

Clanwilliam, Worcester, Caledon, Swellendam, and Riversdale, and part of George, are particularly suited, the soil consisting of loam and clay mixed with decomposed granite and gravel; while Victoria West, Beaufort, and Oudtshoorn are still more fertile, but the soil of a drier nature and therefore requiring irrigation; which capital and reservoirs will in time produce. In the remainder of George, and thence on to Uitenhage, the soil is of a most prolific nature, and includes a belt of forest lands from the Knysna to the Zietzakama capable of maintaining a very large population; it is well watered, and the soil most productive. This tract of land is bounded on the south by the sea, and to the north by a range of mountains running east and west varying from twenty to fifty miles from the sea. This locality is wonderfully suited for European emigrants. North of this range are the splendid valleys of the Long-Kloof, capable of producing anything in the world. They were formerly large stock farms, but are now so subdivided, that for the want of roads, and the means of transport, the sons of the old rich Dutch proprietors are very poor.

Uitenhage, the first of the Eastern Province Districts, is of a mixed nature; a portion of the soil is fertile, but much of it is of a dry nature and poor. The village of Uitenhage will, notwithstanding, one day become a flourishing town, when the railway is opened from Port Elizabeth. Port Elizabeth itself is the great sea-port of the Eastern Provinces, and is a town of very great commercial importance, as may be judged by its exports, amounting in value during 1874 to the sum of £2,863,975, while the custom dues yield £360,000 a year towards the Colonial revenue.

Albany is one of the richest counties in the Eastern Province; it formed the original locations of the British settlers of 1820, and from the energy of these men sprang the present prosperity of the Colony. Lower Albany, the land of my youth, is still to me a "fairly land;" it embraces hill and dale, park and pasture lands, and is withal fertile to a degree. This "district" embraces the second Port of the Eastern Province, named after H. R. H. Prince Alfred. Extensive marine works are still being carried on there. The exports amount to £ per annum, and the Custom duties to £50,000 per annum. Victoria East adjoins it, and is of the same nature of country.

The districts north of Grahamstown (the capital of the Eastern Province), viz. Fort Beaufort, Somerset, Cradock, Graaf Riet, Richmond, Colesburg, Albert, and Aliwal North, are more pastoral counties, although capable of great agricultural resources, and with the aid of water would be the most productive in the world.

I have now only to include Queenstown, lying north of British Kaffraria one of the richest provinces in the Colony for all purposes, and British Kaffraria itself, to complete my little history of the Cape Colony. The latter province is also one of the most productive in South Africa, and has a great future before it; a railway is now being constructed through its capital (King William's Town) to Queenstown, in direct communication with the interior of the country, and it has its own little sea-port of East London.

The only drawback to this province is the great disproportion of white to black population, which may any day become a source of danger, unless a very judicious policy be maintained in regard to the natives. The country east of Kaffraria, which extends between that province and Natal, is of the

same fine nature of soil, is entirely inhabited by native tribes, but becoming more and more fertile as you proceed eastward.

This terminates my account of the Cape Colony, and I shall in the next place proceed with some account of Natal.

(To be Continued.)

Extradition.

The article of the Ashburton Treaty which, by the action of the United States Government, is about to be cancelled is given below. The Treaty was negotiated during the administration of President Tyler, Daniel Webster being Secretary of State. It was signed at Washington, April 9th, 1842:—

Article X.—It is agreed that the United States and Her Britannic Majesty shall upon mutual requisition by them, or either of them, or their Ministers, officers, or authorities respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons, who, being charged with the crime of murder, assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either; shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found would justify his apprehension or commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had been committed: and the respective judges and other Magistrates of the two Governments, shall have power jurisdiction and authority, upon complaint being made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judge or other magistrate respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

Articles XI.—The Xth article shall continue in force until one or the other of the parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

REVIEWS.

The NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for May is received. It has a very good portrait of the Rev. Mr. Bond, L. L. D., Dean of Montreal, and is on the whole an interesting number. The following are the contents. A glance at the geographical history of Montreal, by R. W. MacLachlan, a very entertaining paper. The history of Jesuitism is concluded in this number. The Legend of the Pansy, (Poetry) by John J. Procter. Kitty Thorncroft's Lovers, a sketch of Canadian University life, by Evelyn Elthridge. Stray thoughts from an old book; or, a leaf from the Algonquin Bible, by G. V. LeVaux. Tecumseth Hall, by the author of "Lepay's Governance," continued. The Highland Soldiers, by Fanny French. The Young Folks are not neglected; there are several interesting pieces for them. THE HOME too has its share also. John Dougall & Son, Montreal. Publishers. \$1.50 per annum.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 7th April, 1876.

GENERAL ORDERS (G.)

No. 1.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

Referring to the regulations for the preliminary Examination for Entrance to the Military College, it is to be understood that Candidates who are examined in German or Latin, may translate those languages either into English or French as may be preferred by them, instead of into English as heretofore prescribed, and where provided that English is to be translated into German, the translation may be from either English or French into German.

In other subjects, Candidates may prepare their answers in writing at the Examination, either in the English or French language.

No. 2.

Captain Kensington, R. A. and Captain Ridout, 9th Regiment, recently appointed to the staff of the Military College have arrived at Kingston.

No. 3.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

5th Battalion, "Royals,"

The General Order of 2nd June, 1871, notifying the disbandment of this corps, is hereby amended inasmuch as to permit Captain James Esdaile and Lieutenant George MacDougall to retire retaining their respective ranks from that date.

By Command,
WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada

The iron armor-plated war ship "Téméraire," eight guns, 8,415 tons and 7,000 horse power was successfully launched at Chatham Dockyard, on the 9th.