

[From the London Athenaeum.]

THE AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

On the first of December, 1854, it fell to the share of Dr. Barth—he who had already been believed dead—to meet in “very good health and spirits” Dr. Vogel—to see once more the face of a European, and grasp the hand of a countryman who had been sent to join him. As only a few preliminary hasty lines from Dr. Vogel, written in pencil, have come to hand, the particulars of this event have not yet transpired; but it may easily be conceived what it must have been to Dr. Barth. It was exactly six years since he left Europe in company with Mr. Richardson and Dr. Overweg; and, since the decease of the latter on the 27th of September, 1852, not only had his communications with Europe been all but entirely cut off, but he had indeed been isolated from the civilized world and left to battle with manifold hardships and dangers.

Dr. Vogel writes he intended to proceed as speedily as possible to Yakoba and Adamaua, in which plan he seems to have been encouraged by some acceptable and important passports, in the shape of letters of recommendation, from the powerful Fellata Chief at Sokoto, which Dr. Barth had brought with him and handed to his countryman. Dr. Vogel had not received any communication from Tripoli or Mursuk since the 27th of February, 1854, in consequence of the state of the Saharan countries, which seem again involved in general war and bloodshed.

Letters from Dr. Barth himself have come to my hands, which, though written before his meeting with Dr. Vogel, are of great interest, as they contain the first news respecting his journey from Timbuktu back to Sudan, and the first positive information ever received from a European traveler of the river Kowara between that place and its lower course.

It appears that Dr. Barth had been detained at or near Timbuktu several months beyond the date of his last letters dispatched from that region, namely, the 23d of March, 1854, between which date and the time of his arrival at Kano, which took place on the 17th of October last, nearly seven months intervened.

Dr. Barth himself says: “After a protracted stay of nearly a year at Timbuktu—the ‘queen of the desert,’ as it is justly called by the natives,—I retraced my steps eastward along the shores of that magnificent river which the undaunted Scotchman (Mungo Park) descended about fifty years since, fighting his way through numerous fleets manned by Tuareks and Sudans—lost labor to science, his journal having perished with him; while I went along reconciling and befriending these very people, and obtaining full security from their chiefs for any English visiting their territories, whether by land or water.”

Thus Dr. Barth has been able to realize his great wish, namely, to trace this river between Timbuktu and Say; which latter place is situated in about 13° 10' north lat., and 3° east long. Greenwich. This its middle course seems everywhere navigable and enlivened with large fleets—its shores densely inhabited by people who received and treated Dr. Barth most kindly, and implored him to stay with them altogether or to return soon in an English ship. They learned from him with astonishment as to whence the river which forms the basis of their existence and wealth comes, and where it terminates.

Dr. Barth alludes to a large map of the river drawn by him, which he had sent to the Foreign Office. He has also transmitted with present letters some of a former date, which had been dispatched by him while on his way to Timbuktu, but which, as he found on his return to Sudan, had not been forwarded, probably because their envelopes and addresses had been lost. These letters are dated “Dore, in Libtako, 16th July, 1853,” which place is about midway between Sokoto and Timbuktu (see Map in my “Geographische Mittheilungen,” part I.), or in lat. 14° 30' north, and close upon the meridian of Greenwich; and they contain a full account respecting that region, which was entirely unknown before.

Libtako forms a portion of the very extensive Fellata dominions, and is a very important commercial point. The principal article of trade is the salt of Taolenni, which is brought thither by the Arabs of Timbuktu, while the Tuareks bring corn and butter, the people of Mosi their celebrated donkeys and their famous cotton manufactures, cheap black shirts and a large, peculiar kind of guano. The inhabitants of the country supply sweet and sour milk; and their manufactures consist chiefly of very handsome and cheap shawls made of cotton and wool and of various colors. The market at Dore, the chief place of Libtako, is held every day. Cowries are almost the sole medium of interchange.

