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JOURNAL OF THE AFRICAN-AID SOCIETY.

Vol. II., No. 21.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1863.

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OBITUARY.

JOSEPH FERGUSON, ESQ.

Died—in the peace of God, on the 17th ult.—at his London residence, 13, Devonshire-place, Joseph Ferguson, Esq., of Morton House, near Carlisle, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

In discharging the painful duty of recording the above sad event, we cannot avoid adding our meed of tribute to one who gave during his useful life most eminent yet unobtrusive proofs of his real Christian faith, by works of Christian love. We had the happiness of knowing and of loving him; we therefore mourn our loss in his departure, while rejoicing at his great gain.

The late Mr. Ferguson represented the ancient city of Carlisle in Parliament during the years 1852 to 1857. Lamenting the great prevalence of intoxication among the operatives of Carlisle on Sundays, he zealously endeavoured, while building and endowing schools and places of worship for the people, to obtain the closing of all public-houses on that day. This incited the public-house interest against him, and he was not re-elected. Such a defeat was glorious, not humiliating. He was munificent in his gifts for purposes of which his heart and conscience approved. From early life he devoted one-tenth of his income to works of Christian usefulness and progress; at a later period he increased this to one-fifth part. But even then he drew no rigid line, and often passed that limit when he found there was some great and pressing need.

Mr. Ferguson was the first donor to, as well as one of the most liberal after supporters of, the African-Aid Society. He may, therefore, be said to have laid its pecuniary foundation-stone. The difficulties attending its early progress did not discourage him—his hand was ever open for it—and in one of the last conversations we had with him, a short time before he quitted his sphere of earthly usefulness, he expressed his strong conviction that it would prove to be one of the great instruments in God's hands for the world's good, and soon win its way to a far greater measure of public support than it has hitherto received. We who know its great aim in promoting the industrial regeneration of a Continent hitherto almost torpid in everything but what is evil, hope and believe that the spirit of prophecy, as well as of zeal, was at that moment resting upon the aged, single-hearted, ardent, humble-minded Christian, who did all "to the glory of God."

The late Mr. Ferguson was interred at Carlisle on Thursday, the 26th ult. The shops of the ancient city were nearly all closed, the Corporation attended in state, and the Lord Bishop of Carlisle conducted the funeral service at the tomb of his departed friend. Assembled thousands testified to the loss Carlisle had sustained, and we, as representing the best interests of its millions, add a tear and a sigh on behalf of Africa, to those we have given for a dear departed personal friend.

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COMMODORE WILMOT'S VISIT TO DAHOMEY.

WE are sorry to announce that we have not received any written details of Commodore Wilmot's visit to Abomey. The substance of the information we have gathered from persons who arrived in England by the last mail, and who had communicated with the *personnel* of the late expedition, is embodied in our leading article. We have preferred merely thus to allude to it, and to await the full details, so that the record in our journal may be a correct one. But from the *viva voce* reports we have received, we feel assured that when we do publish the full detail, our readers will pronounce us fully justified in the hopes we have expressed in the article above alluded to.

WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The Armenian, Captain W. Wild, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, the 12th inst., with 3,167 ounces gold dust, 2,742 dols., 14,623f., 887 sovereigns in specie, and about fifty passengers. Her dates are—Benin, January 23rd; Fernando Po, 29th; Cameroons, 30th; Old Calabar, Feb. 2nd; Brass River, 4th; New Calabar, 7th; Bonny, 7th; Lagos, 10th; Accra, 12th; Cape Coast Castle, 14th; Cape Palmas, 16th; Sierra Leone, 21st; Bathurst, Teneriffe, March 3rd; Madeira, 5th.

At Benin trade was dull, and the river much healthier since the departure of last mail. At Fernando Po trade dull; no sickness during the month. At Cameroons trade almost stopped, owing to the traders trying to reduce the price of oil. River healthy.

Old Calabar.—Trade stopped; river healthy.
Bonny.—Trade had been stopped for some time, owing to the high prices asked by the natives for their oil; but before the Armenian left some of the native traders had agreed to take the prices then offered. Very little oil was in the river; but a good season was expected. No deaths had occurred during the month, and very little sickness reported.

Brass.—No trade; traders waiting for the new oil. River healthy.

Lagos.—Trade has been almost dead for some time past. The natives, who have been at war in the interior for the last three and a-half years, and are still fighting, will only send sufficient produce to purchase guns and gunpowder. To bring this to a close, Governor Freeman has instituted a blockade. The Commodore had returned from Abomey, where he had been received with all the honours customary in that bloodthirsty capital.

Eight men were sacrificed on the occasion, but, as a special favour to so distinguished a guest, one of the intended victims was thrown to the Commodore from the platform. His life was therefore saved, and he is now serving on board Her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*. The King has offered to place Whydah in the hands of the Commodore, and to rebuild the English fort, provided a governor was sent by the English Government. He also informed the Commodore that if he at once complied with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government respecting the slave-trade and customs of the country, he would in all probability be poisoned the next day; but promised that if the Commodore would return in six months, everything should be settled to his satisfaction. No treaty was signed.

Accra.—Trade entirely stopped. The traders are prohibited from purchasing produce from the Kroboes, owing to a fine imposed by the Government four years ago, and which is yet unpaid. It is hoped that the steps taken by the Governor will be the means of having the matter settled in the course of two or three months.

Cape Coast Castle.—Trade much improved since the departure of the last mail.

Sierra Leone.—Trade improving. Her Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, and sailed again for Ascension on the 20th February. Her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, Commodore Willmott, arrived from the leeward coast on the 19th February. Her Majesty's ship *Adventure* arrived from Jamaica on the 18th February.

Bathurst.—Trade improving. Town very healthy. **Teneriffe.**—The fever had entirely disappeared. No deaths or sickness reported during the month.

SIERRA LEONE.

We regret to see in the Sierra Leone papers very exaggerated accounts of the mercantile losses at Lagos during the fires of December and January, and also that the news is confirmed of the Rev. S. Crowther, the head of the Niger Mission, having lost the whole of his effects at Lagos, with his books, papers, and manuscripts, &c., his establishment having been entirely consumed.

Complaints have been often made of the treatment of coloured people on board the ships of the Royal African Mail Steam Packet Company. We find these reiterated in the Sierra Leone journals of last month. Allusion is there particularly made to an alleged ill treatment of two female passengers, who had embarked by the preceding mail steamer for Lagos. It is said that they paid for their passage as second-class passengers, but that after they were on board they were told that there was no place for them except on deck. It is not, however, stated whether they made the voyage as deck passengers without the difference of fare being returned—or whether they disembarked, and were thus only disappointed in their voyage by that steamer. We feel confident that, in the former case, the directors in England will immediately order the difference of fare to be repaid to the passengers, with expressions of regret at the conduct of their agents; but, in the latter case—viz., that of the passengers having disembarked—there would of course be no just cause of complaint against the company's agents, unless it can be shown that they received the money with a prior knowledge that there was no vacant berth.

We are glad to see that the manly game of cricket seems to be quite coming into favour in our African settlements. There were three matches played during the past month at Sierra Leone. It is true that the players were chiefly British officers of the garrison and of the Investigator, and other vessels of Her Majesty's navy; but the interest evinced by the natives is a good sign.

Her Majesty's ship *Investigator*, Lieutenant-Commander Lefroy, is doing good service in Africa. After her Niger expedition, she went up to Sierra Leone. On the 22nd January she started for the Sherboro River, having on board his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Blackall. She returned to Freetown on the 26th. The Lieutenant-Governor was accompanied by the officer commanding the troops, the Collector of Customs, the senior Com-

missariat officer, and the private secretary. Victoria was the first place visited, and then successively Bonthe, Bendoo, York Island, and Yellebbanna. The chief objects of the visit were to ascertain whether Victoria was the proper station for the troops in that district; to inspect the state of the buildings; to impress on the people generally that the Sherboro was now part and parcel of this colony, enjoying the same protection and privileges as the peninsula of Sierra Leone, and therefore subject to the same laws; to ascertain where it would be most advisable to station the civil force, and should a port of entry be considered necessary in that quarter, to determine where the Custom department should be formed. The Investigator ascended the Bagroo River as far as Manna Bagroo, and touched at the Banana Islands on her return. The Acting-Surveyor has been ordered to furnish estimates of the probable expense of the necessary new buildings and repairs of the old.

Her Majesty's ship *Adventure*, Commander Lethbridge, from Jamaica, arrived on the 12th January at the river Gambia, where she disembarked nine officers, twelve sergeants, fourteen corporals, five drummers, and 220 privates, under the command of Major R. P. Ireland. She reached Sierra Leone on the 18th, and landed one captain, six lieutenants, one ensign, five staffs, twenty sergeants, thirteen corporals, eight drummers, and 175 privates, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlayne. She had also on board for Lagos one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and seventy-six privates. These were all of the 3rd West India Regiment.

SHERBORO.

His Excellency Major Blackall, Governor of Sierra Leone, has been here. He issued a proclamation by which Her Majesty's Government declares that the territories known as Quia, Bendoo, and Char, the Bagroo, and Sherboro and Turtle islands, are formally annexed to Sierra Leone, their limits are defined, and the laws of Sierra Leone are declared to be in force.

Taxes are to be collected, and all goods imported direct to the Sherboro are to pay the same duties as at Freetown, Sierra Leone. The amount of cotton exported is greater than during any previous year.

