

C O N T E N T S.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, GOVERNOR—(*continued*).

THE SEVENTH KAFFIR WAR, CALLED BY THE XOSAS THE WAR OF THE AXE.

Rescue of a prisoner and murder of a British subject by Kaffirs within the colonial border.—Refusal of the chiefs Tola, Botumane, and Sandile to surrender the criminals.—Resolution of the lieutenant-governor to occupy Sandile's kraal.—Disastrous result of the expedition against Sandile.—Destructive raid by the Xosas into the colony.—Enumeration of hostile and friendly clans.—Untoward event at Fort Peddie.—Assumption by Sir Peregrine Maitland of the command of the forces in the field.—Appointment of Sir Andries Stockenstrom as commandant-general of some of the burgher forces.—Operations of the board of relief.—Loss of a waggon train at Trompetter's drift.—Unsuccessful attempt of the Kaffirs to get possession of Fort Peddie.—Heavy loss inflicted upon the Kaffirs at the Gwanga.—Union of all classes of colonists.—Strength of the forces raised to repel the enemy.—Opening of Waterloo Bay for landing purposes.—Expedition against Pato.—Unsuccessful movements in the Amatola fastnesses.—Fruitless expedition against Kreli.—Successful attack upon Mapasa.—Resignation of the commandant-general.—Enforced inaction of the troops.—Arrival of more soldiers from England.—Unsuccessful negotiations for peace.—Application from the Tembu chief Untirara to be received as a British subject.—Operations against the clans near the coast.—Tactics adopted by the Kaffirs.—Apparent settlement of some of the clans.—Expedition against Kreli and Pato.—Recall of Sir Peregrine Maitland.—Arrival of Sir Henry Pottinger as governor and high commissioner ... .. 1

CHAPTER XXXV.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, GOVERNOR AND HIGH COMMISSIONER, INSTALLED  
27TH JANUARY 1847; RETIRED 1ST DECEMBER 1847.

SIR HENRY GEORGE WAKELYN SMITH, GOVERNOR AND HIGH COMMISSIONER,  
INSTALLED 1ST DECEMBER 1847; RETIRED 31ST MARCH 1852.

THE SEVENTH KAFFIR WAR—(*continued*).

Particulars concerning Sir Henry Pottinger.—Condition of the frontier at the time of his arrival.—Formation of a Kaffir police force.—Unsuccessful operations against Pato.—Detention of troops returning from India to England.—Construction of a line of forts along the Buffalo river.—Opening of the mouth of the Buffalo as a port for shipping.—Different views of Sir Peregrine Maitland and Sir Henry Pottinger.—Resumption of hostilities with Sandile and Anta.—Plan of operations against Sandile.—Surrender of Sandile and Anta.—Operations against Pato.—Murder of five officers near the Komgha.—Surrender of Pato.—Removal of Sir Henry Pottinger to Madras.—Arrival of Sir Harry Smith as governor and high commissioner.—Extension of the colonial boundary.—Proclamation of the queen's sovereignty over British Kaffraria.—Arrangements for the government of British Kaffraria.—Great meeting at King-Williamstown.—Conclusion of peace with Kreli and Buku.—Settlement of those Kaffirs who had been friendly during the war ... .. 37

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SIR HENRY G. W. SMITH, GOVERNOR—(*continued*).

Losses caused by the war.—Apparent submission of the Rarabe clans.—Census of British Kaffraria.—Annexation of East London to the Cape Colony.—Formation of the division of Victoria East.—Distribution of the military force in South Africa.—Return of troops to England.—Formation of the military villages of Juansburg, Woburn, Auckland, and Ely.—Attempt to form a Hottentot settlement on the Beka.

