little boat, and they themselves were thankful to land in safety close to the Sierra Leone Lightouse. The ‘Nigritia’ itself still lies helplessly on the Carpenter reef, but she is not much damaged, and Mr. A. E. Oakes, the harbour engineer at Sierra Leone, is of opinion she can be got off without much difficulty, and thence taken to England. From a letter of June the 2nd, it seems that they are hopeful of recovering the greater part of the scientific instruments. It was a fortunate circumstance that they were unable to sail by the steamer immediately preceding the ‘Nigritia,’ and which also belonged to the same company; as she was wrecked off Cape Falmas, and every soul on board perished. Arrangements have been made by the indefatigable President in Berlin for despatching a quantity of wine by two separate routes to the travellers.

Abyssinia.—Munzinger Pasha, C.B., is now at Tangania, in Bogos, where he is building a church for the people, and preparing to make a good road to Massowa. Kasa of Tigre is at Amba Tsera, and has not yet advanced to Gondar. The provinces which are now submitted to his rule are Semien, Woggara, Walkait, Dembea, Tesela, and part of Bagemder. Kuru, Bagemder proper, Lasta, and Agowmedere, are independent. In Godjam, one Ras Adal is the ruling chief; and Ali Beru has Lasta, Wadela, and Dalanta; both these chiefs inclining to an alliance with Menilek, King of Shoa. When Kasa (calling himself Negus, or King Johannes) crossed the Takazey, he was very popular in Ambara, especially with the monks and priests, but his presence very soon destroyed any feeling of the kind. He treats the people with great cruelty, and as a conquered race, and allows his Tigre soldiers much liberty and slaughter. Tesela, where he is undisputed master, he has imposed a heavier tax upon grain than was ever known before, and has quartered his troops in the houses of the people, allowing them to do as they please.

The Rise of Yakub Khan, the Atalik Ghazi.—An interesting account of the events which led to the formation of an independent kingdom under Yakub Khan, in Eastern Turkistan or Kashgharia, has been communicated to a Turkish paper called Hadikha, by Abdul-Rahman Effendi. In 1863, Yakub Khan was governor of the important province of Tashkend, in the state of Khokand, when the Russian invasion took place. In spite of roten fortifications and inferior weapons, Yakub gallantly defended the citadel of Tashkend against the Russians for three months. Finally, he capitulated on condition that the brave garrison should be allowed to march out, with all the honours of war. But, in a convention of chiefs, Yakub was falsely accused of having sold Tashkend to the Russians, and an accusation to that effect was sent to the Khan of Khokand, who determined to have him beheaded. Yakub received a timely warning, and fled along the road to Kashgar with a hundred trusty followers. He encamped near the city, and secretly sent a proposal to the ‘Ulamas to aid the Muslims in driving out their Chinese rulers. The townspeople joyfully took arms, and proclaimed Yakub Amir of Kashgharia. The Chinese general surrendered with his army, and Yakub soon afterwards became ruler of the whole country, negotiating with England, Turkey, and Russia; and consolidating his power with much ability.
The great "Comparative Geographer" has not corrected my letter in Ocean Highways (May, 1873); he has simply reviewed books published years ago—in fact, he has repeated himself with the normal, unshallowed iteration—Ecco Iterum Orinarius! Here we are again! with all the un venerable "information," the confusion of Nyassa and Tanganika, the great Central Sea, the "Lago ou Nyanja" and the "blessed word" Muene muzet. Dr. Livingstone is charged with misnaming his lake Pamilone. Evidently to live in College Place, and to have a grammar of Angolese, are far surer conditions for successfully explaining African etymologism than to speak the East African tongues, and, personally, to get information from the people of the country. And I am once more assured that "in an authoritative style and with presumptuous levity," I make assertions which I am at no pains to justify.

The creator of the "Great Central Sea," with his usual candour, writes as follows:—"This kind of criticism is often very bad of from the gentleman (myself) whore respecting Dr. (de) Lacerda, whom with affected enthusiasm (?), he now styles "that admirable traveller," he died, after being nine months in the Central Sea, "and his name and position of the African capital" (Lake Regions, p. 225, a blunder by-the-by for vol. ii., page 148), the truth being that Lacerda never reached that capital, but died at a distance from it of two days' journey.

Thus I am ingenuously made to assert that Dr. de Lacerda entered the capital, when I asserted nothing of the kind. The "affected enthusiasm" is admirably Cooleyian. Who else, may I ask, could thus know?

"Our secret thoughts, our hearts, our ways?"

But Mr. Cooley did assert, in 1852 (p. 34, Inner Africa laid open), that the successor of the Cazembe sent to draw two of Padre Francisco's teeth, and, in 1869, the number grew to all his teeth—nothing of the kind having even been threatened to Dr. de Lacerda's chapsain.

