

The African Times.

JOURNAL OF THE AFRICAN-AID SOCIETY.

Vol. III., No. 30.] LONDON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

{ PUBLISHED MONTHLY
Subscription, 6s. per Annum.

THE COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£400,000, in 40,000 Shares of £10 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

DIRECTORS.

WM. DENT, Esq., Chairman of the Thames and Mersey Insurance Company, London.
ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, Esq., (Messrs. SINCLAIR, HAMILTON, and Co.), London.
A. CASTELLAIN, Esq., (Messrs. FRÉP. HUTT and Co.), Liverpool.
J. ASPINALL TOBIN, Esq., (Messrs. THOS. TOBIN and Son), Chairman of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, Liverpool.
L. GRUNING, Esq., (Messrs. FRÉP. HUTT and Co.), Liverpool.
L. LANGWORTHY, Esq., Manchester.
R. RUMNEY, Esq., Manchester.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

J. ASPINALL TOBIN, Esq., Walmer-buildings, Water-street, Liverpool.

BANKERS.

Messrs. LEYLAND and BULLINS, Liverpool. Messrs. HEYWOOD BROS. and Co., Manchester.
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, London.

The Capital of this Company has been fully subscribed.

Up to the present time comparatively little has been done to develop the resources of Western Africa. Trade there is merely in its infancy; but the Directors of this Company believe that it may soon be made most valuable to Great Britain.

In 1827, the value of British and Foreign Goods exported from the United Kingdom to the West Coast of Africa was

In 1840,	£155,759
In 1850,	410,799
In 1860,	890,216
	1,145,434

The total actual value of imports from Africa into the United Kingdom for the six years, 1856 to 1861 inclusive (being the latest Official return), amounted to £9,804,356

In 1818, the import of Palm Oil into England from Africa was	1,465 tons.
In 1823,	3,328 "
In 1831,	8,164 "
In 1841,	19,853 "
In 1860,	40,216 "

This increase in one article, Palm-oil, though large, is trifling when compared with the resources of Western Africa, while many articles equally or more important and abundant have been totally neglected, or have only very recently received attention.

The Directors are convinced that, by a judicious encouragement of, and co-operation with, native-traders and persons resident on the Coast, the imports of Palm-oil may be greatly increased, and also that other most valuable products, hitherto disregarded, may be made a source of wealth both to Africans and to this Company. Cotton, Fibres, Palm-nut Kernels, Pea Nuts, Oil Seed, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, Grain, India Rubber, Gums, Dyes, Beeswax, Ebony, Copper Ore, and other Minerals, are all articles that Africa can supply in large quantities.

The Company is prepared to receive consignments of produce for sale in England, and to purchase and ship goods in return, and generally to transact business on commission against credits or good security. The Company's large fleet of vessels will offer great facilities to shippers, and secure rapid returns. Goods can be delivered at the various small towns on the Coast with the greatest regularity, and at moderate rates of freight.

The ample resources of the Company guarantee to African shippers the highest possible price for their consignments, and that purchases will be made for them on the most favourable terms (the large amount of goods purchased by this Company from the leading manufacturers of all articles suitable for the African Trade will enable them to buy such goods on far more advantageous terms than could otherwise be looked for), while the business will be conducted on such equitable principles as to foster and encourage the development of African resources.

Business will be transacted both in London and Liverpool. For further particulars, and on business generally, address JAMES ASPINALL TOBIN, Esq., Managing Director of the Company of African Merchants, Limited (at the Offices of the Company), Walmer-buildings, Water-street, Liverpool.

CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
West Coast of Africa	68
River Gambia	68
Sierra Leone	68
Liberia	67
Cape Coast	67
Dahomey	68
Lagos Government and the Protectorate of Okeadon and Addo	63
How to Conciliate Natives, &c., in a New Colony	63
One of the Charges against Major de Ruivignes	63
Brass River	69
Natal	69
American Negro Regiment	69
General Observations	70
Subscriptions to the African- Aid Society	70
1863 and 1864, and the African- Aid Society	70
The (Colony of the) Gold Coast Most Recent Action of the African-Aid Society	72
Surgeons for the West Coast of Africa	72
Madagascar	73
Coloured American Emigration to Africa	73
Slave-ships and Slave Preven- tion Ships	74
Review	74

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The African mail steamship Macgregor Laird arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, 10th inst., with the following mails: Benin, October 24; Fernando Po, 29th; Cameroons, 31st; Old Calabar, November 2; Brass River, 4th; Nun, 4th; Bonny, 7th; Lagos, 10th; Accra, 12th; Cape Coast Castle, 14th; Cape Palmas, 16th; Sierra Leone, 21st; Bathurst, 25th; Teneriffe, December 1; Madeira, 3rd.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Crow died on board at Madeira, of dysentery.

RIVER GAMBIA.

(Dates to 24th November.)

There is not much to communicate from this stagnant colony. We have no news of improvement. Energy and enterprise seem to have died; killed, we suppose, by the constant and desolating troubles between the Mohammedan and Pagan populations in the interior, and the lethargy induced by the Government being left, in face of such disturbance, with a force insufficient to make its authority respected, or its mediation effective. Governor D'Arcy was at Teneriffe for a little fresh air, but was expected back at St. Mary's in December.

But how can this colony be expected ever to make progress while the seat of Government is among the swamps of St. Mary's Island. Whatever reason of necessity there may have been for founding and establishing it there when the island was acquired, there can be none for retaining it there since British Combe came into our possession. The only reason there can be is in the expense of removal and re-establishment on that neighbouring healthy mainland. We pardon many imperfections, and sins and errors, in the volumes of "F.R.G.S.," "Wanderings in Western Africa," in consideration of his having given the weight of his testimony also against the cruel administrative error which retains Bathurst as the seat of Government. He is, however, totally wrong in saying that the River Gambia is almost monopolised by the French. He has confounded the transaction of business with the destination of exports. It is true that the greater portion of these, consisting principally of ground-nuts, or pea-nuts, which amount to a million bushels a-year, find their way to France, to be there converted into oil. But the trade with the natives, by which these are procured for shipment, is chiefly in the hands of British merchants. Nor can we for a moment admit there is any comparison in real value between the Gambia, so near to England, navigable for several hundred miles, a water highway to the rich interior toward Timbuctoo, and the French Gaboon, situate at the Equator, more like an estuary than a river, having only a navigable course of a few tens of miles, and leading nowhere. We should be sorry that our readers should receive the hasty conclusions and offhand assertions of a flying visitor like "F.R.G.S." as facts and sound policy. The Gambia ought to be what the Gaboon could never be, a great wealth-giving river, and one offering a wide field for civilising efforts. It is only misgovernment—resulting from wilful ignorance of the great dormant value of West African possessions—that keeps back improvement and prosperity.

We hope our now numerous friends in the Gambia will keep us apprised of what is being done or wanting to be done there.

We should like some authentic information as to the present state, trade, and influence of McCarthy's Island; and whether the unhealthiness of that place, unusual so far from the Coast, does not arise from causes that might be removed by engineering skill, and at a moderate expense. Valuable lives have been lost there; and we would have the cause of evil removed, if possible.

SIERRA LEONE.

Our advices are to the 21st November. The papers contain some complaints of a recent increase in the road tax. It was heretofore 1s. 6d. per head for each male adult; now women are made to pay it also—so that a married man and his wife have to pay 3s. It is said that as a man and his wife are but one, this ought not to be. We must ourselves express a doubt whether it would not have been preferable to have increased the amount payable by each male, and left the married woman untaxed in this instance.

We are sorry to see that Mr. Pratt has now lost a daughter, who had been three years in Liverpool for her education. Miss Phebe Pratt was only seventeen. It is a great loss to the colony, as well as to the unhappy family, when children who are just completing, or have just completed, an English education, are snatched away by death.

The following appointments have been gazetted: Mr. John Shaw, first clerk Customs Department; Mr. Isaac Brown, second ditto, ditto; Mr. A. R. Hanson, Landing Surveyors' Department; Mr. C. B. Buckner, Landing Waiters' Department.

Complaints are made of insufficient bonding accommodation. The Customs Revenue has more than doubled during the last fifteen years. It is said that an expense of 6,000l., on a site admirably suited, but which is now a public nuisance, would erect the necessary building. Surely the rent of goods in bond would pay a good interest on this, as well as provide amply for current expenses.

We have no sympathy with the continual cry of want of adequate employment, when there are abundant lands to be cultivated. Some of the petty traders must turn agriculturists before the colony will prosper as it ought. We believe this good change is gradually progressing; but with the present high price of cotton, there ought to have been a real rush to the lands in order to produce it for export. We fear that the merchants who possess capital do not study their own interests and those of the colony as they ought in this matter; that they have not come forward to give such an impulse to cotton-growing as they might give.

There has been a dreadful case at Yella Bannah, in the Sherboro. A Krooman, one of the labourers at the factory of Herman Cohen, a German, was brought before the magistrate on a charge of theft; but as no legal evidence could be found against him, he was discharged. As he was still suspected by his employers, he was taken and most severely whipped, and confined for about one week, at the end of which time he was found dead. A *post-mortem* examination by the coroner revealed very extensive injuries caused by the flogging, but did not decide that that was the cause of death, as he had also some disease in his brain that might have proved fatal.

The malefactor, for such he is, whether murderer or not, fled up the river, but was apprehended and brought to Sierra Leone for trial before the Supreme Court. The Queen's advocate seems to have done his duty. The evidence went to show that the poor victim, Tom Pepper, had been tied up by order of the prisoner; five dozen lashes were given with great severity; he was taken down; then a little while after tied up again, and three dozen more lashes administered. On being released he sank down helpless—was then confined in a dark and solitary store, and allowed a pint of rice daily for four days, when he died.