Contents. v

—Resumption of their ordinary occupations by the frontier farmers.—Formation of the division of Albert.—Foundation of the village of Aliwal North.—Creation of many new magisterial districts and fiscal divisions.—Arrival of the first bishop of the Anglican church.—Foundation of the diocesan college and the Zonnebloem institution.—Rapid increase in the number of Anglican congregations.—Extension of the Roman catholic church.—Successful resistance by the colonists to the introduction of British convicts.—Description of Little Namaqualand.—Commencement of copper mining in Little Namaqualand.—Wild speculation in connection with copper mining.—Great success of two companies.—Trifling effect of the development of copper mining upon the people of South Africa ... .. 61

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SIR HENRY G. W. SMITH—(*continued*).

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HONOURABLE GEORGE CATHCART, GOVERNOR,  
ASSUMED DUTY 31ST MARCH 1852 ; RETIRED 26TH MAY 1854.

THE EIGHTH KAFFIR WAR, OR THE GREAT NATIVE REBELLION.

Condition of British Kaffraria in 1848 and 1849.—Great influence of Umlanjeni.—Conduct of Sandile.—Action of the governor.—Attempt to arrest Sandile.—Disaster at the Boomah pass.—Murder of soldiers at Debe Nek.—Massacre of the military settlers in the Tyumie valley and destruction of their villages.—Abandonment of the mission station Gwali.—Siege of Fort Cox.—Unsuccessful attempt to release the governor.—Escape of Sir Harry Smith from Fort Cox.—Desertion of the Kaffir police.—Destructive raid into the colony.—Position of the Rarabe clans, of the Galekas, and the Tembus.—Rebellion of many Hottentots.—Abandonment of the mission station Shiloh.—Defeat and death of the rebel Hermanus at Fort Beaufort.—Election of Willem Uithaolder as their leader by the rebel Hottentots.—Recovery of Fort Armstrong.—Second raid into the colony.—Invasion of Kreli's country.—Loss of the *Birkenhead*.—Recall of Sir Harry Smith.—Arrival of the honourable George Cathcart as governor.—Condition of the enemy at this time.—Arrival of military reinforcements.—Plans

vi

Contents.

of the new governor.—Establishment of the frontier armed and mounted police.—Second invasion of Krelî's country.—Clearing of the Kroome and Amatola fastnesses.—Conclusion of peace.—Fate of Umlanjeni and Uithaalder.—Occupation of forfeited land.—Foundation of Queenstown and Seymour.—Form of government of British Kaffraria.—Resumption of their labours by the missionaries ... .. 85

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

GRANT OF AN EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL CONSTITUTION TO THE CAPE COLONY.

SIR HENRY G. W. SMITH, GOVERNOR AND HIGH COMMISSIONER—(continued).

SIR GEORGE CATHCART, GOVERNOR AND HIGH COMMISSIONER—(continued).

CHARLES HENRY DARLING, ESQRE., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, ACTING HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM 26TH MAY TO 5TH DECEMBER 1854.

Causes of the delay in establishing representative institutions.—Views of Earl Grey on the matter.—Instructions given to Sir Harry Smith.—Memoranda drawn up by the principal officials of the Cape government.—Preparation of a draft constitution by the attorney-general.—Reference of the papers to a committee of the privy council.—Issue of an order in council granting representative institutions, but requiring the details to be filled in at the Cape.—Proceedings of the legislative council in the matter.—Resignation of four of the unofficial members of the council.—Divergent views of different parties in the colony.—Mission to England of delegates of one party.—Cause of delay in the proceedings.—Appointment of new members of the legislative council.—Completion of the constitution ordinances in the Cape Colony.—Cause of delay in England.—Agitation in the colony.—Alteration of the constitution ordinances in England.—Order in council confirming the constitution.—Details of the constitution.—Election of members of parliament.—Meeting of the first Cape parliament.—Revenue and expenditure.—Population of the colony.—Exports and imports.—Statistics of shipping.—Various marks of progress ... .. 112

Contents. vii

CHAPTER XXXIX.

CHARLES HENRY DARLING, ESQRE., ACTING GOVERNOR, RETIRED 5TH OF  
DECEMBER 1854.