Libtako occupies an elevated, dreary plain, devoid of trees and shrubs, and suffering from the want of rain. Granite protrudes in many places out of the soil. Dr. Barth made many inquiries respecting the town of Adafudia, reached by Mr. Duncan, and which, according to the position assigned to it by that traveler, ought to be within one hundred geographical miles from Libtako—but in vain; he could hear nothing whatever of it. Though the country was in a state of anarchy when Dr. Barth passed through it, he did not suffer on that account, but rather from the too exalted manner in which he was received everywhere—the inhabitants flocking from all quarters to receive his blessing. The Arabs looked upon him as no common Christian—owing to the information he possessed of topics specially interesting to themselves, and to the fact of his coming from the East. The Tillahas had christened him “Modibo,” by which name he was universally known in those countries.

It was near Libtako where Barth was so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of one of the followers of the Sheikh el Bekay—the Pope of Timbuktu—who subsequently became his best friend and greatest benefactor. This person ex-

ercises an influence over a very extensive region, nearly as far as Sokoto in the east; and he may be said to have created of Timbuktu a kind of African Rome—the center of the power of Islam.

The region between Libtako in the west and the River Kowara (here called Tsa, Say or Mayo) in the east is occupied by territories belonging to the large country of Gurma, only the northern part of which belongs to the Fellatas. The language of Gurma has a few words in common with that of Benin. Within Gurma are various rivers, all tributaries of the Kowara—the largest being the Sirba, which Barth found twelve feet deep in the beginning of July, and which he had to cross by means of immense bundles of reeds fastened together, as boats are entirely wanting. The valley of the Sirba is very ill-famed as being most destructive to all kinds of cattle and horses. The soil along the course of the river swarms with black worms.

Dr. Barth's letters contain interesting extracts from the “Tarika el Sudan,” an important work on the history of Sudan, hitherto unknown.

On his arrival at Kano in October last, Dr. Barth, instead of finding letters and supplies from home, received information of the rumor of his death having been spread in Sudan, and even reached Europe, about which—not knowing exactly the origin and circumstances connected with it—he felt very sore and indignant, while the absence of all needful supplies put him to great straits and inconvenience. Happily these, as we know, he subsequently got over. His longing to reach Europe knew no bounds; as he declares that the being exposed to another rainy season (the sixth), or to remain much longer without the refreshing influence of European atmosphere and proper food would be his certain death. Yet in the same sentence he speaks of ultimately returning to the field of his labors, and trying to penetrate into the interior of Africa from the coast of Zanibar, after having strengthened his health.

The only cause of joy which awaited him in Kano was the news of the success of the Chadda Expedition, of which he seemed to have learnt all the particulars from the natives. Among others he met an old acquaintance, the Governor of Hamarrua—a country situated on the shores of the upper course of the Chadda. This person told him that the exploring steamer Pleiad had also reached his country, that he had received the Expedition very friendly, and had made the commander a present of six oxen.

AUGUSTUS PETERMANN.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO JERUSALEM.—A letter from Rome to the Newark Advertiser states that the famous pilgrimage to Jerusalem for the celebration of Holy Week, has at length been accomplished. Two caravans of Western devotees, the one composed of French and Belgians, and the other of Germans and Italians, reached the place through different routes; but found themselves superseded by hordes of men, women and children from the neighboring villages, and crowds of “schismatics” from the East. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre was converted into a filthy caravansary. The writer says:—[Sat. Eve. Post. July, 7, 1855.]

“A friend who was present compares the scene at the opening of the week to a vast encampment of Bedouins. Confused masses, rag, tag and bobtail, filled all the spaces in and about the edifice, lugging planks, mattresses, coverlets, baskets of provisions, cooking utensils, &c; some domiciliating themselves in the side chapels and altars, whilst others were rolling about or sleeping on the floors in the midst of squalling children and profuse fragments of nuts, fruit and other species of food. The chapel of Madelaine and the seven arches of the Virgin appeared to be specially set apart for the women. The arcades and spaces between the eighteen pillars of the Rotondo, the tribunes, corners, and every possible point of observation in the vicinity, were fitted with improvised seats and scaffolding for hire. At the entrance were a few Turkish soldiers, stationed there by the Governor of the Porte, lazily seated on divans, and smoking the narghile, with the utmost possible indifference.

