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The African Times.

JOURNAL OF THE AFRICAN-AID SOCIETY.

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WEST AFRICAN MAIL.

The African Royal Mail steamship *Ethiopia*, Captain G. F. Smart, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, 12th inst., bringing nine passengers, two invalided seamen from Her Majesty's ship *Investigator*, 1,539 oz. gold dust, 72 sovereigns, 1,018 Spanish dollars, and a full cargo of palm oil, ivory, gum, beeswax, &c. Her dates are: Benin, Nov. 24; Fernando Po, 28th; Cameroons, 30th; Old Calabar, Dec. 2; Nun River and Brass River, 4th; Bonny, 7th; Lagos, 10th; Accra, 12th; Cape Coast Castle, 14th; Cape Palmas, 16th; Sierra Leone, 21st; Bathurst, 25th; Tenerife, Jan. 1; and Madeira, 3rd.

Benin.—Trade fair. River healthy.
Fernando Po.—The island continues healthy. Trade very dull.
Cameroons.—Trade still remains very languid. River healthy.
Old Calabar.—Trade dull; no improvement since the departure of the last mail. Health of the river pretty fair, but sickness prevalent amongst the natives.
Brass.—River healthy. Trade very fair.
Bonny.—Trade very dull. The fever has nearly disappeared from the river. The brig *John Brooks*, after crossing the bar on the 25th November (inward bound), went on shore the same afternoon on the eastern breakers, and was abandoned the same night by the captain and all the crew. She was picked up next day afloat, about ten miles to seaward, by Mr. Ward, and brought into harbour at considerable personal risk, both on account of the natives and the distance she had drifted to sea. Although being the consignee of the vessel, he claims the privileges of a sailor.
Lagos.—Healthy. Trade fair. Trade at Abeokuta completely closed on account of the war amongst the natives. Commodore Wilmott, Captain Lewis, and the surgeon of the *Brisk*, had gone on a visit to the King of Dahomey.
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Cape Coast.—Everything is now quiet here since the mutiny amongst the troops.
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Bathurst.—Healthy. Trade dull.

RIVER GAMBIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Bathurst, River Gambia, 10th December, 1862.
Sir,—The native war, which has for several months past been carried on with more or less intensity on the northern bank of

the river, from its mouth to a distance of about seventy or eighty miles eastward, is, you will be sorry to find, still going on. The war is purely of a religious character, the followers of Mahomet feeling it their duty to carry their faith by the sword into the countries of their sable brethren. Both sides appear, however, to be now getting tired of the struggle, and the Colonial Government has been applied to by the belligerents to mediate between them. It is, of course, the Governor's wish that this war, which is doing so much damage to the trade of the river, should be immediately brought to an end; and with this view it is believed that it is his Excellency's intention at once to despatch an envoy with sufficient powers for the purpose.

The garrison of Fort Bullen, a little fort within half a mile of the scene of native strife, has been considerably strengthened by the addition of an officer and some gunners of the Gambia Militia Artillery, and no fear is now entertained for the safety of British property in its neighbourhood.

The General Sessions of the Peace for these settlements were held on the 18th inst. Charges of slave-dealing were preferred against two influential female natives; but the prosecution failed for want of evidence. The Colonial law with regard to the registration of redeemed slaves, it is thought, must have misled the accused. Assistant-Commissary-General Blane, in the absence of a Queen's advocate, ably conducted the Crown prosecutions. Mr. T. Lewis Ingram, member of the Middle Temple, after taking the usual oaths, was admitted an advocate of the local bar. He afterwards appeared as counsel for the defence in several cases.

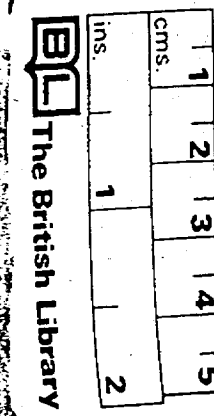
Our territory in Combo, which is about nine miles from Bathurst, the seat of Government, would, I feel certain, be very eligible for some of the emancipated American negroes. We have about twenty square miles of territory in Combo, a great deal of which still remains virgin soil, and is, I think, peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of cotton. If this were represented in the proper quarters, I have no doubt but that the immigration of colonists of this class would prove alike advantageous to the immigrants themselves as to the interests of this little colony.

The ground-nut crop is reported to be somewhat smaller than that of last year, although not below the average of previous years.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

SIERRA LEONE.

We regret to say that the Pongas territory (River Leone) was visited by a severe thunderstorm, under which the Wesleyan Church Mission there has again suffered. The Rev. H. Dupont writes from Fallangia, the principal mission station, that

"You will be sorry to hear that we had a severe thunderstorm on the 18th inst., which did much damage to houses and trees, but no lives were lost. The mission-house, which was burnt down last year, and lately rebuilt, suffered much, the roof being fallen in, but the walls are not much hurt. The loss of property is about 40l. I was nearly killed. I was struck senseless by the falling roof and laid prostrate on the ground; but, by the mercy of God, the walls remained somewhat firm, and ten persons escaped unhurt. The peals of thunder were terrific; the wind raged fiercely, and the rain poured for about three hours. I have never witnessed such a frightful scene as that which presented itself at my first emerging from the ruins. I shall never forget it even now when I think of it I shudder."



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The Pongas Mission originated in Barbadoes. Descendants of former slaves in our colonies are there labouring for the good of their fatherland. The Pongas territory is exceedingly rich; but not having been at all cleared, is, from the luxuriance of tropical vegetation, at present very unhealthy. Cotton grows wild over the country, and is of a quality very much resembling New Orleans. At some future time there can be no doubt that it will furnish a good supply of cotton to England.

A very large warehouse, lately erected by Mr. Heddle here, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 2nd December. The fire commenced at about daybreak, and it is yet a mystery how it originated. The warehouse contained two or three hundred hogsheads of tobacco, and a large quantity of rum and other valuable goods. The loss is said to be 20,000*l*. Mr. Heddle's reputation stands high as a merchant. It was Mr. Heddle who first called attention prominently to the great value of the palm-bil kernel, and we are sincerely sorry to hear of his loss.

The *Free Press* says: "It is quite certain that the blood-thirsty King of Dahomey is determined to make war with the Abeokutans in January or February. His Amazons, or female warriors, are fully prepared for the awful occasion. We trust that the Dahoman forces will find the Abeokutan warriors formidable, beyond their expectations, and we hope that the Abeokutans will not be wanting of a competent supply of ammunition for the bloody affair."

Mr. William Craft arrived at Sierra Leone from England in the Macgregor Laird steamer, on his way to Liberia and Dahomey.

The Timanee chiefs are reported to be arming with hostile intentions as regards British Quiah; but the report caused no excitement or apprehension at Sierra Leone.

If we may judge by a leader in the *Free Press*, trading morality at Sierra Leone is at a very low ebb. We regret to say that we have received letters from other quarters in which this unfavourable view is fully confirmed.

The slave barque Jane, B. A. Prince, master, seized in October, off Padrone, in the River Congo, by Her Majesty's ship Espoir, was condemned on the 10th of December. She was prosecuted under the Slave-trade Treaty signed at the Hague on the 4th of May, 1848.

SHERBORO.

We regret to find that our friends the American missionaries in the Sherboro do not look with favour upon our endeavours to plant a settlement of coloured people (*Americans* they call them) at Amba Bay. They say Africa is an unhealthy country, and seem not to have any idea of the enormous difference between the swampy mouth of the Sherboro and the Cameroon Mountain district. They seem, also, to be without faith in the Christian consistency of "coloured Americans." They say that "if such a colony were made up of earnest, self-denying Christian men, it would be a blessing to Africa. If the right kind of colonists are to be found in Canada, who are willing to come to this coast, we shall wish them God speed; but there is great danger that the immigrant—unless of most mature Christian character, and unless protected by the very best surrounding influences—would be brought down to a level with the natives, rather than do anything for their elevation." Now we consider that Liberia furnishes a sufficient answer to these moral and religious objections. We think it the duty, as well as being for the dignity and permanent interest of the Africans in Canada and the States, to co-operate in the industrial and religious regeneration of Africa; and we believe that although the white American prejudice would exclude them from their share in this great work, none will hail the success of the settlers at Amba Bay with greater joy than those devoted men in the Sherboro.

We learn from them that there has recently been much severe fighting on the Boom and the Kittam, that the Tucker party has been successful, and brought war to Sea Bar, capturing the town of Bohull.

At the same time, the blockade of the Boom has been abandoned, or at least greatly mitigated, and large quantities of produce have come down from the factories on the Boom.

Efforts are now being made to collect the chiefs, and effect a

peace, through the good offices of the English Government. We trust that they will be successful.

War has also broken out on the Little Boom between the Mongray people, aided by Charles Tucker, of Kaw Mendi, and Kalifah, chief of Bamah. A war party has taken possession of the mouth of the Jong, and is engaged in robbing the passing canoes of traders and others. There is organised robbery carried on within British territory, against British subjects. We trust that our English protection will not be merely in name.

LIBERIA.

