

on their part; their idleness is the cause of their poverty; their indolence is the cause of their poverty; their improvidence is the cause of their poverty. What is the remedy? The most efficient way of removing their poverty, is to remove the cause. This is to be done by themselves. Industry and frugality banish poverty and distress. Poverty cannot dwell with industry and frugality. Sloth and squalid poverty are inseparable companions

Councilors link that they have done their part, when they have compelled the industrious and the frugal to build houses of refuge for the idle, the thriftless, the improvident and the worthless, and provide them with every comfort. Would they not act a more noble part, were they to persuade those worthless men, and perhaps more worthless women, to change their course of life, and do something to provide for themselves in a lawful way. They find no difficulty and feel no delicacy in getting laws enacted to compel the provident and the noble-minded to support the idle and the worthless. Why do they show favour to the idle and worthless, and leave them free men and women to drink and spend, and do just as they please with the fruit of their labour, or with what they obtain as alms, and why do they carefully avoid anything that can possibly hurt their feelings. Since councilors see no harm in getting laws enacted to compel the industrious and the frugal to provide for the idle and the worthless, is it that they can see any wrong done in encroaching on the liberty of the idle and worthless, and in compelling them to work and do something for themselves, and to prepare for a stormy day? If compulsion is just, proper, and reasonable, in the case of the working members of society, is it not as just, proper and reasonable, in the case of the idle members of society? It is not left optional with the industrious and frugal whether to support the idle and improvident. It is compulsion in their case; is it not as just proper and reasonable that the idle and improvident should be compelled to build houses, and provide food and clothing for themselves, as that the industrious and frugal should, in many cases, deprive themselves of necessary comforts, in order that they may keep them in fulness and in idleness?

We have stated that different agencies are required to remove the great causes of poverty. The statesman, the parent, the school teacher, the preacher of the Gospel and the poor himself require to do several parts. Facts demonstrate that the change can be effected if the proper remedy is applied.

The combined religious and intellectual system of education in the Parochial Schools of Scotland has been regarded as productive of the highest and best kind of intelligence, as well as of industry and frugality, and those many instances of honor that result from the idea of receiving alms as beggars. Few, few are to be found amongst those who received the usual amount of religious and intellectual training in a parish school in Scotland, whose feelings would not recoil at the idea of becoming beggars, and who would not sooner perish than be beggars. Sir Walter Scott in "The Abbot," only expresses the well known sentiments and feelings of his proud and high minded country women, and country men, when he represents Magdalen Grame as refusing alms, and as saying with the utmost scorn to the Lady of Avenal, "Am I of the race of Cain, proud lady, that you offer me gold?" and when on another occasion he represents Roland Grame as saying, "Forgive me, lady, and let me go hence, with the consciousness that I have not been degraded to the point of accepting alms, but the gold I cannot take, I am no beggar's brat. My grandmother begged from no one here, nor elsewhere. She would have perished sooner on the moor." Magdalen Grame, and her grandson Roland Grame, were too high and noble minded to stoop to receive alms. There was something too degrading and too humiliating in stooping so very low. An observer whose testimony has received the seal of heaven, gives us the result of his personal observations; "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." The spirit displayed by the County Councillors is a different spirit from that displayed by Sir Walter Scott. The County Councillors hold up to view the poor house as a great prize to be obtained. They may depend upon it, that many will contend for the prize, if no powerful opposing and counteracting influences are at work. It seems a necessary consequence, as any cause and effect, that those boys and girls whose childhood and youth were spent at a parish school, in daily and familiar intercourse with the wisest, most upright, and most noble minded men and women, who ever walked on the face of the earth, should through life retain a portion of the wisdom, excellence, integrity and noble spirit of those in maintaining intercourse with whom they spent their childhood and youth. We go further and maintain, that it seems a necessary consequence, as any cause and effect, that those boys and girls whose childhood and youth were spent in a parish school in obtaining knowledge of the divine perfection should, through life, retain the deep impressions made upon their young and tender minds by their intercourse with these perfections. By having their intellectual and moral faculties cultivated, refined and purified; by being brought in contact and close familiarity with the divine perfections, they imperceptibly grew in resemblance to the divine nature, obtained emancipation from evil principles, and acquired a taste and relish for what is noble and excellent. Familiarity with the

