

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

New Settlement.—In the month of May, 1829, His Excellency the Governor authorised the formation of a settlement for Hottentots on or about the sources of the Cat River, a large stream situated close to the eastern frontier, and running through a tract of beautiful country, with a soil in many places as well adapted for cultivation, &c. as that of any part of the colony. The immediate object thereof was the furnishing an opportunity to such well-disposed Hottentots as might prefer becoming landholders, and procuring subsistence by the practice of cultivation and grazing instead of by servitude. The plan adopted was that of forming a number of separate parties, each under a responsible individual, and generally consisting of at least ten able-bodied men with all the locations, so disposed, as that in the event of necessity the whole population could be readily brought together. To become a member of the settlement the only qualifications required were and are, respectability of character and an avowal of a determination to conform

to the regulations which it was deemed advisable to enact for the general welfare;—and for a continuance there, a punctual observation thereof, is all that is needful. This measure involves a point of considerable interest, and as it is to be hoped that it will prove that the persons constituting the population will advance beyond a state in which the mere means of existence paralyze exertion and lull to rest, the result will be of much importance, and the advance thereto will be carefully recorded in the columns of this Journal.

Return of the Population, &c. of the New Settlement on the Cat River, on the 11th January, 1830.

Locations.	No. of Men.	No. of Women.	No. of Children.	Muskets.	Wagons.	Ploughs.	Horses.	Cows, &c.	Oxen.	Sheep and Goats.
No. 1,	13	7	31	10	1	1	6	26	3	18
2,	13	11	20	12	4		18	42	21	250
3,	10	9	21	10	2		21	55	28	198
4,	12	10	22	12	4		14	74	48	12
5,	12	7	25	10	2	2	5	151	51	24
6,	21	13	36	20	2	2	11	170	53	50
7,	14	9	21	14	6	4	71	200	58	1414
8,	16	11	30	16	3		29	105	40	1456
9,	12	10	10	11	1	1	22	118	27	473
10,	19	16	41	17	4		31	94	43	914
11,	11	9	25	11	4		15	75	29	185
12,	10	7	27	10	4	2	39	129	66	1080
13,	8	7	12	6	2	1	35	120	44	1645
14,	12	11	21	9	4	2	14	92	64	64
15,	11	11	16	11	3		5	20	31	22
16,	18	18	38	17	7	4	19	214	90	112
17,	28	19	46	27	4	2	13	125	83	310
18,	5	5	14	3			2	29	16	
Total - -	245	190	456	226	57	21	370	1839	795	8227

The settlers of No. 1, have, by means of a drain, led out water for irrigation, &c.; those of Nos. 2 and 14 have effected the same by two drains; those of No. 3 are employed in forming one, as are also those of Nos. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10; and those of No. 17 have already completed two, and are advancing with a third. In October, nine muids of barley and oats, and three sacks of Indian corn for seed, were distributed amongst these parties at the expense of government, but of the latter hardly one-tenth grew, the rest being eaten by insects.

Depredations.—About the middle of December the Bushmen murdered two herdsmen belonging to a farmer of the name of Kruger, living in the Nieuwveldt, and carried away the cattle he had under their charge.

On or about the 12th of September, Carel van der Westhuisen, of the District of Beaufort, had 170 sheep stolen by the Bushmen.

Execution.—Jan Magerman, a Hottentot, was convicted by the Supreme Court in August last, of the murder of his wife or concubine Samma, and executed on the 26th of the same month.

A gentleman, in the capacity of a religious instructor, visited the said Magerman soon after his condemnation, and found him one of the most ignorant of the human species he had ever conversed with. He (the culprit) declared, that before he entered that prison he had no idea whatever of God, having only heard his name in cursing and swearing: he had never been at a missionary institution, never entered a church, nor never heard of a future state of existence. In reply to several questions put to

him, he stated that he had been brought up in a christian family, and had spent the greatest part of his life amongst christians; that in his master's house religious service was performed every night, but he was not allowed to be present, and that he was unconscious of having committed any other sin than that by which he had forfeited his life to the laws of his country. He met his end with amazing firmness, ascended the scaffold with great steadiness, knelt down and prayed with much fervor and devotion, and the last words he was heard to utter, were—"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ is every thing, I feel it, I feel it." He appeared quite unmoved whilst the executioner performed the preliminaries of his task, and he yielded up life without a struggle.

School of Industry.—"A School of Industry, under the patronage of Lady FRANCES COLE, will open in the course of this month (January, 1830).—Parents who may wish their children to be admitted must apply to the School Mistress, Mrs. HOSKYNs, at the School-house, No. 13, Grave-street.

Infant Schools.—A Committee for the Management of Infant Schools at the Cape of Good Hope, was chosen on the 28th Jan. 1830, and the rules and regulations by which the establishments should be governed, were decided upon the same day.—Patroness, Lady FRANCES COLE.

Deaths.—As Journalists we have the painful task of recording the death of Messrs. COWIE and GREEN, the former on the 4th, and the latter on the 8th April, 1829. They were two most enterprising travellers, and certainly were the first Europeans that ever crossed from the Cape of Good Hope to Delagoa Bay. The deaths took place a little on this side of the latter, as they were in the act of returning to the colony, and doubtless were the consequences of fever created by exposure to the putrid effluvia arising from the swampy country towards the Bay. We are in hopes of having the means of recording their deeds at full length in a future number of this Journal, and of giving such an account of them, as their characters justly demand.