His Excellency President Benson arrived at Monrovia, on board the Liberian war vessel Quail, on the 23rd November. Being Sunday, no demonstration was made beyond the firing of one gun at Fort Morris and one on board the Quail. But the enthusiasm of the people at their President's return from Europe, where he was received with so much distinction, was very great. The *Monrovia Herald* says:—

"We need not, nor would we attempt to express, the apparent joy and satisfaction of the citizens, who flocked around his Excellency on his landing. As he came up the streets the number augmented, and it was with difficulty that one could force his way through the crowd to gain even a view of the President. His Excellency landed about 2 P.M., and from that hour until 6 P.M. the mansion was crowded with numerous friends expressing their pleasure at seeing him once more safely returned to his home."

On the following day there was a procession, with addresses, speeches, &c., and much rejoicing. The Legislative Session commenced on the 1st December, when the President delivered his address.

CHRISTIANSBURG, ACORA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE AFRICAN-AID SOCIETY.

December 11, 1862.

My dear Sir,—Your favour of the 23rd of October has duly been handed to me, and I am thankful for its contents, especially for the good news that the friends of Africa have been so kind as to subscribe the necessary funds for this Aquapem road. I have drawn for 50*l*. sterling, to enable us to begin as soon as possible. Our lay missionary at Aburi, who will make the road, will commence forthwith, and I shall go there from time to time, and go on with surveying; so that you may be sure the work will be done in the proper way. As soon as my duties will allow me, I shall make a tour among our friends in the neighbourhood, and ask them for their share. I expect the new Governor down in these days, and hope he will not refuse his "mite."

As for carts to go on the road, our committee have already made preparations to supply the want. We have a master wheelwright, who has finished in these days a nice building, to be a workshop for him and his apprentices. He will do his best to furnish vehicles of any kind to the natives. He has already several orders for two and four-wheeled carts, and will have plenty to do. But we are anxious to fill up a still "missing link"—i. e., to train bullocks to draw our carts. There are plenty of them running about feeding on the plain; but nobody of the natives is able to make them to do the work. Our committee have now resolved to send us a man specially for this branch, who will devote his whole strength to agricultural purposes, as only thus we can induce the natives to imitate us. We had a few yokes of fine bullocks ready for this purpose, when a soldier cut several of them, and mutilated them fearfully, because they had broken into his garden. I will not blame the man, but we would gladly have paid him his loss, had he spared our cattle.

So you see we are jotting on with improvements; but we have also to feel the severity of the climate. We have lost an agent, who has sacrificed himself in establishing a cotton factory on the river Volta, and made a cotton plantation, to show the people that the cotton grows there as well as in Crepee. He has died of low fever. His name was Mr. Schellenberg.

I hear that the Governor is anxious to finish that unhappy Krobo palaver. They speak of an expedition with 300 men. I would be sorry if this should be the first step in this matter; but I can say nothing at present till I have heard more.

DAHOMBY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Whydah, November 27.

I am glad to inform you that Commodore Wilmott arrived off this town a week ago, and sent to communicate his desire to pay a visit to the King at Abomey. This message was forwarded without delay to his Majesty, and we are now expecting every hour to receive the King's invitation to the Commodore to come up to his capital. I do most sincerely hope that this visit may bring about some good.

You must remember that the King has a great prejudice against the officers of Her Britannic Majesty's ships of war for what he considers their want of forbearance with the slowness of African routine and their want of attention to time.* But the Commodore appears to be a man who has had considerable experience on this part of the coast, and I believe that he is quite prepared to forbear, and to talk patiently with the King.

The customs of Dahomey having finished for the present, the King has been living at Kannah, where he has been diligently exercising his troops, especially in firing. Their target is a goat, at which they fire with ball at various distances. When these exercises are finished, he will return to Abomey and have some new customs made before he goes with his army upon a war expedition.

I presume that he will receive Commodore Wilmott at Abomey. It is much to be regretted that the Commodore was not aware of the King's desire that he should be accompanied by Mr. Freeman.

I can now give you the correct number of slaves that were embarked on board the steam slaver between Ahaway and Grand Popo, at the end of last month. There were 1,025 put on board. It is believed here that the steamer—having got clear off without impediment—cannot fail to arrive safely with her horrid cargo at Cuba.

I have received yours of the 23rd October, &c., &c. Pray accept my sincere thanks for the great discretion you have exercised in dealing with my communications.

LAGOS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

December 9.

Before the arrival of Commodore Wilmott on this part of the coast, the reports of preparations in Dahomey for the attack of Abeokuta became so alarming, as, in combination with other circumstances, to induce his Excellency Governor Freeman to address a proclamation to the British residents at Abeokuta. In this he commanded all who claim the protection of Her Majesty's Government to leave Abeokuta immediately.

The Commodore communicated with Whydah on the 20th November, and requested an interview with the King of Dahomey. The King has signified his consent to receive Commodore Wilmott, who has gone to Dahomey.

A fire broke out here soon after the last mail left. It was near the King's house. Six houses were burned; further mischief being prevented by the general activity of the military police and people to get the fire under. I am sorry to say that the late Acting Consul and Governor, Mr. McCoskry, has been seriously injured. He was on horseback. His horse reared and fell with him, breaking Mr. McCoskry's left leg.

Bricks are now being made here in small quantities by Mr. Harden, an American missionary from the Southern States, whose remittances have failed in consequence of the war. The brick clay is admirable, and will make first-rate bricks; but Mr. H. is not yet perfectly acquainted with the best way of making and burning them; he needs some instruction, and in addition to this a pugmill to grind the clay. It is very important that

* Qy. Too hasty?—Ed. A. T.

bricks should be made here. Lagos will then become an example to the African towns, whose chiefs and principal men now visit it, because they are sure of safety and a good reception here. With an architectural regeneration in Lagos, and such sanitary arrangements as will make the town healthy, we hope to add some English ladies to our community. At present there are over fifty European residents, and only one English married lady. This is not favourable to public morality, and your society cannot do better at present here than to encourage and aid in the brickmaking, if you can do so.

Another large robbery of goods on the Abeokuta River has taken place. The value was considerable. The goods were principally arms, ammunition, rum, and tobacco, said to be worth near 2,000*l*. The war with Ibadan has completely demoralised the people, and there is now really no safety on the river, armed parties going there from the Egba camps. As a result of this and of the Governor's proclamation, there is but little trade now with Abeokuta, but that with Porto Novo, Badagry, &c., is increasing. The river has also been very unhealthy of late, but is getting better.

There are some reports from Abeokuta of a feeling towards peace with Ibadan beginning to prevail; but we fear that Abeokuta will require some severe lesson before her people "get wisdom." We of course hope, or rather try to hope, here that Commodore Wilmott's visit to Dahomey may lead to the King's renouncing his threatened attack on Abeokuta. But many persons think that he has consented to receive Commodore Wilmott only because he now believes himself to be one of the greatest monarchs in the world, and will be glad to show his army, &c., to him, that they may be talked of in England. We do not hear of Diego Martinez, the great slavetrader of Whydah, who buys and ships the King's captives, being out of favour at Court. And as this is the case, the visit may be supposed to have his sanction, and cannot, then, be other than a mere temporising affair at best.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Royal mail steamship Briton arrived at Plymouth on Friday, December 26, with the Cape mail and twenty-seven passengers, having left the Cape of Good Hope on the 21st, St. Helena on the 30th ult., and Ascension on the 4th inst.

Governor and Lady Wodehouse were expected to return in a few days from their tour in the Western province; but the Colonial Secretary was still on his tour through the Eastern province.

All was quiet on the frontier. The civil war in Transvaal had ceased. The Acting-President Van Reusenbergh had triumphed over the ex-President Schoeman and the rebel Landdrost Steyn, who, with M. Pretorius, President of the Free State, had taken refuge in that State. It was expected that the Transvaal Government would demand their extradition as traitors. Pretorius was not trusted by either party. This civil war had excited more amusement than apprehension. At the siege of Potchefstroom, which occupied three days, there were one killed and three slightly wounded. Fears were entertained of hostilities between the Free State and the Basutos, through the lawless intolerance of the Boers.

The colony in the northern and north-eastern districts was still suffering from protracted drought.

Oidium had reappeared in some vineyards, and the vines had been much injured by hailstorms.

Trade had improved, though still languid. Harvest prospects had brightened considerably.

Public works, which had been more or less interrupted by the severity of the weather, were being vigorously pushed on.

The railway works were almost completed at Klapmuts.

The Wynderg Railway was progressing favourably.

The ship Melbourne, which was lost at the mouth of the Gouritz River, had become a total wreck. Of her cargo, valued at 120,000*l*., little would be saved.

Her Majesty's ships Narcissus and Severn, which arrived November 19, were in Simon's Bay. The Rapid had left for Mozambique, and the Racehorse and the Rattler for China.

A telegram arrived just as the Briton left the Cape, announcing the loss of the Pioneer, of the Livingstone expedition, up one of the rivers.

NATAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Nov. 5, 1862.

The Waldensian steamer, carrying the mails between Natal and the Cape, has been wrecked, and become a total loss. All the passengers and crew were saved. The loss of the Waldensian has caused great inconvenience; but we are led to hope that the Union Company will place two steamers on the Cape line with the least possible delay.

