

Presented by the Author to the Library of the
Medical Officer of the Army

REPORT

OF

THE EXPEDITION FOR EXPLORING

CENTRAL AFRICA,

FROM THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

June 23, 1834,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

Dr. A. SMITH.

PUBLISHED FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OFFICE,
GRAVE-STREET, CAPE TOWN.

1836.

REPORT

OF THE EXPEDITION FOR EXPLORING CENTRAL AFRICA,

Under the Superintendence of DR. ANDREW SMITH.

HAVING accomplished, as far as circumstances would admit; the objects of the Expedition entrusted to my management, by your instructions of June 1834; I have now to submit, for your information, the course I found it necessary to pursue, and the general results which have been the consequence. As it had been decided that Graaff-Reinet was to be regarded as the station at which operations were to be commenced, it will be unnecessary to notice any occurrences which happened previous to my arrival there; I shall therefore begin by a detail of the arrangements at that place; which necessarily demanded immediate consideration: not under an impression that they are calculated to excite interest, but because they may lead to the suggestion of improvements which will be available in future; should the Association determine upon continuing its honorable exertions.

These arrangements consisted chiefly in concentrating the stores and engaging the necessary attendants.

The principal part of the former, as the Society is already aware, were forwarded by Sea to Algoa Bay, with the prospect that they would arrive at Graaff-Reinet at least as soon as they would be required. In regard to them, however, we were disappointed; letters, both from Captain EVATT and Mr. FRANCIS, stated, that owing to the extreme drought which had lately prevailed, it was not possible to obtain means of transport between Port Elizabeth and Graaff-Reinet, even under an offer of double the usual remuneration. Such information led me immediately to consult with Mr. BAIN and others, as to what measures could be advantageously adopted, and the general opinion was, that it would be advisable to endeavour to send wagons off immediately to Algoa Bay; but whilst engaged in effecting such arrangements a letter arrived, informing me that after many difficulties and much exertion, wagons had been obtained, and that we might expect them in the course of a week or ten days, but that none of the proprietors could be induced to receive full loads, under a fear that the oxen would

not be able to reach their destination. The latter circumstance will account for the great expense which was incurred during this stage of our proceedings, and which was at least double what would have been requisite had the season been more favourable.

Objects more immediately within our reach now engrossed attention, and every method was resorted to which appeared likely to procure Hottentots, but for a time without success. The impressions which the result of COWAN and DONOVAN's expedition had produced, and which probably were forgotten or unknown by most of the Hottentots of the present day, were recalled, and ideal dangers were pictured for them by individuals interested in retaining them in the village. At last, one or two, whom Mr. BAIN had provisionally engaged, were regularly enlisted, and their influence succeeded in attaching others, so that by the 12th of August we had as many as were absolutely requisite to enable us to take the road, and moreover a prospect that we would elsewhere have it in our power to increase our number to the establishment meditated by the Association.

Though the utmost care had been bestowed by Mr. BAIN on the oxen which he had purchased, by the direction of the Committee some months before, and the best pasturage had been secured, yet they were not in a state fitted for immediate and great exertion: moderate stages were therefore travelled whenever practicable, by which we reached the Nu Gariep or Black River, one of the two principal branches of the Orange River, by the 26th, and Philippolis, the residence of the late DAM KOK, a Griqua Chief, on the 28th. During this part of the journey scarcely a blade of grass was seen, and the little food which the oxen obtained consisted chiefly of the tops of the dry and withered shrubs which occurred upon the Karoo plains, over which we principally passed. At Philippolis the oxen were inspected and compared with what they were on first starting, and the result was any thing but favorable: many of them were found to have suffered considerably, and not more than three spans could be esteemed in tolerable condition.

Thus situated, and with a thorough knowledge of the reports in circulation amongst the Griquas as to the unfavourable state of the country between us and Latakoo, I resolved, after mature deliberation, to proceed to the eastward, and to examine the undescribed tribes and country towards the sources of the Caledon River, where it was stated we would find abundance of grass even at this season. To accomplish this it did not appear necessary to employ the whole of our oxen, wagons, or stores, and as the Rev. Mr. KOLBE evinced every desire to forward our views, he at once proposed to receive in charge whatever we might find it convenient to dispense with. In conformity with this offer, the preparations necessary for the

object projected were immediately commenced, and on completing them it was found practicable to leave thirty-eight of the worst oxen to rest and fatten till our return.

The repairs and alterations which the wagons required were completed by the 9th of September, and on the 10th we left Philippolis for the purpose of proceeding to the Caledon River. Four days moderate travelling, in an easterly direction, brought us to Verhuil, a French Missionary Station, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. PELLISIER. Here we halted till the 23d, in consequence of finding many persons qualified to afford much interesting information on the various subjects which came within the scope of our inquiries. This station was established by the exertions of the gentleman just named, who having found a great number of Bechuanas scattered over the district of Philippolis, undertook, with the concurrence of the Chief and Mr. KOLBE, to collect them together and form a distinct establishment upon the site of the one formerly contrived for the Bushmen, but which had been abandoned owing to their disinclination to a fixed abode. The population thus congregated, and which is estimated not to fall short of 6000 persons, consists principally of Batlapi, Baralong, and Bashootoo, most of whom had been at former periods driven from their native countries either by wars or by want. An evident disposition to profit by the advice and instruction of their teacher, appeared to prevail amongst this people, and all that stood between them and comparative happiness was the want of a sufficiency of land admitting of cultivation, and an adequate protection against the hordes of evil-disposed Corannas who infest the neighbourhood, and who, from being better supplied with fire-arms and ammunition, command a great superiority over men yet principally armed with Assagais. What I heard there, as well as elsewhere, has satisfied me that the possession of unequal arms is what in a great measure keeps up the petty wars immediately beyond our northern frontier.

In the course of inquiry at this station, I met with numerous instances of persons declaring openly the superior comforts they now enjoyed when compared with those they experienced in former times. The state of comparative freedom in which they live at Missionary Establishments, and the privilege of managing their own affairs without restriction, are certainly well calculated to call forth such confessions, and if the respect which savages almost instinctively entertain for their chiefs, and which amounts nearly to a sort of sacred adoration, could be overcome, they would not long hesitate as to the choice of habitations.

At Verhuil it was necessary to provide an interpreter, but though Mr. PELLISIER and the Chief both exerted themselves to supply our wants, yet, from a knowledge of our intentions having preceded us, all were so impressed with the dangers of the proposed journey, that it was not possible to induce any

individual to engage to go further than the Bashootoo. To the visiting of this tribe no particular objections were advanced, whilst the most marked aversion and fear were expressed in relation to the Mantatees, which rendered it necessary to be satisfied with obtaining one to proceed to the former, and leaving it for the future to provide for the latter. Just as we were about to remove on the 22d, it was discovered that the man who had engaged to accompany us had absented himself under a determination to evade his agreement; every exertion was immediately made to supply his place, and that was accomplished the following day, in sufficient time to enable us to reach the Caledon River before dark. Where we first saw it, which was several miles above its confluence with the Nu Gariep, or Black River, it was a stream of considerable size, little inferior as to the quantity of water it contained to the Black River itself. Our course from thence was nearly parallel with it, though generally at a considerable distance either on the one side or the other. In proportion as we receded from Philippolis in the same proportion did vegetation improve, and by the time we arrived towards the higher parts of this river every plain was found to be covered with a continuous sward of most luxuriant grass, which continued to the very limit of our journey in that direction. Water was also found in much greater abundance, and the number of small limped streams which occurred gave an agreeable and interesting character to the country, as well as a degree of comfort, which we had not experienced since leaving Graaff-Reinet.

Previous to arriving at the French Missionary Station Moriah, we passed to the North of the Kous Mountains, which form a part of the high belt that divides Cafferland from the Bechuana country. Near to these mountains lives DANTZER, a petty Amakosa Chief, who, with a small party of his countrymen, has, by successive emigrations, at last reached his present position, and has rendered himself notorious there by the treachery he practised some time ago in effecting the destruction of an horde of Bastards and Corannas. He, according to report, was suspicious of every person around him, and seemed to suffer severely in mind owing to his late conduct, though he attempted to justify it upon the grounds of expediency. Upon finding that we did not visit him, which arose entirely from the inaccessible situation of his kraal, he followed us for several days, and on reaching us, evinced considerable anxiety to be viewed as a friend of the colony.

On approaching the territory of the Bashootoo, the character of the country began to change, the low primitive hills which in the district of Philippolis were only in a very few instances found to be surmounted by a capping of sand stone, rose to a greater height, and were almost invariably so covered. The

surface of the flats, which in the former district either consisted of a firm ferruginous clay or of the bare primitive rock, was here either a mixture of vegetable mould and ferruginous clay, or of a silicious or a coarse grained sand stone. Small trees and brushwood, neither of which had been seen in any quantity since leaving Graaff-Reinet, began to clothe the ravines and breaks in the hills, whilst Proteas and a variety of other dwarf trees skirted the bases of some of the more considerable ones, and reminded me strongly of the country about Platte-kloof, in the District of Swellendam. Near this spot we ascended one of the highest hills in the district, and obtained a distant view of the high mountain range already mentioned, when speaking of the Kous Berg, and which is known to the colonist by the name of "Witte Bergen." Travelling, which to this point had been attended with but few difficulties, as far as regarded the road, now became irksome, in consequence of the rugged and broken nature of the sand stone over which we had frequently to pass; we could no longer as formerly proceed from point to point almost in direct lines, precipices and broken ground stood between us and our object nearly in every direction, and rendered our path so intricate, that neither by the direction we had received from the natives, nor by the assistance of our interpreter, who had formerly visited Moriah, could we ascertain its position, till after halting and sending out men to examine the country. By that means it was discovered that the site of the Mission was at no great distance, and that by immediately proceeding we would reach it before dark the same day, viz. the 12th of October. There we found a large substantial stone house, and the Rev. Mr. CASSILIS, the only white inhabitant of the place, ready and delighted to receive us.

From him we learned that the abode of the principal Chief of the tribe was at some considerable distance to the eastward, but that his son was present on the station, and that he had dispatched a messenger to inform his father of our approach, so that we might expect a visit from him in a few days. The situation of Moriah is very picturesque, and its inhabitants, as well as those in other parts of the country, observe considerable caution in guarding against attacks from enemies. They had all placed themselves in situations where they could not be assailed on all sides, and where an assault from any quarter could not be effected without considerable inconvenience and exertion. To such precautionary measures they have been driven, from having so long been subjected to the ravages of the tribes which have been expelled from their native country by the successful arms of CHAKA. The people resident at this station may amount to about 300, and are all under the immediate government of the oldest son of MOSHESH, the present King of the tribe. On the afternoon of the 14th, the latter

arrived on horseback, accompanied by several mounted attendants, and on approaching our camp all, excepting himself, dismounted and fired a salute. He then advanced towards our tents, where he alighted with ease and freedom, offered his hand, and in other ways evinced indications of friendship and marks of great delight. A very trifling degree of physiognomick knowledge was required to generate the most favourable impressions as to this individual, and all of his proceedings whilst we were in his country, went to justify the high opinion formed of him at first sight. The candour he evinced, and the freedom with which he talked of the early and present history of his tribe, particularly of its manners, customs, superstitions, &c. proved sufficiently that he had either never suffered under the same mental degradation as the majority of savage rulers, or that he had made a considerable advance in knowledge, and got rid of many of the vile trammels which corrupt the ideas and vitiate the imagination. Death, which men in a state of nature will never converse upon without reluctance, at least as far as my experience goes, was no stumbling block in the way of MOSHESH, he remarked freely on all points connected therewith, and never once seemed for an instant to indulge the common notion that the mere allusion to it was sufficient to occasion misfortune. A simple remark touching that subject will generally be found the readiest method of gauging the savage mind, and it will also, generally speaking, supply one of the best tests whereby to judge of the character of the information obtained.