divine perfections, elevated, refined and nobled their minds, and prevented them from falling into the ranks of the debased and brutalized, and from relishing and pursuing gross pleasures. Their early acquaintance with patriarchs, prophets, apostles and Jesus never loses its influence. What may be the result of the no religion system, (can we call it the infidel system) adopted in Canada, we do not say. Assuredly the fruits that grow on the tree of infidelity are never good, never sweet, and never pleasant, and never profitable. They are not the fruit of the tree of life. We readily grant that the advantages of mere human knowledge are immense; but human knowledge possesses no power to remove the moral blight and desolation of immoral spirit that is in man.

Dr. Wardlaw says "in the history of our own part of the Island, according to Fletcher of Salton, not much more than a century has elapsed since it abounded in mendacity and its attendant disorders and miseries, to a degree hardly creditable: and the happy change which has since taken place, and which has raised Scotland to the distinguished honour of being pointed to by all our Southern orators, and authors on this department of political economy, as an example of sobriety, industry, intelligence, and general morality, among the peasantry and artisans, has been imputed, and, although other causes may have co-operated, in a very considerable degree, justly imputed, to the national system of parochial education, instituted about the very time referred to, when the better instruction of the youth was pronounced by Fletcher to be peculiarly necessary."

Facts prove that the great doctrines taught by the Reformers effected the great change in the character of the people of Scotland. Ministers possessing a portion of the spirit of John Knox presided over the church, the school and the family, and regarded themselves as appointed by God to watch that all knew and were influenced by these doctrines. The bold and open workers of infidelity, whom they could not influence, they gave into the hands of the magistrate. The gospel is still the great remedy, Jesus still says, to the poor is the gospel preached. The gospel is the great remedy that raises them from vice, wretchedness and misery. It has lost none of its living influence. When the gentle warmth of the Saviour's love touches and melts the cold and frozen heart of the poor, it is no longer the seat and abode of moral corruption, from which every vice takes its rise, but it becomes like the garden of Eden, which produced whatever was pleasant to the sight and good for food.

I remain &c.

New Advertisements.
Sale of Farm Stock.—J. McGee
Money to Lend.—John Kerr
Farm for Sale.—J. McGee
Millinery Establishment.—Mrs. Myers.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, APRIL 19, 67.
EAST YORK.

We are authorized to state that it is the intention of Mr. Anos Wright to contest the East Riding of York at the next election, as member for the new House of Commons; he informs us that he has decided upon this course in order to have a fair expression of public opinion upon his course during the past 15 years; he is not satisfied that a patched-up convention is a proper representation of the East Riding of York, and has been induced by a very large number of former political friends, to appeal to the electors,—upon which course he has now fully determined, and wishes all and sundry to understand that he is now in the field as a candidate for their suffrages.

Hon. W. P. Howland and West York.

We have no doubt but that the Hon. W. P. Howland will again offer himself as a candidate (for the House of Commons) to represent West York; in view of his doing so, it is only just to the gentleman to say that he has strong claims for re-election; being a practical business-man, he has brought his experience to bear upon the departments over which he has presided for several years past; to the advantage of the country;—as an instance we may mention that it was owing to changes introduced by him in the department of Finance, that a saving was effected to the extent of \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) a year, in the items of printing and stationary for the use of that Branch of the public service over which he had special control; the steps taken by him in the re-organization of the Customs, in 1862, shows a saving in this Branch also, of \$12,615 a year, and, at the same time, provided for the more efficient performance of the work required to be done. It is such men as this we require to look after the affairs of the country, whose thorough practical business knowledge enables them to fully appreciate the importance of retrenchment and economy, as much needed in the public service as in the merchant's counting house. It is true that Mr. Brown is in opposition to him, as well as to the Hon. W. McDougall, and may send out a Toronto lawyer to try his hand against the Minister of Finance; if he could, he would serve Mr. Howland, in West York, as Mr. Wright has already been treated in the East Riding—politically decapitated. Mr. Brown will find, however, that Mr. Howland will take the opinion of the electors of the Riding, as expressed at the Poll, before consenting to be blotted out of political existence, at the suggestion of the great "impracticable."