The *Early Dawn* informs us that "there was a raid on the 11th January by a war party made up of several marauding bands from the different rivers that flow into the Sherboro, and some of them from York Island, and other parts of British Sherboro, attacked and captured without resistance the village of Dumbuco. The people fled in all directions, but were pursued and captured, together with all their property; women and children, not less than men, being taken and divided among the different war men as their lawful slaves. Nor was it alone the people of this village, but strangers stopping on this part of the island, and whoever was helpless and defenceless, shared the like fate. Late in the afternoon of the same day Lieutenant Walsh, commanding the British forces in the Sherboro, came over from Bendoo and interposed for the protection of the people, and the arrest of the marauders. But in the meantime several canoes had left, carrying captives and plunder. Some of them, however, were met by the boats, captured, and brought back to Dumbuco. The party in one of them making resistance, was fired upon, and, as we understood, four persons were killed, and four others wounded. Of the remainder of the party, most of them fled to the bush and escaped; but quite a number were captured, and fifty-four, including some liberated slaves, have been sent to Freetown. Much credit is due to the commanding officer for the promptness and energy manifested in this affair."

We find a repetition of the complaint that persons who reside within the limits of British territory, and who ask the protection of British law, are taking part in these country wars, in which they have no rightful interest whatever, and which are waged, for the most part, for the sake of plunder, and especially to capture slaves. It is to be hoped that the British authorities will severely punish all such offenders, who add the crime of man-stealing to that of murder.

We are glad to learn that a treaty has been signed by the

principal chiefs engaged in the late "Kittam war," by which there is to be free trade in all the rivers, except that the traders who sell spirituous liquors are to pay a tax to the native chiefs.

LIBERIA.

We are glad to see that the Liberian Government are actively engaged in promoting the formation of roads and improving the navigation of rivers within the republic. They are also offering prizes and medals for the discovery of coal, minerals, &c.

There seems to be a strong impression that, whatever may be the issue of the American war, it will lead to a great increase of emigration from America to Africa. The *Monrovia Herald* says with reference to this: "Our people in foreign lands have been labouring long enough to enrich and build up strangers. It is high time that they were returning from all the countries whither they have been driven, to build up the waste places of their fatherland. We believe in negro concentration in Africa. 'Africa for the Africans, and the rest of the world for the rest of mankind.'"

In addition to native explorers, it was reported in Monrovia, that an Italian gentleman was coming out by this month's mail as an explorer in Africa, starting out from Liberia towards the yet unknown Kong Mountains.

GOLD COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

February 12.

Sir,—It is with great pleasure that I now open a correspondence with your valuable society. I may safely venture to say that there is no person on the Gold Coast who has hailed the advent of your periodical, the *African Times*, with more satisfaction and hope than I have done. I only regret that it was not diffusing its light and striking its redoubtable blows at political and moral corruption on the Gold Coast a few years earlier. It would have prevented much injustice, and saved the British name from many a blot, which has greatly damaged its prestige among the tribes of Western Africa, and made the very name of good old England a laughing-stock to the foreigner—the Dutch, the French, and the American traders on the coast.

With regard to Dahomey—respecting which my long and intimate knowledge of the country, the King, the chiefs and people, entitle, I think, my opinion to some weight—I beg to urge that the cause of humanity demands the utmost efforts of every one who is interested in the moral regeneration of Pagan Africa.

I hope we may shortly hear that Commodore Willmott has succeeded in his enterprise, and that by peaceful measures the dangers impending over Abeokuta will be averted; and that, by judicious instructions furnished to the King and his chiefs by agencies from England, Dahomey may become that magnificent cotton field for which its soil and other capabilities give it such a peculiar adaptation.

I have anxiously watched, from month to month, the progress of public opinion in England relative to the most suitable policy for meeting the Dahoman difficulty; and I have been very glad indeed to observe the prevalence of a tendency to pacific measures.

I should deprecate any hostile movement against Dahomey, until all pacific means are utterly exhausted. *The masses of the people in Dahomey are an agricultural people; and there is more cultivation of the soil in Dahomey than there is in Ashantee, or, I may say, in almost any other country westward of that state between Whydah and Apollonia.* The Dahomans are warriors, in favour of the slave-trade, from a necessity arising out of the despotism of their Government so impelling them; but strange as it may seem, *they have a peculiar genius for agriculture, and could, I think, be easily led into the working out of a great national scheme for cotton cultivation.* But any such scheme must be well-conceived, and carried out with vigour, in extensive detail.

I would warn all parties interested against any half measures in reference to Dahomey—be they either for peace or war. Whatever is done should, to secure success, be done on an extensive and imposing scale. The Dahoman people can only be acted upon through their Government—a Government which, however much it may be feared by them, is also deeply venerated.

My impression is, that England may, by a dignified and generous liberality, in offering the King of Dahomey a bonus for the loss of the pecuniary advantages of the slave-trade; and by assisting him in a well-organised system of cotton culture throughout the country, save an enormous outlay of treasure and of blood, in otherwise hostile movements; secure permanent peace between Dahomey and Abeokuta, and add a fertile region and a hardy, industrious population to her world-wide cotton fields.

In concluding this too brief and hastily-written letter—considering the moral and political magnitude of the subject—I beg to urge upon your attention a suggestion to which I attach considerable importance. Should Commodore Willmott have happily succeeded, and, contingent thereupon, should the Government intend to establish in Dahomey any consular or other kind of agency, pray exert your utmost efforts to secure its entire independence of all local authority, and its direct intercourse with the Home Government. The King of Dahomey would not esteem himself honoured by having intercourse only with an authority subordinate to some other on the coast, neither could an agency so situated maintain that dignified position in Dahomey which circumstances would require and demand.

I have been told that the delay in Commodore Willmott's visit to Dahomey arose from his refusing to go unless he could act independently of the authority of the senior officer of the squadron on the coast; and although the delay caused thereby is to be regretted, yet he was, I think, fully justified in the course he adopted. Any one acting as the chief representative of England at the Court of Dahomey should, in all emergencies, be in a position to say, "I will at once correspond with the Home Government."

Yours truly,

CHRISTIANSBURG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

February 12, 1863.

My dear Sir,—Whilst sorry on the one hand, that, in consequence of a blockade lately established, in order to bring the question of Kroboe Fine to a settlement, trade generally is, as it were, at a stand still; yet on the other hand, being full of hope that this temporary stagnation will result in future prosperity of this part of the country, we cheerfully submit to the plan which the new Governor, his Excellency Richard Pine, has adopted.

It is the general impression that his Excellency has hit upon the best plan of policy with regard to the Kroboe business, and that, I am glad to say, without bloodshed or any disturbance of the peace of the country, Governor Pine has succeeded in bringing the Kroboe chiefs to reason.

It is needless for me to observe that this Kroboe affair has for a long time been a great drawback to the prosperity of these districts in every respect, and therefore I feel it my duty to bring to your notice the fact that Governor Pine, who appears to be highly qualified for his exalted position amongst us, has, since his short residence with us, not only shown himself determined to remedy abuses under which we have been labouring, but has so far succeeded, that the long-pending question of the Kroboe fine seems now in course of being brought to a final settlement.

Yours, &c.,

ABOKOBI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

February 11, 1863.

My dear Sir,—Your favour of the 23rd December, 1863, came to hand, as well as the Theodolite. Many thanks for your kindness.

You will perceive that I write this from Abokobi, thirteen miles in the interior, on the foot of the Aquapem Mountains, where I am ordered to remain for some time. This is an advantage for the road, as I am able to assist in making it out, without being obliged to leave my station for long. The theodolite will be used in these days to ascertain the height of the mountain-ridge. In the meanwhile, our builder has, on my request, passed the proposed way, and has confirmed my conviction, that we have selected the best place.

I have received by last mail the good news from our committee, that they have secured a man who will undertake to train cattle for our carts. Till now we were obliged to have them drawn by men, which is rather hard work. Still, I have been able to send many of my things by carts hither, which saved me a good deal of trouble in passing 50lb. loads.

As for the cotton prospects, I know this much, that the Crepee people are beginning to have confidence in the promises to buy their cotton, so they have sold a good deal to Mr. Brandt, and will probably farm cotton on a larger scale. There is wanted more energy in buying the cotton, and machinery to cleanse it. Our agent is crippled by having lost his energetic assistant, and a second help, a man who was only a few months in the country when he was carried away by low fever.

Governor Pine has taken steps to bring the Kroboes to pay their debts, which I believe will be successful, and hinder an expedition. I have the impression that Governor Pine is the right man for us, especially as he has twenty years' experience how to deal with the African race; and the negro is the same in every part of Africa. I am told that the Kroboes are trying to pay in cowries, which I hope the Governor will accept, as I know it is the only way of settling this affair quickly, though, of course, with some loss for the firms.

If the Governor could succeed in opening the resources of our country, so that the coffers of the Government could be filled with money, which could again be spent for the benefit of the country, he would be entitled to great praise. It is a pity when a governor has to answer, "We have no money; our treasury is empty." If he is more careful than his predecessors to expend the poll-tax for the country, he will gain much. But our people have lost their confidence, and ask, "Where is our money?" I understand that he has appointed a commission at Cape Coast to watch over the poll-tax money. This I believe to be a good plan. I remain, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

[Abokobi is one of the stations of the road making from Accra to Akrapong, on the other side the Aquapem Mountains.—Ed. A. T.]

