

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1856-7.

Fourth Meeting (Special), Dec. 15, 1856.

The PRESIDENT, Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON, in the Chair.

In opening the Meeting, the Chairman said,—

GENTLEMEN,—We are now specially assembled to welcome Dr. Livingston, on returning from Southern Africa to his native country after an absence of sixteen years, during which, while endeavouring to spread the blessings of Christianity through lands never before trodden by the foot of a British subject, he has made discoveries of incalculable importance, which have justly won for him, our Victoria or Patron's Medal.

When that honour was conferred in May, 1855, for traversing South Africa from the Cape of Good Hope by Lake Ngami and Linyanti to Loanda on the west coast, the Earl of Ellesmere, then our President, spoke with eloquence of the "scientific precision, with which the unarmed and unassisted English Missionary had left his mark on so many important stations of regions, hitherto blank."

If for that wonderful journey, Dr. Livingston was justly recompensed with the highest distinction we could bestow, what must be our estimate of his prowess, now that he has re-traversed the vast regions, which he first opened out to our knowledge? Nay, more; that, after reaching his old starting point at Linyanti in the interior, he has followed the Zambesi, or continuation of the Leambye river, to its mouths on the shores of the Indian Ocean, passing through the eastern Portuguese settlements to Quilimane,—thus completing the entire journey across South Africa. In short, it has been calculate that, putting together his various journeys, Dr. Livingston has not travelled over less than eleven thousand miles of African ground.

Then, how does he come back to us? Not merely like the far-roaming and enterprising French missionaries, Huc and Gabet, who, though threading through China with marvellous skill, and contri-

bating much to our knowledge of the habits of the people, have scarcely made any addition to the science of physical geography; but as the pioneer of sound knowledge, who, by astronomical observations, has determined the site of numerous places, hills, rivers, and lakes, nearly all hitherto unknown to us.

In obtaining these results, Dr. Livingston has farther seized upon every opportunity of describing to us the physical features, climatology, and geological structure of the countries he has explored, and has made known their natural productions, including vast breadths of sugar-cane and vine-producing lands. Pointing out many new sources of commerce, as yet unknown to the enterprise of the British merchant, he gives us a clear insight into the language, manners, and habits of numerous tribes, and explains to us the different diseases of the people, demonstrating how their maladies vary with different conditions of physical geography and atmospheric causes.

Let me also say that he has realised, by positive research, that which was necessarily a bare hypothesis, and has proved the interior of Southern Africa to be a plateau traversed by a network of lakes and rivers, the waters of which, deflected in various directions by slight elevations, escape to the eastern and western oceans, by passing through deep rents in the hilly, flanking tracts. He teaches us that these last high grounds, differing essentially from the elevated central region, as well as from the rich alluvial deltas of the coasts, are really salubrious, or, to use his own language, are perfect sanatoria.

I have thus alluded, in the briefest manner, to the leading additions to our knowledge, which have been brought before you by Dr. Livingston. The reading of the last letters, addressed to myself, was, by the direction of my lamented predecessor, Admiral Beechey, deferred until the arrival of the great traveller; in order that the just curiosity of my associates might be gratified by having it in their power to interrogate him upon subjects of such deep importance; and, above all, that we might commit no mistakes in hastily constructing maps from immature data; certain sketch maps having been sent to us, before it was possible to calculate his observations and reduce them to order.

Passing then from this meagre outline of the results to science, what must be our feelings as men, when we mark the fidelity with which Dr. Livingston kept his promise to the natives who, having accompanied him to St. Paul de Loando, were reconducted by him from that city to their homes? On this head my predecessors and myself have not failed, whenever an opportunity occurred, to testify our deep respect for such noble conduct. Rare fortitude and virtue

must our Medallist have possessed, when—having struggled at the imminent risk of life through such obstacles, and escaping from the interior, he had been received with true kindness by our old allies the Portuguese at Angola—he nobly resolved to redeem his promise, and retrace his steps to the interior of the vast continent. How much, indeed, must the moral influence of the British name be enhanced throughout Africa, where it has been promulgated that our missionary has thus kept his plighted word to the poor natives who faithfully stood by him!

Turning to Dr. Livingston, the PRESIDENT then said—Dr. Livingston, it is now my pleasing duty to present to you this our Patron's or Victoria Medal, as a testimony of our highest esteem. I rejoice to see on this occasion, such a numerous assemblage of geographers and distinguished persons, and that our Meeting is attended by the Ministers of foreign nations.* Above all, I rejoice to welcome the Representative of that nation whose governors and subjects, in the distant regions of Africa, have treated you as a brother; and without whose aid many of your most important results could not have been achieved. Gladdened must be the hearts of all the geographers present, when they see you attended by men, who accompanied and aided you in your earliest labours. I allude particularly to our own Fellows, Colonel Steele, Mr. Cotton Oswell, and Captain Vardon, who are now with us. As these and other distinguished African travellers are in this room, and among them Dr. Barth, who alone of living men, has reached Timbuctu and returned, may not the Geographical Society be proud of such achievements? I therefore, heartily congratulate you, Sir, on being surrounded by men, who certainly are the best judges of your merits, and I present to you this Medal, as a testimony of the high admiration with which we all regard your great labours.

DR. LIVINGSTON replied:—Sir, I have spoken so little in my own tongue for the last sixteen years, and so much in strange languages, that you must kindly bear with my imperfections in the way of speech-making. I beg to return my warmest thanks for the distinguished honour you have now conferred upon me, and also for the kind and encouraging expressions with which the gift of the Gold Medal has been accompanied. As a Christian missionary, I only did my duty, in attempting to open up part of southern inter-tropical Africa to the sympathy of Christendom; and I am very much gratified by finding in the interest, which you and many others express, a pledge that the true negro family, whose country I traversed, will

* The Ministers of Russia and Sardinia were also present.

yet become a part of the general community of nations. The English Government and the English people, have done more for Central Africa than any other, in the way of suppressing that traffic, which has proved a blight to both commerce and friendly intercourse. May I hope that the path which I have lately opened into the interior, will never be shut; and that in addition to the repression of the slave trade, there will be fresh efforts made for the development of the internal resources of the country? Success in this, and the spread of Christianity, alone will render the present success of our cruisers in repression, complete and permanent. I cannot pretend to a single note of triumph. A man may boast when he is pulling off his armour, but I am just putting mine on; and while feeling deeply grateful for the high opinion you have formed of me, I fear that you have rated me above my deserts, and that my future may not come up to the expectation of the present. Some of the Fellows of your Society—Colonel Steele, Captain Vardon, and Mr. Oswell, for instance—could, either of them, have effected all that I have done. You are thus not in want of capable agents. I am, nevertheless, too thankful now, that they have left it to me to do. I again thank you for the Medal, and hope it will go down in my family as an heirloom worth keeping.