The Intercolonial Railway.

The Imperial Parliament has passed a bill for authorizing a guarantee of interest on a loan, to be raised by Canada, towards the construction of a railway connecting Quebec and Halifax, which work is considered to be essential to the completion of Confederation. The 145th section of the Imperial Act, for the union of the provinces, provides:—

"Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have joined in a Declaration that the Construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the Consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the Assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that Provision should be made for its immediate Construction by the Government of Canada; Therefore, in order to give effect to that Agreement, it shall be the Duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the Commencement, within Six Months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the Construction thereof without Intermission, and the Completion thereof with all practicable Speed."

Having read the debate, in the Imperial House of Commons, upon the introduction of this measure, we were forcibly impressed with the idea that Mr. John Bull has an exceedingly gruff way of granting, what he supposes to be a favour; he expresses a wish that his North American provinces should be formed into one Confederation; and when he finds we cheerfully comply with his wishes, he tacks on a condition that we must borrow from him three million pounds sterling, and then very grudgingly consents to endorse our paper, saying the unkindest things he can think of; it has become a habit with the old gentleman, of late, to manifest this sort of feeling towards us, whenever an opportunity was afforded him; we confess that we cannot see any good cause for it, and are not so sure that the much lauded scheme of Confederation, with its additional burthens, will prove to be a panacea for the humiliations we are every now and then treated to—of course our duty as loyal subjects of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, will prevent us from taking serious offence at Mr. Bull's peculiarity—but it cannot be construed into treason to say that, taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is both uncalculated and exceedingly disagreeable to us as Canadians.

The whole debt of the B.N.A. Provinces, in 1865, exceeded seventy-four and a half millions of dollars; (\$74,516,678), in addition to this we are now compelled by the Imperial Act of Confederation to build the "Intercolonial Railway," which will extend from the River du Loup Station of the Grand Trunk, Canada East (or Province of Quebec,) in a direct line, south east, through New Brunswick to Truro, Nova Scotia, and there form a junction with a line of Railway, already established, running south from Truro to the City of Halifax; the cost of this great undertaking is estimated to cost twenty millions of dollars, which sum we are to borrow, and thereby increase our indebtedness to about ninety-five millions! and appear to have no choice in the matter;—something like Messrs H. S. Howland and Graham's poor House lobby—talk about Canadians having "the power to tax themselves!" we would like to know how much the people, (the taxpayers) have had to say in creating these debts and expenses, for which they must tax themselves? Perhaps some wiseacre can inform us; we "want light!"

Not at his Post!

The Markham Economist, of the 11th inst., contains the following reference to the recent meeting of liberals at Milliken's Corners:—

"THAT CONVENTION.—We understand that the mass meeting of the Liberal Conservatives? at Milliken's Corners yesterday did not amount to a mass, and that they only succeeded in getting Mr. Bowman to allow himself to be put in nomination. They appeared to be hard up for aspirants of any kind when they had to select a person to act as Secretary from another Riding."

We can assure our factious friend that it was not for lack of material that the selection was made, it was an accident, arising out of the circumstance of Mr. S. E. Horn having promised to attend the meeting, and take part therein; those whom he led to expect him, fully intended that he, as a professionally ardent conservative, and as editor and proprietor of the local journal of the Riding, should be honored by the post of Secretary. When the hour for business arrived, Mr. Horn was *non est*, hence the arrangement which appears to give our cotemporary some uneasiness.

Presentation by the Grammar School Pupils.

On Monday last, the 15th instant, the pupils of the Richmond Hill, County Grammar School presented their head master Mr. A. M. Lafferty, B. A., with a beautiful and costly Photograph Album, together with an address signed by the pupils;—Miss Christina McFaydon presented the Album, and Master J. R. Teedy, being the senior pupil of the school, read the address, to which Mr. Lafferty made a suitable and feeling reply.

The Virtue of Compromise.

As a people we have heretofore been considered very unemotional on great public occasions; calm, staid, almost unmoved, politicians during an election, and in fact summing up the arguments principally adduced by our cousins southward; it might be presumed, that we rest under the imputation of even a lack of patriotism. This characteristic as they are pleased to term it is attributed to the influence of the Mother Country, and our institutions which are somewhat similar.

