The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VIII.---NUMBER 1224. CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The First Day of the Session—What was Said and What was Done—A Modest Harangue from Speaker Moses—The Supreme Court—A Row in Abbeville, &c., &c.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, November 23.

Both Houses of the General Assembly met at 12 M. to-day.

The Senate was called to order by D. T. Corbin without any opening remarks. A prayer was delivered by Chaplain Adams, (colored.)

Twenty-five Senators were reported present, and Donaldson, (white,) and Nash and Wright, (colored,) were appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor and ascertain if he had anything to communicate.

W. E. Johnson, colored, of Sumter took the oath and his seat, and his credentials, with those of Cothran, of Abbeville, were referred to the Committee on Elections. Rainey, colored, introduced papers relative to contesting the election of Mr. Cothran.

The calendar was then taken up, and, on motion of Leslie, the bill to aid the Port Royal Railroad was indefinitely postponed, as Leslie stated that the company did not require State aid.

The bill to incorporate the Ashley Bridge Company was postponed until to-morrow.

Affidavits in regard to the "outrages" committed by the Democrats at Calhoun Mills, in Abbeville county, during the last election, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The code of practice presented by Whipper, Montgomery and Corbin was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution to give the engrossing to the Secretary of State was laid over.

A motion was adopted that the standing committees remain as organized at the last session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by Speaker Moses, and a prayer offered by Adams, (colored.)

Ninety members were present.

Speaker Moses seized this opportunity to unburden himself of a long and bombastic address. He commenced with some lachrymose allusions to the legislators who had died since the last session. After admitting the self-evident fact, that the Legislature was utterly destitute of political wisdom, learning and sagacity, he magnanimously attributed to Providence the legislative triumphs which had been achieved. He pointed out what he considered had been the wondrous advancement of the State since the day of emancipation, and, after declaring that history could show no parallel to the great social and political revolution which had been wrought, he compared the enfranchisement of the blacks to the deliverance of the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage, modestly leaving them to infer who had really been and who deserved to be recognized as their —— Moses. After a passing puff to Governor Scott, (whom Speaker Moses piously hopes to succeed in the gubernatorial chair,) he proceeded to vindicate at some length the manner in which the State finances had been managed, and wound up by complimenting by name, and in very fulsome style, the Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Superintendent of Education, the Attorney-General, and (not unmindful of the mammon of unrighteousness,) the Comptroller-General and Treasurer Parker. To make the burlesque complete, he gravely told them in conclusion: "Schemes of doubtful, and perhaps unnecessary expenditure may be urged upon you, but I trust that all such will meet an unyielding barrier in your high sense of duty, in your honesty of purpose, and in your unswerving fidelity to your trust."

Thomas A. Sullivan and L. P. Guffin, of Abbeville; James E. Hagood, (Dem.) of Pickens; W. W. Ramsey, (colored) of Sumter; J. C. Beatty, (Dem.) of Horry; William Adamson, (colored) of Kershaw, and James A. Bowley, (colored) of Georgetown, appeared, took the oath and their seats.

J. H. Jenkins, S. J. Lee, (colored,) and Griffith Johnson, (colored,) were appointed a committee to wait on the Governor. The unfinished business of the last session was referred to the committee.

J. H. Ferriter, of Sumter, gave notice that tomorrow he would offer a bill to regulate the sale of cotton. The bill provides for a commissioner for each county, with an office at the county seat, and all cotton purchased shall be weighed by him or his deputies; a register to be kept of the seller and purchaser. The person selling or buying cotton not passed through the hands of the commissioner to be subject to a fine of $500 or one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

DeLarge gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill to repeal the township law.

The new code of practice was presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Two divorce cases on the calendar were made the special order for Friday. The resolution to give the engraving to the Secretary of State was rejected.

The House then adjourned.

The Supreme Court met this morning, Judges Willard and Moses being present, and adjourned until 5 P. M., when commenced the argument in the Averill flour inspectorship case.

George W. Addison has been appointed a magistrate for Charleston County.