Another pitiable error appears in Mr. Cooley's quotation from O Mutata Cazembe, which he will call "Camitto's volume," the exploration record of Monteiro and Gamitto. "Perhaps the name Monoemoua originated in Muene-muzi, so frequently heard by the early Portuguese travellers. Without presuming to decide this point (I venture to italicise this style of writing) we shall merely state that this last title signifies Lord of the village or town land (Povoaço)." The Portuguese traveller evidently confused Muene-muzi, in Kikwahili Muinyi-mzi (Lord of the Settlement) with Monoemoua, a pure blunder for Unyamwezi. Monoemoua is worthy of a writer who authoritatively converts mambwa crocodile into a hippopotamus: it reminds us of the French line:—

"Ecreves salmoners, poncez cocodile."  

Upon the subject of this latter word—Unyamwezi—we read at the end of the paper, "It is hardly credible that so shrewd a man (myself again) should be content to take the lessons in languages from Arabpedlars (read 'merchants and educated men'), and never condescend to ask the black fellow how he called himself and his country." How long is the very bad of from the gentleman? and writer to be occupied after this silly fashion? For the use of the word Unyamwezi by the "black fellow," our authorities are, in order of date, MM. Krusp, Rebbman, and Erhardt, all of whom knew several of the East African dialects, and Captains Speke and Grant, Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley, who either travelled through or resided in the country. I also, after talking for eight years with the natives, am gradually assured that I never put to him one of the first questions which would inevitably occur. Against these authorities we have Mr. Cooley solus; he sheds a flood of light on the subject, and is the authority of the 16th and 17th centuries, and MM. Monteiro and Gamitto, who never travelled north of the Cazembe's capital. Is not this "servile copying?"

I would briefly record my own daring in disagreeing with the "Comparative Geographer" at all the apparent points, all contained in one short paragraph:—

1. The places seized upon by the Portuguese in Africa were not always free and unprofitable—witness wealthy and powerful Mbanda, now under the"Lago ou Nyanja" and the "blessed word" Muene-muzet.

2. The "foot" tales of ruined Portuguese forts and cannon in the interior" may still prove true—the African interior has by no means been exhausted, as the lately found ruins of Zimbabwv show; 3. Mazinga or cannon is still the word applied to bee-hives made of hollow tree-trunks, and we are not justified in the assumption that "being the name of any tube or hollow cylinder, it was given to bee-hives long before the Portuguese were heard of"—in these lands languages are perishable things; 4. Gurayza (not "Gereza," a "monkey," for a "foot") is derived from the Portuguese Igreja, a church, not only in Africa but in Eastern Arabia—every Arab will assure you that the word is not Arabic, and every African that the word is not African; 5. As I did not visit the country "from Pata to Mombas," it was not necessary to record the tradition that "the whole coast is strewed over with ruins of stone buildings," I leave that process to Mr. Cooley. And what eyes will geographers who are not "comparative" open when they read in these days such geographical information as this?—"The Shire, or Nhanja, which flows in latitude 14° between the Ajawa" (the "Wahiao," which with puerile obstinacy Mr. Cooley will write "Waihoa") and the Anguara, reaches also to the 9th parallel" (!). The southern extremity of the Tanganika Lake, as laid down by Livingstone, is in the latitude 9°. The northern end of the Nyasa Lake, visited by Drs. Livingstone and Kirk, is in S. latitude 10° 50', or 10 direct geographical miles. Dr. Livingstone has twice passed between the two lakes; fully to the creator of "Nyassi in the Great Central Sea" to assure him that he has surreptitiously waded or poled through "the lake."

Finally, Mr. Cooley, with characteristic modesty, challenges me to "point out a single instance of the servility or mistake" that I impute to him. I have pointed out a dozen in this letter, and I can point out a dozen dozen. In my turn, I challenge him to produce a single correct statement which he has made about the Lake Regions of Central Africa, ranging round the mythical "town Tanganyika." Let him be "servile copying" open, and its marvelous map, reduced to an authentic shape and just proportions, state his case; let mine appear from the last publications of Ocean Highways—Dr. Livingstone's Recent Discoveries of Recent Discoveries in Central Africa, by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S., 1872. As Mr. Cooley owns that his information is derived from the Portuguese, I may fairly charge him with servile copying; and, alas! he copies still.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

TRIESTE, July 18, 1873.

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ANCIENT COLONIES IN GREENLAND.

To the Editor of "Ocean Highways."

Sir,—In the report of a Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in your July number, page 172, there is the following extraordinary passage:—"In illustration of this portion of the subject, Mr. Major has added to a highly important geographical discovery of his own, a chorography of which he is greatly assured, and caused him to miss the value of a most precious early document, which, otherwise, would have answered the question which he went out to Greenland for the purpose of solving, viz., the existence of a chorography of the old Greenland colony, and sailing directions for reaching it from Iceland, written by Ivar Bardsen, the steward of the bishop of the colony."