“Such was the aspect of things on the early morning, when the Latin Patriarch approached ‘the Holy Place,’ with his suite of Western pilgrims, to perform their first offices of devotion. But no language, it is said, could properly describe the scene of noise and confusion as they entered. The living masses inside, men, women and children intermingled; appeared to have been suddenly seized with frenzy, and all imaginable sounds of strife and discord deafened the ear—the impassive Janissaries contenting themselves with keeping the entrance open.—After some hours of unmitigable conflict, the Western pilgrims succeeded in recovering their places in the street, breathing bitter reproaches against the Greek papas of their Eastern rivals, who had taken possession of the ‘sanctuary.’—This scene, I am assured, is but a single indication of the conflict of the two parties during the ten or fifteen days of their strife. It is only fair to add that the Europeans made all reasonable efforts, under the guidance of the several Consuls of France, Austria and Belgium, to preserve order, from day to day, but with only partial success.”

On Good Friday the Western Christians have by treaty the exclusive right of the church, and they were, therefore, enabled to perform the solemnities of the occasion unmolested, the building having been cleared out for them by the Turkish Government of Palestine. Nevertheless, the week, as a whole, is said to have been a season of irretrievable folly and fanaticism, disgraceful to Christendom.”

APPOINTMENTS.

At a quarterly conference held in Tooele city, Dec. 8 and 9, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, that a quarterly conference be held in Grantsville, to commence on Saturday, Dec. 8.

Resolved, that a quarterly conference be held in the Tabernacle in Great Salt Lake City, to commence on Saturday, Dec. 22.

Resolved, that a quarterly conference be held in Union Fort, to commence on Saturday, Jan. 6, 1856.

Resolved, that a quarterly conference again be held in Tooele city, to commence on Saturday, Feb. 2.

Resolved, that Joseph Young, Zera Pulsipher, Henry Herriman, Horace S. Eldredge, Lorenzo D. Young, Thomas Grover, John Lyon, Levi Richards and George Woodward fill up the intervals of time between the quarterly conferences, by individual preaching in the various settlements in the Sixth Missionary District.

W. WOODRUFF.

Report of the 16th Quorum of Seventies.

PRESIDENTS:

George D. Grant, on mission to England.

Albert Merrell, G. S. L. City.

Benjamin T. Mitchell, do.

Burr Frost, on mission to Australia.

James G. Willis, on mission to England.

James Ferguson, “ Ireland.

William M. Thompson, G. S. L. City.

MEMBERS:

George Rhoads, Mill Creek.

Harry S. Dalton, Robert McMichael, Daniel M. Bell, Sugar House Ward.

Charles Williams, William P. Smith, Nathan Smith, Joseph Griffiths, Union.

Charles Green, South Cottonwood.

John Barrow, William H. Carpenter, John McIntyre, William Kelly, John Jackson, Thomas Johnson, William Robinson, Thomas S. Williams, William J. Larkins, G. S. L. City.

William Box, George Grover, John Gibbs, Box Elder.

John W. Clark, Grantsville.

Benjamin Clegg, William Pope, Tooele City.

Arnold Potter, William A. Gwither, San Bernadino.

John Marriott, John Bright, Ogden.

William B. Simmons, Amos P. Stone, Bountiful.

Edwin Walker, Farmington.

Samuel Payne, Kay's Ward.

David Crockett, Payson.

Lorin Simmons, Springville.

Alfred D. Young, Cable C. Baldwin, Provo.

Jeremiah Bingham, Petetene.

Edward Robinson, Lake City.

William Dally, Fort Johnson.

Madson D. Hamblen, Nephi City.

Thomas Mackey, John Mackey, West Jordan.

James McGaw, on mission to United States.

John Ostler, William Martindale, on mission to Texas.

Thomas E. Ricks, “ Los Vegas.

Eleanor King, Mantle.

Henry H. Overly, Pittsburgh, Carl county, Indiana.

Joseph Armstrong, Kaneshville, Iowa.