THE RIGHT HON. H. LABOUCHÈRE, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, then said,—Sir Roderick Murchison, I thought it a great privilege to be allowed to attend to-night upon your invitation; and certainly with little expectation that I should be called upon to address you on this interesting occasion. I am happy to say, however, that the Resolution which has been put into my hands, and which I have been requested to propose to the Meeting, is one that I am sure will require no arguments of mine to recommend it to your very cordial adoption. You have heard from the President, how the distinguished traveller, who is here to-day to give an account of the achievements which he has performed on the field of Africa, you have heard, how cordially and usefully he was assisted by the Governors of the Portuguese Establishments on the coast of Africa. There is, perhaps, no nation which can boast more than Portugal, of having largely contributed to early geographical enterprise, to our better knowledge of the globe which we inhabit, and to the spread of commerce throughout the earth. I may also say that the mention of the name of Portugal is always agreeable to British ears, because there is no country with which we are united by an older, by a closer, and, I trust, by a more enduring connection. I think it is fortunate and gratifying to us, on the present occasion, that we have the advantage of having among us, the distinguished nobleman who represents Portugal in this country; therefore, we shall be able to convey to the Portuguese authorities, through him, the acknowledgment which, I am sure, we must be all anxious to make on the present occasion. I am too well aware of the value of your time, and of the superior claims that others have upon it, to be desirous of addressing you at any length. Of the importance of the discoveries made in Africa, I am sure we must all feel the strongest and deepest sense; it is, at all events, a matter of liberal curiosity to all men, to obtain a better knowledge of our earth. But there are interests very dear to the people of this country, which are

closely connected with everything that relates to a better knowledge of Africa. There is none, I believe, which has taken a faster hold on the people of Britain than, not only to put a stop to the horrible traffic in slaves, which was once the disgrace of our land as much, if not more than of any other; but also, as far as possible, to repay to Africa the debt which we owe her, by promoting in every manner, with regard to her inhabitants, the interests of civilization and commerce. We must feel how important a better knowledge of the internal resources and of the condition of Africa must be, in all the efforts which Parliament or Statesmen can make in that direction. I will not trespass longer upon your time, but conclude by reading the Resolution which has been placed in my hands, and which is one that I am sure will meet from you, a very cordial reception:—

“ That the grateful thanks of the Royal Geographical Society be conveyed, through his Excellency Count de Lavradio, the Minister of the King of Portugal, to His Majesty's Authorities in Africa, for the hospitality and friendly assistance they afforded to Dr. Livingston, in his unparalleled travels from St. Paul de Loanda to Tete and Quilimane, across that continent.”

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, F.R.G.S., then said—Sir, I could have wished that the task of seconding the Resolution had been confided to abler hands; but since the President has issued his orders—orders which are equivalent to the laws of the Medes and the Persians, with which I am tolerably well acquainted,—I am obliged humbly to bow to the task. After the eloquent description you have heard of the merits of the Portuguese nation, it would ill become me to intrude long upon your time; but I would wish to call your attention to the really great obligations which science is generally under to the Portuguese, especially with regard to the geography of Africa. We are too apt to forget the debt of gratitude which we owe to them for our knowledge of the interior of Africa, almost up to the present time, when Dr. Livingston has completed the chain of their discoveries. We must remember that it was Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese, in the first instance, who doubled the Cape of Good Hope. The Portuguese have established settlements throughout Southern Africa from the earliest times down to the present, and until Dr. Livingston has laid down all his discoveries upon the map, the old Portuguese maps of the interior of Africa, especially the southern portion, are the best available. It is singularly interesting and gratifying to find, that it should be to the Portuguese Governors, that we are indebted for the hospitable reception, which they gave to our distinguished traveller, Dr. Livingston, and which has enabled him to return home in safety, and acquaint us with the results of all his discoveries. As you are about to hear from Dr. Livingston some brief account of his travels, I will not longer trespass on your time, but merely second the Resolution which has been submitted to your notice.

The Resolution having been put from the Chair, was carried unanimously.

The Count de LAVRADIO then rose, and after a brief apology in English for his want of fluency in our language, thus spoke in French:—

M. le Président,—Je ne m'attendais pas à avoir l'honneur de parler devant vous; ce fût donc avec hésitation que je me suis levé, et c'est avec timidité que je vais avoir l'honneur de vous adresser quelques paroles, pour vous ex-

primer ma gratitude de la résolution que vous venez de prendre et le proclamer.

Mon premier devoir est d'adresser mes, aussi sincères que vifs, remerciemens au nom du Souverain que j'ai l'honneur de représenter, et de la nation Portugaise à laquelle j'appartiens, au Right Hon. Mr. Labouchere, non seulement pour la résolution qu'il a proposée à la Société Royale de Géographie d'adopter, mais aussi pour les sentimens d'admiration et d'estime qu'il a si bien exprimés pour la mémoire des intrépides et savans navigateurs Portugais qui, en découvrant des mers et des terres jusqu'alors inconnues, portèrent partout les germes de la civilisation, et rendirent des très grands services aux sciences. A Sir H. Rawlinson, je prie aussi de vouloir bien recevoir mes remerciemens, pour l'aimabilité avec laquelle il a appuyé la proposition de Mr. Labouchere, en rappelant au souvenir de la Société, les importantes découvertes faites par les Portugais; à vous, M. le Président, pour la bienveillance avec laquelle vous avez soumis à l'approbation de la Société, la proposition de Mr. Labouchere; et à vous, Messieurs les Membres de la Société Royale de Géographie, pour l'unanimité de votre approbation.

Je vous assure, que je m'empresse de transmettre à mon gouvernement, la résolution qui vient d'être prise, et j'en suis sûr il en sera très flatté. Lorsque j'ai appris que le Dr. Livingston allait entreprendre de traverser l'Afrique Méridionale, en allant de la côte occidentale à l'orientale, j'ai écrit à mon gouvernement, en le priant d'expédier les ordres les plus positifs, pour que tous les colonies Portugaises s'en prêtent au Dr. Livingston, toute la protection dont il pourrait avoir besoin, pour poursuivre ses voyages d'une manière sûre et convenable. Je suis donc heureux d'apprendre que les ordres de mon gouvernement furent exécutés.

