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1859.
is not a choler; it is a necessity. Plans are not, will not, be wanting. Inventive genius, inventive skill, would with us equal the mechanical, when not so nullified, so clogged, fettered, perverted, defrauded by circumlocution offices and red-tapist prejudices, that it grows tired of being shatleedcocked from hand to hand, and being docketed and pigeon-holed, takes flight to more congenial spheres, and gives the initiative to other governments. The invention, neglected and overlooked much as it possesses a power, and we are compelled to imitate where we might have originated, to follow where we might have led.

The plan for rifling guns, now carried out in France, was, we believe, first proposed to us. So were many others, which have been allowed to remain in abeyance. The idea of the minit ball lay unscored for half a century in the dust of pigeon-holes and the notes of savana; and our neighbours have since reproached us that we did not give our discovery to the world, if we were not disposed to develop it ourselves.

Official routine, official system, is, perhaps, the strangest thing in England. It has a vitality, endurance, and tenacity greater than any other system or principle existing among us. Though bearing all the signs of decrepitude, decay, weakness, it yet, like Sinbad's old man, can override the public will, and control the military genius of the nation.

How long shall these things be? How long shall they cease to be? England will ever be striving by forced strides to make up for halt and false steps—will ever be struggling for the vanguard, instead of assuming it as an assured and rightful position.

Before closing our remarks on the material of our navy, we must notice a force which we believe would play a conspicuous part in any future naval war, and which will not be superseded or rendered obsolete even by rams, and this the gun-boats. We have been (as before) warned that their importance has been overlooked in the estimate of our strength, and that they will be formidable auxiliaries to a line-of-battle, and that the navy which possesses them in the greatest perfection and the greatest strength will have a great vantage in all the preliminaries and details of operations where larger ships could not act.

England numbers now 13 gun-vessels, varying from 40 to 160 horse-power, and 186 gun-boats, varying from 20 to 60 horse-power.

This force, armed with the Armstrong gun, acting as a light body in an action, would doubtless embarrass the evolutions of the hostile fleet—it would ease slow-ships, it would escape of crippled ones—would, from their drawing so little water, be very efficient in reconnoitring in shallow channels, in cutting out vessels, and in annoying and considerably damaging a fleet at anchor in a roadstead; whilst, they, mere specks themselves, and constantly in motion, would suffer little from an enemy's fire.

To be thoroughly effective, however, as a light force, these vessels should have not only mobility, but velocity—should be able not only to shift and change their position, but to maintain safe distance. Our gun-boats possess the requisite mobility, as was well shown at Swearberg and elsewhere; but, constructed as they were on an emergency, and for a certain purpose, the speed was not so much considered. Their average speed is barely eight knots, and that would not enable them to command the necessary distance from ordinary line-of-battle ships or frigates. We are promised, however, vessels of a superior description, and trust they will not be stinted in number, and will combine the necessary velocity and mobility. They would then be in naval warfare, the voltigeur, chasseur, and Zouave forces have proved to an army in a campaign, and would give to a maritime power or naval commander the means of taking the initiative in war or battle.

Thus, in the material of a navy, we have, prospectively, at least, the power of a superior defensive, and the power of producing ships in a lesser time than any other country; we possess inventions and plans which might enable us to take the lead in the armament, machinery, and the armour of ships; we command resources of finance which should ensure us the fulfilment of every project and the advance in every detail and principle of naval efficiency necessary for the national position and the national defence; we can challenge the workman-power of the world; we are assured of the will of the nation to employ all its resources, to put forth all its strength, to establish the maritime supremacy which is to it legitimate defence. And yet is it, with all this, that there are questions of defence? Why is it? Can it be that there exists a suspicion that the intent of Government accords not with the will of the nation?

A return to the old stand-point of our navy—the assured possession of a force equal to the united marine of the world—can alone allay this suspicion, and establish a confidence undisputed by periodic alarms and panics; and we might then exhibit to the world the grand spectacle of a people repudiating war and aggression as false to its policies and interests, repelling attack by the might of its defence, seeking peace and ensuring it by the demonstration and consciousness of its strength.

So much for material: in that respect the prospect is hopeful. But there remains the more serious and difficult question of the supply of man-power—the certain and instant command of crews for our ships. It is too difficult, too serious, to be discussed at the end of an article; we must reserve it for another occasion. It is the most important problem we have been called upon to solve for many generations. It is one which will involve and determine the future of England.
fully acquainted with the geographical features of these regions would do well to obtain those Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society which have been lately published, and will eventually be contained in the Society's volume for this year.—Yours very truly, J. H. Speke.

PRELUDE

Many may remember the excitement produced by an extraordinary map, and a more extraordinary lake figuring upon it, of a rather suggestive and somewhat disturbing visage, and with so many nilotic and Bantu savants from all who entered the Royal Geographical Society's rooms in the year 1853. In order to ascertain the truthfulness of the said map, the Royal Geographical Society appointed Captains Burton to investigate this monster piece of water, represented as extending from the equator to 14° S. latitude, as having a breadth of two to three hundred miles, and as lying at a distance of seven hundred miles inland west from Zanzibar.

At Zanzibar Burton and myself have been engaged, for a former occasion exploring the Somali country in Eastern Africa together, he invited me to join him in these investigations. Having therefore, obtained the necessary supports in the scientific and other departments in England and India, in 1856, we left Zanzibar, at the end of June 1857, in a vessel of war, lent by Sultan Majid, to convey us across to Kaolé, a village on the mainland, a little south of the Kingani river. Colonel Hamerton, late British Consul at Zanzibar, accompanied us there, and we were to support our presence in case anybody should endeavour to oppose our starting; a precaution which we thought necessary, because the only European, a young Frenchman, who had ever tried to enter Africa by this route, had been barbarously murdered before he had travelled two hundred miles; and up to the present time, although his assailant is well known, nobody will divulge who the instigators of the murder were. Our caravan consisted of an Arab called Shaikh Said, the Ras-cafila (head of caravan); some Belooch soldiers lent us by Majid Sultan of Zanzibar; some porters of the Wanyamwezi tribe (people of the Moon), negroes who inhabit a large portion of central Africa, and a pack of donkeys for riding and carrying our spare kit. Besides these we hired, through the medium of an English merchant called Ramly, a number of the slaves of certain Albwans (headmen) living on the mainland opposite to Zanzibar, to carry muskets in the manner of guards, as well as to do odd jobs. Leaving Kaolé, we passed the Mrina, a low hilly tract of coast-line, diversified with flats and terraces, well peopled and cultivated, and rich in forests and large woods, and following the course of the Kingani river, we reached, in about a hundred and ten miles, the first great elevation of Eastern Africa, which we shall, for distinction's sake, call the East Coast Range. This range is about ninety miles broad, is composed chiefly of sandstone and sandstone, formed into groups and lines, intersected transversely and otherwise by considerable rivers such as the Kingani and Lafigi—which, rising far in the interior, flow east to the Indian Ocean. This—a longitudinal range extending from 9° N. latitude down nearly to the Cape of Good Hope—attained, where we crossed it, altitudes varying from three hundred to six thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is occupied by the Wazigersa tribe—people who live in lightly constructed conical huts of grass and wicker-work, tend cattle, and cultivate extensively when not disturbed by the slave-hunters who live nearer to the coast, and frequently make excursions here to supply the Zanzibar market with human cattle.

On descending its western side, we found an elevated plateau of rather poor land, bearing more wild forest than cultivation, and more wild beasts than men, and not very many of either, excepting near some conical springy mountains of Africa's glory. This plateau extends westwards two hundred miles. Its average altitude is from twenty-five hundred to four thousand feet, and it is occupied by the Wagogo and the Wanyamwezi tribes, who live in huts of a very civilised appearance, and far more comfortable than those possessed by the more interior clans. The conception for building on so grand a scale was probably first occasioned by the travelling habits of the Wanyamwezi having brought them earlier than any other people into contact with the coast, where square rooms divided by mud walls, constructed much on the same principle as the common East-India ones, are the prevailing fashion. These men are industrious for negroes, mostly occupying their time in trafficking with the coast, or small grazing and trading on the little cattle; many of them again are rope-makers, smiths, or carpenters and weavers. Here, in the centre of this latter tribe's country, at an Arab depot called Koaheh, is latitude and east longitude 33°, the immediate district of which is called Uanyambe, and which we might well designate the great emporium of the whole Interior Africa, for to this place most of the caravans come before diverging off to the respective places north, south, and west, when carrying on their ivory trade. Not, indeed, into the more remote negro tribes—our porters took the discharge, and dispersed to their homes. The Arabs we found collected here were extremely obliging, especially one called Shaikh Shyri, who gave us a house, looked after our wants, and assisted in procuring fresh porters not only for that occasion, but every other; in short, we established him our agent, and found him a most creditable one. After waiting a month or so reforming our caravan, we proceeded westwards in the height of the monsoon, and passed through a highly cultivated country, which, by determining with the thermometer at which water boiled, I found gradually declined as we proceeded west, and in 145 miles made a remarkable descent of 1800 feet. In this region, differing greatly from the finest and greatest part of the proceeding one (where great depressions of the country are traversed by dry streams and the crops, rice, sugar-cane, and all Indian productions, grow in great profusion), and the shores were all covered with cotton cloths. After travelling along this decline about one hundred and fifty miles, we began to enter at the eastern horn of a large crescent-shaped mass of mountains overhanging the northern half of the Tanganyika Lake, which I am now about to describe to you.

This mountain mass I consider to be the true mountains of the Moon, regarding which so many erroneous speculations have been ventured. I infer this because they lie beyond Uanyambe (country of the moon), and must have been first mentioned to geographical inquirers by the Wagogo and Wanyamwezi (people of the moon) who have from time out of mind visited the coast, and must have been the first who gave information thereof. I am the more satisfied of this view by the circumstance of being in the party which was the first to attempt the ascent of Mount Kilimanjaro, and by gaining the summit of a mountain nearly 19,500 feet high, and now called Mount Meru. This mountain mass is built up of the chief mass of the mountains of the African Interior, and is the true mountains of the Moon.
and weakened by great privations of food and rest, I found, on approaching them, an evident agitation of mind, or at least an agitation of the eye and of the imagination... You would be glad, perhaps, to know its position and dimensions, which will enable you to lay it down on the map yourself. The Tanganyika Lake, lying between 23° south latitude, and 29° east longitude, has a length of three hundred miles, and is from thirty to forty broad in its centre, but tapers towards each end. Thus as I ascertained by the temperature of boiling water, is only eighteen hundred feet, and it appears quite sunk into the two mountains. It lies in a trough-like depression, draining the waters of all the surrounding districts into its own basin. Its waters are very sweet, and abound with delicious fish in great variety. Its shores are thickly inhabited by numerous tribes of the true Negro breed, amongst which the most conspicuous are the Watusi and Carunjilu, into whose territory no Arabs ever venture. Boubay, my interpreter, describes them as being very dreadful creatures, who always live in their own houses, are not likely to be driven abroad by fear or anger, but are so small that there is but little space in them for carrying supplies. The sailors, aware of this defect, fear to go ashore, unless kept on certain friendly boats, and therefore their boats were quite unfitted for our work. This dilemma made us try to hire a boat or sailing-boat, belonging to Shykh Hamud bin Suleymin, living at Kasenje Island, on the opposite or western shore, as it was the only boat that could carry our provisions and moving about independent of the border clans. On arriving here, we were so starved by sickness — Captain Burton utterly, and I suffering from coprophagia, and a weakness in the lower extremities resembling paralysis — that we at first proposed sending our Raa-caala, Shykh Abd, across the lake to barin to the shaw, and the boat man to Kannina for the means of transport. At first he seemed inclined to trust, though at an exorbitant rate; but when we came to examine the boat, we knew that the machinery was entirely out. We fortunately obtained a boat and crew from another chief, at the extortionate charge of four hundred and four dollars, besides the usual sailors' fee. This is a boat of American building measuring eight o'clock. The cabin is still the negro's yard, the same as was adopted at the time of the Flood; they have no other measure than that with which we have provided them — viz. the first joint of the arm. These kindred are a species of large fish, living on the fishes from a yard to a breadth of about eight inches, and gives the weaver's head much the appearance of John the Baptist's beak, or the head of an owl. These kindred are never taken off, and are a deposit of wood or stone beneath his head, to prevent the wire from falling. This concession of the chief was given under the proviso that Kannina would not object, which, strange to say, he put forward. Our hopes were entertained of an early departure. However this, like every other earthy situation, was destined to be disappointed. But after all, things happened, we were wisely or the time was urged to recruit our health, as I employed it in bathing and strolling along the market-place, with beads in hand, to purchase daily...
the Tanganyika Lake, Central Africa.

1859.]

The Tanganyika Lake, Central Africa.

The market is held between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., near the port, and consists of a few temporary huts, composed of grass and branches hastily tied together. Most of these are thrown up daily by day. The commodities brought for sale are fish, flesh, tobacco, palm-oil, and spices. Different kinds of potatoes, artichokes, beetroots, sorts of beans, plantains, melons, cotton, sugar-cane, a variety of pears and vegetables, and irises, and sometimes slaves. Before the termination of the negotiation, I spent the day riding with my eyes open wide. But, as they are the days of the week, I thought it was too bad not to give the chief an opportunity to be seen the day before the other chief; which demand we were obliged to comply with, or the men would not take up an offer.

The Journal.

18 March 1855.—All being settled, I set out in a long narrow canoe, hollowed out of the trunk of a single tree, its interior, until the length required, and then, covering the upper surface with wet mud, as the tree lies upon the ground, they set fire to and smoulder out of it, until nothing but a case remains, which they finish up by paring out with roughly constructed hatchets. The seats of these canoes are made of wood tied transversely to the length. The kit taken consists of one lead (60 lb.) of cloth (American sheeting), another of large blue beads, a magazine of powder, and seven bullets. The party is composed of Bombay, my interpreter, Gastano, a Geosamie cook-boy, two Belooch soldiers, one Mahbuda or sea-captain, who sometimes wore a goat-skin, and twenty stark naked savage sailors: twenty-six in all. Of these only ten started, the remainder leaving word that they would join us at Khambat (encampment), three miles distant, by 12 o'clock. The ten, however, sufficient for the occasion, moved merrily off at 9 A.M., and an hour later we reached the mouth of the river Khotch. The party is decidedly moody. The man of quintessence in it is Siddi Mahbub Boori, the chief of the Wallahy tribes, who make the best slaves in Eastern Africa. His breed is that of the true woolly-headed negro, though he does not represent a species of them strictly, being somewhat smaller in his general proportions than those generally seen as fire-stokers in the streets of Bombay. Our crossing the Indian Ocean. His head, though woolly, like a barber's block, is lit up by a humorous little pair of pig-like eyes, set in a beautiful beauteous countenance, which, strange to say, does not belong to him, for his good conduct and honesty of purpose are without parallel. His muzzle projects dog-like fashion, and is adorned with a regular set of sharp-pointed alligator teeth, which he presents to full view as constantly as his very ticklish visage of faculties becomes excited. The tobacco in his jolly nigger stuck in the corner house of . . . street, as it stands in mute but full grin, tempting the patronage of accidental passers-by, is his perfect counterpart. This wonderful man says he knows nothing of his genealogy, nor any of the dates of the leading epochs of his adventurous life; but at his birth, time of captivity, or restoration. But his general history he narrated to me as follows, which I give in the sketch, for me to use, for this sketch may be of interest, presenting, as it does, a good characteristic account of the manner in which slave-hunts are planned and carried into execution. It must be true, for I have witnessed tragedies of a similar nature. The great slave-hunters of Eastern Africa are the Sowa-hill or coast people; formerly slaves themselves, they are more enlightened, and fonder of tricks than the interior people, whom they now in their turn catch. Having been once taught themselves, they know how to proceed, and are consequently very cautious in their movements, taking sometimes years before they finally try to accomplish their object. They first ensure the ignorance of unsuspecting individuals by alluring and entangling them in the trenched meshes of debt, and then, by capturing and mercilessly selling their human game, liquidate the debt, insinuatingly advancing as an irresistible duty to allure their confiding victims. Bombay says, "I am an Ulysses; my father lived in a village in the country of Ulysses (a large district situated between the East Coast and the Nyassa Lake, in latitude 11° S.) Of my mother I have but the faintest recollection; she died whilst I was in my infancy. Our village was living in happy contentment, until the fated year when I was about the age of twelve. At that period a large body of Sowa-hills,花椒 and their slaves, all equipped with sword and gun, came suddenly, and, surrounding our village, demanded of the inhabitants instant liquidation of their debts (cloth and beads) advanced in former times of pinching dearth, or else to stand the consequences of refusal. As all the residents had at different times advanced debts to different members of the body present, there was no appeal against the equity of this sudden demand, but no one had the means of payment. They knew fighting against firearms would be hopeless; so after a few stratagems, looking for a good opportunity to loot, the whole villagers took to the country flight. Most of the villagers were captured by my father, or any other relatives, I never more gained any intelligence. He was either shot in endeavoring to defend himself, or still more probably gave leg-balls, and so escaped. As soon as this news was over, all the captives were grouped together, and tethered with chains or ropes, and marched off to Kilwa, on the east coast (in latitude 9° S.). Arrived there, the whole

party embarked in dhows, which, setting sail, soon arrived at Zanzibar.

We were then driven to the slave-market, where I was bought by an Arab merchant, and taken off to India. I served there as a slave for several years, till by his death I obtained my liberation. My next destination was Zanzibar, where I became a free man in the late Imam's army, and passed my days in half-starved inactivity, until the lucky day when, at Chongwa, I saw you and gave me service." Shortly after, I was captured, under the rendezvous tree, and began our journey. Some villagers brought toys of the elephant and hippopotami for sale, but had to suffer the disappointment of meeting a stranger to merchandise, and straightway departed, fully convinced that all Mauquua (or wise, or white men) were fools for not making money, when they had such an opportunity. Noon and evening passed without a sign of the black captain and the remaining men. We were in a wretched state. I had a half, a slopping ploughed field; and, despoiled by the captain's not keeping his promise, were unprovided for spending the night there. I pitched my tent, but the poor men nothing to protect them: with a line of rain descending, and owing to the awkwardness of our position, the surrounding earth, poisoned with a stagnant stream of water over our beds, bags, and everything else. To keep the tent erect—a small gable-shaped affair, six feet high, and seven by six square, made of American sheeting, and so light that with poles and everything complete it barely weighs one man's load. — I called up the men, and for hours held it by strength of arm. Even the hippopotami, to judge by the frequency of their snorts and grunts, as if they were engaged in devastating excavations amongst the crops, seemed angry at this unusual severity of the weather. Never from the 5th of November when the rainy season commenced, had we experienced such a violent and heavy downpour.
remaining crew, fears the troubled waters, and will not put out to sea. In consequence of this disappointment, a messenger is sent back to Kavdi, to fetch some fresh provisions and a wood, as what little of this latter article can be gathered in its saturated state is useless, for it will not burn. During the afternoon the remainder of the crew keep dropping in and at nightfall seventeen hands are mustered.