Here I met with the first instance that has ever occurred to me of the principal chief of a clan condescending to furnish information on every subject desired. Persons of the rank in question are generally ready and willing to state their complaints and grievances, but to touch upon any thing beyond those will be found sufficient to drive them from your society. MOSHESH stated that the Bashootoo were originally Baquaina, and that they left the country of their forefathers in consequence of oppression and poverty. Their present country is the third which they have occupied since they became emigrants, in their first movement, they approached the Ky Gariép or Likwa; in their second, they proceeded towards the sources of the Caledon; and in the third, to which they were compelled, by their inability, to compete with the successive attacks of the Amahlobi, Amanguan, and Balkokwa, they arrived at their present residence. So long as they continued on the north of the Likwa, they retained the dress and war implements of the mother country, but upon reaching their second position, and finding both to differ, they soon conformed to the custom of their immediate neighbours, and now, as far as both these points are concerned, resemble the Mantatees, who live at present

to the eastward of them. Their language is the Sichuana, with a few trifling variations—the origin or import of the national name could not be discovered.

As soon as it was evident that the tribes, hurled upon the Bashootoo by the wars of CHAKA, were too powerful for them upon the plains, they retreated to the hills, whose flattened tops render them not inconvenient residences, whilst their precipitous sides constitute natural fortresses of such strength as to enable a mere handful of men to defend them against a powerful enemy. To the few points at which these can be assailed all fly on the approach of danger, and from the piles of stones which are purposely collected there, each individual supplies himself with one of such a weight as he is able to manage, and those they hurl with dreadful effects upon the advancing foes. By this simple plan they have for years been able to maintain their position, and even to set at defiance the practised warriors of UMSILIGAS and DINGAN. The protection of their cattle, however, is a serious difficulty; the want of pasturage upon the hills renders it necessary to send them daily to the plains, from whence portions are liable to be carried off by plunderers, who occasionally elude the vigilance of the numerous watchmen who are regularly distributed over the frontiers of the country. Amongst others who enriched themselves at the expense of this tribe, were the late Berghaaners.

As soon as it became known to MOSHESH that we intended visiting UMSILIGAS, he remonstrated against it in the most determined manner, and every observation he made went to convince us of the interest he felt in our welfare. Upon finding all his objections disregarded, he appeared grieved, and proposed to collect such of his people as were acquainted with the mode of fighting pursued by the Matabili,* and by their means show it to us. This we rather encouraged than otherwise; and whilst they were engaged in giving effect to his wishes, he evinced great anxiety that we should remark certain stages in the proceedings, as being the most important to be understood.

The necessary acknowledgments having been made for the obligations here conferred on us, we proceeded on the 25th of October in the direction of Lishuani, a Wesleyan establishment under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. EDWARDS, and reached it on the 29th. There we found the principal remnant of the Griquas who formerly acknowledged BAREND BARENS as their chief, now under the rule of PETER DAVID. The latter, a most peaceable and well-disposed man, was suffering severely in mind, from having only a few weeks before barely escaped with life, after having lost a daughter, a nephew, two wagons, and a quantity of other property, by an inroad of the Matabili. He

* The name given by the Bechuana to the tribe of Umsiligas.

together with several other individuals of his community, undertook a hunting expedition in the direction of Ky Gariep, or Vaal River, and whilst they were occupied in preparing the flesh of two sea-cows which they had killed, the attack which ended in the loss alluded to was made. Though he naturally felt the loss of his property, yet the idea of his daughter and nephew being prisoners was what prayed most deeply upon his mind, and had roused him into a determination of endeavouring by force to retake them, and he was then actually meditating a plan to give effect to his views. Both Mr. EDWARDS and myself, however, saw reason to fear that the attempt might prove unsuccessful, and would only render his case more desperate, we therefore eventually prevailed upon him to desist for a time, and wait the event of some friendly communication, and thus not ensure the sacrifice of his relations, which a commando would certainly do. Many of the individuals at this station appeared to possess a very tolerable degree of information, as well as an ardent desire to improve their condition, and render their community respectable and useful by the practice of industry and observance of good order. The attack of the Zoolas,* however, had damped their ardour, and almost convinced them that their present residence could not be continued without considerable danger, which had led many to resolve on returning to the country they had lately abandoned.

From Lishuanj we proceeded on the 4th of November in an easterly direction, and on the 6th arrived at another Wesleyan Station under the care of the Rev. Mr. JENKINS. The inhabitants of this establishment belonged to the tribe of Ky Kora, or Great Corannas, who had lately removed thither from the Hart River, in search of a better dwelling place. At the time we arrived, a great excitement existed in consequence of expecting hourly an attack of the Matabili; every horse was in readiness, and though they could have mustered several hundred men, almost all supplied with fire-arms, yet it was evident that a general flight was contemplated. Our arrival instilled some degree of confidence, and led them to speak of resistance; but when it became known that our intention was to leave on the following day, courage fled as quickly as it rose, and left the original intention as evident as it was at first. These Corannas seem only yet in a state fitted for attacking, but not for defending, so that, in the situation they now occupy, they are not likely to prosper. In conversation with them, I suggested various precautionary measures, the propriety of which all acknowledged, nevertheless such was their indolence and apathy that nothing could induce them to exertion. To disregard danger whilst at a distance, seems to be the prevailing weakness of most of the

* The subjects of Umsiligas.

Hottentot races, who are but little removed from a state of nature, and they only think of it when at their doors, and when necessity will no longer permit them to remain indifferent. Had a similar description of thoughtlessness and total want of caution not prevailed during BAREND BAREND'S* Commando, the Griquas would doubtless have conquered, and Umsiligas, in all probability, would have years ago ceased to be the terror of the interior.

Whoever may have occasion to reside with savages, or half-civilized communities more generally speaking, will find indolence and a total neglect of caution the most serious obstacles which stand between them and prosperity. Even after it was rumoured that the congregated and warlike tribes, commonly known by the name of Mantatees, were encamped near to old Latakoo, in 1823, and within a day's journey of the principal residence of the Batlapi Chief and the Mission Station, it was not possible to excite MORIBE sufficiently to make him consider it necessary to ascertain his situation, and had not the worthy Missionaries perceived the absolute necessity of circumspection, the whole of the Bechuana around them would, in all probability, have in the course of a few hours been destroyed in their huts, as when the Rev. Mr. MOFFAT approached the enemy, they were in the very act of preparing to advance upon New Latakoo.

The preceding remarks only hold true, however, in relation to the majority of the natives of South Africa, and cannot be applied with justice to such as have been or still are involved in open and serious war. Whatever may have been the mental constitution of the latter, originally, it is at present of a superior cast, as far at least as regards the thinking faculty: they will never be found from neglect in a predicament similar to that of MORIBE; and whenever they have to defend themselves the observance of order and plan strongly indicates the previous existence of mental exercise.

From Umpakwani Messrs. ARCHBELL and ALISON accompanied us to the Mantatees, and about ten in the evening of the 7th November, the wagons arrived under the hill where the principal chief of the tribe was residing. Those two gentlemen, together with myself, rode on in advance of the wagons, and took up our position at a small house which had been built for the abode of Mr. ALISON. From thence we despatched a message to CICONIELI, requesting an interview, and an answer was received some hours afterwards to the effect that he would shortly be with us. When he arrived I found his appearance calculated to excite unfavorable impressions, in the same degree at least as that of MOSHESH was to produce the opposite. He

* The Commando of Griquas, &c. which proceeded against Umsiligas, in 1830, and which was completely routed by the warriors of that chief.

expressed satisfaction with our visit, but an evident suspicion lurked within him as was naturally to be expected, since he was doubtless conscious of the estimation in which he was held, and of the crooked policy which he was notorious for practising. Until very lately the affairs of the tribe, had been under the government of his mother, whose maiden name was MANTATEE, and who is still regarded with great respect. On the death of his father he was left a minor, and the Queen, whose prudence and wisdom were proverbial throughout the tribe, was by general consent elected regent, the duties of which she so discharged during periods of great difficulty, as to obtain for her alike the respect and fear of the neighbouring nations. At the time of our visit CICONIÆLI had evidently reached the age of manhood, yet it was only the young people and others who delighted in irregularities that rejoiced in his accession to power; the more orderly and aged viewed him with suspicion, and insisted on receiving the opinion of his mother previous to any important measures being adopted.

On adverting to the history of his tribe, he betrayed the reluctance already remarked as characteristic of the majority of savage chiefs: what information he furnished was actually wrung from him, and he took the first opportunity of avoiding the inquiry. His mother, on the other hand, resembled MOSHESH, and it was from her principally that we obtained the knowledge we possess of the nation. Though it is found that most of the South African tribes are designated by names referring to some of their first chiefs, yet many instances occur of partial or entire changes in designation having taken place, either by the will of the communities themselves or by the influence of strangers with whom they may have become acquainted: any remarkable instance of prosperity, or any occurrence which is calculated to raise a tribe in the estimation of the others around it, is sometimes considered by the tribe itself as best to be recorded by the adoption of a new name, and on such occasions the name assumed is generally made to refer either to the occurrence or to the ruler under whose government it happened. The other means by which changes are produced, namely, the influence of strangers, operate principally during warlike movements, when bodies come in contact who are unacquainted with each others previous designations. On such occasions the one speaks of the other as the people of such and such a chief, and by perseverance in that system often eventually succeed, at least to a certain extent, in establishing names hitherto unknown in the country. As an example of the latter may be mentioned the tribe of whom CICONIÆLI is the present chief. Whilst residing on the Namahari River it was known by the name of Baklokwa, or Bakora, but on flying from thence and coming in contact with the Bashootoo and other Bechuānas,

when it was under the government of MANTATEE, they characterized the tribe by the name of its leader, and ever since it has been better known by the term of Mantatees than by the one it originally possessed.

The descent of the Baklokwa could not be traced, owing in some measure to their ignorance of its ancient history, but principally, I am inclined to believe, to their pride. A mere allusion to the probability of their being a portion of an older community, was opposed with all their energies, and invariably led to the assertion, that they were from the beginning as they now are, unconnected with any other people. The entire of the country towards the sources of the Ky Gariep or Vaal River, was some time ago inhabited by tribes resembling them in manner, customs, &c. but they would not admit their derivation from any of them, nor did they demand for themselves the honor of having given birth to any separate community. Their dress and war implements are the same as those which were in use among the tribes more to the eastward. The large caross is of ox-hide, dressed with much care and blackened outside; the small one is of sheep-skin, and so fixed as to resemble the upper parts of a pair of trowsers, which will be best understood by reference to the drawings. The kerie or club is the weapon upon which they principally rely in their war, the assagai and battle-axe are only used as auxiliaries; their shield is very small, and, unless when employed with great dexterity, is acknowledged to be of little avail.

The Baklokwa, like the Bashootoo, principally reside upon the tops of the hills, and the one upon which we found CICONIÆLI was better adapted for defence than any we had previously seen. It could be readily ascended only by one narrow foot path, which, towards the top, passed between perpendicular rocks only a few feet apart. There they have a wicket door of great thickness, and over it the space between the rocks to a considerable height is closed by a wall of stones.

Both the chief of this tribe and MOSHESH encourage men of other tribes to join them, and hence their strength at present consists of mixed and uncertain materials; both lay claim to the remnants of tribes which live in their neighbourhood, and the latter sometimes acknowledge the one and sometimes the other, which is fortunate inasmuch as it does not admit of either ascertaining his real power, and no doubt prevents CICONIÆLI from attacking the Bashootoo.