ANAMABOE.

February 13, 1863.

On the 23rd December last the first annual meeting of the Anamaboe Temperance Society was held in the Wesleyan chapel of this town, Rev. Timothy Laing in the chair. The chapel was crowded. The report of this society and accounts were read by the secretary, Mr. J. D. Ekem, to the satisfaction of all present. It was announced that the total number of members of the Temperance Society in the Gold Coast is 407. This society has established in Anamaboe—1st, a temperance hotel; 2nd, a temperance goldsmith's shop; 3rd, two lamp posts, one of which is placed near the front of the hotel, and the other near the goldsmith's shop. These were the first lamp posts ever erected in the streets of any town of the Gold Coast, and people were very much pleased with them, for it attracts the attention of the people and the inhabitants of this town, to see the light shining in the dark street. 4th. This society is busy in digging a well, on account of the scarcity of water in this town, and that there may be pure water to drink. Almost all classes have signed the pledge, respectable ladies and gentlemen, ministers and teachers of schools, merchants, traders and clerks, masters and servants, bricklayers, carpenters, coopers, goldsmiths, gold-takers, blacksmiths, and, more surprising than all, fishermen or canoe-men, and farmers, have signed the pledge. Rev. John Plange, Messrs. William Parker, John M. Insaideo, John D. Ekem, and others, addressed the meeting, which concluded with a handsome collection of about 20l.

The spread of temperance is bringing fresh support to the missionary society. At the Wesleyan meeting here on the 14th January, when R. J. Gharthey, Esq., President of the Anamaboe Temperance Society, was in the chair, the collection amounted to nearly 150l. At another held at Domanasic, on January 5, King Solomon presided. It was a very pleasant sight to see an African chief occupying the chair and presiding over such a meeting.

King Solomon said: "Trade is wanted, our children must learn other trades, and when they become men they can be able to find their living, as education without trade or any kind of work will not do; so the work, the work, the work is wanted for our children." The collection for the support of the Gospel was about 53l.

[Note by the Editor.—The Domanasic have been often spoken of as the wisest and most eloquent of all the Fantee people. King Solomon's strong eulogy of "work" "work" goes far to strengthen the belief that there was some ground for the first part of this assertion at least. We offer him our congratulations.]

LAGOS.

We beg to express our extreme regret at the reports which have reached us of Governor Freeman's health having been seriously affected by the climate of Lagos. If a voyage to England be necessary for his re-establishment, we hope he will not too long delay to take this remedial step. We have not always agreed entirely with Governor Freeman's views and measures, but we are sure they have always been adopted with a full and sincere belief that they were just and proper, and would tend to the benefit of the colony and of Africa. He has had a very arduous duty to perform, and the rapidly-advancing prosperity of Lagos seems to show that he has not performed it amiss. But we hope that, should he find it necessary to come to England for change of air, the government will be left in the hands of some person competent to administer the affairs of a colony which has not yet emerged from its transition state, and which requires that wisdom, prudence, and moderation should be especially exercised as regards its important relations with the neighbouring seaboard and the interior.

BLOCKADE OF ABEOKUTA.

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency Henry Stanhope Freeman, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the British settlement of Lagos, Vice Admiral of the same, and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Benin, &c.

Whereas the trade between Lagos and Abeokuta has been virtually stopped by the robberies and murders committed by the Egbas on the river Ogun, which prevent honest traders from risking their lives and property by communicating with Abeokuta,

And whereas certain merchants receive protection from the chiefs of Abeokuta, in order that they may take up from Lagos goods required by the said chiefs, notwithstanding the stoppage of general trade,

Notice is hereby publicly given that, until this order shall be rescinded, no person leaving Lagos in the direction of Abeokuta, or communicating with any points of the mainland leading to Abeokuta, will be permitted to carry with them anything beyond their mere necessities for the journey; and furthermore, any canoe caught conveying, or attempting to convey, any goods hereby forbidden to any of the blockaded places, will be confiscated to the Crown and captors, together with all the effects in them, to whomsoever they may belong, and the transgressors of this edict will be punished.—By order,

(Signed)

Secretary's Office,
Lagos, Jan. 14, 1863.H. A. LEVESON.
Colonial Secretary.

God Save the Queen.

ABEOKUTA.

In consequence of the blockade of the river, there is but little trade of any sort. Palm-nut kernels are, however, daily brought to market in considerable quantities. The native traders seem to be storing it for the time when trade shall be resumed. Palm-nut oil, 7 hds. 10 strings per 10 Imperial gallons. Cotton comes in slowly, there being no buyers, price 22 strings 20 cowries per lb.; market weak. Exchange, 3 hds. 10 strings per dollar.

The walls of Abeokuta are undergoing repair, the trenches are being cleaned out, and other preparations are making for the

Dahomans, in the event of their attacking the place. The following is from the *Ice Trobin*:—

"ORO MEETING.—On Saturday, the 24th of January, an 'Oro' meeting was held in Abeokuta. The object was to issue commands respecting the war, and to direct the repairs of the walls, as the Dahomans are reported to be preparing to come. The meeting was held in Shodeke's market; the space was crowded. The number of persons present was estimated at 2,000. It was presided over by Bashorun. The European residents were summoned to appear, but too late for all to know it. The object of calling them was to ask officially and formally whether they had any knowledge of the embargo laid on with Abeokuta by his Excellency the Governor of Lagos. They were told the Europeans knew no more than they did; private letters told them it was so; but nothing official had been received."

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Reports from the Slave-trade Suppression Squadron on the West Coast state that the slave-trade is much cut up in the Bights, and that with the exception of the steamer that went away in October, from near Whydah, it is not known that any vessel has escaped, though it is said that some have done so.

An American barque has got away from the Congo, with 1,400 slaves, and a Portuguese schooner with 490, notwithstanding they were well watched by the cruisers. The opinion seems to be that two or three more vessels of the *Alecto* class are wanted there. It appears that the French flag is, as we predicted, now substituted for the American. Surely the Emperor may be made to see that this is a great disgrace to France, and be induced to adopt some adequate measures to prevent such an abuse of the tricolour. We can have no doubt that Commodore Wilmot will have made some report on this subject, and not only that it will be brought under the Emperor's notice, but also that the most earnest friendly efforts will be made to procure the Emperor's interference for preserving the honour of the French flag, now so scandalously outraged by the slave-trade pirates on the African coast.

ANAMABOE.

RECEPTION OF GOVERNOR PINE.

(Concluded.)

"After the interview was over, the whole of the assembled force again fired a general salute, and then the King and chiefs retired, their men firing as they withdrew. It was altogether a splendid sight, and very interesting, even to those who were not entire strangers to such scenes. The immense crowd of spectators, all of whom were dressed in their holiday attire, added greatly to the effect. The number of young men and women dressed in European style astonished even the old residents. There was a very large sprinkling of young females expensively got up in native attire. Although there were three or four professors of the art of photography on the spot, yet it is a pity that not one of them availed himself of such a favourable occasion to take a group of African fair ones, so that their likenesses might have been enclosed herewith, in order that you kind people in England might see how shamefully some of your would-be artists misrepresent African females in features, dress, and everything else. After the termination of this African review, which passed off without the slightest accident, and at which the Governor expressed himself highly pleased, his Excellency and suite returned to the fort. In the evening a sumptuous banquet was given to his Excellency in the grand hall of the fort, by the Commandant and the principal residents of Anamaboe. Covers were laid for fifty guests. The King and three of his principal chiefs were invited, as also several gentlemen from Cape Coast and Anamaboe. The officers of the Anamaboe Volunteer Rifles were also present in full uniform. The viands and wines were of the most *recherché* description. After the usual loyal toasts, the health of his Excellency was proposed and responded to with that hearty goodwill which testifies to the respect that the Africans of the Gold Coast still entertain towards the representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England, in spite of the severe shocks which they have ex-

perienced on perceiving that their confidence in, and respect for, some of their late rulers were so woefully misplaced. A native band enlivened the festivity by performing some popular native airs on native instruments, late in the evening—the first time, I believe, that the services of a *bande* native band had ever been called into requisition on such an occasion. On the 4th, at noon, his Excellency proceeded in an open carriage to the Fort-gate, whence a procession set out for the site appointed for the erection of the new market, in the following order: A carriage containing his Excellency and suite; a detachment of the Gold Coast Artillery; a detachment of the Anamaboe Volunteer Rifles; merchants and other residents of Anamaboe; the members of the Anamaboe Temperance Society, under their president and founder, R. J. Gharthey; the boys and girls of the Wesleyan Mission School, preceded by the Rev. Timothy Laing, native minister. On arriving at the site, his Excellency was met by the King and chiefs with their staff, who had formed a most brilliant procession from another quarter of the town. A silver trowel was presented to his Excellency by Commandant Thomson, and after the usual observances, not forgetting the new coins, his Excellency proceeded to lay the foundation-stone; which done, he delivered a brief but most appropriate speech. The school-children then sang "God save the Queen," and their performance so delighted the Governor, that he caused them to repeat the anthem, at the conclusion of which three cheers were given, and the procession returned in the same order that it had arrived. The weather was most propitious during the whole of the time. During the day many chiefs from different parts of the country in the commandantship of Anamaboe came into town with their retainers and fired salutes and reviewed their men, in honour of the Governor. The proceedings of this day were brought to a fitting conclusion by a grand 'relish,' or, as you would term it, a *déjeuner à la fourchette*, in the fort, and the performance of the numerous guests on the occasion bore ample testimony to the fact that they did not come there for mere pastime. His Excellency and suite returned to Cape Coast Castle early on the ensuing morning. With the exception of the Governor, Major Cochrane, Lieutenant Thomson, and Mr. Brown, of Cape Coast, all those who assisted in the ceremonies of these two days were natives of Africa, including some hundreds of educated men. His Excellency expressed himself highly gratified with the brilliant reception given him by the loyal people of Anamaboe, and was particularly struck with the appearance of the Anamaboe Volunteer Rifles. This corps is composed entirely of educated Africans, the officers being selected from the principal merchants and residents of Anamaboe, having for their colonel S. C. Brew, Esq., J.P. "ETHIOPIA."

