

of the incongruous elements of the caravan, the miasmatic jungles that are almost impassable, the intermittent fevers that keep half of the company sick—in reference to which Stanley gravely remarks towards the last of his journey, that he was enjoying his 29th fever—the petty negro chiefs, that exact enormous tribute, the poor diet of maize, rice and occasional animals that are bought or shot; monotonous succession of miserable, half-clad savages, whose savage huts and equally savage mode of life must of necessity all be described—well, we leave all these things for readers to enjoy themselves in the pages of the travelers, simply premising that Stanley has been acknowledged by all English critics to have given the most readable book in the list.

DISCOVERY OF L. TANGANYIKA.

The many difficulties just described explain why it has taken each of the expeditions about a year to pass over the 500 miles to Lake Tanganyika. The first fifty miles from the coast is swamp, and is much dreaded from its malaria and hostile tribes, who being near the coast have learned the use of firearms. After the first mountains are reached, there follow the great table-lands of the interior, about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. After two thirds of the journey is passed the now noted stopping place of Unyanyembe is reached. Here the Arab merchants have made a large settlement, building superior houses to those of the natives, and living in considerable luxury. They are very hospitable to travelers, entertaining them for weeks, and giving them such scanty information as their travel for slaves and ivory among the hundreds of tribes beyond have afforded them. Burton attributes excessive stupidity to the negroes, for he says they could not tell him accurately of places and rivers not twenty miles from where they had spent all their lives. Livingstone is much more hopeful of the African race. The limits of our paper entirely prevent us from describing the productions of the country, its minerals, and its

plants, or the manners and customs of the people. We will simply mention that most of the families practice spinning and weaving, though they prefer to obtain by barter English and American cottons. Their method of reducing iron ores, which abound among the sandstone rocks, and give a red color to the soil, deserves a short description. They make a sort of oven in the earth in which they place the charcoal and the ore. For bellows they take an earthenware kettle, having a tube from the bottom reaching into the fire, cover the top with leather, to which is attached a handle. This handle working something like a churn, as it descends depresses the leather cover, and that pushes the air before it into the fire. Whether they have taken out a patent for their discovery I cannot say, but they make very efficient implements both of husbandry and war.

The next ivory and slave mart beyond Unyanyembe occupied by Arabs is Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. Here Messrs. Burton and Speke had the exquisite pleasure of being the first travelers to behold this beautiful inland lake; and here, fourteen years after, Stanley had the equally great delight of meeting and supplying the wants of Africa's great explorer, the long lost Livingstone. These first travelers tried in boats to reach the head of the lake, but from hostility of the tribes could only go within 10 or 12 miles of it. They desired to ascertain whether the river at its head flowed into it or out of it to the north, in which case it might be connected with the Nile. It was reserved for Stanley and Livingstone to solve the doubt by ascertaining that it flowed into the lake, and hence was entirely disconnected from the Nile. For this exploit Stanley received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

DISCOVERY OF VICTORIA N'YANZA.

On Messrs. Burton and Speke's return to Unyanyembe, the latter was dispatched northward about 100 miles to the locality of a reported lake, and