taking place, do you not think it would place the Home Government in a false position in respect to foreign powers,—that whilst protestations are being made by England as to its disinterestedness in such matters, it should itself go on annexing its frontier?—I do not imagine that any foreign power would interfere with our progress along the coast of Africa.

253. So that you do not think it would create any difficulty among statesmen at home?—Not the slightest.

254. And will not afford foreign powers an opportunity of protesting that whilst England is endeavouring to check them in encroaching upon foreign territory, it itself goes on doing the very same thing?—No.

255. Mr. *Wicht.*] I believe you are aware that an agitation has been carried on in the Eastern Province for separation and that they have stated, among other reasons for such a change, that their wants are not properly attended to at present on account of the distance. Would not the annexation of so much additional territory increase this difficulty?—I do not see how it should.

256. These parties are anxious to be separated from the West, because they say that their affairs are neglected. Would their affairs not be still more neglected in case of annexation? I do not say that we neglected their affairs.

257. But hitherto they say there has been no inclination to assist them?—Then we must behave better in future.

258. You have spoken of the propriety of appointing a Government resident to that country if annexed. Has not that principle of Government residents been tried in the Free State, and failed?—I do not think it failed; and I think it is very much to be regretted that the British Government withdrew from that country.

259. But were there not so many internal broils that the Home Government did not know which side to take?—I do not think so. I believe the abandonment of the sovereignty was through mistaken policy. Sir George Cathcart frightened

Hon. R. Southey the Home Government by the statement that it would require  
 July 24, 1861. 2000 troops to defend Bloemfontein. We have since seen  
 that he was quite mistaken in his views.

260. In the event of this territory becoming more immediately under the control of the imperial Government, as a separate settlement, would that not enable us to withdraw our police force within our borders?—It is a question whether the British Government are disposed to take possession.

261. If there were a strong expression of opinion on the part of Parliament that it would be desirable that the British Government should take possession for the security of its South African possessions?—My idea would be, that it would be saying to the home Government, “We are afraid ourselves of bringing on trouble, and therefore we want you to do so.”

262. But we are very weak in comparison with Great Britain, are we not; and would it not therefore come with better grace from her than that we should attempt to meddle?—I do not think any one can manage these affairs better than ourselves.

263. It would not be alone for the protection of this colony but also of Natal and Kaffraria, so that there would be three settlements of the crown concerned?—I should rather see the Parliament of the country exercise control itself than see another power called in, which might adopt a system different to that the Parliament of the country desires to see adopted.

264. Would not this annexation entangle our affairs still more. Would it not extend the duration of our sessions, owing to the necessity for discussing all matters relative to the added territory, claims for compensation from native chiefs, &c., in the colonial Parliament?—No; my own view is, that it will lessen difficulties very much. Peace is the great thing for us, peace and security; and I think you cannot obtain that unless you exercise a control over the natives.

265. We generally find that in case of a European war, the news is bruited among the native chiefs, and they then make their attacks upon the colony; may that not again take place?—Yes; if they are left to themselves, and this territory is not annexed.

266. In the event of Moshesh dying, may not turbulently disposed chiefs induce his tribe to join them and cause mischief to the colony?—I think Moshesh's death would tend to lessen



the danger, because it would cut up his tribe, in my opinion, into sub-divisions among his sons. There would be jealousies among them, and the tribe will not unite for any purpose.

Hon. R. Southey  
July 24, 1861.

267. You are aware that the Home Government wished to make a charge on the colony towards defraying the maintenance of its troops. Now if we show such a grasping disposition to add new territory, will the Home Government not urge its claim with still greater emphasis, that we should contribute towards the maintenance of that peace which we endanger?—I do not admit that we would endanger peace. My idea is that difficulties would decrease.

268. Mr. *de Wet*.] Taking it for granted that the annexation of this country will promote peace on the frontier, do you not think it will, at all events, render the general administration of the colony more difficult than at present, when we are already suffering from its unwieldy extent?—I do not think we are suffering from that cause.

269. Then to what do you attribute the agitation for separation?—I would not call that suffering exactly; rather a little agitation, which at times is wholesome.

270. But to what do you attribute the cause of that agitation: do you not attribute it to the extent of the colony, in some degree?—I could scarcely think so. You would require to go deeply into things to see if that is the case. The chances are that if the colony were small you would have less means of doing good than even you have now.

271. So that you do not believe that annexation would increase our present difficulty?—I think it will diminish it









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