

## WOOL.

This article is likely to become a source of colonial revenue, which, till of late years, was never thought of; and certainly never turned to any account, before the Deputy Paymaster's bills on his Majesty's Paymasters-General became so scarce, and bore such high premiums, that the private merchant was glad to make his remittances in any kind of merchandize rather than paper. The wool of the common broad-tailed sheep of the Cape is little better than hair, and is considered of no value whatsoever; but there is a mixed breed in the colony, of Spanish and English, introduced by the late Colonel Gordon, the wool of which is extremely beautiful, and seems to improve by every cross. A family of the name of Van Reenen has paid some attention to this subject, and by procuring European sheep, from time to time, out of ships that called for refreshments, has succeeded in improving their stock beyond their expectations.

No trouble whatsoever is bestowed upon the sheep; they neither wash nor salve them, nor, till they were instructed by the English agriculturist, did they know how to shear them. Yet, the wool taken off in this rough condition has sold, as I have been informed, in the London market at 3s. to 3s. 6d. the pound. By a proper degree of attention being paid to the sheep, and by obviating any degeneracy in the breed from a cross with the common Cape sheep, this article bids fair to become, in the course of a few years, one of the

most valuable and productive exports that the settlement is capable of furnishing. The mutton of the Cape sheep is also of a very inferior quality, being coarse and void of flavour; and they have little intestine or net fat, nor, indeed, any other except what is accumulated on the tail, which is of too oleaginous a nature to be employed alone as tallow. In every respect, therefore, the mixed Spanish breed is preferable to that which, at present, constitutes the numerous flocks of the greater part of the farmers. I understand that the Dutch government is at this moment paying a very marked attention to the improvement of the breed of sheep in the colony, and that they have adopted such regulations as are likely, in the course of a few years, to supplant the broad-tailed species with the infinitely more valuable cross with the Spanish sheep.

## HIDES AND SKINS.

The exportation of these articles, both dried and salted raw, has been increased to a very considerable degree under the British Government, and the price has consequently augmented in proportion to the demand for them. Ox hides, which formerly might be purchased at half a dollar a-piece, rose to two dollars. They are subject, on exportation, to a duty of threepence-halfpenny a-piece. The quantity exported may amount to between 2000 and 3000 annually. Those that are taken off the cattle, killed in the country, are employed by the farmers in various uses, but principally as harness for their waggons, and as thongs to supply the place of cordage. The skins of sheep, that are killed in the country,

are converted into small sacks and other articles of household use, and employed as clothing for the slaves and Hottentots, and are still worn by the farmers themselves, after a rude kind of dressing, as pantaloons. In the Cape they are somewhat better prepared, and are used for clothing of slaves, for gloves, and other purposes. Few of them are exported. Skins of the wild antelopes and of the leopard are brought occasionally to the Cape market, but the quantity is so small as scarcely to deserve mentioning as articles of export.

The same may be observed with regard to ostrich feathers, the value of which, exported annually, amounts to a mere trifle. The boors, very imprudently, rob every nest of this bird that falls in their way; preferring the immediate benefit of the eggs to the encouragement of a future source of profit. The boors, indeed, derive little advantage from ostrich feathers, being presents generally expected by the butchers' servants, who go round the country to purchase cattle and sheep for the Cape market. The whole value of one year's exportation of this article does not exceed 1000 rixdollars; of hides and skins of every denomination not more than 5000 or 6000 rixdollars.

#### WHALE OIL AND BONE.

The vast number of black whales that constantly frequented Table Bay induced a company of merchants at the Cape to establish a whale fishery, to be confined solely to Table Bay, in order to avoid the great expence of purchasing any other kind of craft than a few common whale boats.

With these alone they caught as many whales as they could wish for ; filling, in a short space of time, all their casks and cisterns with oil. Having gone thus far they perceived that, although whale-oil was to be procured to almost any amount at a small expence, they were still likely to be considerable losers by the concern. The consumption of the colony in this article was trifling ; they had no ships of their own to send it to Europe, nor casks to put on board others on freight. Their oil, therefore, continued to lie as a dead stock in their cisterns, till the high premium of bills on England induced some of the British merchants to purchase and make their remittances in this article. The price at the Cape was about 40 rixdollars the *legger*, or tenpence sterling per gallon. Sometimes, indeed, ships from the Southern Whale Fishery took a few casks to complete their cargoes, but, in general, they preferred to be at the trouble of taking the fish themselves, in or near some of the bays within the limits of the colony, where they are so plentiful and so easily caught, as to ensure their success. It is remarked that all the whales which have been caught in the bays are females ; of a small size, generally from 30 to 50 feet in length, and yielding from six to ten tons of oil each. The bone is very small, and, on that account, of no great value.

The Whale Fishing Company, finding there was little probability of their disposing of the oil without a loss, thought of the experiment of converting it into soap. The great quantity of sea-weed, the *fucus maximus*, or *buccinalis*, so called from its resemblance to a trumpet, which grows on the western shore of Table Bay, suggested itself as an abundant



source for supplying them with kelp or barilla ; and from the specification of a patent obtained in London, for freeing animal oils of their impurities, and the strong and offensive smell that train-oil in particular acquires, they endeavoured to reduce to practice this important discovery. The experiment, however, failed ; for though they succeeded in making soap, whose quality, in the most essential points might, perhaps, be fully as good as was desired, yet the smell was so disgusting that nobody would purchase it. Unluckily for them there came in, also, just at that time, a cargo of prize soap, which was not only more agreeable to the smell, but was sold at a rate lower than the Company could afford to manufacture theirs of train-oil. Being thus thwarted in all their views, they sold the whole concern to an English merchant, who was supposed to be turning it to a tolerably good account, when it was signified to him, by the present Dutch Government, that the exclusive privilege of fishing on the coasts of Africa, within the limits of the colony, was granted to a company of merchants residing in Amsterdam ; and, therefore, that he could not be allowed to continue the concern.

#### DRIED FRUITS.

Under this head the most important articles are almonds and raisins ; of which a quantity might be raised sufficient for the consumption of all Europe. Many thousand acres of land, now lying waste, might be planted with vineyards, within sight of Table Mountain. In like manner might the whole sea-coast, on both sides of Africa, be planted with

vines. In no part of the world are better grapes produced than at the Cape of Good Hope ; and it is unnecessary to observe that good grapes, under proper management, cannot fail to make good raisins ; but with respect to this, as well as most other articles, little care and less labor are bestowed in the preparation. As in the making of wine the whole bunch is thrown under the press, so, in the process for converting grapes into raisins, neither the rotten nor the unripe fruit is removed ; the consequence of which is, that the bad raisins soon spoil those that otherwise would have been good.

The almonds are, in general, small, but of a good quality. The trees thrive well in the very driest and worst of soils ; in no situation better than among the rocks on the sides of mountains, where nothing else would grow ; and they will bear fruit the fifth year from the seed. The quantity, therefore, of these nuts might be produced to an indefinite amount. The consumption in the Cape of both these articles is very considerable, as furnishing part of the desert, without which, after supper as well as dinner, few householders would be contented ; the omission might be considered as a criterion of poverty, a condition which the weakness of human nature leads men generally to dissemble rather than avow. Ships also take considerable quantities of almonds and raisins as sea-stock ; but few have hitherto been sent to India or to Europe as articles of trade. Before the capture the prices might have admitted of it, almonds being then not more than from a shilling to eighteenpence sterling the thousand, and raisins from twopence to threepence a pound ; but the increased demand, in consequence of the increased number of

shipping, as well as of inhabitants, raised the price of the former from two shillings to two shillings and sixpence the thousand, and of the latter from fourpence to sixpence a pound.

Walnuts and chesnuts are neither plentiful nor good ; and the latter will barely keep a month without decaying, so that these are never likely to become articles of general consumption or of exportation.

But dried peaches, apricots, pears, and apples, are not only plentiful, but good of their kind. The peaches and pears are used in the desert, but apricots and apples are intended for tarts ; the latter, indeed, are nearly as good as when fresh from the tree. All the others are squeezed together and dried whole, but the apples are sliced thin and dried in the sun, till they take the consistence and appearance of slips of leather, of that kind and color usually called the York tan. These, when soaked in water, swell out and make very excellent tarts ; and are sold chiefly as an article of sea stock. The whole value of dried fruit, shipped in the year 1802, amounted only to 2542 rixdollars, as appears by the Custom-house books, on which every pound is entered, being subject to a duty on exportation of 5 per cent.

#### SALT PROVISIONS.

This is an article, as I have already taken occasion to observe, that is susceptible of great improvement ; not, however, to be prepared in Cape Town, after the cattle have

been harassed and famished for two months in travelling over a barren desert, but cured at Algoa Bay, and brought down in small coasting vessels to the Cape. Salted mutton, and mutton hams, might, however, be, and are indeed to a certain degree, prepared at the Cape, but not to that extent of which they are capable.

It is remarkable that the Dutch, being so fond of fat, should not pay more attention to increase the breed of hogs. Except a few, that are shamefully suffered to wallow about the shores of Table Bay, where, indeed, they are so far useful as to pick up dead fish and butchers' offals, that are scattered along the strand, the hog is an animal that is scarcely known as food in the colony. Yet, from the vast quantities of fruit, the productive crops of barley, of peas, beans, and other vegetables, they might be reared at a small expence; whereas, from the manner in which they are at present fed in Cape Town, no one thinks of eating pork.

Salt, in the greatest abundance, is spontaneously produced within a few miles of Cape Town, by the evaporation of the water in the salt lakes that abound along the west coast of the colony. Two kinds of fish, the *Hottentot* and the *Snook*, are split open, salted, and dried in the sun in large quantities, principally for the use of the slaves who are employed in agriculture, to correct the bilious effects of bullocks' livers and other offals that constitute a great part of their food. They are eaten also by the inhabitants of the town, when boisterous weather prevents the fishing-boats from going out; for a Dutchman seldom makes a meal without fish. Small

quantities are sometimes taken as sea-stock, but so inconsiderable as hardly to deserve mentioning.

Salt butter is a very material article both for the consumption of the town, the garrison, and the navy, as also for exportation. The quality greatly depends on the degree of cleanliness that has been employed in the dairy, and more particularly on the pains that have been taken in working the butter well, to free it from the milky particles, which, if suffered to remain, very soon communicate a strong rancid taste that is highly offensive. That which comes from the Snowy Mountains is accounted the best; but, to say the truth, very little deserves the appellation of good. Under the Dutch Government it was usually sold at from fourpence to sixpence a pound, but, of late years, it was seldom to be purchased under a shilling a pound.

#### SOAP AND CANDLES.

The first of these articles is manufactured by almost every farmer in the country, and, in some of the districts, furnishes a considerable part of their surplus revenue, which is appropriated to the purchase of clothing and other necessities at their annual visit to Cape Town. The unctuous part is chiefly derived from the fat of sheep's tails, and the potash or barilla is the lixiviated ashes procured from a species of *Salsola* or salt wort that grows abundantly on those parts of the *Karroo*, or deserts, that are intersected by periodical streams of water. The plant is known in the colony by the Hottentot name of *Canna*. With this alkaline lye and the fat,

of sheep, boiled together over a slow fire for four or five days, they make a very excellent soap, which generally bears the same price as salt butter. Being mostly brought from the distant district of Graaf Reynet at the same time with the butter, they rose and fell together according to the quantity in the market, and the demand there might happen to be for them. The great distance from the market limited the quantity that was manufactured, and not the scantiness of the materials.