Table shewing the Maximum, Medium, and Minimum of the Thermometer and Barometer at Cape Town, for each month of 1829, together with the prevailing winds and the character of the weather.

Months	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Winds.	Rainy Days.	Cloudy & foggy Ds.		Clear and fine Days.
	Max.	Med.	Min.	Max.	Med.	Min.					
January,	88	80	75	29.90	29.68	29.55	W.N.W. S.E.	3	5	23	
February,	78	73	65	29.87	29.70	29.43	W.S.W. N.W.	9	6	13	
March,	95	78	72	29.99	29.79	29.65	N.W. S.E.	3	4	24	
April,	78	72	65	30.04	29.83	29.63	W.S.W. N.W.	4	7	19	
May,	77	69	62	30.09	29.79	29.50	N.W. W.N.W.	8	6	17	
June,	69	60	54	30.14	29.90	29.66	N.W. W.N.W.	11	6	13	
July,	67	59	54	30.35	29.82	29.74	N.W. W.N.W.	11	6	14	
August,	71	64	56	30.15	29.84	29.64	N.W. W.N.W.	12	3	16	
September,	64	59	54	30.16	29.83	29.51	W.N.W. W.S.W.	8	4	18	
October,	71	66	60	30.14	29.85	29.55	W.N.W. S.E.	7	2	22	
November,	75	67	61	30.16	30.06	29.95	W.N.W. S.E.	7	6	17	
December,	88	79	75	30.16	30.09	29.86	S.W. S.E.	2	6	23	

In the next Number the daily observations will be inserted.

Return of Articles bartered at the Caffres' Fairs, held between the 18th of August, 1824, and the 30th of December, 1829.

Periods.		Articles obtained from the Caffres.					Articles given in exchange for the same.										
From	To	lbs. of Ivory.	Hides, large and small.	lbs. of Gum.	Cattle.	Horns.	lbs. of Beads.	Dozens of Buttons.	Brass Wire.	lbs. of Iron.	Knives.	Axes.	Tinder Boxes.	Handkerchiefs.	Iron Pots.	Ells of printed Cotton.	lbs. of Tobacco.
18th August, 1824.	27th Dec. 1826,	115107½	77561	58752	63		343	3520	82½		5	2	7				
3rd January, 1827,	26th Dec. 1827.	10785	18619		208		4654½	46915	1755½		66	34	63				
2nd January, 1828,	31st Dec. 1828.	2557	23227				3656½	55131	6856½	2018	1445	179	1905				
1st January, 1829,	30th Dec. 1829.	1897	32349		55	18578	4460½	84974	3330	6847	3975	431	1876	2033	261	584	1161½

N. B. The Articles given in exchange to the Caffres during the two last months of 1826, only appear in this Return.—Iron was first exchanged with the Caffres in November, 1828; and Handkerchiefs, Iron Pots, Cotton, and Tobacco, in August, 1829.

Return of the Population, Domestic Animals, Vine Stocks, Wine, and Corn sown and reaped, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the years 1702 and 1719.

Dates.	Men.	Women.	Sons.	Daughters.	Slave Men.	Slave Women.	Slave Boys.	Slave Girls.	Horses.	Black Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Vine Stocks.	Leaguers of Wine.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Muskets.	Side Arms.	Pairs of Pistols.	
1702	656	339	455	470	1294	260	99	122		20,092	31,630		2,729,300	1190	sown. 1582	sown. 3750	reaped. 1175	reaped. 1107	922	782	308
1719	781	312	997	508	1897	338	129	110	1586	15,827	66,965	1069	10,584,150	1109½	sown. 1539	sown. 52½	reaped. 239½	reaped. 979½			

Amount of Postage received at the General Post Office, Cape of Good Hope, from 1st March, 1798, to 31st December 1829.

Years.	Currency.		
	Rds.	sks.	sts.
1798	888	6	
1799	1059	3	
1800	1133	6	
1801	1376	6	
1802	842	1	
1803	486	5	3
1804	432	2	
1805	265	3	
1806	2503		
1807	4032	7	1
1808	4694		
1809	4224	7	
1810	5089	5	
1811	4364		
1812	6298	7	
1813	6311	4	
1814	6381	2	
1815	9193	4	
1816	9298	1	
1817	12,025	2	
1818	12,270	1	
1819	13,164	2	
1820	18,965	1	2
1821	22,197	5	2
1822	26,080	5	
1823	26,846	2	2
1824	27,490	6	4
1825	25,846	7	
1826	3	s.	d.
1827	1884	7	3
1828	2705		6
1829	3232	18	31
1829	3577	7	11

In 1829, the amount of Postage for the District of Beaufort is not included; it may be estimated at £45, making a total of £11:7:11½.

Present Rate of Postage.

A single Letter from Cape Town to Caledon 5d. Swellendam 7d. George 9d. Graham's Town and Graaff-Reinet 1s. Bathurst, Port Frances, Somersset. and Beaufort, 13d. Clan William 8d. Worcester 7d. and Simon's Town 3d.

The Rates established on the 30th November, 1816, and which existed till the present ones, or those of October, 1826, were a very little lower. Previous to 1816 the charges were less clearly defined.