39a.—At 8 A.M. the sea subsides, and the boat is loaded. To pack so many together, with material, in so small a space as the canoe affords, seems a difficulty almost insurmountable. Still it is effected. I lie down amidst my bedding spread on rods, in so small a compass that my legs keep slipping off and dangling in the bilge water. The cook and balsam sit on the first bar, facing me; and behind them, near the stern, one half of the sailors sit in couples; whilst on the first bar behind me are Bombay and one Babooch, and beyond them to the other side all the couples, the remaining crew. Then comes a boat in the bows, and all hands on both sides paddle in stroke. Fuel, cooking apparatus, food, bag and basket are provisioned on deck, under the seats. But the sailors' blankets in the shape of grass matting, are placed on the bars to render the sitting soft. Once all properly arranged, the seventeen paddles, dash off with vigour, and scoeering southwards, we soon cross the mouth of the Baob. Next Ukaranas, the last village on this line down the eastern shore, lying snugly in a bay with a low range of densely wooded hills about three miles in its rear, is passed by dawn of day, and about sunrise of the next day, is lost to sight. The tired crew now row and bluff a boat, crowded with dense jungle, until a nook familiar to the men is entered under the green of breakfasting. Here all hands land, fires are kindled, and the cooking-pots arranged. Some prepare their rods and sets for fishing, some go in search of fungi (a favourite food), and others collect fuel. My cook-boy, ever doing wrong, dips his cooking-pot in the sea water—a dangerous experiment if the tradition of Tanganyika hold good, that the ravenous hosts of crocodiles seldom spare any one bold enough to excite their appetites with such dregs as usually drop from those untouchable; moreover, they will follow and even board the boat, after a huge taste. The sailors here have as great an aversion to being followed by the crocodile as our seamen by a shark, and they now display their feelings by looking sternly and strictly prohibiting the use of the cooking-pot on that service again. Breakfast ready, all hands eagerly fall to, and find in happy ignorance of any danger, which suddenly confusion enters the camp, and with the alarming cry that foes are coming, some with one thing, some with another, all hurry-skurry for the boat. The greater part of the kit is left upon the ground. A breathless silence reigns for several minutes. Then jumps off and seizes his pot; another seizes his, and then more, till courage is gained to make a search, and ascertain the cause of the alarm. Sneaking crawling in the bush, peering this way, others listening that way, they stealthily move along, until at length a single man, with arrow poised, in self-defence I suppose, is pounced upon. His story is why he came there, who and how many are his comrades, what he wants in such a desert place, and why he carries arms, though spoken with a cunning plausibility, has no effect on the knowing sailors. They proclaim him and his party, some eight or ten men, who are eminently aquablistic in the jungle at no great distance, to be a rough and lawless set of marauders, fearing to come out and show themselves on being challenged, and further insist that none ever ventured there, and much wiser who had not got in view some desperate enterprise. In short, it was proverbially men of their sort who were the general plunderers of bountiful navigators. They therefore seize his weapons, out and breaking his bow and arrows, and let him go; though some of the crew advocate his life being taken, and others, that the whole party should be chased down and slaughtered. The sailors then return to the canoe, each vamping his part in this adventuring exploit, and having congenialities in the highest spirits. They are one and all as prop of this success, and each as boastful of his prowess though a mighty battle had been fought and won. On starting again we pass alongside another bluff backed by small well-wooded hills, an extension of the aforesaid east horn of the lake, and cross a little bay, when the lazy crew, tired by two hours' work, bear in with the land, and disembark, as they say, to make some rump or find some creeps long and strong enough for mooring this mighty canoe. It is now eleven o'clock; there is more rest than work, a purely negro way of getting through the day; three hours went in idleness before, and now five more are wasted. Again we start, and after crossing a similar small bay, continue along a low shelving shore, densely wooded, the water's edge, until the Malagarasi river's mouth is gained. This river is the largest on the eastern shore of the lake, and was previously crossed by the caravan on its way to Ujiji, in small bark canoes, much rougher, but constructed something similar to those of the Americans. Each of these canoes contains one man and his load, besides the owner, who lives near the ferry, and poles the vessel across. Still to the eastward we have the same tree-clad hilly view, beautiful in its constant sameness. After a stretch, and half an hour's pipes and breathing, we start afresh, and cross the bay in which the river descends. Here tall aquatic reeds diversify the surface, and are well tenanted by the crocodile and hippopotami, the latter of which keep stirring up the water, and snapping, as though much vexed at our intrusion on their former peace and privacy. We now hug the shore, and continue in the darkness of night till Mgiti Khambi,* a beautiful little harbour bending back amongst the hills, and out of sight of the lake, is reached at 11 p.m. Could but a little civilized art, as white-washed houses, well-timbered gardens, and the like, vary these ever-green hills and trees, and diversify the unspeakable monotony of hill and dale, and dale and hill—of green trees, green grass, green trees, so wearisome in their luxuriance, what a paradise of beauty would this place present! The steep blue waters of the lake in contrast with the vegetation and large brown rocks form everywhere an object of intense attraction; but the appetite soon wearies of such fascination without the benefit of more sober tints, or the variety incident to a populous and inhabited country. There are said to be some few scattered villages concealed in these dense jungles extending away in the background, but how the shores should be so desolate strikes one with much surprise. The naturally excessive growth of all vegetable life is sufficient proof of the soil's capabilities. Unless in former times this beautiful country has been harassed by neighbouring tribes, and despoiled of its lakes and cattle to satisfy the spoilers and sell its important markets, its present state appears quite incomprehensible. In hazarding this conjecture, it might be thought that I am not taking an extreme view of the case; but when we see everywhere in Africa what one slaves or a cattle-lifting party can effect, it is not unreasonable to imagine that this was most probably the cause of such utter desolation here. These war-parties lay waste the tracks that lasted for endless time. Indeed, until the effects of slavery and the so-called freo labour are suppressed in Africa, we may expect to find such places in a similarly melancholy state.

Immediately on arriving here I pitch my tent, and cook a meal; whilst the sailors, as is usual on arrival in these encamping-grounds, divide into parties—some to cut fish, others to look for fungi, whilst many cook the food, and the rest construct little huts by planting boughs in a circle in the ground and fastening the tops together, leaving the hut in the shape of a haystack, to which they further assimilate it

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* Khambi—Encampment.
by throwing grass above; and in rainy weather it is further covered by their mats to secure them against getting wet. As only one or two men occupy a hut, many of these, for so large a party, have to be constructed. It is amusing to see how some men, proud of their superior powers of inventiveness, and possessing the knack of making pleasant, uncomfo-

able, plume themselves before their brethren, and turn them to derivation; and it appears the more ridiculous, as they work themselves dark naked as an unchristened animal, and have really nothing to boast of after all.

6th.—The following morning seas us off in a new way, and clear of the harbour by sunrise; but the gathering of clouds in the south soon overcasts the weather-wise sailors to desire from their advance. Timely is the warning; for, as we rest on our oars, the gimmer of lightning illuminates the distant hills; whilst low heavy rolling clouds of pitchy darkness, preceded by a heaving swell, and dark rolling sea, outspread over the whole southern waters, rapidly advance. It is an ocean-tempest in a miniature, which sends us right about to our former berth. Some of them now employ themselves in fishing for small fry with a slender rod, a piece of string, and an iron hook, with a half of meat or fish attached; whilst others use small hand-nets, which they place behind some reeds or other cover, to secure the retreating fish as he makes off on being poked out of his refuge on the opposite side by a wand held for that purpose in the sportsman's other hand. But the majority are occupied in gathering roots and cooking breakfast till 11 A.M., when the sails are aloft, and the journey is resumed. During this portion of the journey, a slight change of scenery takes place; the chain of hills running parallel with the shore of the lake is broken, and in its stead we see some small detached and other short irregular lineaments, cultivated by extended plains of forest, thickly clad in verdure, like all the rest of the country. After two hours' paddling, we stand opposite the Logvua river, and rest awhile to smoke; then start again, and in an hour cross the little river Heath. Unfortunately these streams add nothing to the beauties of the scenery; and were not it for the ever present fear of river Indians, they might be passed without notice, for the mouths are always concealed by reeds, or other tall aquatic reeds; and islands that look as just as closed by forest vegetation. In half an hour more we enter a small nook called Logvua Kam, very deep, and full of crocodiles and hippopotami. On landing, we fire the usual alarm-guns—a point to which our captain is ever strain-fully attentive—cook our dinner, and turn in for the night. Here I picked up four varieties of shells—two unis and two bivalves—all very interesting from being quite unknown in the conchological world. There were numbers of them lying on the pebbly beach.

7th.—We started at dawn as usual; but again at sunrise, the wind increasing, we put in for the shore, for these large canoes can stand no sea whatever. Here a herd of wild buffaloes, horned like the Cape ones, were seen by the men, and caused some concern, for, though too blind myself to see the brutes at the distance that the others did, I bade and gave chase; whilst tracking along, I saw fresh prints of elephant, the day was bright enough from the trail, had evidently just been down to drink at the lake, and sprang some antelopes, but could not get a shot. These going down by noon, we proceeded, and hugged a bluff shore, till we arrived at Insigli, a desert place, a little short of Kabogo, the usual crossing-point. Although we were now far advanced, the weather was so promising, whilst our prog was running short, that impatience suggested a venture up the opposite shore to Logvua, an island covered, bearing compass S. 65° W., and which, with the Uguhna Mountains in the background, is from this distinctly visible. This line is selected for canoes to cross at, from containing the least expensiveness of water between the two shores, between Uljii and the south end. The Kabogo Island, which stands so conspicuous in the map that hung on the Royal Geographical Society's walls in 1856, and, as already mentioned, the accuracy of which we were sent out to investigate, is evidently intended for this Kabogo or starting-point, near which we now are, and is so far rightly placed upon their map as representing the half-way station from Uljii to Kabogo, two places on opposite sides of the lake, whither the Arab merchants go in search of ivory. For Logvua, as will be readily seen on a correct chart, lies just midway on the line always taken by boats travelling between those two ports—the rest of the lake being too broad for even these adventurous spirits. In short, they come south from Uljii to Kabogo, which constitutes the first half of the journey, and then come back. On the passage I carefully inquired the names of several points and places, to take their bearings, and to learn the geography of the lake, but all to no purpose. The superstitious captain, and even more superstitious crew, refused to answer any questions, and earnestly forbade my talking. The idea was founded upon the fear of violating their sacred places, by answering a stranger any questions whilst at sea; but they dined me more especially to talk about the places of departure or arrival, lest ill luck should overtake them, and deprive them of the chance of ever reaching shore. They blamed me for throwing the remainders of my cold dinner overboard, and pointed to the bottom of the boat as the proper receptacle for refuse. Night set in with great solemnity, and at 2 A.M. the following morning (6th March), when arriving amongst a dense, close on the western shore of the lake—the principal of which are Kivira, Kuhiza, and Kasangé, the only ones inhabited—a wetter-boat belonging to Sultan Kasangé, the reigning chief of this group, challenged us, and asked our mission. Great flattering, short, and a little pipe enous, for every one loves tobacco; then both departed in peace and friendship; they to their former abode, a cave in a small uninhabited island which lies due south of Kivira, whilst we proceeded to a long narrow harbor belonging to Kivira itself, the largest of all the islands. Fourteen hours were occupied in crossing the lake, of which two were spent in braving and smoking. At 8 A.M. the Islanders, receiving intelligence of our arrival, came down the hill of which this island is formed, in great numbers, and held a meeting, but as we were unprovided with what they required, little business could be done. The chief desideratum was fish or beans, next salt, then tobacco, in fact, with the items. I had brought as market money, cloth and cash beads. This day passed in rest and idleness, recapturing from our late exertions. At night a violent storm of rain and wind beat on my tent with such fury that its neither parts were torn away from the pegs, and the tent itself was only kept upright by the wind's abating a candle lighted to retrace the kit, and in a moment, as though by magic, the whole interior became covered with a host of small black birds, evidently attracted by the glimmer of the candle. They were so annoyingly determined in their choice of place for perching, that it seemed hopeless my trying to brush them off the clothes or bedding, for as one was knocked aside another came on, and then another, till at last, worn out, I extinguished the candle, and with difficulty—trying to overcome the tickling annoyance occasioned by these intruders crawling up my sleeves and into my hair, or down my back and legs—fell off to sleep. Repose that night was not destined to be my lot. One of these horrid little insects was in his struggles to penetrate my ear, but just too late: for in endeavour to extract him, I ailed my immersion. He went his course, struggling up the narrow channe, until he was got arrested by want of passage room. This impedi
tement evidently enraged him, for he began with excoating vigour, like a rabbit at anything, but what I hadjoitly away at my tympanum. The queer sensation this amusing measure
excited in me a past description. I felt inclined to act as "our donkeys once did, when beast by a swarm of bees, who buzzed about their ears and stung their heads and eyes until they were so irritated and confused that they galloped about in the most distracted order, trying to knock them off by treading on their heads, or rearing under bushes, into holes, or through any jungle they could find. Indeed, I do not know which was worst off. The bees killed some of them, and this beetle needed no food. What do I know. Not even tobacco, oil, nor salt could be found; I therefore tried melted butter; that failing, I applied the point of a penknife to his back, which did more harm than good. For, though a few thrusts kept him quiet, the point also wounded my ear; so badly, that inflammation set in, severe supuration took place, and all the ulcerated hands extending from that point down to the point of the shoulder became contorted and drawn aside, and a string of bubbles formed. This was the most painful thing I had ever been debased; but, more annoying still, I could not open my mouth for several days, and could not go broth alone. For many months the tumour made me almost deaf, and ate a hole between that orifice and the nose, so that when I blew it, my ear whistled so audibly that the women who heard it laughed. Six or seven months after this accident happened, bits of the beetle, a leg, a wing, or parts of its body came away in the wax.

It was not altogether an uninjured evil, for the excitement occasioned by the beetle’s operations acted towards my blindness as a counter-irritant by dispelling the inflammation away from my eyes. Indeed, it operated far better than any other artificial appliances. To cure the blindness I once tried rubbing in some blistering liquor behind my ear, but this unfortunately had been injured by the journey, and had lost its stimulating properties. Rubbing it being of no avail, I then caused my servant to rub the part with his finger until it was excoriated, which, though it proved insufficiently strong to cure me, was, according to Dr. Bowman, whom I have since consulted, so good a substitute for a blister as could have been applied.

9th.—The weather still remaining too rough for sailing, I strolled over the island, and from its summit on the eastern side I found a good view of the lake, and took bearings of Ujiji, Ispangi, and a distant point on the south shore toward the lake, named Ujung. The island is a mass of hills, about five miles long by two or three broad, and is irregularly shaped. In places there are coral flats, formed in terraces, but generally the steps are abrupt and thickly wooded. The main island immediately west is a promontory, at the southern extremity of the Usangi Mountains, on the western coast of the Tanganjika; and the island is detached from it by a narrow strip of water that, under less obtuse profiles, might easily be taken for a large land.

The population is considerable, and they live in mushroom huts, situated on the high flats and clearer slopes, where they cultivate the manioc, sweet potato, maize, millet, various kinds of pulse, and all the common vegetables in general use about the country. Poverty abounds in the villages. The dress of the people is simple, consisting of small black monkey skins, cat-skins, and the fur of my vermin they can get. These are tricked under a waist-cloth, and, according to the number they possess, go completely or only half-way round the body, the animals’ heads hanging in front, and the tails always depending gracefully below. The monkeys are easily captured when the maize is ripe, by a number of people stealthily sinking small square nets incontinuous lines all round the fields which these animals make. They are captured rubbing, and then with screams and yells, flinging sticks and stones, the hunters rush upon the affrighted thieves, till in their hurry and confusion to escape, they become irretrievably entangled in the meshes. But few of these islands carry spear or bow, though I imagine all possess them. They were most unpleasantly insipid, and by their stenches, jabber, and pointings, incessantly wanting me to show them everything that I possessed, with explanations about their various uses quite tireied out my patience. If I tried to get away, they gladly followed after, so that I dodged them by getting into the boat. To sit in the tent was the worst place of all; they would pull up the sides, and peer under like so many monkeys; and if I turned my head aside to avoid their gaze, they would jabber in the most noiseless and disagreeable manner in order to arouse me.

10th.—We quit Kivira early, and paddling S. 26° W., making the famous fish-market in the little island Dabila, just in time to breakfast on a freshly-caught fish, the celebrated Singa,—a large, ugly, black-headed monster, with white belly, small fins, and long bars but no scales. In appearance, a sluggish ground-fish, it is always immoderately and grossly fat, and at this season is full of roe; its flesh is highly esteemed by the natives. This fish, is very small, with a gradual rising slope from the N.W. extremity; and at this point it is covered by the back-end, and assumes the form of a bull’s head. There is but one village of twenty to a hundred, consisting of small round-huts, the chiefly occupied by fishermen, who live on their spoils and by selling all that they cannot consume to the neighboring islanders and the dwellers on the mainland. Added to this, they grow maize and other vegetables, and keep a good stock of tobacco. We tried every mode of enticing them to embark to complete the journey, for the place of my destination, Kasanga, was in sight; but vain. They had tasted this to their deleterious fish, and were determined to dress and lay by a good store of it to carry with them. About noon Shykh Hamis, a merchant from Kasanga, bound for Ujiji, arrived, and gave me a large needle to stir up the fish in my ear; but the insect had gone in so far, and the swelling and suppuration of the wound were so indolent, that no instrument could have done any good. Hamis, like myself, was very anxious to complete his journey, and tried every conceivable means to entice his crew away, but failed as signal as I did. On the mainland opposite to this, we see the western horizon of these concave-convex mountains, which encircle the north of the lake, and from hence the horn stretches away in increasing height as it extends northwards. Its seaward slopes are all wooded from near the summit down to water’s edge; but on the top, as though strong currents of air prevailed, and prevented vegetation from attaining any height, it is perfectly bare.

Westward, behind the island of Kasanga, and away to the southward, the country is of a rolling hilly formation, and devoid of any objects of interest.

11th.—The morning wind was too high for crossing from Kasimbizi to Kasanga, but at noon we embarked, and after paddling for ninety minutes S. 20° W., we arrived at the latter island, my destination. Shykh Hamis bin Sulaymin, with many attendants and a host of natives, was standing ready to receive us. He gave us a hearty welcome, took our hands, and led me to his abode, placing everything at my disposal, and arranging my journey for my future residence. These Shykhics are merchants everywhere the same. Their warm and generous hospitality to a stranger was anything I have ever seen elsewhere. I now entered the great Indiia, where a cordial welcome greeted every accidental traveller. Naim’s abode, like all the semi-civilised ones found in this country, is constructed by the bowdili (or coast-people) out of ground, with good substantial walls of mud, and roofed with rafters and brushwood, composed together with a compound of common earth, straw, and water. The rooms are conveniently partitioned off for domestic concerns, with an ante-room for general business, with every other enclosure for separating his wives and other belongings. On the exterior of the house is a polter platform, covered with animal vermin, under which he sits, surrounded by a group of swarthy blacks, gossiping for hours together, or transacting his worldly business, in purchasing ivory, slaves, or any commodities worthy of his notice. The show I had come for, said, was lying at Urazone, on the eastern shore, but was expected in a day or two, and
would then be at my service. Indeed, he had sent a letter by Khamins, whom I met at Kabbala, offering it to Capt. Burton, as soon as ever he had been made acquainted (by native report, I imagine) with our desire of obtaining her. He thought, however, that there might be some difficulty in forming a crew capable of managing her, as the craft was too large for galleys, and no natives understood the art of rowing, and, moreover, like all Easterners, they are not disposed to learn anything that their fathers did not teach them. His own men were necessary to him, for in a few days he intended marching to Uruwawa, about a hundred miles south-west of this island, a territory belonging to Sultan Kyonou. During that trip, every one of the dhow sailors (who are Swahili slaves, and the Arabs' gun-bearers) would be in requisition.

