

M. 'River Kokianja, well known and surveyed. The Wesleyan Mission resides here, about twenty miles from the mouth. A mile higher up is the settlement, for ship-building and other purposes, established originally by Messrs. Browne and Baine, now occupied by Mr. Maccowell. It still gives employment to about twenty mechanics, but the dock-yard is abandoned. Total Europeans about fifty-two. The middle island (Kaikolda) is yet but little known. There are now no natives on the shore of Cook's Straits, nor on the west side of the island. The east side is also but thinly peopled along the coast.

N. 'Cloudy Bay is the chief resort of the black whalers. This fishery is generally carried on by vessels moored in the numerous fine coves, with try works on board.

O. 'Banks' Peninsula; scene of the horrid massacre by the brig Elizabeth Stewart, the most northern native town on the island.

P. 'Preservation Harbour and Chaldy Bay, both fine harbours. Several whaling establishments. The middle island is frequented by the black whalers belonging to Van Diemen's Land.

'In the year 1818, 60 tons of New Zealand flax were sent from Sydney to England, of the value of 2600*l.* In 1830, twenty-eight vessels, averaging $110\frac{1}{2}$ tons burthen each, made, in the aggregate, fifty-six voyages to New Zealand; the total tonnage thus cleared having been 5888 tons. In the same year, twenty-six different vessels, of the average tonnage of $114\frac{1}{2}$ tons each, made forty-six passages inwards to Sydney, their aggregate being 4959 tons.

'It also appears, that of seventy-eight vessels which cleared out from Sydney "for foreign states, South Sea Islands, and fisheries," fifty-six were to touch at New Zealand; and of sixty-four arrived under the same heads, forty-six had been there.'

IX.—*Particulars of an Expedition up the Zambezi to Senna, performed by three Officers of His Majesty's Ship Leven, when surveying the East Coast of Africa in 1823. From Materials communicated by Captain W. F. W. Owen, R.N. Read June 11, 1832.*

THE party consisted of Lieutenant Browne, Mr. Forbes, midshipman, and Mr. Kilpatrick, assistant-surgeon, attended by two black servants, one of whom was from the dock-yard at the Cape, where he had been apprenticed after his deliverance from a slave vessel; the other a free man, who spoke Portuguese, and on that

account was hired. The object of the expedition was to explore the Zambezi.

On the evening of the 23d of July, they left Quilimane, amid the cheers and good wishes of the crews of two of the Leven's boats which were there at the time. The canoe in which they went was of the largest description, and capable of carrying eight or ten tons. It was supplied by the governor of Quilimane, and was under the charge of a subaltern black officer, who was directed to accompany the party. At day-break on the 24th they passed the small river of Masave, which joins from the northern side. The Quilimane still maintained the same breadth as it did opposite the town (one mile), and the marshy feature of the banks yet prevailed, with mangroves to the low-water mark. Hippopotami at times showed themselves, and the trees on each side were covered with aquatic birds, of which, in the course of the day, they shot four species. About noon they landed on the south side of the river, at the village of Marangane (N.B. Lieutenant Browne calls this village Nusongo,—Antonio, Chingoalla,—Adonis, Mil-lambahney, and Mr. Forbes, Marangane), where they had been directed to call for refreshments by the governor of Quilimane, to whom the place belonged. However, all that they could obtain was a couple of fowls and a few oranges of very excellent flavour. Marangane is about eight miles from Quilimane, and is built in a straggling way, on a piece of ground elevated a few feet above the general level of the surrounding country. It is inhabited solely by slaves, who cultivate a tract of land in the vicinity for their master, to supply in part themselves and those of their class collected in depôts for the Brazilian markets. Contrasted with the gloomy appearance of the mangrove-covered swamps around, even the humble Marangane became picturesque from its prominent situation, amid extensive groves of cocoa-nut and orange-trees. Mr. Forbes procured some beautiful specimens of plants, and shot various birds, principally of the king-fisher kind. After quitting Marangane they came to several islands, two of which, Massaney and Tmlong, (according to Lieutenant Browne,) they passed previous to arriving at the large one of Concevo, or Conrevo. Yet this, although dignified by the name of large, was only one mile long. It was very flat and thickly covered with mangroves, and numerous birds of the gallex order resorted to its banks to feed on the worms, with whose holes, and those of the diminutive land crab, its muddy limits were perforated. Shortly after passing the island they arrived and stopped, for a short time, at a small village in the district of Eloba, on the north bank, erected about two hundred yards from the river, on a dry sandy piece of soil, only approachable by a hippopotamus track through the large reeds of the intervening marsh.