I am rejoiced to tell you that abundant rains have at length fallen upon our lands, and our prospects are therefore greatly improved. But in the Zulu country, over the Border, the drought is so great, that in some districts there is not a blade of grass to be found. You will perhaps remember that, some time ago, a wife of King Panda took refuge in Natal. She still resides here; and the Zulus attribute the want of rain to this woman's machinations. The state of the temperature is unusually mild. Although we are within a few weeks of mid-summer, no excessive heat has yet been experienced, and the climate is only a shade warmer than that of the winter months.

Our farmers are planting tobacco, in consequence of some having been grown last year of very superior quality. It is sold for tenpence and one shilling per pound. Should the experiments now making prove to be satisfactory, there will perhaps be a large cultivation of tobacco here. Latakia seed has been introduced, and it is thought will do well.

Natal is gradually extending her commercial relations. A Natal brig, the Sea Nymph, has carried a full cargo of sugar to Melbourne, and will bring back flour. Not the least interesting portion of her cargo to the Australians will be the live creatures which she also carries to the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria. There are six fine ostriches, one buck, two wilde-beestes, and a boa constrictor. We presume, however, that they will not care very much about acclimatising the breed of the latter for a general run over the Australian lands.

One of our colonial trading cutters, the Agnes, has been forcibly detained for some time in St. George's River, Delagoa Bay. Her detention is caused by the presence of two piratical lorchaes, which seem to be lying in wait for the cutter should she attempt to go to sea. It will be remembered that the Herald was seized in this river by the Portuguese authorities several years ago, and her crew robbed, and badly treated. We hope some of Her Majesty's ships of war on the coast will put an end to these practices. If the Portuguese Government at Lisbon is powerless to insure a good administration of Portuguese affairs on this coast, the sooner Portugal gives up her East African possessions the better. She has never done anything but harm here, and it is time that was brought to a close.

We have launched a company here for steam communication with the Mauritius. The latter and the Cape have each agreed to give a subvention of 4,000*l.* a-year. Should this line of steamers be established, we shall have a bimonthly communication with England. Port Elizabeth will be one of the headquarters of the company. Port Elizabeth, which in 1830 only exported about 4,000*lbs.* of wool, exported this year about 24,000,000*lbs.* These South and East African possessions are constantly and rapidly increasing in wealth and importance. Now that Madagascar has entered upon a career of civilization, we expect that this rich eastern coast further north will soon attract that attention in England which it ought long ago to have received.

The condition of the large refugee Kafir population among us is a source of constant anxiety. The interests of the colony demand that some great and persistent effort should be made for bringing these people under the restraining influence of our civilization and Christian laws. A correspondent of the *Natal Mercury*, writing from Richmond on the 28th October, expresses our general feeling in the following, which I extract:—

"Only think of the dense mass of Kafirs southward of this

place, locked up in heathenism, with no roads to bring them within the pale of civilization, where the worst scum of humanity, in the shape of white skins, carry on their nefarious trade, and teach the natives to set at defiance those laws which were made for the white man's own protection; and when once without the stretch of law, can carry on their abominations and immoralities amongst native women which would put to shame the honour of our race. These are the patterns which the thousands of natives have to look to for the virtues and excellencies of civilization! Let the quiet and peaceful settler find a safe retreat amongst those black skins, and a better opinion of our race would show itself amongst them. But what man will venture with his family and his earthly goods in such regions, with abominable roads and no protection? Instead of opening up these critical situations to the peaceful influence of civilization, they are shut up in the dark recesses of heathendom, where they may lawfully sell their daughters into bondage—sell the honour of their wives for a cow—plan their dark schemes of revenge—defy the power of the law—shelter and aid the smuggler in his stealthy and nefarious trade, and perhaps one day bring down the thunder-cloud upon us. Good roads! good heavens, one gets sick of asking for them. We have had a few hardy settlers—pioneers upon the outer landmarks—who have been praying for them for years; twice they have been set agoing, and in a few weeks left to be washed away and destroyed by floods. Certainly, this is a go-ahead backwards style of road engineering."

The following account of a really awful spectacle is also from our admirable journal, the *Natal Mercury*. I should not have sent it to you but that it shows the Kafir's idea of retributive justice:—

"ANOTHER TRAGEDY.—Durban has been the scene of a spectacle which, in all its horrible details, would have satisfied the vivid imagination of Ainsworth. Two Kafirs were condemned to death at the last circuit—the one for an atrocious criminal assault on a female, the other for murder. In both cases the circumstances were of the blackest hue, and no effort was made to interfere with the course of justice. The usual preparations were made, and every expedient precaution seems to have been adopted to ensure the satisfactory execution of the dreadful sentence, but Natal is yet deficient in the proper appliances and the professional skill pertaining to the hangman's office. Early on the morning appointed a large crowd of white and black spectators had gathered round the gallows—protected, as it was, by a military guard. The unhappy couple arrived perfectly indifferent to their fate, exhibiting the utmost *insouciance* and jocularly. On reaching the scaffold, the younger one—convicted of the criminal assault—began in a vivacious manner to evade, so far as he could, the designs of the executioner. The drop fell, when, to the horror of all around, the halter of the murderer enapt, and he fell heavily. The younger prisoner had managed to stride across the trap, and thus to avoid his doom. We shall not describe the efforts which were now made by the hangmen and an assistant to force the prisoner down the trap, nor the struggles which the latter made in order to escape his fate. Suffice it that after several minutes had elapsed the work of strangulation was being accomplished. Nor shall we enter into the horrid details of the other's fate. Enough to say that again the rope broke, and again the unfortunate creature, amidst the groans of the crowd, underwent the fearful process, and on the third occasion the attempt proved successful. It is a curious incident that the impression left on the minds of the onlooking natives, and of the prisoner himself, was, that having committed three murders, he was to be hanged three times. So strong a sensation has this occurrence excited, that we hope there is little likelihood that such a tragedy will be enacted for the third time, and that in future the proper appliances will be provided. This is the proper place to state that criminal assaults upon European females have been frequently attempted of late by Kafirs, and the extreme punishment of the prisoner already mentioned was an example sternly demanded by law and by society."

The following are our prices current: Butter, 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. bacon, 6*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.; hams, 1*s.* per lb.; cheese, 1*s.* per lb.;

fowls, 1*s.* 6*d.* each; geese, 7*s.* each; turkeys, 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* each; ducks, 4*s.* per pair; potatoes, 18*s.* to 20*s.* per 150 lbs.; Boers' meal, 60*s.* per 180 lbs.; wheat, 32*s.* per 196 lbs.; Mealie meal, 12*s.* 6*d.* per 180 lbs.; mealies, 7*s.* 6*d.* per muid of 196 lbs.; lard, 11*d.* per lb.; Kafir corn, 9*s.* per muid of 196 lbs.; eggs, 1*s.* per dozen; dried peaches, 3*d.* per lb.; dried apples, 3*d.* per lb.; dried apricots, 6*d.* per lb.; seed oats, 22*s.* per 112 lbs.; black oats, 10*s.* per 112 lbs.; hides, 2*d.* per lb.; straps, 3*s.* 6*d.* per span of 12; wool, unwashed, 3*d.* to 7*d.* per lb.; ivory, 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; reims, 7*s.* per span of 12; lime, 10*s.* per 140 lbs.; forage, 7*s.* per 112 lbs.; barley, 15*s.* per muid; oxen, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.*; cows, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.*; trektows, 6*s.* to 10*s.* each.

THE WEST AFRICA COMPANY.

In the *Early Dawn*, published by the American missionaries in the Sherboro River, we find the following:—

"We observe in the *African Times* of Oct. 23 the prospectus of this company, which has for its object the development of legitimate commerce on this coast, and especially a trade in cotton, palm oil, &c. We believe that such an organization, conducted on correct principles, would not only be a pecuniary success, but a blessing to Africa and the world. We think this would be especially true, if the development of a trade in cotton were made a prominent object. There is unquestionably a very considerable quantity of cotton produced within reach of the navigable waters of the Sherboro, and such cotton can be purchased at a very moderate price in exchange for cash or European goods. We have long believed that if a central agency were established here on this island, and sub-agents were sent to the head of boat navigation of the rivers that run into the Sherboro, with instructions to give specific attention to the development of a cotton trade (in connexion with other branches of commerce), a considerable quantity of cotton would be at once obtained, and its production materially promoted. We look upon this as the only feasible plan of obtaining cotton from this part of the coast."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S GREAT EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.

By THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit:—

That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall there be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth, and for ever free; and the executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act nor acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom. That the executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the states and parts of states, if any, in which the people therein, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any state, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such states shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such state, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of 100 days from the day of the first above mentioned, order and designate as the states

and parts of states wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:—

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana—except the parishes of St. Bernard, Picquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans; Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia—except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And, by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do aver and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of states are, and henceforward shall be, free, and that the executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self defence, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labour faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And, upon this—sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution—upon military necessity—I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favour of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States of America the 87th.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

COTTON AT THE SHERBORO.—In confirmation of what appears under the head of "West Africa Company," we are enabled to state that the agent of Messrs. Isaac Campbell and Co., of London, having communicated with the native chiefs up the river, and asked for a sample of the cotton grown by them, they sent down on the following day a *ton weight of cotton*.

