You will hear what he has to say on this subject, and no doubt there will be some discussion upon it afterwards; but I feel quite convinced that whatever differences of opinion may arise on that particular point, though I think the arguments which Captain Speke adduces are of very great weight and importance, every one who hears the accounts to-night will feel that most valuable and important information has been obtained—information not only important in a geographical point of view, but valuable also as having a small bearing on commercial and industrial questions. I think we should never lose sight of the importance which the labours of this Society possess in respect of the industry, manufactures, and commerce of this country. I will not detain you any longer from the extremely interesting narrative of Captain Burton, who will now proceed to read his Paper.

The Papers read were—


1. Captain Burton, late Commandant of the East African Expedition, read out a general account of his proceedings subsequent to the tentative journey to Uganja and Usambarra, which appeared in the 28th Vol. of the Journal of the Society.

The Paper contained a description of the perils of the East African Expedition when leaving the coast for the purpose of exploring the “Sea of Ujiji.” The difficulties of departure and the severe trials of patience on the road were then dwelt upon. At length, however, the travellers reached Unyanyembe, the capital of the “Land of the Moon,” and experienced from the kindhearted Arabs the warmest welcome, for which, however, they were not a little indebted to the introductory firman furnished by H. H. Sayyid Majid, Sultan of Zanzibar and the Sawahir. Captain Burton then briefly described the trying and dangerous march during the rainy monsoon from Unyanyembe to Ujiji upon the Tanganyika Lake, and his exploration in company with Captain Speke of the northern waters of that sweet sea, which saw for the first time the union jack floating over its dark bosom. Want of supplies prevented the travellers penetrating farther into the interior, and concluding the Periplus of the Lake; they reluctantly bade adieu to Ujiji, and on the 19th of June, 1858, re-entered Unyanyembe.

After about six weeks, during which Captain Speke, having traversed the unexplored length of Usambara, laid down the southern limit of the Nyanza or Kivoreve Lake, which had been heard of from the Arabs of Unyanyembe, the expedition marched eastward, intending to make the coast nà Kilwa. Again, however, they were doomed to disappointment. The African Pagazi, or porters, could not be persuaded to deviate from their normal line. The explorers

were not less determined, and the consequence was that they were abandoned by their men on the coast. The necessity of awaiting the arrival of some down-caravan that would convey their collections to the coast delayed them for some time at Zungomero, a province lying at the foot of the East African Ghauts, known by the name of Usagara. They did not arrive before early in February, 1859, after a journey of four months from Unyanyembe, at the little maritime village of Konduchi. There they dismissed their guides, porters, and Belouch guards; and having been supplied from Zanzibar, by Captain C. F. Rigby, H. B. M.’s Consul, with stores and a Batallah or native craft, they sailed for Kilwa (Quiloa) with the intention of exploring the yet unvisited delta of the Great Rufiji River. Once more they were thwarted by circumstances. The cholera, which had travelled slowly down the eastern coast of Arabia and Africa, had committed such ravages at Kilwa that the people stunned by their imminent danger would offer no assistance. In the short space of three days the travellers lost half their crew, and of their private servants one died and a second was rendered useless. After a cruise to Kilwa Kiswani, or the ancient settlement upon Kilwa island, they returned to the mouth of the Rufiji, found the stream in flood, and were soon made aware of the fact that the Hindi traders would, unless controlled by an especial firman from Zanzibar, oppose indirectly, by means of the savage tribes on the river banks, an exploration of the rich and copal-bearing lands lying along its course. The rainy monsoon being imminent, and scents prospects of overflowing the samples of the Banyans presenting themselves, the travellers turned the head of their Batallah northward, and on the 4th of March, 1859, landed, after an absence of nineteen months, upon the island of Zanzibar.