At this place the banks were entirely clear of trees, as was also the north-east quarter, as far as the eye could reach. Leaving this village, they shortly afterwards anchored for the night, and on the morning of the 26th, renewed their journey. A herd of wild buffaloes were feeding on the river's bank, but alarmed at the approach of the boat, before they were within rifle shot, retreated in the utmost trepidation from the scanty shelter which the straggling thickets afforded, into an adjoining wood. Shortly after they passed two small islands, termed Copson and Covello, beyond which the river was reduced to about three hundred fathoms in breadth, and a little farther on to much less. The strength of the ebb-tide delayed them, for a short period, at the small village of Moona; after which they continued on, passing a long sand-bank and the village of Chumbasac, where the river was scarcely one-tenth of a mile across. About ten at night, they also passed the island of Cocha, covered with lofty trees, and divided from the main-land by a small and shallow creek. The channel was now so reduced in breadth, as, in some parts, to be scarcely twenty yards across, and its depth of water was not more than eight feet; but the banks assumed a much more pleasing appearance, especially the left one, which was high and thickly wooded. They still continued slowly to prosecute their tedious way till some time after midnight, when they stopped and anchored off the village of Antaree, situated on the northern bank. From this time, until they arrived at Boca de Rio, on the afternoon of the 28th, they passed through a complete archipelago of islets, the channels between which were so shallow, that even the three small canoes into which they had the last day exchanged with their effects, could proceed no higher. At this place the river was not more than twenty or thirty yards across; and the distance, counting the various windings of the stream forty-seven miles from Quilmane, but in a straight line only thirty-two, in a W.S.W. direction. The breadth of the river, in the wet season, is much greater. The water was perfectly fresh, but dirty, and much impregnated with decayed vegetable matter. Boca de Rio is a small village, and its native name, according to Lieutenant Browne, is Moonboosh, but according to Adonis and Antonio (the black servants), Maccomboosh, which latter is more probably right, as it agrees with the name of its chief, who, according to an almost general fashion in the country, assumes the appellation of the village or district he governs. Maccomboosh was a tall stout man, who spoke Portuguese fluently. The party repaired to his house with their effects, and there took up their quarters for two days, during which time Messrs. Forbes and Kilpatrick obtained a large and interesting addition to their collection of plants and birds, while Mr. Browne employed himself in sketching, and making astronomical observations.

As the season of the year precluded the possibility of their ascending any farther by water, they were obliged, in order to reach the river above the shallows, to travel some miles by land. Accordingly, on the 30th, in the afternoon, they left Boca de Rio, Maccomboosh furnishing the gentlemen with palanquins and natives to carry their effects. The country they passed through was flat, but dry, well cultivated, and abounding in villages. At times they came upon the course of the river, whose breadth, in some places, was reduced to sixteen feet, with high banks at some distance on either side, serving as the boundaries of the wet season floods. On the afternoon of the 2d of August they arrived at the house of Pasco Mariano, a Kaurareen, who received them in the most kind and hospitable manner. The morning of the 3d dawned upon them in all the beauty of a cloudless sky, and although a profound calm prevailed, yet the air was not close and oppressive, but pleasant and refreshing. Our travellers had not enjoyed so good a night's accommodation since their departure from Quilimane, so that Lieutenant Browne was the only one who could muster up sufficient resolution to quit his bed in order to take the customary morning's bath in the river, which was now that of the Zambezi, just where it divides, and forms the noble river of Luabo on the one hand, and on the other, the branch which they had ascended communicating with Quilimane. As Mr. Browne was about to plunge into the water, he was arrested by the loud calling of his kind old host, who came running up in great trepidation for his safety, and informed him that he must not venture into the stream as it abounded with alligators, who, a short time back, had devoured a son of Donna Pascoa, a lady to whom the party had a letter of introduction. This day, for the first time, Mr. Forbes felt himself unwell, so much so, that after Mr. Browne had read prayers to his small congregation, he was unable to accompany that gentleman and Mr. Kilpatrick in a long walk which they took on the banks of the river, and in its vicinity to the westward. The land, where cultivated, was chiefly sown with peas and other sorts of pulse; but where left untilled, was covered with a long coarse grass. The village of Marooro, in which Pasco Mariano lives, is extensive, and consists of about forty huts, each of which, on an average, might contain five people. Mariano's dwelling, from its large size, is a conspicuous object among the others. It is built, in the fashion of the country, of bamboo poles and grass, and is encircled by large enclosures, containing oxen, sheep, goats, geese, ducks, and fowls. The river winds majestically along between steep banks of more than twenty feet in height, which, during the rainy season, lasting from November to March, are overflowed, and the country inundated for miles around, the deep water channel then extending upwards of a mile and a half in breadth. Yet,

notwithstanding the rapidity of the current, boats often ascend against it, by availing themselves of its diminished strength over the inundated lands. Several streams branch off from the Luabo, one of which bisects the portion of land contained between that river and the Quilimane, and discharges itself into the sea at a place called Melambey. The Luabo, in its course to the sea, is blocked up by sands, the existence of which, even in the Zambezi, off Marooro, was apparent in every direction.

