JANUARY, 1863 We have no more a fisher (which, however, resource the drape.

equivalent to the jingo of the period: the almost a thing of the par-Some bits of narrative words, as thogh tyer. Some bits of narrative are treated as speeches, and speeches as narrative, &c. But, notwithstanding all these shortcomings, we thank Professor Hippean for his English text, and are deeply grateful to him for his French one of this romance as well as his editions of "Messire Gauvain," "La Vie de St. Thomas lo Martyr," and "Le Bestiaire d'Amour de maître Richard de Fournival." F. J. F. F. J. F.

## EXPLORATIONS IN EASTERN AFRICA.

THE caprice of fashion is able to influence a class of men whom we are accustomed to regard as the most independent of any, for we find travellers in search of adventure to follow the same general objects with an unanimity that could hardly have been anticipated. The current of roving Englishmen does not dis-perse itself equally over the unknown regions of the world, but is mostly directed to limited fields of enterprise, whonce it is liable to be diverted, at any moment, by new objects of geographical curiosity. Several distinct regions of Africa have in their turns been the object of adventurers' enthusiasm. Many years ago the rage was for Egypt, at another time for the countries about the Niger. Richardson and Barth renewed the interest in Haussa and Bornu, established by Denham and Clapperton; and several excellent sportsmen brought the Karroes and the Kaliharri into popular favour. The Congo well deserves similar attention, and will richly reward future travellers. But now the tide of British enterprise is strongly set upon Eastern Africa. No less than six important exploring parties are at this moment distributed over the 1500 miles which separate the mouth of the Zambesi River from the higher waters of the White Nile; they are those of Livingstone, Speke, Van der Decken, Petherick, and Baker, besides an expedition of Indian naval officers, up a river to the north of Mombas. We might have added to this list the University and other missions, as well as the names of a few sportsmen and others who are scattered about the same regions.

The energy of these explorers is the more remarkable as it can hardly be ascribed to stronger motives than geographical zeal encouraged by a general philanthropy towards the blacks. There appears no very definite goal in the way of connectial influence, or of pleasant travel, which these travelly are resistant. these travellers can justly rely on obtaining. Their probability of success in the ing. Their probability of success in the hard cui bono sense is undoubtedly small, while their self-imposed labours are peculiarly severe. Eastern Africa cui be of little commercial value to the English, for it is separated from us by a long sea voyage, which is made for more deligner and remain. which is made far more tedious and roundabout than appears from the map, by the nature of the winds and currents. The soil of Eastern Africa is apparently less productive, as a whole, than other tropical lands; the inhabitants are more turbulent, more indolent, and less ingenious, than other tropical races; its harbours and navigable rivers are peculiarly rare; the unhealthiness of its coast decidedly great. As a scene of pleasant adventure, its attractions are marght; the natives are uncompanionable; game exists only in occasional localities, and must be pursued on foot, for horses do not live in the country: indeed, the unhappy traveller is usually compelled to walk every step of his journey, under an equatorial sun. On the other hand, when we consider the enormous and unexpected social advantages that, throughout the history of modern civiliza-tion, have followed the steps of isolated pioneers in geographical discovery, it is not for us who remain at home to discourage the for us who remain at nome to discourage the researches of others. On the contrary, we should heartily appliand efforts which cost little in English money, or in English life, and are the more heroic as they are the more laborious and painful.

The romance of South African travel is

land is pastoral, the air pure and brilling; where game roams in countless herds, and where man is so sparsely present that the traveller moves like a chieftain with his retinue at his back, free to go where he likes, and conscious that none dare dispute his will. The land of Burchell, of Harris, of Gordon Cumming, and of the earlier flays of Livingstone and Moffatt, was a royal scene for adventure, but is now wholly altered. disenchanting hand of Anglo-Saxon civilization has passed over it; its limits are known, its game is exterminated, its charm of novelty and adventure has fled. The explorer of new scenes must now leave the lands of health and freedom behind him, and enter the malarious climates of the inner tropics, among negroes, tillers of the soil, who crowd the land and fetter his movements. Baldwin's recent work of adventure between the Cape and the Zambesi shows that some parts yet remain where a mounted sportsman with great perseverance and extraordinary physial power may yet hunt with large success: but its area is rapidly diminishing, and the characteristic hords of former days seem wholly to have disappeared.