Their reasoning may be partially right, but there are very few Canadians who do not feel a conscious pride in the quiet and orderly manner in which elections are contested, and closed, and who would not deeply deplore the loss of this said characteristic. And as regards the want of love of country we hold that it is unnecessary for buncombe on the one hand and bowie knives on the other, to proclaim that.

However other people's opinions are not a matter of vital importance to us, especially at the present moment, further than as they appear particularly anxious about what is termed our unusual display of feeling, and as they have noted and commented on it to such an extent, it must be something considerable,—and it is,—and it should be.

We have changed from a number of separate colonies, and become a confederation,—we have displaced one form of Government, and chosen another,—we have passed successfully through one grand phase of our existence as a people, and now are about to attempt the second more arduous more lofty,—our names as separate colonies were not unknown in the great epitome of the World's History; and now as the "Dominion of Canada" we strive for yet more honorable mention. Nor when the magnitude of the step is considered, not forgetting the fact that we are now in the very act of transition, does it seem unreasonable, that Americans should note the "intense feeling" displayed; nor that they should be sufficiently interested to watch narrowly the future progress of events. That the greatness, I might almost say the solemnity of the occasion, warrants and receives the earnest consideration of the vast majority of Canadians, is everywhere apparent, and though there are many who have allowed factional feeling to intervene, the great mass of the people desire that this should cease. They have witnessed its ravages year after year, when sect was against sect, creed against creed, and yet no good end attained, till this had yielded to a compromise; in fact to such an extreme has this at times been carried that they apparently but paused at the great final when in the hands of sectional violence party government and country have mingled in one dread chaos. If we will learn a lesson without paying too dear for it what does this teach us? what does the "all past" prove if not what one of England's philosophers has said "that violent party-men should be excluded by the people from sitting with that body, whose business it is to initiate a great and extended system." There are those who say it is not factional strife they are engendering, that it is not the old fires they are relighting, but it is hard to be supposed by the most leniently inclined that it can possibly be anything else. A party in life first made must have a principle, a basis, a foundation; something to desire, something to uphold, without this it becomes a sect, a faction, a bond, a unity to vote for, to fight for, a something or somebody, they know not what, or who, solicitors only about being informed that the opinion was advanced by, or the party is one of themselves. But assertion and denials of partyism, sinking into factionism, with learned dissertations on numerous otherisms, have run their course, and simply ended where they only could,—in confusion worse confounded.

There is, however, a certain inconsistency in the two halves of a party, asserting that to all intents and purposes they are one and indivisible, and at the same time they are wavering between two leaders, each of whom has insinuated a different policy in prospect, and who undeniably stand at daggers drawn. That this breach in the Councils of the Reform Party is day by day widening, no longer requires proof. The feeling has even gone so far, that reformers, with no other stain on their political life, have suffered fierce antagonism because they adhered to the Coalition, after Mr. Brown had retired; because they were brave enough to say, "this coalition was formed with the sanction of our leaders, for a defined purpose, and while it honestly endeavours to obtain the end in view, we will give it our support." And to this forbearance and manly conduct we are in a great measure indebted for Confederation. Thus, then, we have what may be termed Coalition Reformers and Brownites, but it is not ours to judge between the endeavoring champions for the leadership; there is however, one circumstance which we will glance at. Mr. Brown, with all his faults, most honored, lately retired from parliament, for the purpose of devoting his undivided attention to the conducting of his journal, which it is generally understood is to meet a rival of no mean pretension for Reform support, when the retirement of any man from a post, at a critical moment, is questioned, how much more so when that member had the sympathy and support of a large and extended party. Certainly, in one sense, and only in one sense, that of "personal individuality" has he the right to choose, but that does not, nor should it annul the opinion people will place on the act. Nor does it at all justify him, that he has at last realized the truth long known to others, that the paper made friends which the Editor lost.

About the other, (Mr. McDougall) we will not trouble.

This being then the undisputed position of the two halves of the Reform Party, would it be an unseemly request, that they would meet with their old opponents, in fair and open contest, remember that great Reformer Sydney Smith's oft reiterated saying that, "all great alterations in human affairs are produced by compromise."