At two o'clock the committees from both houses called on the Governor, who informed them that the message would be read at twelve o'clock to-morrow.

The Labor Convention meets at Janney's Hall at 4 P. M. to-morrow. About half of the delegates are members of the Legislature.

Senator Sawyer, and Bowen and Hurley arrived to-night.

A row occurred in Abbeville on Saturday at a gathering of negroes who were addressed by Judge Hoge. He recommended that the laborers should take not less than half a crop. Cothran, a Democrat, asked him what the negroes would take in money. Hoge replied that negro meant "dirty dog," and there were none there. Cothran then desired to know what would the colored persons take. The negroes became turbulent at this, and Cothran left, but the negroes pursued and caught him outside of town, and dragged him out of his buggy and carried him to prison, guarded by five negroes with Winchester rifles until night. Cothran was then released on $2000 bail, and no charged preferred. The negroes wanted to kill him, saying that he had drawn a pistol and threatened to kill Hoge. The latter is now in Columbia.

THE NEW ORLEANS RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.

The fall meeting over the Metarie Course commenced on Saturday and premises to be the most brilliant ever held here. The stableroom has been all occupied and more horses are coming.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Alabama Claims Again—Why Consul-General Plumb was Invited to Resign—The Pretext for the Detention of the Spanish Gunboats—Changes in the Southern Ports of Entry, &c.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, November 23.

An official dispatch from Minister Motley announces that the negotiations with the British Foreign Office on the subject of the Alabama claims have been reopened. No details in regard to the negotiations are known here.

Consul-General Plumb, at Havana, resigned because he was invited to do so by the administration, ample evidence having been adduced of his active sympathy with the Spaniards.

The pretext for the detention of the Spanish gunboats at New York is a statement made by the Peruvian Minister, who insists that they are to be used against Peru.

The Commissioner of Customs has recommended to Congress that the port of Beaufort, South Carolina, be abolished, and added to the Charleston district; that the port of entry at St. Mary's, Georgia, be also abolished, and the district added to that of Fernandina; that the port of St. Marks, Florida, be abolished, and one established at Cedar Keys, and that the port of Petersburg be added to that of Richmond, Virginia.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, November 23.

Proceedings are about commencing to libel Spanish gunboats recently built in New York.

Cornell Jewett is here urging the government to take an active interest in the cable from the Hague to New York harbor, for which Jewett and associates have important concessions from Germany.

The roll of the House is made up. It excludes Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, except Sheldon, from Louisiana.

Harvey, Minister to Portugal, from whom salary was withheld by Congress, gets twenty-one thousand dollars in gold from the Treasury.

The resignation of Consul-General Plumb is accepted. Consul Hall, at Matanzas, takes charge of the consulate.

EVENING.—One of the charges of the District Attorney against the Spanish gunboats is that the vessels are intended for operations against the people of Cuba, with whom the United States are at peace. The Spanish Minister makes no objections to legal proceedings regarding the gunboats. It is a mere question between the government and the contractors, the solution of which is desired by the Spanish authorities.

Grant will make an early movement in reference to a ship canal over the Isthmus of Darien.

Senator Ramsey has failed in his postal agency to France.

The Supreme Court has adjourned from Thursday to Monday.

The President proclaims the discontinuance of discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels, either from the countries of its origin or from other countries.

EUROPE.

LIVERPOOL, November 23.

There have been many failures among the Liverpool grain dealers, including several firms with extensive American connections.

The ship Spendthrift, from Shanghai, with tea was wrecked only forty miles from her home port.

LONDON, November 23.

The Suez Canal is not regarded here as a complete success. Improvements must be made before the canal will answer the full requirements of commerce.

PARIS, November 23.

The Ministers Bourbeau and Leroux have been re-elected to the Corps Legislatif. Rochefort is elected from the first, Cranchux from the third, and Arago from the eighth circumscription. No candidate having a majority in the fourth, a new election is to be held. The city is tranquil.

A meeting of the Italian Ministry last night resulted in its dissolution.

ROME, November 23.