The jury was composed of eight Europeans and four natives. It is asserted, we know not with what show of truth, that the jury was so packed, that the issue might have been safely predicted. The result certainly was the prisoner's acquittal—the eight Europeans voting "Not Guilty"—the four natives voting "Guilty."

What we want to know is, why the wretch was not im-

mediately arraigned for an aggravated assault? It is a disgrace that such a man should remain in the colony. There are great evils to be corrected at Sierra Leone, as elsewhere in our possessions on the West Coast, and if report speaks truly, no one is more sensible of them than the present able and impartial Governor of the colony.

LIBERIA.

The weather this season has been remarkably fine, and the crops have been correspondingly good. Large quantities of rice have been reaped in within the St. Paul's district already; and we have reason to believe that the rice crop this year will exceed that of the last.—We are pleased to record that the difficulties lately existing among the natives in the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas, originating in the present high prices of foreign goods, growing out of the rebellion in America, have somewhat subsided, and that there is an indication that the natives all along our coast will see the utter absurdity of attempting to regulate trade to suit their own peculiar ideas.—*Liberia Herald*.

CAPE COAST, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

Sir,—By removing the Gold Coast Artillery from the Army List, and ordering the 4th West India Regiment to take their place here, the Horse Guards conferred a blessing on this unfortunate protectorate. The transfer of the chief Commissariat officer here to some other station would have been almost as great an obligation, and as much appreciated here. In the last campaign this juvenile officer was accustomed to make use of the most foul language to the women transport under his superintendence; and at last his conduct became so unbearable, that two hundred women left *en masse* one morning, after they had been engaged to go up with provisions for the troops stationed at Denker and Ajimacoo. It was soon ascertained from one of the principal leaders of the Wesleyan Society, that as her husband, who was one of the chief men of the town, had gone to the camp, he had left instructions with her to procure women transport, but that the chief Commissariat officer was so blasphemous, and used such foul language, that she was afraid to go near him. His first salutation to them in the morning, after they had entered the Commissariat yard, was, "God damn your black souls!" which, being interpreted by their principal, caused them to quit immediately, and thus arose another difficulty in the means of transport. If we are to go to war again, cannot we hope that the administration of this most important and essential branch of the military service will be placed in the hands of some gentleman who will command respect. I forbear saying more, on account of the extreme youth of this officer, but it is to be hoped that further revelations will be unnecessary, and that the authorities will see the necessity of removing him to some other station, where his services may be more appreciated than they are likely to be on the Gold Coast.—Faithfully yours,

FANTIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gold Coast, November 13, 1863.

Sir,—On the 16th of October last his Excellency Governor Pine convened a public meeting at Gothic House (the newly-selected Court House and Government-offices) for the purpose of introducing Colonel Conran and his staff to the King and chiefs of the town, and also to take immediate steps for carrying out your long-advocated project—viz., making a military road as far as the River Prah, the boundary between Ashantee and the British Protectorate Territories. A guard of honour of 100 men attended his Excellency. The Governor, having stated why he called them together, said that he was obliged to leave the Castle, in order that Colonel Conran and his officers might have the necessary accommodation, and that they were not to suppose that he and Colonel Conran had quarrelled,* because he had left the Castle. He trusted that they would find him and the Colonel

* It appears some busybody had spread a report that the Colonel and Governor had had a quarrel, which compelled the Governor to leave.

as one man; he wished the Colonel to know them, and they the Colonel, for in case of war, which was probably not far distant, they must ever look to him (the Colonel) as their chief, and obey him in all matters regarding the war. The King and chiefs then came, one by one, and shook hands with the Colonel and his officers, numbering nearly twenty in all. This ceremony took a considerable time, and afforded great amusement to the officers, as there were some fifty or sixty who claimed the honour.

The band played during the ceremony, to the great delight of both natives and Europeans. Colonel Conran addressed the chiefs like a soldier, stating that in case of war he would take care that everything should be in order; that he would insist upon a regularly-organised transport corps, which would make part and parcel of his regular forces; for, said the Colonel, "without this, no army can move, or expect success, and no good general would advance one inch from his barracks."

Colonel Conran has made quite a revolution at Cape Coast Castle, since he has had it to himself. Most beneficial changes have been made. Soldiers, instead of being allowed to mess like beasts, are now fed as Queen Victoria's soldiers ought to be: instead of being allowed to sleep in unventilated, dirty rooms, they are now enjoying clean, whitewashed walls; and old arches, that have been allowed to be built up (to make Calcutta black-holes), are now broken down to afford the men breathing room; their beds are scrupulously inspected twice a-week, and the least irregularity or uncleanness meets with immediate condemnation from the Colonel, who, I assure you, is seen all day long working himself, and having everything done under his own eye. He has instituted recreation-rooms for his men, and every inducement and amusement that he can think of, to keep his officers and men in the Castle; so that really they feel more pleasure in barracks than out.

The parades that take place two or three three times a-week are a great attraction. Both the men and the officers are thought a great deal of. We thank God, too, there are no six-bottle men amongst the officers, which is extraordinary to us after our past experience. Their habits seem regular, and if we should go to war (which God forbid), there is every reason to believe that Colonel Conran, his officers and men, will bring honour to their green banner.

Dysentery is very prevalent amongst the troops here; no less than fifteen deaths have taken place since their arrival, and many men are now on the sick-list. *Nothing but the putrid water they have been obliged to drink has brought this dire disease to the pitch it is now at.* It will naturally be asked, Could this not have been remedied? You have long answered that question. But even without the necessary changes you are advocating, a temporary remedy might have been obtained. The chief Commissariat officer here is very much disliked, and he has so offended almost every respectable person, that no one thinks of sending in tenders. In one case a respectable British merchant tendered for the supply of fresh beef for Cape Coast Castle and Anamaboe, at 1s. per lb.; another gentleman, at Elmina, tendered for the same, at 1s. per lb. for Cape Coast, and 1s. 2d. for Anamaboe, and he got the contract, simply because the British merchant was not on friendly terms with the Chief Commissary,* who had grossly insulted him on the steps of the Commissariat, for no cause whatever, a few days before. *This British merchant could have supplied the troops with good and wholesome tank water; but of course he would not subject himself to any more insults from the Chief Commissary, who is a mere boy.* Commissariat officers ought to be gentlemen, and men who command respect, for without this essential the service must necessarily suffer.

We cannot see such things going on without misgivings as regards the future. All we implore is, that poor Sir Charles McCarthy's fate may prove a lesson to others; and that, instead

* This is a serious charge to bring against a Commissariat officer. War being imminent, and so much depending on the Commissariat, we insert this, in order that it may lead to inquiry; and shall be happy to receive and insert in our columns anything on the part of the officer impugned, against whom we have received many other and serious complaints, which, as well as the above, we hope may prove to be unfounded.—Ed. A.T.

of Commissariat boys,* we may be permitted to have men, who will carry influence with them in the ensuing campaign.

Faithfully yours,

AFRICANUS.

There is no local intelligence of interest sufficient to report this time, besides that which I have stated above. Trade is at a complete standstill. Nothing at all has been heard of the Ashantees; not even a rumour. The Yam Custom at Coomassie, I believe, was concluded about a week ago; what they intend to do we know not. There is a Dutch war steamer at anchor in the roads of Elmina. I am told she brought out ammunition and stores for the different Dutch forts, and that she is to remain on the Coast till relieved by another and a larger one. It is further given out that she is intended to watch the movements of the British in the vicinity.—Yours truly,

DAHOMEY.

Whydah.

Our intelligent correspondent in this place enters into considerable detail respecting the valuable productions that might be developed in that part by judicious encouragement, and alludes particularly to cotton as a plant that may be cultivated with great success. In our general remarks we have stated the substance of what he writes respecting M. Jules Gerard, the Lion Hunter, who seems to have been glad to flee from Dahomey. He says that, with the exception of boys and girls of from five to twelve years of age, he does not think that many of the Ishagga captives now remain alive in Dahomey. The very old have been killed at the Annual Customs, and (as there has not been so large a batch of captives in any subsequent expedition) the young and the middle-aged have been shipped. "On the 10th of October a steamer embarked and took away unmolested 1,200 from the beach between Godomey and Kutona (near Whydah). Had not the sea been very bad at the time, a much larger number would have been shipped by her." The Horse Custom was over; and the King was settling the ordinary affairs of the country, as a preliminary to another war expedition. Captain Burton, however, was daily expected, and would, no doubt, be invited up to the King immediately, the King being still very warm as regards friendship with England.

LAGOS GOVERNMENT AND THE PROTECTORATE OF OKEADON AND ADDO.

We have received (*vide* Notice), too late for publication this month, an able and interesting elucidation of the policy of the Lagos Government, in assuming the above-mentioned protectorates. We shall publish them next month, and we feel sure that our readers will agree with us that Acting-Governor Glover has, in this matter, rendered an important public service; and that it is greatly to be deplored that the arrangements of the Colonial-office did not admit of Captain Glover remaining at Lagos as Governor. We regret it, not on his account—because the eminent service he has rendered will no doubt obtain for him a better appointment elsewhere—but on account of the colony which he has saved from premature decay by his judicious and successful policy.

THE Haytian colonisation scheme of President Lincoln is said to have proved a failure. Of the 500 coloured people sent out under his auspices about 250 died, and the rest made their way to some of the British islands.