Maintenant, M. le Président et MM. les Membres de la Société Royale de Géographie, permettez-moi, que je vous remercie en mon propre nom, de l'honneur que vous avez bien voulu me faire en m'invitant à cette séance. En toute occasion, j'aurais été heureux et fort honoré de me trouver parmi l'élite des savans géographes et voyageurs Anglais; mais aujourd'hui, mon bonheur est encore plus grand, puisque cette séance solennelle est particulièrement destinée à célébrer le retour en Europe du Dr. Livingston, de ce savant courageux, de cet ami de l'humanité, qui, bravant les plus grands dangers, s'exposant à toute sorte de privations, employa les plus belles années de sa vie, à parcourir l'Afrique Centrale dans les seuls buts d'enrichir les sciences, et de propager dans les régions lointaines, la morale évangélique, et avec elle les bienfaits de la véritable civilisation.

Des hommes, tels que le Dr. Livingston, sont, permettez-moi l'expression, des véritables Providences, que le Ciel, dans sa clémence, nous accorde pour nous consoler de tant d'individus inutiles ou méchants qui peuplent une partie de la terre.

Tout le monde sait qu'il y a à peu près quatre siècles et demie, que quelques navigateurs Portugais, aussi courageux qu'instruits, entreprirent et achevèrent des grandes découvertes. Les noms de Zamo, de Prestrillo, des Dias, du grand Vasco de Gama, et de tant d'autres, sont bien connus; mais tout le monde ne sait pas que, en même temps que ces navigateurs parcouraient les mers, reconnaissaient les côtes, et tâchaient de faire le tour de l'Afrique, pour se rendre en Asie, d'autres tâchaient d'arriver au même but, en traversant l'intérieur de l'Afrique. Avant l'année 1450, par les ordres et avec les instructions du grand et immortel Infante Don Henri de Portugal, le prince le plus savant et le plus grand de son temps, Jean Fernandez pénétra dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique, où, peu de temps après, alla le rejoindre Anton Gonsalves.

Quelques années après, plusieurs autres Portugais pénétrèrent dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique; quelques uns furent à la recherche de Timbuctou, et d'autres dans diverses autres directions. L'histoire nous a conservé les noms de plu-

sieurs de ces voyageurs, et on peut dire que les Portugais n'ont jamais interrompu leurs tentatives de pénétrer dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique. Vers le fin du siècle dernier, le savant Dr. Lacerda, muni de bons instruments, se proposa de traverser l'Afrique Méridionale, allant de la côte orientale vers l'occidentale. Malheureusement, la mort l'a surpris au milieu de ses savans voyages, dans les états du Roi de Cazembe.

Plus tard d'autres voyageurs entreprirent de traverser l'Afrique, et de 1806 à 1811, Pedro Jean Baptista et Amaro José, avec les instructions du Colonel Francisco Honorato de Castro, allèrent de la côte occidentale à l'orientale, et revinrent à Loando par le même chemin, après une absence de plus de quatre ans. Le journal de leurs voyages a été imprimé. Malheureusement, ils n'étaient pas assez instruits, pour pouvoir déterminer astronomiquement la position des différens lieux, qu'ils ont parcouru.

Messieurs, je m'arrête, et si je cite ces faits et ces noms, ce n'est nullement pour diminuer la gloire qui appartient au Dr. Livingston; bien au contraire, c'est pour reconnaître qu'il a obtenu des résultats, plus complets que ceux qui le précéderent. Le nom du Dr. Livingston est déjà inscrit dans l'histoire de la civilisation de l'Afrique Méridionale, et il y occupera toujours, une place très distinguée.

Honneur donc au savant Dr. Livingston!

M. le Président, et Messieurs, je vous demande pardon d'avoir si long-temps abusé de votre complaisance, et je vous remercie de la bienveillance avec laquelle vous avez daigné m'écouter; mais avant de m'asseoir, permettez encore que je vous prie d'agréer les vœux que je fais pour la prospérité de la Société Royale de Géographie, qui a rendu tant et de si grands services aux sciences, au commerce, et à la civilisation. Agréez aussi les vœux que je fais pour que l'Empire Britannique, cette terre d'ordre et de liberté, ce pays où tous les malheurs trouvent un asile sûr et généreux, conserve pour toujours sa puissance. Je fais ces vœux, comme représentant du plus ancien, du plus constant, et du plus fidèle allié de l'Angleterre; je les fais aussi comme simple individu.

The SECRETARY then read extracts from the three last communications, addressed by Dr. Livingston from Africa to Sir Roderick Murchison, which had been reserved for that occasion. They were full of minute and graphic details relating to the regions explored by the traveller, and were listened to with the utmost interest. At their conclusion,

The PRESIDENT said: We return thanks to Dr. Livingston for having communicated these able documents to us, a very small portion of which has been read by Dr. Shaw. It is impossible, on an occasion like the present, fully to estimate the value of Dr. Livingston's communications; but there are so many subjects, some of them of deep interest to persons here assembled, and others of vast importance to the world at large, that I hope Dr. Livingston will explain to us, *vis à vis*, some of those remarkable features in his travels, on which he would wish most to dwell. I particularly invite him to indicate to the Meeting, those portions of the country, the produce of which is likely to be rendered accessible to British commerce. I wish him to point out, on the diagram made for this occasion by Mr. Arrowsmith, the lines of those ridges which he describes as perfect *sanatoria* or healthy districts, distinguished from the great humid or marshy region in the interior, and as being equally distinguished from the deltas on the coast, in which the settlements of Europeans have hitherto been made. It is important to observe that large tracts of this country are occupied by *Coal-fields*, of which we have had the first knowledge

from our distinguished traveller. There are indications throughout the flanking ranges, of great disturbance of the strata, by the intrusion of igneous rocks which have very much metamorphosed them. The strata upon the two sides of Africa, dip inwards, and the great interior region thus forms an elevated plateau arranged in basin-shape. This vast basin is occupied by calcareous tufa, the organic remains in which seem to indicate that at a period not remote in the history of the globe, this great marshy region has been desiccated, leaving in these broad plateaus of calcareous tufa, the remains of lacustrine and land animals, which are still living in the country. I hold in my hand a geological map of the Cape territory as prepared by Mr. Bain, which, coupled with the discovery of Lake Ngami, led me to offer to you that speculation on the probable physical condition of the interior of Africa which the observations of Dr. Livingston have confirmed.*