This distance is a serious inconvenience to the farmer, and a great encouragement to his natural propensity to idleness. If he can contrive to get together a waggon load or two of butter or soap, to carry with him to Cape Town once a year, or once in two years, in exchange for clothing, brandy, coffee, a little tea and sugar, and a few other luxuries, which his own district has not yet produced, he is perfectly satisfied. The consideration of profit is out of the question. A man who goes to Cape Town with a single waggon from the Sneeuwberg must consume, at least, sixty days out and home. He must have a double team, or 24 oxen, and two people, at the least, besides himself, to look after, to drive, and to lead the oxen and the sheep or goats, which it is necessary to take with them for their subsistence on the journey. His load, if a great one, may consist of fifteen hundred weight of butter and soap, for which he is glad to get from the retail dealers at the Cape, whom he calls *Smaus* or Jews, sixpence a pound, or just half what they sell the article for again. So that the value of his whole load is not above 37*l.* 10*s.* But as he has no other way of proceeding to the Cape, except with his



waggon, it makes little difference in point of time whether it be laden or empty. And the more of these loose articles he can bring to market, the fewer cattle he has occasion to dispose of to the butcher. These constitute his wealth, and with these he portions off his children.

Candles being an unsafe article to transport by land carriage are seldom brought out of the country; but a vegetable wax, collected from the berries of a shrubby plant, the *myrica cerifera*, plentiful on the dry marshy grounds near the sea-shore, is sometimes sent up to the Cape in large green cakes, where it may be had at from a shilling to fifteenpence a pound. The tallow to be purchased at the Cape is barely sufficient for the consumption of the town and the garrison, and the candles made from it are seldom lower than fifteenpence a pound.

#### ALOEES.

This drug is extracted from the common species of aloe known by the specific name of *perfoliata*, and is that variety which, perhaps on account of the abundant quantity of juice it contains, botanists have distinguished by the name of *succotrina*, though vulgarly supposed to have taken the name from the island of Socotra, where this drug is said to be produced of the best quality, in which case, at all events, it ought to be *socotrina*.

Large tracts of ground, many miles in extent, are covered with spontaneous plantations of this kind of aloe, and espe-

cially in the district of Zwellendam, at no great distance from Mossel Bay. In this part of the country the farmers rear few cattle or sheep, their stock consisting chiefly of horses; and they formerly cultivated a certain quantity of corn, which they delivered at a small fixed price, for the use of the Dutch East India Company, at Mossel Bay; but since this practice has been discontinued, they find it more advantageous to bring to Cape Town a load of aloes than a load of corn; the former being worth from 18*l.* to 20*l.*, the latter only from 8*l.* to 10*l.* The labor employed in collecting and inspissating the juice is ill repaid by the price it bears in Cape Town, which is seldom more than threepence a pound; but it is usually performed at a time of the year when the slaves have little else to do; and the whole strength of the family, slaves, Hottentots, and children, are employed in picking off, and carrying together, the leaves of the aloes. Three or four pounds, I understand, are as much as each person can collect and prepare in a day.

This drug, it seems, has of late years been much employed in the porter breweries of London, which occasioned an increased demand, and which may one day be extended almost to an indefinite amount, if the partial experiments of the ingenious Sigr. Fabroni on the juice of this plant can be realized on the great scale; experiments that promise a no less valuable acquisition to the arts than a coloring substance which may be used, with advantage, as a substitute for cochineal. The quantity of inspissated juice brought to the Cape market was eagerly bought up by the English merchants, and

sent to London as a remittance. The amount of this article entered on the Custom-house books, in the course of four years, was as follows :

	Years.	Lbs. Weight.	Value R. D.
	1799	126,684	9361 1
	1800	71,843	5217 0
	1801	52,181	4258 3
	1802	91,219	6829 0
Total of 4 years		lbs. 341,927	R.D. 25,665 4

It is subject to a small exportation duty of sixteen-pence for every hundred pounds.

#### IVORY.

However abundant this article might once have been in the southern part of Africa, it is now become very scarce, and, in the nature of things, as population is extended, the animals that furnish it, the Elephant and the Hippopotamus, must progressively disappear. Indeed, at this moment, except in the forests of Sitsikamma and the thickets in the neighbourhood of the Sunday River, not any elephants are to be found within the limits of the colony. Of those few which the Kaffers destroy, the large tusks are always cut up into circular rings and worn on the arms as trophies of the chase. The small quantity of ivory that is brought to the Cape market is collected chiefly by two or three families of *bastaard* Hottentots

(as the colonists call them) who dwell to the northward, not far from the banks of the Orange River. The whole quantity exported, in the course of four years, as appears by the Custom-house books, amounted only to 5981 pounds, value 6340 rixdollars.

The Hippopotamus or sea-cow is now no longer within the limits of the colony; and, though the teeth of this animal are considered as the best ivory, yet the quantity of it procured was always comparatively small with that of the elephant. We may safely conclude then, that ivory is not to be reckoned among the valuable exports which the Cape can supply for the markets of Europe.

#### TOBACCO.

I mention this article not so much on account of the quantity exported, which, indeed, is very trifling, as of the great abundance the colony is capable of producing. It is impossible the plant can thrive better in any part of the world than in this climate, or require less attention; and I have understood from persons, qualified to give an opinion on the subject, that the Cape tobacco, with a little art in the preparation, is as good in every respect as that of Virginia. As all male persons, old and young, smoke in the Cape, from the highest to the lowest, and as American tobacco generally bears a high price, the consumption of that of native growth is considerable. The inferior sort is used by slaves and Hottentots.

I have now enumerated the most material articles of export which the Cape either does, or easily might, furnish for foreign markets. There still remain a few trifling things, as preserved fruits, garden seeds, salt, vinegar, &c., which, though valuable as refreshments for ships calling there, are of no consequence as exports. The total value of every kind of colonial produce collectively, that has actually been exported from the ports of the Cape in four years, is as follows :

		Value.
In 1799	—	R.D. 108,160 0
1800	—	85,049 2
1801	—	50,519 6
1802		57,196 0
		<hr/>
In four years		R.D. 300,925 0
		<hr/>
		or £.60,185 0 Currency.
		<hr/>

The obvious conclusion to be drawn from the view now taken of the amount of exports in colonial produce is, that the Cape of Good Hope, in its present condition, is of very little importance to any nation, considered as to the articles of commerce it supplies for exportation to foreign markets. The surplus produce, beyond the supply of its own inhabitants, a garrison, and navy of eight or ten thousand men, and the refreshments furnished to ships trading and casually calling there, is so trifling as to merit no consideration. That by a new system of laws and regulations, particularly with regard to the loan farms, it is susceptible of great improvement, I

have already shewn ; and there can be little doubt that, with due encouragement, many of the important products above-mentioned might be greatly extended, and some of them, as wine, for instance, increased to an indefinite quantity.

The next point that comes under consideration is the advantages that may result to the British Empire, by the increased consumption of goods, the growth and produce of Great Britain and her colonies, from the acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope. The commodities imported from England into this settlement consisted in,

Woollen cloths, from the first sort down to woollen blankets.

Manchester goods of almost every description.

Hosiery, haberdashery, and millinery.

Boots, shoes, and hats.

Cutlery, iron tools, stationary.

Bar and hoop iron.

Smiths' coals.

Household furniture.

Paint and oils.

Earthenware.

Naval stores.

Tongues, hams, cheese, and pickles.

From India and China were imported,

Bengal, Madras, and Surat piece goods ; the coarse ones for the slaves.

Tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, and spices.

Rice.



In addition to these, the Americans were in the habit of bringing lumber-cargoes of deal plank, staves, balk, salt fish, pitch, turpentine, &c.; and the Danes, Swedes, and Ham-burgh ships assorted cargoes of iron, plank, French wines, beer, gin, Seltzer water, coffee, preserves, pickles, &c. in exchange for refreshments, to defray the charges of repairs and other necessities, or for hard money to carry to India or China.

As it is not material to state the exact amount of each kind of goods imported, I shall subjoin an abstract account of the whole importation into the Cape by British or foreign bottoms, from Europe, Asia, and America, in the course of four years, including the value of the prize goods brought in, and of the slaves imported within the same period.

Years.	British goods on British bottoms, duty free.	India goods on British bottoms, 5 per cent. duty.	European prize goods, 5 per cent. duty.	Indian prize goods 10 per cent. duty.	Prize slaves and others imported by British merchants.	Total produce imported in British bottoms.	European and American goods on foreign bottoms, 10 per cent. duty.	Indian goods on foreign bottoms, 10 per cent.	Total produce imported in foreign bottoms.
	Rd. <i>fl.</i>	Rd. <i>fl.</i>	Rd. <i>fl.</i>	Rd. <i>fl.</i>	Rd.	Rd. <i>fl.</i>	Rd. <i>fl.</i>	Rd. <i>fl.</i>	Rd. <i>fl.</i>
1799	674,009 6	104,124 0	20,623 5	100,487 0	245,600	1,144,844 3	118,144 0	64,219 6	182,463 6
1800	474,706 0	212,446 0	17,797 0	45,335 0	184,000	934,284 0	51,258 0	109,490 0	160,748 0
1801	587,023 4	290,117 0	568,425 0	129,642 6	271,200	1,846,408 2	136,394 5	3,337 2	139,731 7
1802	532,366 4	455,397 4	93,788 2	130,720 6	198,205	1,410,478 0	142,654 6	15,892 7	58,577 5
In 4 years	2,268,105 6	1,062,084 4	700,633 7	406,185 4	899,005	5,336,014	5448,581 3	192,939 7	641,521 2
Total importation, Rix dollars 5,977,535 7 Sk.									
or £1,195,507 3 6 Currency.									

It will naturally be demanded how or in what manner the colony has contrived to pay this apparent enormous balance

of imports over the produce exported, especially when it is known that most of the European articles were sold at an advance of from 50 to 100 per cent. on the invoice prices, which, indeed, could not well be otherwise, considering the high premium on bills, and the small quantity of colonial produce to be had for remittances. The following rough statement will serve to explain this matter :

The army, independent of the clothing and stores, &c. sent from home, and money remitted by the officers, could not expend less, in European and Indian goods, and in colonial produce, than 180,000*l.* per annum, which in four years is - - £. 720,000 0 0

The navy expenditure might, perhaps, amount to half that sum - - 360,000 0 0

The re-exportation of India prize goods, and of European goods to the West India islands, the coast of Brazil, and Mozambique, in four years, about - - 170,000 0 0

Surplus colonial produce exported as above 60,185 0 0

---

Making in the whole £. 1,310,185 0 0

Value of the imports as above 1,195,507 3 6

---

Balance in favour of the colony and the merchants residing there £. 114,677 16 6

Besides this balance, which may be considered as the joint profit of the colonists and English merchants on that part of

colonial produce and imported goods, which have been disposed of, the shops and warehouses at the evacuation of the colony were so full, that it was calculated there were then European and Indian articles sufficient for three years' consumption, and the capital of slaves imported was augmented nearly to the amount of 180,000*l*.

