

Dirhems, and is equal to 7·7473 British imperial pints. The *Kuba* is the chief liquid measure; it is equal to 1·7887 British imperial pint.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—Henry Hayman.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LIBERIA.

Consul.—Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G., Governor of Sierra Leone.

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2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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 Die Negerrepublik Liberia, in 'Unsere Zeit,' Vol. III. 8. Leipzig, 1858.
Hutchinson (L.), Impressions of Western Africa. 8. London, 1858.
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Ritter (Karl), Begründung und gegenwärtige Zustände der Republic Liberia, in 'Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde,' Vol. I. 8. Leipzig, 1853.
Schwarz (Dr. B.), Einiges über das interne Leben der Eingebornen Liberias, 'Deutsche Kolonialzeitung,' Dec. 15, 1887. Berlin.
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LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand-duke.—**Adolf**, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817, married April 23, 1851, to Adelaide, Princess of Anhalt; succeeded November 24, 1890, on the death of King Willem III. of the Netherlands, who was also Grand-duke of Luxemburg. *Offspring.*—I. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 23, 1852. II. Princess *Hilda*, born November 5, 1861.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

The King of the Netherlands is Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and nominates the Government. There is a Chamber of Deputies in the Grand Duchy of 42 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years. By the Treaty of London, 1867, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. It has an area of 998 square miles, and a population (Dec. 1, 1885) of 213,283, of whom 211,077 were Catholics. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 17,961 inhabitants. In the budget estimates for 1890 the gross revenue is set down at 8,581,200 francs, and the expenditure at 7,445,200 francs. There is a debt of about 16,170,000 francs, contracted mainly for the construction of railways. For commercial purposes Luxemburg is included in the German Zollverein. There are 250 miles of railway, and 1,653 miles of telegraph lines.