THE Wizard gunboat, 60-horse power, belonging to the first division of the Sheerness Steam Reserve, has completed fittings in the dockyard at Sheerness, and left the basin on Monday, 14th December, waiting commission. It is reported that her destination will be the West Coast of Africa.

* When poor Sir Charles was surrounded by the Ashantees he despatched express messengers to Cape Coast for ammunition, and, instead of that coming, the stupid Commissariat sent him biscuits in tins. On their being opened, poor Sir Charles exclaimed, "It is all up with us!" and in a few hours after he and nearly all his followers were butchered, and their heads cut off.—Ed. A.T.

HOW TO CONCILIATE NATIVES, ETC., IN A NEW COLONY.

The following is an abridged account of an affair that came off lately at Lagos. Two Europeans on horseback saw a young woman belonging to the household of the Rev. Mr. Crowther drawing water at a public well. They accosted her, and the girl, alarmed, ran to the house of a coloured gentleman, Mr. Cole, which was close by. The horsemen, in full pursuit, chased her into Mr. Cole's yard. The screams and uproar brought him out. He asked, "What was the matter—any harm, Sir? What you come for?" The answer was a heavy lash across his shoulders from a riding-whip. "Hallo, Sir," said Mr. Cole, "you come into my house to flog me for nothing. What I do you?" Mr. Cole tried to eject his assailant, and received a thorough good horse-whipping from both the Europeans before they rode off. Then came a visit to the police magistrate, and a summons demanded. The acting police magistrate, learning who the parties were, advised Cole to settle the matter in a private way. On his persistent refusal, summons was at last issued. Few days after, hearing at the police-station. Decision—"The Europeans to pay for the summons, 3s."

Our correspondent says: "This is a British colony. Is that English justice? Is that the way the white people mean continually to treat us, to make us respect, fear, and honour them?" He adds: "If a black man had committed a similar offence, he would most likely have got one or two years' imprisonment?" And then makes the following serious charge, in which, we fear, there is but too much truth: "Europeans, and particularly Englishmen out here, think it a very fine lark to treat a black female, married or single, just as they think fit;" and concludes by asking, "If that is the mode by which the white people think to improve their morals?"

Our correspondent expresses his belief that the chief authority there would not sanction such conduct, if the case could have been brought really under his knowledge. We believe so too. For this reason, among others, we insert his complaint. We cannot afford to have the game of the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast played over again at Lagos. We know the chief authority will see this in our columns; and we hope to hear that, if justice has not been duly administered, the error will be rectified. We abstain from further remark at present, except to express our regret that the chief authorities, in so small a place as Lagos, should seem to be so inaccessible to those who fancy they have been wronged by subordinate officials.

ONE OF THE 145 CHARGES AGAINST MAJOR DE RUVIGNES,

LATE CHIEF CIVIL COMMANDANT OF THE EASTERN DISTRICTS OF THE GOLD COAST.

Under Sir Benjamin Pine's administration a Poll-tax was levied at the Gold Coast. King Cudjoe, of Accra, was exempted from the impost. HENRY STEPHENS, his nephew, and what is termed "a boy in his house," had been trusted by English houses, and carried on a small business at Accra during eight years. The Poll-tax was some time since discontinued. When in force it was 1s. per head per annum.

About two years since Major de Ruvignes demanded 10l. of Stephens for Poll-tax. He declined paying it, and King Cudjoe appeared before the Major and pressed the exemption. The Major replied, "Oh! I know how to make him pay." Forthwith he was marched off to a prison cell, where he was confined several days without food. Meanwhile, the Major sent soldiers and porters, who broke open Stephens' store and carried off all the contents—viz., 40l. in money, nearly 600l. of goods, and his books showing native indebtedness to him. At the end of a week he was kicked out of prison, and has never obtained the smallest restitution or redress.

The loss, of course, fell upon London merchants, to whom the plundered property really belonged, not having been paid for. These wait their payment either by Her Majesty's Government—whose agent the Major was—or from the Major.

Stephens lately made his way to London to see his creditors, and urge his claims upon the Government. The African-Aid

Society would have done the latter for him, had Major de Ruvignes reached this country. But as he has been apprehended at Porto Seguro and sent back to Accra for "investigation into charges against him, and into his accounts," Stephens will, of course, first prosecute his claim at Accra, where his witnesses reside. He claims from the Major, or the Government, 600l. for property of which he was illegally plundered, and 150l. damages against the Major for his cruel and unjust imprisonment.

Would not one rather believe that this was an account of the proceedings of some Turkish pasha in a remote district, than that it related to practices of a chief commandant of a large division of a quasi-English colony? Are we not entitled to demand that the British merchants, who have been thus despoiled of property which they believed to be safe under British protection, should be paid by Her Majesty's Government, whose servant committed the wrong, by virtue of the power vested in him in his official capacity? Their payment, and compensation to Stephens, ought not to depend upon the ability of Major de Ruvignes to make restitution and compensation; because, if so, there is no real security for the property or liberty of British subjects in British possessions abroad. We hope yet to see justice done in this matter.

BRASS RIVER, Nov. 3.

Trade, after having been stopped here for four months, was resumed on the 23rd of October, with every prospect of its being henceforth carried on beneficially for all parties. The river was very healthy at the above date.

A sad event occurred at Bonny River on the 8th October. Mr. Peter Thompson, of the hulk Georgian, when about to return to his ship from another hulk, where he had been spending the evening, moved too much on one side of his little boat (a dingy) to make room for a friend, fell overboard, and sank to rise no more. His loss is very much deplored both by natives and traders. He had just finished his term of trading on the Coast, and was preparing to return home to his family and friends by the next mail packet.

Our correspondent who sends the above says: "I can fully confirm what you state in your article in the September number of your paper, as to 'drink, and not the climate,' &c., being the cause of a great portion of the mortality which takes place on this coast."

NATAL.

It would be difficult to find a more striking example of the value of representative control over the actions of an executive Government than has been furnished by Natal, in the matter of grants of public lands to the Kafir population. The colony has avoided a very great danger. But for the small Legislative Council of Natal, the Governor, supported by Downing-street, would have given a large extent of public lands to the Kafirs under *Tribal titles*. The Kafirs within the colony, now amounting to nearly 200,000, are drawn together in what are called Kafir locations. The Government in the earlier times of the colony sanctioned the authority of certain native chiefs over the Kafirs in these locations. In making over in perpetuity certain lands to the Kafirs, the Governor and the Colonial-office were prepared to apportion these lands to the several tribes which have been thus formed; giving, for example, when there are 5,000 males, 125,000 acres of land; and constituting the chief perpetual trustee of this property.

Anything more fatal to the future peace and welfare of the colony could scarcely have been devised. But happily, the European colonists had more wisdom than their Executive and the Colonial-office in England. The dozen representatives of the Natalians unanimously protested against this suicidal measure. There has been great bitterness between the people of Natal and their Governor and the authorities at home, arising out of the determined opposition of the Natal Legislative Council to the views of the Executive on this subject. Happily, however, the latter have yielded; and although a final arrangement has not yet been come to, there can be little doubt that the grants will be

to individuals—say 25 acres each, without any recognition of chieftains' authority.

We pointed out some months ago the disgraceful anomaly of polygamy and other demoralising heathen practices among these Kafirs being upheld, and their rights and claims over the weaker portion of the people enforced by a so-called Christian Executive and magistracy. The *Natal Mercury* has long done battle valiantly against the continued toleration of the abominations alluded to. And the colonial feeling on this subject has been strengthened by three recent instances having come to light where young girls who refused to be given up when sold to old polygamists have been tortured to death by slow fire at a stake, and other fiendish cruelties. The cases are well authenticated, and the details are too horrible for insertion. Well may the *Mercury* say that this *acomian slavery* is an "astounding feature in the social polity of the colony. Surely, the commonest humanity dictates the adoption of some remedial steps. If the Government be indifferent to the tragic results of an institution they show no inclination to discourage, let the colonists, at any rate, do their part."

Bishop Colenso commenced his sad downward career by writing in favour of this hideous polygamy, so fruitful in atrocities, and so antagonistic to Christian civilization. But it shall not be our fault if the Parliament of Great Britain be not called upon during the coming session to free the poor female Kafirs in the colony from their degrading bondage, or at least to make it penal for any man, Kafir or other, within the bounds of the colony to add to the existing number of victims. We have long since shown that these refugee Kafirs have no claim or title to tolerance within the colony of any practices at variance with our Christian laws. In seeking security for their lives under our protection, they ought, from the first, to have been considered as having made themselves amenable to those laws. If they cannot conform to them, let them quit the colony. To tolerate them any longer in what is so fraught with evil will be a deep disgrace to this Christian country.

The revenue is flourishing. The interest of money, in consequence of the increase of banking accommodation, has now been reduced to eight per cent. per annum. As the soil and climate are found to suit it, tobacco is being very generally planted in all parts of the colony. The sugar crop is expected this year to amount to 5,000 tons, so that there will be 3,000 tons for export. The Natal Cotton Company are waiting a supply of coolie labour from India.

We cannot close this brief notice without commending the authorities for the efforts they have made to arrest the ravages of small pox among the natives. Above 60,000 have been vaccinated with complete success; and, far from opposing the operation, the Kafirs are said fully to comprehend its value, and to submit to it with extreme readiness.

We must postpone our account of the coal discoveries in the colony, and the proposals made to the Government by an English engineer, Mr. Smith, for working the mines, and constructing a railway from the Coast to the Drackenber Mountains (the extreme boundary of the colony), near to which these mines are situated. But if the coal is in quality and quantity what has been confidently stated, those mines cannot fail to be another source of wealth in this rapidly advancing colony.