There is always danger in great changes, innate in the very act of changing; and in exact proportion to the extent or magnitude of such change, so that to put in operation a new system, requires more of forbearance from its opponents, and more unity of action among its friends, than the initiatory and final proceedings necessary to embody it in a system, it is in fact much harder to put in force the law than to make it. It was impossible otherwise than by forgetting party to get the act of Confederation. What then will be necessary to initiate it in practice.

The Hon. G. Brown, said on the 22nd June 1864, in his speech at Quebec, "let us endeavour to rise superior to the pitifulness of party politics in the interest of our Country," and what he said then has ten fold force now.

Raymond's New Omnibus.

The travelling community will rejoice to learn that our enterprising neighbour, Mr. Robert Raymond, has consulted the public convenience by procuring a new Omnibus, constructed on the most modern and commodious principles; it is built with a view to the comfort of passengers, and is one of the largest and best public conveyances that has ever been run on Yonge street. The mechanical skill displayed by the workmen, in its construction, is deserving of the highest commendation, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Wm. Trench, Junior, as the blacksmith and iron worker, and Mr. John C. Hutchins, who did the Wheelwright work, painting and trimming. We congratulate Mr. Raymond upon his success in catering for our convenience and comfort, (so much needed!) and trust that he will receive a liberal patronage, from a grateful public, in return.

Dr. Berryman.

We learn that Dr. Berryman declines to be a candidate for Parliamentary honors, on the grounds that the duties required of him, as a professor in the Medical School, will not admit of a lengthy absence at Ottawa. There will be a meeting at Milliken's Corners tomorrow, when the subject will be discussed by the electors.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

To-day, being Good Friday, is a public holiday, established by statute; we are requested to mention to our readers that the Post Office will be closed at 10:30 this forenoon, and continue closed for the remainder of the day.

AUCTION SALE.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.—Auction Sale of Farm Stock &c., on lots 34 and 35, 2nd Con of Vaughan, the property of Mr. McGee, H. Snelson Auctioneer.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. J. McGee, who is offering several valuable Farms for sale in the Township of Vaughan.

The French newspapers only make use of the Atlantic Cable to the extent of two lines daily, giving the prices of gold and cotton.

Jerusalem is still in some respects, the City of the Jews. It is found that there are 7,000 Jewish inhabitants, 5,000 Mohammedans, and 3,400 Christians in the place.

CONVICTION OF A MAIL ROBBER.—The carrier of the mail between Melbourne and Richmond, who, in November last, was arrested on the charge of robbing the mails whilst they were in his custody, was tried at the Sherbrooke Criminal Assizes on the 9th of April, inst., and duly convicted. The sentence which this conviction involves is the fearful one of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. The prisoner, whose name is David Brown, is a young man of about 18 years of age.—*Montreal News.*

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has greatly improved in health during the last few days. The Princess has had comfortable rest, and suffers considerable less pain. Her Royal Highness is, in fact, progressing towards convalescence as rapidly as can be expected from the nature of her malady.

A LOTTERY in a Fix.—On Sunday night last a ludicrous affair took place in one of our city churches, which for the time served to completely eclipse the divine who officiated, particularly in the section of the sacred edifice in which the occurrence transpired. A young boy, named John, dressed in his Sunday's best, had taken a seat in a fashionable spot in one of our most fashionable churches, and after a beneficent smile to all in his vicinity, observed that immediately in rear of him were seated two young ladies possessed of the most pleasing external charms, and dignified of the exact size for a lover's appetite. His department was of course arranged to attract, and the alternate standing and sitting postures which he was called upon to assume were worthy of an exquisite, until forgetting himself, he sat down suddenly, when all at once a heating sensation, accompanied by the unmistakable odor of brimstone proceeded from the section where his nether half rested. For a moment he thought it wasn't him, but prudential motives made him look, when he discovered the extremities of his coat tail all in a blaze, and the occupants of the surrounding seats about to be smoked out by the combined effects of shoddy and brimstone smoke. Further investigation in the midst of the titillations of the onlookers was impossible, but on retiring the cause of the occurrence was explained by a bunch of lighted matches dropping on the floor of the church.—*Globe.*

PRESENTATION.