DR. LIVINGSTON then rose, and, pointing to the diagram of Africa, said: "The country south of 20° is comparatively arid; there are few rivers in it, and what water the natives get, is chiefly from wells. But north of 20°, we find a totally different country, wonderfully well watered, and very unlike what people imagine Central Africa to be. It is covered by a network of waters, which are faintly put down in the map, and chiefly from native information. The reason why we have trusted to native information in this case, is this: when Mr. Oswell and I went up to the Chobé in 1851, we employed the natives to draw a part of the Zambesi in the centre of the country, which had hitherto been unknown to Europeans. They drew it so well, that although I have since sailed up and down the river several times, and have taken observations all along, I have very little to add to that native map. The natives show on their maps that you can go up one river and get into another. You can go up the Kania, for instance, and get into another, the river of the Banyonko. You can go up the Simah and get into the Chobé, and can come down into the Zambesi, or Leambye. You can go up the river Toége, and round again by the Tzô to Lake Ngami. If you go up the Loi, you can get into the Kafue. And they declare that if you go up the Kafue in a canoe, you can get as far as the point where that river divides from the Loangua. All these rivers are deep and large, and never dry up as the South African rivers do. Some will say that the natives always tell you that one river comes out of another. Yes, if you do not understand the language you may say so. I remember when Colonel Steele and I were together, the natives pointed him out as still *wild*, and said I was *tame*, because I understood the language. Now, I suppose, when a geographer tells you that, when the natives say, "one river runs into or out of another," they don't mean what they say; but, in reality, the natives mean that the geographer is still *wild*, he is not *tame*, i. e. he does not know the language. I found the natives to be very intelligent; and, in this well watered part, to be of the true Negro family. They all had woolly hair, and a good deal of it, and they are darker than those who live to the south. The most remarkable point I noticed among them, was the high estimation in which they hold the women. Many of the women become chiefs. If you ask a man to do something for you, he will perhaps make some arrangement about payment; but before deciding to do it, he is sure to say, "Well, I will go home and ask my wife." If the wife agrees to it, he will do what you want; but if she says no, there is no possibility of getting him to move. The women sit in the public council, and have a voice in the deliberations. Among the Bechuanas the men swear by their fathers, but among the true negroes they swear by their mothers. Any exclamation they make is, "Oh, my mother!"—while among the Bechuanas and the Caffres they swear by their father. If a woman separates from her husband, the children all go with the mother—they all stick by

* See President's Address, vol. xxii, p. cxxii, 1852.

the mother. If a young man falls in love with a young woman of another village, he must leave his own village and live with her; and he is obliged to keep his mother-in-law, in firewood. If he goes into her presence, he must go in a decent way, clapping his hands in a supplicatory manner; and if he sits, he must not put out his feet towards her—he must bend his knees back, and sit in a half-bent position. I was so astonished at this, that I could scarcely believe their own statements as to the high estimation in which they held the ladies, until I asked the Portuguese, if they understood the same, as I did. They said, exactly the same; they had been accustomed to the natives for many years, and they say that the women are really held in very great estimation. I believe they deserve it; for the whole way through the centre of the country, we were most kindly treated by them. When I went up the Zambesi, I proceeded as far as the 14th degree, and then returned to Linyanti. I found the country abounding in all the larger game. I know all the country through which Mr. Gordon Cumming and others have hunted, and I never saw anything before like the numbers of game that are to be found along the Zambesi. There are elephants all the way to Tete, in prodigious numbers, and all the other large game, buffaloes, zebras, giraffes, and a great variety of antelopes. There are three new species of antelope that have never been brought to Europe.

Seeing the country was well supplied with game, I thought it was of little use burdening my men with other provisions; I thought I could easily supply our wants with the gun, and I did not wish to tire them and make them desire to return before we had accomplished our journey; so we went with scarcely anything. All the way up the river we had abundance of food, and any one who is anything of a shot, may go out and kill as much in two or three hours, as will serve for three or four days. The animals do not know the gun, and they stand still, at lowshot distance. We got on very well in this way, until we came to Shinté. There we found that the people, having guns, had destroyed all the game in the district, and that there was nothing left, but mice; you see the little boys and girls digging out the mice. I did not try to eat them, but we were there obliged to live entirely upon what the people gave us. We found the women remarkably kind to all of us; the same in going down the Zambezi. Whatever they gave, they always did it most gracefully, very often with an apology for its being so little. Then, when coming to the eastward, we found it just the same. They supplied us liberally with food wherever we went, all the way down, till we came near to the settlements of the Portuguese. In the centre of the country, we found the people generally remarkably civil and kind; but as we came near to the confines of civilization, then they did not improve. We had a good deal of difficulty with different tribes, as they tried to make us pay for leave to pass. It so happened that we had nothing to pay with. They wanted either an ox, a gun, or a man. I told them that my men had just as good a right to give me, as I had to give one of them, because we were in the same position—we were all *free men*. Then they wanted an ox, and we objected to it, saying, "These oxen are our legs, and we cannot travel without them; why should we pay for leave to tread upon the ground of God, our common Father?" They agreed it was not right to ask payment for that, but said it had always been the custom of the slave-traders, when they came in, to give a slave or an ox, and we ought to do the same. But I said, "We are not slave-dealers, we never buy nor sell slaves." "But you may as well give us an ox," they replied, "it will show your friendship; we will give you some of our food, if you give us some of yours." If we gave them an ox, they very often gave us back two or three pounds of our own food; this is the generous way they paid us back. But with the women we never found any difficulty.