The Paper concluded with an allusion to the political difficulties which have beset the little state since the division of property consequent upon the decease, in 1857, of our old and valued ally H. H. Sayyid Said, popularly known as the Imam of Muscat. He had bequeathed his Arabian territories to his eldest son Sayyid Suwayni and the island of Zanzibar and that portion of the East African coast which has acquired the name of “Sawahil” or “the shores” to a cadet, Sayyid Majid. The former prince, under pretext of recovering a subsidy or tribute from his younger brother, had prepared a semi-piratical expedition, with which he threatened the coast and island of Zanzibar. The report spread terror among the wealthy Arab clove-growers, and the European houses established in the island suffered severely from stagnation of business; the representatives of the different governments were divided in opinion concern-
2. The region traversed by Captain Burton and myself is divisible into five bands. They all run parallel to the coast, and each of them is characterised by special geographical features. The first is the low land between the coast range and the sea. Its breadth is about 120 miles, and its average slope not more than 2 feet per mile. Forests of gigantic trees, and tall grasses, cover its surface. The second band is the coast range of mountains. These are hills in lines and in masses, intersected by valleys, through which the rivers of the east coast find their way. This range is easily crossed, and nowhere exceeded 6000 feet, adjacent to the line of road taken by our travellers. It is capable of cultivation, though neglected, because the slaving forbids to which it is subjected drive away the inhabitants. The third band reaches to Unyanyembe. It is a dry plateau, with a slight inclination toward the interior, and ranging in height between 3000 and 4000 feet. Tributary streams, running southwards to the Runda, intersect it. The fourth zone is a continuation of the above, but it is better watered, and is studded with granite hills. Here is the water-parting between the streams that run eastward to the Indian Ocean, and westward to the Tanganyika Lake. The Nyanza Lake is situated in this band. The fifth band is a remarkable slope, that inclines to the shores of the Tanganyika. It sinks no less than 1800 feet in 15 miles; it is exceedingly fertile, but harassed by marauders of the Watuta tribe.

On arriving at Ujiji, the party found that the only boats to be had were wretched canoes; while the troubled state of the country rendered it unsafe to explore the lake unaccompanied by a large escort. There was, however, a small sailing craft belonging to an Arab, on the other side of the lake, which would be large enough to contain the entire party; and Captain Speke started with seventeen savages, as a crew, and four of his own men, to hire her. He first coasted to Kabogo, a bold promontory usually selected as the starting point, when the lake has to be crossed, and reached it in five days. He describes the shore as wild and beautiful, affording many convenient harbours, and requiring but a little art to make it quite a fairy abode. There were no inhabitants, but an abundance of game,—hippopotami, buffaloes, elephants, antelopes, and crocodiles. The passage across the lake, a distance of 26 miles, was made rapidly and safely, and Captain Speke was cordially welcomed by the Sultan of the country on the opposite side. The owner of the sailing boat was there also, and was ready to afford every assistance; but he himself was on the point of starting on an ivory expedition 100 miles into the interior, and the crew of his sailing boat were, at the same time, his armed escort: he could not therefore spare them. What made the disappointment doubly vexatious, was that this Arab desired Captain Speke's companionship in his intended journey, and he promised the boat on his return. Had Captain Speke been unfettered by time, this would have been an excellent opportunity of farther travel. As it was, he was obliged to go back to Ujiji without the sailing boat, and proceeded with Captain Burton to a more extended exploration of the Tanganyika Lake, which lasted a whole month. The mapping of its southern portion depends on information given by this Arab.

On returning to Unyanyembe, Captain Burton's continued illness again made it necessary for Captain Speke to proceed alone to the northward to explore the Lake Nyanza. He went with 33 men, through a line of populous country, less visited by strangers than that which he had hitherto travelled on. There were numerous petty sovereigns who were hospitable enough, but very troublesome. The view of Lake Nyanza, with its numerous islands, reminded Captain Speke of the Greek archipelago. The islands were pro, ciely like the tops of the same hills that studded the plains he had just travelled over. In fact, the lake had the features of a flooded country rather than those of a sheet of permanent water, with well marked banks. Its water is sweet and good: those who live near it drink no other.
Captain Speke's explorations did not extend beyond its southern shores. The more northern part of his map is based on native information, especially on that of a very intelligent Arab, whom he had previously met with in Unyanynbke, and whose data, so far as the shores of the lake were found by Captain Speke to be remarkably correct. This Arab had travelled far along its western shores. In 35 long marches he reached the Kitangura river, and in 20 more marches, Kibuga, the capital of a native depot. Between these two places he crossed about 180 rivers, of which the Kitangura and the Katanga were the largest. The former is crossed in large canoes; the latter, though much larger and broader, is crossed during the dry season by walking over lily leaves; but in the wet season it spreads out to an enormous size, and is quite unnavigable. The rainy season is very severe in these parts. No merchants have gone farther than Kibuga; but, at that place, they hear reports of a large and distant river, the Kivvu, upon the banks of which the Bari people live. This river is believed by Captain Speke to be the White Nile.

