THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1869

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

ery of the Nile Sources-Letter from the over to Lord Clarendon-A Skotch of Imat Discoveries.

meeting of the Royal Geographical in London, on the 8th, Sir Roderick on caused to be read the following addressed to Lord Clarendon by the explorer, Dr. David Livingstone: -LAKE BANGWEOLO, SOUTH CENTRAL , July, 1868.-My Lord:-When I had nor of writing to you, in February, had the impression that I was then on ntershed between the Zambesi and the Congo or the Nile. More extended n has since convinced me of the tial correctness of that impression, and what I have seen, together with what I narned from intelligent natives, I think may safely assert that the chief sources Nile arise between 10 degrees and 12 south latitude, or nearly in the posiassigned to them by Ptolemy, whose Rhapta is probably the Rovuma. Aware hers have been mistaken, and laying im to infallibility, I do not speak very ely, particularly of the parts west and northwest of Tanganyika, because these a not yet come under my observation; but our Lordship will read the following short ch of my discoveries, you will perceive the springs of the Nile have hitherto a searched for very much too far to the They rise about 400 miles south of most southerly portion of the Victoria nza, and, indeed, south of all the lakes nt Bangweolo.

caving the valley of the Loangwa, which ars the Zambezi at Zumbo, we climbed up seemed to be a great mountain mass, it turned out to be only the southern edge an elevated region, which is from 3000 to 0 feet above the level of the sea. This and may roughly be said to cover a space ath of Lake Tanganyika of some 350 miles re. It is generally covered with dense or forest, has an undulating, sometimes surface, a rich soil, is well watered by rous rivulets, and, for Africa, is cold. es towards the north and west, but I s found no part of it under 3000 feet of tude. The country of Usango, situated of the space indicated, is also an upland, affords pasturage to the immense herds of the of the Basango, a remarkably light-ored race, very friendly to strangers. Us-

go forms the eastern side of a great but elevated valley. The other or western is formed by what are called the Kone intains, beyond the copper mines of Kata. Still further west, and beyond the

the range or plateau, our old acquaintis said to rise. The southern end of the at valley enclosed between Usango and the one range is between 11 degrees and 12 dees south. It was rarely possible there to a star, but, accidentally awaking one rning between 2 and 3 o'clock, I found one bich showed latitude 11 degrees 56 minutes outh, and we were then fairly on the upland. ext day we passed two rivulets running orth. As we advanced, brooks, evidently nnial, became numerous. Some went stward to fall into the Loangwa; others ent northwest to join the river Chambeze.

led by a map calling this river in an off-and manner "Zambezi, eastern branch," I ook it to be the southern river of that name; but the Chambeze, with all its branches, flows from the eastern side into the centre of the great upland valley mentioned, which is pro-bably the valley of the Nile. It is an interesting river, as helping to form three lakes, and changing its name three times in the 500 or 600 miles of its course. It was first crossed by the Portuguese, who always inquired for ivory and slaves, and heard nothing else. A person who collected all, even the hearsay hy of the Portuguese, knew so little

miles from its confluence, and found it at a ford 294 feet, say 100 yards, broad, thigh and waist deep, and flowing fast over hardened sandstone flag in September. The last rain had fallen on the 12th of May. Elsewhere the Lofu requires concerning the Lorus deines. Lofu requires cances. The Lonzua drives a large body of smooth water into Liemba, bearing on its surface duckweed and grassy islands. This body of water was 10 fathoms deep. Another of the four streams is said to be larger than the Lofu, but an over-officious headman prevented my seeing more of it and another than their mouths. The lake is not large, from 18 to 20 miles broad, and from 35 to 40 long; it goes off north-northwest in a river-like prolongation two miles wide, it is said, to Tanganyika; I would have set it down as an arm of that lake, but that its surface is 2800 feet above the level of the sea, while Speke makes it 1844 feet only. I tried to follow the river-like portion, but was prevented by awar which had broken out between the chief of Itawa and a party of supplied with provisions, cloth, and was at once supplied with provisions, cloth, and beads. They showed the greatest kindness and anxiety for my safety and success. The heads of the party readily perceived that a continuance of hostilities meant shutting up the ivory market; but the peace-making was a tedious process, requiring three and a half months. I was glad to see the mode of ivory months. I was glad to see the mode of ivory and slave trading of these men-it formed such a perfect contrast to that of the ruffians from Kilwa, and to the ways of the atrocious Portuguese from Lette, who were connived at in their murders by the Governors of D'Almeida. After peace was made I visited Nisama,