SIR GEORGE GREY, GOVERNOR AND HIGH COMMISSIONER, ASSUMED  
DUTY 5TH OF DECEMBER 1854; RECALLED AND TRANSFERRED  
THE ADMINISTRATION 20TH OF AUGUST 1859.

THE CAPE COLONY FROM 1854 TO 1857.

Loss of the transport *Charlotte* in Algoa Bay.—Arrival of Governor  
Sir George Grey.—Particulars concerning Sir George Grey.—  
Appointment of a lieutenant-governor for the eastern province.  
—Enlargement of the supreme court.—Creation of nine new  
magisterial districts.—Enlargement of the frontier armed and  
mounted police force.—Creation of divisional councils.—Alteration  
in the customs tariff.—Discussion on responsible government  
in the Cape parliament.—Redress of grievances of the  
remaining Hottentots at the Kat river.—Great losses through  
sickness in horned cattle and horses.—Resumption in parliament  
of the debate on responsible government.—Rejection by  
the house of assembly of a proposal for the separation of the  
two provinces.—Discussion on the voluntary principle in  
relation to churches.—Creation of a new electoral division.—  
Particulars concerning steam communication with England.—  
Establishment of the South African museum.—Commencement  
of holding periodical courts.—Aid supplied by Sir George  
Grey to the government of India during the mutiny.—  
Appointment of a board of examiners.—Fixing of a unit  
of land measure in the colony.—Commencement of the  
construction of railways in South Africa ... .. 139

CHAPTER XL.

SIR GEORGE GREY, GOVERNOR AND HIGH COMMISSIONER—(*continued*).

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ROBERT HENRY WYNARD, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,  
ACTING ADMINISTRATOR, 20TH AUGUST 1859 TO 4TH JULY 1860.

Particulars concerning the construction of harbour works in  
Table Bay.—Construction of a patent slip in Simon's Bay.—

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-02365-8 - History of South Africa since September 1795, Volume 3

George McCall Theal

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

viii

*Contents.*

Failure of efforts to improve Algoa Bay and Port Frances.—Construction of three more lighthouses on the coast.—Progress in other public works.—Revenue of the Cape Colony from 1856 to 1861.—Exports during the same period.—Immigration from Holland.—Particulars of a large and most important influx of settlers from Great Britain.—Mishap to one of the emigrant transports.—Severe drought in 1859.—Spread of the xanthium spinosum.—First appearance of the oidium in the vineyards.—Loss occasioned by it.—Outbreak of smallpox in 1858 and 1859.—Immigration from Northern Germany.—Condition of South Africa in 1859.—Views of Sir George Grey regarding the federation of the various communities.—Disapproval of those views by the imperial ministry.—Recall of Sir George Grey.—Consternation throughout South Africa.—Transfer of the administration to Lieutenant-General Wynyard.—Particulars concerning volunteers and other colonial forces.—Strength of the British military force in South Africa.—Reappointment of Sir George Grey as governor and high commissioner, and his return to the colony ... 158

## CHAPTER XLI.

## BRITISH KAFFRARIA FROM 1854 TO 1857.

Unsatisfactory condition of affairs in British Kaffraria.—Views of Sir George Cathcart with regard to the province.—Grants of salaries to the Bantu chiefs by Sir George Grey in return for important concessions.—Appointment of British magistrates with the chiefs.—Construction of roads and watercourses in British Kaffraria.—Commencement of harbour works at the mouth of the Buffalo river.—Erection of the Grey hospital in King-Williamstown.—Encouragement of industrial schools by Sir George Grey.—Imperial grants of money in aid of the governor's plans.—Failure of Sir George Grey's scheme for the introduction of British enrolled pensioners as settlers.—Building and occupation of the pensioners' village in King-Williamstown.—Plan under which over two thousand men of the British German legion are located in British Kaffraria.—Number of Europeans in British Kaffraria before their arrival.—Suspensions of the loyalty of the Fingos entertained by the colonists.—Report upon this subject by a committee of the legislative council.—Suspicious conduct of the principal Xosa

Contents. ix

chiefs.—Reduction of the troops in South Africa after the close of the last war.—Arrival of strong reinforcements at the present juncture.—Spread of the lung sickness among cattle into British Kaffraria.—Announcement of Umhlakaza and Nongqause.—Infatuation of the Xosas and Tembus.—Destruction by them of their cattle and their corn.—Terrible result to the tribes.—Census returns.—Dispersion of robber bands.—Action of Sir George Grey ... .. 180

CHAPTER XLII.