AMERICAN NEGRO REGIMENT IN NEW YORK.—I went yesterday to see a famous negro regiment as it marched from the City-hall to the steamboat that was to convey it to New Orleans. All the darkeys of New York City, male and female, turned out to witness this strange, unusual sight. There were over 1,000 soldiers. They were hearty, happy-looking chaps, and were as proud of being soldiers as possible. Towards night I met groups of straggling negro soldiers; each one had two darky girls attached to his arms, and the girls seemed to have found heroes. This is a curious state of things. Only a few months ago a negro had to run for his life if discovered in any part of this city. Now a regiment parades the city unmolested. I did not hear a single "chaff" from the crowd of white spectators, and there was no insult from any quarter.—*Standard*.

NOTICES.

We deeply regret that two very important and interesting papers have reached us too late to allow of such a change in arrangements as would alone have permitted their publication in this Number. They will appear in our next. They are: "An Account of the late Voyage of H.M.S. Investigator up the River Niger, with a Visit to King Massaba," and "An Explanation of the Policy lately pursued at Lagos as regards the Protectorate of Okeodan and Addo. We are sorry also to be compelled to leave over for next month a communication respecting the "Dutch on the Gold Coast." We are informed that we have been misled in a letter from Bathurst reflecting on a member of the Government there, inserted in our Number for September. A communication on this subject will appear in our next, as we are at all times only too happy to make the amende when in error—the improvement and efficiency of the public service being our only aim.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s., STAMPED.

You are earnestly requested to allow your name to be added to the list of yearly subscribers. Price 5s. per annum for each copy, payable in advance. AFRICAN-AID SOCIETY, 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, W.C., London.

N.B. Post-office orders for Subscriptions to the African Times to be made payable to WM. J. JOHNSON, 121, Fleet-street, at the General Post-office, London.

The African Times.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AFRICAN-AID SOCIETY.

William M'Arthur, Esq., London (An.)	£5	0	0
George Gladstone, Esq., London (An.)	20	0	0
<i>Gold Coast.—Second List.</i>			
Captain Edmunds, 4th West India Regiment, Civil Commissioner, Accra	1	1	0
W. G. Bruce, Esq., Accra	0	10	6
E. H. Bruce, Esq., Accra	0	10	0
Robert and Walter Hanson, Esqs., Accra	1	1	0
H. E. Rottman, Esq., Accra	1	1	0
Henry Baddoo, Esq., Accra	0	10	0
Rev. John Plange	0	10	0
William Cleaver, Esq.	1	1	0
Alexander Cuthbert, Esq.	1	10	0
William Addo, Esq.	1	1	0
C. O. Bulger, Esq., 4th West India Regiment	0	10	0
C. W. Bentill, Esq.	1	0	0

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

We rejoice to announce a great decrease in the importation of African slaves into Cuba. A few years since, the average annual importation was estimated at 40,000. It decreased a year or two ago to 20,000, or 25,000. But during the past year the slaves known to have been landed did not exceed 5,000, and official reports state that not more than 7,000 can have entered the island. This happy result is in a great degree owing to the really earnest efforts of the present Captain-General of the island to stop the infamous traffic.

Major de Ruvignes, late Civil Commandant of the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast, who escaped from Accra on board a Bristol ship, has, it is said, been arrested at Porto Seguro, whence he will be reconducted in custody to Accra, in order to a proper investigation of the many heavy charges preferred against him. (See page 68.)

Fifteen persons, belonging to the 4th West India Regiment, have died of dysentery at Cape Coast Castle. Their deaths are attributed to the filthy water they have been compelled to drink. The neglect to supply Cape Coast Castle with good pure water, may well be called a *murderous neglect*.

Another cargo of slaves has been shipped from the Dahoman

territory. A steamer embarked 1,200 at Godomey, and got safe off with them for Cuba. As the price of sugar is advancing, there will no doubt be a corresponding effort to introduce more of these poor wretches into the slaughter pens of the Cuban plantations.

H.M.S. Investigator, which has been up the "Niger" as far as Egga, was thirty-seven days in the river. No casualties occurred. There were a few slight cases of fever on board.

Coffee planting is extending in Liberia. Upwards of 100,000 coffee-trees have been set out during the past season in lands on the St. Paul's River.

We find there has been an erroneous impression that in our allusion to the opening of a letter at the Cape Coast Post-office (among our general remarks in September) we insinuated a censure of the Governor, for his decision in the matter. Nothing can be farther from the fact. We are fully convinced that if Governor Pine had not obtained ample evidence that there was no *malice* in the act, the postmaster would have been severely censured. Our notice of the occurrence has had the effect we intended. We feel assured that no such irregularity, however innocent the motive, will again occur at the Cape Coast Post-office.

The coal we alluded to a few months ago as having been found in Liberia, and brought to England for examination, proved to be quite worthless.

The dearth in the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast was partially relieved by a plentiful shower of rain on November 11, the first during five months, and *those of the wet season!*

M. Jules Gerard left Whydah suddenly for Lagos to go up by the mail steamer, toward Senegal. The *Times* had arrived at Whydah; and our informant states that he had placed himself in so dangerous a position by his false picture of the King of Dahomey, that he did wisely to "skedaddle."

King Massaba, of Nupé, Niger Countries, has sent a horse as a present to Her Majesty. We hope it will be ordered home from Lagos and reach England. We should have liked to have had this specimen of the famed Bornu horses at the Cattle Show.

Polygamy (among the Kafirs of Natal) that disgrace of a British colony, has been showing itself in its true colours. *Three Kafir girls* have been lately tortured to death for refusing to marry old polygamists. (See page 69.)

A small shipment of cotton from the Gold Coast, received last week by the Company of African Merchants, Limited, realised 2s. 1d. per lb.

We are glad to state that Egyptian cotton seed, sent out to the Gold Coast last winter by the African-Aid Society, has been planted with great success. The cotton produced from it is more abundant, and the quality better, than that grown from indigenous seed. We expect samples of it by next mail.

Mr. William Craft, who made so successful a visit this time last year to the King of Dahomey, goes out by this day's mail packet to establish himself as a merchant in Whydah, in connexion with the Company of African Merchants. We have reason to hope that legitimate commerce will ere long entirely supersede the slave-trade at Whydah, and other parts of Dahomey.

1863 AND 1864, AND THE AFRICAN-AID SOCIETY.

In this the last number of the African-Aid Society's journal for the year 1863, dated almost on the eve of the feast of the Nativity, we tender our heartfelt greetings to our friends and readers, wishing them, in the name of Him whose advent we commemorate, health, joy, and perfect peace. Before our next paper issues from the press a new year of duty and effort will have commenced. The great battle of African civilization has yet to be fought and won. So slow and hesitating has been the advance hitherto of the army of regeneration, and so few have been the numbers employed against the dark hosts of physical and moral evil in Africa, that the antagonistic forces can scarcely be said to have approached each other. 1864 will dawn upon almost the same degraded Africa that exhibited itself to the first day of 1863. This is not surprising, nor should any sincere friend of Africa be discouraged thereby. Africa has not sought enlightenment. Her degradation has been so complete and so deep, that, wallowing in the abyss of her almost unexampled

filthiness, she glories in her vileness, and feels no need of renovation. Good must be forced upon her. She must be won, if possible, through material benefits to a moral change. The life of civilization must be brought to bear upon the torpor of barbarism. Africa must be roused to industrial vigour and productive activity before high aspirations can take the place of vile and disgusting cravings. To organise and urge on the army of regeneration is the work in which we of the African-Aid Society are engaged. It is a comparatively slow and arduous work. The forces are so disproportioned, if only numerically contrasted; and we are not surprised that they who only *thus* contrast the forces and estimate the progress of the work, should feel discouragement. But if they will rise to the height of so great a mission, that discouragement will give place to noble and enthusiastic, to vigorous and patient effort. The infidel may sneer at the prophecy of "the sweet singer of Israel," and taunt us with the centuries that have passed away since he predicted that she should "*soon*" stretch out her hands unto God (although that "*soon*" was not soon after the delivery of the prophecy, but soon after certain events then also foretold). But they will feel with us, that time, in the eternal councils, is not measured by the standard of presumptuous human unbelief. The promise is sure. Good shall prevail over evil in Africa as elsewhere. How will the victory be achieved? Not without human agency. The workers of material regeneration must be with the van of the army. All the forces of Christian civilization must move on together. Civilised government, industrial development, employment of capital, commercial enterprise, scientific power, must march shoulder to shoulder with moral and spiritual teaching and example. Christianity is for this world as well as for the next; it ameliorates the present in its every condition and relation, while pointing to the perfect future. And the misguided individual who would set about renovating and civilising Africa without the life-bestowing aid of Christianity, might be as profitably engaged in making sandrope cables for the ships of Her Majesty's navy.

But though 1864 will dawn upon almost the same degraded Africa, much has been done in 1863 that will bear fruit. And in all that has been done from hence the action of the African-Aid Society has been more or less felt. After two years' effort on the part of the Society, a proper envoy was sent to Dahomey, in the person of Commodore Wilmott. The "*King of the Ships*," as he was there called, was received with great favour. His visit produced so mighty a change, that Mr. Craft, sent out by some of Africa's warmest friends, and Mr. Consul Burton, who made a flying visit, had every reason to be satisfied. Mr. Consul Burton is now on an official visit to the King, and Mr. Craft returns to Whydah by this month's mail, at the King's express invitation, to establish and carry on direct commerce with this country. *The vanguard of the army of regeneration has penetrated Dahomey.*

Three mercantile companies have commenced operations in West Africa this year—viz., the West Africa Company, the Company of African Merchants, and the London and African Trading Company. We do not hesitate to say that but for the three years' efforts of the African-Aid Society, not one of these companies would have been possible. The influence these companies must exercise in West Africa, in promoting industry and development, and encouraging the British Government in bold and systematic efforts for African advancement, is not yet fully understood, but will be very great. What are these companies but another section of the vanguard of the army of regeneration?