the Chief of Itawa, and having left the Arabs went on to Lake Moero, which I reached on the 8th September, 1867. In the northern part Moero is from 20 to 33 miles broad. Further south it is at least 60 miles wide, and is 50 miles long. Ranges of tree-covered mountains flank it on both sides, but at the broad part the western mountains dwindle out of sight. Passing up the eastern side of Moero we came to Cazembe, whose predecessors have been three times assisted by Portuguese. His town stands on the northeast bank of the lakelet Mofwe. This is from two to three miles broad, and nearly four long. It has several low, reedy islets, and yields plenty of fish-a species of perch. It is not connected with either the Luapula or Moero. I was 40 days at Cazembe's, and might then have gone on to Bangweolo, which is larger than either of the other lakes; but the rains had set in, and this lake was reported to be very unhealthy. Not having a grain of any kind of medicine, and as fever, without treatment, produced very disagreeable symptoms, I thought that it would be unwise to venture where swelled thyroid gland, known among us as Derbyshire neck, and elephantiasis (scroti) prevail. I then went north for Ujiji, where I have goods, and I hope letters, for I have heard nothing from the world for more than two years; but when I got within thirteen days of Tanganyika, I was brought to a stand-still by the superabundance of water in the country in front. A native party came through, and described the country as inundated so as often to be waist deep, with sleeping places difficult to find. This flood lasts till May or June. At last I became so tired of inactivity that I doubled back on my course to Cazembe.

To give an idea of the inundation which, in a small way, enacts the part of the Nile lower down, I had to cross two rivulets which flow into the north end of the Moero; one was thirty and the other forty yards broad, crossed by bridges; one had a quarter, the other half a mile of flood on each side. Moreover, one,

did cascades, that made the dullest of my at-tendants pause and remark with wonder. I measured one of the streams—the Lofu—50 culation, I worked out a number in a rough way, leaving out many minute corrections, such as for the height of the thermometer and barometer, the horizontal parallax and semi-diameter of planets, using but one moon's semi-diameter and horizontal parallax for a set of distances, though of several hours' duration, corrections for the differences of proportional logarithmizing, etc., and with these confessedly imperfect longitudes, made and sent home sketch maps to give general ideas of the countries explored. They were imperfect, as calculated and made in the confusion of the multitude of matters that crowd on the mind of an explorer, but infinitely better than many of the published maps. Sir Thomas Maclean, for instance, says that, short of a trigonometric survey, no river has been laid down so accurately as the Zambesi; and Mr. Mann, after most careful examinanation of the series of chronometric observa. tions in positions which more than once ran from the Sea of Zette up to Lake Nyassa, any error in the longitude cannot possibly amount between the chief of Itawa and a party of ivory traders of Zanzibar. I then set off to go 150 miles south, then west, till past the disturbed district, and explore the west of Tanganyika; but on going 80 miles I found the Arab party, showed them a letter from the Sultan of Zanzibar, which I owe to the kind offices of his Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, and was at once supplied with provisions, cloth, and beads. this feat claims therefrom to be considered a

theoretical discoverer of the sources of the Nile. My imperfect longitudes and sketches led some to desecrate the perfect ones from the observatory. This position was fixed by seven sets of lunar distances; that is at least 63 distances between the moon and stars, and probably a hundred altitudes of sun or stars, all made in risk of, and sometimes actually suffering from, African fever. Six sets showed from one to three minutes on each side of longitude 14 degrees east; but the seventh showed a few minutes to the west. The six were thrown aside, and the seventh adopted, because a Portuguese said to me that he thought that spot might be about midway between Ambaca and the sea. Ambaca he had never seen; and the folly of intermeddling is apparent from the change not making the spot perceptibly nearer the imaginary midway, and no one had ever observed them before, nor in our day will observe again. Other freaks, and one specially immoral, were performed, and to my gentle remonstrance I received only a giggle. The desecration my positions have suffered is probably unknown to the Council, but that is all the more reason why I should adhere to my resolution to be the guardian of my own observations till publication. I regret this, because the upsetting of the canoe, or anything happening to me, might lead to the entire loss of the discoveries.