COTTON SUPPLY.—We have seen the question of cotton supply pass through the successive stages of agitation, speculation, doubt, and prophecy, to that of the fulfilment of the fact of a famine of the fibre. That famine now binds us in his firm grip, and he will not loose his hold on any easy terms. The monster will not be pacified by fair speeches, and nothing but a staff of gold, wielded by the sturdy arm of British energy and intelligence, will achieve our freedom. Is it not enough that the demon has paralysed our right arm of commerce, cast our trade into chaos, fettered our capital, and pauperised our people? And shall we abandon the field to him without a struggle? As yet we have made but feeble efforts of resistance, but henceforth let those efforts be made in the right direction, and our trade may yet be saved. No man disputes but that cotton may be obtained in abundance, whether from India, Africa, or South America, if we only choose to fetch it; and that it will pay to fetch it, no man can question. We have gone on month after month, year after year, hoping against hope, looking with longing eyes upon a stock, real or imaginary, existing in the Southern States as soon coming to our relief, but we may look till the day of doom, in all likelihood, before our visions may be realised. Meanwhile, if we had left Jupiter to the clouds, and paid attention to the common weal, we might have seen a turn in the wheel of fortune, which would have set all our machinery in motion.—*Cotton Supply Reporter*, March 16.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s. STAMPED.

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The African Times.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1863.

DAHOMY, ENGLAND, AND ABEOKUTA.

THE long-desired effort has been made. Abomey has been visited by a representative of Great Britain. He has been more than well received. The King "did not like," he "loved" Commodore Wilmot. The King had kept the Commodore many days waiting before he gave him audience. But when he did admit him to a sight of the African glory, the monarch became enthusiastic: Commodore Wilmot was a messenger from heaven; the Queen of England was the King of Dahomey's most beloved sister. He elevated the Queen's picture above his head, and told all his people of the intimate relationship that existed between the greatest white Queen and the greatest black King—between their Sovereign and Queen Victoria. And all his people abased themselves in the dust, and rolled themselves in it, and covered themselves with it, before her portrait. They gave her the same honours paid to their King himself. The wrongs done to Her Majesty by the Abeokutans, in not receiving Mr. Consul Taylor, whom she sent to reside among them, became fresh wrongs done to themselves, in virtue of the new relationship between Badahung and Queen Victoria. They would avenge the Queen of England. It is true that we could have well spared this violent proof of their friendship; but a new love (the proverb says) burns with a strong flame; and there is, fortunately for all parties, a hard, painful three weeks' march between Abomey and Abeokuta.

We are told, indeed, that the King exceeded in kindness and in compliment, and went even beyond this, offering Whydah to us—his great seaport—the place of embarkation for slaves destined for Cuba, if they can survive the horrors of their sea passage. We knew, from personal intercourse with Commodore Wilmot, that he was the right man for a mission to the King of Dahomey; and we hear that he has shown a patience, judgment, and consideration that entitles him to the warmest praise of every friend of Africa. The African-Aid Society have especially reason to congratulate themselves on the justness of their views with regard to Dahomey. It is now more than two years since they memorialised Her Majesty's Government to send a commissioner to the King of that country. Although assailed on all sides by doubts as to the personal safety of any person who might be thus sent, they have never wavered, and at every convenient opportunity have reiterated that request. Their information respecting both King and people was too certain to allow them to participate in any fear. They knew that what the King desired in his heart, above all other things, was, that some Englishman, clothed with command, and bringing a direct message from the British Government, should come to him. His pride and dignity were involved in his obtaining this virtual recognition from England, similar to that which his father had received. Their memorial prayed, moreover, that, if necessary, a subsidy might be granted to the King, to cease whenever legitimate trade should have brought him a revenue equal to that he would have abandoned in giving up and assisting us in destroying the slave-trade, at our request.

The reception of Commodore Wilmot by the King of Dahomey, his chiefs and people, has set at rest the question of the accessibility of that monarch to the remonstrances and coun-

sels of England. Our *prestige* there is very great. All were jealous of the preference which we seemed to give to Abeokuta. That envenomed the feelings of the Dahomans against the Abeokutans, and the very decided terms in which the former spoke to Commodore Wilmot on the subject show that there is but little chance of peace between the two until the issues of another foray into the Egba country shall have been tried. We deeply deplore that Commodore Wilmot could not obtain an abandonment of the King's designs against Abeokuta. But, notwithstanding the state of isolation from England in which the Abeokutans have placed themselves, by their unjustifiable and offensive rejection of Mr. Vice-Consul Taylor, and their subsequent proceedings, they ought to be perfectly able to protect their town against troops on whom a three weeks' march without commissariat supplies must tell with most enfeebling effect.

In the absence of any letter from our Dahomey correspondent, or from Commodore Wilmot, the non-receipt of which we deplore, we especially call our readers' attention to one dated from the Gold Coast. It is from a person most intimately acquainted with the King and people of Dahomey, and whose evidence respecting them is entitled to great weight. From what we have heard respecting the late embassy we are convinced that the day is at hand when Dahomey will put aside her most flagrant iniquities, and enter resolutely on the path of industrial development. We have so often alluded to her rich and varied resources, that we need not enumerate them here. We shall merely say *en passant*, that there is no doubt she could be a great cotton producer. Why, then, should she not be? We do not hesitate to assert, that if she does not speedily become so it will be our own fault. We are convinced that all will now depend upon prompt and liberal action on the part of Her Majesty's Government. The King and people are warm towards us. We must not allow this new-born affection to cool, much less to be extinguished. We hope that immediate preparations will be made for Commodore Wilmot's return to Abomey within a short time, and with such presents as he knows that the King desires—presents that will give fresh *éclat* to his mission, and confirm the good impression he has already made. And there can be no doubt that the Government ought to be prepared for immediate action after the Commodore's next visit, in making which he must be furnished with ample instructions and powers. We must state it to be our present opinion, that for a rapid and safe change of system in Dahomey it will be both kind to the King, and indispensable to success, that we should act upon his suggestion, if it be repeated, and occupy Whydah. But we shall return to this important subject.

Meanwhile, there is one item of intelligence from the coast that would indeed deeply grieve us, and all friends of humanity, did we not hope and believe that we can find means of averting the contemplated horrors. What remain of the Ishagga prisoners are now employed in agriculture or otherwise in Dahomey, but all doomed to slaughter, unless we come forward in their rescue. We dare not at the present moment be more explicit; but we have the highest satisfaction in informing our readers that we have grounds of confidence that the African-Aid Society will be able to find the means for redeeming those wretched doomed men and women from their otherwise inevitable fate. The Society seems to be upon the point of realising the hoped-for results of its long effort to introduce Dahomey among the progressively-civilising nations of the earth. And it will be an added satisfaction, of no faint or transient kind, should they be able also to "save from death the souls appointed to be slain." May God grant this among other fruits of our labours!

AFRICAN COFFEE.

We have shown what palm oil has done for Africa; or, in other words, what Africa has done for the civilised world as regards palm oil. And in the case of a single African river—the Gambia—we have again and again informed our readers, that in little more than twenty years the export of ground nuts for oil has risen from a few hundred bushels to 12,000 tons, or nearly one million bushels per annum. This, too, in a river, be it remembered, where we have done scarcely anything to keep

peace among the natives, who are now, as almost always, at war throughout the entire territories on its banks, from Bathurst to above Macarthy's Island. Reasoning by analogy, we have insisted that there will be a similar, but more rapid progression of industry in the growth of cotton, and in the preparation of fibres. We say more rapid, because influences are now being brought to bear upon Africa, for stimulating industry, such as she has never before known.

And yet the outcry is constant and strong against Africa. She does nothing. She makes no progress. She is steeped in sloth. She is plunged irreclaimably in unproductive barbarism. Ignorance and narrow self-interest join in the anathema upon her. But nothing can be more unjust. We know of no portion of the world that has made, in the infancy of its commerce, and by its own unaided resources, such rapid progress in productive industry as the West Coast of Africa. The exports from Great Britain to the West Coast have more than doubled in ten years. In 1852 they were 741,558*l.*, in 1861, 1,559,450*l.* And this has been done without the investment of even a paltry 50,000*l.* of English capital in agriculture, roads, improvement of navigation of rivers, or any other of those numerous and beneficial applications of it which have stimulated, fostered, and developed production in our own colonies and possessions elsewhere, and in the Transatlantic or Indian possessions of other European nations.