Meanwhile, Captains Speke and Grant have discovered the sources of the Nile; and a powerful organization—the London and Egyptian Trading Company—are about to penetrate the Soudan, and the countries of the great Nile Basin generally.

France is fitting out her expeditions for extensive cotton planting in the Senegal countries. Liberia has been universally recognised as one of the great family of nations; and the export of slaves from West Africa has certainly not exceeded 10,000; showing thus an enormous decrease.

The African-Aid Society having, through this journal, brought the action of Government itself and of all Government representatives and employés in West Africa under the influence of

public opinion, have led to the removal of several abuses. They who know how difficult it is, even as regards home affairs, to overcome the redtapism and contented apathy of Government departments, will not be surprised that those connected with the Coast have not yielded more rapidly to the Society's representations. But they do and will yield. They acknowledge the Society's beneficial operation—the clearness of the Society's views—the practical nature of the Society's recommendations—and *civilized government*, one of the most essential sections of the army of regeneration, has made progress in 1863.

Years interlace, and 1863 can only be adequately estimated in conjunction with 1864, as so many of the strenuous efforts made throughout 1863 can only then be realised. If, as we hope, some life be infused, during 1864, into that almost defunct colony of the River Gambia—if Sierra Leone, and its present good administration, extends its influence, and makes that influence more effective for pacification, security, agricultural development, the advancement of industry and commerce—if the Government take advantage of circumstances on the Gold Coast to open up communications, and to fix the British power firmly on the frontiers of Ashantee—if Quittah be reoccupied and the slave-trade be there extinguished, and if slave export be prevented between that place and Whydah, only fifty miles of sea-coast—if there be no human sacrifices at Abomey or Kanna during Consul Burton's official visit to the King—if Dahomey appears for the first time as a cotton exporter—if reasonable councils, which will foster instead of destroy trade, prevail at Lagos—if the great River Niger be systematically navigated and traded in, as the commencement of permanent uninterrupted commercial operations with the great interior of Africa into which it leads—if the shores of Amba Bay, at the foot of the Cameroons Mountain, show a settlement under secular as well as missionary enterprise—and if the River Congo cease to export slaves for Cuba and be opened to legitimate commerce—Africa will have made at least a good step in 1863 and 1864 toward progressive civilization; and to all this the African-Aid Society will have powerfully contributed.

THE (COLONY OF THE) GOLD COAST.

In a position of loss and dishonour it is not often that possible prosperity and glory are within view; and less often still is there an accessible golden bridge between such evil and such good. In such a position as that we now nationally occupy with regard to the Gold Coast, we might well say, "Let us get out of it, at any risk and cost!" But He who holds the destinies of this part of Africa (as well as of all the world beside) in His hands, and has placed us in a position of trust and responsibility there, has so lavishly endowed it with the natural elements of wealth, that there is no risk or cost in the matter. The result is certain. Misgovernment and mismanagement even could not change, they could only retard it. And any temporary advances that might and would be necessary in forwarding such result, is not *cost*. The capabilities of those districts that would finally constitute the Gold Coast colony are too many and too vast to allow of ultimate disappointment or loss. Our manufacturers do not *lose* the amount they expend in converting cotton-wool into a beautiful fabric. They receive back that amount with interest. And no conversion of cotton-wool into costly clothing can stand in rivalry of comparative results with the material change that would speedily be produced in a colony of the Gold Coast, if only a moderate amount of intelligence, exertion, and capital be brought to bear upon it. To say nothing at this moment of the soil being such as might supply more valuable tropical produce than all our West India possessions put together, there is an auriferous area, with a richness of deposit that throw the gold regions of California and Australia into the shade. And where situate? Within three weeks' steam or sail from England. Does it not seem almost incredible that this can be true? Has it not a little of the sound of Grecian or Eastern fable?—of a chapter of the "Arabian Nights"—of the Genii's jewel garden? What! an energetic people like the English—a people that have annexed far India's wide domain—a people whose restless spirit of enterprise impels them toward almost every known region

of the habitable globe—neglect, almost at their very doors, one of the richest gold deposits of the earth, and rest satisfied with its continuing under an atrocious system of darkness and cruelty, to dribble forth quantities which, compared with the bulk they come from, may almost be termed infinitesimal? Even so. And this does not rest upon our testimony alone; it is no discovery of ours. We do but bring forward well-known facts. Year after year, until the years count by centuries, the dribblets we write of have been coming into Europe. At one time they furnished its chief supply. History says they amounted some 150 years ago to 3,500,000*l.* sterling a-year.^s Now, in 1863, the total to Europe and America does not probably exceed 700,000*l.*, or 800,000*l.* The decrease is not the result of exhaustion of metal, but of exhaustion of labourers. The population even 150 years ago was at least five times greater than it is now. Slave wars and the foreign slave-trade caused that exhaustion; as they had already, even at that remote period, reduced the inhabitants one half. At a moderate computation, it seems certain that since the Portuguese first began to import the precious metal from the Gold Coast, above 400 years ago, those lands lying between the sea and the Kong Mountains have furnished from 800 millions to 1,000 millions of pounds sterling of gold to the civilised world. And yet enlightened statesmen of the nineteenth century, because, through gross mismanagement, the Gold Coast costs for government and a shadow of defence some 20,000*l.* a-year more than has hitherto been raised by imposts, set their faces like flints against every proposition to make and maintain *even one good road* for vehicles from the Coast to the Ashantee frontier. Why, chiefly? Because they are only Protected Territories. As if Great Britain could ever abandon them; could leave them a prey to Ashantee on the one side, and slavetraders and piratical adventurers, or European rivals, on the other. She cannot leave them; let her, therefore, utilise them; let her benefit herself and them by that which they can yield. We know well that if self-interest will not induce us to make a colony of the Gold Coast, it were idle to appeal to any other feeling. If not, we should say some compunction ought to be felt with regard to territories that have literally *lost* through us and other European nations 800 millions sterling of treasure, and millions of their population. Lost; for what have they to show? What remains to them for that which they have thus parted with? Why countries thus endowed with wealth, and thus surrendering wealth, ought to have had at least roads, bridges, and cities to boast of. They have not one. But it is not too late. They will have them, and Great Britain must build them. They can pay her largely for them. Every fifty miles of roads and bridges, introducing and securing order, stability, progress, and enlightenment, will open a new mine of wealth. We claim for those territories, *as a right*, that they should be made a colony of the British Crown. Their future depends on this. They have no inherent power of self-regeneration. They are too deep in the filth of polygamy, slavery, and Devil worship to work out their own release. If they possess any arts, they are of the rudest and most primitive kind. They have neither art nor science of their own to aid them; nothing that will enable them, of themselves, to make a road, a bridge, a harbour, a breakwater, a secure roadstead—any one, in fact, of all those things that are indispensable for development and prosperity, for wealth and civilization. We claim for them, therefore, the right to be made a colony. We shall show in future articles that this may be done, not only without injustice to any, but with manifest and immense advantage to all. And we are convinced that if our public men could be brought so to give their attention to this question of making the Protected Territories on the Gold Coast a British colony as to arrive at a comprehension of the enormous national advantages that are to be obtained by so doing, the anomalous compromising character of our present relations with those territories would be put an end to by the yielding of Her Majesty's Government to an intelligent pressure for the immediate admission of those territories into the list of the colonial possessions of Great Britain.

* Bosman: See "Wanderings in West Africa."

MOST RECENT ACTION OF THE AFRICAN-AID SOCIETY.

The Chairman of the African-Aid Society has lately been urging especially on Her Majesty's Government, on behalf of the Society, the following among other measures, as requiring immediate decision and action upon the part of this country:—

The reoccupation of the Fort of Quittah. (We have from month to month pointed out why this is indispensable.) Her Majesty's Government admit the necessity, but plead want of troops. Now as thirty or forty men at most are needed for this duty, this is surely a sorry plea for such a country as Great Britain. If Governor Pine had been reinforced with another regiment, so as to place 2,000 men at his disposal—a force absolutely necessary if the Ashantees are to be constrained to peace or chastised in war—Quittah would have been reoccupied as a matter of course. There is scarcely any error so grave as that of *half measures*, with which in African matters we are unhappily but too familiar.

The extension to the Protected Territories and to the colony of Lagos of the facilities afforded elsewhere by allowing the prepayment of letters by means of postage-stamps, permitting the employment for this purpose of English postage-stamps until special ones be provided and issued, &c., &c.

Some arrangements by which the Coast between the mouth of the Volta and Lagos, and that at the mouth of the Congo, shall be so effectually watched by ships of Her Majesty's Navy, as to prevent the escape of any slaver, or any exportation of slaves from those parts. The importance of this will be fully understood when we remind our readers that *it is from those parts alone* that shipments of slaves on the West Coast of Africa, for Cuba, &c., are now made.

An exploration and survey of the River Congo throughout its navigable course, by officers and ships of Her Majesty's Navy, at the very next favourable season of the year for the ascent of inter-tropical African rivers. The importance of this cannot be exaggerated at the present time. The export of slaves from the Congo has so diminished of late, that a few additional precautions will soon put an entire end to the slave-trade there. Many slave factories in the river have been abandoned and broken up, because ruinous instead of profitable. The time for the establishment of legitimate trade on this noble river is therefore near; and the African-Aid Society think that immediate steps should be taken for expediting and preparing for that period, so that our merchants may lose no time in taking advantage of it, and may have dependable data for their guidance.