COTTON FROM THE GAMBIA.—The first shipments of native-grown cotton from this river have arrived in London. Messrs. Banner Brothers have received sixty-one bales; Messrs. Foster and Smith a further quantity. The cotton is nearly, if not quite, equal to middling New Orleans; but it is in the seed, as there was not one cotton-gin at Bathurst to clean it with.

MONS. JULES GERARD.—This celebrated Lion Hunter of Northern Africa leaves by the mail steamer to-day for Dahomey on a visit to the King. M. Gerard goes under the auspices of the British Government, and has undertaken, should the King give his consent and assistance, to explore the Kong Mountains, with the further territory N.W. of Dahomey, and determine the exact source of the river Niger. He has been furnished with the requisite instruments by the Royal Geographical Society.

We are glad to learn that a judgment has been given in the action for libel brought by Mr. Irving (agent of an eminent English firm), at Accra, on the Gold Coast, and member of the council there, against Mr. C. Locher, one of the Basle missionaries labouring in that and the adjacent districts. It appears that Mr. Locher had, as was his duty, been free in his comments upon the gross licentiousness which has prevailed at Accra among some of the European residents. The jury returned a verdict of "Without Malice;" and Mr. Locher has been declared entitled to his full costs in the case. We rejoice the more in this, because we are thereby spared the disagreeable duty of calling the attention of the British public and of the Colonial authorities at home to some very gross irregularities in the administration of justice in the eastern districts of the Gold Coast; irregularities such as we hope will never again occur.

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The African Times.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1863.

1862 AND 1863.

ANOTHER year of earth's accounts has been made up. We are looking at it nationally. Do we find it—as regards Great Britain—to be an account of fulfilled or neglected duty? In this, our public capacity, we are concerned about only one portion of it. That portion is, of course, the African one. Looking back over the preceding accounts for two or three hundred years, we find this nation with an enormous balance against her as regards Africa. It is a frightful balance to stand in the great accounts against a Christian nation. It is made up by the systematic degradation and debasement of a large portion of the earth; the encouragement in it of man-stealing and murder; the abandonment of it to the devil, and aiding him to rule over it; and all this for *gain*. The devil was and is the acknowledged lord of native Africa. The sacrifices he exacts deluge the land with human blood. The slave-trade we so long participated in deepens the enormity. And what do we find in the account of 1862 to set off against that damning balance? Nothing! There can be no mistake about it. Looking at the relative geographical, religious, and industrial positions—as regards each other—of Christian Britain and Pagan Africa, it may be boldly averred that we have not even done for Africa, in 1862, what we ought to have done had there been no such balance against us in the past. As to an effort against that balance, there is scarcely a shadow of it. The question, therefore, naturally arises, how long do the people of Great Britain mean to take before making some real effort to reduce at least the enormous claim of Africa against them in the world's great accounts?

We are entitled to ask this question. We at least have striven to do our part of the duty. Nor are we in any way responsible for the comparatively small support that we have received. If our appeals to the Government for remedies, and to our fellow-subjects for help, have been but little heeded, we are not to blame. The fact is, that the deep and awful responsibility of this country as regards Africa has never yet been felt by the public conscience. Do we appeal to it about the slave-trade, the reply is, "Our Government is endeavouring to put it down." And if, in view of the misdirection or insufficiency of the efforts being made, we turn to the Government, we are told that the country would not approve of even an extra one thousand pounds of annual expense in Africa. This shifting the responsibility of the work from one to the other is unworthy of us as a Christian people; and it is as short-sighted as it is unworthy. Africa need not come as a beggar for her due. God has made her rich. It is only the devil who keeps her poor. We were poor enough when we virtually worshipped him with Druidical rites and sacrifices. The only difference between the ancient Briton and the modern African is, that the one was white and painted, and that the other is black and greased. It was not the Gospel alone that regenerated Britain. Rome—Pagan Rome—brought her what Christian England has had no thought about giving to Africa. She brought her her roads and the elements of industry and progress; she brought her highways for the Gospel to travel over; she brought her recesses within the light of the only civilization the world then knew of. And this is all that Africa wants; what dethroned the devil here will dethrone him in Africa. Texts of Scripture alone will not do it. We do not say they *could* not, but

we say they *will* not. We have no right to expect them to do it. As undoubtedly the most advanced Christian people in the world—and moreover a maritime Christian people—the heathen have been given to us in charge for enlightenment. Every source of power that God has given to us in addition to Christian truth and precepts is to be used with the Gospel. We do but a small portion of our duty when we send Africa only the latter. We do but little more when we send her only that commerce which yields immediate profitable return to the individuals who direct it. What we ought to do is, to set heartily about removing the removable obstacles that keep Africa from light and truth, and wealth and civilization. Not by squandering money—by sowing it broadcast over Africa; but by drilling it in carefully, where every seed sown can be tended until harvest. And now, at the beginning of the year 1863, we renew our protest both with Government and people against things being conducted by us in Africa as hitherto. We demand Christian example, as well as Christian effort, in Africa. We demand governors who will not think coloured prostitutes necessary co-inhabitants of their official abode. We demand officials who will not buy of their parents the black half-converted maidens out of the missionary schools, to be their concubines. We demand judges who will not take up their abode with one of the parties in a cause to be tried before them, and give their countenance to the grossest vices. We demand that where there is British official occupation there shall be a real British civilising effort; that where the digging of wells will ensure a pure supply of water, the officials shall not content themselves with filtering that which they require for their own use, and leave the ignorant and, if you so please, lazy natives to drink the foul and contaminating liquid full of vegetable decomposition and inert life, which carries poison and disease into their body, until worms force their way out through its flesh. We demand that occupation shall be an industrial reality, instead of a mere administrative farce. We demand that slavery and polygamy be cautiously, but incessantly and firmly discouraged and repressed; that human sacrifices and the sale of slaves be nowhere permitted under the British flag; that all lands be declared vested in the Crown for adjustment of title and regulating beneficial occupation; that the clearing of the country and formation of roads around and from occupied posts be commenced and steadily proceeded with; that the British flag be kept constantly flying on rivers where it may be so kept flying without an improper sacrifice of life; that where the Government cannot itself act directly in any of these matters, it shall give open countenance and assistance to those whose efforts are directed to the furtherance of these objects.

Civilization and Christianity must go together in Africa, if either is to go forward at all. For the advance of these, industrial efforts are indispensable. These latter can only safely be essayed or employed where there is a basis of Christian civilised occupation. We do not know what may result from the King of Dahomey's newly-expressed desire to see and to treat with a British envoy. But should there be no abandonment of his present practices, we demand in addition the occupation of Whydah and Godomey, and the gradual pushing forward of a good road to Abomey. The slave-trade will then cease in the Bight of Benin. What is now spent in watching and repressing it there may thenceforward be devoted to civilization, through productive works. Let civilization set about its work cautiously, but earnestly, and with a determination that Africa is to repay every farthing spent upon her; and we speak advisedly when we say that the result cannot be doubtful. New civilised states will soon be added to the list of those of which the world can already boast. The millions of descendants of slave-exported Africans will gradually return to Africa with the arts and sciences, the industrial knowledge, the germ of Christianity which they have acquired in other lands; and Africa, instead of being the earth's reproach and shame, will become her glory and her praise.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to appoint R. Hutchison, Esq., and G. Blankison, Esq., members of the Legislative Council of Her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast.

THE RIVER NIGER AND COTTON SUPPLY.

THE Niger must be opened up. And this can only be effectually done by a systematic and regular navigation of its waters, and commerce with the people on its banks. British manufacturing necessities and Niger peculiarities make this case of Niger navigation and commerce an exceptional one. A desultory navigation and trade in the river might now be attended with consequences that would retard the development of as rich a country as any in the world. We want to hasten that development. Great Britain requires it. There is no safety for her manufactures till it is done. African cotton alone can give security to Manchester mill-owners and operatives. And African cotton will come, if we seek properly for it. The Gambia and the Sherboro rivers are beginning with their contingents. The movement has commenced in those rivers, and there are agencies in those rivers to stimulate the production. But the Niger has need of a larger system of stimulus; it imperatively demands a powerfully-organised commerce; and then it will speedily pour its latent wealth into the lap of England. The mills of Manchester and Stockport, of Ashton and Preston, will yet shout for joy through the cotton wealth of the Niger districts. We beg our readers to refer to the article headed "Cotton! cotton! cotton!" in this number of our paper. We have there given extracts from journals of the Rev. S. Crowther and the Rev. J. C. Taylor. This evidence comes in to support what we long ago received and have long since placed before our readers. It is, too, indisputable evidence; and its importance cannot be overrated, when it is viewed in connexion with the misery into which the cotton-manufacturing districts have been plunged. We know that Government has been asked for a subsidy for carrying mails regularly up the river to Rabba, 400 miles from the sea. There must be a provision made for such conveyance of mails; because we must have a consul at Rabba, and there must be constant and dependable means of communication between England and the missionary establishments on the Niger. All that is asked is the continuance for a few years of aid similar to that given by the Government to the late Mr. Macgregor Laird, the great pioneer of Niger commerce. We hope soon to announce that a company, with resources adequate to the requirements of Niger navigation and trade, has been organised and subsidised by Government. It would be unpardonable, in face of the great calamity in our cotton districts, if a niggardly parsimony should prevent or impede operations so vital to Great Britain, or if the capitalists and people of this country should be lukewarm in the matter. It is of vast importance to millions of their fellow-countrymen that there should be no delay. They have been suffering under a dearth of cotton, and will always be exposed to a similar calamity until the great resources of Western Africa in that important staple are adequately developed. Look at the Rev. Mr. Crowther's account of his purchases: 450lbs. of clean cotton, paid for *liberally* by articles costing 4l. 18s. 6½d. One such fact is worth a host of suppositions. If the Niger be not properly opened, we are committing national suicide.

