

of the 5,000 families sent out at the expense of the British Government to colonize the Cape, were killed, and their property to the amount of £300,000 destroyed. Such were some of the difficulties encountered by the early settlers of Africa. But peace has been restored, and British authority is now respected; and these once predatory tribes are betaking themselves to industry and imitating the Europeans in the various phases of modern improvement.

The Cape Colony is 217,700 square miles in extent, and contains 300,000 inhabitants. The climate, soil, and physical features of the country bespeak prosperity. And representative institutions have been established—elective legislative assemblies. The revenue of the Cape rose from £247,369 in 1845, to £469,075 in 1859. Among the articles of export, 1,100,000 gallons of wine, made from the native vine, is annually exported; and the article of wool in 1859, amounted to 19,490,194 lbs; and other farm products in proportion.

Agriculture, for which the colony is highly adapted, is extending with great rapidity; the number of acres under cultivation in 1858 was 198,135. A railway 100 miles in length is in operation, besides a harbour of refuge, docks and wharves have been constructed. During the Indian mutiny, 5,000 soldiers were sent from the Cape to India to assist in suppressing that awful rebellion.

British Kaffraria is also undergoing important changes. The Kaffir population, who are by far the most numerous, are abandoning their predatory habits, and becoming industrious; some of them are adopting European customs and fashions,—even to the wearing of hoops by the Kaffir women. Education is also extending its boundaries; they send their children to school faster than accommodation can be provided for them. Matters of litigation are decided by the Kaffir chiefs, who are assisted by a British magistrate. Though Africa is not the best watered country in the world, still there are parts of it highly irrigated; British Kaffraria, it is said, in a coastline of 122 miles, has upwards of 120 rivers discharging their waters into the ocean.

The British colony of Natal, contains 18,000 square miles of territory; and produces indigo, sugar, coffee, arrowroot, pine apples, coconuts, oil-palms, wheat, and other cereals; vegetables of most all kinds and cotton; the latter is being cultivated to a great extent, and of the best quality.

A recent visitor to this colony says that Liverpool may shortly look forward to Natal for a supply of no less than 4,800,000,000 lbs of cotton. There are seven sugar mills in operation. The virgin soil yields from three to four tons of the best sugar to the acre, and there is 1,280,000 acres of the colony highly adapted to its culture.

The population of 1858 was set down at 6550 whites, and the Zulus, a colored race of the Kaffir family, number 102,105 inhabitants. £5022 was set apart in 1860 for educational purposes. Natal export-