Let me mention the punishment which women inflict upon their husbands in some parts. It is the custom of the country for each woman to have her own

garden and her own house. The husband has no garden and no house, and his wives feed him. I have heard a man say, "Why, they will not feed me; they will give me nothing at all." A man may have five wives, and sometimes the wives combine and make a strike against him. When he comes home he goes to Mrs. *One*. She says, "I have nothing for you; you must go to Mrs. *Two*." He then goes to Mrs. *Two*, and she says, "You can go to the one you love best;" and in this way the husband is sent from one to the other, until he gets quite enraged. In the evening I have seen the poor fellow get up in a tree, and in a voice loud enough to be heard by the whole village, cry out, "I thought I had married five wives, but I find I have married five witches; they will not let me have any food." The punishment a woman receives for striking her husband, I thought very odd, the first time I saw it in the town of Sechele. The chief's place is usually in the centre of the town. If a woman happens to forget herself so far as to give her husband a blow, she is brought into the centre of the town, and is obliged to take him on her back and carry him home, amid the jeering and laughter of the people, some of the women crying out, "Give it to him again." Slavery exists in the country, *i. e.* domestic slavery; but the exportation of slaves is effectually repressed. I found in Angola, that slaves could scarcely be sold at all. I saw boys of 14 years of age, sold for the low sum of 12s. If they could send these to Brazil, they would fetch a very much higher price, perhaps 60 dollars. In passing along, we went in company with some native Portuguese, who were going into the interior, and who had eight slave women with them, and were taking them towards the centre of the country to sell them for ivory. It shows that the trade is turning back towards the interior. In passing through the country, I found that the English name had penetrated a long way in. The English are known as the tribe "*that likes the black man*." The Portuguese, unfortunately, had been fighting with them near Tete; but the natives had been aided by half-breeds, and kept the Portuguese shut up at Tete, two whole years. In coming down the river, I knew nothing of this war. Once we saw great numbers of armed men going along the hills and collecting into a large force, and all the women and children sent out of the way. When we got to where they were, some of the great men came to ask what I was? "Are you a Mozungo?"—that is the name they apply to the Portuguese; I did not know it, however, at that time. "No," I said, "I am a Lekoa." "Then," they said, "they did not know the Lekoa." I showed them my arm. I could not show my face as anything particularly white, but I showed my arm, and said, "Have the Mozungo skin like that?" "No, no; we never saw such white skin." "Have they long hair like mine?"—the Portuguese make a practice of cutting the hair short. "No; you must then be one of the white tribe '*that loves the black man*.'" "Yes, I am." I was then in the midst of the belligerents, without having any wish to engage in the quarrel. They finally allowed me to pass. Once when we came to a tribe, one of my head men seemed to have become insane and ran away, and we lost three days seeking for him. This tribe demanded payment for leave to pass, and I gave them a piece of cloth. In order to intimidate us they got up the war dance, and we made them another offer, and gave another piece of cloth. But this was not satisfactory, and then they got up their war dance in full armour, with their guns and drums and everything quite warlike, in the sight of our encampment. My men had been perfectly accustomed to fighting; they were quite veterans, but in appearance they were not near so fine as these well-fed Zambesians. My men said to me, "Will you allow us to keep their wives?" They thought they were intimidating us, but my men were perfectly sure of beating them. One of my chief men seemed to be afraid, because they never make a war dance without intending to attack, and got up during the night and said, "There they are, there they are!" and ran off, and we never saw him again.

The country is full of lions, and the natives believe that the souls of their

chiefs go into the lion, and consequently when they meet a lion they salute and honour it. In travelling, the natives never sleep on the ground; they always make little huts up in the trees. We had a good many difficulties of the nature I have described, with the different tribes on the confines of civilisation. The people in the centre of the country seem totally different from the fringes of population near the coast. Those in the centre are very anxious to have trade. You may understand their anxiety in this respect when I inform you, that the chief of the Makololo furnished me with 27 men and 15 oxen, canoes, and provisions, in order to endeavour to form a path to the West Coast; and on another occasion the same man furnished 110 men, to try and make another path to the East Coast. We had found the country so full of forest, and abounding with so many rivers and so much marsh, that it was impossible to make a path to the west, and so we came back and endeavoured to find one to the east. In going that way, we never carried water a single day. Any one who has travelled in South Africa, knows the difficulty of procuring water, but we were never without water a single day. We slept near water, passed by water several times during the day, and slept near it again. The western route being impracticable for waggons, we came back, and my companions returned to their friends and relatives. I did not require to communicate anything about our journey, or speak even a word about what we had seen; as my men got up in all the meetings which were held, and told the people of what had passed. One of the great stories they told was, "We have been to the end of the world. Our forefathers used to tell us that the world has no end, but we have been to the end of the world. We went marching along, thinking that what the ancients had told us was true, that the world had no end; but all at once the world said to us, 'I am finished; there is no more of me; there is only sea in front.'" All my goods were gone when I got down into the Barotse valley, among the Makololo, and then they supplied me for three months; and in forming the eastern path, which I hope will be the permanent one into the interior of the country, the chief furnished me with twelve oxen for slaughter and abundance of other provisions, without promise or expectation of payment. At one time it was thought, instead of going down the way we came, we should go on the other or south side of the river. But this river forms a line of defence against the Matabele, where my father-in-law, Mr. Moffat, went. I was persuaded by some to go in that direction. But when I had heard the opinions of all who knew the country, and those who had lived in that direction, I resolved to go north-east, and strike the Zambesi there.

In passing up towards Loanda, we saw that the face of the country was different, that it was covered with Cape heaths, rhododendrons, and Alpine roses, showing that we must be on elevated ground. Then we came to a sudden descent of 1000 feet, in which the river Coango seemed to have formed a large valley. I hoped to receive an aneroid barometer from Colonel Steele, but he had gone to the Crimea. In going back, therefore, I began to try the boiling point of water, and I found a gradual elevation from the west coast until we got up to the point, where we saw the Cape heaths and rhododendrons; then, passing down inland, we saw the rivers running towards the centre of the country, and the boiling point of water showed a descent of the surface in that direction too. This elevated ridge is formed of clay slate. In going north-east, towards the Zambesi, we found many rivulets, running back towards the centre of the country. Having gone thither, we found the elevation the same as it was on the western ridge, and the other rivers, as described by the natives, flowing from the sides into the centre, showing that the centre country is a valley—not a valley compared to the sea, but a valley with respect to the lateral ridges. There were no large mountains in that valley; but the mountains outside the valley, although they appeared

high, yet, actually, when tried by the boiling point of water, were not so high as the ridges, and not much higher than the valley.

The PRESIDENT.—Will you describe the White Mountains?

Dr. LIVINGSTON.—They lie to the north-east of the Great Falls. They are masses of white rock somewhat like quartz, and one of them is called "Tah-oh-eh," which means "white mountain." From the description I got of its glistening whiteness, I imagined that it was snow; but when I observed the height of the hill, I saw that snow could not lie upon it.

The PRESIDENT.—The Society will observe that this fact has an important application.