Mariano held the rank of Colonel of militia, and had under his command about one hundred natives, armed with muskets. He likewise, according to the custom of the country, was a merchant, and dealt largely in ivory and gold-dust. His days were spent in one unvaried routine, and the diary of one would suffice for all the others. He rose early, and amused himself in the balcony until breakfast time smoking several carotes, a description of small segars, made of shag tobacco, rolled up in the banana leaf, which gives them a peculiar, and, to smokers, a pleasant flavour. At eight he breakfasted, and then busied himself among his people, slept away the noon hour, and dined at two, the table groaning under a profusion of meats, dressed in a variety of ways, in which port wine generally formed a principal ingredient. After the repast was ended, and he had smoked another carote, the old gentleman once more retired to rest, and did not rise again until the coolness of the evening drew him forth, enveloped in a cloak, to enjoy the freshness of the air. At nine he supped, and shortly afterwards retired to bed.

On the evening of the 4th, Mr. Forbes, who appeared to be getting on tolerably well, had a severe relapse, and was bled. Colonel Mariano, however, much disapproved of this treatment, and recommended instead that which he always pursued with his own people, viz. to produce by all possible means a profuse perspiration, and to drink abundance of rice-water. But Mr. Kilpatrick would not acquiese, stating as his reason, that an European constitution required far different treatment to that necessary to be pursued with one inured to the climate.

Although the bed of the river is sandy, yet the soil in the vicinity is quite otherwise. Around Marooro the country is perfectly flat; and in the neighbourhood of the colonel's house and village is cultivated for two or three miles in every direction, principally with the long grass already noticed, which, before it is perfectly ripe, is plucked up, dried, beat in a large wooden mortar, and then ground between two rough stones, one of which is placed on the earth, with a basket under it to receive the meal, and the other worked by hand above. The meal is made into porridge, and in general eaten with fish, with which, of the largest size, and finest quality, the river abounds. The farther our tra-

vellers advanced from the coast the more they observed the natives to improve in their appearance. Of those at Marooro, many were firmly knit, stout, and elegantly proportioned; the attendants on the colonel, in particular, were perfect models of the human form. With the exception of a piece of cloth around them, barely sufficient for the purpose of decency, they go naked. Some have their beards shaved, others only in part, but many not at all. In this latter case the hair (for it is worthy of remark that they have not wool) grows long, is neatly plaited, and hanging in slender tails, communicates to the countenance a wild and savage aspect; in this resembling the people of Madagascar, whose hair is neither wool nor hair, and dressed, in general, quite similarly. The proportion of the females appeared small; and it was remarked that they were, in general, either of an advanced age or children. Excepting the cultivated spots above noticed, the country about Marooro is covered with long rank grass, rushes, and bamboos, interspersed with extensive swamps. Dreadful, indeed, must be the fetid vapours which arise from these, and impregnate the atmosphere during the insufferable hot rainy season! Even to the inhabitants the air is then perceptibly noxious and oppressive, and to our travellers, notwithstanding the cool temperature of the evenings, when walking along the narrow pathways cut through the grass and bamboos, growing far above their heads, the sensation of closeness was highly oppressive. Among the few varieties of trees which were noticed, two different species of palms formed the greatest proportion; these were scattered over the boundless plain, but so detached and few in number as scarcely to break the uniformity of the prospect.

On the evening of the 5th Mr. Forbes was very ill; but having passed a good night, he felt himself so much relieved in the morning as to be able to undertake the journey to Chapongah, the residence of Donna Pascoa. The canoe in which he embarked was purposely fitted up in a superior and more comfortable way for his reception, having a canopy of rushes above, and a well arranged couch beneath. Previous to departure, their hospitable old friend had a breakfast prepared for them, and a meal ready cooked to eat on the way, together with a proportion of wine, and a large supply of fowls and rice, thus winding up a series of unabated kindnesses, by a provident attention to the future comforts of his guests. He entreated them to take care of themselves, loaded them with good wishes for their success, and long after they had quitted the shore, continued to wave his handkerchief as a farewell, and to commend them to the Almighty's protection. Notwithstanding the great width of the river, the channels in it were found narrow and winding, among extensive sand-banks, often dry. The torrent that rushes past these is so

impetuous in its course, that it is only in the eddies that boats can possibly ascend, unless by tracking; and in this manner Mr. Browne and his party continued on, generally at about the rate of a mile and half in an hour. Many of the sand-banks were nearly twenty feet in height, yet had the appearance of being overflowed during the rainy season. The banks of the river were mostly lined with rushes and long grass, with here and there a solitary palm-tree. The depth of water varied considerably; in some parts it exceeded two fathoms, and in others scarcely as many feet. As the evening closed the party arrived at Chapongah, the residence of Donna Pascoa de Almeida, who received them at the portico of her house, with many expressions of welcome.