BRITISH KAFFRARIA FROM 1857 TO 1860.

Condition of the Xosa tribe.—Decline of the power of the chiefs.—Subsequent careers of Kreli, Sandile, Makoma, Anta, Oba, Botumane, Umhala, Toyise, Stokwe, Pato, and Siyolo.—Account of Siwani and of Kama.—Careers of the Tembu chiefs Vadana and Kwesha.—Loyalty of the Fingos.—Effects of the self destruction of the Xosas upon the Europeans.—Confiscation of the locations of Makoma, Botumane, Umhala, and Pato.—Ejection of the Galekas from the territory between the Kei and the Bashee.—Account of the German legion.—Arrival of a few immigrants in the *Lady Kennaway*.—Introduction of an excellent body of agricultural immigrants from Northern Germany.—Despatch of a thousand men of the German legion to India.—Census of British Kaffraria at the end of 1858.—Imports and exports of the province from 1855 to 1858.—Account of the German agricultural immigrants.—Disapproval by the imperial authorities of this scheme of immigration.—Grant of three hundred and two farms to colonists in the forfeited locations.—Restoration of the port of East London to British Kaffraria.—Proclamation concerning customs duties.—Census of the province at the end of 1859.—Mission stations in the province.—Census of the territory between the Kei and the Bashee at the end of 1859.—Issue of letters patent defining the boundaries of the province and settling the form of its government.—Judicial arrangements.—Appointment of officials.—Postal arrangements.—Erection of a lighthouse at East London.—Villages along the great northern road.—Description of King-Williamstown in 1860 ... .. 200

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE DISTRICT OF NATAL. 1845 TO 1857.

Condition of Natal in 1845.—Classification of the Bantu inhabitants.  
—Character of the administration.—Selection of seven large  
areas for the exclusive use of the Bantu.—Account of the  
Xesibes.—Application by the Xesibe chief to the Natal  
government for protection from the Pondos.—Annexation of  
the Xesibe district to the Cape Colony.—Account of the  
Amaxolo clan.—Annexation of their territory to Natal.—  
Conduct of Ukane, their chief.—Condition of the Bantu in  
Natal before 1849.—Order in council defining the position of  
the Bantu clans.—Appointment of European magistrates in  
the large locations.—Levy of hut-tax upon the Bantu.—  
Account of the Hlubi tribe.—Flight of a section of this tribe  
from Zululand into Natal in 1848.—Its location at the sources  
of the Bushman's river.—Social condition of the Bantu.—  
Strength of the British garrison in Natal.—Proposal of Mr.  
Theophilus Shepstone to establish a large native state on the  
high plateau southwest of Natal.—Attitude of the Pondo  
chief Faku.—Prevention by Sir George Grey of Mr. Shep-  
stone's plan being carried out.—Condition of Zululand.—  
Destruction of Umbulazi and his adherents by his brother  
Ketshwayo.—Rebellion of the chief Sidoyi in the south of  
Natal.—His deposition and banishment.—Rebellion of the  
chief Matyana in the Klip River county.—Action taken  
against him by the government.—Deplorable occurrence at  
Matyana's kraal.—His flight into Zululand and the dispersion  
of his people.—Subsequent peace in Natal for many years.—  
Number of Bantu in Natal in 1857                   ...                   ...                   ...                   220

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE DISTRICT OF NATAL. 1845 TO 1857—(continued).

THE EUROPEAN SECTION OF THE COMMUNITY.