COMMISSIONER TO DAHOMEY.

COMMODORE A. EARDLEY WILMOTT has gone up to the King at Abomey, accompanied by Captain Lewis, of Her Majesty's ship Brisk, and the surgeon of the same vessel. Mr. Bernasco, the Wesleyan Missionary Society's native agent at Whydah, has gone with them, as interpreter. It is to be hoped that we shall now at least find out whether there is any prospect of a spontaneous change of system, or of a yielding to what we have no doubt that great slave-dealer will think a very absurd prejudice on the part of the Christian people of England. The next mail will no doubt bring us important intelligence.

AMERICAN NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

We have inserted President Lincoln's proclamation, conferring freedom on the slaves in States that no longer acknowledge the Federal Government, while retaining in their bonds the slaves in those States that adhere to it. We shall say nothing about this, except that should the South achieve its independence, we cannot see how the North can, without stripping itself of the last shred

of consistency, ever enter into any treaty stipulations for the surrender of escaped negroes. So far we hail it as a great boon. Beyond this we should regret to be forced to give an opinion in our columns.

PALM OIL AND COTTON.

MANY important changes have been wrought in the world by the fluctuations of trade. And in proportion as the general exchange of productions progresses among the nations under the influence of free trade, such changes will undoubtedly become more frequent. That they are instruments in the world's advancement, is undeniable. We alluded last month to the impulse given to the search for available fibres, consequent upon the failure of the cotton supply from America, and of the influence fibre might exercise in the great work of African industrial regeneration. It is scarcely necessary to say here that we believe in that regeneration. And feeble as the evidences of its approach may seem to the world at large, we think we see in them a strength that nothing can long impede or overcome. Yes, Africa must emerge from her Pagan superstition, her wars and atrocities, her industrial apathy and inertia. Looking at her in relation with the rest of the world some ten years since, the prospect was gloomy enough; the day of her emerging seemed indefinitely postponed. This was only because we could not see what was in the womb of time. Those ten years, a brief space in the world's history, have been mighty in the agencies which they have organised for African advancement. The inscrutable mind and Almighty hand of Divine Providence have been at work among the nations for the good of Africa! And we shrink into self-acknowledged nothingness as we think of how little we comprehended the signs of the times, and the extent of influence which discoveries and events were preparing for mankind.

The great substitute for the slave-trade on the West Coast of Africa, south of the River Gambia, has been the trade in palm oil. Palm oil has become the great staple of Western Africa. Taking into account the difficulty of access to the interior, and the manners and habits of the people, it must be admitted that the trade in this useful article has had an extraordinary development. Palm oil was precisely such an article as the barbarous inhabitants of a tropical climate needed to possess in the infancy of their commerce. The tree which produces the palm-oil nut is the most valuable of all trees to the native African. It grows spontaneously over large tracts of country. It furnishes him with oil, wine, vinegar, thatch, fibre, and fuel. Accustomed themselves to the free use of palm oil, the Africans had only to prepare a larger quantity from fruit ready to their hands, for which they had neither to till or sow.

Meanwhile, with the rapid increase of population and manufacture in Europe, and of material comforts among the people, an increased supply of fatty substances, beyond those furnished by the olive, by oil plants, and by slaughtered animals, became indispensable. Cocoa-nut oil from the East, and palm oil from Africa, came in to satisfy the increasing want. Tallow had advanced to such a price as sufficed to make the palm-oil trade lucrative to British merchants, while enabling them to give to the native African producer such a quantity of commodities in exchange for it as were an adequate incentive to the moderate exertion which the production of palm oil required. By this means the Africans have enlarged the sphere of their wants and necessities. They have become accustomed to the use of articles with which they would not now willingly dispense.

But during the creation of this stimulus changes have been gradually progressing elsewhere, which powerfully affect the conditions of that comparatively easy commerce. One, and a most important one of these changes, has been the opening of those great treasure-houses of nature, the mineral oil wells of the United States and Canada. The trade which this has originated is only in its infancy; yet it has greatly affected the value of that article which governs the price of palm oil in our market. Tallow has fallen gradually from 56s. per cwt. to 45s. per cwt. The ratio of supply systematically outstrips that of demand. The estimates for the present year made by authorities in the trade are to the effect that there will be a constantly-progressing

accumulation of stock in hand. And although the price now asked for delivery six months hence is 45s., there seems little reason to doubt that before the end of 1863 Russian tallow will not fetch above 40s. in England.

Under the influence of this change, palm oil has receded from 44l. per ton, until it is now with difficulty saleable at 37l. per ton; and if Russian tallow continues to fall, as we expect, palm oil must come down to 32l. or 33l. per ton. As the expense of conducting the trade will be the same as before to the British merchant, it is quite clear that the value of European goods given by him to the Africans for the oil must be at least one-third less than hitherto. The Africans can therefore only receive in future *two-thirds* of what they have hitherto received for their palm oil. But this loss is further aggravated by the increased value here in England of the articles principally given them in exchange—viz., cotton goods. Those made for the African market are heavy, and contain a great deal of cotton; their price has therefore enormously advanced, so that the two-thirds of former value will be represented by about one-third the former quantity of cotton goods. It will be only on such terms that the merchant will be able to buy palm oil with any hope of profit.

It becomes clear, therefore, that, in order to obtain the same quantity of cotton goods that they formerly received, and now *really want*, the African must produce some other commodity with which to purchase them. Cotton being indigenous, and the high price of cotton in this country being the cause of half their deficiency of return for their palm oil, there is strong inducement for them to set earnestly about its cultivation. We hope that the British merchants trading to Africa will demand cotton everywhere; that when the natives complain of insufficient return for their oil, the merchants will say, "Bring us cotton." It is their duty, and it will be for their interest, to do this. And if this be constantly done, the result cannot fail to be a great increase of cotton production in Africa. The British merchants trading to Africa must turn their attention seriously to cotton, for the decrease in value of tallow proceeds from causes not temporary, but, to all appearance, permanent. And in this strange combination of fluctuations in trade we find the germ of African industrial regeneration. It is just such a combination as was indispensable to overcome the industrial stagnation in Africa—to give a sufficient motive for an increased degree of labour—to raise up a rival to the too facile palm tree in the African mind.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!

IMPORTANCE OF THE RIVER NIGER AS REGARDS COTTON SUPPLY.

We beg to express our acknowledgments to the Church Missionary Society for the following important details received from the Rev. S. Crowther and the Rev. J. O. Taylor, who ascended the Niger in September last, in Her Majesty's ship Investigator, Lieutenant-Commander Lefroy.

We must here state that Mr. Crowther remained at Grebe from the 7th September to the 19th October, during the absence of the Investigator, which had gone up to Rabba. Mr. Taylor had been left at Onitsha on the 6th September, and was communicated with on the 20th October, on the voyage down. Dr. Baikie was not seen, as he had gone to Sokatu. Lieutenant Lefroy went into the interior, seven days' journey from Rabba, to visit King Mazaba.

The Investigator, in going up, reached Onitsha on the fourth day from the Nun, and Grebe on the second day from Onitsha. Voyage down, thirty-two hours, steaming from the Confluence to the Nun. Lieutenant Lefroy got an attack of dysentery during his land journey; but none of the crew suffered in health.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT AT GREBE, 1862.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.—To-day I opened the case of a Garnett cotton gin which I bought at the Governor's auction at Lagos, and which was kindly brought up by Lieutenant Lefroy. Having sent to purchase a handful of seeded cotton from the market, I put it into a gin, turned it round, and in a moment the wool flew out in the front and the seeds fell out on the back, which appeared to the spectators like performing a miracle. I then told

them that if they would fetch cotton I would order some to be purchased as specimens, to show to the cloth manufacturers in England that they have cotton in this country; so a market would be opened to them for this useful produce.