On the 8th we proceeded to the eastward, in order to ascertain the sources of the Caledon, which were represented as being about fifty or sixty miles distant in the high mountain range, which now lay about thirty miles to the southward of us. On approaching it we found the information

we had received to be correct, and that it issued from the mountains by two principal branches. It was during this part of the journey that the accident occurred to Captain EDIE, which eventually deprived the expedition of his services. From the sources of this river we found it impracticable to proceed further in an easterly direction, without first returning nearly to the residence of CICONIÆLI, and even after that we could only have travelled north-east, in consequence of the course of the mountains, which would have carried us directly to the spot where PETER DAVID, only a few weeks before, lost his wagons. Though there appeared no actual reason for our contemplating a like misfortune, yet a probability existed that some unpleasant collision might unavoidably happen, which would at least have the effect of seriously impeding our future operations. UMBILIGAS, it was known, had declared that he only regarded those persons as his friends who approached him from the direction of Kuruman, and as it was desirable that we should not appear enemies, our duty was self-evident. As soon, therefore, as Captain EDIE was in a state to travel, we moved in a south-west direction towards the range already mentioned, and on reaching it ascended one of its highest peaks, from whence we enjoyed an extensive view towards the north, but a limited one to the other quarters, arising from our position being upon the northern limit of a belt of broken porphyritic mountains, at least thirty miles in breadth, and in which are situated the sources of the Nu Gariep or Black River; Our movements in this district were greatly retarded by the heavy falls of rain that almost daily occurred, and which more than once flooded the rivers.

On the 24th November we re-crossed the Caledon nearly opposite to Lishuani, and from thence directed our course towards Thaba Unchu, a large Bechuana station, where the remnants of various disorganised tribes had been collected by the Rev. Mr. ARCHBELL. The principal chief was a Baralong, and the greater number of the inhabitants were also of that nation. At a little distance from this establishment a considerable body of Corannas reside, under a chief of their own, who, to secure the friendship and countenance of the Missionary, has appointed one of his most prudent and influential men to live near to him. To the North and North-East of this station we found the remnants of the Lihoya, a tribe which some considerable time ago emigrated from the north of the Vaal River. They are of the Bechuana family, and since the death of their principal chief, one portion has become tributary to CICONIÆLI, and the other to MOSHESH. After acquiring considerable information at Thaba Unchu, relative to the Baralong and the tribes which formerly occupied the country towards the sources of the Likwa, or Vaal

River, particularly those of the latter, which approached Latakoo in 1823, and were defeated by the Griquas, we left it on the 4th of December, and directed our course towards Philippolis. During this stage we crossed the Vaal, Modder, the Black Modder, and the Riet Rivers, and came in contact with several hordes of Corannas, all of whom seemed ready and willing to supply information, and were zealous beyond measure in recommending themselves and criminating their neighbours. Over the more sterile parts of this district are dispersed a number of petty lawless hordes, each under some notorious robber; and it is by their proceedings principally that the peace beyond our northern frontier is so constantly disturbed. One of the most prudent and courageous of these, JAN BLOOM, is an illegitimate son of a late colonial farmer, who will long be remembered by the Bechuana in consequences of the serious evils they experienced at his hands, even whilst he was a subject of the Cape Government. On arrival at Philippolis our prospects appeared favourable, rains had fallen in abundance towards Latakoo, the oxen left in charge of Mr. KOLBE were in good condition, and nothing operated to prevent our immediate advance except some repairs which were required for the wagons. These were completed with as much expedition as possible, so that by the 26th of December we were on the road to the Vaal River, which we reached on the 6th of January 1835, and, to our great mortification, found it flooded, and likely to be impassable for many days. Thus far a number of Griquas belonging to Philippolis accompanied us, and amongst others the late worthy old chief DAM KOK, who, out of anxiety to forward our views, remained till the 14th, and only then left under an idea that a considerable delay would yet be unavoidable. On the 16th a report was brought that the river was again upon the rise, which induced me immediately to determine by actual experiment whether or not it could be crossed; with that view a wagon was emptied without delay, sent in and conveyed to the opposite side without accident or serious difficulty, though the water reached fully half-way up its sides. The result encouraged to further attempts; the stores, &c. were raised to a height beyond the reach of the water, and though one wagon was overturned, yet we succeeded in getting all over before dusk, and placed in a position where we felt no further anxiety about the state of the river.

From this point Latakoo was to be reached by one of two routes, and as it was probable that the western one would necessarily be that which we should have to travel on our return to the colony, the eastern one was now preferred. Our course for some days was close to the river, and in that time we came in communication with MORIJE, the proper

chief of Latakoo, who, with a party of his subjects, had removed here some years ago, to escape the attacks of the Corannas and Griquas, which had proved so harrassing to them in their native country. A considerable number of inhabitants were dispersed around his residence, all of whom, owing principally to the barrenness of the country, were miserably poor. Notwithstanding such was their condition, it was pleasing to observe that the seeds of civilization which had been sown amongst them at Kuruman, were still in activity. The thirst for instruction manifested by the younger classes, exceeded any thing I had yet witnessed, and the number of young men which were neatly clothed in jackets, &c., principally of leather, ~~was~~ strikingly great in proportion to the population. They refused to trade with us for any article which was simply ornamental, and inquired after nothing but what was calculated for purposes of clothing. The Chief himself is in his dotage, filthy and indolent to an extreme, and apparently indifferent either to his own situation or that of his people. Under such circumstances their case is one for serious consideration; if encouraged and assisted they will soon command a respectable place in society, but if neglected and left to pine under the influence of *MOTIBE*, they will in all probability retrograde, and at last return to what they were when first visited by Messrs. HAMILTON, CORNER, and EVANS, in 1816, namely, perfect savages, indifferent to, nay, absolutely opposed both to religion and civilization. Though every exertion is made to supply their wants, both by the Missionaries of Kuruman and Griqua Town, yet the great distance even of the latter renders these endeavours quite inefficient,—nothing but the continued presence of a teacher amongst them, or their removal to a situation where such already exists, can supply the advantages which they may justly claim as a return for their general good conduct.

After leaving *MOTIBE* we travelled in an easterly direction to the spot where the Hart River terminates in the Ligua, and from thence our course was along the banks of the former, until we arrived at the road which leads to Bootschap, the late station of the Griquas now resident at Lishuani. Here we left the river, and took the direct road to Latakoo, which now bore from us to the west of north. For the first two days the country kept gradually rising, but afterwards continued nearly of the same level till we reached Kuruman, and wherever rocks appeared they were found to consist of a fine crystallized bluish white lime stone. The greater part of the country in question is covered with a dense brushwood, and has from time immemorial been one of the favourite haunts of the Bushmen. In former days water existed throughout

this district in tolerable abundance, but at present the number of springs is comparatively small, and even those, according to the statements of the natives, are diminishing in strength, and they are thus brought to anticipate the period as not far distant when necessity will force them to seek another abode. In this quarter the Bushmen have experienced misfortunes similar to those which have so seriously injured them in many others, they have without ceremony been deprived of many of the springs which they regard as a sort of hereditary property, and have been driven to war often against their inclination, simply to ensure the enjoyment of what was absolutely necessary to support existence. It requires but to visit the retreats of this unfortunate race of men to perceive at once the justice of their proverbial hostility, and no one who takes the trouble to investigate facts as they ought to be investigated, will, if they keep in view the constitution of human nature, arrive at any other conclusion than that the majority of the population of South Africa owes existence and prosperity more to the possession of power than to the exercise of justice. This is a circumstance well deserving the serious consideration of future legislators, since until something like a retribution be made for the numerous injuries that have been inflicted, or some sensible and conciliatory measures be adopted which are calculated to destroy the recollection of past misfortunes, nothing like friendly intercourse can be expected, unless maintained by force of arms.

On the 30th January we reached Kuruman, and were met at some little distance from the station by the Rev. Mr. HAMILTON, who informed us of the serious indisposition of the Rev. Mr. MOFFAT, and of his great anxiety to see me. On visiting him, which was done without delay, I found him suffering from a severe bilious attack, which appeared to have been occasioned by over-exertion in the printing-office. In spite of the sickness, he, with a zeal characteristic of his character, immediately entered into our views, and furnished a detailed account of the misfortunes which had befallen Mr. BAIN and his attendants. He appeared to anticipate little danger from our visiting UMSILIGAS, and declared himself ready and willing to accompany us, should he recover before we started. Upon mentioning to him the circumstances under which the soldiers had been granted, and the nature of our general instructions, he united with me in regarding it desirable to open at once a communication with the Matabili, which would enable us to judge of their feelings, and discover if that part of the interior could be visited without a probability of secret opposition or open violence. To accomplish this, two messengers were immediately engaged, and despatched to Mosiga, with strict injunctions to proceed with all possible haste, and return

without delay. Shortly after our arrival at Kuruman, our oxen began to suffer from a disease which the natives call *Quatsi*, and before we were able to attempt a removal from thence, nearly twenty had died. The complaint, it was stated, occurs almost every year in this district, and its attacks are extended to man as well as to the lower animals. Many instances of the latter came under observation, and in several of them death was the consequence. The received opinion is, that the disease originates with the latter, and is generated in the former by eating of the flesh of animals who have died of it, or have been killed whilst under its influence. On investigating the grounds of this belief, I met with cases where there existed no proof that the individuals who were suffering had used diseased meat, but those were met by statements showing that many instances of animals which had been killed for food, under an impression that they were in perfect health, had afterwards been discovered by accident to have been labouring under an insidious form of the disease.

The facts urged, however, were not sufficiently circumstantial to satisfy me that the consumption of food under the circumstances stated, was absolutely requisite for generating the disease in the human species. On the appearance of the complaint amongst the cattle, blood-letting is usually resorted to by the more intelligent of the natives; and the propriety of the practice was evident, from the inflammatory character of the symptoms. This remedy we employed with great freedom, but, instead of restricting it to those actually sick, we extended it to all, and latterly, when local swellings appeared, which was a very common occurrence, incisions to a depth of some inches were made into the affected parts. This practice appeared invariably to be followed by great relief, the animals soon begun to move with greater activity, and cures were in general the result. As there were certain situations in the country where the disease had never been known to have occurred, it appeared desirable to have the cattle removed to some one of these, but upon ascertaining that such could not be accomplished without considerable exertion to the animals, which, from the inflammatory nature of the complaint, would, in all probability, aggravate the symptoms, I preferred risking their continuance at the station, and causing them to be fed as much as possible upon dry grass, which was still to be found upon the sides of the hills and rising grounds.

This unexpected sickness delayed our advance towards the country to the westward, which was meditated on the departure of the messenger, and did not permit us to move till the 25th of the month; on that day we set out with four wagons and the best of our oxen, and on the 28th, after having passed

some large kraals of Batlapi, Baralong, and Batlaroo, we reached Tsining. From this place a range of high hills was observed to the westward, and as it was desirable to visit it, the arrangements rendered necessary, by the scarcity of water, were made, and a party consisting of ten persons started on the 2d of February. After three days travelling, during which both men and oxen suffered severely from thirst, we arrived at a small pond immediately at the base of the mountains, early on the morning of the fourth, and in the afternoon of the same day ascended one of the highest peaks, from where we enjoyed an extensive view towards the north, north-west, and west. The southern extremity of the Kalahari desert was from that distinctly seen, and appeared almost a perfect flat densely covered with brushwood, through the foliage of which plots of a yellowish white sand could here and there be clearly observed. On returning to the wagon, some natives belonging to the Batlaroo tribe were discovered, who stated that they had only a few days before left the desert owing to the total want of water, and that they would be under the necessity of remaining here till rains should fall, though by doing so they would in all probability lose what little property they possessed, it being a custom amongst the more wealthy of the tribe to attack and plunder the wandering poor wherever they find them. The return journey was attended even with more inconvenience than the outward one; what little water was left on the latter had nearly disappeared, and only in one situation was the quantity found sufficient for our wants. In the neighbourhood of that pool was congregated a number of Bechuana, and it was really painful to observe the horror they manifested on seeing our oxen make such free use of its contents—they declared that upon it their existence depended, and should it be consumed many of them must inevitably die from thirst. The determination of these people showed most wonderfully the power of habit, almost all of them were in a state of starvation, and entirely depending upon chance for the means of support, yet they preferred such uncertainty to becoming the slaves or servants of the more wealthy members of the nation who were resident at the Upper and Lower Kuruman. They urged in answer to my importunities, directed to induce them to alter their manner of living, that they had from childhood been accustomed to it, and therefore could not abandon it for one which I might conceive would be more comfortable.