My borrowed paper is done, or I should have given a summary of the streams which, flowing into Chambeze, Luapula, Lualaba and the lakes, may be called sewers. Thirteen all larger than the Isis at Oxford, or Avon at Hamilton, run into one line of drainage, five into another, and four into a third recepticle-twenty-three in all. Not having seen the Nile in the north, I forbear any comparison of volume. I trust that my labors, though much longer than I intended, may meet with your Lordship's approbation. I DAVID LIVINGSTONE. have, etc., DAVID LIVINGSTONE. P. S.—Always something new from Africa;

a large tribe lives in underground houses in Rua. Some excavations are said to be thirty miles long, and have running rills in them-a whole district can stand a siege in them; the "writings' therein, I have been told by some of the people, are on wings of animals, and not letters. Of course I should have gone to see them. They are said to be very dark, well-made.

In a letter addressed to Dr. Kirk, Cons



ons, be o'clock, the follection, rare

11 22 44

actually of the country that he put a large river here running 3000 feet up-hill, and called if the New-Zambesi.

I crossed the Chambeze in 10 deg. 34 min. south, and several of its confluents south and north, quite as large as the Isis at Oxford, but running faster, and having hippopotami in them. I mention these animals, because, in navigating the Zambezi, I could always steer the steamer boldly to where they lay, sure of finding not less than eight feet of water. The Chambeze runs into Lake Bangweelo, and on ning out of it assumes the name Luapula. The Luapula flows down north past the town f Gazembe, and twelve miles below it enters Lake Moero. On leaving Moero at its northern end by a rent in the mountains of Rua, it takes the name Lualuba; and passing on rth-northwest forms Ulenge, in the country west of Tanganyika. I have seen it only li inte re it leave Moero, and where it comes out of the crack in the mountains of Rua, but am satisfied that, even before it receives river Sofunso from Marungu, and the i from the Baloba country, it is quite at to form Ulenge, whether that is a lake with many islands, as some assert, or a sort anjanb—a division into several branches, as aintained by others. These branches are athered up by the Lufira—a large river all gathered up by the Lufira—a large river which, by many confluents, drains the west-ern side of the great valley. I have not seen the Lufira; but, pointed out west of 11 deg. This is purely native information. ne intelligent men assert that, when Luffra takes up the water of Ulenge, it flows northrthwest into Lake Chowambe, which I jecture to be that discovered by Mr. er. Others think that it goes into Lake anganyika at Uvira, and still passes northward into Chowambe by a river named anda. These are the parts regarding which pend my judgment. If I am in error there and live through it, I shall correct myself. My opinion at present is, if the large smount of water I have seen going north does not flow past Tanganyika on the west, it must have an exit from the lake, and, in all

ikelihood, by the Loanda. Looking back again to the upland, it is well livided into districts - Lobisa, Lobemba, gu, Itawa, Lopere, Kabuire, Maragu, Landa or Londa, and Rua; the people are known by the initial "Ba" instead of the itial Lo or U for country, The Arabs soften a into Wa, in accordance with their Suaheli alect; the natives never do. On the northslope of the upland, and on the 2d April, 7, I discovered Lake Liemba; it lies in a with precipitons sides 2000 feet it is extremely beautiful, sides, top, nd bottom being covered with trees and other ation. Elephants, buffaloes, and anteu feed on the steep slopes, while hippocrocodiles, and fish swarm in the Guns being unknown, the elephants, ometimes deceived into a pitfall, have beir own way. It is as perfect a natural madise as Xenophon could have desired. In two rocky islands men till the land, rear routs, and catch fish; the villages ashore are bowered in the palm oil palms of the t Coast of Africa. Four considerhis streams flow into Liemba, and a num-er of brooks (Scottice "trout burns") from o 15 feet broad, leap down the steep

the Luo, had covered a plain abreast of Moero so that the water on a great part reached from the knees to the upper part of the chest. The plain was of black mud, with grass higher than our heads. We had to follow the path which in places the feet of passengers had worn into deep ruts. Into these we every now and then plunged and fell, over the ankles in soft mud, while hundreds of bubbles rushed up, and, bursting, emitted a frightful odor. We had four hours of this wading and plunging. The last mile was the worst; and right glad we were to get out of it and bathe in the clear, topid waters and sandy beach of Moero. In going up the bank of the lake we first forded four torrents, thigh deep; then a river 80 yards wide and 300 yards of flood on its west bank; so deep we had to keep to the canoes till within 50 yards of the higher ground; then four brooks from 5 to 15 yards broad. One of these, the Chungu, possesses a somewhat melancholy interest, as that on which poor Dr. Lacerda died. He was the only Portuguese visitor who had any scientific education, and his latitude of Cazembe's Town on the Chungu being 50 miles wrong, probably reveals that his mind was clouded with fever when he last observed, and any one who knows what that implies will look on his error with compassion. The Chungu went high on the chest. and one had to walk on tiptoe to avoid swimming. As I crossed all these brooks at high and low water, I observed the difference to be from 15 to 18 inches, and from all the perennial streams the flood is a clear water. The state of the rivers and country made me go in the very lightest marching order; took nothing but the most necessary instruments, and no paper except a couple of note-books and the Bible, On unexpectedly finding a party going to the coast, I borrowed a piece of paper from an Arab, and the defects unavoidable in the circumstances you will kindly excuse. Only