It appears then, that five-sixths of the trade of the Cape of Good Hope has been occasioned by the consumption of the garrison and the navy. And, consequently, that unless a very considerable garrison be constantly stationed there, or some other channel be opened for the export of their produce, the colonists, by having increased their capitals in the days of prosperity, and especially of slaves, which is a consuming instead of a productive capital, will rapidly sink into a state of poverty much greater than that they were in at the capture of the colony. The present garrison consists only of about one third of the garrison and navy kept there by Great Britain; and they will, most assuredly, not consume one fifth of the quantity of colonial produce and imports; so that some new vent must be discovered for the remaining four-fifths, or the colony will be impoverished. What then must be the condition of this place if the garrison, small as it is, should be supported at the expence of the inhabitants? It must, obviously, very speedily consume itself, and the majority of the inhabitants will be reduced to the necessity of clothing themselves, as before the capture, with sheep-skins. It is obviously, therefore, the interest of the colonists that the Cape should remain in the hands of the English; the truth of which, indeed, they felt and loudly expressed, before the Dutch flag had been flying

two months. A total stagnation to all trade immediately followed the surrender of the place. The merchant of the town was clogged with a heavy capital of foreign goods, for which there was no vent ; and the farmer had little demands for his produce. Every one was desirous to sell, and, of course, there were no buyers. The limited amount, for which the Government was authorized to draw on the Asiatic Council of the Batavian Republic, had long been expended ; and the arrears of pay and allowances, still due to the garrison, inflamed it to mutiny. The great depreciation of the paper currency held out no encouragement for the Government to try its credit by extending the capital already in circulation. All hard money had totally disappeared, except English copper penny pieces, of which I have already spoken, to the amount of about four thousand pounds, and even these were bought up by the Government and taken out of circulation, although their current value was two-pence. The addition of a French garrison, under such circumstances, would, in all probability, have hastened the destruction of the colony, in so far as regarded a supply of foreign articles in exchange for colonial produce. For, it is not to be supposed, after their treatment of the Dutch at home, they would be inclined to shew more consideration for their colonies.

As a dependency on the Crown of Great Britain, in the natural course of things it became a flourishing settlement ; but neither the territorial nor the commercial advantages derivable to Britain, in consequence of the possession of it, are of such magnitude as, considered in these points of view only, to make the retention of it a *sine qua non* to a treaty of peace ;

not even when carried to the highest possible degree of which they are susceptible. If the importance of this settlement was confined to these objects, the possession of it would not be worth the concern of the British government.

It now remains to consider, in the last place, the important advantages that might result to England, by establishing at the Cape a kind of central depôt for the Southern Whale Fishery. It is an universally acknowledged truth that, with the promotion of navigation, are promoted the strength and security of the British empire; that the sea is one great source of its wealth and power; and that its very existence, as an independent nation, is owing to the preponderancy of its navy; yet, it would seem that the advantages offered by this element have hitherto been employed only in a very partial manner. Surrounded as we are on all sides by the sea, every square mile of which is, perhaps, not much less valuable than a square mile of land in its produce of food for the sustenance of man, how long have we allowed another nation to reap the benefit of this wealthy mine, and to support from it almost exclusively, a population which, in proportion to its territory, was double to that of our own; a nation which, by this very source of industry and wealth, was once enabled to dispute with us the sovereignty of the seas? A nation of fishermen necessarily implies a nation of seamen, a race of bold and hardy warriors. The navy of England has deservedly been long regarded as the great bulwark of the empire, whilst the most certain source of supplying that navy with the best seamen has been unaccountably neglected. Our colonies and our commerce have been hitherto considered as

the great nursery of our seamen ; but in times like the present, when civilized society is convulsed in every part of the world, our colonies may fail and our commerce may be checked. From what source, then, is our navy to be manned ? The glorious feats that have been performed in our ships of war, from the first-rate down to the pinnace, were not by the exertions of men taken from the plough. Courage alone is not sufficient for the accomplishment of such actions ; there must be activity, skill, and management, such as can be acquired only by constant habit from early youth. The cultivation of the fisheries would afford a never failing supply of men so instructed ; would furnish the markets with a wholesome and nutritious food ; and would increase our conveniencies, extend our manufactures, and promote our commerce.

For, independent of the important consideration of reducing the present high price of butchers' meat, by bringing a more ample supply of fish to the several markets of England, the fisheries are of great moment in another point of view : whale oil is now become so valuable an article of consumption in Great Britain, not only for the safety and convenience it affords by lighting the streets of our cities and great towns at a moderate expence, but as a substitute for tallow and grease in various manufactures, that it may be considered as an indispensable commodity, whose demand is likely to increase in proportion as arts and manufactures are extended, and new applications of its use discovered. We ought, then, to consider both the home fishery for supplying the markets with food, and the whale fishery for furnishing



our warehouses with oil, as two standing nurseries for the education of seamen.

One would scarcely infer, from the state of the fisheries at the present day, that our legislature has ever regarded them in this point of view. They have hitherto been carried on in very limited and partial manner, with encouragement just sufficient (and but barely so) for the supply of our own markets ; when common policy should induce us to open foreign markets to take off the surplus of our depôts. Hence it happens, and especially in time of war, that oil so frequently experiences a fluctuation in its price, which, however favorable it may be to certain individuals who can command large capitals, to whom this limited policy confines the adventure, is discouraging to those who look only for a fair and reasonable, but certain, profit on their industry. If beyond the demands of the market, there was always a redundancy of oil on hand, the price would find its level, and the profits of the adventure be reduced more to a certainty ; and, in such case, there is no reason for supposing to the contrary, that England might not supply a considerable part of the continent of Europe with whale oil. The advantage of extending the markets would be an increase of native fishermen without resorting to foreign aid.

For many years our fisheries of Greenland were carried on by means of masters, harpooners, and other officers from Holland or the Hans Towns ; even for near a century after, the bounties allowed by Government held out a sufficient

degree of encouragement to bring up our own seamen to the trade, who are now in skill inferior to none who frequent the Northern Seas. In like manner the Americans, settled at Nantucket, almost exclusively carried on the South Sea Fishery, before the American war; and after the peace, which ceded Nantucket to the United States, they continued to supply our southern adventurers, as the Dutch had done the Northern Fishery, with masters, harpooners, and other officers.

In one out-port of this kingdom, the obvious policy of establishing a nursery of southern fishermen has been successfully attempted. Seven families wishing to remain British subjects, and to derive the benefit of the English markets, had migrated to Nova Scotia, where they were discouraged from extending their colony, and were invited by the Right Honorable Charles Greville to settle at Milford in Milford Haven. They fitted out their ship and had a successful voyage, and the respectable family of Starbucks have extended the concern to four ships.

Parliament wisely continued the limited invitation of an individual to foreign fishermen to settle at Milford, and the accession of Mr. Rotch has increased the Milford Fishery to eight ships. And the very extensive connexion of that gentleman in America is likely to make the port of Milford important to the mutual benefit of commerce between Great Britain and America, for which its situation is so eminently suited. The Southern Whale Fishery, from this place, has not a less capital afloat at this time than 80,000*l*. nor has any whaling

ship from the port of Milford the least concern whatsoever with any adventure except the fishing for whales.

It is singular enough that one of the noblest ports in England, whether it be considered in point of situation, commanding, at all times, a free and speedy communication with Ireland and the Western Ocean, and favorable for distribution of merchandize, or regarded as to the conveniencies it possesses as a port and harbour, should have been so wholly neglected by the British legislature, that when the families above mentioned first settled there, the place did not afford them a single house for their reception. At this moment, by the removal of artificial obstructions and the unremitting attention of Mr. Greville, there is a town, with suitable protections of batteries, and two volunteer companies; a dock-yard in which three King's ships are now building, a quay, and establishments of the different tradesmen and artificers, which a sea-port necessarily requires. Having proceeded thus far, there can be little doubt that, in the course of half a century, it may class among the first of the out-ports, and rise by means of the Southern Fishery, as Liverpool has done by the African Slave trade.

I mention this circumstance as a striking instance to shew the importance of the South Sea Fishery, and as a proof that, contrary to the generally received opinion, this fishery may be carried on by skill and management, without the adventitious aid of trading, so as fully to answer the purpose of those who are properly qualified to embark in the undertaking. For where men, by industry in their profession, rise from small

beginnings into affluence, such profession may be followed with a greater certainty of success than many others which appear to hold out more seducing prospects. The American fishermen never set out with a capital, but invariably work themselves into one; and the South Sea Fishery from England may succeed on the same principle, as the above example clearly shews, under every disadvantage, when properly conducted.

It is difficult to point out the grounds of justice or policy in giving tonnage bounties to the Greenland Fishery, and only premiums to successful adventurers in the Southern Fishery. A voyage to Greenland is four months, the outfit of which is covered by the tonnage bounty, and, if wholly unsuccessful, the same ship can make a second voyage the same year to some of the ports of the Baltic. A voyage to the South Sea is from twelve to eighteen months, and must depend solely on the success in fishing. A Greenland ship sets out on a small capital, and builds on a quick return; but a South Sea whaler must expend a very considerable capital in making his outfit, for which he can reckon on no returns for at least eighteen months. Hence the usual practice of sending them out in the double capacity of fishers and contraband traders, in order that the losses they may sustain by ill success in fishing may be made good by smuggling.

If by extending the fishery we should be enabled to supply the continent of Europe, two objects should never be out of the view of the Legislature—the exemption from duty of all

the produce of the fisheries, and particularly spermaceti, which, if manufactured into candles, and subject only to the same duty as tallow candles, would produce much more to the revenue than when taxed as it now is, as wax—and the extension of the premium system, which, by doubling its present amount, would probably be adequate encouragement to supply the home market with spermaceti and black whale oil. I have heard it asserted that the bonding of foreign oil in Great Britain would throw the whole agency of American fishery on England with greater advantage to both countries than by any other system.

But when we consider that the home market is necessarily secured to British subjects by high duties on foreign oil, we should also consider that every means to lessen the charges of outfit should strengthen our adventure in this lucrative branch of trade. Among others that would seem to have this tendency are the facilities that might be afforded to the Southern Fishery by the happy position of the Cape of Good Hope. If at this station was established a kind of central depôt for the Southern Whale Fishery, it might, in time, be the means of throwing into our hands exclusively the supplying of Europe with spermaceti oil. To the protection of the fisheries on the east and west coasts of Southern Africa, the Cape is fully competent, and the fisheries on these coasts would be equally undisturbed in war as in peace. From hence they would, at all times, have an opportunity of acquiring a supply of refreshments for their crews, and of laying in a stock of salt provisions at one-fourth part of the expence of carrying them out from England.

In the wide range which, of late years, they have been accustomed to take, from the east, round Cape Horn, to the west coast of America, partly for the sake of carrying on a contraband trade with the Spanish colonies, and partly for fishing, they are destitute, in time of war, of all protection. Hitherto they have suffered little inconvenience from this circumstance, because the Cape of Good Hope gave us the complete and undisturbed possession of the Southern Ocean; but is this the case in the present war, when the enemy is in possession of the bays and harbours of the Cape? Whilst, from Europe to the Indian Ocean, if we except the Portuguese islands and Rio de Janeiro, whose admission to us is extremely precarious, we have not a creek that will afford us a butt of water, a biscuit, or a bullock?

It is by no means necessary to resort to the coasts of South America to succeed in the Southern Whale Fishery. The whales on the east and west coasts of Africa are of the same kind, of as large a size, and as easily taken, as those on the shores of the opposite continent. The black whales, indeed, are caught with much greater ease, as they resort in innumerable quantities into all the bays on the coasts of South Africa, where there is no risk in encountering them, and less expence as well as more certainty in taking them, than in the open ocean. The spermaceti whale, whose oil is more valuable, and of which one half of the cargo at least should be composed, in order to meet the expences of a long voyage, is equally abundant on the coasts of Southern Africa as on those of America. No objection can therefore lie on the ground of taking the fish. Besides it is well known that whales, after



being long disturbed on one station, entirely abandon it and seek for repose on a different coast. Our Southern whale fishers may probably therefore, in the course of a few years, be compelled to change their fishing ground from the coasts of South America to those of South Africa.

If policy requires the encouragement of all our fisheries by bounties, and that with a view of increasing the nursery of seamen to Great Britain and Ireland ; it may, perhaps, be expedient to extend that encouragement to the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, a measure which could not fail to bring together the South Sea fishers to its ports to complete their cargoes, giving, by their means, an increased energy and activity to the trade and industry of the settlement.