Dr. LIVINGSTON.—I observed to them, "What is that stuff upon the top of the hill?" They said it was stone, which was also affirmed to me while I was at Linyanti, and I have obtained pieces of it. Most of the hills have this coping of white quartz-looking rock. Outside the ridges the rocks are composed of mica and mica-slate, and crystalline gneiss at the bottom. Below we have the coalfield, which commences at Zumbo. Higher up there are very large fossil trees, of which I have brought specimens.

The PRESIDENT.—The point to which I called your attention with reference to the white rocks, is important, as it may apply to the mountains towards the eastern coast of Africa, which have been supposed to be covered with snow, and are commonly called the "Mountains of the Moon." It seems that the range of white-capped hills, which Dr. Livingston examined, trended towards those so called mountains, and it may prove that the missionaries, who believe that they saw snowy mountains under the equator, have been deceived by the glittering aspect of the rocks under a tropical sun. I would also ask Dr. Livingston if he has formed any idea of that great interior lake, which is said to be 600 or 700 miles long; and whether the natives gave him any information respecting it?

Dr. LIVINGSTON.—When I was on my way from Linyanti to Loando, I met with an Arab, who was going to return home towards Zanzibar across the southern end of the lake "Tanganyenka," and who informed me that in the country of the Banyassa (Wun' Yassa?) there is an elevated ridge which trends towards the N.N.E. The lake lies west of it, and in the northern part is called Kalagwe. They cross the southern end of it, and when crossing they punt the canoe the whole way, and go from one island to another, spending three days in crossing. It seems, from the description I got from him, to be a collection of shallow water, exactly like Lake Ngami, which is not deep either, as I have seen men punting their canoes over it. It seems to be the remnant of a large lake, which existed in this part, before the fissure was made to allow the Zambesi to flow out. That part of the country is described by many natives as being exceedingly marshy. The Makoloko went up to the Shuia Lake and found all the country exceedingly marshy, and a large lake seems to be actually in existence, or a large marsh with islands in it. But it can scarcely be so extensive as has been represented, as in that case I must have crossed part of it or heard more of it.

Mr. F. GALTON, F.R.G.S.—I should be glad to ask Dr. Livingston, whether, in his route across Africa, he fell in with any members of the Hottentot race. In old maps the northern limit of the Hottentot race is placed but a short distance beyond the Orange River; later information has greatly advanced their boundary, and, in my own travels, I found what appeared to be an important headquarters of that people, at latitude 18° S. There they were firmly established in the land, and were on intimate terms with their negro neighbours, the Ovampo. These Hottentots asserted that their race was equally numerous still farther to the northward of the most distant point I was able to reach, and I have been unable as yet, to obtain any information by which any northern limit to the extension of the Hottentot race can, with certainty, be laid down.

Dr. LIVINGSTON.—When I went up to discover Lake Ngami with Mr. Oswell, I found people who have the "click" in their language, and who seem to be Hottentots; they had formerly large quantities of cattle, and intermarry with the Bushmen. Again, two Portuguese of Loanda described to me a people in 12° S. as Bushmen, but I did not see them.

Mr. GALTON.—I might mention in corroboration of Dr. Livingston's report of a gradual desiccation of the Bechuana country, that the Damaras entertain a precisely similar belief. They say that within the existing generation, their country has become dried up to a marked extent; hence, without doubt, this same physical phenomenon affects the entire breadth of Southern Africa.

Dr. LIVINGSTON.—You not only see remains of ancient rivers all through the country, but you find actually the remains of fountains; you see holes made in the solid rock, where the water has fallen, when flowing out of these fountains, and you find in the sides of some of the holes, pieces of calcareous tufa, that have been deposited from the flowing of the water.

PROFESSOR OWEN: I have listened with very intense interest to the sketches of those magnificent scenes of animal life, that my old and most esteemed friend, Dr. Livingston, has given us. It recalls to my mind the conversation I had the pleasure to enjoy with him in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, seventeen years ago. I must say, that the instalment which he has given us of his observations on animal life this evening, more than fulfils the highest expectations that I indulged of the fruit that science would receive from his intended expedition. It has, so far, exceeded all our expectations; but it is not only in reference to those magnificent pictures of mammalian life,—that reference is to those new forms of that peculiar family of ruminants, the antelopes; but it is to those indications of the evidence of extinct forms of animal life which interest me still more. I hope some fragments will yet come to us of those accumulated petrified remains of animals, which it has been Dr. Livingston's good fortune, among many very wonderful and unique opportunities of observing nature, to have seen.

Mr. J. MACQUEEN, F.R.G.S., observed—Lacerda does not give either the longitude or the latitude of Tété. He gives the latitude of Maxenga to the north of Tété, 15° 19' s., the estimated distance to which from Tété, according to the rate of time in travelling, places Tété, by my calculation, in 16° 20' s. lat. Dr. Lacerda gives the latitude of the Isle of Mozambique, at the western entrance of the Lupala, 16° 31' s. Dr. Livingston gives it 16° 34', a concordance which proves the accuracy of both. Dr. Lacerda's accuracy, thus established, is of great importance, because he gives us two important astronomical observations far to the northward. The first, at Mazavamba, 12° 33' s. lat., and 32° 18' e. long., and 20 miles south of the Arroanga of the north, 260 miles from Tété, which is the same river as that designated the Loangua by Dr. Livingston, at its junction with the Zambesi. The second observation was made at Muio Achinto, now called Chama, lat. 10° 20' s., and long. 30° 2' e., from which point Gamitto's daily bearings and distances enable us to fix the capital of Cazembe with sufficient accuracy. Westward of Mazavamba, about 60 miles, is the great mountainous chain of Mazinga, or Muchinga, rising from 16,000 to 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. A branch of it runs N.E., another to the westward, and a third to the S.S.W., by the Zumbo, stretching southward to the mountains of Chidam and those called Mushome.

The accounts of the Embarah are fully substantiated by Brocheda and the journeys of Ladislaus. Embarah is the Aimbara, or the chief tribe and ruler of the great province of Quanhama, situated to the westward of the great river Cubango. This river rises in Nanuo, near the sources of the Cunene, but instead of joining that river, as hitherto supposed, it pursues its way on the westward of Bilé to the S.E., and joins the Leambye, and is doubtless the parent stream of the Chobé. This may give a great water communication from

the western portion of Bihé to the Indian Ocean, which is important. The land to the east of Bihé is very high. It is, properly speaking, the Libali. In July and August, the hills are reported to be covered with snow, and the lakes and rivers to be completely frozen over. This degree of cold so near the equator (14° to 15° s. lat.) gives a very high elevation. Ladislaus in his southern journey penetrated to 20° 5' s. lat., and 22° 43' e. long., at which point he must have been at one time only about three days' journey distant from the point where Dr. Livingston was at that time, and who was probably the white man of a party described as riding on an ox. Ladislaus has also penetrated northwards and north eastwards around the Cassaby to 4° 41' s. lat., and 25° 43' e. long.