But thought, if I had patience to wait, might be able to prevail on a dozen of the present crew, men in his temporary employ, to take service with me. My host gave me a full description of the lake. He said it had visited both ends of it, and found the southern portion both longer and broader than the northern. "There are no islands in the middle of the lake, but as the eastern shore there are several in various places, situated much in the same way as those we are amongst; they are more projections, divided by a large channel by shallows or narrow channels. A large river, called Marungo, supplies the lake at its southern extremity; but except that and the Malagarat river on the eastern shore, none of any considerable size pour their waters into the lake. But on a visit to the northern end, I saw one which was very much larger than either of these; and which I am certain flowed out of the lake; for although I did not venture on it, in consequence of its banks being occupied by my numerous negroes, insubordinate to all strangers, I went so near its outlet that I could see and feel the outward drift of the water." He then described the adventure he once had when going to the north, with a boisterous-bbarious tribe called Warundi. On approaching their hostile shore, he noticed as he thought a great commotion amongst the fishing-boats, and soon perceived that the men were concocting a plan of attack upon himself, for they concerted forces, and came at his dhow in a body of about thirty canoes. Conceiving that their intentions were hostile, he avoided any conflict by putting out to sea, fearing lest any criminal or judicial future mercurial transactions, as stains of blood are not soon effaced from their black memories. He further said he felt no alarm for his safety, as he had thirty slaves with guns on board. My opinion of this story—for everybody tells stories in this country—is, that all he stated with regard to the southern half is very near the truth, for it is an exact corroboration of many other evidences. But I feel convinced that he was romancing when talking of the northern river's lower, not only because the northern end of the lake is encircled by high hills—the con cave of the Mountains of the Moon—but because the lake's extent is so much less than that of the adjacent plateaus. Indeed, the waters of the lake are so low as to convey the impression that the troy they lie in has been formed by the overflow of a lake of reference to the time which it would take us to traverse the entire lake, he said he thought we should take forty-six days in going up and down the lake, starting from Uluj. Going to the north would take eight days, and going to the south fifteen. As the Shykh had said nothing about the bires of the dhow, he again offered it in so willingly, I thought it probable that Shykh's mentioning it in public had deterred him from alluding to the subject—so I have no evidence. He then came to my house with Bombay and a slave, a coquinist of his own, who could also speak Hindustani, and was told, through my medium Bombay, exactly all things I had brought with me, and requested to speak his mind freely, as I had called him especially for business, and we were alone. His reserved nature had the mystery over him, and he still remained mute about the price; but again saying I could have his dhow whenever I chose, he asked permission to retire, and departed. Improved at this procedure, I sent Bombay to observe him, and find out if he had any secret motives for shining so direct an appeal, and empower him to offer money in case my dhow and powder did not afford sufficient inducement. Bombay soon returned as much puzzled as myself, unable to extract any further clue, or to decide surely—that I was welcome to the dhow, and that he would try and procure men for me. As a hint had reached me that the Shykh cast covetous eyes on my powder magazine, I tried enticing him to take some in part payment for her; but he replied that he did not require any payment in payment, but would gladly accept a little powder if I had any to spare. To this I readily assented, as he had been so constant and liberal in his attention to me ever since I landed on the island, and bore his guest, that I felt it was the least I could do in return for his generosity. Indeed, he was constantly observing and inquiring what I wanted, and supplied everything that I found difficult to obtain. Every day he brought presents of flesh, fowl, ducks (the Muscovite, brought from the coast), plantains, and ghee (clarified butter). The island of Kasingo is about one mile long, a narrow high ridge of land lying nearly due north and south, and is freed of trees, and only a small portion of it is under cultivation. The lake washes its north-western end; the remainder is encircled by a girdle of water about eighty yards broad. It appears, from being so imbedded in the land, to be a part of the coast to anybody approaching it from the sea. The population is very considerable, more than that of the other parts. They are extremely filthy in their habits, and are incessantly inquisitive, as far as least as gratifying their curiosity is concerned. From having no industrial occupations, they will stand for hours and hours together, watching any strange object, and are, in consequence, an infinite store to any stranger coming near them. In appearance they are not much unlike the Kaffir, resembling that tribe both in size, height, and general bearing, having enlarged nostrils, thin noses, and finely woolly hair. They are very easily amused, and generally wear sweetening faces. The women are better dressed than the men, wearing a cloth round the body, fastened under the arms, and reaching below the knees, and generally beads, brass rings, and old scarves, or other ornaments, while the latter only wear a slight girdle, a skin gams-bag fashion over the shoulder, or, when they possess it, a short cloth tied, kilt fashion, round the waist. Their general costumes like swine, with little more animation on a warm day than the pig has when basking in a summer's sun. The mothers of these savage people have infinitely less affection than many savage 'beasts of my acquaintance. I have seen a mother bear, galloped by constant fire, ob durnishing and burning her death, by repeatedly returning under a shower of bullets, endeavouring to rescue her young from the grasp of intruding men. But here, for a single bolt of cloth or two, they eagerly exchanged their little offspring, delivering them into perpetual bondage to my Beloogi soldiers. Talking about slaves brings to recollection the absurd statements that have been appearing in the newspapers and in parliamentary discussions, regarding the French and Portuguese slave transactions in the Mozambique Channel: leading people still suppose, who know nothing about the internal condition of Africa, that such a state of society can exist there as would induce the negroes to leave their easy homes and seek for hard service abroad. Nothing is more foreign to their inclinations. Nor can men be found willing to exile themselves as free labourers in any part of these African regions. In the first place, the negro has at least as great an antipathy to work as a mad dog has to water; he will avoid it by every stratagem within his power. It is true that the slaves whom the Arab merchants, or other men, have in their possession, never forsake their master, as if they disliked their state in bondage; but then, when we
consider their position, what pleasure or advantage would they derive by doing so? During the slave-hunts, when they are caught, their country is devastated, their friends and relatives are either killed or are scattered to the winds, and nothing but a wreck is left behind them. Again, they enter upon a life which is new to them, and is very fascinating to their tastes; and as long as they do remain with such kind masters as the Arabs are, there is no necessity for our commiserating them. They have been placed in their new state of existence, and are better off than in their precarious homes, even in terror of being attacked. But under what is miscalled the Free-labour system the whole matter is entirely changed. Instead of living, as they in most part do, willingly with the families of the Arabs, men of a superior order, and doing mild and congealed services, they get transported against their will and inclinations to a foreign land, where, to live at all, they must labour like a beast; and all the while, instead of the day, and to keep granaries, never thinking of exerting themselves to better their condition. Without doubt it is mainly owing to this unfortunate influence of slavery on African society, that we have been kept so long ignorant of the vast resources of Eastern and Central Africa—a vast field full of resources, which would be of so much value to Zanzibar and neighbouring India, were it only properly developed—but I have been too long abroad, and must again return to Kasangni.

The village is very large and straggling, and consists of a collection of huts embedded in the assiduously getting of powder, for as yet his arrounder had not succeeded in opening my mouth, from which I know he wanted some; at any rate, I could not explain to him what would be the further stay there, even when Bombay had notified his disapprobation at these long-continued procrastinations. The Shikoh, too, have a very quick sense of the imputation, declaring that he desired nothing but what I might freely give, and continued his former kindnesses as though nothing had happened. I then begged his counsel as to the best mode of proceeding, upon which he advised my returning to Uijiji, where an Arab called Shikoh Saif bin Majid, with many men of his was so sorry that his mission for his business would not stand examination, but declared himself willing to sail with us on his return from Uruwwa, and was so anxious himself, that we could only stay till then.

Feeling now satisfied that nothing would prevent the Shikoh from allowing us the favours of his harem, I wished to quit

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of which, priests, changes to Wagenga. The prefixes U, M, and Wa, are used uniformly throughout this land from Zanzibar, to denote respectively, U, country or place; M, an individual, and Wa for plurality, as in tribe or people: thus, Uganga, Mnganga, Waganga, or Unyamfela, meaning Wanyamfela.

1394.—The dhows came in this evening, bringing cows and goats, oil, ghee, and other articles of consumption not found immediately in the interior. The negroes used to the day, and keep granaries, very graceful in contrast to the wretched little canoes, and came moving slowly up the smooth waters of the channel decked in her white sails, like a swan upon a "garden reach." The next day the Shikoh declared himself endeavouring to secure some men, but none appeared. The day following he told me that the dhow was out of repair, and must be mended. And the succeeding day he coupled shifts and excuses with promises and hopes, so that he was altogether disheartened, that my patience was fairly upheld; and on the 17th, as nothing was settled, we had a little tiff. I accused him of being a "peacock" in the art of getting powder, for as yet his arrounder had not succeeded in opening my mouth, from which I knew he wanted some; at any rate, I could not explain to him what would be the further stay there, even when Bombay had notified his displeasure at these long-continued procrastinations. The Shikoh, too, have a very quick sense of the imputation, declaring that he desired nothing but what I might freely give, and continued his former kindnesses as though nothing had happened. I then begged his counsel as to the best mode of proceeding, upon which he advised my returning to Uijiji, where an Arab called Shikoh Saif bin Majid, with many men of the was so sorry that his mission for his business would not stand examination, but declared himself willing to sail with us on his return from Uruwwa, and was so anxious himself, that we could only stay till then.

Feeling now satisfied that nothing would prevent the Shikoh from allowing us the favours of his harem, I wished to quit
the island, and return to Ujiji, but found the crew had taken French leave. They were on the main land, where, all grain being so much cheaper than at Ujiji, they wanted to procure a supply. I therefore employed the day in strolling all over the island, and took bearings of some of the principal features of the lake; of Thembwe, a distant promontory on the western shore south of this which is occupied by a powerful sultan, and contains a large population of very bolstersous savages; of Ukwungwe, on the east shore, and the island of Kavira and Kabitza. I could also see two other small islands lying amidst these larger ones, too small for habitation. Though my canoe arrived on the 20th, bad weather prevented our leaving till the 22d morning, completing twelve days at Kasengwe. I now took leave of my generous host, and bidding adieu to Kasengwe, started off and spent the day at Kabitza.

23d.—We crossed over to Kivira, and pitched the tent in our former harbour. Next day we hailed four French vessels; and the following day also remaining bolstersous, we could not put to sea; but to obtain a better view of the lake, and with the weather for the favourable time to cross, we changed Khambi for a place farther up the island.

24d. —We moved out two miles in the morning, but returned again from fear of the weather, as the sailors could discern a small but very alarming-looking cloud many miles distant, hanging on the top of one of the hills, and there was a gentle breeze. In the evening, the portentous elements still frowned upon us, the wise crew surmised that the wyangwa (priest) was angry at my endeavouring to carry across the waters the goat which the Sultan had given me, and which, they said, ought never to have left the spot it was presented in alive; and declared their intention of applying to the wyangwa (priest) to ascertain his opinion before venturing out again. As the goat had just given a kick, and produced a good supply of milk, I was anxious to bring her to Ujiji for my sick companion, and said so; yet still they persisted, and said they would run away rather than venture on the water with the goat again. Then fearing detention, and guessing that none of the crew would obtain a share in the eating her, I killed both kid and mother at once, and divided them amongst my party, taking care that none of the crew received any of the flesh. At night we sailed forth again, but soon returned from the same cause that hindered us in the morning. And I did not spare the men's feelings who had caused the death of my goat in the morning, now that their superstitious fears concerning it, if they ever possessed any, were proven to be without foundation.

25th.—We took our final departure from Kivira in the morning, and crossed the broad lake again in fourteen hours, two and a half, before, being spent in pipes and rest. I have now measured the lake's centre pretty satisfactorily by triangulation, by compass in connection with astronomical observations, and twice by dead-reckoning. It is twenty-six miles broad at the place of crossing, which is its narrowest central part. But also that I should have omitted to bring a sounding line with me, and not have ascertained that highly interesting feature—its depth. There is very little doubt in my mind that its bed is very deep, owing to the trough-like formation of it, and also because I have seen my crew haul up fishing-baskets, sunk in the sea near to the shore, from very considerable depths, by long ropes with trimmers attached. For the benefit of science, and as a hint to future travellers, I will mention that had I brought a lead, I might, as if by accident, have dropped it in the sea when they were resting—have tapped the bottom and ascertained its depth—whilst the superstitious crew would have only wondered in vain as to what I was about. Let easy-chair geographers now take lesson by this passage across the lake of twenty-six miles, and know for the future, that if they will have lakes of great and imaginative breadth, they should send them with islands at distances not more than thirty miles asunder; for no Nagoe canoes dare ever venture on a broader sheet of water than I have now crossed. And if they cannot hear of islands on a sheet of water as broad as the Shug alluded to before—which they affirmed was crossed by negroes without them passing before describing anything so ridiculous.

25th.—We started up coast early, and at 10 a.m. put in amongst some reeds opposite the Luwawu river, as the wind, rain, and waves had very nearly swamped the boat, and drenched us all from head to foot. I pitched the tent in the canoe, to protect me from the storm, but it only served to keep the wind from blowing on my wet clothes and chilling me, for wave after wave washed over the gunwales, and kept me and all my kit constantly drenched through. Three lingering miserable hours were passed in this fashion; for there was no place to land in, and we could not venture forward. The sea abated in the afternoon, and we gained Mgitth Khambi. After a day's halt, the weather being stormy, and everything being wet and comfortless, we hailed with delight the succeeding sunny day, and making good our time, reached the old tree on the right bank of the month of the Kaché by 9 p.m.

31st.—We arrived at Ujiji by breakfast-time, when I disclosed to Captain Burton, then happily a little restored, the mortifying intelligence of my failing to procure the dow. This must have been doubly distressing to him, for he had been led to expect it by Khambi, whom I passed at Kabitza, and who had delivered Haun's letter, stating that the dow was at his service. The Shakythi's manoeuvring with the dow bears much the appearance of one anxious to obtain the credit of generosity, without incurring the attendant inconvenience of its reality. Otherwise I cannot divine what good his procrastinations and the manner he took for keeping me near him so long could have been to him; for he made so many omissions to me whatever. Bombay now thought, when it was too late, that if I had offered to give him 500 dollars' worth of cloth, landed at his house, he could not have resisted them. I give this notice for the advantage of any future explorers on the lake. I could not form a true estimate of the lake's positive breadth, in consequence of the numberless bays and promontories that diversify the regularity of its coast line; but I should say that thirty to forty miles is probably near the truth. This concludes my first independent travel in Central Africa; and next month you shall have my second journey to what I believe to be the fountain of Tsw Nitu.

J. H. SPEKE
Captain 48th Bengal N. I.
Foreign Affairs—the Disarmament.

[Sept. 1859.

professions to the last, seeing that all the blame will fall on the broad shoulders of the northern Colossus, whom he will nevertheless side with in due time. We shall not fully appreciate the character of Napoleon's present disarmament, if we do not view it in relation to these schemes for the future. Napoleon not only wishes peace for the hour, but he has no intention to take any direct part in the next (i.e. Turkish) war. All that he will have to do then, is to keep England from interfering. Possibly the Grand-Duke Constantine of Russia—who has visited in succession the French Emperor, the King of Greece, and the Sultan, and who is now on a visit to our own country—may at this moment be unfolding, in confidence to our Government, some scheme by which England may be propitiated into approval of, or at least passive acquiescence in, the approaching inroad upon Turkey. But if we refuse to be so propitiated, to the navies of France and Russia it is already relegated to tame our pride, and claim us up in our island home. No Englishman can desire to see such a scheme crowned with success. Whatever form the European question takes, let us be prepared to bear our part in it in a manner befitting the dignity of a great country. If we choose neutrality, let the choice be voluntary, and not of compulsion. If we have to choose war, let us be ready to face its dangers, and strong enough to triumph over them. The present is ours—if we neglect it, the future will be Napoleon's.

BLACKWOOD'S

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PART II.

After my return from Kasangé, we had no other resource left us but to proceed with the investigation of the Lake in common canoes; for we could not wait any longer, as our supplies were fast on the wane. I was sorry for it, as my companion was still suffering so severely, that anybody seeing him attempt to go would have despaired of his ever returning. Yet he could not endure being left behind. Traveling in canoes, as I could now testify from my late experience, is, without joke, a very trying business to a sick man, even in the best weather; and here we were still in the height of the monsoon, a season of rain just as severe as the great Indian Baraar. Negotiations for the means of carrying out our object (of proceeding to the north of the lake, surveying it, and ascertaining whether Shaykh Hamed's story about a large river running out of it was based upon a true foundation) were then commenced upon, and Kannina was applied to. He likewise, it appeared, had a plan in view of carrying on some ivory transactions with the Sultan of Uvira, governing a district at the northern end and western shore of the lake, and agreed to take us there, and also show us the river in question. It was settled that we should go in two canoes; Captain Burton, with Kannina, in a very large one, paddled by forty men, at once, and I in another considerably smaller—our party to pay all expenses; and, in fact, to do Kannina's business in consideration of his protection. This we did do, and no more; for, after arriving at Uvira, nothing could induce him to take us to the river at the end of the lake, although the remaining distance could have been accomplished in about six hours' paddling. His reason, which he must have known, before, was, that the savages resident there, the Warundi tribe, were inimical to his people, the Wajjilis. This was a sore disappointment, though not so great as it would have been, had we not ascended by other means that Shaykh Hamed's story was a mere fabrication; and that a large river, called Ruizi, did run not out of but into the lake. The Sultan's son, who visited us immediately.
on our arrival at Uvira, told us that the river drained the high mountains enclosing our immediate north, and discharged its waters into the lake. I should not have been satisfied with this counter-statement alone (knowing, as everybody must who travels amongst enlightened men, that they have a proverbial habit of describing a river’s flow to be the opposite of what it is), had I not ascended some neighbouring heights, and observed the mountains increasing in size as they receded to the north-west, and effectually closing in this new lake, which is not quite half the altitude of the surface-level of the general interior plateau, and cannot, therefore, under any circumstances, have an overflow of water. Although wrong in this respect, the Shaykh was right about the distance the lake’s northern end lay from Ujiji; for, properly divided, it takes eight days, the time he specified, exactly. Had he not answered my question about perceiving the devil-like women near the river’s escape, I should have imagined that he told his story in reverse order, from their ignorance and inability to explain it. Indeed, it is the finding up the lake, we travelled the first half up the east coast, then crossed over to the end of a long island called Uwari, made for the western water, and encased itself up to Uvira. I have now mapped the northern half of the lake, and have so many evidences about the southern portion, as corroborating one another so satisfactorily, that the dimensions and position of the lake, which I gave you in my former letter, I feel satisfied are very near the truth. It had occurred to me, one very much to have seen our two canoes racing together up the lake. These nubbed savages were never tired of testing their respective strength. I was always surrounded by such a crowd of them, and they were always ready to serve the Shaykh, who so much delighted the Shaykh and the people in general, that I could not get back to the camp without having to go through them. The greatest pleasure to them, it appeared, was torturing others with impunity to themselves. Because the Manguages had chased and they had none, they cared not how the water flowed about; and the more they were asked to desist, the more obstinately they persevered. For fear of misapplication, I must state that though these negroes got along with us on our cruise or working during a shower of rain, they all possess a mantle or goat-skin, which they splay over their shoulders, and sit about in when on shore and the weather is fine. It is a curious sight, when encamped on a shawdry day, to see every man take off his skin, wrap it carefully up, and brandish it as a sign of negligence. The most of the rest of the goat-skin, and stand, whilst his garment is thus comfortably disposed of, covering and trembling like a dog that has just emerged from a cold pond.

This part of the lake is almost a reflection of the other, but the district is highly cultivated, and has very large cattle, bearing horns of stupendous size. They are of a uniform red colour, like our Devonshire breed, but attain a very much greater height and size. As the mountains run higher on this side than on the other, they form a barrier to the lake at its northern extremity, and they are so far connected, the view is not nearly so extensive as in the southern portions, but still is very beautiful. On returning to Uvira after a rather exciting, and, sojourn at Uvira, occasioned by Kanina’s not completing his work so quickly as had been anticipated, we went our books of its case and left, which had been left in charge of the Rasa-calla, Shaykh Said, and under the protection of the Boscochi and their Warayadji, porters, reduced to so low an estate of misery and anxiety about our future movements. The Shaykh, however, I must add, on a prior occasion, very generously promised, when I left, to dispose of the survey of the lake, to return to the Arab depôt at Kazee, and fetch some more African money, to meet the necessary expenses, with which we proceeded. The Shaykh, however, I must add, on a prior occasion, very generously promised, when I left, to dispose of the survey of the lake, to return to the Arab depot at Kazee, and fetch some more African money, to meet the necessary expenses, with which we proceeded. The Shaykh, however, I must add, on a prior occasion, very generously promised, when I left, to dispose of the survey of the lake, to return to the Arab depot at Kazee, and fetch some more African money, to meet the necessary expenses, with which we proceeded. 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throughout the year are from the eastward, and as rains usually come up against it, we may infer, as we see by the state of the river, that its course is being situated to the northward; in the rainy season, the axis of these mountains is later affected by the discharge of the monsoon than these more southern regions, which are much less high, and consequently have less attractive power on the clouds and rains. This reasoning is also applicable to the streams of the region which are beyond this mountain group, and which shed their waters to the northward, into the Nile. After crossing the river, we hurried along by a more southerly and straighter road than we formerly came by, and reached Kazel towards the latter end of June. Here Shuky Sna, the principal Arab merchant of the depot, received us with his usual genuine hospitality, arranged a house especially for our use, and with him we again established our headquarters. This man, when we were formerly here, seemed to form one of the second caravan, on our journey westward, housed us, and carefully attended to our wants. He took charge of our kit, provided us with porters, and finally became our agent. Living with him, surrounded by an Arab community, felt like living in a civilised land. For the Arab's manners and society are as pleasant and respectable as can be found in any Oriental family. Sna had travelled as much as, or more than, any person in our party, and being from being a shrewd and intelligent inquirer, knew everybody and everything. It was from his mouth, on our former visit to Kazel, that I first heard of the lake, now called it, the Ukerewe Sea; and then, too, I first proposed that we should go to it instead of journeying westward to the southern coast of Ujiji. He had travelled up its western flank to Kibuga, the capital of the kingdom of Uganda, which I consider, deducing my conclusions from a large mass of information, to be about 31° north latitude and 32° east longitude. However, I will give you his own words, and you may judge for yourself.