The situation, the security, and the conveniencies of the *Knysna*, are admirably adapted for carrying into execution a fishery on such a plan. Every material either is, or might be, produced upon the spot for equipping their ships. The land is here the very best that the colony affords, and it so happens, that the six months in which it might be dangerous to fish on this coast, are the suitable season for cultivating the land. Such small craft might also find their advantage in running down to the islands in the South Seas and picking up a cargo of seals, and thus anticipate the Americans, who, by means of their fishery and ginseng, and the produce of their lumber cargoes, have worked themselves, as we have already had occasion to notice, into a valuable portion of the China trade. Whereas if oil taken on the coast by the small

craft of the inhabitants of the Cape, which might also include oil taken by foreign fishermen and exchanged by them for India or China goods, were admitted to entry in British bottoms into Great Britain at a low colonial duty, the foreign fishermen, who never can be excluded from fishing on the coasts of Africa, might find a market for their oil there. And the Americans would, probably, under such regulations, find it their advantage to supply themselves with Indian produce at the Cape, and extend their fishery only when they could not obtain a vent for their native produce of skins, drugs, and lumber. The situation of the Cape, properly stocked, might thus be an important *depôt* for British trade with America, and, perhaps, supersede expensive voyages to China in their small ships. This, however, is mere matter of opinion and not of fact. That the plan they now pursue does answer their expectations, may be inferred from the number of their ships, progressively increasing, which navigate the Indian Seas.

Some few of their ships resort to the bays within the limits of the Cape colony to take the black whale; but as those bays are accessible only at certain seasons of the year, it would be no difficult matter, if an exclusive fishery could be deemed politic, with a single frigate, to clear the coast of all fishers except our own. They sometimes, also, run into Saint Helena Bay to the northward, or into Algoa Bay to the eastward, to complete their cargoes, a privilege that policy would require to be allowed only with moderation even to our own ships; for, as I have just observed, constant fishing in any one place never fails to chase the fish entirely away.

There can be little doubt, therefore, that the Cape of Good Hope might be rendered essentially useful to the Southern Whale Fishery, so important to the commerce and navigation of Great Britain; but that during the war, the same place in the possession of an enemy may be the means of obstructing this valuable branch of trade even on the opposite coast, and must, at all events, render it forced and precarious.

Having thus endeavoured to state the different points of view in which the Cape of Good Hope may be considered of importance to the British nation, from materials faithfully collected, and of unquestionable authenticity, the result of the whole will, I think, bear me out in this conclusion:—That as a naval and military station, connected with the protection and the defence of our trade and possessions in India, the advantages of the Cape are invaluable; that the policy, if practicable, of making it the seat of a free and unrestrained commerce is doubtful, even in the hands of England; that it holds out considerable facilities for the encouragement and extension of the Southern Whale Fishery; but that, as a mere territorial possession, it is not, in its present state, and probably never could become by any regulations, a colony worthy of the consideration either of Great Britain or any other power.

# I N D E X.

	VOL. PAGE	Americans—	VOL. PAGE
<i>Abstract</i> account of imports and exports - - -	II. 338	carrying-trade of -	II. 256
<i>Advantages</i> possessed by the Cape as a depôt of troops - -	II. 179	<i>Amsterdam</i> battery -	II. 226
<i>Africa</i> , probably a prior creation -	I. 9	<i>Ammunition</i> delivered to the Dutch at the Cape - -	II. 237
coasts of favourable for fishing -	II. 349	<i>Amusements</i> of the inhabitants -	II. 98
<i>Agriculture</i> neglected by the Dutch -	I. 85	<i>Anchor</i> found on Table Mountain -	I. 387
no market for its products -	I. 86	<i>Anchors</i> lost in Table Bay -	II. 274
<i>Algoa Bay</i> , notices and chart of -	II. 289	<i>Anquetil Dupéron's</i> opinion of the Malabar coast - -	II. 207
consequences of its becoming a military station - -	II. 290	<i>Antelopes</i> at Sweet Milk's Valley -	I. 372
danger of an enemy landing at -	II. 232	how hunted by the Kaffers -	I. 139
salt provisions might be prepared at - - -	II. 254	various species of, mentioned -	I. 140
importance of to the East India Company - - -	II. 255	<i>Ant-hills</i> , their height - -	I. 11
described - - -	I. 82	<i>Arborizations</i> in the stones of Table Mountain - - -	I. 389
might be rendered useful to the East India Company -	id. ib.	<i>Army</i> , what constitutes one -	II. 177
<i>Aloes</i> , an article of export - -	II. 332	<i>Articles</i> of instructions, curious ones proposed by a Dutch Land-rost - - -	I. 420
extended use of this drug -	II. 333	of export furnished by the Cape -	II. 310
<i>American</i> war, difference between that and the present - -	II. 268	<i>Assessments</i> of the inhabitants -	II. 103
<i>Americans</i> , trade of at the Cape -	II. 262	<i>Atmosphere</i> , its temperature at the Cape - - -	II. 12
interested in the Cape not belonging to France -	II. 204	its weight - - -	II. 13
		<i>Attack</i> of the Cape, various modes of -	II. 232
		<i>Attornies</i> , bad character of -	II. 140
		<i>Aya</i> , what - - -	II. 102

B		VOL. PAGE	
<i>Baird</i> , Major-General, carries a reinforcement of troops from the Cape to India	-	II.	185
<i>Baltic</i> , retreat of the sea in the	-	I.	9
<i>Bank of L'Aguillas</i>	-	I. 7.	II. 52
of government loans	-	II.	129
<i>Lombard</i> , at the Cape, account of	-	II.	27
<i>Barilla</i> may be procured in great abundance at the Cape	-	I.	43
<i>Bastaards</i> , race so called	-	I.	97
<i>Batteries</i> and block-houses erected by Sir J. Craig.	-	II.	225
those of the Cape peninsula	-	II.	226
<i>Bavian's kloof</i> , establishment of Moravian missionaries at	-	I.	308
<i>Bay, Mossel</i> , notices and chart of	-	II.	285
<i>Plettenberg</i> , notices and chart of	-	II.	288
<i>Chapman and Hout</i>	I. 6.	II.	229
those of the Cape peninsula, no protection to shipping	-	II.	273
<i>Saldanha</i> , advantages of	-	II.	280
<i>St. Helena</i>	-	II.	285
<i>Beduins</i> , Kaffers probably descended from	-	I.	165
<i>Beef</i> , at the Cape, bad, and the reason	-	I.	39
<i>Berg river</i> , crossed by the author	-	I.	320
<i>Bills</i> on his Majesty's paymasters, premiums on	-	II.	190
<i>Birds</i> , various species of, described	-	I.	219
<i>Bonaparte</i> , little regard for his soldiers	-	II.	213
probable obstacles to his march to India	-	II.	214
apparent object in acquiring Egypt	-	II.	217
<i>Bonaparte</i> —			
views against our commerce	-	II.	271
<i>Books</i> seldom seen in the Cape	-	II.	99
<i>Boors</i> , conduct of, with a dragoon	-	I.	363
surrender themselves to Gen. Van- deleur	-	I.	365
drunken party of	-	I.	369
horrid murder committed by	-	I.	379
propensity of for rambling	-	I.	385
idleness of	-	II. 101.	104
trial for sedition	-	I.	392
plundered by the Hottentots	-	I.	393
culpable and impolitic conduct of	-	I.	395
instances of their inhuman cruelties	-	<i>id. ib.</i>	
a heavy and large race of men	-	I.	405
plunder Mr. Callendar's house	-	I.	416
wives and children of, fall into the hands of Kaffers	-	I.	417
condition of	-	II.	123
<i>Boosbuanas</i> , a tribe of Kaffers	-	I.	406
<i>Bosjesmans</i> , who	-	I.	36. 188
their hostilities with the colonists	-	I. 188. 190.	242. 247
considerations on this subject	-	I.	247
journey into their country, and its purpose	-	I.	191
their drawings of various animals, account of	-	I.	193
their miserable situation described	-	I.	195
their depredations on the colonists	-	I. 203.	241
one of their kraals surprised by the author's party	-	I.	226
communications with	-	I. 229.	231
construction of their kraals	-	I.	232
their dress and appearance	-	I. 232.	233
are very diminutive	-	<i>id. ib.</i>	
their women have the nymphæ elongated	-	I.	235

*Borjesmans*—

VOL. PAGE

other singularities characteristic of	
the make of	I. 238
belong to the Hottentot race	I. 240
conjectures respecting their origin	I. 239
their disposition and means of subsistence	I. 240, 241, 242
their offensive weapons	I. 243
estimate of their situation	<i>id. ib.</i>
their longevity, &c.	I. 245
compared with the Hottentots	I. 247, 248
some of their hordes in amity with the farmers	I. 332-353
their cruel treatment of a Hottentot	I. 354
<i>Bott River</i>	II. 65
<i>Bounties</i> on fishing to be extended to the Cape	II. 350
<i>Brandy</i> of the Cape	II. 320
how made	I. 384
<i>British</i> fleet, appearance of at the Cape	II. 164
islands, reflexions on	II. 239
government at the Cape, beneficial effects of	II. 109, 110
checks effectually principles subversive of order in the colony	II. 110
<i>Brazil</i> trade to and from the Cape	II. 305
<i>Buffalo</i> described	I. 80
its battles with the lion	I. 81
neglected by the Dutch	I. 82
<i>Burger</i> cavalry, conduct of	II. 164
not likely to be called out	II. 235
Senate, functions of	II. 106
<i>Burnet</i> , a thriving plant at the Cape	II. 52
<i>Butter</i> salted, an article of export	II. 330

C

VOL. PAGE

<i>Caille, Abbé de la</i> , ascertains the length of a degree of the meridian at the Cape	I. 321
important conclusion drawn from his measurement	I. 322
<i>Callendar, Mr.</i> , remarks of on the Knysna	I. 300
house of, plundered by the boors	I. 416
<i>Calvinism</i> , the established religion of the Cape	II. 146
<i>Camel</i> or dromedary, might be introduced with advantage into the colony	I. 291
<i>Cameleon</i> , facts respecting its change of colour	I. 260
why they have been thought to live on air, explained	<i>id. ib.</i>
<i>Camp's Bay</i> batteries	II. 227
<i>Camroos River</i> , appearance of the country near	I. 391
<i>Capitulation</i> for the surrender of the colony	II. 164
<i>Cape</i> district	II. 25
produce of	II. 51
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i> , sketch of the colony	II. 1-12
how far valuable to England	II. 247-250
peninsula of, considerations on	II. 19
peasantry of the settlement of	I. 27, 51
	II. 114
inhabitants of the town of	II. 99
their mode of life	II. 100
peopled chiefly by soldiers from German regiments	I. 423
French influence at	II. 162
importance of as a military station	II. 162