It affords me great pleasure to see Dr. Livingston among us. I have closely followed his journeys since I heard of him on the top of the volcanic Bakkaluka hills riding on the ox, convinced that he would soon send us most important information. Dr. Livingston has travelled more in Africa than any other traveller ancient or modern, while he has laid down with geographic accuracy every point over which he travelled from sea to sea—the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

CAPTAIN VARDON, F.R.G.S.—I beg to supply an omission which my friend, Dr. Livingston, has made this evening. He has expatiated at great length on the amiability of the African ladies; but there is one lady whom I met in South Africa, and from whom, I believe, many South African travellers, whom I see in this room, experienced the greatest kindness and hospitality. Dr. Livingston has not made any allusion to her, and I rise to do so. This lady, I need scarcely say, is his own wife. I observe here Colonel Steele, Mr. Oswell, Mr. Gordon Cumming, and others, who will bear me out in saying that we received the greatest kindness from Dr. and Mrs. Livingston; their hospitality was unbounded, and I am glad of having this opportunity of publicly thanking them before the Royal Geographical Society. Dr. Livingston has said, with his usual modesty, that he has not done much, that any of us might have done as much. I beg to differ from him. As to my own small excursion on the Limpopo, after what I have heard to-day, I feel so ashamed of myself, that I fancy I have only just returned from Blackheath.

COLONEL STEELE, F.R.G.S.—My travels in South Africa were much like Captain Vardon's. Dr. Livingston was my earliest companion in Africa, but we travelled such a short distance in company, that I am afraid any remarks I could offer, beyond again returning my best thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Livingston for their hospitality, would be of no importance to the Society.

The PRESIDENT.—Colonel Steele's modesty has prevented him from stating that without the instruments with which he had provided Dr. Livingston, he could not have made the excellent observations which have been obtained.

MR. GORDON CUMMING begged to confirm what Captain Vardon had said with respect to the kindness with which Dr. Livingston received all parties who visited him. He was not aware that Dr. Livingston had alluded to the insect (the tsetse) whose bite is fatal to cattle. One year, while hunting in the mountains, he, Mr. Cumming, lost all his horses and oxen from the bites of this fly, and if it had not been for the kindness of Dr. Livingston in at once sending him his own cattle, he would scarcely have been able to have extricated himself from his dilemma and returned to Europe.

MR. J. CRAWFORD, F.R.G.S.—Perhaps Dr. Livingston will have the goodness to give us some notion of the state of society among these people, especially among the tribes that inhabit the plateau valley. That ought to be a place in which there is a considerable civilization with a decent form of government. They seem to have many advantages, an excellent climate, excellent soil, and an excellent supply of water. What is the state of the arts among these people? Do they understand the art of making malleable iron or steel? Do

they know the use of any other metal, or the use of alloys, as those of copper? Can they weave, or make bread? What plants do they cultivate? And what are they likely to produce in exchange for our merchandise? I strongly suspect, from what Dr. Livingston has said respecting the women, that the great portion of the labour, even of the field, is left to them, and is not performed by the men, otherwise how could the women be able to feed the men? They must work in order to procure that with which the men are fed. I expect the men are idle and the women laborious. Some men would appear to have as many as five wives. How come they to monopolise so many?

Dr. LIVINGSTON said: The new articles of commerce that I observed are chiefly fibrous substances, some of them excessively strong, and like flax. They abound in great quantities on the north bank of the Zambesi. There are also great quantities of a tree, the bark of the root of which is used by the Portuguese and natives as the Cinchona. It has been employed in fever by the aborigines of the country from time immemorial, and both the Portuguese and my companions and myself found it very efficacious. It is remarkable that where the fever most prevails, there the tree, which I believe to be a cinchona, abounds. It seems the remedy is provided for the disease, where it prevails most. Now, in connection with the opening up of this river and the fever, I have seen on the banks of the Zambesi whole forests of this Cinchonaceous tree, particularly near Senna. A decoction of the bark of the root has been found to act exactly as quinine: it is excessively bitter, and may prove a good substitute. There is also Calumba root, which the Americans purchase, to be used as a dye, and it is found in large quantities. A species of Sarsaparilla is to be found throughout the whole country. The sugar-cane grows abundantly, but the natives have no idea of sugar, although they have cultivated the cane from time immemorial. The chief of the Makololo sent about thirty elephant tusks down to the coast, and gave me a long list of articles, which I was to buy for him in the white man's country. As I had been entirely supported by him for several months, I thought it my duty to accept his commission, and I intend to obtain these articles for him. Among other things he ordered a sugar-mill. When he found that we could produce sugar from the cane, he said, "If you bring the thing that makes sugar, then I will plant plenty of cane, and be glad." Then, again, indigo grows all over the country in abundance. The town of Tete has acres of it; in fact, it is quite a weed, and seems to be like that which grows in India, for before the slave trade became so brisk indigo was exported from Tete. The country also produces the leaves of senna, and, as far as I could ascertain, exactly like that which we import from Egypt. There is plenty of beeswax through the whole country; and we were everywhere invited by the honey-bird to come to the hives. Any one who has travelled in Africa knows the call of the honey-bird. It invites travellers to come and enjoy the honey, and if you follow it, you are sure to be led to the honey. Some natives have given it a bad character. Sometimes, when a man follows the bird, he comes in contact with a lion or a serpent, and he says, "It is a false bird, it has brought me to the lion." But if he had gone beyond the lion, he would have come to the honey. The natives eat the honey and throw the wax away. In Angola it is different. There, a large trade in wax is carried on, and the bees are not so numerous as in the eastern parts of the country; but here they have no market. It was the same with ivory when Lake Ngami was discovered. They will not throw away an ounce of it now. Then, again, there are different metals found. There is a very fine kind of iron ore; and at Cazembe there is much malachite, from which the natives extract copper. Then there is gold round about the coal-field, and gold has been procured by washing from time immemorial. In former times the Portuguese went to different places for gold with large