Small volume of European immigration into Natal.—Causes of the  
complaints of the farmers regarding land. — Unsuccessful  
mission of Mr. A. W. J. Pretorius to Sir Henry Pottinger.—



Contents. xi

Increased emigration from the Cape Colony. — Visit of Sir Harry Smith to Natal. — Conference with the farmers. — Arrangement with regard to land. — Appointment of a commission to carry it out. — Effects of this arrangement upon Natal. — Arrival of a few immigrants from Northern Germany. — Particulars concerning the immigration of a considerable number of people from Great Britain under the direction of Mr. J. C. Byrne. — Offer of farms on military tenure to immigrants. — Grants of land on quitrent tenure. — Alteration in the law of inheritance. — Physical features of Natal. — Experiments in cultivating tropical and semi-tropical plants. — Loss occasioned by lung-sickness among cattle. — Introduction of wool-bearing sheep. — Arrival of Bishop Colenso. — Account of the press in Natal. — Establishment of the Natal Fire Assurance and Trust Company and the Natal Bank. — Foundation of new villages. — Means for administering justice. — Revenue of the district. — Exports and imports of Natal. — Creation of an official legislative council. — Introduction of municipal institutions. — Erection of Natal into a separate colony. — Particulars concerning the charter. — Meeting of the first representative council ... .. 239

CHAPTER XLV.

CREATION OF THE ORANGE RIVER SOVEREIGNTY.

Visit of Sir Harry Smith to the territory north of the Orange river. — Causes of the increased antipathy of the emigrant farmers to British rule. — Plans of Sir Harry Smith for the settlement of the country. — New arrangement with Adam Kok. — Meeting of the governor with friendly farmers at Bloemfontein. — New arrangement with Moshesh. — Visit of Sir Harry Smith to the emigrant camp on the Tugela. — Proclamation of the queen's sovereignty over the territory between the Orange and Vaal rivers and the Drakensberg. — Form of government of the Sovereignty. — Armed opposition of the emigrant farmers. — Election of Andries Pretorius as commandant-general. — Capitulation of Major Warden at Bloemfontein. — Despatch of a strong military force to the Sovereignty. — Assumption of the chief command by Sir Harry Smith in person. — Defeat of the emigrant farmers at Boomplaats. — Execution of two prisoners at Bloemfontein. — Punishment of the opponents of the British government. — Appointment of officials for the Sovereignty. — Construction of the Queen's fort at Bloemfontein ... .. 260

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-02365-8 - History of South Africa since September 1795, Volume 3

George McCall Theal

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

## CHAPTER XLVI.

## THE ORANGE RIVER SOVEREIGNTY.

Visit of a deputation of clergymen to the Sovereignty.—Appointment of a clergyman to Bloemfontein.—Regulations for the government of the Sovereignty.—Feuds of the Basuto and Batlokua.—Definition of reserves for the various clans of coloured people within the limits of the Sovereignty.—Relationship of the government to the chiefs and people in the reserves.—Treatment of coloured people outside the reserves in the Sovereignty.—Establishment of churches and schools.—Revenue and expenditure.—Publication of a newspaper.—Assignment of locations to Kausop or Scheel Kobus, Goliath Yzerbek, David Danser, and Jan Bloem.—Claims of the captains Cornelis Kok and Andries Waterboer.—Issue of letters patent creating a constitution for the Orange River Sovereignty.—Murders by Bushmen.—Dealings with the Basuto captain Poshuli.—Feuds of the Batlokua and Basuto.—Interference of the British resident in these quarrels.—Plunder of Moroko's Barolong.—Conduct of Poshuli.—Hostilities with the Baphuti.—Objection of the farmers to interfere in the feuds between the Bantu clans.—Expedition against Moshesh.—Battle of Viervoet.—Disastrous results of the defeat of the British resident at Viervoet.—Arrival of troops and Bantu auxiliaries from Natal.—Plunder of loyal farmers by the Basuto.—Views of the imperial government.—Action of the republican party in the Sovereignty.—Alliance of Moshesh with the party hostile to British rule ... .. 286

## CHAPTER XLVII.

THE ORANGE RIVER SOVEREIGNTY—(*continued*).