It is true, and we deeply deplore it, that this great increase of legitimate commerce seems to have produced but little effect upon the horrible barbarism of the people. Seems, we say, because in reality there must have been the legitimate amount of effect, although that effect does not appear in evidence. The fact is, that the amount of barbarism to be acted upon is so great, that it must be some time before, in the ordinary course of events, the ameliorating influences could possibly make any striking display. Pour a gallon of sweet water into one hundred or a thousand gallons of brackish salt water. Though the difference may not be perceptible by the taste, it is not the less certain that a difference there must necessarily be. Just so it is with African barbarism. Increase your sweet water a hundredfold, and there would be no difficulty in discerning a change. Just so, again, it will be with Africa. The present amount of industrial development and commerce is but as the gallon of water. Increase that industrial development and commerce a hundredfold, and the ameliorating influence will have had mighty visible results.

We are able to show that she possesses the natural elements for such development. Her exports hitherto have been chiefly of articles on which but little agricultural effort has been expended. Palm oil might, by agricultural effort, be centupled in quantity. Cotton may be produced to any reasonable extent. In fibres Western Africa cannot be surpassed. There is no reason why, proper appliances being used, the export of ground nuts should not be a million tons, instead of a million bushels, if we need that quantity. But among her great variety of products there is yet another by which she may add immensely to the civilised world's comforts, and to her own progressive prosperity.

In his letters recently published in the *Times*, eulogising Amba Bay and the Cameroons Mountain, Mr. Consul Burton wrote of the applicability of the latter to coffee cultivation. And there can be no doubt that coffee will be one of the great sources of African prosperity, so soon as peace and security be established where violence and war now prevail. Africa can produce coffee unsurpassed by any other in the world. Some samples from Western Africa have been pronounced equal to the finest Mocha. The tree is easy of cultivation, bears after two or three years, and requires but a moderate amount of care. In observing what has been done elsewhere by a limited number of labourers drawn from Africa, we may be able to arrive at some idea of what the thronging millions of Africa herself will do when the impeding obstacles to their industrial progress are one by one removed.

It is not more than 140 years since the first little coffee plant, sent from the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, arrived at Martinique in a garden pot. Thirty-four years later—viz., in 1754—the first coffee tree in Brazil was planted in a garden at Rio. Little by little the coffee tree found its way to all the sugar plantations,

small quantities only being grown for private use. But when St. Domingo was in revolution at the close of last century, a coffee planter found his way thence to Brazil. He commenced cultivation for export. In 1808, about 40,000 sacks (160*lbs.* each) were exported. In 1855, Brazil supplied 2,606,424 sacks toward the civilised world's consumption, which amounts to about 5,300,000 sacks per annum. From that little coffee plant in the garden at Rio, one hundred years ago, nearly half the present consumption of the civilised world is now derived.

Now, as coffee can be grown anywhere over thousands of miles in Africa at a short distance from the coast, and as the civilised world could even now consume double the present supply of coffee, we are justified in looking with hope and confidence to this useful aromatic berry as one of the instruments for African regeneration. Liberia is making rapid advance in its cultivation. Mr. Freeman (late Wesleyan missionary) has tried it with great success on the Gold Coast. Natal has become an exporter of it. We call the attention of Africans everywhere to this subject of the culture of the coffee tree.

The *African Times* now penetrates to every settlement on the African coast where an educated African is to be found. We call upon every reader of it in Africa to commence coffee planting, and to stimulate to coffee planting. There will be no difficulty in obtaining a market for coffee. Its cultivation will not interfere with that of any other staple. We hope within a few years to have good supplies of African coffee in our markets. We believe that a powerful company is forming for developing the resources of the great River Niger, devoting to it its entire capital and energies. Of its success, if properly conducted, and if properly supported by Her Majesty's Government, both of which advantages we are sure it will possess, there can be no doubt. And we have as little doubt that among the rich produce derived from the interior, coffee of the best quality will, in the course of a few years, figure in our markets in considerable quantities, with cotton and other absolute necessities of our civilization and our manufacturing industry. We see what Brazil has done as regards coffee. But not one particle of what she has done would have been done without African labour and *European capital*. The latter is the "open sesame" of the world's rich natural storehouses. And the great African tropical storehouse will not be an exception.

COTTON FROM THE NIGER.

In our last number we gave a brief report of the sale of cotton brought down the River Niger by Her Majesty's steamship Investigator. This month we insert Lieutenant-Commander Lefroy's account of his voyage up the river, and visit to the camp of King Massaba.

We are sure that the capabilities of Africa to send us a supply of cotton have been most ridiculously and injuriously underrated. And having this conviction, it would be unpardonable if we did not, under present circumstances, urge the friends of Africa to assist in the effort now making to establish such a system of navigation and trade in the River Niger as will lead to the rapid development of the vast resources of the territories through which it flows. We refer to an advertisement on our last page. The effort will be made by men who combine commercial acuteness, knowledge, and prudence with an earnest and influencing desire to make that trade which they introduce into the Niger river districts, and through these into the rich and far interior, an instrument of moral advancement and social amelioration, as well as an enricher both of Africa and England.

In the *Cotton Supply Reporter*, issued a few days since, we find an appeal so true and energetic, and so much to the point, that we have great pleasure in transferring it to our columns. After treating of the great apathy of the people of England as regards obtaining a dependable supply of cotton, and showing the increased necessity of action in consequence of the lately-declared intentions of the Federal Government, which preclude all hope of such a cessation of hostilities as would lead to a timely supply of cotton from America, it adds: "It is not yet too late to mend. Capital abounds in this country. Let it never be said that at a crisis like the present Englishmen had more money than

they could find a good use for. COTTON IS WANTED. THERE IS PLENTY TO BE GOT. *Instead of talking about it, let us GET IT!*"

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Union Steam Navigation Company's mail steamship Dane, Commander H. Hoffman, has brought mails from Table Bay, January 21, St. Helena, January 30, and Ascension, February 3.

Her cargo consists of 35 bales of jute, 279 bags of coffee, 287 bags of cloves, 350 bags of copper ore, 740 bags of sesame seed, 480 bales of hides, 100 bales of sheepskins, 117 bales of wool, 26 bags of argol, 60 boxes of cartridges, 28 bales of silk, 9 cases of ostrich feathers, 27 cases of wine, and 6 boxes of specie.

She also brought ten passengers and two children from the Cape of Good Hope, and two from Ascension—viz., Dr. Jenkins, R.N., and Dr. Ryan, R.N.

The Home Government has written out to say that British Caffraria may be annexed, with the consent of the old colony. The question will be re-discussed next session.

The Customs' revenue for 1861 was 285,000*l.* The expected increase for 1862 was 15,000*l.*, instead of which there is a decrease of 16,000*l.*

In consequence of the recent decision of the Colonial Government, there are no new projects for railroads, and those under construction are not progressing very rapidly.

At Kabousie, in British Caffraria, the Government has sold some 15,000 acres of farm land at 6*s.* per acre. Small-pox has been virulent and very fatal about Moselikatse's country; it has nearly destroyed the tribe of the Bamangwatos, among whom the dead were so numerous, that they were abandoned to the hyenas, who stole and devoured the living children of the natives.

The agriculture of the colony is advancing. Over vast tracts of the Kairou dams have been excavated. Scarcely a vessel arrives in Table Bay which does not leave behind her improved breeds of sheep, cattle, and horses, and choice specimens of agricultural machinery.

Price current: Wheat, 10*s.* per bushel; dry hides, 18*s.*; wet per lb., 4*d.*; argol, per 100*lbs.*, 50*s.* to 77*s.* 6*d.*; ostrich feathers, first quality, 14*l.*; second, 12*l.*; third, 10*l.*; gray, 6*l.* 19*s.*; black, 2*l.* 10*s.*; wool, unwashed, 9*d.* to 10*d.*; washed, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*

MADAGASCAR.

The following interesting letter has been received by Messrs. W. Silver and Co., London:—

"Antananarivo, Oct. 16, 1862.

"Gentlemen,—His Majesty Radama II. has directed me to convey to you his sincere thanks for the very handsome present, consisting of a travelling breakfast to dinner canteen, a portable chair, a patent mat of caoutchouc, which you were pleased to forward for his acceptance by the Rev. W. Ellis, who delivered them, together with your letter, dated March 26, 1862, to his Majesty within a day or two after their arrival at the capital. The excellency of the materials, and skillful workmanship of all the articles, together with the abundant and appropriate fittings of the canteens, render them, in his Majesty's estimation, exceedingly valuable; and, as he observed after inspecting them, such as would greatly diminish the inconveniences of travelling in a country like Madagascar, where the accommodations of more civilised countries cannot be obtained. The expression of kindly interest in Madagascar, and of friendly wishes for its prosperity, from gentlemen engaged like yourselves in large commercial transactions, is peculiarly gratifying to his Majesty, as he expects much benefit to his people from commercial intercourse with English and other nations. His Majesty directs me to inform you that it is his earnest desire to encourage art, science, commerce, education, and, above all, the religion of the Bible, among all classes of his subjects, as the most effectual means of promoting—with the blessing of God—the prosperity of his country.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your friend,

(Signed)

RA HANTRANA,
Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

AN ASCENT OF THE NIGER.

Lord Alfred Churchill having moved in the House of Commons for any report that had been received from Lieutenant Lefroy, of Her Majesty's steamship Investigator, of his recent ascent of the River Niger, to communicate with Dr. Baikie, the following was published by Her Majesty's Government in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, March 3, 1863:—

"LIEUTENANT LEFROY TO COMMODORE EDMONSTONE.