One hundred and fifty Bishops have arrived, among them many from America.

MADRID, November 23.

The Bishop of Havana was brought here to-day under guard.

AWARDS AT THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

MACON, November 23.

Among the premiums awarded at the fair today, was one to Wm. Knabe, of Baltimore, who received the first premium for the best grand square piano. Miss Ida Feuchtwanger, of Macon, aged 11 years, the first premium for skill as a performer on the piano. W. L. Brantley, of Macon, for the best upland cotton. The American Safety Lamp Company, of New York, received a medal and diploma for best lamp. Moses & Co., of Richmond, Va., for a sub soil-lifter. The Rock Island Manufacturing Company, of Charlotte, N. C., a premium and diploma for the best woollen goods.

MATTERS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 23.

Arrangements were closed yesterday in New York with several prominent capitalists, by which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will be completed at once. Among the capitalists are W. H. Aspinwall, A. A. Low, C. P. Huntington, Fisk and Hatch, and others. The city authorities here are making extensive arrangements for entertaining the National Board of Trade, which meets here on December first. Steamers for excursions, public dinners, balls, &c., are on the programme. The State Republican Convention meets here to-morrow.

MATTERS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, November 23.

The city bells were tolled to-day during the funeral service of Governor Fitzpatrick. His body lay in state for two hours at the capitol. The funeral service was conducted at the Episcopal Church. A procession followed his remains to the cemetery.

An immense crowd is in the city to attend the State Fair; owing to the heavy rain a great many were deterred from going to the grounds. To-morrow the indications are fair for several thousand visitors. The entries are numerous from many States.

THE STRUGGLE IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, November 23.

Dispatches from Cespedes to the New York Cuban Junta states that the Cubans captured a fort at Potrenillo on the 8th. He says that 12,000 men have enlisted in the Cuban army since the 5th of July, and that there is greater confidence in the success of the cause. The policy of destroying the cane fields will be continued. One hundred and twenty-two native Cubans were shot recently, by order of Valmaseda.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Burlingame, with his mandarins, is at Berlin.

The Supreme Court of Missouri unanimously legalizes the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1866, and affirms its order dissolving several synods and presbyteries adhering to the declaration and testimony party. The effect of this decision gives church property to adherents of the General Assembly in divided congregations.

The Rev. John P. Dunn, pastor of St. John's (Catholic) Church, in Philadelphia, is dead.

At Lexington, Ky., the floor of the Colored Baptist Church, which was densely packed, gave way yesterday. Casualties, three killed and many wounded.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message. What the Land Commissioner has Done—Scott's Youthful Pet—The Township Question—The Labor Convention—United States Court—What is to be done with the Fair Grounds until the next Fair, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, November 22.

The carpenters, carpet-layers, and a host of other workmen, have been busily engaged all day in putting the finishing touches to the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives. Both halls, with their fresh paint, new curtains, new carpets, new oilcloths, &c., look very pretty, and are really tastefully fitted up. They will not, however, be in thorough order for this session of the Legislature. A Radical, with a lady on each arm, looked in the Senate Chamber this morning, and remarked, with that peculiar twang which stamped him as a "Deown East"-er, that this here hall would be just ready in time for a Democratic Legislature to sit in. As the hall will be completed next winter, after the elections, the Deown East-er's remark may be considered prophetic.

To-day the Governor was invisible to everybody, and, as stated, was locked up in his office writing his message. It will be a long document, composed of all the ideas on all the subjects that the Governor and his private secretary can collect between them. The query is not, as is usually the case, what subjects will the message treat of, but what will it not treat of. It is not yet known whether it will be read on Wednesday or Thursday. Those who claim to know the contents of the message assert that the labor question is pretty thoroughly ventilated, and that as the State Labor Convention convenes on Wednesday, and will probably on that day come to some conclusion in regard to that vexed question, the Governor will withhold his message until Thursday, in order that he may know the result of the deliberations of that body, and tone his ideas of the labor question to suit before giving them to the public.