Livingstone's journey to the Niassa Lake is a sufficient feat to have carned a reputation for any ordinary traveller. If it was not made in absolutely new country, it was certainly made in a region where we had only the statements of natives to guide us, of so vague a character as to leave the simplest geographical facts open to wide uncertainty. Livingstone has now successfully shown us that a great river, the Shire, falls into the lower course of the Zambesi, and that on pursuing its channel to the northwards we pass fifty nules of rapids, and finally discover it to be the outlet of the Niassa Lake, a deep and stormy sea, of a shape and size roughly resembling the English Channel from Doverto Devonshire, save in its position, which extends from South to North instead of from East to West. He travelled along its western shore for 200 miles and failed in discovering its head. Its breadth at the point where he turned back, had gradually increased to sixty miles. In short, Livingstone has ascertained that the rumouved freshwater sea is a lake of considerable magnitude, that it is certainly two thirds the length of the largest North American lake, and may possibly far exceed it, and that it is drained by an important river which debouches into the lower course of the Zambesi.

There is a remarkable disproportion between the waters that have as yet been found to run into the lake, and the enormous volume of the Shiré, which runs out of it. Living-stone himself is much struck by the com-parison. In the 200 miles that he trayelled, he only crossed five small streams, Neither did the disposition of the country make larger affluents probable. A range of mountains press close upon the western shore of the lake, affording but a small area of drainage the waters that fall on their further slope doubtless feeding a distant branch of the upper Zambesi. The eastern shore was not upper Zambesi. The eastern shore was visited, but it also is mountainous, and know from the narrowness of the strip that separates it from the sea, there can be little room for a lakeward drainage. In fact the Niassa appears to occupy an abrupt fissure, parallel to the eastern coast. As an additional proof of the smalless of the area that supplies it with water, we find that during the eason of heavy tropical vains the volume of the Shire is not notably altered, while the level of the lake itself does not rise more than three feet. Where then can we find the three feet. cause of its uniform and abundant discharge of waters

If we travel to the N.W., beyond the un discovered head of the Niassa, we shall reach the unexplored foot of another great lake, the Tanganika, discovered by Parron nake, the Tanganika, the covered by Eurton and Spoke, which shares all the peculiar features of the Niassa save one, and that it absolutely contradicts. The Tanganika is of a slightly superior level to the Niassa; it runs north and south; it is deep and occupies

age of a large area), and would appea the to the same geological values that mayor created the Niassa. The difference is this, that whereas the Niassa, receiving triffing affluents, gives birth to a very important river, the Tanganika receiving manyfold the quantity of water, is stated, on native authority, be it marked, to have no outlet whatever. To make the peculiarity still more incomprehensible, Burton and Speke assure us, from their own observation at the parts of the lake to which they confined their exploration, that its level is absolutely unchanged after the enormous rains of the wet season of the year. The Tanganika obviously occupies a trough blocked on the north by mountains and rising land. It is at its southern end alone where we could expect to find an outlet, but here the hearsay report is to the effect that a river runs in. We must to the effect that a river runs in. not take a statement like this with too unquestioning faith. A geographer learns to distrust native reports generally, and in particular those which refer to the direction of the current of a river. It would be easy to gather an array of instances in the history of geographical discovery, from the time when the Nile was said to run both ways from Syene, where native travellers have proved themselves incapable witnesses of that simple description of fact. If the southern river drains Tanganika instead of feeding it, the hydrography of the lake would become Now for the next step. intelligible. crowd of independent rumours and statements, spreading over many years, assign a great northerly extension to the Niassa. hear of the way in which it narrows, so that people can ferry across it, and then boadens out again. We also hear reports of lakelets both from Burton and Livingstone in the line that would connect the two lakes, but all

beyond this is dark.
The hypothesis is in no way impossible, as regards the facts now before us, that the Tanganika is drained by a southern river which ultimately feeds the Niassa, which ultimately feeds the Niassa, and find its exit by the Shiré, into the Zambesi.

