

The imports in 1869 were £68,865 stg.

The exports only 755.

The colony consists chiefly of a range of hills 1,000 to 1,800 feet high, and enjoys almost perpetual sunshine. It has an excellent port and abundant supply of water, and is a valuable station *en route* from India to Europe.

AFRICA.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BRITISH COLONY SINCE 1815.

Between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans E. and W.

Between the Southern Ocean and Orange River N. and S.

Between 23° 10' and 34° 51' S. latitude.

Between 16° 20' and 28° 20' E. longitude.

Area (including *B. Caffraria*) 200,610 square miles, of which about one-half has been granted.

Population in 1869, 567,128, of which two-thirds are natives.

Revenue 1869, £558,187 stg.

Expenditure do., 632,523 stg.

Public Debt do., 1,101,650.

Imports do., 1,973,091, of which the principal items were beer and ale, apparel, cotton manufactures, sugar, tea and iron.

Exports do., £2,267,295 stg., principally wool, skins, ostrich feathers, dried fruits, and copper ore.

There is one railroad from Cape Town to Wellington 60 miles in length.

Post offices, 340.

Schools, (partly supported by Government, 393.

Average attendance, 16,142.

The Government is administered by a Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council of 21, and House of Assembly of 62 members, both elective.

The climate very healthy, without violent changes.

Mean temperature, 61° 88°

A rich gold country has been discovered to the north of the Limpopo river, and Diamond fields in the Vaal River district.

NATAL.

BRITISH COLONY SINCE 1843.

On S. E. Coast of Africa, between 29 and 31 S. latitude, 170 miles Coast Line.

Area, 19,373 square miles, of which rather more than half is granted.

Population in 1869, 269,362, of whom only 18,000 were whites.

The Kaffirs are located on lands set apart, to the extent of more than 2,000,000 acres, for their use.

Schools receiving Government aid in 1869, 64; average attendance, 1,712.

Revenue 1869, £111,231 stg.

Expenditure do., 108,406 stg.

Public Debt, 268,000 stg.

Imports 1869, 380,313 stg., of which the principal were apparel, ale and beer, iron and cotton manufactures, &c.

Exports 1869, £363,262 stg., chiefly wool, hides, ivory, coffee, arrow-root and sugar.

The climate, though almost tropical, is perfectly healthy. The mean temperature on the coast is about 73° for summer, and 63° for winter. Rain falls as a rule every second day during the summer.

There are no railways and no navigable rivers, though no less than 23 run into the ocean through Natal.

The Government consists of Governor,

Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, composed of the Executive and 12 elected members.

MAURITIUS.

BRITISH COLONY SINCE 1810.

(With Dependencies Rodriguez, Seychelles, and others.)

In the Indian Ocean, between 57° 17' and 58° 46' E. longitude, and 19° 58' and 20° 32' S. latitude.

Area, 676 square miles:

Rodriguez, 26 miles long, 12 broad.

Seychelles Islands, 50,120 acres.

Population Dec. 1869, estimated at 322,924, of which were Indians, 205,971.

Revenue 1869, £595,024 stg.

Expenditure, 575,180 stg.

Public Debt (interest at 6 per cent) 1,100,000 stg.

Imports (rice, grain and cotton manufacture) 1,619,906 stg.

Exports (rum and sugar) 2,601,657.

The Government is administered by a Governor, Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 8 official and 11 non-official members, chosen from the landed proprietors of the Island.

There is a police force of 849.

The island contributes £45,000 stg. a year to the Imperial Government, as military contribution.

ST. HELENA.

BRITISH POSSESSION SINCE 1673.

In South Atlantic Ocean, 15° 30' S. latitude, and 4° 46' W. longitude.

Area, 47 square miles.

Population 1861, 6,333.

Revenue 1869, £20,779 stg.

Expenditure, 24,565 stg.

Imports, 122,757 stg.

Exports, 36,929 stg.

The trade is chiefly in fresh provisions and water, for which the island is frequented by ships in their voyages from the East Indies.

The climate is mild and equable. The thermometer ranges in summer from 68 to 72, and in winter from 57 to 70.

The Government is by a Governor, aided by a Council.

ASCENSION.

TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE ENGLISH IN 1815.

An island in the South Atlantic, 7° 55' S. latitude, 15° 25' W. longitude.

Population, chiefly Royal Marines, 500.

It is governed by a Naval Officer, appointed by the Board of Admiralty.

The imports in 1869, £4,215 stg.

Exports (turtle and birdsegg), 2,266 stg.

Tomato, castor oil plant and pepper, are indigenous on the island.

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

SIERRA LEONE, GAMBIA, GOLD COAST AND LAGOS.

SIERRA LEONE, ceded to Great Britain in 1787, a peninsula in 8° 30' N. latitude, and 13° 18' W. longitude.

Area, 468 square miles.

Population 1867, 41,497, of whom 129 only were whites.

Revenue 1868, £59,272 stg.

Expenditure do., 55,694 stg.

Imports (Ale and porter, apparel, flour