H. H. Kimpton, (of New York,) Governor Scott's youthful pet, who, according to the Governor, has so manipulated the State bonds, &c., as to reflect a shining lustre upon the annals of South Carolina, and upon himself, is here.

From the first of September, to within two or three days past, the Land Commission has, as I'm informed, purchased about 40,000 acres of land lying in Marion, Abbeville, Kershaw, Lexington, Chester, Richland, Laurens, Orangeburg, and other counties in the middle section of the State.

A number of county commissioners have arrived to deliberate in regard to the township question. A meeting will be held at an early day. It is thought the system will be either abolished altogether, or its working suspended for ten years.

The United States District Court was in session in the "chapel" at the Nickerson House to-day, Hon. George S. Bryan presiding. The jurymen did not attend in sufficient numbers to be organized, and the Judge ordered that others be summoned, to appear at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, to which hour the court shortly afterward adjourned.

Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken, secretary and treasurer of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, who was sent by the society as a delegate to the Macon Fair, returned from there yesterday. He informs your correspondent that he had made a contract to have the State Fair grounds planted in grain. It is proposed to divide the grounds in three equal parts, make equal application upon them of the South Carolina Fertilizer, (Geo. W. Williams & Co., agents,) of the Wando, (J. R. Dukes, agent,) and of the Soluble Pacific, (J. N. Robson, agent,) and keep an accurate account of the cost and results, and report to the Executive Committee at the Fair next fall. These fertilizers have been selected because the companies have offered premiums for the best yield of corn, cotton or small grain on five and ten acres of land. The result of this test will be looked forward to with great interest.

The premium list of the State Fair next year will be over $10,000.

Governor Bonham and General Gary are here.

A PHILADELPHIA SENSATION.

The Man Who Inherited $76,000,000.

The Philadelphia Age has the following:

There has been a sudden explosion in our higher-life circles—an explosion that has caused disaster, dismay and grief. Some few weeks ago the announcement appeared that a young man who, for three years prior, had been serving the guests of a Harrisburg hotel with tripe and browned fish-balls had fallen heir to an immense fortune. Discarding the towel, the apron, and and dispelling that air of servile submission which all thoroughly-instructed waiters are supposed to possess, he launched out into a career of fashionable excitement and flirtation. He came to this city. The report spread quickly of the fortune which, by the death of an aunt in England, he had fallen heir to; and gossip passed it from mouth to mouth until it was declared, with his sanction, that he was the lucky possessor of $76,000,000. To authenticate all this, he would show what appeared to be true and faithful transcripts of the will, deeds, &c., of this great estate. He became intimate with our Market-street merchants. Possessing the open sesame, check and money, he found no difficulty in creeping into fashionable society, and then springing up as a real, undisguised lion.

A certain West Philadelphia Congressman detailed his coach-and-two to convey this young lord about. The managers of a number of our charitable institutions received his notes, promising donations of startling extravagance. He even went so far as to declare his intention of enriching the friends who had known him when he was nothing more than a poor, down-trodden server of tripe and steak, and living in this belief, they invited him to their homes—treated him in as friendly manner as their means would allow. About a week ago the great *denouement* came! It was discovered that while he had received a small fortune, about five thousand dollars, through his own actions and conceits it was puffed up to the enormous amount named. What he did have carried him along for three weeks with all the *eclat* and individual grandeur that envelopes a prince. His money is all gone; he is denied wherever his name is known; and the *bon-ton* now wonder at their short-sightedness in believing him endowed with the wealth he confessed to. Unfortunately for him, he had mentioned high parties in New York as being his backers. They were telegraphed to, and returned an answer that he was an impostor.

TRAVELLING IN STYLE.