September 10—12.—A great number of people came into the yard with small bits of cotton, both clean and in seed, for sale. It was difficult to make them understand the quantity of a pound weight and the proportion of a pound they brought for sale, so as to regulate the price in cowries, according to their current value. Their aim was to get as much as they could, especially as they imagined that I must be very anxious to get cotton. Having failed to begin with cowries, as almost all want cloths or fents, which they called *handkerchiefs*, in exchange for cotton, and having a small quantity of fents to spare, I ordered some to be weighed out and bartered for cotton: which was then readily sold for fents, from the lengths of half-a-yard to a yard or two, according to the quantity of cotton bought. In four days we bought 80lbs. clean cotton, ready to be packed for shipment. I could spare no more fents for this purpose. On the 13th a large quantity of cotton, both clean and in seeds, was brought into the yard, but as they still held out and called for *alfuta* (handkerchiefs or fents), instead of cowries, very little was bought: they would not believe that I had no more fents to spare in this way, and a whole piece of cloth was too much to make such a beginning with. By being paid in fents for barter, they got double advantages, profit on cotton sold to us, and profit on cloth received in barter when sold. I told them that if they would grow a large quantity of cotton, that merchants would come here with large ships and plenty of goods to purchase every bit of cotton they could produce; but they were eager that I should buy what they had in hand first, which of course I could not do, not having the means of doing so. I was told that when the news was spread about the country last year, that the ship had come for trade, soon after her departure a large quantity of cotton was brought to Dr. Baikie's market at Lokoja, as well as Shea butter, and ivory, &c., but they were sadly disappointed when they did not meet the ship, for she stopped only twelve days at the Confluence. This year they were quite ready to sell what cotton they have, but again disappointment awaited them, when they were told that the Investigator was not a trading ship, but a man-of-war. Shea butter, ivory, and Cayenne pepper in bright red pod, were brought for sale, but I ordered them away. At Onitsha, a large quantity of palm oil has been collected, waiting for the trading ship; but you may imagine their disappointment when told that no trading ship was coming up this year, nor could we promise them one for certain next year, and they must sell their oil and other produce the best way they could.

Sept. 15—20.—The women failing in their expectation to get any more fents, began to yield gradually in selling small quantities of cotton for cowries; the quantity of clean cotton now collected weighed 120lbs. Just about the close of the day, Saturday, a quantity of seeded cotton, weighing 64lbs., was brought, and sold for a piece of cambric, ten yards, valued at six shillings here at Laird's Town Factory. This was the largest lot sold at once since we began.

Sept. 22.—A lot of seeded cotton, weighing 144lbs., was purchased this morning for two pieces of cambric, at the above-mentioned value; the rate of seeded cotton is now being brought to one penny per pound, at which this lot was readily sold; and with a variety of goods in hand it could be bought much cheaper; but at the commencement a little encouragement should be held out, to induce the people to bring cotton readily and in large quantities, when the rate may be gradually reduced as the supplies increase. When it is known that a piece of cloth sold for six shillings at the factory up the Niger is at the rate of cent. per cent., the English price will be three shillings or three shillings and sixpence; so the cotton may fairly be said to be bought here at one halfpenny per pound in the seed, even at this time, when the people hold out to get what they can. Three pounds seeded cotton make 1lb. clean wool. There are two sorts, the black seeded one, which cleans very readily, and is, I believe, what is called South Sea Island cotton, and the green seeded sort, to

which the wool adheres rather closely. I send a specimen of both for examination and opinion; at present they are very much mixed, but should the trade be established, they can easily be sorted. It appears to me the black seeded one is the finer of the two.

Sept. 23.—Bought a lot of 305lbs. seeded cotton this morning for two pieces cambric and one piece stripe shirting of sixteen yards, in all about twenty shillings trade price, or 240 pence, which was readily sold.

Sept. 24.—Made up the first bale of 200lbs. clean cotton this afternoon, though without a press. The cotton press intended for Onitsha Industrial Institution, now at the Nun, could not be brought up by the Investigator for want of room, and even then would not be available for the Confluence, nearly 100 miles further up. A good perpendicular press that can make from 130 to 150lbs. bale, and six Garnett cotton gins, are needed for the Industrial establishment at Grebe. The gin now in use for a trial is one of the two I bought at the Governor's auction at Lagos, as private property at my own risk, because I did not wish to put the Industrial Institution into additional expenses by charging it with the purchase, till it was certain we could come up the Niger this year; and I can prove the necessity of having the above machines at the Confluence, and by so doing, if possible, to induce Manchester to step forward and occupy the cotton fields already opened to their merchandise in exchange for native raw materials. I hope the two Dunlop gins at Onitsha might also be set work.

September 27.—The second bale of 120lbs. clean cotton is now made up; without a press, a bale of 200lbs. is rather difficult to manage, therefore I have lessened the size to make it more manageable. Should the Investigator not have returned from Rabba before this day next week, I hope to get a third bale. Two native labourers have hired themselves out to work the gin, and they are very proud of it.

October 1.—Purchased 300lbs. seeded cotton this morning for four pieces of cloth; here I was obliged to tell the people to stop fetching any more cotton, the few goods I can spare to open the Industrial establishment being exhausted. The people were disappointed at this sudden check, because they were ready to go to the neighbouring villages, where cotton abounds, to purchase more; I could only encourage them that if the merchants come next year they should have ample opportunity to sell all they could grow, to which time they are looking forward.

Ama Abokko, the King, and many other influential traders, both in slaves and ivory, have promised to turn their attention to the growth of cotton, if a market will be opened for it; I have distributed some cotton seeds already, and have about 500lbs. more to distribute among the farmers.

October 2.—My account of cotton purchase is closed to-day; I had to send away several large bags of seeded cotton for want of means to buy it; I was sorry to be obliged to send them away, and so were the people to take the cotton back; I could only promise them as I did yesterday, that in all probability a cotton market may be opened to them next year. The third bale of about 125lbs. clean cotton is being made up, making in all about 450lbs. clean cotton, the production of my limited means and divided attention between this and other important duties of the mission in three weeks; the news had just reached the neighbouring towns and villages along the banks of both rivers, where cotton abounds, when on a sudden I was obliged to put a stop to more collection. I hope this small lot, the result of a hasty attempt with very small means, will safely reach Manchester, as a proof of what has been repeatedly stated in writing—namely, that the countries on the banks of the Niger and Tshadda are cotton-growing countries; and if England will but call forth this, amongst many other products, she will be amply repaid. We need not encourage the people here to work their farms by giving them money; nor need we to make farms ourselves, except as a model to teach them how to grow cotton better; we have only to promise that a market will be found for their cotton. Next season it will be produced in a much larger quantity than they have ever grown before, and so will the supplies increase as the trade is kept up.

SAMUEL CROWTHER.

Account of the Industrial Establishment at Grebe. Expenditure, including labour and all.

	£	s.	d.
15lbs. Madder tents bought at 1s. 8d., half-price, from Captain Walker, at the Nun, in 1861 . . .	1	5	0
16 pieces of 10-yards white cambric from the same, at half-price, 3s. per piece . . .	2	8	0
5 pieces blue stripe shirting from C. M. S. supplies, at 5s. 1½d. per piece of 14 yards each . . .	1	5	6½
Total at cost price . . .	4	18	6½

Cost of 450lbs. of cotton on the Niger, at trade price, cent. per cent. . . 9 17 0½
Grebe, October 3, 1862. SAMUEL CROWTHER.

P.S.—October 31.—117lbs. of palm nut kernels have been collected on the Nun, which I shipped with the cotton from the upper stations. The boarders have been employed in breaking the shells of a great part of them out of school hours. The whole 117lbs. was bought with 4lbs. of tobacco at 1s. 3½d. per lb. here—5s. 2d.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REV. J. C. TAYLOR'S JOURNAL.

There are signs of life in secular business. Our late friend Mr. Laird has laid a good foundation here already in trade. The system of "trust" in trading at Brass and Bonny, as well as other rivers, is entirely unknown here. There is much oil here, and the people have no market to sell it in. They inquired of me if I brought salt, tobacco, cotton goods, coral, &c. I told them I was no trader, as they knew from the beginning. I counted fifty half-barrels filled with oil, deposited in the mission premises, waiting for an opportunity to sell them to any of the Abo traders. The natives have reposed much confidence in us; for which I am thankful. We have tried to open the cotton trade, and I am glad to state that we shall be able to send a great quantity of bales to England in time to come, when they gather in their crops. I was obliged to stop Mr. George from purchasing more, as the little stock of goods we brought is for our sustenance, and we cannot tell whether we shall be favoured by seeing any vessel here next season; or, perhaps we may for ever be shut in from all communications with the civilised world. Should Banner Brothers take up the Niger trade, they will meet with ample remuneration. I hope Government will not refuse to grant them the subsidy which they require.* Will such a natural highway to Central Africa be given up by the British nation, and be let to fall into the hands of other nations, after so much expense has been lavished on it—many sacrifices in lives and money made towards its opening? Will the British Christians bear the thought that the messengers of the Gospel of peace, sent forth by the Church of England, should withdraw from so promising a field, which the Lord Himself has already blessed? Why are the merchants in Manchester crying for cotton! cotton! cotton! and sending here and there for it? Let them come to the Niger at once; surely the Niger is not so far as India! It will cost them less trouble, and there will be a speedy return of vessels laden with that most valuable article; and there shall no more be heard throughout the cotton establishments, "More cotton! cotton! cotton!" and the manufacturers will never complain of "Bankruptcy! bankruptcy! bankruptcy!"