F. G.

(To be continued.)

## SCIENCE-THE PAST YEAR.

DEFORE commencing, with the opening year, the pleasant task of chronicling in these columns the doings of the scientific world. I take it that we cannot do better than make a hasty survey of the progress that has been made during the past one, as not only shall we thus the better appreciate the vantage-ground from which we set out; but—as "coming events cast their shadows before"—we shall be able to anticipate in a measure the inquiries which will most probably demand our attention.

To begin our resure with astronomy, firstborn of the Sciences, we may congratulate ourselves upon the important results which have been accomplished by the application of modern methods of research, and the diligence of our observers combined with the exquisite truth and enormous power of the instruments now used under the best atmospheric conditions, teste Mr. Lassell at Malta. M. Foucault, about to proceed to some elevation in the South of France; the Russian Observatory on Mount Ararat; and the planetary observations, which Captain Jacob now, alas! no more-was about to make

on the hills near Poonah, with a large refractor, by Cooke, of York, supplied by our own Government, further evidence that the brilliant success of the Scottish Astronomer Royal's experiment on Teneriffe is fully appreciated.

Not to be passed over among the events of the year, is the discovery of the variability of some of the Nebulæ, a fact which marks an epoch in the science, while the completion of the Bonn Star-atlas of the Northern Heavens is one of the wonders of the age. It is satisfactory to learn that the parallax measures of the planet Mars made this year, promise

10=|TXXUARY, 1869. he Inde-Germanic stock; Sanser, brain; Zenn i; Gael, brathair; W. brand; Slavon, brate; Latin

law (which they call Grimm's), and put down only the cognate forms which conform to that law; must never dispute what Dicz or Bopp says, and never compare an English word with another out of the Indo-European family, as the Altair, i.e. Finn, Hungarian. &c., and must never inquire into the origin of a root, but be satisfied that it exists 'nature." Mr. Wedgwood belongs to a w Mr. Wedgwood belongs to a wider school, which, while giving its due value to Rask's law in the Aryan family, believes that there is one law for the human mind in the creation of words, and that therefore the etymologist may draw his sound-analogies. from any language, whenever the logical analogy of meaning justifies him in so doing. This one law (which has been termed the imsonic, from the Latin bases, im. of imitate, (Ir. mi-me, and son sound) is-that words or names for things are made by man's articulate imitation and expression of the inarticulate sounds outside of him, and the interjectional sounds from within him: that these names are applied to the things making such sounds in nature, and causing such sounds from man; and that they are then transferred to objects within the range of sense that make no sounds (as of bright=noisy, to light\*), and to objects above the range of sense (as spirit=

breath, to the soul of man). On reading Mr. Wedgwood's work we cannot help feeling that a fresh and independent mind has gone over the list of English words, has been attracted by many, and has followed these up to their sources, and out through their different channels of meaning, with rare diligence and happy intuition; but other words, perhaps as attractive to us, are left out altogether, or scarcely touched. As an instance of what we mean, let us take a word which illustrates the comparative honesty of our early kings and rulers, when contrasted with the rascality of continental sovereigns, and may therefore explain to some extent the cause of our commercial greatness (shall we add the desire of the Greeks for Prince Alfred?).—the word bullion. This Mr. Wedgwood shows to have first meant a boss, or bubble of metal, as it were, "bullions and ornaments of plate engraven, a bullion of copper set on bridles or poitrels for an ornament—Baret's Alveary;" and he rightly treats it as an imsonic word, from the boiling or bubbling of boiling water. The second meaning is "a kind of gold and silver lace, doubtless from Fr. bouillon, in the sense of a puff or bunch, from the puffy texture of this kind of lace." The third is

