

lation of about 130,000, of whom the whites number about 60,000. The Transvaal, now called the South African Republic, embraces about 80,000 square miles and has a population of about 300,000, of whom about one-sixth are white, and of these about three-fourths are Dutch. The eastern frontier of this State is about forty miles from Delagoa Bay. A railway to connect the capital, Pretoria, with the bay is nearly completed. Between this State and St. Lucia Bay the Boers have formed what they call the "New Republic," of about 16,000 square miles. This new State has already negotiated a treaty with the Transvaal, by the terms of which the two are to form themselves into one State, to be incorporated under the name of the District of Vryheid. Many of the English, both at home and in South Africa, especially in Natal, have been urging and hoping that British rule might be pushed northward, so as to take in Zululand, and what was otherwise soon likely to be known as the "New Republic;" or even that the scheme of a grand Anglo-African Republic might yet be realized at an early date. But the latest utterance and phase of the Imperial policy on these points are that Mr. Gladstone emphatically repudiates any intention to interfere in Zulu affairs; that the Home Government is not prepared to adopt toward the Boer settlers in the New Republic district a hostile or aggressive attitude; and that England especially desires to maintain friendly and cordial relations with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The more considerate and humane course of the Boer towards the native is taking away one considerable pretext of the British Government in former years for interfering with Dutch rule.

From interesting addresses at the World's Missionary Conference last year in London, and from other fresh and valuable sources of information, it is clear that a great change is coming over the Dutch in their feelings towards the natives and in their attitude towards mission work among them. For many reasons, probably few men are able to give more correct, valuable testimony on this point than the Rev. John McKenrie, of the London Missionary Society. In a recent speech of his, having referred to the opposition which mission work had to encounter from the Dutch in former years, he goes on to say that, in the course of time, such work has come not only to have their high approval, but to find their own sons and daughters engaged in it; that the Dutch Reformed Church of Cape Colony "has its own missionary society now, and if, in any village throughout the colony, there should be a community of black people not ministered to by a European society, there you will find the Dutch Reformed Church at work." The superintendent of the Berlin Missionary Society, Rev. A. Merensky, having referred to the fact that, in former years, the Boers of the Transvaal had refused to allow any mission work to be carried on in that State, goes on to say: "Our missionaries now have