REMOVAL OF AMERICAN NEGROES TO JAMAICA, ETC.

A CORRESPONDENCE has been published by the Federal Government of the United States, relative to negro deportation. A letter from Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, to Mr. Adams, the Federal Minister in London, dated 30th September, 1862, instructs the latter to enter into negotiations on the above subject with Her Majesty's Government. The evident aim of the Federal Government is to arrange a means for getting rid of the recently-freed negroes, without their removal to other countries entailing any expense on that Government. We do

* Messrs. Banner Brothers have not applied for any subsidy. The application has been made by J. Lyons M'Leod, Esq., late Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique.—Ed. A. T.

not think it necessary to insert Mr. Seward's letter to Mr. Adams; but the reply of the latter to Mr. Seward, in which he gives an account of his interview with Earl Russell, is too important to permit of its exclusion from our columns. It is dated London, 30th October, and is as follows:—

"Immediately after the reception of your No. 360. of the 30th of September (negro deportation scheme), I applied to Lord Russell for an interview, which I obtained this morning at half-past ten o'clock. I then stated to his lordship the substance of your communication, so far as was necessary to put him in a position to reply to the preliminary inquiry, whether his Government was disposed to negotiate about it at all. He replied in the negative. I gathered from what he said that the whole matter had been under consideration with the Ministers for some time back, and that the Duke of Newcastle had had much correspondence with the authorities in the West India colonies about it. *The conclusion had been that, on the whole, it might be the means of entangling them in some way or other with the difficulties in the United States, by possible reclamations of fugitives or in some other way—a danger which they were most desirous to avoid.* Hence they should not be inclined to enter upon negotiations, and least of all to adopt the form of a convention. I explained the reasons why we had wished to take this course, *our object simply being to secure for those persons voluntarily disposed to emigrate (and we did not mean to include any others) the enjoyment of the rights to which they would be justly entitled as colonists.* His lordship seemed so to understand it. But he remarked that some time ago an agent had been sent from the West Indies to the United States to see if sufficient inducements could be held out to the free negroes to emigrate, but he had found them so comfortable, and earning so much higher a rate of wages than could be obtained at the place he came from, that any transfer of them seemed out of the question. I then referred to an application that had been made to me by a private individual here, named Davis, styling himself the representative of much landed property in the island of Jamaica, to obtain as many as 5,000 families, to whom he would be ready to assign lands if the expense of transportation could be paid for. I had answered the gentleman by referring him to my own Government, and that only after he should have made his own aware of his object and ready to approve it. His lordship said he supposed that the grant of land would be only in consideration of labour. He thought it very likely that many of these people might ultimately find their way over from the United States, but he did not consider it expedient just now to make any provision about it. He expressed a little surprise that Hayti had not been preferred. I observed that efforts had been made in that direction, and some emigrants had actually gone, but the negroes were sluggish to move, and they were deterred by the difference of language and habits. I had always thought that fewer obstacles would be found to removal to the English islands than to any other, after it should once be set agoing. His lordship admitted it as very possible, at least to those of them where there was a sensible deficiency of labour; but the rate of wages, though rising, was still quite low. Under these circumstances, I remarked that it seemed of no use for me to press the point further. I should, accordingly, make report of his lordship's answer as definitely closing the matter."

We beg particularly to direct attention to the sentences which we have placed in *italics*. It is impossible to allow the first thus marked to pass without comment. We do not say there are, but there may be very wise reasons on the part of the British Government for declining to receive the emancipated American negroes in the form proposed by the Federal Government. Such reasons may perhaps be found in the second italicised extract. But that contained in the paragraph alluded to cannot surely be classed under this head. It is the first time we have heard that there could be a doubt as to the fact of residence in a British possession conferring in inalienable title to liberty. What!—we are not to receive these freed negroes, escaped from the Southern States or freed by the advance of the Northern armies—we are not to receive them, although our colonies are pining for labourers so much, that they have imported 10,880 coolies from the East Indies

during the season 1861-2, *because they may possibly be reclaimed by the Southern States, as being the property of their subjects or citizens?* We are ashamed to see such words on record, in what we are bound to presume to be a faithful account of an interview between a Foreign Minister and one of our principal Secretaries of State. Surely some member of the House of Commons will inquire whether such a reason was ever alleged by any member of the British Government.

With regard to the emigration of the said negroes to the British colonies, we may be allowed to express our opinion that it could be arranged much better by a private organization, or by allowing the Colonial Governments to act without the control of the Home Government. Our own experience in the matter justifies us in expressing the doubt of there being any desire on the part of the Home Government that our West Indian colonies should receive any additions to their present amount of negro population, except by the natural increase of those already there. Would it not be better, therefore, to state this frankly and openly? We think so.

MADAGASCAR.

CORONATION OF RADAMA II.

The following is the account furnished by the Rev. William Ellis, and which an accident prevented our receiving in time for insertion in our last. Our pictures of Africa are for the most part so gloomy, because truthful, that it is a great relief to be able to place before our readers the details of so gay and interesting a scene in that island which has been called, not inaptly, the Great Britain of Africa.

"Sept. 23rd.—After a night of short sleep I rose, and soon after six a captain and twenty men, in uniform and armed, came to my house, and drew up in front of the door. The officer said they were sent to conduct me to Mahamasura, the place in which the coronation was to take place, and to attend upon me through the day, and see that I was not incommoded by the people.

"When ready, I seated myself in my palanquin, with the Star of the Order of Radama II., with which his Majesty had honoured me, and proceeded with my attendants through the city. In the latter part of my way I was immediately behind the idols, and at one time quite surrounded by them; and at that early hour, hundreds of people, in palanquins and on foot, were pressing towards the entrance to the ground. Banners, inscribed with "R. R. II.," were fixed on both sides of the road, at intervals of about every hundred yards; and tall green plantain trees had, during the previous day, been brought from the adjacent gardens, and planted, in groups of five or six together, by the side of the way. On the ground, the position assigned to the respective divisions of the people were also designated by banners bearing their names. Banners were also placed along the whole line of the platform.

"About half-past ten I took my place in front of the Christians, among the native pastors, on the south side of the steps leading to the throne, it having been agreed that we were to offer prayer at the time of the crown being placed on the head of the King. Although the Christians occupied more space than that allotted to them, more than half their number could not find admission to the ground. On the opposite side of the steps were the Sisters of Charity, and about forty girls and children, and, still nearer the stage, five or six Catholic priests, and some of their people. Immediately in front of the Sisters of Charity and the priests were the idol-keepers, with their also small number of adherents. The idols, thirteen in number, were carried on tall slender rods or poles, about ten feet high. In most of them there was little resemblance to anything in heaven or in earth; yet such were the objects on which the security and prosperity of the realm were formerly supposed to depend, and for refusing to worship which so many of the most intelligent and worthy among the people had been put to death, while others had been subjected to banishment, slavery, torture, fetters, and imprisonment!

"The stage or platform was occupied by members of the Royal Family on one side, and foreign guests on the other. Nearest the throne sat Rasalimo, the Sakalava princess whose marriage

with the first Radama was the seal of peace between the Sakalavas and the Hovas. Next to her sat one who in her day must have been one of the brightest belles in Madagascar, for traces of beauty still lingered in her oval face and expressive features. She had been the wife of the first Radama's father. The types of three successive generations of Malagasy nobles were there assembled, and it was deeply interesting to watch their varied aspects, the resemblance and the deviations from the Hova type, the latter being much fairer than any others.

"Some of the men were exceedingly handsome, among whom were the young Prince Ramonja, and Rambosalama's princely son. All were most gorgeously attired; scarlet was the predominant colour, though some were green, others puce-coloured velvet. The gold lace, though not lacking, was not so abundant on the new as on the old uniforms. My scholars, sons of the nobles, in their velvet and gold uniforms, stood by my side, in front of the pastors, before the great body of the Christians.

"Before twelve, the clouds of dust, and denser throng in the road, as well as the firing of cannon along the mountain side, announced the approach of their Majesties. The Queen, splendidly attired in a white satin dress, and a tasteful ornament of gold on her head, rode first, in a scarlet and gold-embroidered palanquin, accompanied by her adopted little girl, the child of Prince Ramonja's eldest daughter. The King rode beside her, mounted on a beautiful little Arab horse, and greeted by the plaudits of the joyous multitude, who crowded every available spot within sight of which the pageant had to pass; while the voices of the Christians might be heard singing most heartily the National Anthem, or Malagasy "God Save the Queen."

"Guards, clothed in green, and bearing silver halberds, attended the Royal pair, and the officers of the missions from England and France, as well as other foreigners, and Malagasy officers of State, followed. The Queen ascended the flight of steps leading to the seats prepared for their Majesties, under the canopy erected over the sacred stone on which the monarch, on commencing his reign, exhibits himself to the heads of the nation. The King followed, wearing the British field-marshal's uniform presented by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and a splendid light-coloured robe. The dresses of the officers of State were most of them new, and some of them gorgeous. The robe of the Minister of Justice was of green velvet, trimmed with gold lace, the train carried by two bearers. When their majesties had been seated a few minutes, the King rose, and taking the crown from a stand on his right, placed it on his head. The firing of cannon announced the fact. The band struck up the National Anthem, while the multitude saluted the newly-crowned monarch with the Malagasy salutation, 'May you live a thousand years.'