puff or bunch, from the puffy texture of this kind of lace." The third is
Gold or silver uncold. Considerable difficulty has been felt in accounting for the word in this sense, from the use of the convivolent terms,—billom in French, and rellow in Spanish, in the sense of base metal, silver mixed with a large alloy of copper. The original meaning of the word billion, billowers the interest of the proper alloy, and converted into stamper immey, from the Latin billo, a seal. In this sense of base metal, silver mixed converted into stamper immey, from the Latin billo, a seal. In this sense avantage of 2.78 provides that all persons "pulseonic savarance of 2.78 provides that all persons "pulseonic savarance of the top purposes of exchange. The 27 Ed. III. st. 2. 28 provides that all persons "pulseonic savarance of the time of the first money for the seal trafficking in coin was forbidden except at the billion or exchanges. "In the billion or exchanges." In the billion or exchanges of the king; and string restrictions were enforced in France, where the tampering with the coin was carried to a much greater than in England, insomuch as to earn for Philippe Bel that in the coin was carried to a much greater money become the carrying to the billow their decried money become habiton, are metaphorically applied to things that require remaking. The decried coin brought to be melted up was termed "monaic de billom." [Cf. Cotgrave's hillon, bace, cryed downe, or called in coin, which either hath no silver in it, or not so much as it should have] and hence billon and the equivalent Spanish rellom were very carry made in the fortunes of the word have been different, and the fortunes of the word have been different, and the fortunes of the word have been different, and the fortunes of the word have been different, and the fortunes of the word have been different, and the fortunes of the word have been different and the minimal to be trained by the Bullion or Mint. Thus billon has been given to the alloy or composition of the cu

Now compare with this full and satisfactory treatment of bullion, the article on Brother:—

One feels at first disappointed that a word so dear to all of us should receive such slight treatment, and one is inclined to grumble a little accordingly; but a little reflection shows us that this would be unreasonable, for Mr. Wedgwood has given us just what it was safe to give us, and no more; just enough to verify "Rask's Law of the change of Skr. p. to Lat. f." It would have been easy enough to have gone on, and said with others, that these words come from the Sanskrit bhri, to support, but our author's conscientiousness and modesty - characteristics so strongly marked of all his work--have saved him and us from this mistake. Bhri, with the suffix tri, can only form bhartri, which word occurs in the sense of protector, husband, king, &c., and is not the same as *bhrátri*, brother. See the remarks in the review of Pott's See the remarks in the review of Pott's "Doppelung," in The Reader of last week.

But we do have sometimes to regret Mr. Wedgwood's practice of omitting familiar words of classical origin. We turn to his second volume for the word Family, in its principal use one of the holiest words of our language, and in the tracking of which upwards into its present light of love from the original blackness of its meaning of a "slave gang," we promise ourselves a rare treat. But it is absent from Mr. Wedgwood's pages. It is a classical word, and he supposes us to know all about it. We can only beg him in his third volume, and in the new editions of his first and second volumes that cannot fail to be called for to pity our ignorance and have compassion on the shortness of our memories. However, though we do not find family, we do find a large number of our best and strongest words; and the treatment of the following in his second volume is, so fur as we know, quite original, and for the most part satisfactory: East, entice, farthingale, ferret, fetchcandle, form, foul, frill, gala, galligaskins, gazette, geason, goblin, guild (1, a feast, 2, a company, W. quyl), gaol, gun, ham, hem, hanker, harangue, harridan, hinder, hobby, hocus-pocus (see App. too); keel the pot; leach, lollipops, mad, mangle, massive, mastiff, many, menial, miff, inote, moth, mouldy, nasty, oat, pam, parley, paste, pester, pickle, pillory, pout, proud, pulley, punch—though for proud the Sanskritist would affirm that his derivation of praudha from the preposition pra, Latin pre, and udha lifted, from vah, the Latin veh-ere, was clear and indisputable, especially as praudha has the secondary meaning, bold, confident.

From the above list we quote gazette. harangue, miff, muff, for three of these give examples of Mr. Wedgwood's distinctive method of referring words to imsonic roots, and the gazette article also shows the reader how wrong it would be to call THE READER a "gazette," a thing "of idle chattings or vain prattlings.

vain prattlings.