"Investigator, Lagos-roads, Oct. 26, 1862.

"Sir,—In compliance with orders received from you, relative to the Niger expedition, dated the 4th of August, which orders I received from the senior officer on the 26th of August, on the following day, being manned, coated, and provisioned by Her Majesty's ship Brisk, I started for Fernando Po, to pick up the remainder of Dr. Baikie's goods and fill up with coals. Arrived off the Nun River on the evening of the 31st, and communicated with Her Majesty's ship Brisk. On the following morning received provisions and took Mr. McCoskry's large boat in tow with coals. On the afternoon of the same day, having Captain Luce, R.N., on board, I proceeded over the Nun Bar, and found it very heavy. Anchored for the night off the Rev. Mr. Crowther's missionary establishment, which gentlemen came on board, and begged a passage for himself and thirty-six of his followers as far as the Confluence, which request I considered judicious to grant. On the 2nd of September I commenced the ascent of the Niger. When about two miles up, stopped, and Captain Luce left for the Brass River. Proceeded at full speed. Found this part of the river low, swampy, and lined by the mangrove as far as Sunday Sound. Passed a few small wretched villages, the water washing round them. At 6.30 p.m. anchored a mile above Akedo, having made twenty-eight miles, current about two and a-half knots.

"Sept. 3.—Got under way at 5.30 a.m. General aspect of country same as day previous, ground gradually becoming more elevated. Passed the hostile villages, Kpetema, which we found temporarily deserted, the inhabitants having retired into the bush at our approach. After passing, observed numbers of men returning to the town with muskets, and shortly after heard report, and saw smoke of, I think, a 6-pounder. Passed the villages of Oporoma; they saluted with three guns and seemed glad to see us, the chief pulling after us to Angiama, which place I stopped at for a few minutes, as a treaty had been made by Bloodhound in November, 1860. They seemed anxious to communicate, and appeared disappointed we were not a trade ship. The factory is still standing, and they hope for trade again. They told me they were very angry with the traders from Brass, as they consider they were the means of the factory being broken up, for which cause they will not trade with them. At all the other villages we observed canoes from Brass laden with palm-oil. Between Asasi and Tuesday Sound, where the Espoir got aground, we had 3½ fathoms. Most of the villages hoisted a white flag, and the natives of all stood on the banks as we passed. At 6 p.m. anchored about two miles above Sabogrega. Made forty-four miles; strong current against us all day.

"Sept. 4.—Started at 5.30 a.m. Passed the hostile villages of Olober, also those of Imblamah, which had white flags up, and the natives stood fearlessly on the river bank. The village of Agberi, which fired on Rainbow, had a white flag hoisted; I also observed canoes from Brass with palm oil casks. After passing Agberi I found less current in centre of river. Found it very hot on bridge up to 1.30 p.m., when we had a sharp shower, which reduced the temperature in shade from 90 deg. to 84 deg. Above Truro Island the aspect of the country changes, trees are not so numerous, with a fine expanse of water; the first grass-land we passed at 2 p.m., and although not actually clear of the Delta, yet it is a decided improvement on the sameness of the lower part of the river. 3.30 heavy tornado; wind not so violent as at sea, but torrents of rain; it lasted some time. Abreast of second grass-land the country becomes more open; trees of a larger description present themselves, and, as we near Ibo, the river expands considerably. Anchored at 6.30 p.m. off Abis Farm. Made forty-two miles.

"Sept. 5.—Started at 5.30 a.m.; thermometer 73 deg. Fahrenheit. Passed Ibo early. This is the furthest town up the river to trade with by the Brass merchants, and evidently the Liverpool of the Delta, as it has a large trade up and down the river. Passed the town of Asonaro, which is at war with Ibo; also Abenso, from where we observed for the first time land of a mountainous nature in the distance. Here the river gets broad and noble-looking. We arrived at 6.15 at Onitsha, and sent some of Mr. Crowther's party on shore. Made forty-eight miles; found the current very strong here.

"Sept. 6.—Started from Onitsha at 5.45 a.m.; thermometer 75 deg. Heard that Aju, Chief of Ibo, was dead, the man that plundered Mr. Laird's factory in 1860, and that tried to detain Mr. Southwick when sent on shore from Espoir. The first open land appeared below Miller Point, above Walker Island. The river is broad, but rather shallow. Montevideo mountain was scarcely visible, owing to the cloudiness of the atmosphere. Thermometer at noon 84 deg., and at 3 p.m. 89 deg. in the shade. We generally have a smart shower each afternoon, which cools the air. The current has not been so strong to-day, owing to the course being straighter; we have been going eight knots. Just above Agane a large sheet of water presents itself, and the land around us very mountainous. Passed several large canoes going down the river. Anchored at 6.30 p.m., near the head of Arka Island, having made fifty-two miles.

"Sept. 7.—Started at 5.30 a.m.; thermometer 74 deg. in the shade. At 7 a.m. passed the large town of Iddah, supposed to contain upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, situated on a pretty hill 127 feet in height. There is a large plain on the south side. The houses are round, and the natives dressed in the blue cloth of the country. This place might be made the key of the Niger, as the deep water channel is very narrow, so that the town entirely commands it. Igara is the name of the country, and the King of Iddah's territory reaches as far as the Confluence. The scenery about Shooter's Sound is of a fine, picturesque description; hills, thickly-wooded valleys, and mountains steep and rocky. Mount Preedy in the distance is conical-shaped, about 800 feet in height. The natives have been down on the banks in great numbers as we passed. The country here might be turned to good account, and from what I have heard, the natives would be glad to work the ground, only they are prevented by fear of King Massaba, who sends down his horsemen in the dry season and takes them for slaves. The land opposite Beauford Sound grows Guinea corn, and the island itself has several farms on it. The navigation here is very unpleasant, owing to the number of rocks, and some of them a wash. From Beauford Sound upward the country still continues mountainous, and of a very rocky nature. Current strong. About four knots from Maconachee Sound I first observed Mount Patte, at the foot of which Dr. Baikie has his settlement, called by the natives Lukoja. At 5.20 p.m. landed the Rev. Mr. Crowther and party at Gbebe (Confluence), and then proceeded to Dr. Baikie's place, three miles higher up on the west side of the river; anchored and sent the gig on shore. Found Dr. Baikie was not there. Men who had been left in charge of his place said he had gone up the country, but could not say in what direction, more than that he left for Bida last September, and had not since been heard of.

"Sept. 9.—Came to the determination it was only wasting time remaining at the Confluence; determined to proceed to Rabba, as I was unlikely to gain any information respecting Dr. Baikie here, and knowing King Massaba could give me every particular of his whereabouts, and also in case of my not seeing him I would have a responsible chief with whom to leave his goods. Weighed at 5 a.m., and found a great difference, not having the boat in tow, being able to go 9.8 knots. The country to-day is flat, splendid ground for rice. The river up here was much flooded. At 5.20 p.m. anchored off Egga; sent messenger to the King requesting he would send fresh beef and wood in the morning, which he promised. Made seventy-five miles this day.

"Sept. 10.—Remained at anchor till 1.30 p.m., in hopes of getting some wood, but it came off in such small quantities, and the charges were so exorbitant, I did not consider myself justi-

fied in purchasing it. At 1.30 p.m. proceeded up the river. At 5.15 p.m. anchored off a small village called Eghon, and sent Kroomen on shore to cut wood, which they did all night.

"Sept. 11, 5.15 a.m.—Started this day; having come to the last of Lieutenant Glover's charts that are printed, we had to proceed with more caution, as Lieutenant Allen's charts are of little service, owing to their being on such a small scale. Anchored for the night off Pascha.

"Sept. 12.—Started for Rabba at 8 a.m. Rain in the morning very heavy. The natives here seem much finer, better-featured, and not so dark as the coast men. The women rub a kind of fine red clay over their bodies. At 1 p.m. anchored off Rabba, well clear of the shore. It is situated on high ground, with red cliffs close to it. The King of Rabba sent messengers off to salute me, and Massaba's headman also called on me. Made arrangements for sending a messenger to King Massaba, who was encamped five days' journey from Rabba, informing him of my arrival, and requesting that he would send horses, as I intended paying him a visit.

"From the 12th to the 17th of September nothing of importance occurred. Remained at anchor waiting for horses. On the afternoon of the latter date the messenger arrived with them, but, owing to an attack of fever, I was unable to start till the 19th, when we commenced our journey, and reached the village of Mokwa, our party consisting of Mr. Southwick, acting second master, five Kroomen, three guides, and myself. Started on the following morning at 7 a.m. for Dzuguma, a town distant about twenty miles. On the way met war chiefs, sent by King Massaba to conduct me to him, accompanied by one of Dr. Baikie's men, who spoke English; passed through tracts of cultivated land, consisting chiefly of Guinea corn and cotton; the latter particularly is raised in great abundance through these districts. Reached Dzuguma at noon, having travelled during the day in a northerly direction. This town is situated on a very fine river called Accoa, with a bridge across it.

"On the 21st of September reached the town of Baga, twelve miles distant from Dzuguma, still proceeding northward, the country wild, and uncultivated bush land and high grass, road so narrow, only admitting the passage of one horse.

"On the 22nd of September arrived at the large town of Egbe, containing about 6,000 inhabitants, some fourteen miles from the town we stopped at the night previous; country less wooded, and of a more level description than that we travelled through the day before. Egbe is situated on a small stream called Damba. Our route this day lay in a northerly direction.