The most right-royal production in the world in the way of travelling carriages is the Imperial train of France. It is a veritable train, not merely one carriage in a train. First, after the engine and tender, comes a luggage carriage—not an uninhabitable van, but a structure which, besides ordinary luggage, contains pantry arrangements for refreshments, and accommodation for some of the company's and Imperial servants. Next is a carriage adapted as a dining-room—or at least as a refreshment room—with a centre table, armchairs, and hinged seats; and when, at night, the seats are drawn away from the wall, they fall back so as to form bedsteads for the attendants. Third in the list stands an open or platform carriage, which may be opened or closed at the sides at pleasure, and used either as an open-air lookout or as a refreshment room. Then comes the grand carriage, the Imperial saloon, with a retiring room attached, and doors at the sides and ends. All that luxury can do is here done in the provision of couches, arm-chairs, folding-chairs, movable chairs, small tables and stands, curtains, wire-gauze blinds, to exclude dust when the windows are open, a timepiece, pendent lamps and mirrors. The fifth is a sleeping carriage, divided off into seven distinct compartments; these comprise a sleeping chamber or bedroom, two dressing rooms, two rooms for the Empress' ladies, one for the Emperor's valet, and a retiring room. The sleeping chamber contains two beds, on opposite sides of a compartment nine feet wide. Next to the sanctum of the imperial papa and mamma is a carriage for the Prince imperial, with numerous snuggeries for sleeping, dressing and attendants. Lastly, there is a luggage-carriage, the counterpart of the one at the head of the train. All the carriages have doors at the end, and platforms which make a convenient gangway from carriage to carriage; and there are electric bells from the imperial saloon to all the other carriages and to the engine-driver and guards.

THE UNKNOWN REGIONS.

Dr. Livingstone Certainly Safe—His Report on his African Explorations and the Sources of the Nile—The Problem "Now Solved."

A cable dispatch received last evening announces that a communication had been received from Dr. Livingstone, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869, in which he says that he was in good health and had been treated well everywhere. This news gives additional interest to the following dispatch from the eminent explorer, which was read at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London, held on November 8, Sir Roderick Murchison presiding:

NEAR [illegible] BANGWEOLO, SOUTH CENTRAL AFRICA, July, 1868.

My Lord—When I had the honor of writing to you in February, 1867, I had the impression that I was then on the watershed between the Zambezi and either the Congo or the Nile. More extended observation has since convinced me of the essential correctness of that impression; and from what I have seen, together with what I have learned from intelligent natives, I think that I may safely assert that the feeder sources of the Nile arise between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose River Rhapta is probably the Rovuma. Aware that others have been mistaken, and laying no claim to infallibility, I do not yet speak very positively, particularly of the parts west and northwest of Tanganyika, because these have not yet come under my observation; but if your lordship will read the following short sketch of my discoveries you will perceive that the springs of the Nile have hitherto been searched for very much too far to the north. They rise some 400 miles south of the most southerly portion of the Victoria Nyanza, and indeed south of all the lakes except Bangweolo.

Leaving the valley of the Loangwa, which enters the Zambezi at Zumbo, we climbed up what seemed to be a great mountain mass, but it turned out to be only the southern edge of an elevated region, which is from 3050 to 6000 feet above the level of the sea. This upland may roughly be said to cover a space south of Lake Tanganyika of some 350 miles square. It is generally covered with dense or open forest, has an undulating, sometimes hilly, surface, a rich soil, is well watered by numerous rivulets and, for Africa, is cold. It slopes towards the north and west, but I have found no part of it under 3000 feet of altitude. The country of Usango, situated east of the space indicated, is also an upland, and affords pasturage to the immense herds of cattle of the Bassango, a remarkably light-colored race, very friendly to strangers. Usango forms the eastern side of a great but still elevated valley. The other or western side is formed by what are called the Kone Mountains, beyond the copper mines of Katanga. Still further west, and beyond the Kone range or plateau, our old acquaintance the Zambezi, under the name Jauabali, is said to rise. The southern end of the largest valley enclosed between Usango and the Kone range is between 11 deg. and 12 deg. south. It was rarely possible there to see a star, but accidentally awaking one morning between two and three o'clock, I found one which showed latitude 11 deg. 56 min. south, and we were then fairly on the upland. Next day we passed two rivulets running north. As we advanced, brooks evidently perennial became numerous. Some went eastward to fall into the Loangwa; others went northwest to join the river Chambeze. Misled by a map calling this river in an off-hand manner "Zambezi, eastern branch," I took 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 probably the valley of the Nile. It is an interesting river as helping to form three lakes, and changing its name three times in the 420 or 450 miles of its course. It was first crossed by the Portuguese, who always inquired for ivory and slaves, and heard of nothing else. A person who collected all, even the hearsay geography of the Portuguese, knew so little actually of the country that he put a large river here running 3000 feet uphill, and called it the New Zambezi.