numbers of slaves. It was before the time of the great exportation of slaves began. The chiefs had no objection to their washing for gold, provided they gave a small present first. Then there is coal near Tété; no fewer than eleven seams exist, one of which I found to be 58 inches in diameter. The coal has been lifted up by volcanic action. There is also a hot spring there. The thermometer stands at 160°. The coal from two of these seams could be easily exported, as they are situated on a small river, about two miles below Tété, and the coal could with very little trouble be brought down. When you go up the Luabo, or largest branch, the river is rather narrow, but as you ascend it gets much broader. The Mutu is another river that joins the Zambezi. At the point of junction of the Mutu or Quilimane river with the Zambezi, the beginning of the Delta, that river is three-quarters of a mile broad. When I passed down to that point it was a deep, large river, as it was then full. The Portuguese tell me there is always a large body of water in the river, during certain months in the year. This great body of water, spread over a large space, is in the dry season shallow, except in the channel, which is rather winding. At some seasons the channel changes its course. There are many reedy islands in it, and these are sometimes washed away. During five months of the year there is plenty of water for navigation, and during the whole year there is water enough for canoes. A vessel of light draught like the Portuguese launches, could go up to about 20 miles beyond Tété with the greatest ease, during those months. At Kebrabassa in Chicova, there are rapids, caused by certain rocks jutting out of the stream. I did not see them, as we were obliged in our descent to leave the river, on account of the rivulets being filled by the large river coming into flood, and to pass down by land all the way from the hill Pinkue to Vunga, and thence to Tété. There is another rapid called Kansala. Beyond that the river is smooth again, until you come to the "Great Falls of Victoria," where it would be quite impossible for any one to go up, as it is a deep fissure or cleft.

MR. CONSUL BRAND, F.R.G.S.—I am unwilling to be altogether silent on the present interesting occasion, having resided a good many years in that part of the West Coast of Africa which Dr. Livingston visited, and where our Associate Mr. E. Gabriel still resides. I had been obliged by ill health to leave the country shortly before Dr. Livingston's arrival; but the Doctor could not have fallen into better hands than into those of Mr. Gabriel. It was from a letter addressed by Mr. Gabriel to Lord Ellesmere, that this Society first heard of Dr. Livingston's arrival at Cassanga. Mr. Gabriel immediately sent an invitation to the Doctor to take up his abode with him, during his stay at Loanda, and at his house the Doctor and his faithful companions found a home. The Doctor's first Report from Loanda to the London Missionary Society, was written at his sick-bed by Mr. Gabriel's own hand. He accompanied the Doctor part of the way on his return journey through Angola, and from that time up to the present, I have been in the habit of receiving from him letters manifesting the deepest interest in the Doctor's progress in the interior of Africa. I wish to mention these facts in justice to Mr. Gabriel, because on my arrival the other day in England, I received a letter from him simultaneously with Dr. Livingston's arrival, in which he expresses the utmost anxiety for the Doctor's safety. I have written, and a letter is now on its way to Loanda, announcing the Doctor's safe arrival among us. But it is not only to Mr. Gabriel that I would allude; for when Dr. Livingston arrived at Loanda, I was delighted to hear how he had been received by the Portuguese. I resided nearly nine years among this people, and I can testify that I never received greater acts of kindness from any other nation, than from them. I had among them some of my best friends, whose friendship was unequivocally tested under trials and in sickness, and I was delighted to hear that the same kindness which I had experienced at their hands had been experienced by Dr. Livingston. I am glad to have this opportunity of testifying,

in the presence of the Portuguese Minister, my gratitude for the kindness I received from his countrymen during my residence in the Province of Angola.

But the consequences resulting from Dr. Livingston's journey, are calculated to contribute so much to the interests of the Portuguese African Colonies, that I am sure in time, they will be more than repaid for the kindness they showed him. Dr. Livingston's arrival at Angola I look upon, as one of those opportune events, which sometimes have an important influence on the destinies of a country; at no period could such a visit have been more fortunate. The minds of men were unsettled in consequence of the depressed condition of the peculiar traffic which had so long been paramount, and the attention of thinking persons was turned to legitimate trade and the development of the resources of the country. Further, the Portuguese Government had passed a measure for registering and gradually emancipating the slaves in their colonies. Those who take an interest in the progress of the African race will be glad to hear of this fact.

Dr. Livingston arrived about this time, and showed that by opening up a communication with the interior of Africa, a rich trade might be carried on, that would more than compensate for the loss the colony was likely to sustain from the abolition of the slave trade. The Doctor prophesied that, very soon after his journey had become generally known, an attempt would be made on the part of the tribes in the interior, to communicate with the coast. This prophecy has been fulfilled; for I learn from a communication from Mr. Gabriel that a caravan of negroes, fitted out by Sekeletu and led by one of the Arabs, who crossed from the coast of Zanzibar to Benguela in 1851, had arrived at Loanda by way of Bihé. This expedition has not, it would seem, been very profitable, owing to causes incident, I should hope, only to first attempts; but I trust that experience will render the next more successful. I shall not, at this late hour, read Mr. Gabriel's very interesting communication, but limit myself to stating the fact it announces, which proves that the inland tribes are anxious to open up a communication with the coast, and shows how correctly Dr. Livingston calculated the result.

I wish to mention another result of Dr. Livingston's visit. At Loanda we had but one small newspaper; the Doctor wrote a series of articles for it, which appears to have stimulated a literary tribe, and you here see the 'Loanda Aurora, a Literary Journal,' printed at the Government press, and, I believe, one of the fruits of Dr. Livingston's visit to that city.

THE PRESIDENT.—I have now only to congratulate the Meeting upon having received so much instruction from Dr. Livingston. I may well say he has communicated to us the outlines of a book, which I hope will soon be published for the information of the British public. I am glad to add that there is no person fuller of gratitude to the Portuguese than Dr. Livingston himself. If he has not here expatiated upon that subject, I can testify that in private letters which he has addressed to me, he has uniformly dwelt upon the very kind and liberal conduct of the Portuguese Authorities, officers, and people to himself and party. He was also most kindly received by General Hay, commanding Her Majesty's forces in the Mauritius, and restored to health by the hospitality of our countryman.

The Resolute.—THE PRESIDENT finally announced to the Meeting that, at the request of the Council, he had invited Captain Hartstene and the American officers of the 'Resolute' to dine with the Society prior to their departure from this country. The day had not been appointed as yet, as Captain Hartstene had been suddenly called to his ship—Her Majesty the Queen having signified her intention to visit the 'Resolute' on the next day.