Shuky Sna: informant: "I was once three years absent on a visit to King Sana, at his capital, Kibuga, in the Uganda kingdom, occupied by a tribe called Wabanda. Starting from Upanyambe (latitudes 5° south and longitude 33° east), I traveled with five marauders to reach Kitangura (bearing N.N.W.), and twenty more marauders going northwards, with the morning sun on my right face (probably north by east), arrived at Kibuga. The only people that gave me any trouble on the road were the Waasce, situated at the beginning of the Karagwa district, which was only trifling, and lasted but three or four marches. The Karagwa district (a mountainous tract of land, containing several high spurs of hills, the eastern buttresses of these Lamonts, and washed on the flanks by the Ukerewe Sea) is bounded on the north by the Kitangura river, beyond which the Wanyaros's territory (creyant shape) lies, with the hogs directed eastwards. Amongst them, situate in the concave, or lake side, are the Wagandas, whose capital I went. I was determined to discover the northern boundary of the lake, which is about five marches east of his capital. North, beyond the Wagandas, the Wanyaros are again met with, and there quarrels and wars were so rife, from a jealousy existing among them, that these people knew of no southern boundary, I still might not have heard of it. On crossing the Kitangura river, I found it emanating from Urundu (a district in the Mountains of the Moon), and flowing north-east, as east, it met me with; and it falls into the lake. The breadth of the river is very great, I should imagine five to six hundred yards. In the rainy season, it contains much water, overflowing as the Malagazi does after rains. There are also numerous other streams on the way to Kibuga, but none so great as the Kitangura river. The lake, as it comes from the west, and flows towards the lake. It has a span of two thousand yards—it is very deep when full; but sinks and is very sluggish in the dry season, when water-lilies and rushes overspread its surface, and the musquitoes are very annoying. The cowrie shell, brought from the Zanzibar coast, is the common currency amongst those northern tribes; but they are not worth the merchant's while to carry, as beads and brass (not cloth, for they are essentially a bead-bearing and naked people) are eagerly sought for and taken in exchange. Large sailing craft, capable of containing forty or fifty men, and manned and navigated after the fashion of ocean mariners, are reported by the natives to frequent the lake in a north-easterly direction. We Arabs believe in this report, as everybody tells the same story; but don't know how it happens to be, unless it is open to the sea. The Kitangura river is crossed in good-sized wooden canoes; but the Karangwa river can only be passed in the dry season when men walk over it on the lily leaves; cattle, too, are then passed across in certain open spaces, guided by a long string, which is attached to the animals' heads.

Other Arab and Swahilli merchants have corroborated Sna's statement, as also a Hindu merchant, called Masa, whom I especially mention as I consider him a very valuable informant—not only from the straightforward way he had of telling his story, but also because he would converse with one another direct, and so obviate any chance of errors. After describing his route to the north in minute detail, stage by stage, with great precision, and to the same effect as all the other accounts, he told me of a third large river to the northward of the Line, lying northwards beyond Uganda; it is much larger than the Katonga, and generally called the Uguru River, because it waters that district. Although he had recently visited Kibuga, and had lived with Sultan Musa, the present reigning monarch in place of Sana, who died since Sna was there, he had no positive or definite idea of the physical features of any of the country beyond the point which he had reached; but he produced a negro slave, of the Wanyoro tribe who had lived in Uganda, and he had seen the river in question. This man called the river Kivura, and described it as being much broader, deeper, and stronger in its course, than either the Katonga or Kitangura river; that it came from the generally acknowledged source of the lake, and that it intersected a stone, hilly ground on its passage to the east-west. This river Kivuna, I now believe (although I must confess at first I did not), is the Nile itself. For on a subsequent occasion, when talking to a very respectable Swahilli merchant by name Shuky Abdulllah bin Nasib, about the Nyanzla, he corroborated the story about the miners, who are said to keep logs and use sextants, and mentioned that he had heard of a tribe called Bari, living on the Kivura river. Now, the Baris people mentioned by him are evidently those which I long since had been known to us as a tribe living on the Nile in latitude 4° north, and longitude 61° east, and described by the different Egyptian expeditions as being the source of the Nile to discover its source. M. Ferdinand Wernz (says Dr. Bole) has published an account of the second expedition's proceedings, in which he took part, and which, it appears, succeeded in getting further up the river than either of the others. The author states that, according to Lacome, King of Bari, the current of the river continues thence southwards a distance of thirty days' journey. This, by Dr. Bole's computation, places the sources of the Nile just where I have since discovered the Nyanzla's southern extremity to be, in the second degree south latitude, lying in the Usumazi country. Here we see bow singularly all the different informers' statements blend together, in substantiating my opinion that the Nyanzla is the great reservoir or fountain-head of that mighty stream that floated Father Musa on his first adventurous sail—the Nile. Even Ptolomey, we see, is right in stating that the Nile is fed by the waters

1859.]
Captain Speke's Discovery of the Victoria Nyanza.

[Oct. 1859.]

the supposed Source of the Nile.—Part II.

from his own and some neighbouring villages. To each of these I gave five clothes as hire, and all appeared ready: but not so. Bombay's Seedi nature came to carry out the Government's plans. The Jamadar of the Belooche guard, on seeing the Shykh hold back, at first raised objections, and then began to bargain. He fixed a day of one gourds of flour, a sheet of lighted, as the only condition on which he should get their services; for they all declared that they had not only been to Ujji, the place appointed by Sultan Mohamad, but that they had overstayed the time agreed upon for them to be absent on these travels. Considering the value of time, I acceded to this exorbitant demand; moreover, the dry season had now set in, and the Arabs at this period cease travelling, from fear of being caught by the people of Ujji, who lie between this place and the east-coast range, where, if the ponds and puddles of water in the wells that tin mining becomes precarious. Further, I cannot help thinking that the Sultan had played an Arab, who, after visiting him in a friendly way, was forcibly detained until he paid a ransom to his come to me to the lake, and ordered them to prepare for the journey by a certain date. To the Shykh demanded, saying he would give a definite answer about accompanying me before the time of starting, but subsequently refused (I hear, as one reason), because he did not consider me his chief. I argued that it was not my duty to me to go there, and said, unless he changed his present resolution, I should certainly recommend the Government to pay the gratuity which the consul had promised him on condition that he worked entirely to our satisfaction, in assisting the expedition to carry out the Government's plans. The Jamadar of the Belooche guard, on seeing the Shykh hold back, at first raised objections, and then began to bargain. He fixed a day of one gourds of flour, a sheet of lighted, as the only condition on which he should get their services; for they all declared that they had not only been to Ujji, the place appointed by Sultan Mohamad, but that they had overstayed the time agreed upon for them to be absent on these travels. Considering the value of time, I acceded to this exorbitant demand; moreover, the dry season had now set in, and the Arabs at this period cease travelling, from fear of being caught by the people of Ujji, who lie between this place and the east-coast range, where, if the ponds and puddles dry up, there is so little water in the wells that tin mining becomes precarious. Further, I cannot help thinking that the Sultan had played an Arab, who, after visiting him in a friendly way, was forcibly detained until he paid a ransom to his come to me to the lake, and ordered them to prepare for the journey by a certain date. To the Shykh demanded, saying he would give a definite answer about accompanying me before the time of starting, but subsequently refused (I hear, as one reason), because he did not consider me his chief. I argued that it was not my duty to me to go there, and said, unless he changed his present resolution, I should certainly recommend the Government not to pay the gratuity which the consol had promised him on condition that he worked entirely to our satisfaction, in assisting the expedition to carry out the Government's plans. The Jamadar of the Belooche guard, on seeing the Shykh hold back, at first raised objections, and then began to bargain. He fixed a day of one gourds of flour, a sheet of lighted, as the only condition on which he should get their services; for they all declared that they had not only been to Ujji, the place appointed by Sultan Mohamad, but that they had overstayed the time agreed upon for them to be absent on these travels. Considering the value of time, I acceded to this exorbitant demand; moreover, the dry season had now set in, and the Arabs at this period cease travelling, from fear of being caught by the people of Ujji, who lie between this place and the east-coast range, where, if the ponds and puddles dry up, there is so little water in the wells that tin mining becomes precarious. Further, I cannot help thinking that the Sultan had played an Arab, who, after visiting him in a friendly way, was forcibly detained until he paid a ransom to his come to me to the lake, and ordered them to prepare for the journey by a certain date. To the Shykh demanded, saying he would give a definite answer about accompanying me before the time of starting, but subsequently refused (I hear, as one reason), because he did not consider me his chief. I argued that it was not my duty to me to go there, and said, unless he changed his present resolution, I should certainly recommend the Government
two-grooved four-gauge single rifle, one polygrooved twenty-gauge double, and one double smooth twelve-bore, all by John Blisset of High Holborn. The village they selected to form up in was three miles distant on the northern extremity of this, the Unyanyembe district. I commenced the journey myself at 6 a.m., as soon as the two donkeys took with me to ride were properly saddled. It was a dreary beginning. The escort of Belochoos who accompanied me had throughout the former journeys been all in a race, and were in consequence all mullen in their manner, and walked with heavy gait and downcast countenances, looking very much as if they considered they had sold themselves when striking such a heavy bargain with us, for they evidently saw nothing before them but drudgery and a continuance of past hardships. The nature of the track inclined to the general gloom; it lay through fields of jawsow (holus) across the plain of Unyanyembe. In the shadow of night, the stalls, awkwardly lying across the path, tripped up the traveller at every step; and whilst his hands, extended to the front, were grasping at darkness to preserve his equilibrium, the heavy bowing ears, ripe and smelly, would hang against his eyes. Further, the heavy soil added not a little to ruffling the temper; but it was soon over, though all the mortification did not here cease. The Pagasis went forward with all his loads and retired home to indulge, it is suspected, in those potsions deep of the universal potion (Arab and smashier) that always precede a journey, hunt, or other adventure—without leaving a word to explain the reason of their going, or even the time which they purported being absent.

10th July.—The absence of the Pagasis caused a halt, for none of them appeared again until after dark. The bad example set by Shaykh Said in shirking from this journey, is distressingly evident in every countenance. The Belchoses, gloomy, dejected, discontented, and over grumbling, form as disagreeable a party as was ever the unfortunate lot of any man to command. 11th.—We started on the journey northwards at 7 a.m., and, soon clearing the cultivated ground, began to descend to Unyanyembe. The country here followed a broad valley, with a gentle declination, which was full of tall but slender forest trees, and was lined on either side by low hills. We passed some pools of water, and also two Wasukumus caravans, one of ivory, destined for the coast, and the other conveying cattle to Unyanyembe markets. Though the country through which we passed was wild and uninhabited, we saw no game but a troop of zebras, which were so wild that I could not approach them. After walking fifteen miles, we arrived at the district of Udikampari, entering a village, and I took up my quarters in a negro's hut. My servants and porters did the best they could by digging with the cattle, or lying in the shade under the eaves of the huts. Up to this point the villages, as is the case in all central Uganda, are marked on the most luxurious principles. They form a large hollow square, the walls of which are their huts, ranged on all sides of it in a street consisting of two walks, and an ordinary room, which is partitioned off to a convenient size by interior walls of the same earth-construction as the exterior ones. In some of these, the Soyapa's lines are made in India. The roof is flat, and serves as a store-place for keeping sticks to burn, dry grain, pumpkins, mushrooms, or any vegetables they may not much approve of by the people. The remainder contain their flocks and herds, principally goats and cows, for sheep do not breed well in the country, and that flesh is not by much esteemed by the people. What few sheep there are appear to be an offshoot from the Persian stock. They have a very snarried appearance, and show the slightest signs of the fat-rumped proportions of their ancestors. The cows, unlike the noble Tanganyika ones, are small and short-horned, and are of a variety of colours. They carry a hump like the Brahminy bull, but give very little milk. In front of nearly every house you see large slabs of granite, the stones on which the jawari is ground by women, who kneading before them, rub the grain down to flour with a smaller stone, which they hold with both hands at once. Thus rubbing and grinding away, their bodies sway monotonously, while they chafe the time by singing and drumming in cadence to the motion of their bodies. The country to the east and north-east of the district of Unyanyembe is to be thinly peopled, but, as usual, the clans are much intermixed, the two principal being Wakanibis and Wamagiris. Here engaged a second guide or leader for five shukkas (small linen clothes) Amerikan, as a second war, different from the one he had heard of and spoken about at Kazeh, had broken out exactly on the road I was pursuing, and rendered my first leader's experience of no avail. The evening was spent by the porters in dancing, and singing a song which had been composed for the occasion, as it embraced everybody's name connected with the caravan, but more especially Mzang' (the wife or white man), and ended with the word amongst these curiously biledup, "Grub, Grub, Grub." It is wonderful to see how long they will, after a long fatiguing journey, indulge in these festivities, singing the same song over and over again, and dancing and stamping, with their legs and arms flying about like the wings of a semaphore, as they move slowly round and round in the same circle and on the same ground; their heads and bodies rolling to and fro in harmony with the rest of the dance, which is always kept at more even measure when, as on this occasion, there were some village drums beating the measure their voices set to move by. 12th.—The caravan got under way by 6 a.m., and we marched fifteen miles to a village in the southern extremity of the Unyanembe district. Fortunately temperate, and without doubt have laid to, if only could have distinguished friend from foe; but, both parties, being black, were so alike, that I hesitated until they Belochoos' minds, that this morning's start was accomplished to the merry peals of some native homely glee, and all moved briskly forward. This was the more cheering to me because it was the first occasion of having shown such signs of good feeling by singing in our own language in march. The first five miles lay over flat and open ground, winding amongst low shrubbery hills of the same formation as the whole southern Unyanembe province, which is diversified with small hills composed of granite outcrops. As we proceeded, the country opened into an extensive plain, covered, as we found it at first, with rich cultivation, and then succeeded by a slender tree forest, amongst which we espied some antelopes, all very wary and different in approach. At the ninth mile was a pond of sweet water, the greatest luxury in the desert. Here I ordered a halt for half an hour, and made a hearty breakfast, composed of boiled Tanganyika shrimps, rocco jelly, with other delicacies, and coffee. The latter article was bought from the Kazeh merchants. Towards the close of the day the scene took place between an ivory caravan of Wasukumus* and my own. On nearing each other, the two kirmans or leaders were advanced, marching in front of the single file in which caravans generally proceed, with heads bowed, and eyes steadfastly fixed on the ground, and with their bodies held motionless and strictly poised, like rams preparing for a fight, rushed in with their heads down, and butted continuously till one gave way. The rest of the caravan then broke up their order of march, and commenced a general melee. In my ignorance—for it was the first time I had seen such a thing—I hastened to the front with my knobbed stick, and began reflecting where I could make best use of it in dividing the combatants, and would doubt have laid to, if only could have distinguished friend from foe; but, both parties, being black, were so alike, that I hesitated until they

* Sukuma means north, and the Wasukumus are consequently northern, or northern Wanyamwezi.
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stopped to laugh at my excited state, and assured me that it was only the enactment of a common custom in the country, but when two strange caravan leaders meet, and two donkeys who should take the supremacy in choice of side. In two minutes more the antagonists broke into broad laughter, and then went their way.

The villages about: here are numerous, and the country, after passing the forest, is highly cultivated, and affords plenty of provisions; but unfortunately as yet the white beads which I have brought have no value with the natives and I cannot buy tea, luxuries, eggs, butter, and milk, which have such a powerful influence in making one's victuals good and palatable; whereas there is such a rage for coloured beads, that if I had brought some, I might purchase anything.

18th.—The caravan started at 6.30 a.m., and after travelling eight miles over an open, waving, well-cultivated country, arrived at the last village in Unyambwa. The early morning before setting was wasted by the Pagazia "striking" for more cloth, and refusing to move until I consented to his demand. I persistently refused, and then they tried to wheedle me out of beads. In demanding cloth, they pretended that they would ultimately prove of the chilling cold of night—"a presence too absurd to merit even a civil reply. I then explained to my head men that I would rather anything happened than lose such an imposing character; for did the men once succeed by tricks of this sort, there would never be an end to their trying it on, and it would ultimately prove highly injurious to future travellers, especially to merchants. On the route we had nothing to divert the attention, save a single Waskusamana caravan proceeding onwards to unyambwe. A sukaua called Ungoge governs this district. She is the first and only female that we have seen in this position, though she succeeded to it after the custom of the country. I imagine she must have had a worthless husband, since every sultan can have as many wives as he pleases, and the whole could never have been barren. I rallied the porters for pulling up after so short a march, but could not induce them to go on. They declared that forests of such vast extent lay on ahead, that it would be quite impossible to cross them before the night set in. In the evening I had a second cause for being vexed at this loss of time, when every mile and hour was of so much importance; for by our halt the sultan arrived with a letter, which was the last of my arrival, and sent a messenger to request the pleasure of my company at her house on the morrow. In vain I pleaded permission to go and see her that morning, or to do so on my return from the Nyanza; her envoy replied that the day was quite spent, I could not arrive at her house till after dark, and she would not have the pleasure of seeing me sufficiently well. He therefore begged I would attend to the letter of her request, and not fail to visit her in the morning.

The lazy Pagazia, smirking flesh, also added the deputy in his endeavours to detain me, by saying that they could not proceed until wajesjy's will, lest at any future time, when they might want again to pass that way, she should take her revenge upon them. Though this may be considered a very reasonable thing, I doubt much, if their interests had lain the opposite way, whether they would have been so cautious. However, it was not difficult to detect their motives for bringing forward such an urgent reason against me, as it is a custom in this country that every wealthy traveller or merchant shall pay a passport-for every mouth of his means, to the sultan of the country he travels through, who, in return, gives a cow or goat as a mark of esteem; and this was the reason why they were so eager to follow me. They led us down the passage by which we entered, and then turned up another one similarly concealed, but kept us there—this last being so much admired, that she wished I would present it to her, to wear upon her own farthest person. Then my hands and fingers were matted, and declared to

ters, Bombay, and Madrak. The necessary presents were also taken: these consisted of one barashi, one dhoti American, and one shukka khinkli. This latter article was to be kept in reserve, to throw in at last and close with, as further demands beyond what is given are invariably made. After walking six miles over a well-cultivated plain, I felt anxious to know what they meant by "near," and was told, as usual, that the house was close at hand. Distrustful, but anxious to complete the business speedily as possible (for to succeed in Africa one must do everything oneself), I followed the envoy among the waves that diversify the face of the country, descended into a well-cultivated trough-like depression, and mounted a second wave six miles further on. Here at last, by dint of perseverance, we had the satisfaction of seeing the palace called royal abode. We entered it by an aperture in the tall slender stakes which surround the dwellings and constitute the palisading, and after following up a passage constructed of the same material as the outer fence, we turned suddenly into a yard; full of cows—a substitute for an ante-room. Arrived there, the negro porter commenced beating a couple of large drums, half as tall as themselves, made something like a beer-barrel, covered on the top with a cow-skin stretched tightly over, by way of a drum-head. This drumming was an announcement of our arrival, intended as a mark of regal respect. For ten minutes we were kept in suspense, my eyes while resting upon the milk-pots which were being filled at mid-day, but I could not get a drop. At the expiration of that time, a body of slaves came rushing in, and hastily desired us to follow them. They led us down the passage by which we entered, and then turned up another one similarly concealed, but kept us there—this last being so much admired, that she wished I would present it to her, to wear upon her own fair person. Then my hands and fingers were matted, and declared to

18th.—The sultan's house was reported to be near, so I thought to expedite the matter of taking her in person, and thus perhaps making an afternoon march. Otherwise to have sent the Jemadar with a present would have been sufficient, for these matters are mere Mammonists. Vain hope, trying to do anything in a hurry in Negroland! I started early in the morning, unformed within, and escorted by the Belooches, the Kirangen, three por-

* Barashi—a coloured cloth.
† One dhoti = 2 shukkas; 1 shukka = 4 cubits, or 2 yards American (American) sheeting.  
‡ Shukka—indigo-dyed cloth.
be as soft as a child’s, and my hair was likened to a lion’s mane.” Where is it going?” was the all-important query. This, without my understanding, was readily answered by a dozen voices, thus: “He is going to the Lozi to buy his cloth for large hippopotami teeth.” Satisfied with this plausible story, she retired into privacy, and my slave, taking the hint, soon followed with the kuhongo, a large, coarse sack, and begged permission in my name to depart. But as she had always given a bullock to the Arab who visited her, I also requested access from her, though she could not realise the fact that so sorry a present as mine could be intended for her, whose pretensions were in no way inferior to those of the Uranyambé Sultan. An Arab could not have afforded less, and this was a rich Mosungu! Misfortunes here commenced anew: the bullock she was desirous of giving was out grazing, and could not be caught until the evening when all the cattle are driven in together. Further, she could not afford to lose so interesting a person as her guest, and volunteered to give me a Shakudswa for the night. I begged she would consider my position—the absolute necessity for my hurrying—and not insist on my acceptance, and only on the Kirangozi’s promise to march the following morning. Then, with the usual farewell salutation, “Kuahére, Mosungu,” from my pertinacious hostess, I was not sorry to retire to trace my steps, “a good five hours walk.” We re-entered camp at 7:30 p.m., which is long after dark in these regions so much frequented by elephants. All palaces here are like all the common villages beyond Uranyambé proper, and are usually constructed on the same principle as this one. They consist of a number of mustard-shaped grass huts, surrounded by a tall slender palisading, and having streets or passages of the same wooden construction, some winds and others crosswise, with outlets at certain distances leading into the different courts, each court usually containing five or six huts partitioned off with poles as the street between. These courts serve for dividing the different families, uncles and cousins occupying some, whilst slaves and their relatives live in others. Besides this, they have their cattle-yards. If the site of the village be on moist or soft ground, it is usual, in addition to the palisading, to have it further fortified by a moat or greenwood fence.