The President.—Gentlemen, I am sure you will agree with me that the Papers which have just been read are full of the greatest possible interest. The country which has been explored by Captain Burton and Speke is a most important one in a geographical point of view, being connected with what I trust may be ultimately established as the solution of that most ancient problem of the Nile. The arguments advanced by Captain Speke, I think, will admit, are of very great weight, although probably some gentlemen here may be inclined to question them. No doubt his conclusion cannot be taken as absolutely established until further explorations have been made, which I hope will be carried on under the same excellent explorers: and I trust such discoveries will bring forward complete evidence of the fact, or rather support that which is now only a matter of opinion. This, at least, is clear, having been the first to explore these regions, and they have also been the district about which there has been a large amount of controversy hitherto, an important and subject as this certainly invites discussion, and I will, therefore, take this opportunity of requesting Sir Roderick Meredith to give us his opinion upon the Papers which have been read. It will be in the recollection of most present that Sir Roderick had a great deal to do with the origin and fitting out of this expedition—one of the most important, I think, ever conducted under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, and I am sure it is most fitting that he should open this discussion.

Sir Roderick Meredith, V.R.L.G., etc.—My Lord: In the first place allow me to congratulate your Lordship occupying the Chair which I have recently vacated upon the occasion of the reading of a Paper of so great importance as any that has been communicated to this Society since Mr. Livingstone emerged from Africa, and described the southern portion of the continent. It is only necessary to point to the two large maps before you to see what Captain Burton and Speke accomplished. There was our knowledge (pointing to the old map) a year ago—there is our knowledge now (pointing to the new map). They have, by means of astronomical observations, fixed the position, the longitude and latitude of these two great lakes, and have shown you that whilst one is like other lakes, of which we had previously heard, situated on a great plateau, the other is situated at such an elevation that, as Captain Speke has explained to you, it may very possibly be found to feed the chief source of the Nile. I will not now argue that difficult question, because I am quite sure that there is one gentleman here, if not others, who may dispute that inference. I will, therefore, call attention generally to the great importance of these discoveries. My friends here have not only traversed the district and furnished us with a good picture of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, but have also brought home rock specimens which will enlighten us as to the fundamental features of this country; and to these rocks I will for a moment advert. Captain Burton placed before me this morning certain specimens which show me that at an elevation of upwards of 3000 feet above the sea level towards the interior there are fossilized land shells, similar to those from many other parts the banks have maintained their present configuration. These deposits, whether purely terrestrial or lacustrine, have been disseminated into stone, and show that the existing internal condition of Africa is of ages long gone by, as I took the liberty of pointing out to the Society some years ago, when treating of Livingstone's first explorations. Another striking feature in connection with this great zone of country is this. You will observe that our friends spoke of remarkable beds of crinoids on the banks of the lake Tanganyika, and tribes of people between that vast lake and the coast range, who are a thriving, peaceful, agricultural population, whilst the adjacent districts in the north and south are frequently disturbed by wars for slave-hunting purposes. This is a great fact as indicating a broad line of route by which we may hope hereafter to establish intercourse with the interior country. Here is another important fact, though I do not think Captain Speke alluded to it, namely, the absence of that great source of parts of Southern Africa, the Tocotrofly. With regard to the physical geography of the country, it is remarkable that all the adjacent rivers fall into the great Tanganyika lake, which was formerly subject to the Zambesi river. All theory, therefore, on this subject is now set at rest. Lastly, we come to the subject which is, I think, as important, to give rise to much discussion and talk, for the reason upon which I think my friend Captain Speke may rest his claim to our most decided approbation. On my own part I am disposed to think that he has indicated the true southernmost source of the Nile. Now, in saying this I do not mean to deny that the great mountains flanking the lake on the east, of which a point or two is marked on the map before us, do not afford the streams which flow into this great lake. That must probably be the case on the east, just as Captain Speke ascertained from the Arabs that the so-called "Mountains of the Moon" feed the same lake from the east by other streams. You must here recollect that the same Arab who gave him the information which turned out to be correct concerning the existence of the lake of Tanganyika also told him of the existence of the Nyanza, which lake was found to be exactly in the position indicated. As Captain Speke has determined that great lake Nyanza is nearly 4000 feet above the sea, it may well, indeed, be the main source of the White Nile. Everything (as far as theory goes) being in favor of this view, it is further supported when we reflect that when we reach the mouth of the river the tropical rains cause these upland lakes and rivers to swell and burst their banks at a period which tides very well with the rise of the Nile at Cairo. These, then, are grounds which I think must go to strengthen the belief of Captain Speke, and I may, therefore, repeat what I stated at the Anniversary, that it is possible that Captain Burton was to receive a gold medal and an account of this great expedition which he led, but also for his former gallant and distinguished expeditions, Captain Speke, who now sits at your Lordship's left hand, is also entitled to a gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.
Mr. MAQUIN, F.R.G.S., said he rose with great reluctance to express an opinion contrary to the views propounded by Captain Speke as to the sources of the Nile. He did so with more hesitation, because he had listened with the greatest pleasure to the Papers which had been read, and which have given interesting and valuable data. He had realized the difficulties of the exploration, and knew that the successful completion of the enterprise was not to be expected without long and arduous labour. He wished to express his opinion on the subject of the Nile, and to state that he was of opinion that the source of the Nile is in the mountains of Abyssinia, and that Captains Burton and Speke have been mistaken in their supposition.