<i>Cape of Good Hope—</i>	VOL.	PAGE	<i>Cape of Good Hope—</i>	VOL.	PAGE
plans for the government of	-	II. 166	intention of the United Provinces		
physical guarantee of British India	II.	168	respecting	-	II. 294
proposals respecting	-	II. 171	and Ceylon compared	-	II. 270
strange conduct of the East India			recovery of indispensably necessary	II.	272
Company	-	II. 174	disadvantages of as a naval station	II.	273
advantages of its local position	-	II. 181	danger of becoming a free port	-	II. 296
as a depôt of troops	-	II. 182	considered as an emporium of		
healthiness of the climate of	-	II. 183	Eastern produce	-	II. 302
cheapness of subsistence	-	II. 189	consumption of grain in	-	II. 315
total expence of maintaining the			in wine and brandy	II.	316
garrison of	-	II. 195	value of the exports from	-	II. 336
probable expence of in time of			— of imports from Britain and		
peace	-	II. 198	her colonies	-	II. 337
public revenue of	-	II. 199	state of since the surrender	-	II. 340
number of shipping cleared out in			unimportance of in a commercial		
four years	-	II. 202	point of view	-	II. 341
importance of, to different nations	II.	203	as a station for the Southern Whale		
valuable to England as a point of			Fishery	-	II. 349
security	-	II. 204	general description of	-	II. 349
danger of leaving it in the hands of			population, stock, and produce of	II.	83
France	-	II. 206	importance of	-	II. 162
opinion of M. de la Croix respect-			statistical sketch of	-	II. 1—12
ing it	-	II. 218	general view of the country	II.	3, 4, 5.
defences of stated	-	II. 223	11, 12, 13		
modes of attack	-	II. 232	its division into districts, and in-		
Dutch garrison at	-	II. 234	ternal government	-	II. 25
deplorable condition of the inha-			description of the Cape district	-	II. 25,
bitants of	-	II. 237	26, 27		
importance of as a naval station	-	II. 239	<i>Cape and Egypt, circumstances of</i>		
necessary to the Dutch navigation			analogy between	-	I. 254
to India	-	II. 243	<i>Cape Town, what determined the</i>		
preferable to Rio de Janeiro or St.			site of	-	II. 224
Helena	-	II. 246	condition of the inhabitants of	-	II. 91
overtures for the purchase of	-	II. 250	consumption of	-	II. 50
importance of its geographical po-			christenings, marriages, burials,		
sition	-	II. 261	&c. in	-	II. 50
preferable to Ceylon in the eyes of			police of	-	II. 105
France	-	II. 270	description of	-	II. 26, 27

<i>Cape Town—</i>	VOL. PAGE	<i>Character—</i>	VOL. PAGE
population of - - -	II. 48	of the inhabitants of the town -	II. 99
its inhabitants principally engaged		<i>Chinese</i> , their resemblance to the Hot-	
in mercantile transactions -	II. 106	tentot race - - -	I. 234
their manners, social and domestic	II. 107	introduction of into the Cape -	II. 149
character of the Cape ladies -	II. 108	<i>Christian</i> , Sir Hugh, mistake of -	II. 18
diseases to which they are liable	II. 14	<i>Chumney</i> , Lieut., unfortunate fate	
longevity rare among them -	<i>id. ib.</i>	of - - -	I. 415
their education much neglected -	II. 96	<i>Circumcision</i> practised among the	
<i>Capital</i> lent out by the Lombard		Kaffers - - -	I. 166
bank - - -	II. 130	how performed - - -	I. 167
<i>Carrying-trade</i> precarious -	II. 241	<i>Citadel</i> of the Cape - - -	II. 225
<i>Catalogue</i> of various sorts of wood in		<i>Clergy</i> of the Cape, provision for -	II. 146
the colony - - -	I. 297, 298	<i>Climate</i> , healthiness of that of the	
<i>Cattle</i> , mode of killing in the Cape	II. 138	Cape - - -	II. 183
their food in the deserts sour and		some account of - - -	II. 9
acid - - -	I. 4	not unhealthy - - -	II. 13
its effects upon them - - -	<i>id. ib.</i>	<i>Coal</i> , discovered at the Cape by the	
how the acidity is corrected -	I. 53	English - - -	II. 29, 30
of the Kaffers immensely numerous	I. 121	<i>Cobra capella</i> , the most dangerous	
	128	snake at the Cape - - -	I. 90
guided by signals - - -	I. 121	<i>Cold</i> , intense degree of, in the Kar-	
account of the various kinds of -	I. 128	roo - - -	I. 38. 47. 52
loose horned ox, description of -	I. 156	temperature explained -	II. 10
<i>Cession</i> of the Cape, proposals for -	II. 171	<i>Colonies</i> of Dutch, why taken by	
<i>Ceylon</i> compared with the Cape -	II. 270	England - - -	II. 162
<i>Chavonne</i> battery - - -	II. 226	<i>Colonists</i> , Dutch, their mode of life,	
<i>Chapman's Bay</i> - - -	II. 230	and domestic economy -	I. 28
<i>Chart</i> of Table Bay - - -	II. 274	their modes of agriculture -	I. 35
of False Bay - - -	II. 277	manners of the females -	I. 31
of Mossel Bay - - -	II. 285	their prolific tendency -	I. 32
of Plettenberg's Bay - - -	II. 288	external appearance of the men -	<i>id. ib.</i>
of the Knysna - - -	I. 300	their neglected education -	I. 33
of Algoa Bay - - -	II. 289	their religious zeal - - -	I. 34
of the coast from Table to Sal-		their hospitality - - -	<i>id. ib.</i>
danna Bay - - -	II. 280	some of them treat their oxen with	
those of the Dutch incorrect -	II. 285	brutality - - -	I. 133, 134
<i>Character</i> , sanguinary, of the boors		instance of their inhumanity in a	
accounted for - - -	I. 400	case of shipwreck - - -	I. 149



## Colonists, Dutch—

VOL. PAGE

their inanity of mind, and indo-

lence - - - I. 329

*Commerce* and colonies favourable to

navigation - - - II. 240

of America to India and China - II. 298

*Comparison* of French, Dutch, and

English seamen - - - II. 242

*Confession* extorted by torture - - I. 380

II. 139

*Conclusion* - - - - - II. 352*Congo*, a Kaffer chief, interview

with - - - - - I. 403

*Condition* of the inhabitants of Cape

Town - - - - - II. 89

*Consular* government, object of - - II. 220*Consumption* of the Cape in grain - II. 315*Constantia* wine - - - - - II. 316*Convoy*, convenience of assembling at

the Cape - - - - - II. 274

*Copper*, indications of its abundance

in the Khamies berg - - - I. 338

*Corn* boors - - - - - II. 114*Countess of Sutherland* Indiaman, dis-

tress of - - - - - II. 253

*Court* of Justice, constitution and

practice of - - - - - I. 392

character of - - - - - II. 134

further account of - - - - - *id. ib.*

of Commissaries for trying petty

suits - - - - - II. 142

*Craig*, Sir James, his account of the

Hottentots - - - - - I. 374

opinion of the defence of the

Cape - - - - - II. 227

*Criminals* hung in chains - - - - II. 138*Croix, de la*, opinion of respecting

the Cape - - - - - II. 218

*Eyanella*, a curious plant - - - - I. 392

## D

VOL. PAGE

*Damaras*, of the Kaffer race, account

of the - - - - - I. 350

acquainted with the art of smelting

iron ore - - - - - *id. ib.*their process described - - - *id. ib.**Danes*, during the Northern confe-

deracy called at the Cape - - II. 256

*Danger* of the Cape being held by an

enemy - - - - - II. 210

*Daniell*, Mr. S., intended publication

of - - - - - I. 166. 217

*Dead*, peculiar manner of disposing

of the, by the Kaffers - - - I. 174

*Defence* of the Cape peninsula - - II. 223

of the whole colony impracticable II. 233

*Defile*, deep, account of the passage

of - - - - - I. 132, 133

*Description*, topographical and statis-

tical - - - - - II. 1

*Deserters* shot by Van Roy - - - I. 398*De la Croix*, observation of to Lord

Malmesbury - - - - - II. 269

*Dichotoma*, a curious species of aloe,

described - - - - - I. 333

*Dimensions* of the Cape colony - - II. 2*Directors* of the East India Com-

pany, conduct of - - - - - II. 168

inconsistency of - - - - - II. 169

mistaken with regard to the

Cape - - - - - II. 252

affected indifference of - - - II. 300

*Disadvantages* of ceding the Cape - II. 264*Diseases* that prevail among the co-

lonists - - - - - II. 13

*Distance* from a market, inconveni-

ences of - - - - - II. 331

## 359

	VOL.	PAGE		VOL.	PAGE
<i>Disticha</i> , a species of amaryllis, described - - -	I.	344	jealous of the prosperity of the Cape - - -	II.	295
<i>Distillation</i> of spirits, process of, at the Cape - - -	I.	17	intention of with respect to the Cape - - -	II.	300
<i>District</i> of the Cape - - -	II.	25	their regulations at the Cape calculated to encourage smuggling - - -	II.	301
of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein - - -	II.	52	<i>Duties</i> levied at the Cape - - -	II.	126
of Zwellendam - - -	II.	67	<i>Duyvil's kop</i> , difficult pass of - - -	I.	294
of Graaf Reynet - - -	II.	74			
<i>Divisions</i> of the districts - - -	II.	23			
<i>Dogs</i> of the cur kind, among the Kaffers, their multitude, and miserable appearance - - -	I.	128			
different species of the <i>dog</i> kind met with in Southern Africa - - -	I.	177	<i>Earth</i> , changes on the surface of - - -	I.	388
<i>Dominion</i> , arbitrary and universal, the object of the Consular Government - - -	II.	220	<i>East India Company</i> , interests of secured - - -	II.	302
<i>Dragoon</i> , British, spirited conduct of - - -	I.	363	directors of disparage the Cape - - -	II.	168
two drowned - - -	I.	383	indifference of with regard to the Cape - - -	II.	174
<i>Drawings</i> by the Bosjesmans, account of - - -	I.	193	advantage of at the Cape - - -	II.	251
<i>Dryden's</i> translation of a passage in Ovid - - -	I.	388	<i>Eckbergia</i> , name of a tree - - -	I.	389
<i>Dutch</i> , character of, in their colonies - - -	I.	27	<i>Edwards</i> , Captain, and son, melancholy fate of - - -	II.	276
accustomed to scenes of cruelty - - -	I.	133	<i>Egypt</i> , reflections on the French expedition against - - -	II.	215
imprudent conduct of towards their slaves - - -	II.	94	marked as the spoil of the French and the <i>Cape</i> , circumstances of analogy between - - -	I.	253
indifference of, with regard to the Cape - - -	II.	173	<i>Eland</i> , of the antelope genus, described - - -	I.	218
garrison at the Cape - - -	II.	234	<i>Elephants</i> , immensely numerous in Southern Africa - - -	I.	129
ships of war at the Cape - - -	II.	237	errors respecting their mode of copulation refuted - - -	I.	130
converted into coffee ships - - -	II.	238	their period of gestation - - -	<i>id. ib.</i>	
seamen, character of - - -	II.	242	how hunted by the Kaffers - - -	I.	162
views of at the Cape - - -	II.	249	<i>Emporium</i> of eastern produce at the Cape - - -	II.	302
practice of running ships on shore in Table Bay - - -	II.	277	<i>Endless River</i> - - -	I.	382





