

save by his native servant, rode up into the mountains to the kraal from which the white flag party had come on the previous day, and apologised to the chief for what had happened.

"When I consider how very anxious Secocœni's natives were to kill or capture Clarke, whom they held in great dread, and how terrible the end of so great a captain would in all probability have been had he been taken alive by these masters of refined torture, I confess that I think this act of gentlemanly courage is one of the most astonishing things I ever heard of.

"When he rode up those hills, he must have known that he was probably going to meet his death at the hands of justly incensed savages. When Secocœni heard of what Major Clarke had done, he was so pleased that he shortly afterwards released a volunteer whom he had taken prisoner, and who would otherwise, in all probability, have been tortured to death. I must add that Major Clarke himself never reported or alluded to this incident, but an account of it can be found in a dispatch written by Sir O. Lanyon to the Secretary of State, dated February 2, 1880."

This remarkable instance of courage shown under circumstances of unusual peril reminds us of a somewhat similar act on the part of Cecil Rhodes on the occasion of the Matabele rebellion, an account of which we are able, by the courtesy of Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons of Edinburgh, to quote from Mr.