On returning to Tsining it was determined that we should visit Mirribin and Chue, two places from which the Kalahari have at times been entered. Soon after starting we came in contact with the sand flats which form the borders of the desert, and over those we travelled with great difficulty till

we reached the former station. The sand extended every where to a great depth, and bore upon its surface a scanty covering of brushwood and dwarf mimosas. Before reaching Mirribin both men and oxen were completely exhausted from want of water; the latter, in addition to the necessary halts, had passed twenty-three hours actually in the yokes without ever having had an opportunity of satiating thirst, or more than simply moderating hunger. Under the circumstances it was interesting to observe the mixture of beings which were, almost in a moment, vigorously engaged in drinking from the same pools, a mixture which arose from our people being disinclined to protract the terrible sufferings of the oxen.

Here we found a small community of Baralongas, trusting entirely for support to the spontaneous productions of nature. On questioning them relative to the desert, all unanimously declared that it was utterly impossible at the time to travel in it, and even the offer of a gun, which is of all things the most valued, could not command a guide; all spoke with horror of what they had once experienced in it, and to a man affirmed that they would sooner suffer death than attempt it again. The only point now remaining to be attempted was Chue, which we reached after travelling for 17 hours without water, and the information we there obtained was equally unsatisfactory. The Bakalahari, a tribe of poor Bechuana, who for years had supported an existence in the desert by means of Makatan, and a little water which they had obtained by digging pits in the sand, had lately been necessitated to leave it, and mix, though much against their wish, with the poor of the neighbouring tribes. Here we found a portion of these fugitives, and from them we ascertained that the country had within the last five years been getting gradually drier, and that at the period when they left it, not a drop of water was any where to be found. From the tops of some hills to the north of our encampment, we obtained a view of a considerable tract of this barren waste, which was said to differ in no way from the broad belt beyond it, except in being less densely covered with bush,—the sand is continuous, and in places raised into ridges,—the bush is low and intertwined, so that travelling in straight lines is impossible, nay, even the erect posture requires occasionally to be exchanged for the knees, in order to avoid the lowermost branches.

Having completed our inquiries at Chue, and having reason to expect the return of the messengers, we started for Motito, by way of the Mashua River, and after experiencing privations similar to those already mentioned, we found ourselves at the residence of the Rev. Mr. LEMU, on the evening of 17th March. The climate of this part of South Africa must, in the course of the last fifty years, have undergone a great change, as, within

the memory of persons yet living, sea-cows inhabited the Kuruman River, where it is now without a drop of water, and numerous dry channels exist elsewhere, which once formed the beds of respectable streams.

On arrival at Motito we found that the messengers had passed on their way to Kuruman, with a friendly invitation from UMSILIGAS, and a Litabili guide to conduct us to his country. This, however, was not the only information we obtained here, we also heard that a party of Batlapi, subjects of MOHURA, the Chief of Kuruman, resident at Old Latakoo, had been on a plundering expedition, and had actually succeeded in bringing home twenty-eight head of cattle belonging to the Matabili, and that a commando was expected to follow them. Under such circumstances we repaired to Kuruman, and commenced preparing for the continuation of our journey, under an idea that if revenge for the theft was to be taken, all would be over before we should be ready to proceed. It was also deemed prudent by Mr. LEMU and his friends at Kuruman, that both he and Mrs. LEMU should retire thither for a time, as, should a commando arrive, no favour would probably be shown to the Mission station, though it was at some distance from the residence of the chief.

As nothing but vague reports continued to circulate relative to the expected commando, and as all our wants had been supplied, we left Kuruman in company with our new guide on the 30th of April, and Motito on the 15th of May. Whilst at the latter, awaiting the arrival of Mr. MOFFAT,—MOHURA sent an order to our interpreter to return to Kuruman, and a message to me declaratory of his intention to prevent our proceeding to UMSILIGAS. The poor man seemed to fear non-compliance with the order of his chief, but on being directed to deliver my answer, namely, that if he (MOHURA) was able to effect his purpose by force of arms, he might prevent us, but not otherwise, he seemed more at ease, and decided upon remaining at least for a time. That message appeared to have lulled the boaster into peace, for when we reached the spot on the road where he was to execute his threat, neither chief nor men were to be seen. The step I recommended when I first became acquainted with the particulars of the theft, and which MOHURA then declared he would adopt, namely, to return the cattle, was for days before our departure sternly opposed, and only at last acceded to on the advice of Mr. MOFFAT, who visited the chief for the purpose of pointing out to him the misfortunes he might entail upon himself and his subjects by rendering the Matabili his enemies.

After leaving the neighbourhood of Latakoo we met with few inhabitants till we reached the country of the Matabili, distant about two hundred miles in a north-east direction.

In former days this intervening district was inhabited by Batlapi and Baralong, but at present it is only the resort of the poor of those tribes, and of the Baharootzi. It may be said to consist almost of one extensive flat, which, during, and for some time after, the rainy season, is thickly covered with luxuriant grass, but at other times, is barren, and, except in a few places, nearly destitute of water. When within a moderate distance of the Molopo, we despatched messengers to inform UMSILIGAS of our approach, and to state that we should remain at that river, which is considered the western boundary of his territory, until we should receive further information. On the third day after our arrival, and whilst I was absent to examine the source of the river, a chief and three attendants reached our encampment, with a request that we would immediately proceed to Mosiga, where the king would be delighted to receive us. With this invitation we readily complied, and towards noon of the second of June, descended into a fine valley or basin, bounded on the north and north-east by the Kurrichaine range, and which, previous to its occupancy by the Matibili, formed the principal residence of the Baharootzi tribe. Here, as we had been given to understand, whilst at the Molopo, UMSILIGAS awaited us, but scarcely had we halted, before it was discovered that he was yet considerably in advance, though in what direction was not to be ascertained. In our way to a convenient halting place we passed several large kraals, out of which rushed great numbers of men, women, and children, each more anxious than another to see the wagons and the people. Their near approach, however, was prohibited; strict orders had been given that nobody was to approach the party, so that when any such attempt was made, a word from the chief, or a shower of stones from his attendants, soon placed all spectators at a respectable distance. A similar system though not always equally rigid, was observed during our residence in the country; and more than once, when I urged our guard to permit individuals to gratify their curiosity, it was stated to be impossible, because the positive orders of UMSILIGAS were, that we should in no way be incommoded by his "dogs." The day after we arrived at Mosega, KALIFI, the chief, who had met us at the Molopo, called at the wagons on his way to the king, and after being absent two days, returned, bearing the congratulations of his majesty, and a request that we would with all possible speed proceed to his kraal. This message relieved us of great anxiety, as we had been beginning to surmise the possibility of our being long detained without an interview, from its often being customary with chiefs situated like UMSILIGAS, to require much secret information before admitting intercourse with persons whose power might be supposed to be in any way

calculated to injure them. Our road for the first two days wound between the ranges of the Kurrichaine hills, and carried us past several kraals; at which were abundance of cattle, but few inhabitants.

On the night of the 8th of June, we halted on the banks of the Marikwa river, a little below where it issues from the mountain chain,—from this place it was wished, by KALIPi, that Mr. MOFFAT should proceed in advance of the wagons, they being not more than sixteen or eighteen miles from the residence of the chief. To this our worthy friend readily consented, and long before we were prepared to move, he and the Matabili who accompanied him, were out of sight. The country passed this day was, in general, closely covered with bush, and at one place the road skirted the remains of a very large Bamaliti kraal, which had, many years ago, been destroyed at the instigation of, and by the personal assistance of, CONRAD BURS, a man who, by his abominable and unprincipled conduct, entailed more suffering upon the native tribes of South Africa than can easily be described.

The first kraal we approached, was stated to be that of which we were in quest, and though it was little calculated to impress us with the idea of its being the royal lodge, yet, the appearance of Mr. MOFFAT in the distance, soon satisfied us that UMSILIGAS was there, and a farther proof was immediately given by his own actual appearance in front of the door, ready and anxious to acknowledge us as we passed to a halting place. Curiosity, as well as etiquette, required that we should not be slow in paying our respects, so the moment the wagons were placed in their proper position, we proceeded to the kraal with Mr. MOFFAT, as lord in waiting. On entering we found UMSILIGAS seated on one side of the cattle kraal, with our messengers and a number of petty chiefs immediately around him, and at a distance was a guard of about fifty or sixty of his warriors. As we approached he stood up, offered his hand to each in succession, and uttered repeatedly, but indistinctly, *goeden dag*. It having been understood that nothing in the form of seats would be offered us, Mr. MOFFAT and myself took care to be provided with stools, but the others of the party, who disregarded that precaution, found it necessary to squat themselves upon the dry cow-dung. For some minutes after the ceremony described, a perfect silence prevailed, during which time the chief was not inactive with his eyes, and whenever they met those of any of the party, he smiled with apparent satisfaction. After this, orders were issued to several individuals present, and almost instantly a portion of the breast of an ox, finely stewed, and contained in a wooden dish, was placed in the middle of the group, and several calabashes well filled with what he called his beer,

were carried to him, and set at his feet. The interpreter was now desired to request us to eat, an invitation which we did not require to have repeated. To supply knives, not being regarded as a part of *his* duty, Mr. BELL immediately made up the deficiency by producing one, which performed the dissection well, and soon enabled each to fill his hand with a mass of well-cooked meat. After eating was concluded, the chief drank a large cupfull of beer himself, and then handed one to each of us, in succession, and had we been as anxious for repetitions of the dose as he was to supply them, some at least would have found difficulty in reaching the wagons.

During the time we were thus employed, he put a variety of questions both to Mr. MOFFAT and myself, more especially as to what was the news from the white people; and having satisfied himself on the points which seemed to interest him most, the conversation began to flag, and we embraced that as a favorable opportunity to depart to the wagons. He was not long in returning our visit, and but little longer in being firmly located on Mr. MOFFAT's bed, a position he seemed greatly to admire, and which he loved, because on it, said he, "sleeps his father Amachoban." Nothing could exceed the respect shown by him for Mr. MOFFAT, a circumstance which was particularly pleasing to me, in as much as I knew it was most abundantly merited. Scarcely a day passed after this, without one or two visits, and we were kept from dying of *ennui* by the shouts and songs of the mob, which always accompanied him to and from the wagons.

As little could be obtained here which was calculated to forward the objects of the association, I informed the King, as soon as it appeared prudent, that our wish was to visit, in the first instance, the country towards the sources of the Likwa, and that we hoped to secure guides and an interpreter from him. On this occasion he, for the first time, declared his great anxiety to forward our views, and immediately stated, that whatever we required in the way of men, should be in readiness. By this time our provisions were rather low, and it became highly desirable to procure some corn, which was only likely to be effected through UMSILIGAS,—Mr. KIFT therefore consented to remain with Mr. MOFFAT, in order, if possible, to procure what was necessary, and with him we left two wagons, two men, and about thirty of our worst oxen.