Next morning, the 7th, Mr. Browne rose early, and amused himself rambling about the vicinity of the donna's house. This was of tolerable construction, consisting of one story, and built on a slope near the river; the land round it was cleared and cultivated, with the exception of one small spot, where four or five trees of a gigantic size were allowed to remain unmolested, the largest being above sixty feet in circumference. At the back of them was a village of considerable extent; and beyond that again a small hill, covered with trees, and reported by the inhabitants to afford shelter to innumerable lions, tigers, elephants, &c., the devastating prowess of which they illustrated by a variety of horrible tales. To the eastward there was a grove of mango-trees, under the shade of which several large canoes were laid up; one of these, hollowed out from a single tree, was fifty feet long, four deep, and five broad.

The Donna's establishment was on a much more magnificent scale than that of Mariano's, and the display at meals was in every respect sumptuous, the table being covered with massive silver utensils, and wines and eatables of many descriptions cooked in a variety of ways. The Donna was engaged in trade, and accounted the richest person in the colony. Her principal agent was a Bengalee,* who travelled about with Indian and European goods, and collected in return, gold, ivory, and slaves, from the natives. Mr. Browne had heard much of a lake situated some distance to the southward of Chapongah; and on the morning of the 8th, repaired in his machilak (a bed, or rather hammock, slung to a pole and carried by slaves), with Mr. Kilpatrick, to view it, against the advice of the Donna, who dreaded their exposure to the attacks of wild beasts in the forest. Their way at first led over a gentle rise, and afterwards along an extensive plain, covered with wood; they consequently could see

* Along the whole east coast of Africa the principal traders and trading agents are, in like manner, Indians.—W. F. W. O.

nothing but a succession of trees; but these were sufficiently worthy of admiration, from the great variety in their foliage, and the beautiful appearance which the creeping plants presented, climbing and hanging from the branches in festoons from tree to tree. Two hours' quick travelling brought them to the lake; it was a large expanse of water, upwards of three miles in circumference, and surrounded, on all sides, by a thick and almost impenetrable forest. The hippopotami were basking in great numbers on the muddy banks, but immediately retreated to the water, from whence they rose afterwards only at times to breathe; no traps or pits to catch them were observed, but Mr. Browne was informed that the natives killed them in numbers, either with muskets, of which they had many, or with assagays, as they wandered heedlessly through the wood, whose extent was not less than six miles. Before returning home, our two travellers spent some time in walking about the vicinity of the lake, during which they passed two or three villages inhabited by wood-cutters, turned up a large herd of deer, and shot some birds. Donna Pascoa was governess of the district, for which she annually paid eighty-six Spanish dollars to the king, besides discharging various expenses which occurred in managing it. She had no other soldiers than militia, formed by the native negroes, but said that, if required, she could with ease obtain them in eight days from Sofala. Some idea may be formed of the extent of her territory, by the time requisite to travel to its south-west boundary. It is there they procure the trees from which the enormous canoes are hewn, and to transport them for that purpose on rollers to the river, one month's labour, at the rate of five mules a day, is required. These trees bring in a considerable profit to the Donna; but her wealth would be much increased if she were permitted to work two gold mines lately discovered in her territory, and of which she presented a specimen, weighing nearly a quarter of an ounce, to Lieutenant Browne. Every resident pays her taxes in kind, consisting of bees-wax, fowls, meal, vegetable oils, rice, &c., but to what amount was not ascertained. Although she was allowed to be far superior to the other Portuguese or Creole ladies in the colony, yet she was sadly ignorant.

The effects of the fever on Mr. Forbes varied much;—at times he considered himself rapidly recovering, but at others would sink under a relapse so severe as to hold out small expectation that he could possibly survive the next day. However, on the 11th he found himself so much better that he expressed a strong desire to continue the journey to Senna; and accordingly two canoes were prepared, the larger of which afforded excellent accommodation for him. The party left Chapongal, accompanied by the good wishes of their kind hostess, to whom Mr. Kilpatrick,