	VOL.	PAGE	<i>Hottentots</i> —	VOL.	PAGE
<i>Hotbam</i> , Captain, saves the Countess of Sutherland Indianman	-	II. 253	their manner of preparing food	-	I. 103
<i>Hot spring</i> of the Cardouw	-	II. 60	their dress	-	I. 103. 105
of Brandt Valley	-	II. 65	their persons described	-	I. 107, 108
in Zwellendam	-	II. 68	their diseases few	-	I. 108
of hepatized water in the Snowy Mountains	-	II. 77	their mode of computing time	-	I. 109
<i>Hottentots Holland's Kloof</i>	-	I. 367	their numerals did not seem beyond five	-	<i>id. ib.</i>
of the Moravian establishment	-	I. 372	quicksighted	-	I. 110
slaves preferred to by the colonists	-	I. 373	their language described	-	I. 110. 112
corps of, their character	-	I. 375	no traces of religion among them	-	I. 113
steady conduct of	-	I. 402	their numbers in the colony, and serviceableness to the colonists	-	<i>id. ib.</i>
retaliate on the boors	-	I. 394	their rapid diminution in number	-	I. 93
cruelties of the boors against gratitude of	-	I. 395	expertness at tracing animals by their foot-marks	-	I. 323
murder of by a boor	-	I. 417	<i>Hovels</i> of the Dutch peasants described	-	I. 84
corps of refuse to take service with the Dutch	-	II. 236	<i>Hout Bay</i>	-	II. 230
one of these people forced by the boors to eat a piece of raw flesh cut out of his thigh	-	I. 382		I	
almost to a man in a state of servitude to the Dutch	-	I. 93	<i>Jacobinism</i> , principles of, embraced at the Cape	-	II. 162
their probable extinction	-	<i>id. ib.</i>	<i>Impediments</i> thrown in the way of the Cape	-	II. 294
causes of their decrease enumerated	-	<i>id. ib.</i>	<i>Importance</i> first attached to the Cape	-	II. 166
inhumanly treated by the Dutch	-	I. 94	as a military station	-	II. 182
flogging them by pipes, what	-	I. 95	as a naval station	-	II. 239
regulations in their favour disregarded	-	<i>id. ib.</i>	as a seat of commerce, &c.	-	II. 293
their marriages often barren	-	I. 96	<i>Imports</i> to the Cape	-	II. 337
depressed by melancholy	-	I. 97	<i>Improvements</i> suggested	-	II. 149
their instruments of music	-	I. 98	<i>India</i> not favourable for training recruits	-	II. 179
their ancient weapons	-	I. 99, 100	opinion respecting our empire in	-	II. 200
no traces of the customs described by old travellers	-	I. 100			
possess many good qualities	-	I. 100, 101			
their indolence and gluttony	-	I. 102			



<i>India—</i>	VOL. PAGE	<i>Justice—</i>	VOL. PAGE
as easily reached by Bonaparte as		how administered between a white	
Alexander - - -	II. 214	and a black - - -	I. 403
<i>Indian</i> seas commanded by the		<i>Ivory</i> , an article of exportation -	II. 334
Cape - - -	II. 255		
<i>Indicator</i> , or honey-bird, its useful		K	
employment - - -	I. 280		
<i>Ingenuity</i> , instance of in a deaf and		<i>Kaffers</i> , preparations for visiting their	
dumb person - - -	I. 391	country - - -	I. 116
<i>Inhabitants</i> of Cape Town - - -	I. 30	<i>Kaffer</i> women characterised -	I. 117
condition of - - -	II. 89	their frank and agreeable manners	<i>id. ib.</i>
<i>Insects</i> of the Cape - - -	II. 40	men possessed of great strength	
<i>Instinct</i> , considerations on what is		and symmetry - - -	I. 120. 157
called - - -	I. 280	instance of their superior size -	I. 122
operates differently in the birds of		their dress - - -	<i>id. ib.</i>
Southern Africa and those		interview with some Kaffer chiefs,	
of Europe - - -	I. 281	and conversation respecting	
<i>Johnston</i> , Commodore, object of his		boundaries - - -	I. 122. 125
expedition - - -	II. 169	articles of request among the Kaf-	
<i>Journey</i> across the Arid Desert to		fers - - -	I. 126
Graaff Reynet - - -	I. 3	their ornaments - - -	I. 127
mode of performing it - - -	<i>id. ib.</i>	interview with their king -	I. 146
into the Bosjesmans' country, the		articles of agreement that were the	
Author's preparations for - - -	I. 208	fruit of the conference - - -	I. 148
into the Kaffer country - - -	I. 116	character of the Kaffers vindicated,	
into the Namaaqua country - - -	I. 314	and particular instances of	
<i>Irish</i> , a tall brawney people - - -	I. 405	their humanity related -	I. 149, 150
<i>Iron</i> ores near Plettenberg's Bay -	I. 387	person and character of the king	I. 151,
native iron, masses of - - -	I. 388		152
ore abounds in the mountains of		dress of the females - - -	<i>id. ib.</i>
Africa - - -	I. 181	huts described - - -	I. 152
<i>Isthmus</i> of the Cape, component parts		their agriculture - - -	<i>id. ib.</i>
of - - -	I. 11	their weapons - - -	I. 153
shells found on - - -	I. 9	their government and employments	I. 155
of Suez, remark on - - -	I. 10	those of the women - - -	I. 157
<i>Judicature</i> , Court of - - -	II. 134	a fine race of men, and the reasons	I. 158
<i>Jurispudence</i> , system of - - -	II. 134	do not, in person, resemble the ne-	
<i>Justice</i> , retributive, striking instance		gro - - -	<i>id. ib.</i>
of - - -	I. 399		

<i>Kaffer</i> —	VOL.	PAGE	<i>Khamies berg</i> —	VOL.	PAGE
their marriages -	-	I. 159	its inhabitants migrate into the		
crimes and punishments -	-	I. 160	plains -	-	I. 340
their arts -	-	I. 161	<i>Kiekerer</i> , missionary, remarkable zeal		
rather a pastoral than agricultural			of -	-	I. 376
nation -	-	I. 162	<i>Knysna</i> , plan and remarks of -	-	I. 300
unacquainted with fishing -	-	I. 164	a favourable station for the South-		
probably of Arabic origin -	-	I. 165	ern Whale Fishery -	II.	350
practise circumcision -	-	<i>id. ib.</i>	<i>Koranas</i> , a tribe of Bosjesmans, their		
their religious notions	I.	168, 169	predatory and quarrelsome		
their notions in astronomy -	-	I. 171	disposition -	I.	356, 357
their language -	-	I. 172	<i>Kraal</i> of the Bosjesmans entered by		
their funeral rites -	-	I. 174	surprise -	-	I. 226
hostilities between them and the			its construction and inside, ac-		
British troops -	-	I. 184	count of -	-	I. 232
chiefs, character of -	-	I. 405			
stature of -	-	I. 406			
probably of Arabic origin	I.	408			
extent of country occupied by -	-	I. 410			
Baroloos, a tribe of -	-	I. 411	<i>L'Aguiilas Bank</i> , once part of the		
children and dogs of -	-	I. 412	continent -	I. 7. II.	52
marked with the small pox -	-	I. 408	tremendous storms on -	II.	252
attack the British troops -	-	I. 411	a dangerous point for the India		
conduct of one shot through the			ships -	-	II. 266
body -	-	I. 413	<i>Land</i> , different tenures of -	II.	83
attack the English camp -	-	I. 414	<i>Landrost</i> of Graaf Reynet threatened		
one broiled alive by the boors -	-	I. 382	by the boors -	-	I. 364
<i>Karoo</i> plains, what -	-	I. 27.	<i>Lange Kloof</i> -	-	I. 384
	II.	7	<i>Language</i> of the Hottentots, its use		
productive quality of when wa-			of dental and palatial sounds	I.	111
tered -	-	<i>id. ib.</i>	often imitates the sounds of objects		
further notices of -	-	II. 6	expressed -	-	<i>id. ib.</i>
or Great Desert, journies across			curious instance of this -	-	I. 112
the -	I.	37. 285	acquired by Europeans without		
sufferings of the party from want			much difficulty -	-	<i>id. ib.</i>
of water -	I.	286. 291	of the Kaffers described -	-	I. 172
<i>Keiskamma</i> river, its mouth -	-	I. 179	list of some of its vocables -	-	I. 173
<i>Khamies berg</i> , winter more early, and			<i>Lascars</i> unfit for long voyages -	II.	175
severe in the -	-	I. 340	sickness in ships navigated by -	II.	176

	VOL. PAGE	<i>Macartney</i> , Earl of—	VOL. PAGE
<i>Lead ore</i> , vein of, noticed	- I. 91	letter of to Mr. Dundas	- II. 172
its uncommon richness	- I. 92	observations of respecting the	
<i>Leetakoo</i> , a city of northern Kaffers	I. 407	Cape	- II. 270
<i>Leopard</i> of the country described	- I. 221	<i>Madeira</i> wine supplied from the	
<i>Leucophea</i> , a species of antelope	- I. 371	Cape to the West India	
<i>Lines</i> thrown up by the French	- II. 225	islands	- II. 308
<i>Lion's Rump</i> , importance of	- II. 227	<i>Madness</i> , canine, unknown in South	
plan of Sir J. Craig respecting	- <i>id. ib.</i>	Africa	- I. 408
objection started against it	- II. 228	<i>Madras</i> , best water near the beach	
<i>Lion</i> , may be domesticated when		of	- II. 18
young	- I. 221	<i>Malabar</i> coast, observations on	- II. 208
remarkable account of a Hottentot's escape from	I. 346, 347	<i>Malay</i> slaves preferred to Hottentots	I. 373
his insidious qualities	- I. 80	<i>Malta</i> , in the hands of France	- II. 210
his battles with the buffalo described	- I. 81	<i>Manilla</i> , a dangerous point to the	
prefers the flesh of the Hottentot, and of the horse	I. 220, 348	China trade	- II. 265
<i>Loan-lands</i>	- II. 84	<i>Markets</i> , establishment of at the	
from Government to the subject	II. 132	Cape	- II. 157
<i>Locusts</i> , their depredations	I. 196, 203, 212	<i>Marriages</i> of the colonists, absurd	
mode of destroying them	- I. 355	law respecting the	- I. 206
<i>Locust-eater</i> , bird of that name described	- I. 211	<i>Matrimonial</i> affairs, court of	- II. 142
their immense numbers	- I. 212	<i>Mead</i> , Doctor, his opinion of the	
<i>Lombard</i> bank, nature of	- II. 129	small pox	- I. 409
<i>London</i> market injured by making the Cape an emporium	- II. 303	<i>Melville</i> , Lord, plans of for governing the Cape	- II. 166
<i>Loxia orix</i> , or Cardinal of the Cape, notices respecting the	- I. 197	<i>Mediterranean</i> trade not equal to that of the East	- II. 210
<i>Lucern</i> thrives well at the Cape	- II. 52	<i>Milford</i> harbour, flourishing state of	II. 345
		<i>Military</i> station, importance of the	
		Cape as	- II. 162
		extent of the term	- II. 177
		department, expence of at the	
		Cape	- II. 194
		<i>Milk</i> , the food of the Kaffers	- I. 407
		quantity of given by African	
		cows	- I. 84
		always used by the Kaffers in a	
		coagulated state	- I. 120
		probable reason for this	- <i>id. ib.</i>

M

<i>Macartney</i> , Earl of, departure from the Cape	- I. 362
appointment of as Governor	- II. 167