On the 16th of June, the day appointed for our departure, the Matibili destined to accompany us, were present at the kraal, where they received most minute instructions as to their duty, and were told, that if any thing befel us whilst under their charge, they should as certainly be killed as UM'NOMBATE, who was present, was then living.

Our course, in order to accomplish the meditated journey,

was nearly south-east, and the road lay over a rugged and broken country, between two ranges of hills, which rendered travelling difficult and tedious. For some days after starting, we passed occasionally kraals well stocked with cattle, but for a long time before turning back we saw nothing but the remains of stone walls of great extent, which, in former times, had confined the cattle of the various Bechuana tribes, then living in the peaceful possession of that country. Everywhere, during the outward journey, we found a fair supply of grass and an abundance of water; the sources of most of the rivers in that direction being in the range immediately to the north of us, which divides the waters that run to the eastward from those that flow to the westward. The scenery here surpassed any thing we had yet seen, and judging from all appearances, the country was much better calculated for grazing and cultivation than any portion of the district we had found the Matabili occupying, indeed none of them hesitated in acknowledging that, and stated that the fear of DINGAN alone had led them to neglect it.

On reaching the Oori River, which is fed by many fine streamlets from the range already mentioned, we were told by the guides, that beyond it water was very scarce, indeed seldom to be found within a great distance, and that it would be quite impossible to advance farther with oxen. This information I received with suspicion, yet the anxiety evinced by the guides, that UMSILIGAS should understand that they had afforded it, gave so much the air of truth as did not warrant me in persisting to oppose their recommendation, which I afterwards ascertained to be judicious at the time. Though they stated that the same obstacles existed to our farther advance beyond the Cashan range of mountains, which lay immediately to the north of us, yet, from its not being desirable to return by the road we had just travelled, I determined upon crossing it, and then deciding as to the course which ought to be pursued. From the position we were then in, passing the range could only be effected by one road, and that with difficulty, owing to the quantity of bush and the number and size of the stones, yet with caution it was effected, and we were again able to reach the Oori before dark, and to encamp for the night on its eastern banks, about four miles to the northward of the mountains.

From our new position almost nothing of the neighbouring country could be seen, and though fears were expressed that water could not be procured on the higher grounds visible to the eastward, yet the advantage to be obtained from reaching them was more than sufficient to warrant the risk, and induce us to proceed. Beyond the Oori, travelling proved very fatiguing to the oxen, owing to the nature of the soil, which

will be afterwards described, and had we not been so fortunate as to discover a sufficiency of water towards evening, they would scarcely have been able to have returned next day to the river to drink. This day's journey brought us to within a moderate distance of one of the highest points of the Cashan mountains, from whence, we were told, the country in all directions was to be seen to a great distance. To that we repaired on the following day, and soon found our information to have been correct, and that our wagons were near to the site of the last battle fought between the forces of UMSILIGAS and DINGAN, towards the sources of the Umpeban. Detached hills and mountain ranges of moderate height, separated from each other by extensive intervening flats, bounded the only very extended view which we here enjoyed, namely, the one to the north-east and east. In those directions little wood was seen, and that little was towards the bases of the hills. The soil of such of the flats as we were able to visit, was of a blackish colour, highly porous or honey-combed, and into it the feet sunk deeply in walking, characters which indicated the gentle slope that here existed, and afforded evidence of the course by which the rain waters commonly disappear.

Various reasons rendered it necessary that we should see Mr. MOFFAT previously to his return to Kuruman, and as the day fixed for that event was approaching, I found it imperative to rest satisfied with the distance we had reached in this direction, and to return to the place at which we had arranged previous to starting, that he should meet us.

Having adopted a new route for our return, our first movement brought us back to the Oori, but considerably to the north of where we last left it, and there we found a party of natives belonging to a subordinate tribe of Baquaina, under a chief named MURSILI, whose usual residence was on the Umpiban, now about a day's journey to the north of us. From this point the Oori ran nearly in a north-west direction, and for some days, as long as it kept that course, we travelled along its banks, but, upon its inclining more to the north, and entering a range of high mountains where the flies which prove so destructive to cattle exist in great abundance, we left it in order to keep the road which would bring us to the point where Mr. MOFFAT was to await our arrival.

The second day after this, we passed the site of the battle fought between BAREND'S Griquas and the Matibili, and the appearances yet to be seen told in the strongest terms what must have taken place. The slope upon which it occurred, was still actually white with the bones of men and horses; and the remnants of guns, saddles, jackets, hats, &c. proved what must have been the fate of many a Griqua. That commando had actually the whole of the Matabili cattle in its

possession, a circumstance to which its defeat is in a great measure attributable. The difficulty of keeping such a quantity of cattle together during the night, rendered it necessary that the force should be much divided, and, from the various parties being dispersed around their prey, the moment the attack commenced, the guns of the Griquas destroyed more of their own party than the assagais of the enemy. According to the Matabili, the attack was made about an hour before day-light, and ere the sun rose not a living Griqua was to be seen, almost all that had presence of mind fled at once, whilst those that were panic struck, together with the few that had the bravery to defend themselves, were instantly destroyed. The result of that commando furnishes a remarkable example of the misfortunes which often arise from want of system and foresight. The very night the assault was made, some Matabili women whom the Griquas had as prisoners, urged them to be on their guard, as on that night, said they, something of importance would happen; yet nevertheless the Griquas feasted till towards midnight, and then betook themselves to rest, without, it is believed, taking even the precaution of placing a watch. In this engagement none of the regular warriors of UMSILIGAS were present, they having some time previously gone on commando to the north. It is reported, that during the early movements of the Griquas, the king was in a most desponding state, and cried like a child, seeing no prospect of ever again recovering his property, but every chance of being left with a ruined tribe as occurred when he fled from CHAKA. The turn matters took, however, upon the occurrence of the general conflict, has changed so much his notions as to the power of men armed with guns, that he is now almost disposed to under-value such weapons, and regard his own as even superior to them.

On our reaching the place appointed for meeting Mr. MOFFAT, which happened on the 23d July, we found him anxiously waiting our arrival, and with the agreeable intelligence that Mr. KIFT had succeeded in purchasing ten muids of corn. At this kraal also we expected to find UMSILIGAS, but were disappointed, he having some time previously gone to Mosiga, evidently with a hope that we would follow him there, and then depart for the colony. The corn which had been paid for was, by agreement, to be delivered at a kraal about a day's journey from where we now were, but upon application for it, various difficulties were thrown in the way for the purpose of inducing us to move to the king's residence. Being determined, however, not to do so, Mr. MOFFAT left us to represent to UMSILIGAS the necessity of complying with the terms of the bargain, and, after much trouble, he succeeded in inducing him to send an immediate order for the delivery of half the quantity, and a promise that the

remainder should be ready on our return from the Bamangwato country, which we now intended to visit. Whilst in this neighbourhood, we received messages, sometimes twice a day, from MOSIGA; every one more urgent than the preceding for our return, and all abounding with horrible tales about the disease which was said to be still raging more to the northward. To most of them I returned answers, but none of a nature calculated to generate a hope that these efforts were likely to be successful, whilst, from time to time, I wrote to Mr. MOFFAT, complaining that such statements as the chief continued to send were tending to increase the reluctance which the Hottentots had already evinced to proceeding. That circumstance our worthy representative explained most fully to UMSILIGAS, and at the same time, in accordance with my request, informed him that should any of the members of our party be found absent from the wagons, they were to be considered as being so without my consent,—a communication I deemed it prudent to make, from having been informed that, in spite of what had already been arranged, several were still determined to leave us, and return to the colony. To Mr. MOFFAT's remonstrances he replied, by stating, that great anxiety for our safety, and a fear that should any accident happen, the white king would attribute blame to him, were the reasons which led him to solicit so imperiously our return; but now, he added, as I see they are determined to advance, you must be a witness that I have done my duty, and all responsibility must rest upon you. No objection of course being offered to that, he immediately dispatched a special messenger to us, with the welcome tidings that we must go wherever we felt inclined, that peace and health must go with us, and that the guides and interpreter were at our service.

An anxiety for our safety had doubtless a considerable influence upon him, but the fear of our becoming acquainted with the havoc his people had made in the direction in which we wished to proceed, had evidently a greater. All of his actions satisfied us that he was most desirous of producing impressions favourable to himself, as was naturally to be expected, he having previously requested me to take charge of one of his principal counsellors, for the purpose of communicating with the Governor. Though such anxiety was in one sense productive of good, yet, in another, it was pregnant with evil,—it made him guard against our having much communication with the conquered tribes, and consequently limited the quantity of information we obtained. On one occasion I was so annoyed by the working of this system, that I ordered all of his people away from my wagon, and immediately sent a message to UMSILIGAS, that though my heart, generally speaking, was easy, yet, on one point, it was very *sore*; namely, that he should regard me as a great rascal, and think it necessary to

send spies to listen to my words. That proceeding seemed to excite some uneasiness, and led the guides to declare they had no such duty imposed upon them, but their subsequent conduct clearly proved the falsity of the assertion, as they always evinced great fear when they were not present at any interviews I afterward had with the inhabitants.

On leaving the kraal where, by appointment, we met Mr. MOFFAT, our course was directed to the Marikwa, and from the point where we reached it we travelled along its banks to where it joins the Oori and forms the Limpopo. Much of the country on both sides of that river is thickly covered with high bush, which, here and there, impeded our progress and seriously injured the canvas of the wagons. The road in several places was rugged, and the ranges of hills through or over which we had occasionally to pass, affected the wagons considerably, and led to several serious accidents, which however, were rendered comparatively unimportant from our possessing in the party the means of effectually remedying them. On arriving in about latitude 24. 30, we found ourselves upon the northern limit of the Matabili territory, and at the last kraal of UMSILIGAS in that direction, which kraal was inhabited principally by Bechuana of conquered tribes under a Litabili chief. For some distance after passing this outpost, we met with poor natives in considerable numbers, near to the river, all of whom acknowledged themselves as tributary to the Matabili, and even wore to a certain extent their dress. They stated that they were from time to time called upon to herd cattle, or cultivate the ground, when the persons regularly destined for such duties were either insufficient, or otherwise engaged, but that at other times they were left to exist upon the spontaneous productions of nature; and what little they might obtain, they were even liable to lose by plundering parties, who were constantly on the move without the order or knowledge of the king. They all appeared in a very dejected state, which was not to be wondered at, considering they were almost perishing from starvation. As we advanced, the number gradually diminished, and eventually not a human being was to be seen. This occurrence led us to fear that one of the most desirable sources of information was now out of our reach; but after travelling three days farther, it was again available. Here we met with the surviving portion of the Baqainana nation, which had formerly held a high rank amongst the Bechuana tribes. This tribe, after having defended itself against the Mantatees, who were defeated at Old Latakoo, eventually sunk under the power of UMSILIGAS, and became tributary to him, in which condition it continued till he put to death the principal chief, when every individual with one accord fled from the country they were then occupying, and established themselves in their present position, where they now live in terror

of the Matabili. Between them and the natives we last left, a good understanding exists, whereby they are enabled to get information of any hostile movement, and in that way to baffle their enemies, though in effecting it they often almost perish from thirst, being necessitated to leave the vicinity of the river, which is the only permanent source of water in this country. From the proceedings in reference to this tribe, as well as to others, it was clearly visible that the policy of UMSILIGAS is to get rid as soon as possible of all the influential persons, of any community he may subdue, and annex to his own, and reasons are easily fabricated to make such appear justifiable. When KAMA, the Baquaina king was deprived of life, he was in charge of a large herd of cattle belonging to the Matabili, and a report was either carried, or said to have been carried, to the King, that he had been killing oxen and entertaining his people, with a view to rouse them against their conquerors. This was set forth as a sufficient cause to send a commando against him,—and to render its object certain, two men were dispatched to the kraal, to inform him that a warlike party was proceeding to the north, and that he must have refreshments in readiness when it arrived. This plan, which was adopted to prevent suspicion, had its desired effect; the party entered the kraal under the mask of friendship, and whilst they were actually partaking of what he had provided for them, the work of murder was commenced.