I crossed the Chambeze in 10 deg. 31 m. south and several of its confluents both north and south quite as large as the Isis at Oxford, but running faster and having bigger [illegible] I mention these minutiæ 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 Bangweolo, and on coming out of it assumes the name of Luapula. The Luapula flows down north past the town of Cazembe, 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 Lualaba, and passing on N.N.W., forms Ulenge in the country west of Tanganyika. I have seen it only where it leaves Moero and where it comes out of the crack in the mountains of Rua, but am quite satisfied that even before it receives the river Sofunso from Marungu, and the Sobrri from the Balomba country, it is quite sufficient to form Ulenge, whether that is a lake with many islands, as some assert, or a sort of Punjaub, a division into several branches as is maintained by others. These branches are all gathered up by the Lufira, a large river which by many confluents drains the western side of the great valley. I have not seen the Lufira, but pointed out west of eleven degrees south, it is three asserted always to require canoes. This is purely native information. Some intelligent men assert that when Lufira takes up the water of Ulenge, it flows north northwest into Lake Chowambe, which I conjecture to be that discovered by Mr. Baker. Others think that it goes into Lake Tanganyika at Uvira, and still passes northward into Chowambe by a river named Loanda. These are the parts regarding which I suspend my judgment. If I am in error there and live through it, I shall correct myself. My opinion at present is, if the large amount 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 likelihood by the Loanda. Looking back again to the upland, it is well divided into districts, Lobisa, Lobemba, Ubengu, Itawa, Lopere, Kabuire, Marungu, Lunda, or Londa, and Rua; the people are known by the initial "Ba" instead of the initial Lo or U for country. The Arabs soften Ba into Wa, in accordance with their Suahili dialect; the natives never do. On the northern slope of the upland, on the 21 of April, 1867, I discovered Lake Liemba; it lies in a hollow with precipitous sides two thousand feet down; it is extremely beautiful, sides, top and bottom being covered with trees and other vegetation. Elephants, buffaloes and antelopes feed on the steep slopes, while hippopotami, crocodiles and fish swarm in the waters. Guns being unknown, the elephants, unless sometimes deceived into a pitfall, have it all their own way. It is as perfect a natural paradise as Xenophon could have desired. On two rocky islands men till the land, rear goats and catch fish; the villages ashore are embowered in the palm oil palms of the West Coast of Africa. Four considerable streams flow into Liemba, and a number of brooks (Scottice, "trout burns,") from twelve to fifteen feet broad, leap down the steep, bright red clay schist rocks and form splendid cascades that make the dullest of my attendants pause and remark with wonder. I measured one of the streams, the Lofu, fifty miles from its confluence, and found it at a ford 294 feet, say 100 yards broad, thigh and waste deep, and flowing fast over hardened sandstone flag in September—the last rain had fallen on the 12th of May. Elsewhere the Lofu requires canoes. The Lonzua drives a large body of smooth water into Liemba, bearing on its surface duck weed and grassy islands; this body of water was ten 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 eighteen to twenty miles broad, and from thirty-five to forty 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 a war which had broken out 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 eighty 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; 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 months and a half. 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 Zette, who were connived at in their murders by the Governors 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 September 8, 1867. In the northern part of Moero it is from twenty to thirty-three miles broad. Further south it is at least sixty miles wide and it is fifty 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 forty 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 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 get within thirteen days of Tanganyika I was brought to a standstill 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 high and 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, checks 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, the other forty yards broad, crossed by bridges. One had a quarter, the other half a mile of flood on each side. Moreover, one, 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 ancles 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 tepid waters and sandy beach of Moero. In going up the bank of the lake, we first of all forded four torrents, thigh deep; then a river eighty yards wide and 300 yards of flood on its west bank, so deep we had to keep to the canoes till within fifty yards of the higher ground; then four brooks, from five to fifteen 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 fifty 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 fifteen to eighteen 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 pretences, absconded. The fact is, they are all tired of this everlasting tramping, and so verily am I. Were it not for an inveterate dislike to give in to difficulties, without doing my utmost to overcome them, I would abscond too. I comfort myself with the hope that by making the country and people better known I am doing good; and by imparting a little knowledge occasionally I may be working in accordance with the plans of an all-embracing Providence.