15th.—We left Uryambéwa at 7 a.m., and reached a village in the Bambé district, having marched seven miles over flat ground, growing fine crops in some places, with the remainder covered by the usual slender forest trees. The road was very good and regular. In the afternoon the three porters and I, a country girl of all the things they love, would not stir one step after 11 A.M. were time of no consequence, and coloured beads in store, such traveling as this would be pleasant. For the country here, so different from the Ujiji line, affords not only delightful food for the eyes, but abounds in flesh, milk, eggs, and vegetables of every variety. The son of the Mosungu Sultan, who lives between Uryambé and Ujiji, and became great friends with us when we first came, found me a place for the night. He caught me at work with my diary and instruments, and being struck with “venation at the sight of my twirling compass and literary pursuits, thought me a magician,” and begged that I would cast his horoscope, divine the probable extent of his father’s life, ascertain if there would be rain, and describe the weather, the prospects of harvest, and what future state the country would lapse into. The showered Bubungu rainwater was a problem, that so great a matter required more days of contemplation than I could afford to give. The people were indifferent to them. I paid him one loin-cloth for four fists and nine eggs, though had I had coloured beads I might have purchased one hen per khetu (or necklace). And the “dancing instead of bead-decorating nation, I should have obtained forty fists for one shukka (or loin-cloth), that being the almost universal value with beads, and, according to Damousi money, would be one dollar. It is always tedious to travel without an assortment of beads, in consequence of the taste of the different tribes varying so much, and it is more economical in the long run to purchase high-priced than low-priced beads when making up the caravan at Zanzibar, for every little trader buys the cheaper sorts, stocks the country with them, and thus makes them common.

17th.—This day, like all the preceding ones, is delightful, and worthy of drawing forth an explanation, like the Indian Grief’s, of “what a fine day this is again.” We started at 7 A.M., and travelled through vineyards, with fine bracing air, so cold in the morning that my fingers tingle with it. We were obliged here to diverge from the proper track. Bairegú to avoid a civil war—the one before alluded to, and to escape which I had engaged the second guide—between two young chiefs, brothers of the Wamandu Sultan, whom I was biding for the reasons of government on the principle that might ought to give the stronger right. Our new course led us out of the equivalent of Amsala into the Uyombe district, which is governed by a sultan called Milhambo. He paid me a visit and presented a sheep—a small present, for he was a small chief, and could not afford a kuhongo. I gave in return one shukka Amerikai and one shukka kikuli. Here all the people were very busy engaged in chopping and clearing the veld, and tree-trunking, and thinking of their jowars, and threshing it out with long sticks. The whole country in long lines crested with cropping little hills, thickly clad with small trees and the hollows of these waves the cultivation is very luxuriant. Here I unfortunately had occasion to give my miserable Guinese cook-boy a sound

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tireness, lazy, flush-seeking Paganis saw a forest in pursuit by the sultan's arrangement, and would not move an inch. Further, the Kura-gozi requested his discharge if I was otherwise, he respectfully inclined. The guard then led us to Mogyowa, the sultan's village a little off the road. Kuran is a young man, not very handsome himself, but has two beautiful sisters. They secured me a comfortable house, showed many attentions, and sent me a bowl of fresh milk, the very essence of sweetness. In the evening I was presented with a bag of rice. This I tried to refuse, observing that flesh was the prime cause of all my indispositions; but nothing would satisfy him. I must accept it, or he would be the laughing-stock of everybody for inhospitality. If I gave nothing in return, he should be happy as long as his part of host was properly fulfilled. Salt, according to the sultan, is only to be found here in the same efflorescent state in which I saw it yesterday—a thin coating overspreading the flat sand, through which flour had been sprinkled there.

27th.—Halt. I gave the sultan, as a return present, one dhoti. I thought to make the sultan's sister-in-law happy with the fruits of her hogs. She was delighted, but thought I had come a long way to see, and must have been for some time. I was therefore surprised to find her in a comfortable house with all her relations and servants. Her kindness was undoubtedly worthy of a higher reward than I could give her. The sultan seemed quite happy at the new circumstances, and considered the exchange of the hogs a bond of alliance, and proclaimed that we were henceforth to be brothers. He then said I should come to the company's house to Unyambe's, on my return from the Lake, and exchange any of my cows that I might take a fancy to for powder, which I said I had there. The quantity of cattle in Malaika surpasses anything I have seen in Africa. Large droves, tended by a few men each, are to be seen in every direction over the extensive plains, and every village is filled with them at night. The cultivation also is as abundant as the cattle are numerous, and the climate is delightful. To walk till breakfast, 9 a.m., every morning, I find a luxury, and these till noon I ride with pleasure; but the next three hours, though pleasant in a hut, are too warm to be agreeable under hard exertion. The evenings and the mornings, again, are particularly serene, and the wind after 10 p.m., so cold as to be a blanket necessary. But you must remember that all the country about this meridian, 33° east, is at an altitude of 3600 to 4000 feet. My dinner to-day was improved by the addition of tomatoes and garlic, with which the negroes, so different from Indians, never care about, and seldom grow. The cotton-plant is as fine here as at Unyambe or Ujiji, and anything would grow with only the trouble of throwing down the seed. It is a great pity that the country is not in better hands. From all I can gather, there is no fixed revenue paid to these sultans; all their perquisites are occasional kuhongs received from travellers; a percentage on all foreign goods purchased and sold; and a certain part of all windfalls, such as a share of the sportsman's gamebag, in the shape of elephant's tusks or flesh or the skins of any wild animals; otherwise they live by the sweat of the brow of their slaves, in tilling their ground, tending their cattle, or trafficking for them in slaves and ivory. I have never heard of their being so far removed from the coast as to be in no one's power, and I should never reach the goal of my ambition. To-day the Jemadar finds himself too unwell to march, and two other Belooches say the same. This is an insuperable obstacle; for the guard declares itself too weak to divide, and the sultan blows on the fires of my mortification by saying that these are beyond my powers, and advises us keeping together. He says that his differences have been going on these five years with his eldest brother, and now he wishes to bring them to a close. I propose doing after my return, when he will obtain powder from me, and will have the preponderating influence of Arab chiefs and the sultan in his favour by the aid of their guns—an impressive doctrine which Africa has of proving right in its own way.
grumbling, I got the sick men on their legs by 7 A.M., and we marched eight miles to Sanagonga, the boma of Sultan Kanoni, Kana's second brother. These two younger brothers side together against the oldest. They are all by different mothers, and think the father's property should fairly come to all alike. It was a declaring cause of the bad effects of plurality of wives; and being contrary to our constitutional laws of marriage, I declined giving them an opinion as to who was right or wrong.

To avoid the seat of war my track was rather tortuous. On the east or right side the country was open, and afforded a spacious view; but on the west this was limited by an irregularly-disposed series of low hills. Cultivation and scrub-jungle alternated the whole way. The miserable Dongoas, like a dog slinking off to die, slipped away behind the caravan, and hid himself in the jungle to suffer the pangs of fever in solitude. I sent men to bribe him to come in rain; partly a favoured party in the search, till at last night set in without his appearing. It is singular in this country to find how few men escape some fever or the fever-like fever, as he so to make a sudden March after living a quiet stationary life. It appears, as if the bile got stirred, suffused the body, and, exciting the spleen, produced this effect. I had to admonish a silly Belooch, who, foolishly thinking that powder alone could not hurt a man, fired his gun off into a mass of naked human legs, as he said, to clear the court. The consequence was, that at least fifty pairs got covered with monstrous small bleeding wounds, all deeply painful from the sulphur contained in the powder. It was fortunate that the sultan was a good man, and was present at the time it occurred, else a serious row might have been the consequence of this mischievous trick.

26th.—Halt. We fired alarm-guns all night to no purpose; so at daybreak we made our departure, after receiving particular orders how to scour the country, were sent off at the same time to search for Gaetano. Fortunately the Belooches obeyed my injunctions, and at 10 A.M. returned with the man, who looked for all the world exactly like a dog who, guilty of an indiscretion, is being sought for in disguise. He declared he had a slave dogging for a flogging; for he knew I had a spare donkey for the sick, and had constantly warned the men from accepting behind him slaves from less fortunate countries. The other two parties adopting, like true Easterners, a better plan of their own, spent the whole day ranging wildly over the country, fruitlessly exerting themselves, and frustrating any chance of my getting even an afternoon's march. Kanoni very kindly sent messengers all over his territory to fetch the sick; he, like Kana, has taken every opportunity to show me those little pleasing attentions which always render travelling agreeable. These Wamandas are certainly the most noisy set of beings that I ever met with: commencing their fêtes in the middle of the village every day at 3 P.M., with screaming, yelling, rushing, jumping, shouting, singing, and in one collective inharmonious noise, they seldom cease till midnight. Their villages, too, are everywhere much better protected by big-bosomed palisading than is usual in Africa, arguing that they are a rougher and more warlike people than the generalities. If shoved aside, or pushed with a shuttle, they show their savage nature by turning fiercely like a fatted pig upon whoever tries to poke it up.

27th.—The march commenced at 7 A.M., and we arrived seven and a half hours later, when we entered a village in the district of Nkedo, nineteen miles distant. After passing through a belt of jungle three miles broad, we came upon some villages amidst a large region of cultivation. This passed, we penetrated a large wilderness of thorn and bush jungle, having sun-dry broad grassy flats lying at right angles to the road. Here I saw a herd of hartebeests, giraffes, and other animals, giving to the scene a truly African character. The tracks of elephants and different large beasts prove that this place is well tenanted in the season. The closeness of the jungle and evenness of the land prevented my taking any direct observations with the compass; but the varying positions of its axis showed a course with nothling a long stage. I left my ass to a sick Belooch, and we accompanied the journey, notwithstanding the great distance, in a pleasant and spirited manner. This despatch may in part be attributable to there being so much desert, and the beloved" grab" and the village lying ahead of us luring the mules on."

26th.—We broke ground at 7 A.M., and after passing the village cultivation, entered a waterless wilderness of thorn and bush jungle. In these long and broad plains of tall grass intersecting the line of march. These flats very much resemble some we crossed when travelling close to and parallel with the coast for the cracked and flavy nature of the ground, now parched up by a constant drought, it shows that this part gets inundated. Indeed, this peculiar grassy flat formation suggests the proximity of a river everywhere in Africa; and I felt sure as afterwards proved true, that a river was not far from us. The existence of animal life is another warranty of water being near; elephants and buffaloes cannot live a day without it. Our first opportunity for my mapping, a small conical hill, overflowed on six miles farther to a village in the cultivated plains of Salavé, a total distance of eighteen miles. The whole country about here was covered with harvest-worked land, proving the approach, left-off work and followed me into the village. As nothing proves better the real feelings and natural propensity of a nation than the impulsive actions of the children, I will give a striking instance, as it occurred to me to-day. On seeing a child approach me, I offered him a handful of beans, upon which the greedy little urchin snatched them from my hand with all the excited eagerness of a monkey. He clenched his tight boil of them in his little fists, and, without the slightest show of any emotions of gratitude, retrieved, carrying his well-earned prize away with a self-satisfied and perfectly contented air, even showing the beans to his parents or playmates. I called Bombay's attention to this transaction, and contrasted it with the joyful, grateful manner in which an English child would involuntarily act if suddenly become possessed of so much wealth.

*Boma—a palisade. A village or collection of huts so fortified is called so also.
by hurrying off to his mamma, and showing what fine things the kind gentleman had given him. Bombay passed on my remark with a twinkle at the month's grins upon his face, to his inquiring brother, Mabruk, and then explained the matter to his sooty friends and neighbours, declaring that such tumours (avocados) propensities were purely typical of the Scoll's nature. At the usual hour of departure this morning, the Kirangozi discovered the saddles were sore from the long marches, and declared that they could not walk. To this the Janadar replied that the best asylum for such complaints was on ahead, where the salib proposed to kill some goats, and rest a day. The Kirangozi replied, "But the direct road is blocked by wars; if a march must be made, I will show another route three marches longer round." "That," answered the Janadar, "is not your business; if any troubles arise from marauders, we, the Beloochees, are fighting men to leave that to us." At last the Kirangozi, getting quite discontented, declared that there was no water on the way. In reply, the energetic Janadar, "were your guards made for nothing? If you don't pack up at once, you and my stick shall make acquaintance." The party was then off in a rumble. On the way we met some herdsmen driving their cattle to Unyanyembe, and inquired from them the state of the road. They said that the country beyond a little was safe and quiet, but corroborated the Kirangozi's statement as to wandering in the immediate neighbourhood, who came and visited this place from the west, where is the northern extremity of the Masala district. Several varieties of antelopes were seen, and the Belooch was glad at an ostrich. As in the last place, no milk could be obtained, for the people, fearing the Wamandis had driven off their cattle to the northward. It is evident, from the general weakness of the people, that cloth or beads do not find their way much here, which is accounted for by so few merchants ever courting this way. Hardly a neck here is decorated, and they seldom wear anything but the common goat-skin covering, hung over the shoulder by a strap or string like a game-bag, which covers only one half at a time, and might as well be dispensed with as far as decency is concerned; but at night they take it off and spread it on the ground to protect themselves from the cold and inclemency of the earth. This district is occupied by a tribe called Waumbo; to the east of it, thirty miles distant, are the Wamula, and thirty miles westward, the Waziru tribe.

27th.—At 6 A.M. we crawled through the opening in the palisading which forms the entrance of these villages, and at once perceived a tall, narrow pillar of smoke from Pompy's at Alexandria, or Nelson's Monument in Charing Cross, towering above us, and having sundry huge boulders of the same composition standing around its base, much in the same peculiar way as we see at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain. This scene strikes one with wondertainment at the oddities of nature, and one's faculties to imagine how on earth the stones ever became tilted up in this extraordinary position; but further on, about a mile distant, we encountered another and even higher pillar, that quite overtopped the trees and everything about it. This and the former one served as good station-marks for the whole journey, the latter being visible at eight miles' distance. After the first eight miles, which terminates the cultivated district of Solawé, the track penetrated a wasteless desert of thorn and small tree forest, lying in a broad valley between low hills. As the sick Belooch still occupied my steadier donkey Tod, I was compelled to mount the half-broken Jenny—so playful with her head and heels, that neither the Shaykh nor any other man dared sit upon her. The man's sickness appeared on one occasion to eccentric complaints, the affections of African fever: it was attended with severe pain, and swelling extending over the head, the right side, the right arm, and the right hand of the neck, depriving him of sleep and repose. In every position, whether sitting, if great, standing, lying down, he complained of aching muscles. I purchased a goat and sheep for the men for one dhoi American.

30th.—Half. This stoppage was for the restoration of wounded feet, the Papagees being all blistered by the last four long marches. I now slaughtered and gave the two purchased animals to the men, so as one grumbled at my refusing the last bullock, a reward present for the whole party, though nominally given to the Sahib. These people, like the Arabs, and all those who have many wives, are prone to find little enjoyment in that domestic bliss so interesting and beautiful in our English homes. Except on rare occasions, the husband never dines with his wife and family; always providing the exclusive society of his own sex; even the boys, disdaining to dine with their mothers, mess with the men; whilst the girls and women, having no other option, eat a separate meal by themselves.

29th.—We started at 6 A.M., and marched thirteen miles to a village at the extreme extremity of the district. The face of the country is still very irregular, sometimes rising into hills, at other times dropping into dells, but very well cultivated in the lower portion; whilst the brown granite rocks, with trees and brushwood covering the upper regions, diversify the colouring, and form a pleasing contrast to the scene; added to this, large and frequent herds graze about the fields and amongst the villages, and give animation to the white and green trees, palms here taking a prominent part. Indeed, for tropical scenery, there are few places that could equal this; and if the traveller, as he moves along, surrounded by the barking hounds, the journey would be replete with enjoyment. Crossing some hills, the caravan sprang a covey of guinea-fowls, and at some springs in the evening, I met several couple of sand-grouse, darker in plumage than any I ever saw in Africa or India, and not quite so big as the Thibet bird. The bright light of the moon caused me a bullock, but as the beast did not appear until the time of starting, I declined it. Neither did I give him any cloth, being convinced in my mind that these and other animals have always been brought to me by the smaller chiefs at the instigation of the Kirangozi, and probably aided by the rest of the flesh-loving party in general. The Janadar must have been particularly anxious of disposing of the business, for he talked of nothing else but flesh and the animal from the moment it was sent for, his love for butcher-meat amounting almost to a passion. The sandstone in this region is highly impregnated with iron, and smelters do a good business; indeed, the iron for nearly all the tools and utensils that are used in this division of Eastern Africa is found and manufactured here. It is the Brumagem of the land, and has not only iron, but very extensive coal-fields stretching many miles north, east, and west. I brought some specimens away. Cloth is little prized in this epic of the country, and I had to pay the ridiculous sum of one dholi kinkiki for one pot of honey and one pot of ghee (clarified butter).

30th.—The caravan started at 6 A.M., and travelled long towards the southwards, amidst villages and cultivation. From this point, on crossing to the left, I could discern a sheet of water about four miles from me, which ultimately proved to be a creek, and the most southern point of the Great Nyanza, which, as I have said before, the Arabs described to me as the Uwembe Sea. We afterwards descended into a grassy and juncly depression, and arrived at a deep, dirty, viscid whirl (a watercourse that only runs in wet weather), draining across the eastern country into the southern end of the creek. To cross this (which I will name Jord for future reference), was a matter of no small difficulty, and I was several couple of donkeys whose fording seemed quite hopeless until the Janadar, assisted by two other Beloochees, with blows and threats made at me a Papagee work, and dragged them through the mud by sheer force. This operation lasted so long that, after crossing, we made for the nearest village in the Urvin district, and completed a
journey of eight miles. The country to the eastward appeared open and waving, but to the north and far west very hilly. The ground is fertile, and the flocks and herds very abundant. Hippopotami frequent the nullah at night, and reside there during the rainy season; but at this time, the dry half of the year, they retreat to the larger waters of the creek. Rhinoceroses are said to pay nightly visits to fields around the villages, and to feed on the crops.

The nullah, running from the southeast, drains the land in that direction; but a river, I hear, rising in the Masalala district, draws off the water from the lakes we have recently been crossing, to the westward of our track, where its course lies, and empties it into the creek on the opposite side of the narrow plain.