	VOL. PAGE		
<i>Milk baskets</i> , of what texture -	I. 120	N	
<i>Millet</i> , species of, introduced at the Cape - - -	I. 360		VOL. PAGE
<i>Mineralogy</i> of the Cape peninsula -	II. 43	<i>Namaaquas</i> , preparations for a jour- ney into their country -	I. 314
<i>Mine</i> , silver, pretended to be found at the Cape - - -	I. 12	greatly diminished by the en- croachments of the Dutch -	I. 340
<i>Miser</i> , Dutch, and his domestic eco- nomy described -	I. 336, 337	their persons and language de- scribed - - -	I. 341
<i>Missionaries</i> European, their attempt to propagate Christianity among the Kaffers and Bos- jesmans -	I. 308. 353	breasts of the females large and pendent - - -	I. 342, 343
different kinds of - - -	I. 376	their huts described - - -	<i>id. ib.</i>
<i>Mode</i> of life in Cape Town -	II. 100	their employment pastoral -	<i>id. ib.</i>
<i>Mooring-chains</i> in Table Bay -	II. 274	great apparent age of a female Namaaqua - - -	I. 353
<i>Moravian</i> missionaries, plan of -	I. 372	<i>Nations</i> commercial, advantage to by the Cape being English -	II. 203
account of, their establishment at Bavian's kloof - - -	I. 308	<i>Naval</i> station, the Cape considered as - - -	II. 239
beneficial effects of their labours among the Hottentots -	I. 309	<i>Navigation</i> , encouraged by colonies strength of the British empire -	II. 240 II. 342
divine service, decent performance of - - -	I. 310	<i>Navy</i> of Britain, importance of -	II. 220
their mode of introducing civiliza- tion - - -	I. 311	<i>Negro</i> , difference between him and a white - - -	I. 403
not encouraged by the Dutch co- lonists - - -	<i>id. ib.</i>	<i>Nests of birds</i> , how constructed in Southern Africa -	I. 281. 347
offer their services among the Bos- jesmans - - -	I. 355	<i>New South Wales</i> , trade between and the Cape - - -	II. 308
<i>Mortality</i> among seamen at the Cape trifling - - -	II. 257	<i>Nieuweld</i> mountains, their height, and component parts -	I. 51, 52
<i>Mossel Bay</i> , notices and chart of -	II. 285	<i>Nitre</i> , how procured by the Author its probable influence on the tem- perature of the air -	I. 42 I. 57
<i>Mouillie</i> battery - - -	II. 226	native in the Snowy Mountains -	II. 77
<i>Mountains</i> in South Africa, nature of - - -	II. 16	<i>Notions</i> , the name of an American cargo - - -	II. 202
further notices of - - -	II. 23	<i>Nymphæ</i> , elongation of, universal among the Bosjesmans and the Hottentot females -	I. 235. 237
<i>Muscles</i> in Mossel Bay -	II. 286		
<i>Mysore</i> , effects of the conquest of -	II. 208		

## 367

8

Population—		VOL. PAGE			
of Stellenbosch	-	II. 67	R		
of Zwellendam	-	II. 73	VOL. PAGE		
of Graaf Reynet	-	II. 82	<i>Rank</i> , inhabitants of the Cape tenacious of	-	II. 102
<i>Ports</i> , intermediate, necessary to most nations	-	II. 242	<i>Raisins</i> , more transportable than wine	-	I. 384
least so to English seamen	-	II. 245	<i>Ratel</i> , of the species of <i>Viverra</i> , noticed	-	I. 293
<i>Position</i> , geographical, of the Cape with respect to other countries	-	II. 200	<i>Ration</i> , expence of at the Cape	-	II. 189
favourable to commerce with the East	-	II. 263	<i>Red Sea</i> , dangerous navigation of	-	II. 211
<i>Potatoes</i> , disliked by the planters	-	I. 68	<i>Recruits</i> , fate of when sent to India direct	-	II. 179
<i>Powers</i> of Europe, danger that threatens them	-	II. 220	<i>Reflections</i> on missionaries of the gospel	-	I. 377
<i>Precedency</i> , struggle for between two ladies	-	II. 103	<i>Refraction of the air</i> , curious effect of	-	I. 58
<i>Pringle</i> , Admiral, opinion of respecting mooring chains	-	II. 274	<i>Rejoicings</i> at the Cape, on the surrender, not violent	-	I. 424
<i>Privileges</i> granted to the East India Company	-	II. 167	<i>Religion</i> of the Cape	-	II. 146
<i>Produce</i> of the Cape for exportation	-	II. 310	<i>Reptiles</i> of the Cape	-	II. 40
<i>Property</i> frequently changes hands	-	II. 89	<i>Retreat</i> of the sea partial	-	I. 9
<i>Provisions</i> , moderate prices of salt	-	II. 189	<i>Revenue</i> , public, heads and amount of	-	II. 125. 132
<i>Punishment</i> inflicted on the boors	-	I. 395	<i>Rice</i> , Lieutenant, surveys of	-	II. 285
<i>Punishments</i> , public, at the Cape	-	II. 14	<i>River</i> , <i>Endless</i> beds of sunk deep	-	I. 382
Q			<i>Camtoos</i> appearance of the country near	-	II. 16
<i>Quack</i> , an Irish, imposes on the credulity of the Dutch farmers	-	I. 328	those of the Cape enumerated	-	I. 391
<i>Quadrupeds</i> account of	-	II. 35-37	<i>Rivers</i> that cross the Karroo, observations respecting the	-	II. 19
<i>Quartz</i> , its change into clay frequently visible in the African mountains	-	I. 181	how passed by the Dutch peasants	-	I. 48
<i>Quit-rents</i> , what	-	II. 86	<i>Robben Island</i>	-	I. 30
			<i>Rock</i> in False Bay discovered	-	II. 274
			<i>Rogge Bay</i> battery	-	II. 277
			<i>Roo de sand</i> , valley of, described	-	II. 226
			mountains beyond, account of	-	I. 22
					I. 24

S

	VOL.	PAGE		VOL.	PAGE
<i>Saint Helena</i> , a dangerous point to			<i>Sea-sand</i> , conjectures respecting its		
our Indian trade - - -	II.	267	origin - - -	I.	327
inadequate to the supply of con-			<i>Sea-shells</i> , why found so high above		
voys - - -	id.	ib.	the level of the sea - -	I.	11
<i>Saint Helena Bay</i> - - -	II.	285	<i>Seasons</i> , view of, at the Cape	II.	11, 12
<i>Saldanha Bay</i> , account of	I.	318, 319	<i>Secretary</i> of governor Jansen's ac-		
frequented by whales - -	I.	319	count of the boors - -	I.	379
its conveniences and disadvantages			<i>Sepulchral heaps</i> , origin of -	I.	59, 60
as a harbour, and means of			<i>Serpents</i> , most of them thought		
removing the latter	I.	319, 320, 321	noxious - - -	I.	90
appearance of the country in its			a fascinating power ascribed to		
neighbourhood - - -	I.	318	them - - -	id.	ib.
<i>Salt</i> , an inexhaustible fund of, near			vulgar antidotes against their poi-		
Algoa Bay - - -	II.	254	son - - -	id.	ib.
provisions, cured at the Cape -	II.	328	curious method of destroying, by		
<i>Salt-water lake</i> , remarkable, described	I.	75, 268	the Hottentots - - -	I.	224
supposition concerning the cause			<i>Settlement</i> of the Cape not expensive	II.	197
of its saltness - - -	I.	75, 76	<i>Sheep</i> , description of the Cape breed	I.	67
probable cause - - -	I.	77	their wool, of what kind -	I.	68
<i>Sand</i> , crystallized, pyramidal columns			broad tailed - - -	II.	254
of - - -	I.	324, 326	<i>Shells</i> , no proof of the presence of		
probably the ruins of vast moun-			the sea - - -	I.	9
tains - - -	I.	327	<i>Shell-fish</i> , carried inland by birds -	II.	39
<i>Savages</i> , not always averse to la-			<i>Ships</i> cleared out at the Cape in four		
bour - - -	I.	372	years - - -	II.	202
<i>Sceptre</i> man of war, loss of - -	II.	276	of war belonging to the Dutch -	II.	237
<i>Schoolmasters</i> , who, and what their			mortality of in those of the Dutch	II.	244
situation among the planters	I.	33	easily destroyed in the bays of the		
<i>Sea</i> gaining on the land in South			Cape - - -	II.	273
Africa - - -	I.	6	<i>Shoemaker's Hovel</i> , description of -	I.	368
voyages unfavourable to prompt			<i>Shrubbery</i> , natural, described -	I.	72
action - - -	II.	178	<i>Simon's Bay</i> - - -	II.	276
<i>Seamen</i> of France, Holland, and			<i>Skins</i> , an article of export -	II.	323
England - - -	II.	241	<i>Slavery</i> , its pernicious effects -	II.	95
promotion of by fisheries -	II.	342	<i>Slaves</i> , punishment of for murder -	I.	136
			preferred to Hottentots -	I.	373
			vices inseparable from the condi-		
			tion of - - -	I.	403

## Slaves—

	VOL. PAGE		VOL. PAGE
proportion of to whites	- II. 163	<i>Stellenbosch and Drakenstein</i> , district	
African, in the colony	- II. 32	of	- II. 52
Malay, sometimes dangerous	- <i>id. ib.</i>	drosdy and divisions of	- II. 53
<i>Small-pox</i> , whence derived	- I. 409	population and produce of	- II. 66
<i>Sneeuwberg</i> , mountains of, their com-		<i>Storms</i> on L'Aguillas Bank	- II. 252
ponent parts, and vegetable		<i>Stream</i> , hot, account of	- I. 24, 25
productions	- I. 200, 201	<i>Strelitzia</i>	- I. 389
destitute of shrubbery, and the		<i>Stuurman Klas</i> , a Hottentot chief	- I. 394
reason	- I. 201, 202	reasoning of on their present con-	
productions of this district, and		dition	- I. 403
its advantages and inconveni-		<i>Suez</i> , remark concerning the isthmus	
ences	- I. 204	of	- I. 10
character of its colonists	- I. 205	difficulties of sending an expedi-	
<i>Soap</i> , how formed at the Cape	- I. 43	tion from	- II. 211
from train-oil	- II. 326	<i>Suffrein</i> , advantages derived by at the	
and candles made at the Cape	- II. 330	Cape	- II. 170
<i>Soda</i> , might be procured in abun-		maintained his ground in India by	
dance at the Cape	- I. 43	them	- II. 255
<i>Soil</i> , its fertility in various places	- I. 85	<i>Sugar-cane</i> , wild and uncultivated	- I. 17
<i>Soils</i> , nature of	- II. 6	<i>Sunda, Straits of</i> , dangerous to our	
<i>Somersville and Trüter</i> , expedition of		trade	- II. 265
to the Booshuanas	- I. 379	<i>Sweet Milk's Valley</i>	- I. 371
<i>South America</i> , trade to from the			
Cape	- II. 306		
condition of the inhabitants of	- II. 307		
<i>South Sea Fishery</i>	- II. 346		
at the Cape	- II. 348		
<i>Sparmannia</i> , near Plettenberg's Bay	- I. 389		
<i>Spiders</i> , remarkable account of	- I. 345		
<i>Spring-bok</i> , destroyed in great num-			
bers as game	- I. 69		
<i>Springs</i> , scarcity of explained	- II. 16		
medicinal, noticed	- I. 292		
<i>Squadron</i> , expenditure of at the			
Cape	- II. 258		
<i>Stalactites</i> , account of a mass of	- I. 268		
<i>State</i> of the Cape since the surrender	- II. 340		
<i>Statistical sketch</i> of the Cape colony	- II. 1		

## T

<i>Table Bay</i> , inconveniences of	- II. 274
<i>Table Mountain</i> , description of	- II. 40
view of its stratification	- II. 43
grand view from its summit	- II. 44
causes of the phenomenon of the	
cloud on its summit	- II. 47
shells found on	- I. 9
once skirted with trees	- I. 386
anchor found on	- I. 387
mineral productions on the side of	- I. 389
<i>Talleyrand</i> and his mistress	- I. 425
<i>Tamus Elephantipes</i>	- I. 390