one of my attendants would come here; the others, on various pretenses, absconded. The fact is, they are all tired of this overlasting tramping, and so verily am I. Were it no for an inveterate dislike to give in to difficulties, without doing my utmost to overcome them, I would abscond too. I comfort myself by the hope that by making the country people better known I am doing good; and by imparting a little knowledge occaand. sionally, I may be working in accordance with the plans of an all-embracing Providence. I am never deprived of the belief of all the more intelligent of our race, that my efforts may be appreciated in the good time coming yet

I was in the habit of sending my observations to the Cape Observatory, where Sir Thomas Maclean, the Astronomer Royal, and the assistant astronomer, Mr. Mann, bestowed a great deal of gratuitous attention on them in addition to the regular duties of the observatory. They tested their accuracy in a variety of ways, which those only who are versed in the higher mathematics can under-stand and appreciate. The late Earl of Ellesmere publicly said of a single sheet of these most carefully tested geographical positions, that they contained more true geography than might red clay schist rocks, and form splen- many large volumes. While the mass of ob-

Zanzibar, and dated July 8, near Lake weolo, Livingstone writes -----

For Captain Frazer and our friends at zibar, I may say I have found what I be to be the sources of the Nile between 10 12 degrees south, or nearly in the positic signed to them by Ptolemy.

It is not one source from a lake, bu wards of twenty of them. Lake Lie which possibly is an arm of Tanganyika four rivers flowing into it. One I meas and find it to be 294 feet-say 100 yards and waist deep, and flowing fast in Ser ber. No rain had fallen since 12th Elsewhere it almost requires canoes. has eleven good-sized "burns" flowing it. Taking these four rivers as one lin drainage (a fifth from Marenga mu added), then the Chambeze flows from side into the centre of a great valley, an ceives three streams as large as the L Oxford or Avon at Hamilton. The Chan enters Bangweolo Lake and receives streams, then changes its home to Lua and flowing north, receives two streams 50 vards broad each.

Luapula receives one. and enters M Lake to receive five streams; one is e yards broad, and always requires canoes, leaving Moero it is called Lualaba, whi ceives two good-sized streams, and it Ulenge, either a lake with many island division with many streams, which are up by the Lufira, a large river, which b branches drain the west side of the gre ley, which probably is that of the Ni have still to follow down the Lualab see whether, as the natives assert, it ; Tanganyika to the west, or enters it and an exit by the river called Locunda into Chowambe, which I conjecture to be that covered by Mr. Baker.

I shall not follow Lualaba by canoes, did the Zambesi from near the Victoria to the Kebrabassa-that was insanity, am not going to do any more mad thing