Harry Call, Jordan P. Henderson, John Harden, Henry Fairbanks, John Cunningham, Henry Sprague, Henry H. Overly, James C. Williams, Chancey Pack, Leonard Hill, John B. Hill, Charles F. Hill, Dominicus Elmore, report yourselves and give your genealogies to the clerk by letter or otherwise, or your places will be filled up with active members.

N. B. The quorum meets in the house of President Benjamin T. Mitchell, in the 15th ward, the first and third Saturday in the month, at 6 o'clock p.m.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Great Salt Lake City, Aug. 31, 1855.

EDITOR OF THE DESERET NEWS:—
Dear Sir—In answer to the “Acrostical Enigma” in No. 25, who would not know that Brigham's exhortation is, “Be faithful saints?”

My 1st is Beautiful.
My 2nd is Edna.
My 3rd is P. M. S.
My 4th is Attila.
My 5th is Ianthe.
My 6th is Tbane.
My 7th is Hannibal.
My 8th is Fitness.
My 9th is Utah.
My 10th is Linnet.
My 11th is Saint Albans.
My 11th is Ant.
My 13th is Isabella.
My 14th is Nautilus.
My 15th is Tea.
My 16 is Sines.

M. S.

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M. S.

MARRIED:

In this city, Oct. 19, by Bishop N. V. Jones, Mr. DANIEL KING, late of Kent, England, and Miss MARY GREEN.

By the same, Mr. ANDREW PETERSON and Miss OLAVA CHRISTIANA OLSEN, late of Bravik, Norway.

In this city, on Sunday evening, 11th inst., by Elder Wm. Paul, Elder JOHN DALLING and Miss ANN LOADER.

Millennial Star please copy.

DIED:

In G. S. L. City, Nov. 8, 1855, of mountain fever, WILLIAM W. DAVIS, aged 17 years and 25 days.

Departed this life in this city, on Friday the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., after an illness of one month, ANN, consort of Bishop Edward Hunter, aged 47 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Sister Hunter lived a life of righteousness and died a saint of God.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in the current number, must be handed in previous to 1 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday.

BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING executed to order.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Amos Fielding and Barnet Rieby, in the butchering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
AMOS FIELDING,
G. S. L. City, Nov. 12, 1855. BARNET RIEBY.

WANTED.

A FIRST RATE CABINET-MAKER
—none other need apply. Enquire of
J. C. LITTLE.

TAKEN UP.

AT MY PLACE, on South Willow creek, one brindle ox about six years old, with high horns, branded on left hip not plain enough to tell what it is; marked in the ears and d-w-lap.
ANDREW J. ALLEN.

To All whom it may Concern.
AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING

of the proprietors of the West Jordan survey (Pulsipher's field so called) it was voted that the said field be no longer considered a joint inclosure.

WM. H. BRANCH,
Clerk pro tem.

Hemp, Hemp, Hemp!

W. A. McMASTER has commenced Rope and Twine making in the 11th Ward, Great Salt Lake City, and informs the public of the same; and if any one has Hemp or Flax, horse or ox Hair, he will trade with them for the same in ropes or twine.

TAKEN UP:

IN MY CORNFIELD, two HEIFERS.
One white, mixed with a little red; the other mostly black, with a little white about it; also a yearling BULL, mostly black, with some white.
The owners can have them by coming forward and paying all damages.
DAVID FULLMER,
6th ward.

STRAYED:

ONE BLACK MARE, branded on right hip N O.
Also one 3 year old black and white STEER, branded on horn J C LITTLE.
Both running over Jordan near slough.
Whoever will bring them in or give information, I will pay.
J. C. LITTLE.

FOR SALE.

MUSICIANS AND OTHERS attention!—A good 8 silver keyed CONCERT FLUTE, with patent slide and screw-head.

Also, a 4 keyed FLAGEOLET, with head for octave flute.

Also vols. 7 to 14 of the Millennial Stars, bound in half calf.

Apply to J. N. Barker, one block north of John Sharp's 18th Ward.

SPRINGVILLE MILLS.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Springville, Palmyra, Spanish Fork, Provo, Payson, and the citizens of Utah county, that their new Grist Mill on Spring creek, in Springville corporation, is now in operation with two run of stone.