SURGEONS FOR THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

In our last number we briefly remarked on the Army Medical Department having recently advertised for assistant-surgeons for service in our West African colonies. We then took occasion to suggest that a preference should be given to black, or coloured medical men, provided such could be found in every respect properly qualified to perform the duties of these appointments. We believe that there would be no difficulty whatever in finding educated men of colour who would gladly accept these appointments. We therefore again strenuously advocate their being employed, not only because such a step would save the country the large sum of money which at present is annually expended in providing European medical officers with passages to and from the Coast, but because of its paramount importance in the saving of human life. For the fact has been established in the most satisfactory and conclusive manner, that the negro is exempt from attacks of yellow fever; and this is a fact which should never be forgotten, but ought to be constantly borne in mind. We desire not to be misunderstood, or as advocating that the army and colonial medical officers on this Coast should consist *only* of negro surgeons; all we contend for is, that medical men of that race ought to be exclusively stationed in localities notoriously known to be at present most dangerous to European health and life: and partially in every other colony or dependency on the West African Coast. Among the former we should rank Macarthy's Island, in the River Gambia, where, in 1859, three medical men died from yellow fever. We confess, however, that we cannot

understand why the Army Medical Department has resorted to a proceeding so unusual, and, in our opinion, so wholly unnecessary, as that of advertising for surgeons for the West Coast of Africa, unless, indeed, it may have been considered politically fair to endeavour to save the warrant of 1859, which grants the privilege of *every year's service there being reckoned as two years*; and that, with such object in view, it was essential to impress the public mind anew with what has been so long endorsed upon it—viz., that the climate is of the most deadly nature. No grounds that we can perceive can justify such a step in face of the facts we are about to detail, and which incontestably prove that European medical officers (and others), instead of shrinking from service in West Africa, on the contrary, prefer the West Africa stations to those of the West Indies; and not unfrequently volunteer for the Coast. Indeed, the substantial privileges they enjoy in West Africa, in the shape of every year's service being doubly reckoned, besides the advantages of private practice—a privilege from which they are debarred in the West Indies, by private practice there being in the hands of civil medical practitioners—are, we affirm, keenly appreciated by them. There is no difficulty in proving this assertion. Beginning at the Gambia; we find that the present principal medical officer has already served *twice on the Gold Coast*, preferring to remain at the Gambia, and getting his appointment as surgeon to one of the West India regiments cancelled. In the same way Mr. M'D., who had been stationed on the Gold Coast, and at the Gambia, had his request granted to be relieved of the surgeoncy of a West India regiment, to return to the Coast, and it is well known that the late Mr. Brien most reluctantly accepted the appointment of surgeon to the 2nd West India Regiment, stationed at Barbadoes, where he was cut off by yellow fever, after having served once at the Gambia, and twice on the Gold Coast. Again, three of the staff assistant-surgeons have been stationed, two of them once on the Gold Coast, and one twice at the Gambia. We moreover find that Mr. Robertson, the present Colonial Secretary at the Gambia, had previously been Colonial Surgeon from 1835 to 1849, and is still in the enjoyment of good health. His successor as Colonial Surgeon retired on a comfortable pension, after a service of ten years; and the gentleman at present holding that office has now held it some four or five years. The present judge at the Gambia also commenced his official career, in 1837, as Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and has lived there, with the exception of occasional visits to England, from that time until now, in the enjoyment of a fair share of health. If we turn to Sierra Leone, we find that the late Colonial Surgeon lived there from 1831 to 1854, and in that long period went only twice home. The present Colonial Surgeon, whose appointment dates from January, 1856, had previously served as Staff Assistant-Surgeon at the Gambia and Sierra Leone, and with the exception of a severe attack of fever during the prevalence of the epidemic, or yellow fever, in 1859, has enjoyed good health. His brother, at present Assistant Colonial Surgeon, has likewise been appointed some time, and we are glad to know that his salary has been increased from 200*l.* to 300*l.* per annum, and that he is *not restricted as preceding assistant colonial surgeons at Sierra Leone were* from private practice. On the Gold Coast there is Mr. O'Callaghan, who has volunteered to serve there for the third time; and we can likewise adduce Mr. Clarke, who served many years both at Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast.

If we look to the Commissariat Department, we see the inducements held out of increased pay whilst serving in West Africa equally operating to induce gentlemen to volunteer for the Coast. At the Gambia, for example, Mr. G. B., the chief at present in charge, had served previously his full term at Sierra Leone. Mr. Lindsay, who volunteered from Corfu, has likewise served twice at Sierra Leone, and once on the Gold Coast, the required periods; and Mr. M., now in charge at Sierra Leone, is in his second term of service there. Mr. S. served first at Sierra Leone, then on the Gold Coast, and after being stationed at Aldershot, volunteered for the Coast, and is now at Lagos. Then there is Mr. O'Connor, who first served at Sierra Leone, then at the Gambia, and who has volunteered from Canada to

take charge of the Gold Coast station. Mr. H. U. likewise first served on the Gold Coast, then at Sierra Leone, and latterly volunteered for the Gold Coast, where he remained two years, and the present much-esteemed Colonial and Garrison Chaplain, the Rev. C. S. Hassell, is now in his eighth year of service upon the Gold Coast. We might go on multiplying instances innumerable, but think we have for the present written enough to show that there is not the shadow of a shade of excuse for the strange and extraordinary step taken by the Army Medical Department; and which, we therefore repeat, can only be accounted for by its desire to preserve intact the warrant of 1859 to which we have already referred.

Before closing our remarks on this subject, we beg to direct attention to the Statistical Report of the Navy for 1860, which has just been issued. From this it appears that, comparatively, *the West Indies was the most fatal station* during that year, when, from an outbreak of yellow fever, 81 persons were cut off by it out of 149 cases; whilst on the whole the East Indian, China, and perhaps the Mediterranean stations, appear to be generally the most unhealthy; the stations in which fevers are most prevalent being the West Coast of Africa, North America, the West Indian, and Pacific. It has been well observed, that as the dangers of each climate become better known, and its characteristics better understood, special precautions ought to be adopted. In the saving of lives, as in the saving of money, it is the constant economy in little things which tells. When the Government will take the trouble to notice the outgoings of human life which are due to intemperance, carelessness, or ignorance, or routine, an ample reward will be found; many valuable lives will be saved; and when as much pains is taken in practically using their reports as in collecting them, the result will be far greater than we can at all imagine at present.

In our next number we shall continue our remarks on this highly-important subject. Meanwhile, we repeat that it is the duty of the Army Medical Department to give the preference to properly-qualified gentlemen of colour for appointments as assistant-surgeons on the West Coast of Africa; and add, that if the encouragement thereby given fails in inducing an adequate number of young Africans to devote themselves to the medical profession (a result, we unhesitatingly state, about which no apprehension need at present be entertained), some liberal measure should then be devised in order to bring about this most desirable result.

MADAGASCAR.

The French papers have a constant succession of *canards* about Madagascar. On the 7th inst., the *Constitutionnel* confirmed a previous report, that he whom we write of as the late King Radama II., and who who was supposed, on such seemingly good evidence, to have been strangled, is still alive, *somewhere* distant from the capital. To this it added, as news down to November 7: The Queen had morganatically married the Prime Minister. Letters from the Mauritius add that the Prime Minister was said to have been strangled, after a violent outbreak raised by the nobles and great dignitaries.

We again caution our readers not to receive any intelligence from the French papers relative to Madagascar as correct, until it is confirmed by news through English channels from Mauritius, or through the London Missionary Society. There is clearly a studied purpose in France to give false impressions now with regard to what may be going on in Madagascar; and all so-called intelligence and latest news through French channels must be received, if received at all, with very great caution.

COLOURED AMERICAN EMIGRATION TO AFRICA.

A correspondent of long experience in Africa, and who has lately been all along the Coast, from Senegal to the confines of the Portuguese territories south of the Line, writes:—

"I am more than ever confirmed in my opinion, that it would be one of the greatest boons we could confer on these benighted countries, to return to their fatherland those who have been Christianised in the land of their bondage—men who have

learned different trades, and especially cultivation, and who would go into cotton and sugar cultivation, and who would volunteer to come out relying solely on their own industry. If directed to proper localities, the results would be as beneficial to them as to this country. You are slowly, but surely, paving the way for an immigration of this kind into Africa."

Yes. We are preparing, by the measures and the changes we propose, and promote, an Africa for the reception of such men, while the war in America seems to be slowly, but surely, preparing the coloured race for that increase of self-reliance which they have needed to acquire previous to emigration.

SLAVE-SHIPS AND SLAVE PREVENTION SHIPS.

As all the slaves now shipped from the West Coast of Africa are shipped between Quittah and Lagos, and from the River Congo, we have been at a loss to comprehend why we have to record such painful facts as those of the safe departure of two ships from Popo, and one from Godomey, within about two months—the said ships conveying nearly 3,000 slaves—when this country pays so heavily every year for a slave-trade suppression squadron.

May it not be possible that the following extracts from news by the last mail afford some clue to the elucidation of this mystery:—

"Lagos.—Now here, Her Majesty's ships Investigator, Handy, and Espoir.

"Cape Coast.—Rattlesnake and Alligator.

"Sierra Leone.—The Sparrow.

"Teneriffe.—The Speedwell.

"Madeira.—Pelorus and Falcon."

We should like to know how many ships were at the two peculiar cruising grounds where the slave embarkation ports or towns, &c., are situate?