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ABRAHAM STEWART,	Oil menoing each day at als o'clock the
Assistant Clerk of Common Council. WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,	Nov. 22 and 50, come to the set of the set o
President of Select Council.	Colonial, Washington, and patting and market
proved this twentieth day of November, Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-	and toronghi copper count, supprint waining come
(A. D. 1869) DANIEL M. FOX.	Catalogues one week previous to sale. [11]
3 14 Mayor of Philadelphia.	THOMAS BIRCH & SON AUCTIONEEN
I S O L U T I O N To Authorize a Certain Transfer in the Appro- on to the City Commissioners.	CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
olved, By the Select and Common Councils of "ity of Philadelphia, That the City Controller thorized to transfer the sum of two hundred hirty-flye dollars from item 1 to item 2, in the	Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut Street. LARG.7. SALE OF ELEGANT FURS, VERY RICH CARHLAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, OF EVERY DE. SORIPTION, FUR CAPS, HOODS, GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS, SKATING HATS, CHILDRENS FURS ETC.
priation to the City Commissioners, approved mber 30, 1869, for the purpose of paying the of the Board of Aldermen seventy-five days'	On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings, Nov. 23d and 24th, at 11 o'clock, at the anotion store, No.
ional salary in consequence of election officers g been substituted by the Court. LOUIS WAGNER.	1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large invoice of elegant Furs, comprising Hudson Bay, mink, beaver, Siberlan squirrel, ermine, fitch, Astrachan, etc. Cloaks, capes, muffs, and cuffs. Also, children's furs of various kinds. SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A large assort-
est-	ment of robes, comprising white Angors, Hudson Bay
JOHN ECKSTRIN, Clerk of Common Council.	wolf, African bison, panther, leopard, brown Angors, prairie wolf, raccoon, etc.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.	ment of robes, comprising white Angora, Hudson Bay wolf, silver grey badger, black bear, Rocky Mountain wolf, African bison, panther, leopard, brown Angora, prairie wolf, raccoon, etc. FUR OAPS, GLOVES, MUFFLERS, ETO Also, fur hoods, caps, gloves, mufflers, etc. [11 22 2t]
proved this sixeenth day of November, Anno ni one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine , 1969).	SALE OF TRIPLE-SILVER PLATED WARE, IVORY- HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, BRONZE KIGHT- DAV CLOCKS PAINED VASES PLATE KIGHT-
DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.	SALE OF TRIPLE-SILVER PLATED WARE, IVORY- HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, BRONZE MIGHT- DAY CLOCKS, PAINTED VASES, ETC. On Tuesday and Wednesday Eveniugs, Nov. 23 and 24, at 7% o'clock, at the auction store, No. 110 Chesnat street, will be sold, an assortment of Silver Plated Ware, comprising :Tos service of six pieces, with rays to match: dinner and breakfast castors: butter.
E S O L U T I O N Authorizing Certain Transfers to be Made in ppropriation to the Police Department for the	dishes: spoon-holders; forks; ladles, etc.
1869. solved, By the Select and Common Councils of City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller	vases, etc. II 23 24
id is hereby authorized to make the following fers in the items of appropriation made to the stment of Police for the year 1869, amounting e sum of eighteen hundred and twenty-five doj-	LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
\$1825) :	LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF SCOTCH, IRISH, AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, By order of Mr. ROBERT MACDONALD, On Wednesday Morning,
rs, om Item 11, for salaries of policemen, to Item r meals and medical attendance, four hundred	C D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
rs. om Rem 11, for salaries of policemen, to Item r bedding, one hundred and twenty-five dol-	SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
om Item 11, for salaries of policemen, to Item or incidental expenses, three hundred dol-	On Thursday Morning, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city made goods. N. BSale every Monday and Thursday. 11 23 24
om Item 11, for salaries of policemen, to Item r expenses in procuring evidence, and in the tigation of alleged violation of iaw, two hun-	BSCOTTS ART GALLERY, No. 1030 GHESNOT
dollars. LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.	OARPETINGS, ETO.
ABRAHAM STEWART,	NEW CARPERS
Assistant Clerk of Common Council. WILLIAM 8. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.	NEW CARPETS.
proved this twenty-second day of November, Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-	AXMINSTERS,
(A. D. 1969). DANIEL M. FOX.	WILTONS,
Mayor of Philadelphia.	VELVETS.
ROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.	BRUSSELS,
IOTWELL SWEET CIDER.	3-PLYS AND INGRAINS.
	the second s
r usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER	Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
received.	LEEDOM & SHAW,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS.	No. 910 ARCH STREET,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.	9 23 5mrp PHILADRLPHIA.
TO Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.	NEW PUBLICATIONS.
ICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.	
Contract and a first day of the second framework in the second seco	PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in	How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and
VISIONS.	Indigestion : Flathence and Nervous Discases Accounted
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USI	PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjocin- How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturidy, and Old Age: Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Games of Indigestion; Flatalence and Nevrous Diseases Accounded For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be for warded, post paid, on receipt of 26 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Ja., S. E. concer of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philsdelphia.
ERRAPINS \$16 PER DOZEN. \$33	A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
OTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS	a second s
of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, Wagon cover Duck, Alao, Paper Manufacturers' r Felts, from thirty to seventy six inches wide, ins, Beiting, Sali Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,	D.R. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and none, sure legs and some of every conseivable character. Office, No. 23 South ELEVIENTH, between Obsaunt and Market Sir ets
No, ME OHUROH Struet (Ofty Storan)	character. Office, No. as South mark visitin, beerson