The President, Sir J. E. DALRYMPLE, said that he had received from the Society a note from Mr. Maquin, in which he expressed his opinion that Captains Burton and Speke had been mistaken in their supposition as to the source of the Nile, and that he was of opinion that the source of the Nile is in the mountains of Abyssinia.

Mr. GALTON, F.R.G.S., said that he had been requested by the Geographic Society to express his opinion on the subject of the Nile, and to state his belief that Captains Burton and Speke had been mistaken in their supposition as to the source of the Nile.

Mr. Galton, F.R.G.S., said that he had been requested by the Geographic Society to express his opinion on the subject of the Nile, and to state his belief that Captains Burton and Speke had been mistaken in their supposition as to the source of the Nile.
able, and that it appeared to them to be so. On the other hand, the rainy season experienced by our travellers on its shores was one of remarkable violence. The sky was perpetually overcast, drenching rains were constantly occurring, evaporation was so considerable, nothing could be kept dry, and a green mould settled upon almost every article. I cannot see any reason for estimating this rain-fall at less than the tropical average of 8 feet; and it is scarcely possible to imagine that less than four-fifths of the amount fell on the lake itself was added to its waters by drainage. We thus obtain a probable access to its contents of no less than 40 feet, in altitude during the wet season, yet nomenclature of level is found to exist. Again, a drought that would expunge the last vestige of water from the dry banks of the lake would assuredly reduce the land to aridity, but the country is thinly inhabited by peasant negroes, who are scattered widely over the face of the land. We see no way of explaining these matters from the information before us, except by concluding that our travellers were mistaken, and that the Lake Tanganyika has an outlet. I should remark that the drought of the desert of Sahara is in no way comparable with the fact of heavy rains visiting the lake district. It appears that the rain-bearing wind of these quarters is the east wind, and it is obvious that the moisture of its lower strata must be condensed against the eastern face of the plateau of Uganda, which faces the sea like a wall, and consequently that the wind which passes over the plateau will be a dry wind. But as it passes on to the west, the upper unstratified strata of the air will have time to mix with the lower ones, and to supply fresh material for the formation of rain-clouds.

Next, as regards the Lake Nyassa. I will pass over the strange fact that the rolling-water observations of Captain Speke give a constant rise from Unganyke to the north of this lake amounting to no less than 300 feet, because that altitude is within the limit of possible error of observation, but I am particularly struck with the difficulty of accounting for the escape of so large a quantity of water which is said to be poured from the lake into that river, which is commonly accepted as the true White Nile. We hear from M. Bum Edolle of its being crossed by means of a fallen trunk of a tree, at about 60 miles distance from the point to which it ascended, while the Lake Nyassa is described as receiving in that one small part of its circumference of which we have any information, not less than 100 streams, of which two are considerable rivers. Mr. Findlay has asserted—and I quote in his view—that the waters of the lake may, in truth, be the head-waters of the Nile, but by the means of some other channel than that of which I have just spoken, and for which there is an abundance of room, and also the existence of a native report, to the westward of M. Bum Edolle's river. He thus states that Captain Burton and Speke have not only brought back a vast amount of solid facts, and given us a sound geographical basis upon which we can situate such native testimony as may reach us, but that they have also opened up a most extensive field for future research—where future explorers and I hope themselves, may proceed in various directions with the certainty of bringing back a rich harvest of geographical results.