REVIEW.

Wanderings in West Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po. By a F.R.G.S. Two Vols. London: Tinley Brothers, 18, Catherine-street, Strand. 1863.

Books are like men. Their contents are the reflex of men's minds. The facts, real or pretended, which are chronicled in them are coloured and modified by the author's idiosyncrasy. Human imperfection is universally admitted. What wonder, then, if we rarely or never find a work that we can unreservedly praise? At the same time, and for the same reason, we never desire or expect that our opinion of a work should be the standard of our readers' judgment regarding it. In spite of many and grave faults and errors in "Wanderings in Western Africa," by a F.R.G.S., we therefore say to one and all who take an interest in Africa, *get the book and read it.* It is dashing written. It does not weary the reader. It gives much of the information that lies scattered in a hundred different works published during the last two or three centuries, which are inaccessible to many, and, when procured, fatigue rather than instruct. And to these gleanings the author adds his own first impressions of scenes—his own opinions of systems (if anything in British government on the West Coast can be justly designated by such a term)—his own appreciation of facts brought before him—his own personal experience among a people on whom the light of civilization and Christianity has scarcely anywhere dawned.

It may be said of these volumes as but of too many that have preceded them, "what is true in them is [for the most part] not new, and what is new is [for the most part] not true." They have in them, however, the stamp of genius. Alas, that it should be of genius without the control of high or Christian principle! We allude to this with deep regret. But it would have been unjustifiable in us not to have alluded to it, especially as we have been dragged forward most unnecessarily and unprovokedly for censure. Apropos of roads, which he says "are hardly so important to Africa as people at home suppose," he adds: "These remarks will apply to the Special Fund of 2007, of which an advertisement, 'Auspem Mountain Road,' appears once per month in the *African Times*, a Methodistical publication,

whose tone and spirit, venerable cant, and worn-out declamation, take us back to the days of A.D. 1800."—Vol. II., p. 236.

Now there are some persons whose censure is high commendation; and a F.R.G.S., whoever he may be, will not, of course, object to be reminded that Deism and Infidelity have their cant also. We never shrink from the expression of our Christian belief and of our firm conviction that civilization without Christianity is impossible in Africa, and is next to worthless everywhere. But we despise "cant," whether it be the cant of professed Christianity or of offensively-obtruded unbelief. That we may not be charged with misrepresentation, we give two or three extracts. Treating of the Mahometans at Sierra Leone, and their superiority over the Christian converts, he says: "The dignity of El Islam everywhere displays itself: it is the majesty of the Monotheist, who ignores the degrading doctrines of original sin, the sublime indifference to life which Kazi wa Kadar—we must meagrely translate it fatalism—confers upon the votaries of 'The Faith.'"

—Vol. I., p. 255. Again, apropos of the oath administered in courts of justice: "When will civilised nations abolish this fetish-like process of swearing? What want of sense it shows, if judge and jury are compelled to elicit truth by a mere superstition. What power it places in the hands of an unscrupulous man, who knows that Jove both laughs at lovers' broken vows, and is slow to punish the perjury of witnesses," &c.—Vol. I., p. 257. When treating of funeral ceremonies, and native beliefs respecting the dead: "These ideas show a dawning of the 'continuation theory,' but the West African, unlike the Egyptian, who probably invented the idea, has no conception of a corporeal resurrection."—Vol. II., p. 31. He derides "the sweet singer of Israel's soon," "Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God" (Vol. II., p. 131), and makes no secret in any part of his dislike of all efforts for the introduction and spread of Christianity in Western Africa.

But though these volumes have the foul blemish of a sneering unbelief, which, considering that the vast majority of people in Great Britain do at least profess to believe in Christianity, we must repeat, is most offensively displayed in them, we again say, read them. We are not afraid of our friends giving up their religion to a sneer. And there is much to be learned in these misnamed "Wanderings." For the title is a palpable misnomer. These are no wanderings. What F.R.G.S. has published under this title is really a *Handbook of Western Africa, for Passengers by the Royal African Mail Steamers.* Mr. Murray ought to have had the privilege of adding the work, under this title, to his valuable collection of travellers' guides. And as such a handbook it is excellent. F.R.G.S. has eyes and ears well open, and a ready pen to record what he sees and hears. We quite agree with him about first impressions: "I am convinced, however, that if a sharp, well-defined outline is to be drawn, it must be done immediately after arrival at a place."—Vol. I., p. 21. And also about the errors into which an author may be thus led: "The sketcher who acts as I purpose to do will, of course, make an occasional bad blunder."—P. 21. Of course he will. And it would be difficult to find more ample proof of this than F.R.G.S. has given to us. He sees Sierra Leone all decay, when year by year, of late, it furnishes increasing evidence of real progress, and of general West African usefulness. He makes a most unjustifiable attack upon the Basle Mission at Accra upon *ex parte* evidence received at the breakfast and dinner table between the courses of "Kimrau," "Palaver Sauce," and "Palm-oil Chop," from such men as the late Civil Commandant of the Eastern Districts, some of whose evil official proceedings we have of late chronicled, and his choice friend, the highly-respectable English merchant at Accra. He says there is no difficulty about removing native dwellings at Lagos, because the natives there do not bury their dead within their houses, the reverse being notoriously the case, &c., &c.* These are serious errors, resulting from the

* From the *Sierra Leone Free Press*, on the difficulties at Lagos: "The next point of dispute is the objection, not refusal, to discontinue interring their dead in their houses; to widening and improving the streets in the native section of the town, also to erecting a market shed in the same locality. Here the ex-King wrote the Governor a letter, in which most urgently he implored him not to compel them to do a thing which they

desire to write about everything at each locality, without personal knowledge or dependable information. Still, as a "Handbook of Western Africa, for Passengers by the Royal African Mail Steamers," these volumes are, on the whole, excellent. They open with embarkation and a history of the African steamship line. Next we have, p. 21 to 72, "A Day at Madeira," p. 73—126, "A Day at Teneriffe." Then follow: "A Day at St. Mary's, Bathurst," "Three Days at Sierra Leone," "Six Hours at Cape Palmas," "A Day at Cape Coast Castle," "A Day in the Land of Ants" (Accra), "A Day at Lagos," followed by fifty pages, "Bonny River to Fernando Po." These, with exception of thirty interesting pages on "Gold in Africa," constitute the work. He is fully alive to the enormous value and importance of the gold formations on which we have often dwelt, when insisting on the necessity of the "Protected Territories on the Gold Coast" being made a real British colony. He winds up his account by saying: "It must now be abundantly evident to the reader that the great centre of West African gold, the source which supplies Maanding to the North, and Ashantee to the South, is the Equatorial range called the Kong. What the mineral wealth must be there, it is impossible to estimate, when nearly 3,500,000 sterling have annually been drawn from a small parallelogram between its southern slopes and the ocean, whilst the other three quarters of the land—without alluding to the equally rich declivities of the northern versant—have remained as yet unexplored. Even in Northern Liberia colonists have occasionally come upon a pocket of fifty dollars, and the natives bring gold in from the banks of streams."—Vol. II., p. 130.

Of the country about Accra he writes almost enthusiastically: "The Ajumanti range is a day's hammock march from James Town; the air is delicious, the water pure and abundant, stone and timber everywhere." "The fine estate called the Queen's Plantation has been granted to Major de Ruvignes,* the civil commandant, on condition of his paying annually a pineapple quit rent. Anything, from coffee to cotton, would grow here, and will grow well, whilst the air is pure and cool, and the mosquito plague of Accra is unknown."—Vol. II., p. 152. "The horizon in the North showed a distant line of fading blue hill, the threshold of Ajumanti, Akim, and Ajuapim. The distance is laid down at twenty to thirty miles from Accra, the height is 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the sea level, and the climate is described to be delightful."—*Idem.* Again and again we say that, under proper rule and civilised effort, these countries would not only surpass the West India Islands in production, but in climate and salubrity.

As we have often exposed European misconduct in these countries, we may be allowed to quote F.R.G.S. on the same subject: "There are about 100 Europeans in the land; amongst these there are many excellent fellows, but—it is an unpleasant confession to make—the others appear to me inferior to the Africans, native as well as mulatto. The possibility of such a thing had never yet reached my brain. At last, in colloquy with an old

regarded with the deepest horror. From time immemorial, he said, in common with all the natives throughout this section of Africa, they were accustomed to bury the dead in their own houses, in which their fathers and forefathers were also buried; that they regarded it as the greatest dishonour that could be offered to the memory of the dead to bury them in the field, and that if the Governor desired it, they would gladly dig the graves deeper, with much more to the same effect. The objection to widening and improving the streets was for the same reason—namely, that by so doing many of their dwellings would be taken up in the new streets, and thus the dead buried in them would be also brought into the streets. Building a market shed would have the same effect, by the necessity there would be of taking in the contiguous dwellings."

* By whom?

friend upon the Coast, the idea started up, and after due discussion, we adopted it. I speak of *morals*. In intellect the black race is palpably superior, and it is fast advancing in the path of civilization."—Vol. II., p. 73. As the author's almost hatred of Africans is everywhere apparent, this, which would, no doubt, have been "worn-out declamation" from us, may possibly be considered worthy of credit.