at parting, presented various papers of medicine, valuable in such a secluded part of the world. The Donna readily returned the courtesy by a small token of remembrance to each, and an ample supply of all kinds of provision for their journey. The river was nearly a mile in breadth, but the channel was almost choked up with sands, and though the banks at times were of rock formation, rising perpendicularly twenty feet above the water, yet the great deposit on them of dead reeds and drift timber evidently showed that during the rainy season they were overflowed. At times the northern side appeared covered with palm and other trees; and as they ascended they had a view of the picturesque and distant mountains of Yemale, which even from its novelty was pleasing and interesting, but especially as they connected with it the idea of a more propitious climate. The morning of the 12th was unusually damp and cold, and the thermometer, which never before had stood below 70° , fell to 62° . Mr. Forbes was sensibly affected by the change, and his companions began to regret that they had not left him at Chapongah. In the afternoon they dined, by invitation, with a mulatto, who resided on the northern side*, at whose house they found a company of strolling players, exhibiting various theatrical performances, as also feats in tumbling. The chase of a man by a lion constituted one part of the entertainment. The latter character was enacted by a native dressed out most formidably with a horrible mask and skin. The plot was as follows:—The man, after a long run, reaches a tree, ascends it, and endeavours to conceal himself among the branches, while the lion, after many awkward attempts by springing up to seize him, crouches down below to watch his descent; the man loudly calls for help; a hunter cautiously approaches; the lion is killed, and the scene ends by loud exultations at the monster's death, and the consequent release of his intended victim. Three drums constituted the band. Mr. Browne, in his journal, describes the habits of his boatmen in nearly the following words:—As soon as the tents were pitched at night, they took the poles with which at times they impelled the boats along, and, sticking them in the ground across the direction of the wind, wove mats between them, thus forming a screen to shelter themselves from the chilling coldness of the night breeze. Under this shelter, which they made to slope a little, a fire was kindled, around which they huddled together in various postures, warming themselves thoroughly for the night, and taking red-hot embers in their hands, without appearing to feel any other sensation than that of a pleasing warmth. Whilst they were cooking their supper of grass porridge, in small earthen pipkins, they sat crouching over the fire in the highest good hu-

* This in all probability is a mistake, the northern side of the river being possessed by savages inimical to the Portuguese.—W. F. W. O.

mour, loud in their converse and mirth, and presenting a most grateful sight of contented cheerfulness, under such indifferent circumstances: in fact, the little encampment, from the time of its forming until midnight, was one continued scene of mirth and festivity, which Lieutenant Browne, while taking observations of the stars, often sat and viewed, enjoying at once the novelty and soothing effect on his own feelings. The manner these people slept was extraordinary. Each had a large sack, in which, as soon as he felt inclined for repose, he coiled himself up; and the ludicrous scene was thus often exhibited of two sacks in deep and earnest converse with each other, no motion whatever indicating their living contents. The plan is an excellent one to escape the annoying bites of the mosquitoes. The laziness of the subaltern, who after having often had eleven hours sleep during the night, still continued to slumber in the forenoon, was on a par with that of a wretched being of half Portuguese and half Malay extraction, whom they met at a small village previous to their arrival at Marooro. He had scarcely a rag to cover him, yet to strike our travellers with an idea of his importance, he was highly solicitous to impress on their minds that he did not work, but slept all day, the negroes labouring for him in his occupation, which was that of curing fish.

On the northern side of the banks of the river the country now began to swell up into the hills called Yemale, before alluded to, the highest being not less than eight hundred feet, partially wooded, and having a very imposing appearance. The territory on that side, as far down as Marooro, is exclusively in the possession of free blacks, not at all under the jurisdiction of the Portuguese, whose possessions are entirely confined to the southern side. The people are warlike, and often engaged in broils with the Portuguese. Some are armed with muskets, some with assagays, and others with bows and arrows.

On the 15th the party passed these hills of Yemale, when those of Mirambole (probably Morumbola) appeared in a large mass, stretching to the north-west: their height was estimated at two or three thousand feet; they were covered with forests and furrowed by deep ravines. It is needless to enter into an account of each day's tedious ascent, especially as the general appearance of the river did not vary, nor did any occurrence take place worthy of remark, until the morning of the 16th, when Mr. Forbes breathed his last. The death of this deservedly esteemed young man was a severe blow to the survivors, for besides the services which from his attainments and perseverance he was qualified to render to the expedition, he possessed an extremely mild and agreeable disposition; and the melancholy termination of his illness could not but produce a gloomy impression on the minds of those who survived