I was in the habit of sending my observations to the Cape Observatory, where Sir T. Maclean, the Astronomer Royal and of 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 understand or appreciate. The late Earl of Ellesmere publicly said of a single sheet of these most carefully tested geographical positions, that they contained more geography than many large volumes. While the mass of the observations which went to the Royal Observatory at the Cape required much time for calculation, 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 mean's semi-diameter and horizontal parallax for a set of distances, though of several hours' duration; corrections for the differences of proportional logarthising, &c., and with these confessedly imperfect longitudes made and sent some 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 T. Maclean, for instance, says that since a trigonometric survey, no river has been laid down so accurately as the Zambezi; and Mr. Mann, after most careful examination of the series of chronometric observations, which more than once ran from the Sea of Zette up to Lake Nyassa, any error in the longitude cannot possibly amount to four minutes. Well, after all my care and risk of health, and even of life, it is not very inspiring to find 200 miles of lake tacked on to the north west end of Nyassa—and these 200 miles perched up on the upland region and passed over some 3000 feet higher than the rest of the lakes.

We shall probably hear that the author of this feat in fancography claim therefrom to be considered a theoretical discoverer of the sources of the Nile. My imperfect longitudes and sketches will some to descredit the perfect ones from the observatory. The crowning auto da algeba was fixed by seven sets of lunar distances, that is, at least sixty-three distances between the moon and stars, and probably one 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 great astonishment I received only a giggle. The desecration my positions have suffered is probably unknown to the council, but there 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 receptacle—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 have, &c.,

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. Very dark, well made and eyes slantingwards.

The reading of the dispatch was several times interrupted with loud applause. Extracts from several private letters from Dr. Livingstone, the chief point of geographical interest in which was the statement that the sources of the Nile are to be found in the lakes and rivers that drain the great valley in which Cazembe is situated, and lying to the south of Tanganyika, between ten and twelve degrees of south latitude.

The president said that the great problem had now been solved—the road was open to his illustrious friend. They might expect him within a few months, and they would accord him a welcome such as few Englishmen had ever experienced. [Loud applause.]

IMPRESSIONS OF AIKEN.

Its Wonderful Advantages as a Winter Resort for Invalids.

The village of Aiken is rapidly rising into prominence as a winter resort for invalids, and especially for such as suffer from pulmonary complaints. The New York Post of Saturday last editorially says:

Aiken, in South Carolina, is a place much visited by Northern invalids. It is easily reached by railroad, and lies eight miles east of Augusta, Ga., in a forest of pines. The climate here from November to March is like a long Indian summer. The sky is of the deepest blue, the air is singularly tranquil and balmy, and severe frosts are almost unknown. The hotel at Aiken has lately changed hands, and is now a first-class house in every respect.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, himself an invalid, writing to that paper from Aiken, says:

We arrived here on the 22d of October, and at first were not at all pleased with the place; but after a general survey of the situation, and becoming somewhat acquainted, we were much pleased—quite willing, indeed, to locate for the winter.