"On the 23rd had a long dreary ride of twenty-six miles under a scorching sun through a forest of small trees; saw quantities of monkeys and beautiful birds. Arrived at 5 p.m. at the village Tanga Auxallos, on the river Manullar, a very fine-looking stream. We are out of Nupe country to-day, and are now in Ebbé. All the villages we passed through have been lately taken by Massaba. Sent this morning my messenger on to the King, to inform him of my approach. Our journey this day still continued in a north-easterly direction.

"Sept. 24.—Feeling rather ill this morning, I was much pleased to think this day would terminate my tedious journey, but was sadly disappointed at reaching Likoro to find the King's messenger waiting to inform me that it was his wish that I should proceed no further that day, but remain and sleep for the night. We travelled twelve miles in a northerly direction.

"Sept. 25.—At 7 a.m. started for the camp called Eddo; met a number of war chiefs on horseback sent to meet me. Arrived at 11 a.m., when the King sent to salute me, and said, if I wished, he would see me at once; but not being prepared, I appointed 4 p.m., and employed the interval in getting ready his presents. At 4 p.m. Mr. Southwick and myself, accompanied by a guard of five Kroomen, together with the head chief and others the King had sent to escort me to his presence, proceeded to the King's house, where we found him sitting on a mat, and another spread with cushions for Mr. Southwick and myself. He is a fine-looking man, and, from the great name he bears, just the man I expected to see. We had a little palaver and exchange of compliments, after which I

presented him with the presents I brought. He seemed much pleased with the coat of mail, and said it showed him he was not forgotten in England. He then requested me to go and see his sons, whom I found in great numbers with the second King, ready to receive me. Some of them were remarkably fine men. I was then presented with some cola-nuts, in accordance with the custom of the country, which broke up the palaver, and I returned to King Massaba, with whom I had a long palaver about Dr. Baikie. He informed me that he had gone to Kano after the papers and effects of a Dr. Vogel, who had been murdered there, and that he had recovered the papers; the King had given him horses and men, but did not seem pleased at his going. The camp here is on a very large scale, and I have been informed he has upwards of 5,000 horsemen. His reason for being encamped is on account of an order from the Sultan of Socatoo to open the road between Bida and Socatoo, as the messengers were frequently robbed and murdered passing between those places; so that Massaba has taken the whole country, dethroning the kings and placing guards of his own men in their towns. Came twelve miles in a northerly direction this day. The camp is situated near to a river called Talaware, and the country named Combalie.

"Friday, Sept. 26.—Had a long palaver with the King to-day; he spoke a good deal about Dr. Baikie, and again expressed his dissatisfaction at his going away, and not returning in time for the ship, as he had promised. I read to him a letter from the Governor of Lagos, and he replied, 'It is good,' and promised on his return to Bida he would open a road to Lagos. He then informed me he was going to send a large present to the ship, consisting of two bullocks, ten sheep, yams, honey, rice, butter, &c., for which I, of course, thanked him.

"Saturday, Sept. 27.—In the course of the day the King sent six of his great war chiefs on horseback to my house; they certainly were ferocious-looking fellows, but the quantity of dress, both on men and horses, must render them useless in battle. He has 250 like them, and they only stand still in battle to frighten the enemy.

"Called on the King in the afternoon, and he told me he felt sure I would neither hear nor see Dr. Baikie this year, but promised to send his letters to Lagos whenever he received an answer, as he had sent a messenger to Dr. Baikie on my arrival with the letters and despatches I had brought up for him.

"From September 27 to October 2 nothing of importance occurred, I being ill from an attack of fever most of the time.

"On the morning of the 2nd called on the King to wish him farewell. He sent a chief, and one of Dr. Baikie's men, who understood English, to accompany me to Rabba, to take charge of Dr. Baikie's things. Arrived at noon at Likoro, where I remained for the night.

"From the 3rd to the 7th of October I again travelled the same road as I came up, so there is nothing of importance to relate. On the afternoon of the 7th I again reached the ship, and felt very pleased at finding all well on board.

"Oct. 8.—My Kroomen and the chief that Massaba had sent arrived; so made preparations for proceeding down the river on the following day. Had a long palaver with the chief, who informed me it was King Massaba's intention to conquer the country right down to the mouth of the river for trade under his protection.

"Thursday, Oct. 9.—Weighed at six A.M., and proceeded close to the shore; landed forty-nine articles belonging to Dr. Baikie, and gave them in charge of a chief called Sonafadder. This chief then came off, and we had another long palaver, which detained me till one P.M., at which time a messenger from King Massaba arrived, informing me that the King had heard from Dr. Baikie, and that he was on his way back to the camp, and requested me to wait a few days longer; but this I knew would be of no use, as I could not possibly get an answer from the camp under ten days; and the water having already fallen two feet two inches, I did not consider myself justified in remaining another hour. At 1.30 P.M. started from Rabba; found it difficult to steam with wood; made thirty-five miles.

"Oct. 10.—Anchored at Egga, and sent on shore a messenger

from King Massaba to order some wood. Remained at Egga Saturday and Sunday receiving wood.

"On the morning of the 13th started for the Confluence, and arrived there at 5 P.M.; picked up coal-boat. Anchored off Dr. Baikie's settlement for the night.

"Oct. 14.—Weighed and proceeded to Gbebe, where I remained until the 19th wooding ship and waiting for any despatches that might by any chance come down from Dr. Baikie.

"Oct. 19.—I was so ill, the doctor advised my returning down the river. Started for the mouth of the river. Made sixty-three miles.

"Oct. 20.—Anchored off Onitsha, and filled up with wood.

"Oct. 21.—Proceeded down the river and anchored seven miles below Ibo; made twenty-three miles. Found the river here had not fallen; in fact, it was more flooded than on our ascent.

"Oct. 22.—Started for the mouth of the river, at which place we anchored at 5 P.M., having made 111 miles.

Oct. 23.—Remained at Akassa, and completed with wood and prepared for sea.

"Oct. 24.—At 5 A.M. started to cross the Nun Bar, which we found very smooth. Proceeded for Lagos; weather very favourable.

"Oct. 25.—Proceeded for Lagos, in the outer roads of which place we anchored at 7.15 P.M.

"I am happy to state that during the fifty-three days Her Majesty's ship Investigator was up the river the health of the ship's company was exceedingly good, only a few cases of slight fever occurring, and that among the men received from Her Majesty's ship Brisk, who had not been accustomed to the river work, my own men remaining perfectly healthy.

"Owing to the clearness and correctness of Lieutenant Glover's chart, the services of Mr. Southwick as pilot were not required; he, however, was most zealous and useful on many other duties.—I have, &c., "B. L. LEFROY."

THE RIVER NIGER.

The attention of our readers is particularly directed to the following facts:—

The first survey of the river Niger was made in 1841-2 (Prince Albert's expedition). The river was then proved to be navigable.

The mortality in the ships was only caused by our ignorance of the necessary precautions.

In 1854 a second expedition ascended the river as high as Rabba. The success of this made the advent of great mercantile operations there merely a question of time and means.

The late Mr. Laird, assisted by the Governor, began the pioneer trade of the river, which he continued till his death, when the Government subsidy (4,000*l.* per annum) ceased. His last steamer left in September, 1862, and soon after the demand for English goods was so great, that 6,000*l.* worth might have been sold (*vide* Dr. Baikie). That would represent 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* of exports.

There has been no trade since to satisfy any part of this demand.

COTTON.

In Mr. Laird's time cotton was cheap in England: it was therefore neither asked nor cared for.

But it is now found that the indigenous cotton is equal to New Orleans; that the people cultivate it; that they can and will sell it at a very low rate; that it is largely grown over many hundred miles of country.

450*lbs.* of this cotton, brought down in the Investigator, in October last, have just now been sold at 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb. in Manchester. It cost in English goods under 5*l.* It netted, freight and all expenses paid, above 40*l.* Profit, 35*l.*

The people were clamorous for English goods.

Large rivers flow into the Niger. The Chadde is navigable for 400 miles. Cotton is grown in all the districts it passes through. The Niger is the Mississippi of Africa.

It may become the seat of as large a cotton trade as the American river.

It has a numerous industrious population, accustomed to agriculture.

All that is wanted for utilising the river, population, indigenous products, and the riches of the far interior, is, a moderate and judicious introduction of capital, machinery, &c.

This requires an organised company, as more capital is needed than one or a few individuals would invest.

Trading vessels ought not to remain in the river. A desultory trade by supercargoes of small competing vessels might lead to results that would greatly impede the development of the cotton and other resources of the Niger valley.

Cotton gins, presses, palm kernel and ground nut cleaners, &c., &c., must be placed at certain points, such as the late Mr. Laird's stations—Bida, Egga, Rabba, &c.

Those stations, under resident agents, would require to be visited at first every three months, and later every month, by a steamer having a general superintendent on board.

Steamers can get wood cheap.

Produce would have to be brought down in and towed by the steamer to a floating depot at the Nun mouth of the river.

Vessels from and for England would there load and unload. To maintain the health of her crew, the steamer could occasionally resort to *Ambas Bay*.

CAPITAL—PRODUCE—TRADE—PROFITS.

Mr. Laird's capital being inadequate, his trading affords no criterion of that by a company. He only traded up to the confluence of the Chadde with the Niger—220 miles.