18th.—On hearing that a shorter track than the Sukuma one usually frequented by the Arabs led to Mwanza, the place Shaikh Snyg advising us to start at 8 a.m. and after following it westward down the nullah's right bank a few miles, turned up northwards, the second day's journey being accomplished and the village, eight miles distant, on the further end of the Urima district, where we took up our quarters. The country has a mixed population of Arabs and Bagazis in the fore- 

1st August.—This day's march, commenced at 3 a.m., and lasted but little from the last. Following down the creek which, gradually increasing in breadth as it extended northwards, was here of very considerable dimensions, we saw many little islands, well-wooded elevations, standing boldly out of its waters, which, together with the hill-dotted country around, presented an agreeable prospect. Would that my eyes had been strong enough to dwell, unshaded, upon such scenery! but my French grey spectacles so excited the crowds of cattle on our way that I was sorry to be outside the caravan, and they were boisterously rude, stopping and peering underneath my wide-awake to gain a better sight of my double eyes, as they chose to term them, that it became impossible for me to bear them. I therefore pocketed the instrument, closed my eyes, and allowed the donkeys I was riding to be quietly pulled along. The evil effects of granting an indulgence to those who cannot appreciate it, was more obvious every day. To secure speed and contort our route, we had to stop often, the Pagazis by hiring double numbers, and giving each only half a recognised burden: but what has been the reward? Yesterday the Pagazis stopped the eighth mile, because they said that so large a jungle was in our front that we could not cross it during daylight. I disbelieved their story, and gave them to understand, on submitting to their request, that I was sure their trick for stopping me would turn to their own disadvantage; for if my surprise proved true, as the morrow would show, I should gain them no more indulgence, and especially no more meat. On our arrival offour day was a gale coming amongst them, but ere I informed the Jemadar and Kirangozo, with many of their principal men, to sit in state before me; when I gave a cloth the soldiers to buy a goat with, and, turning to the Jemadar, I told him I was sorry I was obliged to keep my word of yesterday, and, their story having proved false, I must take cognizance of the principles I had commenced upon, of feeding both parties alike, and now they might feel assured that I would do nothing further for their comfort until I could see in them some desire to excuse me. The screw was on the tenderest part; a black man's belly is his god; and they no sooner found themselves depraved of their wonted feast, than they clamorously declared they would be my devoted servants; that they had come expressly to serve me, and were willing to do anything I wished. The village consequently prepared me a goat; but as it came at the last moment before starting, I declined it. To-day's track lay for the half of the way over a very sandy depression, where we saw ostriches, hirkanis, and the small Sultana antelopes; but as their shy crouches did not allow of an open approach, I amused myself by shooting partridges. During the remainder of the way, the caravan threaded between villages and cultivation lying in small valleys, or crossed over low hils, accomplishing a total distance of twelve miles. Here we put up at a village called Ukumbi, occupied by the Walasanda tribe.

2nd—We set out at 6 a.m. and travelled thirteen miles by a tortuous route, sending our cattle to grass to the right, and at other times widening between small hills, the valleys of which were thickly inhabited by both agricultural and pastoral people. Here some small perennial streams, curling from the base of the hills, meander through the valleys, and keep all vegetable life in a constant state of verdant freshness. The creek still increases in width as it proceeds northward, and is studded with numerous small rocky islands, covered with bushes, which, standing out from the bosom of the deep-blue waters, reminded me of a voyage I once had in the Grecian Archipelago. The route also being diversified, with hills, covered by fresh objects of nature—frequenting in the morning, and turn, to-day, by good fortune, the usually troublesome people have attended more to their harvest-making than the usual scene of the day. The journey lasted thirteen days, bringing us into a village called Iazamo.

3rd.—The caravan, after quitting Iazamo, began to pass over the gradual inclined hill—which, as it bears no native name, I will call Somerest—until it reached its summit, when the vast expanse of the pale-blue waters of the Nyanza burst suddenly upon my gaze. It was early morning. The distant sea-line of the north horizon was defined in the calm atmosphere, between the north and west points of the compass; but even this did not afford me any idea of the breadth of the lake, as an archipelago of islands (side map, Benbow Archipelago) consisting of a single hill, rising to a height of 200 or 300 feet above the water, intersected the line of vision to the left; while on the right the western horn of the Ukerowe Island cut off any further view of
its distant waters to the eastward of north. A sheet of water—an elbow of the sea, however, at the base of the low range on which I stood—extended far away to the eastward, to where, in the dim distance, a hummock-like elevation of the underland marked what I understood to be the south and east angle of the lake. The large and important islands of Ukerewé and Mīza, distant about twenty or thirty miles, formed the visible north shore of this first. The name of the former island was familiar to us as that by which this long-desired lake was usually known. It is reported by the natives to be of no great extent and that, of no considerable elevation, I could discover several spurs stretching down to the water’s edge from its central ridge of hills. The other island, Mīza, is of greater elevation, of a bog-backed shape, but being more distant, its physical features were not so distinctly visible. In consequence of the Northern islands of the Bengul Archipelago being here and obstructing the view, the western shore of the lake could not be defined; a series of low hills extending in this direction as far as the eye could reach; while below me, at no great distance was the debouchure of the creek, which enters the lake from the south, and along the banks of which my last thirty days’ journey had led me. This view was one which, even in a well-known and explored country, would have arrested the traveller by its pastoral beauty. The islands, each swelling in a gentle slope to a rounded summit, clothed with wood between the rugged angular closely-cropping rocks of granite, seemed mirrored in the clear surface of the lake, on which I here and there detected a small black speck, the tiny canoe of some Munza fisherman. On the gently shelving and below me the smoke curled above the trees, which here and there partially concealed villages and hamlets, their brown thatched roofs contrasting with the emerald green of the surrounding matted bush, the coral branches of which cluster in such profusion round the cottages, and form

* This magnificent sheet of water I have ventured to name Victoria, after our gracious Sovereign.—H. S.

before me. On sailing to the W.N.W., I could only see a sea horizon; and on inquiring how far back the land lay, was assured that, beyond the island of Ukerebwé, there was an equal expanse of it east and west, and that there would be more than double the distance of the little hill before alluded to, or from eighty to one hundred miles. On my inquiring about the lake's length, the man faced to the north, and began nodding his head to it; at the same time he kept drawing forward his right hand, and, making a few dispositions of his fingers, endeavoured to indicate something inmeasurable; and added, that nobody knew, but he thought it probably extended to the end of the world. To the east of the Observatory, a six hours' journey, probably fourteen or fifteen miles, the village of Sukuma is situated, and there canoes are obtainable for crossing to Ukerebwé, which island being six hours paddling and lying due north of it, must give the fifth a breadth of about fifty miles. While walking back to camp, I shot two red geese and a florican, like those I once shot in the Somali country. This must have been a dainty dish for my horse; and my companion, who had lost all his property on first arriving here, and was now living on Mahaya's generosity. It appears that within a month or two he was enabled, by the assistance of Mahaya, to hire some boats and men at Sukuma, and send his property, consisting of fifteen loads of cloth and 250 jembas or hoes by them to Ukerebwé, to exchange for ivory. But by the advice of Mahaya, and fearing to trust himself as a stranger amongst the islanders, he did not accompany his merchandise. Since Mahaya, a man of the highest character by Uryanymbé report, on seeing such a prize enter his port, gave orders for its seizure, and would not give it to the unfortunate Mansur. All Mahaya's exertions to recover it have proved abortive: and Mansur has therefore decided of taking his revenge by making an attack upon Ukerebwé, but the "generous" Mahaya said, "No, your life is yet safe, do not risk it; but let my men do what can, and in the meanwhile, I have been a party to your losses, I will feed you and your people; and if I do not succeed in the end, you shall be my guest until I can amass sufficient property to reimburse your losses." This mourning, however, we settled the difference in the most amiable manner, thus: previously to my departure for Observatory Hill, I sent the Jenama, the Kirangozi, and the largest of the Bicolobes and Paganzu, to explain away the reason of my having left his house so rudely, and to tender apologies, which I hastened to accept, as an earnest of good-will, with a large kalango, consisting of one barkase, one dhoti: Amerikan, and one gorimakki, as also an intimation that I would pay him a visit the next day. This pleased him excessively; it was considered a visit of itself; and he returned the usual bullock, with a notification that I must remain where I am, in order to return the compliment I had paid him, for he intended walking out to see me on the morrow. At half past five in the morning I was getting up, I forestalled Mahaya in his intentions, and changed ground to the Sultanza, a rural-looking little place, perched on a small rocky promontory, which, as I have before said, is on the N.W. side of the lake. Mahaya received me with great courtesy, arranged a hut comfortably, and presented a number of eggs and fresh milk, as he had heard that I was partial to such fare. He is a man of more than ordinary stature, a giant in miniature, with massive and muscular but well-proportioned limbs; his mustache fifty years or more. His dress was the ordinary barefoot; his arms were set off by heavy brass and copper ornaments around his long legs, and an armlet, a certain buttonless sumbo, or thin circles made from the twisted fibres of an alocetic plant, on each of which a single huf, or white porcelain bead resembling a little place of tobacco-pipes, was strong; these ranged in massive rows down the whole of his upper arm. Just above his elbow-Joints sat a pair of large rings; on his hand, two small goat or deer horns were fastened by thin talismanic ornaments of thong for keeping off the evil eye; and, finally, his neck was adorned with two strings of very coarse blue beads. Mahaya has the fame of being the best and most just sultan in these quarters, and his benign square countenance, lit up with a placid expression when in conversation, confirms this opinion, though a casual observer passing by that dark, broad, massive face, still more darkened by a smattering of short, close, red-brown hair, and large ringlets, would be apt to carry away a conic irregular impression. Before leaving Kezeh, I notified my intention of visiting Ukerebwé, which Mahaya says do so in three or four days, and explained to my men my wishes on this point. Hearing this, they told both Mahaya and Mansur, in direct terms, that I was going, and so needlessly set them to work finessing to show how much they were in earnest in their consideration of me. However, they have both been very warm in demanding me from the same Ukerebwé, apparently quite in a parental way, so as to think himself in a measure my guardian. Mahaya thinks it his duty to show me I was running into danger, which a journey to Ukerebwé, he considers, would be. Mansur, on the other hand, says, as I have come from Sultan Majid, he also will lend me any assistance in his power; but strongly advises my giving up the notion of going across the water. I could get boats from Uramunsa, but he said, there would be great delay in the business, as I should have first to send over and ask permission from Machamuda to land, and then the collecting men and boats would occupy a long time. As regards the collection of boats taking a long time, these arguments are very fair, and as I know the enemy's strength is not suspected and treated as an enemy. This difficulty I should have avoided by going straight to Sukuma (where the Sultanza is) in person, but I think, usually do start from, though all consent in stating that this is their point of departure, and there obtaining boats direct. However,
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the supposed Sources of the Nile.—Part II.

I told them that I should have gone if I had found boats ready at once to take me across; but now I saw the probability of so much delay that I could not afford to waste time in trying to obtain boats, which, had I succeeded in getting, I should have employed any time not in going to Uluguré, but to the elevated and rocky island of Malé, this being a more suitable observatory than the former. These negroes' manoeuvres are quite incomprehensible. If Mahaya had desired to kill me— and one can hardly give a despotic negro credit for anything short of that—he surely would have tried to detain me under false hopes, and have thus necessitated my expending clothes in his village, while, on the contrary, he lost all chance of gaining anything by giving advice, which induced me to leave him at once, never to return again to see him.

At my request, Mahaya assembled all his principal men, and we went into a discussion about the lake, but not a soul knew anything about its northern extremity, although people had sometimes travelled in canoes, coasting along its shores by the Karagwe district to as far, I believe, as the Nyabwari. He is a pretty, crummy little creature of the Wanyoro tribe, came farther from the north than anybody present, and gave me the names of many districts in the Uganda country, which he says lie along the sea-shore. She had never heard of there being any end to the Lake, and supposed, if any way of getting there did exist, she would certainly have known it. It is remarkable that the Arabs should not be better acquainted with the ground that lies to the eastward of Kikungu, which evidently shows us that there must be some insurmountable difficulties between that place and Kikuyu, whither the Arabs go trading via Mount Elgon from the north; for if a passage were open by which they could get to Kikuyu, exactly one-third of the distance which they now travel eastwards to Kikungu would be saved. This suggests probability that the Lake expands considerably as it continues north to the northward of the Line, and is so broad that canoes cannot cross it there, as they can to the southward of the equator. It is well known that there is no communication between the east and west shores of the lake, except by a few occasional canoe-parties constituting along the southern plates, because the waters are so very broad they dare not venture. That there can be no high mountain-range intersecting the Nyanza from one another by the east coast range, which is of granite formation, the same in its nature exactly as those which border the lake, and intersected by rivers so rapid and boisterous that no canoes can live upon them; as, for instance, we found the Kinyang and the Kafu, the latter being lost in the short distance of thirty miles. The land dropped from 2000 or more feet to less than 300 in the short direct distance of ninety miles.

I now proceed to give, first, the missionary account in 4° 44' N., and then the Arab one in 2° N.—a debatable bit of ground, extending over 2° 44', or 160 English miles, talking of the missionaries, "two men," says Dr. Petermann, "kept an annual hygrometrical and meteorological register with great precision and fidelity by the interior plate, as we saw on our passage inwards from Zanzibar; and further, by the Arabs telling us that all the country on the same meridian as the Nile's bed is not only 1600 feet above the sea, by numerous good barometrical observations. . . ." Gondokoro is surrounded here by small granite hills, ranging from 2000 to 4000 feet, which are intersected by the Nile coming from the south, as the king of the Bari country says, from 200 to 400 miles; which is equivalent to saying from the Nyanza, as it lies exactly on the place he directs to us. "The mean annual temperature is 89° 22' Fahr. The wettest months in the year are February, March, April, May, and August. Thunder accompanies nearly all the storms, and earthquakes are prevalent. The Nile begins to rise at Gondokoro in May, and keeps increasing till September. The country from Gondokoro southwards entirely changes from the swampy nature which it had before towards of it, and the people there begin to talk a different language to those in the north, and are very fond of eating mice. The winds prevail from the east, rarely coming from the west."

As the Arabs do not keep thermometers, scientific instruments, or properly distributed months and seasons, I must say for them that from 2° to 6° south latitude we found the mean temperature in the hottest month, August, to be only 80°; that Uganda must be quite 4000 feet, to be higher than the lake; and it borders; that the height of the rainy season is during the months of February, March, April, and May; and that the rivers, as we see by the Malagrazzi, increase some time more after than before the rain. Though it appears that the occasion of the rain tends from the southward to the northward, the same influence that swells the Malagrazzi would also affect the Uganda rivers, as they rise merely on opposite sides of the axis of the same mountains. The Arabs say, as we also have found it, "there is no rain," in the plains, all the storms, and the lightning there is excessive, and so destructive that the King of Uganda expresses the greatest dread of it—indeed his palace alone has been struck by lightning. The Kitanguru and Katonga rivers are affected by the rainy season in the same proportion as the Malagrazzi, where this river is said to flow, I think will be found the southern base-line of those small hills, from 3000 to 4000 feet high, lying to the south of Gondokoro, as the missionaries describe them; though these hills, to any one looking at them from the northern side, where the land is low, might appear a barrier to the water, they are lying beyond them. This idea would not occur to any one standing on the southern side, where the land is nearly, if not quite as high as these hills themselves. Indeed, from the levels given, the two countries about Kikungu and Gondo-

koro may be described as two land-
only two sorts—one similar to those taken at Ujiji, of a perch-like form, and another, very small, resembling our common minnow, but not found in the Ujiji market. The quantity of mosquitos on the borders of the lake is perfectly marvellous; the grass, bushes, and everything growing there, are literally covered with them. As I walked along its shores, disturbing the vegetation, they rose in clouds, and kept tapping in dozen at a time, against my hat and face. In the island of Ukerekwe, the mosquitos are most disagreeable manner. Unlike the Indian mosquito, they are of a light dun-brown colour. The Manza dogs are the largest that I have yet seen in Africa, and still are not more than twenty inches high; but Mahayn says the Ukerekwe dog is a fine animal, and quite different from any on the mainland. There are but very few canoes about here, and those are of miserable construction, and only fitted for the purpose they turn them to—catcing fish close to the shore. The paille the fishermen use is a sort of mangrel bread, and a shole. The fact of there being no boats of any size here, must be attributed to the want of material for constructing them. On the route from Kazeh there are no trees of any girth, save the calabash, whose wood is too soft for the purpose of boat-building. I hear that the island of Ubora consists of Indians besides Machunda, and that it is very fertile and populous. Mahayn says, "All the tribes from the Wasukuma (or Northern Wanyamwes, Sukuma meaning the north), along the coast and east of the lake, are so savage and inhospitable to travellers, that it would be impossible to go amongst them unless accompanied by a large and expensive escort."

To be continued.

HORSE-DEALING IN SYRIA, 1854.—PART II.
little to the risk of your own quiet, and that of your house, since Sir Godfrey either knows or shrewdly suspects: it were better, to my humble thinking, that you should still be able to avouch, with truth and honour, that you have done so without any knowledge of any question of right or wrong that lies between the Knight of Ladsamese and this abbot Guillo. If I can do little to strengthen your hands in this matter, at least I will say or do nothing, if I can help it, that may be a hindrance to you. Leave the Knight of Ladsamese and his dealings to me."

"I am like to know something of his dealings in mine own person," said the superior. "On the third day from this I am cited to his court at Huntingdon to clear myself in this matter."

"Ay—is it so?" said Giacomo quickly; "some of this I had looked for—I had need then to be the more careful on your account. And you my lord abbot—you propose to obey this summons?"

"Yes; though I count it illegal, and though I look for little justice at such hands," said Abbot Martin bitterly: "if this boy be no child of Sir Godfrey's—as at first I feared he was—and if his know to no peril from him, as you have assured me, I will keep him from his hands, with Heaven's grace, by all the means I may. But I cannot see what may follow, and do not care to look too closely. If I return not hither safely from Huntingdon, I leave with you this ring—be drew the signet from his finger—"use it as before; Gaston will obey it, and do your bidding as he would mine. As concerns the boy's disposal, you must act for the present as seems best to yourself—should we meet again soon, I will advise with you thereupon."

"It shall hardly fall that we meet next at Huntingdon," said Giacomo; "Sir Godfrey may chance to see some in his court whom he has not cited. God speed you, my lord abbot! though, from such lips as mine, a true word shall not harm you—God speed you, Guy Fitz-Waryn, for your kind- ness towards the living and the dead!"

The Italian's tone was reverent and earnest, and his voice trembled as he uttered the last words.

"Methinks I am not so rich in friends," replied the abbot, "as that I can afford to cast from me any man's good wishes. Fare you well: I shall go hence with a lighter heart, since your words this evening have lifted one weight from it. God be with you, brother! you have been sorely tried, but you were sorely made, for nobler uses than you have put upon yourself."

"I had surely something noble in me once—for I loved her!" He turned and left the chamber. True to his appointment with old Waren- ger, he reached the tower again as the evening was closing in. Once more Isola left its hospitable shelter, to seek, as Dame Elfilda thought, a secure retreat with the good abbess of Michamstede; but Giacomo turned aside before they reached the mynchery, and riding on for some hours through the darkness, they rested at last for the night at a roadside hostelry far on their way towards Huntingdon.

1859.

Capture Speke's Discovery of the Victoria Nyanza, &c. 565


PART III.

RETURN FROM THE NYANZA.

6th August, 1858.—As no further information about the lake could be obtained, I bade Mahaya and the Shyekh adieu, leaving as a token of recol- lection one shucka Amerikan for the former, one dhoti kikik for his wife, and a fundo of beads for the poor Arab; and retraced my steps by a double march back to Usumbili. Whilst passing alongside the archi- pelago, I shot two geese and a crested crane. What a pity it seemed I could not pluck the fruit almost within my grasp! Had I had but a little more time, and a few less of heads, I could with ease have crossed the Lake, and settled every question which we had come all this distance to ascertain.

Indeed, to perform that work, nobody could have started under more advan- tageous circumstances than were then within my power, all hands being in first-rate condition and health, and all they ranged in front. But then we must remember that a caravas route usually takes the more fertile and populous tracks, and that many animals might be found in the recesses of the forests not far off, although there are so few on the line.

The elephants are finer here than in any part of the world, and have been imagined than described. I felt as much tantalised as the unhappy Tantalus must have been when unsuccessful in his bobbies for cherries in the cherry-orchard, and as much grieved as any mother would be at losing her first-born, and resolved and planned forthwith to do everything that lay in my power to visit the lake again.

We made a march of fourteen miles, passing our second station in Urima by two miles, partly to avoid the chief of that village, a nasty, rude, and disagreeable man, who, on the last occasion, inconsiderately tried to turn us out of a hut in his vil-

age, because we would not submit to his impudent demand of a cloth for the accommodation—a proceeding quite at variance with anything we had met in our former receptions, and we resisted the imposition with pertinacity equal to his own. Besides this, by coming on the little extra distance, we arrived at the best and cheapest place for purchasing cows and jembe."

Sta—Kall. I purchased two jem- bies for one shucka Amerikan, but could not come to any terms with these grasping savages about their cows, although their country teems with them, and they were sold at won- derfully cheap prices to ordinary traders. They would not sell to me unless I gave double value for them. The fauna of this country is most disappointing. Nearly all the animals that exist here are also to be found in the south of Africa, where they range in large numbers. But then we must remember that a caravas route usually takes the more fertile and populous tracks, and that many animals might be found in the recesses of the forests not far off, although there are so few on the line.