On Monday evening last, the young ladies attending the Seminary of Mrs. Campbell of this village, presented her with a handsome Silver Cake Basket, expressive of their appreciation of her unwearied kindness and assiduity in conducting their studies. An Address was read by Miss Pease, and the presentation was made by Miss Carrie Bredin, to which Mrs. Campbell made an appropriate reply.

The Fate of Dr. Livingstone.

On Monday evening the ordinary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at Burlington House, London, was devoted to the reading of the despatches and letters that have been received from Zanzibar concerning the reported death of Dr. Livingstone. There were five communications, three containing narratives of the murder as related by the Johanna men, and two briefly indicating the results of later exclusive inquiries at Quiloa. Of three first, two were despatches to the Foreign Office from Dr. Seward, our consul at Zanzibar, and Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, formerly Livingstone's travelling companion. The third was a private letter from Dr. Kirk to Sir Roderick Murchison. The tullest and most important of these is Dr. Seward's despatch to the Foreign Office. It is dated December 10, 1866, and the following are extracts:—"If the story of some fugitives from Dr. Livingstone's party be true, he was slain during a sudden and unprovoked encounter with the very Zulus whom, in the last despatch received from him (dated Ngomania, May 18), he said that they had laid waste the country round about him. With an escort reduced to twenty by desertion, deaths, and dismissals, he had traversed, as I believe, *terra incognita* between the confluence of the Leonde and Rovuma rivers at Ngomania and the eastern or north eastern shore of Lake Nyassa, had crossed the lake at some point not yet ascertained, had reached a station named Kamunda, on its western or north western shore, and was pushing acrossward or northward into dangerous ground, when between Marenza and Makhuwara a band of imbeccable savages stopped the way, a mixed horde of Zulus or Makis and Nyassa folk. The Nyassa folk were armed with bow and arrow, the Zulus with the traditional shield, broad-bladed spears, and axes. With Livingstone there were nine or ten Makis, and his Johanna men were resting with their loads far in the rear. The Makis, instantly came on to fight. There was no parley, no avoidance of the combat. They came on with a rush, with war cries, rattling their shields with their spears. As Livingstone and his party raised their pieces the onset was for a moment checked. Livingstone fired, and two Zulus were shot dead. His boys fired, but their fire was harmless. He was in the act of reloading, when three Makis leaped upon him through the smoke. There was no resistance, those could be none; one craved axe-cut from behind put him out of life. He fell, and his terrified escort fled. One of the fugitives escaped, and he is it who tells the tale—Ali Moosa, chief of his escort of porters. The party had left the western shore of Nyassa about five days. They had started from Kamunda, on the lake's borders, and left near the hawiliar of Sowers being of the rear. The Makis had dismissed the other Sappers at Mataka, and had rested at Marenza, where he was cautioned not to advance. The next station was Makhuwara. They were traversing a flat country, broken by small hills, and abundantly wooded. Indeed, the scene of the tragedy would appear to have been an open forest glade. Livingstone, as usual, led the way, his nine or ten unarmoured musketeers at his heels. Ali Moosa had nearly come up with them, having his own Johanna men resting with their loads far in the rear. Suddenly he heard Livingstone warn the boys that Makis was coming. The boys in turn beckoned Moosa to press forward. Moosa had just gained the party and sank down behind a tree to deliver his own fire when his leader fell. Moosa fled for his life along the path he had come. His Johanna men threw down their loads and with him fled into the bushy forest. If the Makis really passed Moosa his escape could be none; one craved axe-cut from behind put him out of life. He fell, and his terrified escort fled. One of the fugitives escaped, and he is it who tells the tale—Ali Moosa, chief of his escort of porters. The party had left the western shore of Nyassa about five days. They had started from Kamunda, on the lake's borders, and left near the hawiliar of Sowers being of the rear. The Makis had dismissed the other Sappers at Mataka, and had rested at Marenza, where he was cautioned not to advance. The next station was Makhuwara. They were traversing a flat country, broken by small hills, and abundantly wooded. Indeed, the scene of the tragedy would appear to have been an open forest glade. Livingstone, as usual, led the way, his nine or ten unarmoured musketeers at his heels. Ali Moosa had nearly come up with them, having his own Johanna men resting with their loads far in the rear. 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