"Garter Commonly derived from gazetta, a small venetian coin, supposed to have been the price of the original newspaper. But the wince of the gazetta was so small ('not worth a farthing of one; -P.) that it never could have been the price either a written or printed sheet. The radical meaning of the radical meaning of the shewn in 1t. gazetta, gazette, all manner of fille chattings or vain prattings, but now generally used for radical meaning reports, faily news, intelligences, and advertisementaling reports, faily news, intelligences, and advertisementaling reports, faily news, intelligences, and advertisementaling, viz. Critical was to communicate the political chit-chat of the factor. However, and Amsterdam.—Fl. The object of the factor was to communicate the political chit-chat of the chattering sound of hirds or voice, constituting a wide-sureal root in very different classes of language. Prov. gaargaadar, Fr. finer, to tatale, It. gaze, a margine or chattering vice); gazererre, gazererre, gazererre, gazererre, gazererre, gazererre, gazererre, production of the chatter as a pic or a jay, to prate—Fl.; Fr. gazentiter to twitter, to murmur; Pol. gadae, to talk, gada-gada, chit-chat; Malay kola-kata, discourse; Hung, sastora, noise, racket; easesgain, to chatter or prattle, exacenging, a chatter-box, margine, jack-daw.

"HARATOUE. The OFT raison M. Lat. ratio, were used in the sense of discourse. Bel commence mult so raison.—Benoit. Chron. Norm. 2295. Hence artisoner, aresner, aresner, aresner, aresner, to address one, to discourse.

Lot il que mot se sonast Se il Sires l'arcsonast. Fab. et Contes, il. 86. He advised that he should not utter a word if his Lord should address him.

Ne desprisez pas povre gent, Mais aresuicz les doncement,-Ib. il. 180.

fre. Norm, il. p. 419,

It was then spelt with a g instead of s, areguier, giving rise to E, arraign. Arainer, areguier, perpier giving rise to E, arraign. Arainer, areguier, parler raison, faire render comple, dialoguer, harmguer.—Rouel. Sant areinnad Samuel.—addressed him —Lavre et Rouel. Arreguando consuluit, i. e. ratiocinando.—Due. "Next, by a change similar to that which we see in Sc. ring for reing, OE, benging for being (Squire of low Pegree), areguier was converted into It. aringare, the origin of Fr. baraagne. A precisely similar change is seen in OF-maingaire, Sc. mengie, from maintée.—Chron. Norm. 2, 5428.

The usual derivation, to which Diez adheres, is from the notion of addressing a ring, the initial of h of Fr. having each being explained from the ON. hringr."

"Miff. Ill-humour, displeasure, but usually in a slight degree (i.maffen, of dogs, to grow), to burk, shence to look surly or griff, to mop and now. Kättner. Swab, maff, with very mouth; Swas mapfen, to wrinkle nose, to derich a Costrais miffe, to suit. Smiffing the air through the rose to derich set is a sign of nauer and di-temper, of a changfen, schnuppen, is be offended with a thing, to ake it ill, to suiff at it.

G. schungfen, schungpen, to be offended with a thing, to ake it ill, to soliff at it."

"More, I, to Miffeld, To miffle, to wrap up in a more general sense. Du, amffer, a winter glove or sleeve, amiffor warm wrap for the hands.
"It is exceedingly difficult to say decidedly whether the verb to miffle is directly from Fr. miffer, the snort or muzzle, manifer, at change Trevonx (as to muzzle, to bind the snort, from the substantive mizzle); or whether the manife is not taken from cassing the person muffled up to mizzle, not taken from cassing the person muffled up to miffle, or speak indistinctly. To miffle, to supeak indistinctly; to miffle, or speak indistinctly; to miffle, or speak indistinctly; to miffle, in the substantive miffle, to store the size explanation that Stab, nonumel was a muffler of white linen covering the face up to the type; minutelly lightly. B, is not explanation that Stab, nonumel was a muffler of white linen covering the face up to the type; minutely with the substantial stab of the minute of the instance of the minute of the mi

From these extracts the reader will see what manner of man Mr. Wedgwood is, and what range of ground he covers. The Imsonic theory which he has adopted, and the workings of which he has carefully tracked, is the true one, so far as the writer of this review can judge, and will, in time, be found sufficient to explain the origin of most (if not all) words, and the diversities of their meaning. The writer has studied Mr. Wedgwood's Papers for many years, and his Dictionary since it appeared, and does not hesitate to say that it is the best book on English etymology yet written, and worthy to be on the shelves of every scholar and student in England. Moreover, this place is claimed for the book whether the student reject the Imsonic theory or not, for in no other English work is so much historical and comparative matter brought together for the illustration of the etymologies of the English words with which it deals.