The Baquaina entertain a marked aversion to the Matabili, and were the first Bechuana whom I saw treat our guides with indifference and contempt. They were suffering much from hunger, and the necessity of constantly residing in the thick bush rendered it difficult for them even to pursue the game which, under circumstances like theirs, forms the principal means of existence. To construct snares, or to cultivate ground, was also inconsistent with their safety, inasmuch as either the one or the other was well calculated to discover their haunts. The people of this tribe seemed to feel their destitute condition more than any we met during the whole journey, which was owing, probably, to their having formerly stood highest in point of rank, having by universal consent been admitted to have first issued from the great cave out of which, in their idea, the various Bechuana and Bushmen tribes proceeded at the beginning of the world. From them we obtained much interesting information relative to the interior, which would be out of place to notice here. It may, however, be remarked, that two of the most important points established through them were, *first*, the existence of a large fresh-water lake at a great distance to the northward, and, *secondly*, the occurrence of a scattered Hottentot population, not only over all the neighbouring districts but as far as, and even beyond, the lake, and

that, in the latter position, tribes resembling to all appearance the Corannas, and speaking a similar language, existed yet in a state of independence, under chiefs of their own nation. The statements made in regard to the lake were vague and unsatisfactory, on every point, except as to its existence,—on that no discrepancy occurred,—the appearances of the water during stormy weather were so naturally detailed, and the form of the boats and the method of making them “*walk*” so minutely and clearly described, as proved at once that all must have actually seen what they attempted to picture. On the subject of the direction and distance little could be ascertained with certainty,—some stated it bore north-west from us, others north-east, some that they could reach it in three weeks, others that it would require three moons. If it be kept in view that almost no two of our informants reached it from the same place, and, perhaps, not one without wandering and halting amongst the intermediate tribes, it will be evident that none of them were fitted to form a correct estimate either of the actual distance or direction. There can be no doubt, however, that we were still far from it, as one of our own men, who had been there, and who is a resident of Kuruman, declared that we were at a much greater distance from it than from Latakoo.

By the time we reached the Limpopo river our oxen were very much reduced in condition, from the want of sufficient food, and grass fitted for the use of cattle had nearly disappeared, circumstances which rendered our position particularly unfavourable. To have advanced without consideration, might have left us a wreck in the desert; and to have returned without ascertaining if better prospects were not before us, might and would have exposed us to just reproach, especially as there was still in this vicinity what absolute hunger would induce the oxen to consume in sufficient quantity to subsist upon. A span of the best oxen were therefore immediately selected, and a small party with one wagon proceeded to discover, if possible, the most judicious course to pursue. After travelling four days in a north-east direction near to the river, and to a point where it turned to the south-east, without any signs of improvement, nay, I may safely say, with every symptom, if possible, of increasing sterility, we halted near to a kraal of Baquaina, to discover if it were not possible to cross from thence to the Baka hills, where we had been told there was both water and grass in abundance.

Having found from experience that direct questions are often not well calculated to elicit the truth from savages, I determined here to wait, and see if some circumstance might not occur which would enable me to obtain the information we wanted, without making it appear our principal object. That soon happened, for scarcely had the natives joined us, before

they began to beg for food, and entreat that we would shoot some game for them, as, according to their own expression, they were dead from hunger. I immediately told them we were ready to do that, if they would accompany us on our journey, which remark caused joy to beam in every countenance, as they took it for granted we intended to follow the river. Upon understanding, however, that such was not our meaning, their disappointment was extreme, and all declared it perfectly impossible to cross, at this season, to the Baka, as not a drop of water was to be found before arriving at the mountains, which would be six days' journey for us; and, in farther proof of the difficulty and danger of the undertaking, they stated that two members of their own community who had lately arrived from thence, were quite exhausted from thirst, though they had carried with them several large horns filled with water. Having ascertained this much, I began to question them, and the following was the result, viz:—during the rainy season the journey could be accomplished without difficulty, but at present it was impracticable. In former times it had been customary to pass during the whole year, but then large pits existed into which the rain-water flowed, and remained during the dry season, but since the Matabili have been in the country, it has been an object to render communication as difficult as possible, and therefore every artificial reservoir has been either intentionally or accidentally destroyed.

With such apparently unprejudiced evidence before us, it would have been courting misfortune to have attempted the crossing of the country with oxen in the condition in which ours were, and highly unjustifiable, as our success had hitherto been such as to warrant a hope, that, if we reached the colony without any serious accident, farther exertions would be made under circumstances calculated to produce a result very different from what we could now with reason anticipate. As soon then as the necessary observations were made, in regard to the surrounding country, we moved back to the other wagons, for the purpose of returning to Mosiga. In one excursion, we left the river and travelled to a distance of some miles beyond the tropic, where, from the top of one of the highest trees, we could just faintly discern the summit of the Baka hills, due north of us. In every other direction the country between the eye and the horizon appeared nearly flat, and densely covered with brush-wood, and, if we are to believe the natives, the districts beyond the range surveyed, exhibited nearly similar characters, particularly those to the east and north-east.

On reaching the position where we left the principal portion of the party, we found two of the oxen dead, and the others not

at all improved, indeed the reverse, as was almost to be expected, considering the quantity and quality of the grass. Under these circumstances, instant removal to a better provided district became a point of the greatest importance, and led us at once to proceed on the way to Mosiga. On beginning to work the oxen, we soon found they were not able to travel more than two or three hours each day, which discovery made me for the first time, feel perfectly satisfied that I had acted judiciously in not extending the journey. In our return we passed over the site of the town in which Mr. CAMPBELL found the Baharootzi, nearly on the top of Kurrichaine, and soon after leaving it we were delighted by the arrival of four spans of oxen, sent by Messrs. HAMILTON and EDWARDS, to supply the place of such of our own as were unable to convey the wagons over the hills which lay between us and the head-quarters of UMSILIGAS. Previous to our arrival at Mosiga it was my intention to have remained there for a week or two, but as the oxen began to suffer instantly from feeding upon young grass, it became expedient to change the plan, and move on almost immediately. The chief appeared anxious for a long visit, yet he was open to reason, and readily admitted that delay would be injudicious, and not to be encountered, without very considerable danger. Before we parted, he sent us a present of fourteen oxen and three sheep, with orders for them to be distributed as follows:—two oxen and one sheep to Mr. BURROW, one ox and one sheep to Mr. BELL, one ox and one sheep to Mr. FORD, and the remaining ten oxen to myself. The sheep were immediately killed,—the oxen, in the course of a few days, were placed in the yokes, and eventually left, as a portion of the property of the Association, at Graaff-Reinet.

On our starting, UMSILIGAS accompanied us for a short distance, conversed freely on the pleasure he had experienced from our visit, and added, that as we had not accomplished our object of visiting the "*great water*," we must go home in peace and return again, when he would take care we should see it.

Between the Molopo and Graaff-Reinet, we travelled, of necessity, principally during the night, and but little occurred which requires notice on the present occasion. It would be unjust, however, to pass over the visit to Griqua Town, considering that much calculated to promote our object was obtained there. WATERBOER, the chief, was particularly kind and communicative, so that by his able assistance we added much to the previous information we possessed, both in relation to the Grikwas and Bushmen.

During the return journey a considerable number of oxen died from absolute exhaustion, and eleven which were unable to proceed were left between the Vaal River and Graaff-Reinet, with instructions to send them on to the latter, should they eventually recover.

To Algoa Bay it was perfectly impracticable to proceed with our own oxen, a circumstance which rendered it necessary to provide other means for transporting the collection, the expenses of which will appear in the general account.

The importance of the services which were rendered by the various Missionaries we visited, will ere this have been apparent, yet comparatively speaking, but a small proportion of their real utility has been noticed from the necessity of abstaining on the present occasion from particular details. To all of them, I consider the Association to be deeply indebted for whatever degree of success has attended the exertions of the Expedition, and to Mr. MOFFAT especially for the friendly reception and kind treatment which we experienced from UMSILIGAS. To the general activity and good feeling of the majority of the members of the party itself, I am bound to attribute in a great measure the fortunate result of the enterprise, and should it ever be my good fortune to obtain leave to proceed on another journey of the kind, I should be delighted to have with me, nearly all of the individuals of the late party, and more than delighted to have those gentlemen, the fruits of whose talents* are this day conspicuous before you.

Having now given a general outline of the proceedings of the expedition, I shall sum up concisely what appears to me to have been some of the principal results :

1st. It has put us in possession of much information respecting many tribes even hitherto unknown to us by name, and has enabled us also to extend very considerably our knowledge of those which had previously been visited; by having brought us in immediate connection either with them, or with persons who could furnish information regarding them. With members of the following tribes—*Bashootoo, Baklokwa, Lihoya, Batlapi, Baralong, Bakalahari, Baharootzi, Abaka Zootoo, or Matabili, Amapimpi, Amanguan, Amahlobi, Baquaina, Baka, Bamangwato, Ky Koubikwa, Ky Kora, Araminice, Baroa, Bahookaing, Griquas, Bakatla, Bahapootsa, Bangclooroo, Bapoo, Bapookoo, Bamaliti, and Bawanket*, we have actually communicated, and in regard to the *Matompa, Makaka, Bahamachoosa, Bapootooma, Bapiri, Bahapoolan, Matsikin, Bapootchooan, Bapaholi, Batau, Bamahakla, Bamooricail, Balaka, Batclama, Bakalaka, Masaroa*, and others, we have obtained indirect information.

2ndly. It has enabled us to ascertain the Geographical position of many places previously doubtful; to lay down the sources and courses of various rivers which run to the eastward, and otherwise

* 497 Drawings.

obtain what will considerably add to the utility of our Maps of South Africa.

3rdly. It has enabled us to extend considerably our knowledge of natural history, not only by the discovery of many new and interesting forms in the animal kingdom, but also by additional information in regard to several previously known; and has put us in possession of a splendid collection, which, if disposed of, will in all probability realize a sum more than equal to the expenses which have been incurred.

4thly. It has enabled us to ascertain that the Hottentot race is much more extended than has been hitherto believed, and that parties or communities belonging to it inhabit the interior as far, at least, as the inland lake, which we were told is not less than three weeks' journey to the north of the Tropic of Capricorn.

5thly. It has made us aware of the existence of an infinity of misery in the interior, with which we were previously unacquainted, a circumstance which in all probability, will lead eventually to the benefit of thousands, who, without some such opportunity of making known their sufferings, might have lived and died even without commiseration.

6thly. It has enabled us to establish a good understanding with UMSILIGAS, and ensure his services and support in the farther attempts which may be made to extend our knowledge of South Africa, which, without his concurrence, could never be well effected from the Cape of Good Hope: and—

Lastly. It has furnished a proof that the plan upon which the Association proceeded was calculated to accomplish the objects it had in view, and has given reason to believe that a party, similarly equipped, when assisted by the knowledge we now possess, may, with proper regard to the seasons, penetrate far beyond the latitude of 23. 28. (our southern limit,) and with a termination equally fortunate as that of the late undertaking.



APPENDIX.

No. 1.

As some time must necessarily elapse before the objects of the Natural History department, collected by the Expedition, can be examined and described in England, it may be expected that some account of those esteemed new to science should at present be produced. Had there been proper books of reference for such an undertaking to be consulted here, a detail of the kind might have been furnished with some satisfaction, but as that is not the case, what I now submit is offered with diffidence and not without a belief that it will be discovered to abound in inaccuracies. Independent of which it must of necessity be very limited, and will include only such Quadrupeds and Birds as are not distinctly noticed in Griffiths' Translation of the Animal Kingdom, or Latham's General History of Birds. As neither of those works contains the many species which have lately been discovered and are characterized in more recent publications, it will only be necessary to reject the name which I have given if the subject of it have been already described.