Mr. H. Dasy Seymore, F.R.G.S., was understood to ask whether there were any rivers on the eastern side of the Nyassa Lake to account for the passage of the water?

Captain Speke replied that he knew none; but that at the northern extremity of the lake the Uagea people talk of one, the Kivira River, the right bank of which is occupied by the Bari people. These people were evidently the tribe among whom Mr. E. Wemy gave up a few years since. When communicating with their King, Lake Nyassa was mentioned. Mr. Wemy was informed that the branch of the Nile which he was exploring came from a distance of 300 miles south-west of Bari; a point directing him to the exact position in which he, June 13, 1859.] EXPLORATIONS IN EASTERN AFRICA. 357

Capt. Speke, had discovered the Nyassa; at any rate the rise of the Nile is very considerable at the Mission Station, Gondokoro, in lat. 4° 40' N., and is very broad. These waters must come from some considerable source. He considered the Nyassa to be the true source of the Nile, and the point at which he reached it to be the most extreme from the debouchure of the Nile at Alexandria. He supposing that there does not exist any overflow of the lake at the northern end, which might probably be the case in the dry season, he believed that it will bear the same relation with the Nile at Gondokoro that the Parung La Tao (River) does with the Nile. There is no overflow from the surface of the lake (except Moror), yet it is the principal source of that branch of the Nile which the Tibetans call the tributary Parung La Tao, after the Parung La (Pass), which also receives the Moror water by percolation. The Moror waters filter through spongy bogs for a short distance, and then collecting, taper off in small channels to the Parung La Tao.

The above was then invited Captain Burton to give some information respecting the native manufactures and productions.

Captain Burton, F.R.G.S.—The finest copal in the world is exported from the coast. These regions also supply the largest, whitest, and most efflorescent ivory. The other exports are chiefly rhinoceros horns and hippopotamus teeth. Cotton is found in every part of the country where the water is near the soil and where the country is marshy; it grows in great abundance round the Lake Tanganyika. Here is a specimen of cloth made in Unganyke, the "land of the Moon" (the cloth was produced). The natives, however, prefer the American fabrics on account of their being closer and lighter. Iron is found throughout the country in great abundance. Coal may exist [the Captain exhibited specimens of native iron]. Copper is only to be found in the country of the Kazanures, so frequently visited by the Portuguese traders. Coal is not found, and therefore is not of use. There is also a particular kind of frankincense found in all the countries along the dry table-lands beyond the mountains. The palm-oil tree grows almost wild; I have brought home a specimen used by the inhabitants. The great want of the country is the facility for carriage. A tramroad from the coast to the Lake would materially increase the commerce, and it could be laid down at comparatively very little expense. Horses are procurable in any quantity, and there are many other sources of wealth which are comparatively useless on account of the obstacles of transport. Rice and grain might be grown; great quantities. Horses will not live eight months in the country. Asses are found to be of very little service; they are not strong, and people will load them too much. Independently of their load, we found that one died simply from the fatigue of walking down to the coast. Oxen do not go over some parts of the country, owing, it is supposed, to a poisonous grass. In some parts, especially in Karangah, Ujji, and the whole of that district, there is a large dun-coloured animal; the numerous war, however, tend greatly to diminish the cattle. Almost all the wars are on account of cattle or of slaves. Generally speaking, a tribe does not sell its own children, except for powerful reasons. The usual course is to obtain supplies for the trader by attacking and plundering their neighbours. There are two kinds of slave-trade: the external domestic slave-trade, carried on by Arabs with great difficulty (this will be in the course of time put down), and also the internal slave-trade, which demands still more strongly the attention of Europe, for nothing but the development of the commercial resources of the land can affect it.

The Puisne.—As the usual time for adjournment has arrived, there is one other duty which remains for us to perform this evening, namely, to vote our cordial thanks to the gentlemen who have submitted their papers to us. After the very full discussion which has taken place, I will not detain you with any further observations of my own. I would merely say that,
while we must admit the very great importance of the information we have received from these papers, we cannot but contrast the knowledge which we now possess with that which we enjoyed before this expedition went forth.

Fifteenth Meeting, June 27th, 1859.

THE EARL OF RIPON, President, in the Chair.

PRESENTATIONS.—N. W. Silver and Christian Hellman, Esqrs., were presented upon their election.