## EXPLORATIONS IN EASTERN AFRICA

(Continued)

Nour last number we mainly confined our remarks to Livingstone and the Niussa Lake; in the present article we will occupy ourselves with other travellers who are dispersed about the eastern portion of Africa. Van der Decken has been busily engaged at Mombas since his visit to the snow-besprinkled mountain of Kilimanjaro, in making preparations for an expedition to the more distant and far more important mountain Kenia. In the same region, an expedition of Indian naval officers is engaged upon one of the large streams to the north of Mombas, which, like the Juba and the Ozi, appears to admit of navigation to a considerable distance and urgently demands investigation.

The chief interest of East African discovery now centres in the expedition of Speke, who with his companion Grant was last heard of in September 1861, at S. lat. 3 deg. just to the south of the Victoria Nianza Lake. In the south of the Victoria Manza Lake. In his tedious journey to this comparatively small distance, he had experienced all the obstructions familiar to the readers of African travel, though new to his own experience. In that very same region where, two years previously, he had tra-

<sup>\*</sup> Compare here these imsonic words applied to colour, from Pott's Déppetung p. 87-8, Slamese, dam-dam blackish; Hawaiian, ula-ula red; Tonga, soli-soli black; Otaheitan, sole-solt, yellow;

oin et sun afaire. Chron. Norm. ii, p. 410.

Chron. Norm. 11. p. sin.
instead of s. ereguier, giving
x, areguier, parler raison, faire
y, harnguer.—Roquef. Saul
ssed him.—Livre des Rois,
ratiocinando.—Duc.
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which Diez adheres, is from ring, the initial of h of Fr. rom the ON. hringr."

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muffle, to wrap up the mouth sion to wrap up in a more winter glove or sleeve, a muff

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the reader will see fr. Wedgwood is, and covers. The Imsonic opted, and the workefully tracked, is the writer of this review in time, be found e origin of most (if e diversities of their has studied Mr. many years, and his eared, and does not is the best book on written, and worthy of every scholar and orcover, this place is vhether the student y or not, for in no much historical and ight together for the logies of the English

IN EASTERN

ed.) mainly confined our one and the Niassa le we will occupy ourrs who are dispersed of Africa. Van der engaged at Mombas -besprinkled mounnaking preparations nore distant and far in Kenia. In the on of Indian naval one of the large fombas, which, like appears to admit of rable distance and gation.

st African discovery ition of Speke, who t was last heard of lat. 3 deg. just to Nianza Lake. In this comparatively experienced all the the readers of new to his own zery samè region nisly, he had tra-

detained for months by famine, desertion, characteristic of the barbarous tribes of Because a road is open to travellers in one year, there is no reliance to be placed on its security in the next. We cannot help thinking that Speke was rendered too santhinking that Speke was rendered too sanguine by the successes of his first expedition, to realize the difficulties of the great journey to the White Nile upon which he is now engaged. He and his companions have many hardships to undergo, and it will probably be long before they emerge into the light of civilization; but there seems no reason for alarm about their safety. Their prestige of success has certainly been tarnished; their losses of property the money of those parts losses of property, the money of those parts, has been serious; but at the date of the their latest letters, Speke had recovered from illness, his scattered party was reunited; good interpreters had been engaged, and he was again on the advance.