During the journey, we traversed or visited three distinct Zoological provinces, each supplying certain animal forms; which, if not restricted to itself, certainly occurred in that relative proportion, which warranted its being regarded as their favourite, if not their prescribed resort.

The first district includes within its limits, Africa south of the Ky Gariep;—the second; the country between the latter and Kurrichaine; and—the third, the tract between Kurrichaine and the Tropic of Capricorn. Each of those provinces again; would admit of being subdivided into smaller ones; which individually, would establish paramount claims to the possession of certain forms, and at the same time furnish members of others, whose head quarters would be readily traced to other localities. Thus, most of the species we met with, appeared to have each a natural or chosen domicile; where an evident congregation of its members existed; and by discovering some of these; I was obliged to discard opinions which had been formed during our early movements, as to the paucity of members in certain species, and their very limited range. The country in the vicinity of the Ky Gariep, supplied us with a few specimens of several species; certain of which must at least have been wanderers, as their more common *habitats* were eventually discovered, either immediately beyond Latakoo; or between Kurrichaine and the Tropic. But of three of the species obtained near that River, no additional specimens were afterwards discovered, it may therefore be expected, that of these the *Partridge* will be found in abundance on the grassy plains which skirt the range of mountains that extends towards the remote sources of the

Ky-Gariep; the *Thrush*, in numbers either on the banks of the various streamlets to the eastward or in the district interior to Delagoa Bay, and the *Falco chiquera* may also have its African metropolis in the same direction.

Scarcely had we passed the northern limit of the first district, when objects foreign to it presented themselves to our notice, and by the time we reached the latitude of Latakoo, which may be regarded as the centre or head quarters of the second province, we found many novelties to engage attention, at the same time that we were kept in remembrance of the *first* district, by the occasional appearance of species common even in the vicinity of Cape Town.

In advancing towards the third province we lost several species, particularly of birds, common near Latakoo, and we occasionally met with new ones, but the individuals were in number so limited that they might be regarded as immigrants rather than fixed inhabitants of the district. On reaching the vicinity of the third province, objects hitherto unseen were immediately procured, and before we had penetrated it, to any extent, the number of those was considerably increased, and some species known to inhabit Northern Africa were obtained,—such as *Merops Minulus*, *Psittacus Meyerii*, *Anser Gambensis*, &c.

Certain species of quadrupeds and birds were found common to the three districts, namely,—

Cercocebus pygerythreus, *Mephitis Zorilla*, *Cynictis Ogelbyii*, *Canis mesomelas*, *Hyæna crocuta*, *Leo Malaniceps*, *Bathyergus Hottentotus*, *Elephas Africanus*, *Rhinoceros Africanus*, *Phascochaerus Africanus*, *Gazella euchore*, *Boselaphus Oreas*, *Strepsiceros Koodoo*, *Vultur fulvus*, *Neophron Egyptiacus*, *Helotarsus typicus*, *Elanus melanopterus*, *Accipiter musicus*, *Accipiter Gabar*, *Milvus parasiticus*, *Nilaus (Lanius Capensis, Shaw,)* *Bucorvus (Corvus Albicollis,)* *Picus biarmicus*, *Columba Capensis*, &c.

Others to the second and third, such as—

Macroscelides brachyrhynchus, *Ichneumon ratlamuchi*, *Rhinoceros Sinusius*, *Rhinoceros Keitloa*, *Equus Burchellii*, *Camelopardalis Australis Sw*, *Aigocerus equina*, *Antelope melampus*, *Cephalopus Burchellii*, *Vultur occipitalis*, *Neophron carunculatus*, *Cratopus bicolor*, (*Loxia Maculosa, Burch,*) *Estrela Granatina*, *Pterocles variegata*, *Pterocles semitorquata*, &c.

And to the third only,—

Galago Moholi, *Macroscelides Intufi*, *Sciurus Cipapi*, *Aigocerus ellipsiprymnus*, *Prinops Talacoma*, *Cratopus Jardineii*, *Euplectes Taha*, *Estrela Lipiniani*, *Estrela Bengala*, *Polystictice Quopopa*, *Perdix sephæna*, *Perdix Coqui*, *Perdix Swainsonii*, *Perdix Lechoha*, &c.

In the second district, some few species were obtained which did not present themselves to our observation either in the first or third, but the members of nearly all of those were so limited that we may without hesitation conclude they were proper to provinces which were not reached by the Expedition.

The range of species, generally speaking, appeared to vary considerably as to extent, and in no case was it possible to discover any cause or causes, depending upon external circumstances, which could enable us to account in a satisfactory manner for such a diversity. There is doubtless a something, besides either food or temperature, which influences, nay regulates, the distribution of animal forms: but what that may be, will appear more and more evident only as we get divested of the opinion, that we already know sufficient of the scheme of the creator, to enable us to explain the manifold difficulties which it offers to our inquiry, by the assumed aid of certain external agencies, which, in all probability will eventually be found to have not even the most remote share in the occurrences.

When countries shall have been carefully traversed, and the animal productions inhabiting them exclusively, or in common with other countries, minutely examined, both as relates to their physical characters and their habits, then the naturalist may be able to indicate principles which the great book of nature, and not simply the books of men, will maintain and extend. If persons could spring into existence, and enter upon the course which one of the first observers of the day is following, could study as he is studying, and inquire as he is inquiring, then might Mr. SWAINSON yet aspire to see the day when mind and matter would alike proclaim the accuracy of his views, and when African travellers at least would declare they found little to gather which was not in corroboration of the contents of his interesting volumes.

The facts which we have collected; are in direct support of the opinions maintained by Mr. SWAINSON, and the observations we have had occasion to make, will be of interest only provided Naturalists feel satisfied to proceed, by endeavouring to discover what are not, instead of what are the ways, means, and ends of omnipotence in the regulation of man and the animal world.

Having stated this much, I shall now proceed to put you in possession of the characters of a portion of the species we have acquired, which I am inclined to regard as yet undescribed:

MAMMALIA.

Genus GALAGO: Geoff.

Galago Moholi. Above mouse grey, towards tail tinted with rusty yellow; legs rusty yellow; beneath white, the breast tinted with rusty yellow; tail grey brown, bushy towards the tip; ears as long as the head; centre of face white; eyes a deep topaz colour, surrounded by a circle of brown hair. Length of body 7 inches, of tail 9 inches. Inhabits the Banks of the Marikwa and Limpopo.

Had the upper jaw in this species not been furnished with four cutting teeth, I should have been disposed to have considered it as identical with *Galago Senegalensis* of Geoffroy.

Genus ICHNEUMON. Lacep.

Ichneumon Ratlamuchi. Above chesnut, deepest on the head, neck, and tail; the hair of the back ringed with dull yellow; that of the first half of tail with brown and yellow; tip of tail deep black; under parts of body dull rufous or pale chesnut. Length of body 12 inches, of tail $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Found between Latakoo and the Tropic.

Griffiths' translation of the Animal Kingdom does not enable me to identify this species either with *Ichneumon ruber* or *Ichneumon major*, of Geoffroy St. Hillaire. It may, however be one of the two.

Ichneumon Cavi. Hair on the upper part of head pale chesnut, ringed with white, on the back ringed white; chesnut, and black, on the sides brown and white; under parts tawny or rusty yellow; tail black at the point, elsewhere the hair is ringed brown and dull white with an intermixture of chesnut on the upper and under surface. Length of body 10 inches, of tail $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the neighbourhood of Kurrichaine.

Genus MACROSCELIDES. Smith.

Macroscelides Intufi. Above and on sides pale rufous yellow; the upper parts slightly pencilled with black; beneath pure white; a distinct circle of white hair round each eye; ears large; tail long, thickly covered with short rigid hair, brownish above, dirty yellow-white beneath and on sides, towards tip the hairs are long and ringed with black. Length of body $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the Flats beyond Kurrichane.

Macroscelides brachyrynchus. Above rufous brown, pencilled with black; sides rufous yellow; beneath white; round the eyes a narrow rusty white circle; ears short and rounded; tail moderate, above brown, below dull white. Length of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country between Latakoo and the Tropic.

Genus SOREX. Lin.

Sorex concolor. Colour an obscure umber brown; the under parts of a lighter tint. Length of body $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country about Latakoo.

Genus MUS. Lin.

Mus Marikquensis. Prevailing colour of upper parts and sides rusty yellow; the back freely pencilled with black; the top of head, neck, and sides of body, sparingly pencilled with the same colour; beneath rusty white; tail moderate, black above, whitish beneath, the hair rather scanty. Length 4 inches. Inhabits the country beyond Kurrichaine; also found in the kraals of the Natives.

Mus Coucha. Above irregularly clouded; black and tawny, the latter the prevailing tint, particularly on head, back of neck and sides; beneath grey white; tail moderate, brown above, white beneath, and thinly covered with rigid hair. Length of body $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country between the Orange River and the Tropic.

Mus Lehocla. Above brown-black, intermixed with rufous; the latter the prevailing colour round the eyes and on the sides of the head, neck, and body; beneath white, with a rufous tint; tail long, brown, and very sparingly supplied with short hair. Length of body $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Inhabits the country about Latakoo.

The hair of this species is coarse and rigid, as in the Rats.

Genus GERBILLUS. Desm.

Gerbillus Paeba. Above and on sides clear rufous yellow; upper parts clouded by an intermixture of black hair; below pure white; upper lips white; whiskers black towards roots, whitish at tips; tail rufous brown, above varied with brown hairs. Length of body $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Inhabits the country beyond Latakoo.

Gerbillus Brantsii. Above light rufous brown; sides of head and body pale rufous yellow; beneath dull white; ears short, rounded at tips, and thinly covered on both surfaces with short rufous hair; tail reddish white, above with an intermixture of blackish hairs; extremity of nose black-brown. Length of body $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the tops of hills towards sources of Caledon River.

Genus SCIURUS. Lin.

Sciurus Cepapi. Above rufous yellow; the hair of the head; back, sides, and tail, freely annulated with black; beneath white, tinted with ochre yellow; sides of vent pale rufous. Length of body 7 inches. Inhabits the banks of the Marikwa; &c.

Genus RHINOCEROS. *Lin.*

Rhinoceros Keitloa. Colour a rusty greenish yellow, clouded with pale olive brown; horns of equal length, the anterior one curved and rounded, the posterior straight and laterally compressed. Size of the *Rhinoceros Africanus*. Inhabits the country north and south of Kurrichaine.

BIRDS.

Genus FALCO. *Bechst.*

Falco simitorquata. Above ashy blue; rump, and a narrow half collar in front of interscapulars, white; beneath silky white; quills and tail brown; with transverse bands of white spots; tip of tail feathers white. Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. *Female*.—Back a rich clear reddish brown. Inhabits the country near old Latakoo.

Genus MELACONOTUS. *Sw.*

Melaconotus similis. Neck and head bluish grey; back a bright yellowish green; beneath yellow, the breast tinted with orange; greater wing coverts tipped with yellow; quills brown, outer vanes yellowish green; tail olive green, tips and edges of inner vanes of feathers yellow. Length 7 inches. Inhabits the country beyond Kurrichaine.

Melaconotus australis. Top of head brown; eyebrows white; edged above and below with black; neck and back grey brown; chin whitish; throat, breast, and belly, pale rusty buff; wing coverts bright chesnut, outer vanes of most of the quills the same; inner vanes blackish, edged towards bases with buff; tail black, all the feathers tipped with white, and the outer vane of the outermost one of each side the same colour till near quill. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inhabits the country North of Kurrichaine.