# INDEX.

371

	VOL. PAGE	Unicorn—	VOL. PAGE
<i>Tattooing</i> prevalent among the Kaffers	I. 169	considerations rendering probable	
<i>Taxes</i> of the inhabitants - -	II. 103	the existence of such an animal -	I. 270. 275
<i>Temperature</i> , remarkable variation of	I. 295	<i>United Provinces</i> , views of in forming	
<i>Tenures</i> of land - -	II. 84	a settlement at the Cape -	II. 294
<i>Theory</i> of springs in South Africa -	II. 17		
<i>Thermometer</i> , its remarkable variations -	I. 143. 192		
probable cause - -	<i>id. ib.</i>	V	
<i>Thrushes</i> , many kinds of, in Southern Africa - -	I. 178	<i>Vaillant</i> , remarks on an assertion of that author -	I. 236, 237
<i>Thunder-storm</i> described - -	I. 278	his veracity called in question -	I. 317
<i>Timber</i> , kinds of, produced at the Cape -	I. 82. 297. II. 28	criticism on his books of travels -	<i>id. ib.</i>
for building, scarce and expensive	II. 28	an erroneous assertion of, corrected	I. 335
for fuel, mode of procuring -	<i>id. ib.</i>	<i>Vandeleur</i> , Brigadier-General, expedition of -	I. 365
<i>Tobacco</i> produced in the Cape -	II. 335	<i>Van Roy</i> shoots three deserters -	I. 398
<i>Topographical</i> description of the Cape	II. 1	murders several Hottentots -	I. 419
<i>Torture</i> used by the Dutch -	I. 380. II. 139	<i>Van Vooren</i> , a woman of extraordinary bulk -	I. 410
<i>Trade</i> of the Mediterranean -	II. 210	<i>Vander Kemp's</i> account of a horrid murder -	I. 418
to India and China - -	II. 256	<i>Vegetable</i> productions, abundant -	II. 32
of the East India Company -	II. 304	account of a variety of them -	II. 33, 34, 35
<i>Traders</i> under British capitals -	II. 307	<i>Vegetation</i> , rapidity of after rain -	I. 371
<i>Trees</i> , scarce in the Cape -	I. 66	<i>Vice-Admiralty Court</i> , imposition on -	II. 134
<i>Trial</i> of seditious boors - -	I. 392	<i>Villages</i> wanted at the Cape -	II. 159
<i>Troglodytes</i> , Bosjesmans resemble the, and eat the larvæ of ants and locusts -	I. 239. 240	account of some in the neighbourhood of the Cape -	I. 16
<i>Troops</i> , necessity of training before embarkation - -	II. 178	<i>Vines</i> , culture of -	II. 32, 33
sent from the Cape to Madras -	II. 185	easy culture of at the Cape -	I. 17
sent from the Cape to the Red Sea - -	II. 186		II. 32. 156
		<i>Volcanic</i> products, no traces of at the Cape -	II. 8
U		<i>Vultures</i> , various kinds of, mentioned	I. 223
<i>Unicorn</i> , figure of an animal resembling it discovered -	I. 270	<i>Viverra</i> , various species of that genus noticed -	I. 185, 186

W		Wines—		VOL. PAGE	
		growers	-	II.	110
	VOL. PAGE	<i>Women of the Cape</i> , manners of	-	II.	101
<i>Water</i> , great want of experienced	I. 72.	occupation of among the Kaffers	I.	157	
	286. 291	<i>Wood</i> , catalogue of various sorts of,			
when a traveller may expect to		in the colony	-	I.	297
meet with	- I. 48	<i>Woods of the Cape</i> unknown to the			
scarcity of accounted for	- II. 16	inhabitants	-	II.	284
subterraneous stream of	- II. 18	<i>Wool</i> , an article of export	-	II.	322
remedy suggested for the want of		African, of what kind	-	I.	68
at Saldanha Bay	- II. 280				
<i>Wax</i> , vegetable	- II. 332				
<i>Weather</i> , view of the, at the Cape	II. 11, 12				
its mean temperature	- II. 12				
<i>Wees-kammer</i> or Orphan Chamber,		<i>Zamia cycadis</i> , its fruit a substitute			
forgery on	- I. 362	for coffee	-	I.	141
further notices on	- II. 144	<i>Zebra</i> , remarks on the domestication			
<i>Whale</i> oil and bone	- II. 324	of	-	I.	44
<i>Whale</i> fishery established at the Cape	II. 40	<i>Zoology</i> , general view of the Cape	-	II.	35
<i>Whalers</i> , practices of	- II. 307	<i>Zuure Veldt</i> , plains of, their vege-			
<i>Wild</i> hog of Africa described	- I. 260	table productions	I. 140, 141, 142		
<i>Winds</i> , prevalent at the Cape	II. 11, 12	<i>Zwart-kop's bay</i> , fertility of the			
at the Cape	- II. 175	country around	-	I.	85
<i>Wine</i> , Constantia	- II. 32	productive of excellent timber	-	I.	82
<i>Wines</i> , bad management in making		abounds in game	-	I.	88, 89
of	- I. 384	<i>Zwellendam</i> , district of, its popula-			
experiment of Mr. Pringle	- I. 385	tion and produce	I. 306, 307		
licence for selling farmed out	- II. 189	inhabitants of	-	I.	423
and brandy consumed and exported	II. 316	district and divisions of	-	II.	67
quality and price of	- II. 321	population and produce of	-	II.	74

THE END.

## DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES.

---

### VOL. I.

I. Boor's Wife taking her Coffee	-	-	<i>to face</i>	Page 31
II. Portrait of a South African Sheep	-	-	-	66
III. Portrait of a Hottentot	-	-	-	108
IV. A Waggon passing a Kloof	-	-	-	132
V. Portrait of a Kaffer Woman	-	-	-	167
VI. The Gnoo	-	-	-	217
VII. A Bosjesman in Armour	-	-	-	239
VIII. The African Rhinoceros	-	-	-	348

### VOL. II.

I. General Chart	-	-	<i>to face</i>	Title Page
II. Military Plan of the Cape Peninsula	-	-	<i>to face</i>	223
III. Chart of Table Bay	-	-	-	274
IV. — of False Bay	-	-	-	277
V. — of the Coast between Table Bay and Saldanha Bay	-	-	-	280
VI. — of Mossel Bay	-	-	-	285
VII. — of the Knysna	-	-	-	287
VIII. — of Plettenberg's Bay	-	-	-	288
IX. — of Algoa Bay	-	-	-	290



## THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE WORKS

*Are printed for T. CADELL and W. DAVIES in the Strand.*

1. **TRAVELS** in **CHINA**, containing Descriptions and Comparisons, made and collected in the course of a short Residence at the Imperial Palace of YUENMIN-YUEN, and on a subsequent Journey through the Country from Peking to Canton; in which it is attempted to appreciate the Rank that this extraordinary Empire may be considered to hold in the scale of civilized Nations. By JOHN BARROW, Esq. late private Secretary to the Earl of MACARTNEY, and one of his Suite as Ambassador from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China. In one Volume, 4to. illustrated with several Engravings. 2l. 12s. 6d. in Boards.

2. An authentic Account of an EMBASSY from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China; including cursory Observations made, and Information obtained, in travelling through that ancient Empire and a small Part of Chinese Tartary; together with a Relation of the VOYAGE undertaken on the Occasion, by His Majesty's Ship the *Lion*, and the Ship *Hindustan*, in the East India Company's Service, to the Yellow Sea and Gulf of Peking, as well as on their Return to Europe; with Notices of the several Places where they stopped in their Way out and home; being the Islands of Madeira, Teneriffe, and St. Jago; the Port of Rio de Janeiro, in South America; the Islands of St. Helena, Tristan d'Acunha, and Amsterdam; the Coasts of Java and Sumatra, the Nanka Isles, Pulo Condore, and Cochin China. Taken chiefly from the Papers of his Excellency the Earl of MACARTNEY, Knight of the Bath, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China; Sir ERASMUS GOWER, Commander of the Expedition, and of other Gentlemen in the several Departments of the Embassy. By Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, Bart. Honorary Doctor of Laws of the University of Oxford, F.R.S. of London, His Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to the Emperor of China, and Minister Plenipotentiary in the Absence of the Ambassador. In two Vols. 4to. with Engravings; besides a Folio Volume of Plates. 4l. 4s. in Boards.

\* \* \* Another Edition, in three Vols. 8vo. with three Charts. 1l. 1s. in Boards.

3. **TRAVELS** in **AFRICA**, **EGYPT**, and **SYRIA**, from the Year 1792 to 1798. By W. G. BROWNE. Illustrated with a Map and other Engravings, 4to. Price 2l. 12s. 6d. in Boards.

4. An Account of an EMBASSY to the Kingdom of Ava, sent by the Governor-General of India, in the Year 1795. By MICHAEL SYMES, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in His Majesty's 76th Regiment of Foot. Illustrated with Maps and other Engravings. One Vol. 4to. Price 2l. 2s. in Boards.

5. **MODERN GEOGRAPHY**: a Description of the Empires, Kingdoms, and States, with the Oceans, Seas, and Isles, in all Parts of the World; including the most recent Discoveries and Political Alterations. By JOHN PINKERTON. The Astronomical Introduction by S. VINCE, A.M. Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge. To the Whole are added, Lists of the best Maps and Books of Travels, in all Languages, and an ample Index. In two large Vols. 4to.

*Books printed for T. CADELL and W. DAVIES.*

with numerous Maps, drawn under the Direction, and with the last Improvements of Arrowsmith, and engraved in a new Manner by Lowry, forming an universal modern Atlas. Price 4l. 4s. in Boards.

6. The PROGRESS of MARITIME DISCOVERY, from the earliest Period to the Close of the Eighteenth Century. Volume the First. By JAMES STANIER CLARKE, F.R.S. Domestic Chaplain to the Prince, and Vicar of Preston. Handsomely printed in 4to. and enriched by numerous Engravings from the Drawings of Pocock, and an entire new Set of Charts, by Arrowsmith. Price 3l. 8s. in Boards.

7. VOYAGES from Montreal, on the River St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans; in the Years 1789 and 1793. With a preliminary Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the Fur Trade of that Country. Illustrated with Maps. By Sir ALEX. MACKENZIE. One Vol. 4to. Price 1l. 11s. 6d. in Boards.

8. An Account of the RUSSIAN DISCOVERIES between ASIA and AMERICA: to which are added, the Conquest of Siberia, and the History of the Transactions and Commerce between Russia and China. By WILLIAM COXE, A.M. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. Illustrated with Charts, and a View of a Chinese Town. 8vo. Fourth Edition. Price 10s. 6d. in Boards.

9. An Account of the ENGLISH COLONY in NEW SOUTH WALES, from its first Settlement in January 1788, to August 1801; with Remarks on the Dispositions, Customs, Manners, &c. of the native Inhabitants of that Country. To which are added, Some Particulars of New Zealand, compiled, by Permission, from the MSS. of Lieutenant-Governor KING: And an Account of a Voyage performed by Captain FLINDERS and Mr. BASS; by which the existence of a Strait, separating Van Dieman's Land from the Continent of New Holland, was ascertained. Abstracted from the Journal of Mr. BASS. By Lieutenant-Colonel COLLINS of the Royal Marines, several years Judge-Advocate and Secretary of the Colony, and now Lieutenant-Governor of Port-Philip. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. Second Edition, in one Vol. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. in Boards.

10. A VOYAGE performed by the late Earl of SANDWICH, round the Mediterranean, in the Years 1788 and 1789. Written by Himself. Embellished with a Portrait of his Lordship, and illustrated with several Engravings of ancient Buildings and Inscriptions, with a Chart of his Course. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of the Noble Author's Life, by JOHN COOKE, A. M. Chaplain to his Lordship, and one of the Chaplains to Greenwich Hospital. 4to. 2l. 2s. in Boards.

\* \* A few Copies on fine Paper, with early Impressions of the Plates. Price 3l. 3s. in Boards.