Many efforts are made to succour Speke from the North, and possibly, in doing so, to anticipate his discovery of the sources of the White Nile. The chief of these expeditions are those of Petherick and Baker. The former has the advantage of long familiarity with the White Nile and the position of British Consul to the Soudan; but he travels with so large a party, including his wife, that his movements may be embarrassed when he arrives at Gondakoro, where river navigation ends and foot journeying must begin. Mr. Baker, the author of the "Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon," has started by himself on the same quest as Petherick, after several months exciting sport in the country watered by the tributaries of the Atbara River. A large part of this district is new to geographers; we now learn that few districts remain in Africa where first-rate elephant shooting, and other sports of the highest class, can be enjoyed so readily as there. Abyssinia and its neighbourhood are brought very near to us by modern lines of communication. Massowa, its port on the Red Sea, is in regular commu-nication with Suez; while those who prefer reaching it by way of the Nile find a regular service of camel posts, which convey them from a station between the first and second cataracts, by a hard twelve days' journey across the Bishari desert, to the confluence of the Atbara and the Nile.

To return to the expeditions in search of Speke. At a few days' sail above the mouth of the Atbara, we reach, as is well known, the confluence of the Blue and White Niles, and the great town of Khartum, which is the Ultima Thule of Egyptian civilization. Here, at a distance by river of nearly 2000 miles from Alexandria, or at twice the distance of the second cataract, is the starting point of the ivory traders. They equip boats, and engage armed crews, and traffic for a distance of yet another 1000 miles, among the barbarous nations of the White Nile: a succession of rapids impede further navigation. There is no reason to suppose that any white traveller has penetrated eighty miles to the south of Gondakoro, where these rapids begin, and which is itself in about the fourth degree of N. latitude. As for the strange route-map appended by Mr. Petherick to his book, and copied, without question, even in Mr. Keith Johnston's atlas, there appears no doubt that that gentleman, owing to his ignorance of all methods of astronomical determinations, was enormously erroneous in his estimates, and that his furthest station, instead of being on the Equator, and far to the westward of the Nile, was, in fact, not more than three or four days' march to the S.W. of Gondakoro.

We have thus traced the courses of the

We have thus traced the courses of the principal travellers now in the field, from the Atbara to the Zambesi: let us consider what insight we have gained by their experiences into the condition of the natives that inhabit that vast region. We may assert without fear of exaggeration, that nearly every part of Eastern Africa of which we have received certain information; is at this moment vexed by brutal wars. And we are further bound by brutal wars. And we are further bound

to the arguments of those Who believe adding panacea of African ills is the suppression of the foreign slave trade and the introduction foreign commerce. First, as to the We hear of numerous traders salling with armed crows, of perhaps one hundred men in search of ivory. The gains of successful traffic are enormous, the risks to life and health are desperate; conrequently the ventures are mainly undertaken by reckless men. The crews are enlisted in Khartum, which is one of the greatest sinks of iniquity upon earth, and their misdoings are a curse to the natives with when their misdoings are accurate to the natives The greed with whom their masters traffic. of the ivory dealers, the inhumanity of their crews, and the turbulence of the natives are predisposing causes to continual and sayage mêlées. The negroes give frequent offence this is retaliated by merciless onslaught followed by plunder, which perpetuate the dispositions that led both to the offence and to the retaliation. Innocent actions are construed into guilty ones, in order that the crews of the trading vessels may have a show of reason for their inhumanity and robberies.

In short, we learn from numerous independent sources—German, English, and French—that the White Nile is one scene of lawlessness, beginning at a comparatively short distance above Khartum, and extending further than Gondakoro. The slavetrade is rife, but is harmless as a cause of disturbance. It is not developed to an extent that tempts one tribe to make war on its neighbour solely to procure slaves for the market. The captives acquired in the White Nile are only one result of the marauding attacks of the ivory-traders and their crews. They murder, burn, and rob under colour of retaliation; the objects of robbery are those things of value which come nearest to handit may be ivory, it may be slaves, or anything else.

The foreign slave trade is still active along the coast of Eastern Africa, between Zanzibar and the Zambesi; but the causes that led to the disputes which intercepted the progress of Speke, and to those which put a stop to the advance of Livingstone, are wholly un-connected with it. The first case was due to a disputed succession to a chieftainship, to a famine, and to a weakening of the power of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The latter was a mere marauding attack. The embroilment of two tribes, in which the members of the University Mission on the banks of the Shire, took an unfortunate part, was due to the ejectment of one of them from their homes, by the onslaught of a third.

ART.

I .- MR. LEECH'S GALLERY.