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The principal wild animals besides these are the lion, leopard, hyena, fox, pig, Cape buffalo, gnu, kudu, hartebeest, paliah, steinbock, and the little madza, or Sultana gazella. The giraffe, zebra, quagga, rhinoceros, and hippo- potamus are all common. The game-birds are the bustard, florikan, Geese, fowl, partridge, quail, snipe, various geese and ducks, and a very dark-coloured rock-pigeon or sand-grouse. The birds in general have very tame plamage, and are much more scarce, generally speaking, than one finds in most other countries.

The traveller on entering these
I would not, however, desire the African agricultural people to be considered models of perfection. Individually, or in small bodies, the mass of them are very far from being so, for they would commit any excesses without the slightest feelings of compunction. The fear of retribution alone keeps their hands from blood and plunder. The chiefs and principal men, if the lightest motives keep their different tribes in order, and do not molest travellers without good cause, or from provocation, as they know that protecting the traveller is the path in which they can keep up that connection with the commerce of the coast which they all so much covet. It may be worthy of remark that I have always found the lighter-coloured savages more boisterous and warlike than those of a dingier hue. The ruddy black, shifty-looking Waza-rames and Wagwagas differ in colour than any of the other tribes, and certainly have a far superior, more manly, and warlike independent spirit and bearing than any of the others.

9th. — We started early, and crossed the Jordans by a ferry at a place lower down than on the first occasion, and after crossing the low land, we rose up to the higher ground where we had first gained a sight of the Nyasas, and now took our final view. To myself the parting with it was a matter of great regret, but I believe I was the sole sufferer from disappointment in being obliged to go south, when all my thoughts or cares were in the north. But this feeling was much allayed by seeing the happy, contented, family state to which the whole caravan had arrived. Going to the same part of the country as the cattle men, I have force to carry him through, or can rely on the chief of the clan as his pillar of safety. This latter plan is probably the safer one, for, as the old African saying goes, "where there is honesty amongst thieves," so with these savages it is a matter of importance to their honour and dignity, according to their quaint notions of retribution, to protect their trust to their utmost; whereas, on the contrary, were that trust not reposed in them, they would feel justified in taking any liberties, or act in opposition to any of those general laws which guide the conduct of civilized men.

the Tanganjikas once were used by the natives, and were made from large trees which grew on the mountain slope overlooking the lake. The two-masted, measured Wazarames (or north men) are now left behind; their mode of articulation is most painful to the civilised ear. Each word uttered seems to begin in a sort of tone, or Tha, producing a sound like that of spit-ting sharply at an offensive object. Any stranger with his back turned was often thus insulted by the common fly-pony sometimes attached to bessed head-stalls. Amongst a crowd of fifty or sixty people, not more than two or three have a cloth of native make, and rarely one of foreign manufacture is to be seen. Some women have stood before me in the very primitive costume of a bunch of leafy twigs.

But far worse clad than these are the Wataurara, a tribe living to the eastward, and the Watusiki, living to the westward of this place, to whose absolute nakedness I will draw your attention, because the opinion prevails that man, by natural impulse, as was the case with our original progenitors Adam and Eve, entertains an inmost sense of shame from the exposure of his person.

Of the first mentioned, the Wataurara, a people living a little to the northward of Tumbula (see map), only seen a few males, and they were stark naked, and adhered to the ancient Jewish rite, which is very remarkable, as they are the only natives that I am aware of who indulge in this practice, and none are Mussulman. The Watusiki despise any one who is weak enough to cover his person, considering that he does so only to conceal his natural imperfections. Their women are currently reported to be as naked as the men, but I did not see any of them, and cannot vouch for it.

Of the Watusi tribe, the second mentioned, who live a little to the westward of Msondo (see map), these savages are said to dress as all but naked also, only wearing a cylinder, or a piece of hollow bamboo. This is a second living example, though I have no doubt there are many more in Africa, antagonistic to the received
opinion, which holds that man is possessed of an inherent sense of modesty, and that, from some normal yet incomprehensible action on his mind, he is induced to cover up certain portions of his body.

Until India, or rather Bombay, exports cheap and strong cloths for the Zanzibar market, and outdoor clothing is to be seen hanging on the ground, now in common use throughout the most of the interior, this will be the national costume. It is to be hoped that India, if able to furnish the advantages of dealing more extensively with this country, will never lose sight of the fact that the negro as well as more enlightened man can detect the difference between good and poor stuffs; that the nation which makes the strongest stuffs will be considered to be the honestest, and the more lasting the material, the more readily it will be taken. In sending cloths great care should be taken that every piece be of the same length, and always evenly finished. The cut, quite or eighteen inches measure. If the Lion and the Unicorn, Figuring on the outside of each piece—Tâhn or Gora, as it is called respectively in India and Africa—on its back, being English manufacture, and, by being so, sure to be of uniform quality and size, much respect would be given to it. This name given to the Angled" (English to shucks) would soon take the place of "American," which are by different miles, and are different lengths and qualities. The only reason for the negro taking a large goat-skin in preference to a shuka, is because it is stronger.

On coming here I had the misfortune to lose my donkey over to Bombay, to save his foot, which had been galled by too constant walking; for though urbane to ride, he was too proud to say nay, and was therefore pursued till my horse carrying the gun devoted to his charge, Captain Burton's smooth elephant. Now Bombay rode much after the fashion of a sailor, trusting more to balance and good luck than skill in sticking on; and the consequence was, that with the first side-sweep the donkey made him fall, as if he had lost the ground a good way, and even fell ashes on his eyes and ears, in hopes that I might irritate them sufficiently to make them charge the boat. His feasting dodge proved pretty successful, for when the tide had run clean out, only pools and reaches, connecting by shallow runnels the villages of the natural stream, remained for the hippopotamus to sport about in; and my manoeuvring in these confined places became so irritating that a large female came rapidly under water to the shore of the canoe, and gave it such a sudden and violent cant with her head or withers, that at end of the west, when the boat was hit, and sent me sprawling on my back, with my legs forced up by the sea—a bar of wood—at right angles to my body; whilst the pole and the big double gun were driven like a pair of shuttle-cocks, flying right and left of the canoe high up into the air. The gun on one side fell plump into the water, the other being capable of carrying what I had left on board, myself in the bows, with my 4-bore Blinnett in hand, while Captain Burton's monster elephant gun, a double-barrelled. Though I believe, 20 lb., was lying at the stern in the poler's charge.

The river was a tidal one, of no great breadth, and the margin was covered by a high grass, grove of shrub, on the boughs of which the sharp-edged shells of the tree-oyster stuck in strings and clusters in great numbers. The time to catch the hippopotamus is when the tide is out and the banks bare, for then you find him walking in the mud or basking on the sand (when there is any), in the jungle, and with a well-directed shot on the ear, or anywhere about the brain-pan, you have a good chance of securing him. I cannot mention this, as it is quite labour in vain, in places where the water is deep, to fire at these animals, unless you can kill them outright, for if you make a halt to their charge, you are never seen more if they are only wounded. I, like most raw hands at this particular kind of sport, began in a very different way from what I think, a more experienced hunter would have done, by chasing them in the water, and firing at their heads whenever they appeared above it; and even fired slugs at their eyes.

1859, the supposed Source of the Nile—Part III.

Kâodâ, I chased a herd of hippopotami in deep water, till one of the lot, coming as usual from below drove a task clean through the boat with such force that he partially hoisted her out of the water; but the brute did no further damage, for I kept him off by making the more splash their ears rapidly whilst making for the shore, where we just arrived in time to save ourselves from sinking.

The day previous to this adventure, I bagged a fine young male hippopotamus close to this spot, by shooting him on the run when standing in shallow water. The teeth of these animals is more prized than that of the elephant, and, in consequence of the superior hardness of its enamel, it is in great requisition with the dentist.

Hippopotami are found all down this coast in very great numbers, but especially in the delta of the rivers, up the streams, and in the lagoons; and are as easy, remunerative, and pleasant sport to any man who is not addicted to much hard exercise. The Pagani, Kâoâdâ, and all the other rivers are full of them, as well as the sea, and the other minor lagooners to the sea lagoon that coast. If these animals are to be killed in places so far distant from the sea, the navigators and sailors have no power to draw them out to the ocean depths, their bodies will be found, when inflated with gas, after decomposition, floating on the surface of the water a day or two afterwards, and can easily be secured by the sportsman, if he be vigilant enough to take them before the hungry watchful nages come and secure them, to damp their rapacious appetites. Musculls will even eat these abundant creatures without cutting their throats, floating on them as cold-blooded animals, created in the same manner as fish.

The following day, 10th August, we decamped at dawn, and marched thirteen miles to our original station in southern Nera. Here I purchased four goats for one dhoth Amercial, the best bargain I ever made. Thu-
the skies for two days; and this day a delicious cooking shower fell. The people said it was the little rains—chorama, to call it in India—expected yearly at this time, as the precursor of the later great falls. As Seedi Bombay was very inquisitive, I told him the origin of the Seedi, his caste, and as he wished to know by what law of nature I accounted for their cruel destiny in being the slaves of all men, I related the history of Noah, and the disposition of his sons on the face of the globe; and showed him that he was of the black or Hamitic stock, and by the common order of nature, they, being the weakest, had to submit to their superiors, the Japhetic and Semitic branches of the family; and, moreover, they were likely to remain so subject until such time as the state of man, soaring far above the beast, would be imbedded by a better sense of sympathy and good feeling, and would then leave all such cruel and impious appliances of superior force to the brute alone. Bombay, on being created a Mussulman by his Arab master, had been taught a very different way of accounting for the degradation of his race, and narrated his story as follows: "The Arabs say that Mahomet, while on the road from Medina to Mecca, one day happened to see a widow woman sitting before her house, and asked her how she and her three sons were; upon which the woman (she had concealed one of her sons on seeing Mahomet's approach, lest he, as is customary when there are three males of a family present, should select one and make him do porterage) said, 'Very well; but I've only two sons.' Mahomet, hearing this, said to the woman: provokingly: 'Woman, thou liest; thou hast three sons, and for trying to conceal this matter from me, be hanged!'

128.—We returned to our former quarters, the Belochees were very much excited at the quantity of game they saw; but though they tried their best, they did not succeed in killing any. Troops of zebras, the quagga and giraffe, some varieties of antelopes roaming about in large herds, and one or two, were the chief visible tenants of this wild. We saw the fresh prints of a very large elephant; and I have no doubt that any sportsman, if he had but leisure to lose their haunts and watering-places, a good account might be made of them—but one and all are wild in the extreme. Ostrich feathers bedeck the frizzly brows of many men and women; but no one has ever heard of any having been killed or snared by huntingmen. These ornaments, as well as the many skins and skins in every house, are said to be found lying about in places where the animals have died a natural death.

129.—We left as we did yesterday, an hour before dawn, and crossed the second broad wilderness to Kabama. At 9 a.m. I called the usual halt to eat my rural breakfast of cold fowl, sour milk, and bread eaten in a village on the southern border of the desert. As the houses were devoid of all household commodities, I asked the people to stop there to load the fields to explain the reason, and learnt that their fear of the plundering Wannadas was such that they only came there during the day to look after their crops, and at night retired to some distant place of safe retreat in the jungles, where they stored all their goods and chattels. These people, in time of war, thus putting everything useful out of the way of the forager's prying eyes, it is very seldom that blood is split. This country being full of swamps, accounts for the desolation of the population and numberless herds of cattle. To look upon its resources, one is struck with amazement, a part of the world; if instead of this district being in the hands of its present owners, it were ruled by a few scores of Europeans, what an entire revolution a few years would bring forth! An extensive market would be opened to the world, the present nakiness of the land would have a covering, and industry and commerce would clearly make the way for enlightenment. At present the natural inert laziness and ignorance of the people is their own and their country's bane. They are all totally unaware of the treasures at their feet. This dreadful sloth is in part engendered by the excessive bounty of the land in its natural state; by the little waste of cultivation and barren fallow lands; in consequence of the congenial temperature; and from the people having no higher object in view than the first-coming meal, and no other stimulus to exertion by example or anything else. They are, both morally and physically, little better than brutes, and as yet there is no better prospect for their improvement.

The climate is a paradoxe quite beyond my solving, unless the numerous and severe maladies that we all suffered from, during the first eight months of our journey, could be attributed to too much exposure; and even that does not solve the problem. To all appearance, the whole of the country, although low and flat, is divided into three great ranges. The coast range is high, dry, and healthy. No unpleasant exhalations pollute the atmosphere; there are no extremes of temperature; the air is neither too hot nor too cold; and a little care in hutting, dressing, and diet should obviate any evil effects of exposure. Springs of good water and wholesome food, are everywhere obtainable. Flies and mosquitos, the great Indian pests, are scarcely known, and the teetse of the south nowhere exists. During the journey northward, we have, crouched down in a hut at night; but the ticks bite me so hard, and the anxiety to catch stars between the incrustation of the sky, the brightness of the landscape, the steady-steady of a heart, is a thousand times greater, than the little while with him. On the occasion of my passing northward he had been absent, and could not enter me; but I made a late lock, which he would send for on the morrow. A long debate ensued, which
weakness or feverishness could create wakfulness, and then it would seem surprising that even during the day, or after much fatigue, I rarely felt the slightest inclination to close my eyes. Now, on returning, without doing anything to excite the mind, and having always pitched the tent at night, I enjoyed cooler nights and periods of perfect darkness, the most common are remittent and intermittent fevers, and these are the most important ones to avoid, since they bring so many bad effects after this in the day, the attack on the brain, and often deprive one of one's senses. Then there is no rallying from the weakness they produce. A little attack, which one would only laugh at in India, precludes you for a week or more, and this weakness brings on other disorders: cramp, for instance, of the most painful kind, very often follows. When lying in bed, my toes have sometimes curled round and looked me in the face; at other times, when I have put my hand behind my back, I have seen there, until, with the other hand, I have seized the contracted muscles, and warmed the part affected with the natural heat, till, relaxation taking place, I was also able otherwise. Another nasty thing is the blindness, which I have already described, and which attacked another of our party in a manner exactly similar to my complaint. He, like myself, left Africa with a misty veil floating before his eyes.

There are other disorders, but so foreign to my experience that I cannot pretend to describe them. For, as doctors disagree about the probable causes of their appearance, I most likely would only mislead if I tried to guess any of the usual ones for them. However, I think I may safely say they emanate from general debility, produced by the much-to-be-dreaded fever.

1859.—The caravan broke ground at 4 a.m., and, completing the principal zigzag maze to avoid wars, arrived at Sesangoro. Kanoni, followed by her eldest children, advanced to meet the caravan, all roaringly intoxicated with joy, and lavishing greetings of welcome, with siwors of “Yambo, Yaiboo Sanza!” (“How are you?” and “Very well, I hope it!”) which we warmly returned: the shakings of hands were past number, and the Beloochees and Bombay chums could scarcely be distinguished under the broad hats and sharp kisets of admiring damoos. When recovered from the shock of this breast of出来的 flesh, the Indians beggered me to fire a few shots, to apprise his enemies, and especially his big brother, of the honours paid him. No time was lost; I no sooner gave the signal than they began to bang every one of the escort's guns, and the excited crowd, immediately seeing a supposed antagonist in the foreground, rushed madly after him. Then spears were flourished, thrust, stabbed, and withdrawn; arrows were pointed, huge shields protected black bodies, sticks and stones flew like hail; then there was a slight retreat, then another advance—dancing to one side, to the other—jumping and prancing on the same ground, with bodies swaying here and bodies swaying there; while at length the whole foreground was a mass of moving objects, all springs and hops, like an army of frogs, after the first flush of Manyanu advancing to a pond: then again the guns went off, giving a fresh impulse to the exciting exercise. Their great principle in warfare appears to be, that no one should be still: each report of the guns, fresh enemies were discovered retreating, and the numbers of their slain were quite surprising. Thrice they threw them, the yielded, were, with highly descriptive action, severely and immediately trampled down and kneet upon, and hacked and chopped repeatedly with knives, whilst the slayer walking with great vehemence indicated extraordinary roughness of the elements. The sea itself, he said, was boundless. Kanoni now told me that the Mbuli river lies N.W. of this, and drains the western side of the Manala district into the southern end of the Nyanza lake. It is therefore evident that those extensive lakes in the Nindo and Salawoi districts which we crossed extend down to this river, which accounts for there being so many wild animals there, a sort of Surrey; such an attractive object in these hot climates, all animals group round it. Kanoni is a dark, square, heavy-built man, very fond of his land, a proud Bombay, and, like many tippers, overweening with human kindness, especially in his cups. He kept me up several hours to-night, trying to induce me to accept a large present of cloth, but in the same manner as I formerly did with his brother. He was much distressed because I would not take the half of my requirements in cattle from him, instead of devoting everything to his brother Kuru; and not till I assured him I could not stay, but instead would leave Bombay and some Bai-loochee clothes with some cows from his people, would be permit of my turning in to rest. It is strange to see how very soon, when questioning these negroes about anything relating to the weak brains give way, and they can answer no questions, or they become so evasive in their replies, or so rambling, that you can make nothing of them. It is easily discernible at what time you should cease to ask any further questions; for their heads roll about like a ball upon a wire, and their eyes glass over and I call vacantly about as though vitality had fled from their bodies altogether. Bombay, though, is a singular exception to this rule, but then by long practice, he has become a great geographer, and delights in pointing out the different features on my map to his ever-vigiling eyes.

1860.—We came to this morning, and were received by Kuru with his usual kind affability. Our entrance to his boma was quiet and unceremonious, for we came there quite unexpectedly—giving him time to prepare his meal and return our salute. Though we were allowed a ready admission, a guineaeowl I shot on the way was enough to make him, as a native of the northern plains, acquire in his heart a devotion to my comfort. All the elders of the place soon arrived, and the usual debates commenced. Kuru chiefly trades with Karagwa and the northern kingdom, but no one could add to the information I had already obtained. Our time was still so that we had performed the journey between Pangi (latitude 5° south), on the east coast of Africa, and Lake Nyanza three times, in about two months each time. The distance was very great for the little time it took them; but then he had to go for his life the whole way, in consequence of the Musoi, or Wambo, as we call them, being so inimical to strangers.
of any sort that he dare not stop or talk anywhere on the way. On leaving Pangani, he passed through Uswana, and entered on the country of the warring nomadic race, the Masai; throughout their territories he travelled without halting until he arrived at Zamu, bordering on the lake. His fear and speed were such that he had to precautions the other tribes or countries besides those enumerated. Wishing to ascertain what number of men a populous country this could produce in case of an attack, or to obtain some idea of savage tactics, I proposed having a field-day. Kurua was delighted with the idea, and began roaring and laughing about it with his usual boisterous energy, to the great admiration of all the company. The programme was as follows:—At 5 p.m. on the 17th, Kurua and his warriors, all habitual and drawn up in order of battle, were to occupy the open space in front of the village, whilst my party of Belochees, adorning the rear of the host, would perform their games and commence the attack. This came off at the appointed time, and according to orders the forces were drawn up, and at my signal they were fired. The Belochees, rushing through the passageways of the palisaded village, suddenly burst upon the enemy, and fired and charged successively; to which the Kuranas replied with equal vigour, advancing with their frog-like leaps and bounds, dodging and evading and flying as the most bold and fantastical manner; stabbing with their spears, protecting with their shields, posing with bows and arrows pointed, and mingling with the Belochees, rushed about stabbing at and avoiding their guns and sabres. But all was so similar to the Senagango display that it does not require a further description. The number of Kurua’s forces disappointed me.—I fear the intelligence of the coming parade did not reach far. The dresses they wore did not denote their nation—some were decoiled with costly plumes, others were bunches of my guinea-fowl’s feathers in their hair, whilst the chiefs and swells were attired in long red biaze mantles, consisting of a strip of cloth four feet by twenty inches, at one end of which they cut a slit to admit the head, and allowed the remainder to hang like a tail behind the back. Their spears and bows are of a very ordinary kind, and the shield is constructed something like the Kafir’s, from a long strip of bull’s hide, which they paint over with ochreous earth. The fight, over, all hands rushed to the big drums in the court-yard, and began beating them as though they deserved a drubbing: this “sweet music” set everybody on wires in a moment, and dancing never ceased till the sun went down and they usurped the revelling-place. Kurua now gave me a good milk-cow and calf, and promised two more of the same stamp. Those which were brought by the common people were mere weeds, and dry withal; they would not bring any good ones, I think, from fear of the sultan’s displeasure, lest I should prove false to his, and deprive him of the consequent profit. My chief reason for leaving Bombay behind at Senagongo was, that business was never done when I was present. On this side staring at me all day, the people speculated how to make the most of the chance offered by a rich man coming so suddenly and unexpectedly, and in consequence of this avariciousness offered their cattle at such unreasonable prices as to preclude the transaction of any business.