This, and the last described species, will certainly not belong to the same group, and are now only classed together till an opportunity occurs of comparing them with the various forms of the *Thamnophilinae*, &c. a step I have adopted with some satisfaction, from finding representatives of both united, by Swainson, in the Genus.* The first species has its representative (though on a larger scale) in the *Melaconotus Blanchotii*, and the last, in *Lanius erythropterus*. The general character of the plumage, and the habits of these four birds, are however very different. The two first are nearly alike, both seek their food upon trees in exposed situations, and do not readily leave one for another, nor endeavour to conceal themselves. The two last, on the other hand, generally resort to dense thickets; and keep almost constantly advancing nearly in straight lines, unless obstructed.

* Griffith's Translation of the Animal Kingdom, vol. 8, page 678.

No. 2.

*List of Articles delivered over to the Association on the
return of the Expedition Party.*

- 180 Skins of new or rare Quadrupeds,
 - 8,379 Skins of new or rare Birds,
 - 3 Barrels containing Snakes, Lizards, &c.
 - 1 Box containing Insects,
 - 1 Box containing Skeletons, &c.
 - 3 Crocodiles,
 - 2 Skeletons of Crocodiles,
 - 23 Tortoises, new or rare,
 - 799 Geological Specimens,
 - 1 Package of Dried Plants,
 - 457 Drawings, and
 - The Diaries of Mr. BURROW, and Dr. SMITH.
-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 85 Karosses, various | 1 Zooloo Dinner Mat, |
| 6 Baquaina Shields, | 9 Zooloo Wooden Ear-rings, |
| 85 Zooloo Milk Bowls, | 19 Bechuana Wooden Whistles, |
| 2 Zooloo Baskets, | 1 Bechuana Child's fore and after |
| 48 Bashootoo Aprons, | Karosse, |
| 34 Bechuana Aprons, | 8 Bechuana Feather Head- |
| 1 Zooloo Basket with cover, | dresses, |
| 76 Ostrich-shell Neck and Hip | 4 Bechuana Breeches, |
| Ornaments, | 1 Koranna Petticoat, |
| 13 Bechuana Dancing Dresses, | 1 Bechuana Bag, |
| 9 Sets of Bosjesman Bows and | 2 Batlapi Tails of Jackall's skin |
| Arrows, | for the side, |
| 4 Bechuana Wooden Bowls, | 1 Ornamented Pocket, |
| 54 Zooloo Spoons, | 1 Bechuana Thread Case, |
| 1 Zooloo Earthen Pot, | 1 Bechuana Powder Horn, |
| 90 Bechuana Spoons, | 20 Baquaina Ivory Armlets, |
| 14 Bechuana Battle Axes, | 130 Baquaina Arm and Leg |
| 34 Rhinoceros Horn Clubs, | Ornaments, |
| 6 Bechuana Straw Hats, | 140 Bechuana ditto, |
| 4 Camel Leopard Hair Hats, | 53 Do. |
| 5 pair Bechuana Sandals, | 7 Zooloo Head Ornaments, |
| 14 Bechuana Feather Plumes, | 19 Bechuana Knives, |
| 4 Baquaina Bags, | 62 Baquaina Necklaces, |
| 18 Bechuana Umbrellas, | 1 Head Ornament and Ball, |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>2 Bechuana Woman's Pockets,
 20 Bechuana Handkerchiefs,
 1 Bechuana Leathern Bottle,
 11 Porcupine Hair Head-dresses,
 10 Feather Head-dresses,
 1 Skin Bag for neck,
 1 Bechuana Ornament,
 45 Bone Whistles,
 9 Bechuana Caps,
 4 Tortoiseshell Pockets,
 1 Batlapi Bag,
 1 Batlapi Sash,
 96 Bechuana Bone Snuff-boxes,
 37 Leg Rattles used in dancing,
 1 Moquaina Necklace,
 9 Matabili Calebash Snuff-boxes,
 27 Bechuana Needles and Cases
 1 Skin Bottle,
 5 Zooloo Mats,
 19 Bashootoo Ear-rings,
 9 Bashootoo Earthen Pots.</p> | <p>1 Bechuana Ivory Snuff-box,
 26 Bechuana Hunting Assagais,
 4 Bechuana Shields with
 Assagais,
 1 Bashootoo Assagai,
 175 Bechuana Bracelets, &c.
 10 Pair of Copper Leg Ornaments,
 9 Necklaces of Portuguese
 Beads obtained from the
 Natives,
 1 Baquaina Magical Necklace,
 2 Baquaina Ear Ornaments,
 189 Zooloo brass Ornaments,
 2 Batlapi Woman's Pockets,
 1 Cupping Horn and Knife,
 8 Zooloo Assagais,
 37 Baquaina Ear-rings,
 2 Bechuana Pipes,
 10 Bashootoo Brass Rings,
 34 Bashootoo Snuff-boxes,
 5 Babariri Shields.</p> |
|---|---|

No. 3.

*Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Members of the
Association held on the 19th March 1836, immediately
after the return of the Expedition.*

[Printed with the Report by order of the Committee.]

Sir JOHN HERSCHELL being called to the Chair, Dr. ANDREW SMITH, Conductor of the Expedition, read a Report of its Proceedings from the period of its departure from Graaff-Reinet to its return to Cape Town. Upon which it was proposed by

The Hon. Mr. Justice MENZIES, seconded by T. McLEAR, Esq. Astronomer Royal, and it was

1. RESOLVED, *unanimously*,—That the Report just read be approved and an abstract thereof made public.

The Hon. Mr. OLIPHANT, Attorney General, proposed, and C. F. H. VON LUDWIG, Esq. seconded, and it was

2. RESOLVED, *unanimously*,—That the successful return of the present Expedition holds out so favorable a prospect of a future discovery, that it is expedient that this Association should not be dissolved, but should continue to exist as a permanent Institution for the further prosecution of its original object.

The Rev. Dr. ADAMSON proposed, and was seconded by J. H. NEETHLING, Esq. and it was

3. RESOLVED, *unanimously*,—That it is inexpedient in the present state of the undertaking that the rarer part of the Collections should be disposed of by Public Sale, at least until the Scientific results to be expected from their description and examination shall be effectually secured.

EWAN CHRISTIAN, Esq. moved, and Dr. ABERCROMBIE seconded, and it was then

4. RESOLVED, *unanimously*,—That, however the Collections may now or hereafter be disposed of, their produce shall be held by the Shareholders as a permanent Fund for the support of ULTERIOR OPERATIONS,—subject to existing claims.

J. S. MERRINGTON, Esq. moved, and J. C. GIZ, Esq. seconded, and it was

5. **RESOLVED, *unanimously***,—That the Shareholders do proceed to elect a new Committee of Management, in place of the present, whose functions will now cease,—who shall be empowered to dispose of the articles acquired by the Expedition, as they shall deem most advantageous to the Association, (subject to the 3d Resolution) and that they shall be authorised, under the new aspect the Society has now taken, to make such modifications in the Regulations as may be required.

J. T. BUCK and G. HODGSKIN, Esqrs. having accepted the Office of Scrutineers, and the Ballot being closed, reported that the following gentlemen had been duly elected as a Committee of Management:

Hon. A. Oliphant,	C. F. H. von Ludwig, Esq.
J. H. Tredgold, Esq.	P. H. Poleman, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Adamson,	J. T. Buck, Esq.
F. S. Watermeyer, Esq.	J. R. Innes, Esq.
J. C. Chase, Esq.	W. J. Mackrill, Esq.
Sir John Herschell,	Dr. Abercrombie.
Dr. Murray,	Capt. Alexander, 42d Regt.
T. McLear, Esq.	J. S. Merrington, Esq.
Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies,	G. Hodgskin, Esq.
Rev. A. Faure,	Hon. J. Brink.

The Hon. A. OLIPHANT proposed, and C. F. H. VON LUDWIG, Esq. seconded, and it was

6. **RESOLVED, *unanimously***,—THAT THE ONLY ADEQUATE THANKS WHICH CAN BE RENDERED TO DR. SMITH, ARE, THAT HE BE REQUESTED TO UNDERTAKE THE NEXT EXPEDITION.

Dr. MURRAY moved, and was seconded by F. S. WATERMEYER, Esq. and it was

7. **RESOLVED, *unanimously***,—That the especial Thanks of this Meeting are due to

Mr. B. Kift,	Mr. E. Tennant,
G. Ford,	J. Mintern,
J. Burrow,	H. Corkerell, and
C. Bell,	J. Low,
C. Hastwell,	

who generously volunteered their services and accompanied the Expedition,—and that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to each of them.

— WATERS, Esq. H.C.S. moved, and P. B. BORCHERDS, Esq. seconded, and it was

8. RESOLVED, *unanimously*,—That the Thanks of this Meeting are particularly due to the MISSIONARIES who have aided so much the objects of the Expedition.

J. H. TREDGOLD, Esq. moved, and the Rev. A. FAURE, seconded, and it was

9. RESOLVED, *unanimously*,—That the Thanks of this Meeting are due to the TREASURERS, Messrs. Borradaile, Thompson, and Pillans, and the *Honorary* SECRETARY, J. C. Chase, Esq. for their most useful services to the Association.

T. McLEAR, Esq. proposed, seconded by C. F. H. VON LUDWIG, Esq. and it was

10. RESOLVED, *unanimously*,—That the Thanks of the Association are especially due to J. MACQUEEN, Esq. of Glasgow, for his very liberal subscription of £300, without which the objects of the Expedition could not have been so immediately and effectually accomplished,—and that a copy of the Resolutions be transmitted to him.

The Rev. Mr. FAURE moved, and the Hon. J. BRINK seconded, and it was

11. RESOLVED, *unanimously*,—That the Shareholders desire to record an expression of deep regret at the death of the Corporal George McKenzie, of the 72d Regiment, who was unfortunately drowned in one of the branches of the Caledon River, and whose services were so useful to the Expedition as to occasion his loss being most severely felt. It was further

12. RESOLVED, *by acclamation*, That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to Sir JOHN HERSCHELL, Chairman of this Meeting.

JOHN CENTLIVRES CHASE, *Hon. Sec.*

NOTICE.—On the 23d March, the Committee resolved to reserve the more valuable and interesting portions of the collections, for exhibition in Europe, to augment, if possible, the present fund, and thereby enable the Association to pursue its original object with a vigour, which could not be expected were its supplies to depend alone upon the voluntary contributions of the colonists, liberal as those might be.

In addition to specimens of the different Quadrupeds and Birds noticed in Appendix No. 1, there are many others of interest destined for exhibition, and are now being stuffed by Mr. VERREAUX, of Cape Town; such as:—

Rhinoceros Africanus
 Rhinoceros Sinus
 Hippopotamus Amphibius
 Aigocerus Equina
 Aigocerus ellipsiprymaus, (male
 and female)
 Antelope milampus, (male, female,
 and young)
 Cephalopus Burchellii, (male and
 female)
 Redunca eleotragus
 Redunca Lalandii
 Catoblepas Taurina, (male and
 female)
 Acronotus Caama
 Acronotus lunata
 Phascogæus Africanus
 Manis Temminckii
 Macroscelides typicus

Macroscelides rupestris
 Vultur occipitalis
 Neophron carunculatus
 Erinaceus frontalis
 Ichneumon tænianotus
 Cynictis Ogilbyii
 Cynictis Steedmanii
 Aquila bellicosa
 Aquila rapax
 Accipiter niger
 Circus Swainsonii
 Falco rupicoloides
 Otus leucotis
 Merops Bullockoides
 Ardea Goliath
 Anser Gambensis, and
 A great number of other rare and
 interesting species.