him. As they were within a day's journey of Senna, a dispatch was forwarded overland to that place to bespeak a coffin and funeral preparations for the deceased. The river for some days past had abounded with alligators, who often, to the number of fifty or more, were observed basking in the sun on the sand-banks; at night too the cries of the wild beasts in the forests were generally heard, especially of lions, which, they were informed, were in great numbers. The night that followed the demise of Mr. Forbes, brought but little sleep to the party; for, besides the disagreeable reflections, which at times they could not banish, they were assailed by myriads of mosquitoes, and chilled by the dampness of the air occasioned by the heavy rains which had fallen during the preceding day. It was past seven o'clock on the next evening before they arrived at Senna. On landing they were conducted to the house of the commandant, where, as he was not at home, they had to wait upwards of half an hour, subject to the gaze of a host of Mulattoes and Kannareens, who had assembled to gratify their curiosity. At last, when the patience of the travellers was nearly exhausted, they were summoned to the presence of the commandant at the house of the only priest in the town, who jointly with him kept but one table. The contrast between the two was striking: the priest, apparently a European, had a disagreeable and crafty expression of countenance, while the commandant exhibited, in his darker tinge of native colour, a kind look and pleasing manner. Lieutenant Browne stated the object of the expedition to the commandant, who, after he had listened to it, assigned him a residence, and agreed to call next day, in order to read such letters and public documents as he had been furnished with respecting the prosecution of his journey through the Portuguese possessions. The house that was thus allotted to the party had been occupied by an officer of high rank, lately deceased; it was of the largest description, which, together with its being left unfurnished, rendered it very comfortless; besides, it had a most fœtid smell, which defied to the last their constant attempts by gunpowder fumigations to overcome it. Next morning they proceeded to the church, to attend the funeral ceremony over the grave of their deceased companion, whose corpse, from the highly putrescent state it arrived in, they had been obliged to inter over night; and, on their return, were glad to relieve the disagreeable nature of their thoughts by a walk in the environs of the town. Bending their steps towards a diminutive mud redoubt, surmounted by two small field pieces, the only defence of that kind at Senna, they afterwards passed through an assemblage of huts, considerable in number, but by no means more so than those at Quillimana. There were ten houses in which the Portuguese dwelt; yet inconsiderable as that number was, they comprised the whole that had any European appearance

about them. They were of large dimensions, and resembled those of Quillimane. They passed over the plain on which the town stands, amid a forest of tamarind, mangoa, and cocoa-nut trees, and bent their steps towards two small hills, rising at a short distance in the background. As they proceeded to ascend one of these, the coarse gravelly nature of the ground was superseded by the rocky formation of the hill; it was a species of schistus, blended with small fragments of sandstone. From the summit, elevated above one hundred and fifty feet above the plain, the prospect was extensive, and comprised a view of the houses and huts of Senna, interspersed with filthy stagnant pools, as demonstrative of the unhealthiness of the place, as they were of the idleness and sloth of the inhabitants. The river, as far as the eye could discern, winded majestically through the plain, studded with sands, and with its rapid summer torrent in narrow channels passing between them. To the north-east the country presented a mountainous aspect, while to the southward it was flat, with the exception of two or three small hills resembling the one they stood on: these, as well as the low-land, were covered with a parched vegetation, and trees of a stunted growth.

Quitting now the travellers for a short time, such an account will be given of the city and province of Senna as the materials collected will admit of; the most important of these being a manuscript memoir, written by Señor Terão, governor of the district of the Rios de Senna, a young man of much promise, who, shortly after he wrote his memoir in 1810, was assassinated by one of his own officers.

The Captaincy of the Rios de Senna is bounded to the east by the sea; to the south by the mountains of Sofala; and westward its limits pass through the kingdoms of Quiteve and Barne, including the countries between the empire of Monomotapa* and the Zambezi. To the north the Zambezi is its principal frontier, only the province of Quillimane, on the coast, being beyond that river. The whole is included between 15° and 20° of south latitude, and 27° and 37° east longitude from London; and on a vague computation, contains about three thousand six hundred square leagues of territory.

The population is composed of three classes, viz. :—1. The Whites and free Mulattoes, who pay taxes;—2. Slaves;—3. Free Negroes, for the most part settled on the lands. Very few data exist from which a calculation can be made of the numbers of each,

* Accounts disagree so much in the limits assigned to the empire of Monomotapa, that it is impossible to derive from them a consistent result; and at the present day it appears to be but a geographical division, comprising countries independent of each other.—W. F. W. O.

but in 1806 the first class was not supposed to exceed five hundred; the registered births among whom, the preceding year, had been thirty-six,—the deaths, thirty-two,—and the marriages, six. The number of slaves in the same year, as registered, was twenty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; of whom, however, ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven were reported absent, or, in other words, had deserted, and sought refuge among the free black tribes in the neighbourhood. Of the third class, viz. Free Negroes, it was impossible to form any estimate, although they were believed to be much more numerous than the other two together. They varied according as wars among the neighbouring tribes drove them in, or famine in turn expelled them, being, for the most part, settlers only so long as suited themselves; but they provide a constant and ample supply of free labour, which contributes, with the indolence of the European settlers, to cause the indifference with which the desertion of the domestic slaves is regarded.

Within the province the dominion of the Portuguese is very firmly fixed, although they are frequently at war with the contemnerous tribes; and the slaves and free negroes are both honest and docile, to a degree which seems to have surprized our travellers. Nothing can be more deplorable, however, than the sloth, ignorance, and indolence in which they are all alike sunk,—the causes of which are many. The country is so exuberantly fertile, that a very small amount of labour is sufficient to satisfy all wants. The estates are so large, that no interest is taken in their cultivation. Agriculture is thus so neglected, that even famines are frequent in the remote districts. The chief employment is trafficking with the neighbouring tribes for slaves, ivory, gold-dust, and even frequently provisions. And the priests being paid with gifts, tendered on occasion of a variety of superstitious ceremonies, are excessively jealous of every attempt at instructing their flocks. One of their own number even, who opened a school at Tette, was suspended in consequence by his superior, and removed.