M. LEECH'S Gallery of Sketches in Oil was closed yesterday, after a most successful season. Although these sketches were but enlarged fac-similes of those with which we have been long familiar in the pages of Punch, yet they were touched by the master's hand, and thus attracted us by a fresh interest.

These sketches have formed one of the most popular exhibitions in London, and deservedly so; they pander to no false tastes, but, through the medium of an essentially English humour, lead our sympathies in the right direction and the influence they have upon us tends to make as more kindly and genial and tolerant to our brethren, less satisfied with and more

humble in ourselves.

Mr. Leech's genius as an artist is unique. He has many imitators; but the difference between them and their prototype is one not of degree, but of kind. There is a breadth about his view of the life of his generation which will make his hie of his generation which will make his collected works an epitomo of that life, for the delight and instruction of the generations to come. It is a gross blunder to call him a caricaturist; he is a great artist. A moment's reflection will convince us of the difference that exists between him and the vulgar

condition of life, but embraces all in a catholic view. Whether he exhibits to us a Duchess in her carriage, whose fall flunkey is pealing away at a knocker in Belgravia, or some urchin children in a go-cart, requesting "Jenima" to knock at the door of an empty "Jemima" to knock at the door of an empty house, he makes us feel, what we are too apt to forget, that there is the same human nature in both cases. He sows no division among us. We all like one another better when in his company. He has taught all classes to know each other and themselves better. He is only severe upon falsehood, which he does not spare in any shape; he is fond of exposing pretension and assumption. fond of exposing pretension and assumption, but he rejoices in modesty and pluck.

His progress as an artist has been remarkably sustained. It is by turning to his early drawings in *Punch*, that we become conscious of his advance. His work is, and always was, free from any vestige of vulgarity; but of late there has been a more complete and just sense of the fitness of what we may call the accessories, or back-ground of his figures. A lady's boulder has always the indications of such furniture or. knick-knacks as would be found in such a The bedroom of Paterfamilias presents the picture of the comfortable middleclass matrinonial apartment. The nursery, the kitchen, the Government office, the club, will all be found in Mr. Leech's sketches to have the salient points touched off with a remarkable delicacy and taste. Of his hunting fields, his watering places, his Scotch salmon streams, we need not speak: they are happily immensely popular; which indicates a healthy love of nature in the nation at large, whose sympathies have been so truly touched by them.

Mr. Leech hardly required an exhibition to make him better known to us. all rejoice to welcome him every week. and long may it be our privilege to do so, in the pages of Punch. Nor do we do so, in the pages of Punch. Nor do we think that our estimate of his ability can be raised by such a reproduction of his works. Their merit is independent of size or colour; we have just as great pleasure in looking over the small woodcuts; and from them we form as high an opinion of his power as we are ever likely to do by subjecting them to any

process of reproduction.

But we are cheered to think that this exhibition has been succesful, and profitable at the same time, to an artist who will be remembered long after most of his contemporaries have been forgotten.

II.-WATER-COLOUR PAINTERS-LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

THE appeal from Lancashiro has been responded to by the Artists and Amateurs of the kingdom in a characteristic manner. One Exhibition, consisting of Watermainer. One exhibition, consisting of water-colour paintings, chiefly by professional artists, is now open in New Bond Street. Another, to consist of Works by Artists and Amateurs, either in Oil or Water-colours, is announced to open, early in the week, at the Gallery in Suffolk Street. It would be difficult and invidious to estimate the value of such contributions as these. One man does nothing without hard brain work; another flings away, without much care, sketches that cost little effort in their manu-To each man his own sacrifice is well known; and it is for us to receive the general result, appreciating and interpreting general result, appreciating and interpreting kindly each man's offering. Every picture is a free gift from the Artist; and the whole collection is to be sold, either privately or by means of guinea subscription tickets, on the plan of the Ait Union of Lendon. We trust a handsome sum will be realized in trust a handsome sum will be realized in favour of our Lancashire brothers. An ac-knowledgment to Lancashire is due from Artists especially. For some years past, the support of Art has chiefly come from the populous districts in the North. The works in Bond Street testify generally to a sense of this obligation. The contributions are often among the best works of their respective