ELECTIONS.—The Earl of Airlie; Major Henry Cracroft; the Earl of Elgin; Captain Philip D. Margesson, R.A.; the Hon. Robert Marshall; the Duke of Newcastle; Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson (Governor of Hong Kong); and George Barley; Frederick W. Bigge; H. Austin Bruce, M.P.; R. A. Osborn Dulberg (Consul at Erzerum); George H. Fitzroy; William Fryer; Charles P. Grenfell, M.P.; W. Vernon Harcourt; and William H. Smith, Esqrs., were elected Fellows.

EXHIBITIONS.—Several drawings and photo-lithographs illustrating the scenery and physical geography of the highest parts of the Himalayas, by the Messrs. Schlagintweit; and a Mechanical and Magnetic Compass, invented by Mr. N. D. Maillard, were exhibited.

ACCOUNTS.—Sir John Rennie's work on the 'Plymouth Breakwater,' presented by the author; Humboldt's 'Travels,' 'Cosmos,' and 'Aspects of Nature,' etc., presented by H. G. Bohn, Esq., F.R.G.S.; Dr. Langle's Map of the Mediterranean, and Stanford's Library Map of Australasia, were among the late acquisitions to the Library and Map Rooms.

The Papers read were—


There is but one place in New Guinea where the natives have become accustomed to the presence of European and Mohammedan traders. This place is Dorey, and it was there that Mr. Wallace has been residing for three months. He describes the whole northern peninsula of New Guinea as exceedingly rugged and mountainous. A continued succession of jagged and angular ranges stretches away far into the interior; while an unceasing forest of somewhat skittish appearance spreads over the whole country. He considers there are absolutely no other inhabitants than Papuans in the main island. During Mr. Wallace's stay at Dorey there was almost continual rain or drizzle. When these were absent there was often a dull haziness in the air, very different from our usual notions of the sunshine of the tropics. The last month of his stay was nominally in the dry season, but the rain-fall was in reality increased. The winds also were abnormal. According to theory, he would have gone to the island in the west monsoon and returned in the east; but, each way, the winds were contrary, and interposed with dead calms. Dorey is not a good station for starting on excursions into the interior. It is also very unhealthy: Mr. Wallace and his servants suffered constantly from fever and dysentery, and one of them died. The Dutch Government has taken possession of New Guinea up to 141° E. long. from Greenwich. An active and exclusive trade is carried on between that coast and the Moluccas, under their flag. The beautiful series of maps of the Dutch possessions in the East, by Baron Melville von Carnbee, are particularly remarked by Mr. Wallace. A Dutch steamer was surveying the coast of New Guinea while Mr. Wallace was there, in search of a good place for settlement. He understood that Dorey would, probably, be preferred on account of its harbour and naval position, though in other respects unsuitable.

Mr. J. Crawford, F.R.G.S.—I have never visited the island of New Guinea, but I have paid much attention to the subject, and ought to know something about it. It is a monster island, and, although beyond doubt God created nothing in vain, it appears to our narrow view that New Guinea was created for no earthly good purpose. It is nearly twice the size of the United Kingdom, is universally covered with forest, and inhabited throughout by a peculiar negro race—a race which commences at that island and extends all the way to New Caledonia and thence to the Fiji Group, where it ceases. This race strongly resembles the African negro, but still it is not the African negro: it differs very materially from it. It has the general African features, but the hair, especially in its texture, differs in a very singular manner. Instead of being woolly, like the head of the ordinary African, it grows in tufts so long that it stretches out to an enormous extent—two or three feet right across—a circumstance which has obtained for the Papuans the name of "mop-headed Indians." Everywhere this race is intellectually inferior to the brown-complexioned people, as I am afraid it must be said of the negroes of Africa, that they are inferior to all the fairer people in their neighbourhood, even those on the continent of Africa itself. A remarkable example of this inferiority is given in Dorey Harbour and a considerable part of the coast in its neighbourhood. The people are subject to the government of a very small island, a mere rock in the sea—the island of Terrute, containing a comparatively active and industrious population of the Malay race, who, in consequence, have been put in early possession of some wealth and power, and been enabled to conquer and hold in subjection a considerable portion of the population of New Guinea. The inhabitants of New Guinea are in a very low social condition, inferior, indeed, to that of any other people that I know of, except perhaps the inhabitants of the Andaman Islands. New Guinea produces some very remarkable objects. It produces the true aromatic nutmeg, some very singular birds, and, among these, the Birds of Paradise, which are peculiar...