Arrival in the Sovereignty of the assistant commissioners Hogg and Owen.—Condition of affairs in the Sovereignty.—Proceedings of the assistant commissioners.—Retirement of the farmers most disaffected to British rule to the territory north of the Vaal river.—Negotiations with Moshesh.—Agreement of peace.—Neglect of the Basuto to carry out the conditions.—Devastation of the Batlokua country.—Raid by the people of Carolus Baatje.—Appointment of Mr. Henry Green as successor to Major Warden.—Plunder of the Barolong by

*Contents.* xiii

the Basuto.—Meeting of representatives of the people at Bloemfontein.—Tenor of the resolutions adopted.—March of General Cathcart with a strong army to the Lesuto.—Terms offered to Moshesh.—Rejection of the terms by the Basuto.—Battle of Berea.—Retreat of General Cathcart.—Prudent conduct of Moshesh.—Declaration of peace by General Cathcart.—Murmuring in the army.—Retirement of General Cathcart from the Sovereignty.—Consternation of the Europeans and allied clans.—Decision of the imperial government to abandon the Sovereignty.—Politie attitude of Moshesh.—Ejection of Tulu from his location ... .. 314

CHAPTER XLVIII.

ABANDONMENT OF THE SOVEREIGNTY.

Appointment of Sir George Clerk as special commissioner to withdraw British rule from the Sovereignty.—State of affairs in the Griqua reserve.—Meeting of delegates convened by the special commissioner.—Proceedings of the delegates.—Invitation to the republicans to elect a rival assembly.—Mission of the reverend Mr. Murray and Dr. Fraser to England.—Conquest of the Batlokua country by the Basuto.—Death of Gert Taaibosch in battle.—Fate of Sikonyela.—Memorials against abandonment.—Investigation of charges made against the emigrant farmers.—Meeting of the two assemblies at Bloemfontein in February 1854.—Dissolution of the obstructionist assembly by Sir George Clerk.—Agreement with the well-disposed assembly.—Terms of the convention.—Negotiations with Adam Kok.—Failure of the mission of Messrs. Murray and Fraser ... .. 339

CHAPTER XLIX.

EVENTS NORTH OF THE VAAL FROM 1851 TO 1854.

Correspondence between Major Warden and Mr. A. W. J. Pretorius.—Arrival of the assistant commissioners Hogg and Owen at Bloemfontein.—Negotiations between them and Mr. Pretorius.—Form of government of the farmers north of the Vaal.—Conference at the farm of Mr. P. A. Venter.—Conclusion of the Sand River convention.—Conditions of the convention.

—Reconciliation of Mr. Pretorius and Mr. Potgieter.—Ratification of the Sand River convention by the volksraad and by the British government.—Migrations of sections of the Barolong tribe.—Dealings of the republican government with the clan under Montsiwa.—Arming of the northern tribes by European hunters and traders.—Attempts of the republican government to prevent the introduction of guns and ammunition.—Account of the war with the Bapedi tribe.—Account of the Bakwena tribe.—Attitude of the reverend Dr. Livingstone.—Interview of the reverend Messrs. Robertson and Faure with Dr. Livingstone.—Account of the war with the Bakwena tribe.—Dealings of the republican government with the Barolong clan under Montsiwa.—Banishment of the reverend Messrs. Inglis and Edwards from the republic.—Conclusion of peace with Montsiwa.—Death of Messrs. A. H. Potgieter and A. W. J. Pretorius.—Form of government of the republic in 1854.—Account of the tribes between the Limpopo and Zambesi rivers in 1854.—Conclusion of an agreement of amity between the republic and Moselekatse ... 360

NOTES ON PRINTED BOOKS CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA ... 395

INDEX ... 431