The town of Senna has been already described: it is situate in lat. $17^{\circ} 30' S.$, long. $35^{\circ} 38' 8'' E.$, according to Lieut. Browne's observations. It is the capital of the whole province, though smaller in extent than Quillimane, and inferior both in healthiness of situation and activity of population, to Tette, which is said to be sixty leagues higher up. Besides these three towns there are other stations, as Manica, Chicoree, Zumbo, &c., the last of which is said to be an island in the Zambezi, eighty leagues above Senna. The whole navigation of the river is stated at three hundred leagues, but this is probably exaggerated. Many considerable rivers flow into it at different points of its course, one of which, the Shirry, was ob-

served by our travellers below Senna, and, as was said, is deep, and can be ascended in boats for thirty days. Its stream, where it joined the Zambezi, was very rapid.

The natural productions of the country are of every tropical variety; but those cultivated are few in number, viz. rice, wheat, sugar, cotton, millet, tobacco, legumes or garden vegetables, and a few medicinal plants, of which the ricinus and other oily plants, euphorbia, rhubarb, jalap, and senna, are the chief. A variety of cotton is mentioned of a deep scarlet colour, but whether this tinge is natural to it, or occasioned by disease, is unknown. Indigo grows wild like a common weed. The articles which form the commerce of the country belong chiefly to the animal and mineral kingdoms: viz. hippopotamus teeth and oil*, elephants' tusks, rhinoceros horns, tiger skins, honey and wax, gold-dust, (principally from Quiteve, Manica, Majizuros, Abutica, Zumbo, Mesconga, and Mano, and could be extracted in any quantity from the crown lands,) copper, iron, saltpetre, and common salt. The copper is chiefly procured from the provinces of Zumbo, Mongas, and Cazembe; the iron from the district of Senna, and by traffic from the Maraves, who are very dexterous, also, in manufacturing it; salt and saltpetre are distributed everywhere.

The foreign trade of the province is very trifling, notwithstanding its many advantages; and there is not, in consequence, even a custom-house at Quillimane, every article of export and import being obliged to pass through Mozambique. In 1808 the total value out was 1,090,420 cruzadoes, distributed as follows:—gold, 100,000; ivory, 525,000; slaves, 192,000; rice, 112,000; wheat, 61,420; miscellaneous, 100,000. (The value of the thousand cruzadoes varies from thirty-five to fifty pounds sterling.) The returns inward during the same year were—

Bars of coloured cottons, (each bar containing four hundred pieces, and each piece thirty-one yards)	611
Barrels of beads	50
———— wine	61
———— aqua ardente	10
Cases of ditto	16
Sugar (cwt.)	34
Tubs of sugar-candy	6
Annaida-fogo, or fire-rings	270
Gunpowder (cwt.)	33
Soap (cwt.)	8
Barrels of salt meat	8
———— butter	8

* Possibly extracted for medicinal purposes, otherwise the small quantity, if any, which the animal could yield, would not repay the trouble of procuring it:—but I rather think that it is a mistake.—W. F. W. O.

Barrels of salt fish	9
Pewter (cwt.)	8
Pitch (cwt.)	4
Corn (sacks)	29
Bundles of lavender	2
Cases of earthenware	1
Ditto of glass	2
Boxes of tea	8
Packages of chocolate	6
Ditto of coffee	8
Kegs of sweet oil	7
Barrels of oil	6

Many of the articles imported ought, in truth, to be exported ; and with all the indolence of the inhabitants, it is scarcely conceivable that there should be a deficiency in their internal supply.

The revenues of the province are, first, those arising from custom-house dues paid at Mozambique on its foreign trade, which are placed to its credit ; and second, those arising from the fines and tenths paid on the crown lands. From the limited extent of the foreign trade, the amount of the first is obviously insignificant ;—that of the second, due in 1808, is stated in Señor Ferao's Memoir to have been as follows :—

	Cruzadoes.
48 Crown Estates in the District of Tette, which pay, in fines and tenths	708,522 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Exchequer Estates in ditto	56,077 $\frac{1}{2}$
27 Crown Estates in the District of Senna	1,527,917 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Exchequer ditto in ditto	97,375
13 Crown Estates in the District of Quillimane	421,441 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Exchequer ditto in ditto	88,666
Total	2,900,000

or about twelve hundred thousand sterling. Leases of crown lands can only be given for three lives, and by law must descend to females, who are required to marry native Portuguese. And hence it was that Dofia Pascoa, the kind and liberal hostess of our party, was the widow, and had been the wife, of an officer of high rank, only recently deceased, but from whom she had been many years separated.