"The King then turned to the Queen, who stood by his side, and taking a smaller open-work crown of gold from the page who bore it, placed it on the head of her Majesty. After standing a minute or two, to receive the greetings of his officers, and the shoutings of the multitude, the King took off the crown, the Queen sat down, and the King then delivered his kabar, or speech to the people, assuring them that his confidence in and affection towards them, and that his purposes for the welfare of his country and the prosperity of all classes, were the same as when he was raised to the throne, &c., &c. After this speech, of which I shall hereafter send a correct copy, the King resumed his seat, when we all presented the hasina—mine for the missionaries and myself.

"I then retired, asking an officer in blue velvet and gold to accompany me to my tent.* I threw my photographic blouse over my dress, prepared and placed my plate in the camera, and waving a white handkerchief as a signal, the King and Queen rose and walked to the front of the pavilion, and after a short interval I returned the signal that it was done. Their Majesties then resumed their seats, and the high officers continued to present their hasina. I proceeded to develop my picture, which turned out very well, so far as the chief objects were concerned. These, and part of the city, which formed the background, came

* Mr. Ellis had previously been requested by the King to take a photographic representation of the scene.

out well. The constant moving of the multitude in front made the nearer objects confused, but this may be corrected and made complete by filling in the figures in the foreground from a second which I took.

"When their Majesties retired, the scene became more crowded than before. I saluted the King as he passed near my tent on his return, and was surprised at the quietness of his horse among the floating of banners, sounds of music, shouting of multitudes, and report of cannon; to say nothing of the shouting, and running to seek palanquins or bearers, as the vast multitudes, like a surging torrent, approached the place of exit from the ground to the road leading back to the palace.

"And now the scene—which, favoured by the nature of the country, a cloudless sky, and tropical sun, together with the joyous occasion which had produced it, made it one of the most imposing I had ever witnessed—began to change. The lower line of the granite mountain on which the city stands—and which, 200 feet above the plain, stretched from north to south behind the platform, at a distance of 200 or 300 yards—had been thronged with spectators. Greater numbers still had spread themselves over the sides and summits of the hills to the north and the west; while numbers were seen in beautiful perspective extending from the base to the very summit of Ambohi Zanahary (village of God), a massive circular hill to the south-west. This throng of spectators, clothed in the long flowing lambas, of pure white, or deep rich glowing colours, and who, except when clapping their hands or shouting for joy, had been quiet gazers on the scene, were now seen moving in various directions until they were absorbed in the multitudes that crowded the roads leading from the plain.

"I had noticed as the King approached that the members of his family, especially those connected with the first Radama and his father, turned their faces towards him and clapped their hands, and sang some of the native songs, as was the custom in ancient times.

"I now packed up my camera, took down my tent, and made the best of my way home. The heat had been intense, especially in the small tent, and I was glad of some refreshment, having been on the ground from seven until nearly three. But before I had changed my dress a messenger came from the palace to say that the company were all assembled, and I therefore hastened to the coronation banquet, which was held in the large palace of Manjakamiadana.

"So far as choice, variety, and abundance were concerned, it was a right royal banquet. The silver-gilt goblets and tankard presented by Queen Victoria very appropriately graced the upper end of the table where their Majesties sat, supported by the chiefs of the French and English missions. The table was spread for a hundred guests, and that number actually sat down to partake of the Royal bounty. A calf, roasted whole and garnished, was the principal dish at the upper end. On the side-boards were piled large substantial portions of solid food; while poultry, game, and fish covered the table, which was ornamented with vases of silver, manufactured by native artists, after European models. These were ranged along the centre, with artificial flowers and sweetmeats, preserved apricots and pine-apples, with plums and cakes intervening. The health of the Sovereigns of Madagascar, England, and France, were drunk, with a few others, after one of which the King rose, drew his sword, and made an energetic speech as to the principles upon which he would exercise his authority, and which he considered would tend to the good or the injury of the country.

"Soon after sunset the missionaries and myself retired. Dancing afterwards commenced, and continued for some hours. The King retired at half-past ten to his private apartment."

INROADS OF CHRISTIANITY INTO FORMER DAHO-MAN TERRITORY.

Legitimate trade having been established in Porto Novo, to the exclusion of the slave-trade, the promulgation of Christianity has followed in its wake. The *Wesleyan Missionary Notices*, recently issued, say: "Mr. Marshall writes very encouragingly re-

specting Porto Novo. He preaches to the King now and then, as well as to vast numbers of the inhabitants regularly. I purpose going there after this mail gets off. Mr. Marshall has been putting up a temporary chapel, and I am to go and open it. You shall have the particulars of my visit next time I write." The Rev. George Sharp writes from Lagos: "A fortnight since an influential chief from some place near to Badagry was down at Lagos. He came to chapel, and such a lot of his attendants with him; one man holding a large beautiful umbrella over his head; another walking behind holding up his cloth from the ground; another carrying his sword, &c. We often have an opportunity of preaching to people from the interior." Not much more than eighteen months have passed since the late Mr. Consul Foote annihilated the slave-trade at Porto Novo, from which one or two thousand victims were annually shipped; and Lagos has been only eighteen months a British colony.

LETTERS received from the West Coast of Africa state that Her Majesty's screw gunvessel Espoir, Commander Douglas, had sent into Loando, for trial before the Court of the Mixed Commission, a Portuguese boat captured at sea with five slaves and 1,100*l.* sterling in cash for the purchase of others. This being the first seizure brought before the court during seven years, considerable excitement prevailed among the traders and slavedealers on shore, but no doubt existed but that the boat, slaves, and treasure would be condemned. A large Dutch barque and a brig under English colours had been detained by the Espoir, and sent in to Sierra Leone. The Investigator, employed in the late Niger expedition, being of very light draught, was able to go 400 miles up the river. Nothing could, however, be heard of Dr. Baikie. He was said to have started for a place called Sokatu.* In other letters from the same quarter slavers were stated to be plentiful, and all the officers and men in the squadron were on the *qui vive* for captures and prize money.

TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS. STAR BRAND GENEVA.

The undersigned, in order to protect their interests, together with those of their customers who are in the habit of shipping their well-known STAR BRAND GENEVA, applied to his Honour Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, who granted an injunction in Chancery on the 1st of November last, restraining Messrs. Thomas Beighton Tobitt, Leo Moritz Tuchman, and Joseph Lewin Mersfeld, from shipping any Geneva or liquor bearing the "Star Brand," or any colourable imitation thereof.

These proceedings were taken in consequence of a shipment of 100 Cases imitation Star Brand Geneva by the above-named defendants on board the schooner Mentor, then loading in the St. Katharine's Docks for Lagos, &c.

Animated by the wish to keep uninjured the high reputation enjoyed by their Geneva, they pledge themselves at all times to resist all infringements.

HEINTZMANN AND ROCHUSSEN.

London, 19th December, 1862.

* Orders are only executed when coming from respectable African merchants in Europe.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA TO AMBAS BAY.

We beg to refer our readers to the last page advertisement in our August and September numbers. The sum required for this most important operation is 1,200*l.* or 1,300*l.* Several hundred pounds are already raised and promised, and we appeal earnestly for the remainder, as the emigrants are quite ready to leave Canada so soon as the seasons will permit.

Cheques and Post-office Orders to the order of Lord Alfred Churchill, M.P., Chairman of the Executive Committee, at 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, London, under cover to the Secretary of the Society.

(By order of the Council),

F. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, S.W.

* Sokatu is situated on a branch of the river Niger, about 250 miles N. of Rabba.—Ed. A. T.

LAMPLOUGH'S EFFERVESCING PYRETIC SALINE.

Effervescing and tasteless, its constant use is especially calculated to maintain health and vigour.

Her Majesty's representative, the Governor of Sierra Leone, in a letter of request for an additional supply, states, "It is of great value; it should be in the hands of all Europeans visiting the tropics."

It is an agreeable effervescing remedy, of great efficacy in all kinds of Fever and Blood Diseases, especially those occurring during hot weather.

Dr. Gibson, Staff-Surgeon in the Crimean War, in his Report, states "that European residents in hot countries find that the use of this refreshing beverage prevents exhausting perspiration, and its alternative—deadly fever. It acts by purifying and lowering the temperature of the blood, hence its great importance to all persons seeking to reside with safety and comfort in tropical countries, or subject to unusual heats."

The elegance, purity, and usefulness of the preparation has been certified by some of the most eminent physicians in the Army, Naval, and Hospital service of Great Britain.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, 1st West India Regiment, Sierra Leone: "I have enjoyed uninterrupted health since I have taken your Pyretic Saline."

Dr. Sparks, the Government Medical Inspector, Port of London, bears cordial testimony to its efficacy in chronic forms of Gastric Complaints and Febrile Dyspepsia.

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