18th. — Halt. My anticipations about the way of getting cows proved correct, for Bombay brought twelve animals, costing twenty-three dholes American and two dholes kintiki. Kurua now gave me another cow and calf, and promised me two more when we arrived at the Ukumbi district, as he did not like thinning one herd too much. I gave in return for his present one barass, five dholes American, and two dholes kintiki, with a promise of some grano powder when arrived at Uwayanaymbé, for he is still bent on going there with me. Perhaps I may consider my former obstruction in travel by Kurua a form of good condescence, for though the eldest brother’s residence lay directly in my way, he might not possess so kind a nature as these two younger brothers. Still I cannot see any good reason for the Kirangozi abandoning the proper road: there certainly could be no more danger on the one side than on the other, and all would be equally glad to have had me. It is true that I should have had to do with the enemies’ bands to the other brother, and such a course usually excites suspicion; but, by the usual custom of the country, Kurua should have been treated by him only as a rebellious subject, for though all three brothers were by different mothers, they are considered in line of succession as ours are, when legitimately begotten by one mother. Some time ago the eldest brother made a tool of an Arab trader, and with that force on his side threatened these two brothers with immediate destruction unless they resigned to him the entire government, and his rights as senior. They admitted in his presence the justness of the plan, and, after much discussion, concluded to go to war, as such a measure could only bring destruction upon all alike; but on his departure they carried on their rule as before. Bombay, looking upon me with a kind of envy to see Kurua stopping me something he could not persuade the monkey turned the cat’s paw to; that is, he stopped me simply to prevent him from dignity, and gain the minds of the people by leading them to suppose I saw justice in his actions. Pombo-breeding, the chief occupation of the women, is as regular here as the revolution of day and night, and the drinking of it just as constant. It is made of bajeri and jowari (common millet), and is at first prepared by mashing in the same way as we do barley; then they range a double street of sticks, usually in the middle of the village, fill a number of pots with these grains mixed in water, which they place in continuous line down the street of sticks, and setting fire to the whole at once, boil away until the men are done and put aside for relish: this they then do, leaving the pots standing three days, when fermentation takes place and the liquor is fit to drink, and is of a strength of labourer’s beer, and both sexes drink it alike. This fermented beverage resembles pig-wash, but is said to be so palatable and satisfying—for the dregs and all are drunk together—that many native subjects by small processions of men and women, possessed of the Phopo, or demon, passing up the palisaded streets, turning into the different courts, and paying and every house by turns a visit. The party advanced in slow funeral order, with gently springing, moaning, moaning action, some holding up twigs, others balancing open baskets of grin and tools on their heads, and with their bodies, arms, and heads in unison with the whole holing hooping motion, kept in harmony with the mournful humming chorus. As the Sultan’s door was approached, he likewise rose, and, mingling in the crowd, performed the customary and this kind of procession is common at Zanzibar: when any demoniacal possession takes place in the society of the blacks it is this that means that the most out devil. With the subject of superstition, it may be worth mentioning what long ago struck me as a singular instance of the effect of the supernatural influence and cultivated mind. During boyhood my old nurse used to tell me with great earnestness of a wonderful abortion shown about in the fair of England, of a child born with a pig’s head; and so solemnly declared that this freak of nature was attributable to the child’s mother having taken fright at a pig when in the interesting stage. The case I met in this country is still more far-fetched, for the abortion was supposed to be productive by indirect influence of the wife of the husband taking fright. On once shooting a pregnant Kudo doe, I directed my native huntsman, a married man, to dissect her up and expose the embryo; but he shrank from the work with horror, fearing lest the sight of the kid,
striking his mind, should have an influence on his wife’s future bearing, by metamorphosing her progeny to the likeness of a fawn.

192.—We bad to make 268 miles, as a caravan in his had just arrived from Karagwe. We got on the road, and appointed to meet at the second station, as marching with cattle would be slow work for him. Our two companies, however, kept as near as possible, and arrived at Uvumba. On the way I was obliged to abandon one of the donkeys, as it was completely used up. This made up our second loss in assies since leaving Zanzibar. My load of beads was now out, and I had to purchase nations with cloth—a necessary measure, but not economical, for the cloth does not go half as far as beads of the same value. I have remarked throughout this trip, that in all places where women are not much in the habit of trading, very few cloths find their way, and in consequence the people take to wearing beads; and beads and shawls are the only foreign things in requisition.

As remarks upon the relative valuation of commodities appear in various places in this diary, I will endeavor to give a short description, with a few reflections on the general character of all we have seen or heard, before concluding this diary. To give a faithful idea of a country, it is better that the object selected for comparison should incline to the smaller, and in general scale than to the reverse, otherwise the reader is apt to form too low an idea of it. And yet, though this is lessening the smaller, I can think of no better comparison for the surface of this high land than the long sweeping waves of the Atlantic Ocean, and where the hills are fewest, and in lines, they resemble small breakers curling on the tops of the rollers, all irregularly arranged, as though disturbed by different currents. Where the hills are grouped, they remind me of a small chopping sea in the Bristol Channel. That the hills are nowhere high, is proved by the total absence of any rivers along this line, until the lake is reached; and the passages between or over them are everywhere gradual in their rise; so that in travelling through the country, no matter in which direction, the hills seldom interfere with the line of march. The flats and hollows are

their own importance whilst having me their guest, I invariably gave out that I was not going to Kasa Sozowi, as they say, “Basa Wa-

ruungwana,” for Zanzibar merchant; but an independent Muunde, or

Sultan of the Wazanzuzu (white or wise men), and the people took the

hint to make me pay or starve. Then again, not having the Shaykh

with me, I had to pay for and settle everything myself, and from hav-
in no variety of beads in this exclusively bead country, there was
great inconvenience.

Karua now joins us, and report-
ed the abandoned donkey dead. A

cool shower of rain fell, to the satis-
faction of every thirsty soul. It is
delightful to observe the freshness
which even one partial shower im-
ports to all animated nature after a
long-continued drought.

26th.—During the last four days we have marched fifty-eight miles, and are now at our old Wililwili

park. As we have now traversed all

the ground, I must try to give a

short description, with a few reflec-
tions on the general character of all

we have seen or heard, before conclu-

ding this diary. To give a faithful

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or over them are everywhere gradual

in their rise; so that in travelling

through the country, no matter in

which direction, the hills seldom

interfere with the line of march.

The flats and hollows are

a

an advantage this will be to the

English merchant on the Nile, and what

a field is opened to the world if, as

I hope will be the case, England does

not expect this discovery.

But it must be admitted to too much

on the merit and capabilities of

inner Africa, lest I mislead any com-

mercial inquirers; and it is as well

to say at present, that the same

colour as the light brownish

grey, and appears as if it were

formed of disintegrated particles of the

rocks worn off by time and wea-
ther. The trees, shrubs, and brush-

wood cover all the outcropping hills;

and palms on the plains, though few

and widely spread, prove that water

is very near the surface. Springs, too,

are numerous, and generally distrib-

uted.

The mean level of the country is

low, and the Nile is seen in the

distance, but not much above the

level of the land, and the country

extends for miles to the east, and

south, and the people extend on the

whole as far as we can see, and the

other civilised beings, from the

natural desire to equal in comfort

dignity and appurtenances those

whom they see, and who are of great

wealth. The best proof we have

that the district is largely pro-

ductive is that now that the car-

avans are passing through their

country, Caravans are penetrating far-

ther, and going in greater numbers,

every succeeding year, in those directions, and Arab merchants

say that those countries are everywhere

healthy. The best proof we have

that the district is largely pro-

ductive is that now that the car-

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ductive is that now that the car-

avans are passing through their

country, Caravans are penetrating far-

ther, and going in greater numbers,
from its size and difference from the plant usually grown in India, I consider it to be a tree cotton and a perennial. It is this cotton which the natives weave into coarse fabrics in the looms. Then, again, the coffee-plant of Uganda, before a few years ago, belonged to being a native of that place, and being consequently easily grown, ought in time to afford a very valuable article of export. Rice, although it is not indigenous to Africa, I believe is certainly capable of being produced in great quantities of very superior quality; and this is also the case with sugar-cane and tobacco, both of which are grown generally over the continent. There is also a species of palm growing on the borders of the Tanganiky Lake, which yields a concrete oil very much like, if not the same as, the palm-oil of Western Africa; but this is limited, and would never be of more important consequence, which is found in great quantity in pits near the Malagarasi River, and the iron I have already spoken about, could only be worked by the country itself in facilitating traffic, and in maturing its resources.

It is a singular piece of luck that, with a few pounds’ worth of kit, I started on my journey, three weeks ago, have discovered and brought to light a matter, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated, and on which many sums have been fruitlessly lavished for ages past by ambitious monarchs, and eager and enterprising governments. Thousands of years, I may say from Ptolomy to the present time, has this inquiry been going on, and now, so far as the main features and utility of the discovery are concerned, it is well-nigh, if not entirely, solved. But out of justice to my commanding Captain, Burton, I must add that the advantages over all other men, under which I accomplished the journey, are not attributable to me alone. For I was engaged in organising an expedition in another quarter of the globe when he induced me to relinquish it, and he very graciously consented to co-operate with him in opening up Africa; and this brought me to Kassé, the starting-point for my separate journey. These fertile regions have been hitherto unknown from the same cause which Dr. Livingstone has so ably explained in regard to the western side of Africa—the jealousy of the short-sighted people who live on the coast, who, to preserve a monopoly of one particular article, have been absolutely to themselves (Ivoy), have driven their boys to keep everybody away from the interior. I say short-sighted, for it is obvious that, were the resources of the country once and for all brought to the attention of the geographical world in 1555–56, and caused our being sent out to Africa, the good that may result from this little, yet happy accident, will, I trust, prove, proportionately as large and fruitful as the produce from the symbolic gre of mustard-seed; and nobody knows or believes in this more fully than one of the chief promoters of this exciting investigation, Dr. Rebmann. From these late explorations, he feels convinced, as he has oftentimes told me, that the first step has been taken in the right direction for the development of the commercial and of the country, the spread of civilization, and the extension of our geographical knowledge.

As many churches, missionaries, and others, have begged me to publish what facilities are open to the better prosecution of their noble ends in this wild country, I would certainly direct all attention to the Karagwe district, in preference to any other. There they will find, I feel convinced, a fine healthy country; a choice of ground from the mountain-tops to the level of the Lake capable of affording them every comfort of life which an isolated place can produce; and being the most remote region from the coast, they would have*interference from the Mohammedan communities that reside by the sea. But then, I think, missionaries would have but a poor chance of success unless they went there in a body, with wives and families all as assiduous in working as their own in the same capacity, and all capable of it. I believe the success of disseminating the gospel, which should come after, and not before, the people are awake and prepared to receive it. In such a country must be cold in consequence of its great altitude, the people would much sooner than in the hotter and more elevating lowlands, learn any lessons of industry they might be taught. The living idea in regard to everything that is wanting to cram these empty-headed negroes with Scriptural doctrines, as has too often been and now is done, is, I think, as the straightest, longest way to reach the goal of their desires.

The missionary, I think, should be a Jack of-all-trades, a man that can do everything and being useful in all cases, he would, at any rate, make himself influential with those who were living around him. To do this in the way of gaining a black man’s heart, which, once obtained, can easily be turned in any way the preceptor pleases, as is the case with all Asiatics; they soon learn how to bow to the superior intellect of the European, and, like children, are as easily ruled as a child is by his father. No better illustration can I find than that the Indian irregular corps, where there is one chief to rule over them, and the interest is consequently undivided. The opposite is true in negro lands, where the power is divided, and all, as we have lately seen, have gone to the dogs.

256.—We left Uleikumpiri at 4 a.m., and marched the last eighteen miles into Kassé under the delightful influence of a cool night and a bright full moon. As the caravans, according to usual practice, made a file, moved along the serpentine footpath in latticed motion, firing muskets and singing the return, the Uryunghé village, men, women, and children, came running out and flocking on it, piercing the air with loud shrill noises, accompanied by the shrubbery of these fires, which, owing to the early hour, were not yet taken. The crowd was composed in great part of the relatives of my ports, who evinced their feelings towards me, its wards, not merely as they do in roving to join a long-missing hero. The Arabs, one and all, came out to meet us, and escorted us into the camp. Their congratulations were extremely warm, for they had been anxious for our safety in consequence of sundry rumours abroad concerning the war parties.
which lay in my track. Captain Burton greeted me on arrival at the old house, where I had the satisfaction of finding him greatly restored in health, and having everything about him in a high state of preparation for the journey homewards. It affords me great pleasure to be able to report the safe return of the expedition in a state of high spirits and satisfaction. All enjoyed the salubrity of the climate, the fine entertainments of the sultans, the variety and richness of the country, and the excellent fare everywhere. Further, the Belooches, by their exemplary conduct, proved themselves a most efficient, willing, and trustworthy guard, and are deserving of the highest encomiums; they, with Bombay, have been the life and soul of everything, and I sincerely hope they never may be forgotten.

The thermometer hung in a passage of our house showed—Morning, Noon, and Afternoon respectively—

6 a.m. 9 a.m. Noon. 3 p.m. 6 p.m.
75... 75... 84... 86... 84...

Mean temperature during first week or seven days of September 1858.

71... 88... Extreme; difference, 17° of variation during twelve hours of day.

The thermometer suspended from ridge-pole of a one-chink tent pitched in a close yard—

6 a.m. 9 a.m. Noon. 3 p.m. 6 p.m.
80... 88... 108... 107... 80...

Mean temperature.

63... 113... Extreme; difference, 60° of variation.

List of stores along this line.

Rice is grown at Uyanyambé, or whatever the Arabs settle, but is not common, as the negroes, considering it poor food, seldom eat it.

Animal.
Cows, sheep, goats, fowls, donkeys, eggs, milk, butter, honey.
P.S.—Donkeys are very scarce; only found in a few places in the Uyanya country.

The quantity of kit taken for the journey consisted of—

9 Gorahs American, 1 Gorah or piece of American sheeting—15 cwts. of 4 cubits each.
30 Do. Kikiki—1 Gorah Kikiki, a common indigo-dyed stuff, 4 cwts. of 4 cubits each.
1 Sahara, a coloured cloth. These cloths are more expensive, being of better stuff, and are used chiefly by the sultans and courtiers.
1 Barmaat, do. Other black swells.
20 Manaoa white beads—60 lb.
3 Loads of rice grown at Uyanyambé by the Arabs.

Thus ends my Second Expedition. The Arabs told me I could reach the Nyanza in fifteen to seventeen marches, and I have returned in sixteen, although I had to take a circuitous line instead of a direct one. The provisions, too, have just held out. I took a supply for six weeks, and have completed that time this day. The total road-distance there and back is 452 miles, which, admitting that the Arabs made sixteen marches of it, gives them a marching-rate of more than fourteen miles a-day.

The temperature is greater at this than at any other time of the year, in consequence of its being the end of the dry season; still, as will be seen by the annexed register of one week, the Uyanyambé plateau is not unbearably hot, and far less so than the Indian plains.

1659.]

the supposed source of the Nile.—Part III.

Expenditure for the Journey from 9th July to 25th August 1858.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Belooshee's wages, 150 shukkas,</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or quit of a piece American</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Pagasie's wages, 75 shukkas</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American, rations, given in先进,</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 lb. white bread</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Men, on quitting, rifle, 60 lb.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white bread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Pagasie extra wages, 7 shukkas</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of American and Kikiki mixed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Sultan's khoungos or presents,</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 shukkas of American and</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kikiki, mixed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 hares</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>188£</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or 232 sh. 4d.

As the shells which I found on the Tanganyika Lake have now been compared at the British Museum, and have been reported on by their coschologist, Mr. S. P. Woodward, F.G.S., I will give the account of them in his own words in an appendix.

APPENDIX.

On some new fresh-water shells from Central Africa. By S. P. Woodward, F.G.S. Communicated by Professor Owen.

(Mollusca, F. XLVII.)

The four shells which form the subject of the present note were collected by Captain Speke in the great fresh-water lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa.

The large variety belongs to the genus Iridina, Lamark,—a genus of river mussels, of which there are numerous species, all belonging to the African continent. This little group has been divided into several sub-species. That to which the new shells belongs is distinguished by its broad and deeply-wrinkled hinge-line, and is called Plakora by Conrad. The posterior slope of this shell is encrusted with tubs, as if there were limestone rocks in the vicinity of its habitat.

The small bivalve is a normal Unio with finely-sculptured valves.

The smaller univalve is concerned beneath, and as much resembles a Neris or Clavigera that it would be taken for a sea-shell if its history were not well authenticated. It agrees essentially with Lithogyphas—a genus peculiar to the Danube, for the American shells referred to it are probably, or, I may say, certainly distinct. It is known as the Danubian shells in the extreme obliquity of the aperture, and differs in the width of the umbilicus, which in the European species is nearly concealed by the callosity of the outer lip.

In the Upper Eocene Tertiaries of the Isle of Wight there are several ordinary shells, forming the genus Globo/us, Sw., whose affinities are uncertain, but which resemble Lithogyphas.

The lake Tanganyika situated in lat. 3° to 8° S. and long. 30° E., which is
with fine diverging lines; anterior teeth narrow, not prominent; posterior teeth Lamarck; pedal scar confluent with anterior addition.

**Tecta parva, ovata, temniscarca, positio umbilicus parvis, umbilicus gaire, ascinum; eugermis pallidie olivace; valvus lineis deciduatis, decidua samota; denitas cardo, sinus amplius, hond prominente.**

3. **LITHOGYTHUS ZONATUS, n. sp.**

Shell oblong, hemispherical; aperture very small; aperture large, very oblique; umbilicus wide and shallow, with an outer lip in the young shell; lip continues in front with the umbilical ridge; columella callous, ultimately covering the fissure; body-whorl flat-topped, pale olivaceous, with two brown bands darker at the apex; lines of growth crossed by numerous oblique, interrupted striae.

**Tecta orbicularia, temphora, lateum-**

**blicata (lapid junior nitida), subelliptica, ovata minuta; apertura magna, valva oblique; labio callous (in testa adula rimans legente); pallide olivace; fascia subtus lineis satis; lineas internas striae; striae interius obliquis discessuus.**

4. **MELANIA (MELANILLA) NASSA, n. sp.**

Shell ovate, strong, pale brown, with (sometimes) two dark bands; aperture shorter than the aperture; whorls flat-topped, ornamented with six brown rings, and on the ribs crossed by a variable number of white, tuberculated, transverse ribs; base of body-whorl with eight tuberculated spiral ridges exalted with white and brown; aperture situated in front; outer lip simple; inner lip callous.

**Tecta ovata, subelliptica, pallide fusca, tonis 2 nigricentibus olivago nitida; ovata minor, apertura ovato camatero, annulos annulados in marginem; satius subelliptica; apertura antica infima; labro simplici; labro callous.**

5. **B. July 27th.**—In addition to the foregoing shells, several others were collected by Capt. Spence, when employed, under the command of Capt. Burton, in exploring Central Africa in the years 1856-59; these were deposited at the Geographical Society, and are now transferred to the British Museum. A specimen of Amphipeps (Rheoidea) was also taken in lat. 6° to 8° S., long. 34° to 35° E.

A large Achatina, most nearly related to A. globinum, Phil., is the "common snail" of the region between the lakes Tanganyika and the East coast. Fossil specimens were obtained in the Uagbara district, at a place called Maroon 3000 feet above the sea, overlooking the Injdi River, where it intersects the coast-range (lat. 7° to 8° S., long. 35° to 36° E.).

Another common land-snail of the same district is the well-known "Bulimus caesalpinus, Phil.," a shell more nearly related to Achatina than Helix.

Capt. Spence also found a solitary example of Bulimus ovoides, Brug., in a mudfl of the island of Kilwa (lat. 8° S., long. 39° to 40° E.). This specimen is identical with B. grandis, Desf., from the island of Nosse B., Madagascar, and very closely allied to B. liberianus, Linn. from Guinea.

P.S.—It may be interesting as well as useful to many readers of this Magazine, to know that Dr. Petermann is "now drawing up all Kohulich's astronomical observations, and intends to make a map shortly of the region between lat. 6° and 8° S., as he has seen it." These observations are the ones alluded to in the body of my journal, and, as I mentioned there, were kindly furnished me by Dr. Petermann.

P.S.—For a more complete knowledge of the countries I have aimed to describe, I would recommend you geographical inquiries to apply to the Royal Geographical Society of London, a few weeks hence, when all my observations will have been computed, and a correct map will have been drawn up from them.