In 1808 the regular Portuguese force maintained in the province amounted only to two hundred and sixty-four men, of whom seventy-two formed the garrison of Quillimane ; forty-nine that of Senna ; ninety-four that of Tette ; thirty-seven that of Zumbo ; and twelve that of Manica. The relative position of these latter places is only known from the report of the Portuguese at Senna and Quillimane, the sum of the information derived from whom is as follows :—

As already noticed, Tette is situated sixty leagues beyond Senna, but the time necessary to perform the journey differs much, as the rapidity of the current in the river, always difficult to surmount, is at times so much augmented by the rains in the interior, that travellers in their canoes are often delayed two and three days without being able to proceed : six weeks they account a fair passage. The town is described as exceeding in size both Senna and Quillimane, and not built like them on a low marshy spot, but in an elevated, mountainous district, with the Zambezi flowing beneath it ; hence its celebrity for health and beautiful picturesque scenery. The country around is fertile in the extreme, yet often suffering, and at times almost reduced to a desert state, by the restless and quarrelsome disposition of the surrounding tribes of Moizas and Maraves, the latter of whom are almost constantly engaged in war with the Portuguese.

The village of Chicora is stated to be fifteen days' journey beyond Tette, and that of Zumbo five more ; Manica eight from Sofala, thence inland eight again to a large town called Barne, which is situated at the distance of fifteen days' journey from Tette. This route from Tette to Sofala, however, is not straight, as Barne lies a long way in the interior ; but from Senna there is a road to Sofala, passing nearly in a line through Maccai. Half way between Senna and Manica there are mountains of marble, from which many rivers flow, abounding in alligators and hippopotami. From Manica a river passes to the southward, but where it flows to is not known, although it is conjectured to be the Manice. The Zambezi, after passing Chicora, most probably beyond Zumbo, takes a sweep round towards Manica. The gold about that place is found pure in the alluvial soil, and the iron by excavation, the mines running horizontally into the mountains. The ore when extracted is melted into bars for sale.

Returning now to our travellers,—on the 19th August Mr. Browne received a visit from the priest, who brought with him his bill for Mr. Forbes's funeral, amounting to the exorbitant sum of one hundred and twenty-seven Spanish dollars ; and without enumerating all the mercenary and other odious arts of this man, it may suffice to say, that he thus strove in every way to extract money from the party, thwarting their views, annoying them by his insolence, and by these means, without doubt, contributing greatly to their death, and the consequent failure of the expedition. (Nor was his conduct in other points less culpable.) He was shortly joined in his visit by the commandant, who, evidently at his suggestion, stated that he did not consider himself authorised, by the governor-general's order from Mozambique, to make the expedition a government undertaking ; on which Mr. Browne protested against such conduct,

declaring that he would make him responsible for the hindrance thus offered to the prosecution and success of the expedition; and this had the effect of creating alarm, and inducing the commandant to request a copy of Mr. Browne's orders, that he might consult at leisure about opening the government stores to him. But the delay and uncertainty thus occasioned, together with the death of their companion, seem early to have had an injurious effect on the spirits of the party, and a very short time concluded the scene.

On the 27th of August, Mr. Browne, who had already several times experienced slight attacks of fever, was taken more seriously ill; and his journal terminates on the 2d September. He appears to have died about the 4th. Adonis and Antonio were next seized, but recovered. Mr. Kilpatrick was attacked on the 1st September; and although he lingered a considerable time, and permission was eventually granted him to proceed to Tette, his spirit gradually sunk, and he returned to Chapongah, on his way down the river. He was here again hospitably received by Donna Pascoa, who renewed her efforts to persuade him to try the country method of cure; but instead of this, although his habits had been previously abstemious, he sought comfort and consolation in excesses, which terminated his life on the 28th October. He was faithfully attended to the last by the two black servants, who, after his death, returned to Quillimane, and were re-embarked.

During the first three or four days after the arrival of the party at Senna, light winds prevailed from the north-east, and the thermometer varied from 70° to 76°. One night it stood at the latter at twelve o'clock. The wind afterwards changed to the south-west, with intervals of calms, but the thermometer averaged nearly as before. The sensation of heat, however, is represented to have been always greater than might have been expected from the indications of the thermometer.

X.—*Remarks on Anegada.* Communicated by Robert Hermann Schomburgk, Esq., Member of the Horticultural Society of Berlin*. Read 25th of June, 1832.

ANEGADA, or Anagada, is the most northern of the cluster of islands and keys known by the name of the Virgin Islands, and is unhappily celebrated for the number of wrecks, in many cases accompanied with a heavy loss of life, which it has occasioned.

* Mr. Schomburgk is now travelling in the West Indies; and being at St. Thomas's when the Lewis, American brig, was wrecked on Anegada, resolved to re-survey it. The above remarks, with the accompanying map, are the result of his observations while thus employed; and he has also completed a detailed chart of the reefs, with the soundings between them.