The F.R.G.S. carries about with him everywhere "a consul," as closely attached to and as inseparable from him as were the Siamese twins to and from each other, so that we may be excused if we fail at times to distinguish between them. We thank them or him for the testimony "that the land of West Africa might be rendered not more unhealthy than the East or the West Indies," but we do not at all agree with him that even now "it is deadly—a Golgotha—a Jehannum"—except to those who conspire against themselves to make it so to them. The changes proposed with a most admirable aplomb, here, there, and everywhere, are few, if any, of them new to us, and our readers will recognise many that have been indicated in our pages. We must refer them to the work itself, which they will find in many parts very amusing. The following antipodes of our author describes a person such as we have not unfrequently met with in our own peregrinations: "At Accra we left our Spaniard. He was a gentleman fond of his bed and also of his Madeiran wicker-work armchair. He read a little; but when excited, which was rare, he would declaim loudly against the practice of 'lecture,' as worthless touching the main enjoyments of human life—eating, drinking, visiting friends, and attending the theatre. According to him, the *summum bonum* of human life was to lie upon his back smoking cigarettes and looking at the moon or at all the stars. He once, but only once, gathered energy to sermon me upon the subject of over curiosity. I had remarked that the thermometer stood unusually high. 'To me,' quoth Don —, 'it is hot when I am hot; it is cold when my body feels cold. What do I want to know more?'"—Vol. II.

Once more, and we have done. It is a specimen of our author's strong writing. He is going into that notoriously filthy place where the so-called King Peppel holds his court. He determined to land and see the "Juju" house (the idol house) at Bonny: "Taking heart of grace, and stuffing our noses with camphored cotton, we rowed up the river; it was neap tide, and the waters had left a terrible sight of bare mud and naked slime. The stream runs apparently north and south; it is foul and seculent as Father Thames of the tom cats, and the atmosphere around it forms a bouquet d'Afrique worse than that of a London ball-room, which I had hitherto believed to be the *no plus ultra* of supportable decomposition, animal and vegetable."—Vol. II.

We leave Cambridge House and Belgravia to settle this very delicate comparison with F.R.G.S., whenever he makes his next appearance at one of their balls. For ourselves, we must say, that if the worst effluvia of Africa is little worse than that of a London ball-room, we have at last some clue to the mystery of that intense desire—that fever to return to Africa—which we constantly find in all English, Scotch, and Irish who have been there. With this we bid adieu for the present to F.R.G.S., and wait anxiously for a book from his friend, "the consul," hoping that he at least will show some little respect for the Christian faith of that country which he represents in Africa; and yet more ardently, that he may soon obtain an intimate personal, practical experience of its ennobling, life-giving power.

CHARLES G. BLANC, Esq., has been appointed member of the Legislative Council of Her Majesty's Settlements on the River Gambia.

THE COMPANY OF ZANZIBAR TRADERS, LIMITED.

TO BE INCORPORATED, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY, UNDER THE "JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACT."

CAPITAL, £200,000, in 10,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.
£1 PER SHARE TO BE PAID ON APPLICATION. £1 10s. ON ALLOTMENT. NO FURTHER PAYMENT FOR THREE MONTHS.

It is not contemplated to call up more than £10 per Share. For further details vide *African Times* of Sept. 23. Applications for information and respecting Shares to be made to J. LYONS McLEOD, F.R.G.S., 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, London.

THE ART-UNION OF GLASGOW, 1863.

PRESIDENT.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON, BRANDON, AND CHATELHERAULT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MONTROSE.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.
RIGHT HON. LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON.
SIR JAMES ANDERSON.
SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Succoth, Bart.
SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, of Strathbro.

SIR A. ALISON, Bart., Sheriff of Lanarkshire.
WILLIAM STIRLING, Esq., of Kelf, M.P.
JOHN GORDON, Esq., of Alkenhead.
ALEXANDER DENNISTON, Esq., of Goffhill.
D. C. F. C. BUCHANAN, Esq., of Drumgeller.

HEAD-OFFICE, 32, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.

The following privileges are offered to each Subscriber for the year 1863:—

FOR EACH SUBSCRIPTION OF ONE GUINEA.

I. A Set of FIVE PHOTOGRAPHS taken from Original Designs, by J. NOEL PATON, Esq., R.S.A., entitled "Bond and Free," illustrative of the system of Negro Slavery, accompanied with suitable Letterpress.

II. The chance of obtaining a VALUABLE PRIZE at the Annual Drawing in December. The Prizes to consist of:—

First. As one prize, The Five Original Drawings, "Bond and Free," by J. NOEL PATON, Esq., R.S.A. Appropriately framed.

Second. As one prize, The Five Enlarged Photographs, from the Original Drawings of "Bond and Free," wrought up in *chiaroscuro*, by J. NOEL PATON, Esq., R.S.A.

Third. Sums set apart for the Purchase of Paintings or Sculpture, each Prizeholder having the right to select the Work of Art to form his Prize from any public Exhibition.

Fourth. Minor Prizes, consisting of Paintings, Engravings, and other Works of Art selected by the Committee.

In lieu of the Photographs "Bond and Free," Subscribers have the right of selecting their presentation work from the Engravings and Photographs of previous years. Subscribers of two or more Shares will obtain SELECTED IMPRESSIONS of the Photographs got up in a superior style, or PROOF COPIES of the ENGRAVINGS of former years.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Society, 32, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow, by the Committee of Management and by the Honorary Secretaries and Local Agents of the Society in other towns.

ALEX. MOORE, C.A.,

Acting Secretary of the Art-Union of Glasgow.

TRADE GOODS, as under, ON SALE, at M. L. LEVIN'S Warehouse, 1, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON.

Large Yellow Agras, Fancy Agras, Pound Beads, Coral Beads, Cornelian Beads, Seed Beads, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Fancy Clothing, Hats and Caps, Tower Muskets, Long Dances, Brown Fuzzees, Gun Flints, Brass Pans, Pewter Pans, Hollands Gin, Brandy, Champagne, Musical Instruments, Cowries, Looking-glasses, Watches, Jewellery, Perfumery, Cutlery, Matchets, Dutch Knives, Table Knives, Stationery, and other Goods required for the Trade.

Sole Agent for Rimmel's Perfumery, Levy Brothers' Macassar Oils and Tooth Powder, and Lamplough's Pyretic Saline and Peruvian Bark.

M. L. LEVIN, 1, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON, E.C.



ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

TO MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, AND THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The African Steam-ship Company's vessels (carrying Her Majesty's Mails) leave LIVERPOOL on the 24th of every month, except when it falls on Monday, when the day of departure is 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.

NOTE.—Goods for FERNANDO PO, and the Rivers, are transhipped at BONNY, and forwarded by branch Steamer at shippers' risk.

No goods or parcels can be forwarded without pre-payment of freight.

For further information apply to the Company's Agents,

FLETCHER and PARR,
23, Castle-street, Liverpool, and
FLETCHER, PARR, and CO.,
1, Leadenhall-street, London.



RIMMEL'S PERFUMERY

is particularly well suited for the African Trade, owing to its superior quality, which makes it keep good in any climate. The following articles are particularly recommended:—

RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar and Lavender Water.
RIMMEL'S Marrow Oil and Philocome for the Hair.
RIMMEL'S Windsor, Honey, Glycerine, and other Toilet Soaps.

RIMMEL'S Perfumes for the Handkerchief, Tooth Powders, &c., &c.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

Sole Agent for the Coast of Africa,
M. L. LEVIN, 1, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON.

PORTABLE WOOD HOUSES, STORES, &c., for AFRICA,
Easily erected. An Exact Model in a box sent with each House.
Price, 20l. per Room, 12 feet square, 10 feet to eaves. Also IRON HOUSES, CHURCHES, &c.

R. RICHARDSON, 99, EUSTON-ROAD, LONDON.
Established 33 years. Drawings sent.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

Effervescing and tasteless, its constant use is especially calculated to maintain health and prevent Small-pox, Fevers, and Measles.

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." Is an agreeable effervescing remedy, of great efficacy in all kinds of Fever and Blood diseases, especially those occurring during hot weather. Dr. Gibbon, Staff-Surgeon in the Crimean war, states that European residents in hot countries find that the use of this refreshing beverage prevents exhausting perspiration and its alternative deadly fever.

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.

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 subjected to unusual heat.

His Excellency the Governor of the West India Colonies, in a letter of request for an additional supply, states, "After a residence of seventeen years in the Colonies, I am bound to admit it is the finest and best preparation I have ever met with. I keep it on my sideboard, hoping that others, seeing it, will be induced to take and profit as I have done by it. I attribute the excellent state of my health to its use, and I lose no opportunity of urging others to take it."

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 on the Saline plan, "the astonishing number of Nine Hundred and Eighty-nine recovered."

Orders for the West Coast of Africa promptly executed per return of mail by the Sole Manufacturer, 113, Holborn-hill, London, W.C., or by M. L. Levin, Shipping Agent, Bevis-marks, he having special correspondents at Bathurst, Cape Coast, Anamabo, Accra, Lagos, Cameroons, Bonny, and Old Calabar. Agent for Sierra Leone, J. B. Elliot, Esq.; Messrs. Biden and Gardner, Cape Town, who are appointed also for the sale of the

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

Superior and more agreeable than Quinine, it truly contains all the elements of the Cinchona Bark, dissolved out by a peculiar process, that eliminates entirely the active principle, adding materially to its efficacy as a remedial agent; being fluid, it does not pass off or through the system, as Quinine occasionally does, it sits easily on the stomach, and will not produce either headache or constipation, mixed well with water, wine, or spirits, being exclusive, very important, and valuable properties fully appreciated by all who use it.—Sole Manufacturer, H. LAMPLOUGH, Chemist, 113, HOLBORN-HILL, LONDON, W.C.

Printed by WILLIAM JOAN JOHNSON, at 111, Fleet-street, in the City of London; and Published by him, for the African-Art Society, at 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, London.—DECEMBER 23, 1863.