Aiken is situated on a broad plateau, at an altitude of six hundred feet above tide water. The surface is white sand on a red clay bed. The place is regularly laid out with very broad streets and large lots; so that the dwellings are some distance from each other. In a large portion of the city almost the entire natural growth is left standing, and the stranger will often be surprised to find a neat little cottage nestled down in a thicket of jack oak. The water is good, and is procured from wells, which are very deep. In the principal streets they are arranged at regular intervals in the middle of the street. The resident portion of the population is variously estimated at from two to three thousand, a number of whom are Northern men who came here some years ago in the most distressing condition, and, recovering their health, became attached to the place and located permanently.

There is little or no business done here, being only seven miles from Augusta. With an accommodation train down in the morning and return in the afternoon, persons can very conveniently do their trading there. Almost every house here is a boarding-house, and, strange to say, while flour, beef, chickens, eggs and butter, can be bought as cheap as in Richmond, the plainest boarding-house in this place will charge you more for board than the Spotswood or Exchange. And again, notwithstanding the fact that we have express trains from Charleston every day, fish and oysters are as scarce as "elephant's teeth."

The cures of advantage derived by consumptives who have stopped here are really remarkable. Numbers that on their arrival had to be carried to their rooms, in less than two weeks were able to walk a mile with ease. I am much improved. This bracing atmosphere, genial sunshine, and piney odor, tells rapidly on weak lungs.

THE DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

Defects of the Box System.

The United States Mail of this month prints the following in reference to the delivery of letters by carriers:

We are very glad to see it (unofficially) announced that Postmaster-General Creswell, in his forthcoming report, will take ground against the system of delivery of mail matter through boxes, and in favor of the adoption of the carrier system at all offices where it can properly be introduced—which includes, of course, all the larger offices.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any one at all familiar, by experience, with the subject, that the "box system," as conducted at the post-offices in our great cities, is one of the main obstacles to the satisfactory performance of the functions of the department. It is easy enough to set forth in editorial columns the "glittering generalities" that "every merchant has a right to have his letters delivered in that manner which best suits his convenience," and that "the box system has been in use for years, and if those now in authority are not equal to the task of conducting it properly, they should give place to those who can," &c.; but to those whose eyes and ears are officially and practically made familiar with the vexations, complaints and bewildering complications engendered by it, such superficial arguments in favor of the box system can have no more effect than so many assertions that four and five make eleven, or that two parallel lines, if only carried far enough, will eventually intersect each other.

It is a task of no difficulty for an expert to detect the flaws in the reasonings of the theoretical upholders of the box system. One of the principal is that they are based upon the assumption that the box-holders are the "public," whereas, although numerous, they form really but a small portion of the public—and any claim on their behalf to peculiar and exclusive rights is untenable and absurd. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that they have a right to be specially and primarily considered by the postoffice in the delivery of their letters, let us give a few facts—which cannot be contradicted—illustrating the evils which result from the system to the box-holders themselves. The statements here made are the result of experience at one of the largest postoffices in the Union—say at New Amsterdam.

There is scarcely one box-holder who is in the receipt of many letters, who does not almost daily receive through his box letters addressed to other box-holders, which have been placed therein by mistake. Of course his own letters run the same risk of misdelivery.

There is not a newspaper of extended circulation the publisher of which does not find, nearly every day, among the letters delivered to him through his box, from one to six letters addressed to the publishers of other newspapers—some of his own letters being in the same way delivered to them.

There are no two box-holding individuals or firms in the city of anything like a similar name, whose letters are not being perpetually "mixed up" by the delivery of Hobbs' letters to Dobbs, of Barker's letter to Parker, of Henrickson's to Henderson, of J. T. Brown & Sons to T. J. Brown & Co., &c.

It is no unusual occurrence for a messenger, on presenting a ticket for the letters in one box, to be handed the entire contents of another, which he may with impunity appropriate and open if so disposed—as he occasionally is.

Scarcely a week passes without the detection of a box-holder's messenger, in purloining the letters of his employer—who, with the touching confidence in juvenile human nature characteristic of his class, has generally expressed his willingness to "trust that boy with uncounted gold, sir," and profusely condemned the postoffice as the cause of his repeated losses. There is hardly a publishing house of importance in the city referred to which has not suffered in this way—the largest of them to the extent of thousands of dollars through the dishon