At every 100 miles up the river British goods increase in exchangeable value, and produce decreases in value. Thus, a quantity of salt that will purchase one puncheon of palm oil at the Nun mouth of the river, will, at 400 miles up, purchase four puncheons.

Mr. Laird could never reach any of the enormous trading resources of the comparatively civilised Mahometan interior.

Traders by caravans of from 2,000 to 3,000 camels each, from Tripoli, &c., the journey from which to Kano is four months, now monopolise these resources.

Kano is only eleven days from Rabba. 4*s.* worth of European goods sell at from 25*s.* to 50*s.* in Kano.

The whole Kano trade would come to Egga and Rabba when it is known that there are permanent trading factories there.

Rabba is a place of so much importance, that 600 canoes are occupied at the ferry over the river.

The year after the 1854 expedition many native traders came to Egga from Kano. They waited three or four months for the expected vessels.

Shea butter costs at Egga 7*l.* per ton; brought down to the Confluence, it costs 10*l.* 10*s.*

The profits of the above and other general trade will enable the company to wait for the full development of the vast cotton and interior trade that cannot fail to be established.

Dr. Baikie's last list of prices show, at the Confluence, an average profit on imports of above 100 per cent., in cowries, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per 1,000; and on exports 300 to 400 per cent. Of course the freights and charges and expenses would have to be deducted, and these must be heavy:—

	Price there.	Price in England.
Shea butter from Nupé	£10 10 0	£40 0 0
" " Bassa	5 5 0	25 0 0
Palm oil from Bonu	10 10 0	38 0 0
Ivory scivellos	1 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> per lb.	2 <i>s.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i>
" teeth	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
Cotton	B. says 1 <i>½d.</i> , say 3 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>
Indigo (faint purplish tint)	8 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>
Wax (abundant)	4 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>
Salt (from England)	25 <i>l.</i> per ton.	£1 0 0

There are abundant supplies of provisions. Where the cotton is grown by slaves their slavery is almost nominal; and an extensive demand would decrease slavery, because the slaves cultivate for a portion of the produce, and, with employment, can redeem themselves. There is danger in delaying to take

possession of this valuable river. The doing so by France (provided the English, who have the prior claim, do not occupy) has for some time been planning in Paris.

Experience in the Senegal proves that, under the French, commerce in the Niger would be stringently exclusive. Only the presence of an English company there can save this for England.

Memorials will shortly be presented to Her Majesty's Government, praying for a Consular establishment at Rabba. It is believed the Government would grant this, and all necessary assistance, provided they are assured of adequate trading operations in the river by some company devoting themselves exclusively to the Niger and Chadde trade.

EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

We have been favoured by Mr. J. F. Hutton, of Manchester and Liverpool, with a return of the exports above mentioned. Our space will not allow the insertion of these interesting and extensive tables. We can only give the total amounts of exports for the last decennial period, omitting all the items of which they are composed:—

1852	£741,558	1857	£1,491,785
1853	1,171,737	1858	1,188,926
1854	1,238,133	1859	1,248,653
1855	1,506,933	1860	1,567,741
1856	1,295,897	1861	1,559,450

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The climate on the West Coast of Africa is often adduced as a bar to the extension of commerce there. We have again and again stated that the climate is in no degree worse than that on the West India and Mexican Gulf station. We now ask confidently, where will our readers find, among the slave-trade suppression squadron, employed of late in the rivers and on the coast of Western Africa, any vessel that has suffered a loss by fever similar to that recorded below?—

"The Spiteful, 6, paddle steam-sloop, Commander W. O. F. Wilson, from the West Indies and North America, was paid off at Woolwich on Saturday, and her crew granted the usual leave of absence. During her last term of commission no less than fifty-six of her officers and crew died from yellow fever, in the Havannah. Her captain and medical officer were struck down with the disease, and arrangements were being carried out to place the whole of the men under tents at Nassau, but the ship was ordered by Rear Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., of the Nile flag ship, to proceed to Halifax, the result of which movement was satisfactory. The Spiteful has been in commission two years and six months, and will now be docked for repairs."

A mortality of fifty-six officers and men in the short space of two years and six months!

MR. JOHN DAVID EKEM, of Anamaboe, Merchant, begs to notify to all his friends and correspondents that, in consequence of having entered into partnership relations with Messrs. Andrew William Parker and John Duker, all Business with him must be transacted in the name of, and all Letters must be addressed to, Messrs. J. D. EKEM and Co.

METROPOLITAN LIGHT COMPANY, 447, STRAND.

PALM CANDLES and PALM SOAPS.—Perhaps there is no produce from any other portion of the earth which, in importance, equals that yielded by Africa. Its Palm Oil is incalculably valuable, and, from the vitality which Science instils into Matter, great results are obtained for the public good.

This Company's Composite Palm Candles, at 8*d.* and 10*d.* per lb., and their Translucent Sperm Candles, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., are unquestionably the most surprising production in such Manufactures of the day, and they need but to be known to take the highest position in public approbation. Palm-oil Soaps, at various prices, according to the quality, for the Toilet and Household. JOHN CLARK, Manager.

THE NIGER AND CHADDA TRADE AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHARES, £10 EACH; DEPOSIT, £1; £1 ON ALLOTMENT.

No call to exceed £2 per Share; and not less than Three Months between calls.

It is believed that only £4 per Share will be required during the first year.

THE arrangements of this Company are already so far advanced, as to ensure a Direction of able and earnest Gentlemen, of high position, and of great commercial ability. But it has been decided that the Company shall not be fully advertised until the Friends of Africa have so far proved their active and real desire for the industrial development of Africa (which promises so rich a reward to those who undertake it), by a preliminary subscription to the extent of 6,000 shares, or, nominally, 60,000.

Intimations of a desire to take Shares, stating number and amount, are earnestly requested from the Friends of Africa. They must be addressed to J. LYONS McLEON, Esq., at the Offices of the Company, 4, CORBET-COURT, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

N.B.—No Deposit Money is required with these applications, but only when the Company is fully advertised.

STAR BRAND GENEVA.

ON the 19th of December last Messrs. Heintzmann and Rochussen advertised that his Honour Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart had granted an Injunction against us, and Mr. Thomas B. Tobitt, African Merchant, of Leadenhall-street, to restrain us from shipping Geneva, bearing the Star Brand. This Injunction was obtained *ex parte*, and without notice, and yesterday, upon motion made, and after due notices, the Vice-Chancellor DISSOLVED the INJUNCTION, and ordered Messrs. Heintzmann and Rochussen to pay our costs.

TUCHMANN and MERFELD.

9, Savage-gardens, London, E.C., March 6, 1863.

CORAL AND OTHER BEADS.

THE Underrated Goods may be obtained from M. L. LEVIN'S LONDON or LIVERPOOL WAREHOUSES: Beads of every Description, Agras, Seeds, Pound-pipe and Round Corals, Muskets, Matchetts, Bowie-knives, Swords, Gun-flints, Cowries, Looking-glasses, Brass and Copper Rods, Manillas, Guinea-pans, Casks in Shooks, Sardines, Geneva, Champagne and Pale West India Rums, and other goods.

Goods (when required) put free on board or delivered in Africa. Address: M. L. LEVIN, 1, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.

IRON BUILDINGS,

Of every description, adapted to all climates, made portable, so that inexperienced workmen can easily re-erect them. THEATRES, CONCERT-ROOMS, HOTELS, BARRACKS, WAREHOUSES, VILLA RESIDENCES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, SCHOOL-ROOMS, SHOPS, MARKET-PLACES, LABOURERS' COTTAGES, STABLES, LODGES, &c., &c.

ESTIMATES and DRAWINGS may be had on application at the Offices, 21, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

IRON ROOFING

Is the cheapest, lightest, and most durable of any description of roofing. Is very portable and inexpensive in carriage. Corrugated Iron Sheets, Painted or Galvanised, supplied in any quantity, and packed for exportation.

IRON GIRDERS,

BRIDGES, RAILWAY STATIONS, &c., &c., Manufactured by S. C. HEMMING and CO. Experienced Workmen sent to all parts of the World, at a moderate charge.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS to the WEST COAST of AFRICA, MADEIRA, and TENERIFFE.—The African Steamship Company's vessels (carrying Her Majesty's mails) leave Liverpool on the 24th of every month, except when the 23rd falls on Sunday, when the departure is on the 25th, with goods and passengers, proceeding direct to Madeira, Teneriffe, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, Benin, Nun, Brass, Bonny, Fernando Po, Cameroons, and Old Calabar. Goods for Cameroons must be taken from alongside at Green Patch.

For further information apply to Laird, Fletcher, and Co., 23, Castle-street, Liverpool, and 1, Leadenhall-street, London.

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 1,200l. or 1,300l. 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.

LAMPLOUGH'S EFFERVESCENT 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.

William Stevens, Esq. M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India Fevers, "that wherever the Saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terrors. Out of one thousand cases treated by the Saline, the astonishing number of 989 recovered."—See Dr. Stevens' Work on Fevers, p. 37.

Testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained from H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn Hill, London, and Messrs. Biden and Gardner, Capetown, in Bottles at 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s.

Printed by WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 121, Fleet-street, in the City of London; and Published by him, for the African-Aid Society, at 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, London.—March 23, 1863.

Obituary
West Africa
River
Sierra Leone
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Gold Coast

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