We are prepared to do work superior to any in the county. Bring on your grain if you want your work done well, and a big turn out.

J. HOUTZ & CO., Proprietors.
FRANKLIN J. ALLEN, Miller.

City Collector's Office, G. S. L. City
Nov. 12, 1855.

THE following named persons are indebted to the Corporation for their taxes as per SCHEDULE.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Brim Alexander	4 75	Cox	2 00
Brim Alfred	2 30	Lambert John	4 20
Bamford William	2 00	Leach James	3 25
Bamford John	2 20	Ganson Joseph	5 15
Clark Mrs	3 50	Clawson Moses	1 75
Curr Joseph	3 40	Christiansen Christian	3 15
Cole William	1 00	Chiverstensen W L	1 30
Chick George	1 50	Campbell Arch	2 60
Day George	75	Dustin Peter	1 90
Easton George	1 05	Jenso M C	2 10
Edgar James	3 15	Honse Carl Christian	1 80
Finch William	2 00	Rodgers Delanecus	3 00
Farnsworth George	1 60	Rodgers Nathaniel	3 35
Fairbanks Polly	3 15	Yensen Hearce	3 30
Howarth Thomas	60	Tippets John	3 20
Hatch Jacob	4 75	Gillespie John	2 25
Jargenson Jens	2 60	Woodland Or-n	1 75
James Peter	1 40	Winters Thomas	2 00
Knight Alonzo	1 25	Tayson Charles	4 90
Henry Thomas	6 30	Richar ds J A	5 30
Lemons James	1 00	Miller Daniel	3 85
Larson D	75	Pope Jacob	2 00
Lambert John	75	Condie Thomas	4 45
McGee Wm	4 50	Buckbeck R R	2 85
McGee Stephen	50	Barnum David	1 20
McGee Peter	6 05	Bundy Geo	4 75
Miles Wm H	1 85	Butcher Sophia	2 75
Nish Wm	2 50	McMiner Andrew	3 15
Reese John	2 10	Winn John	1 45
Rodgers E R	2 70	Pierce John	4 05
Rodgers David	5 45	Warrington James	2 50
Reeves Robert	60	Wiseman Matilda	2 90
Saukilder Benjamin	1 90	Clothier	1 50
Wheelright Matthew	75	Clark J W	2 35
Weston William	2 00	Duffin Isaac	3 90
We sh John	3 45	Knight Maria or Alonzo	2 85
Wainruff Robert	2 10	Silcox S D	2 20
Wimmer John	1 70	Williams Alexander	6 02
Greene Alphonzo	35	Luco Mary	1 70
Hotchkies	1 00	Goulter Lewis	8 80
McClennan	1 00	Clark Ezra T	10 00
Peate Daniel	1 35	Gale James	14 00
Rodgers Washington	4 87	Pugh Edmond	2 00
Botts Joshua	1 20	Riley James	7 80

The above taxes must be paid on or before the 20th November, or their property will be sold as per advertisement, at my office.

Cash, City, County, Territorial orders, wheat, corn flour, oats, and other produce will be taken.

Let others take warning, they will appear in next page unless paid.

J. C. LITTLE.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the 37th Quorum are hereby notified, that the regular time and place of meeting will be on the first and third Saturday of every month, in the Fourteenth Ward School-room, at early candle light.

The brethren who are in the city are requested to attend, and those in the country to send in their whereabouts to J. G. Chambers, clerk of the Quorum.

All those members neglecting this intimation will be dealt with as delinquents and dropped from the quorum. By order of the Council.

J. G. CHAMBERS, Clerk.

35-31

GEORGE GODDARD

OFFERS for Sale in exchange for Cattle, Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, &c. the following property:—

A large and commodious House, well arranged and adapted for the convenience of two families, a 1-4 lot, a good well, cellar, &c. in the 2nd Ward.

ALSO,
A comfortable Dwelling with three rooms, and a lot and half adobe house, partly built in the 2nd Ward.

A Lot in the 1st Ward.
1-2 a Lot in the 5th Ward.

AND
Two 5 acre Lots adjoining, situate a little east of Church Hill.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for store goods.
Two good Carpenters wanted.
35-24