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The African Times.

JOURNAL OF THE AFRICAN-AID SOCIETY

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THE COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS, LIMITED.

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

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THE ALLIANCE BANK OF LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND MANCHESTER.

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,	"	"	410,798
In 1860,	"	"	890,216
In 1860,	"	"	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

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.

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THE WEST AFRICAN MAIL.

The West African Mail steamer Macgregor Laird arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, the 11th inst., with advices from the following ports: Benin, August 25; Fernando Po, August 30; Cameroons, August 31; Old Calabar, Sept. 3; Brass River, Sept. 4; Bonny, Sept. 7; Lagos, Sept. 10; Accra, Sept. 12; Cape Coast Castle, Sept. 15; Cape Palmas, Sept. 18; Sierra Leone, Sept. 22; Bathurst, Sept. 25; Teneriffe, Oct. 1; Madeira, Oct. 3.

Trade was dull at Benin, Fernando Po, Cameroons, and Accra, and also at Sierra Leone and Bathurst, which latter were unhealthy.

Two slavers have been captured and condemned at Sierra Leone.

The war between the natives at Lagos was subsiding.

The Macgregor Laird brings 34 passengers, 1,723 ounces of gold dust, and 3,870*l.* in specie.

THE GAMBIA.

We continue to receive serious complaints of the treatment accorded to coloured people sent to the hospital. A correspondent, who has hitherto given us facts, states that the regular troops of the black regiments (West India) "suffer much in the hands of the professional gentlemen whenever they are sick, and require prompt attention."

The sergeant-major of the company to which the sick man may belong sends the patient on, "as a general rule," to the hospital immediately fever declares itself, with the usual sick report for the information of the medical officer doing hospital duty. But sometimes four or five hours is allowed to pass before any notice is taken of his case; and when the doctor does make his appearance, the poor fellow is saluted with, "G—d—and b— you niggers! Do you think I will be pestered with you at all hours of the day?" Then to the corporal who may have brought him: "Why have you not brought this man at the usual hours?" (7 A.M. and 5 P.M.). Corporal: "The man was caught hold of by the fever (or taken sick while on guard), and immediately after I returned to barracks with the men I brought him up to the hospital for examination." "Pooh!" is the regular systematic reply to this. Then turning to the hospital sergeant, and without further examination, the doctor says: "Put this man to bed and give him a dose of quinine mixture." Sometimes before the regular visit the man has become so much worse as to be found in the agonies of death, when four or six ounces of brandy is ordered, and the quinine mixture to be continued.

We have given the above as nearly as possible in the words of our correspondent, who states that, though the practice of delegating their professional duties to subordinates, by medical officers, has been repeatedly condemned in circulars from the War-office, it is still continued. He adds, that the officer commanding the left wing of the 3rd West India Regiment, having lost four valuable soldiers from his command, who died in four consecutive weeks, about January last, and considering, on inquiry, that his men had died from gross neglect of duty on the part of the medical officers, entered into communication with the principal medical officer on the subject, with the hope "of checking the

irregularities which have lately existed in the medical department of Her Majesty's service in the Gambia, and to obtain that a more active interest should be taken in the health and safety of Her Majesty's troops." But this was resented by the principal medical officer, as an unwarrantable interference with his department, and complaint of this was made to the Director-General of the Army, who took the part of the medical officers.

We make no comment at present.

THE COLOURED TRADERS OF THE GAMBIA SEEK PROTECTION.

In the interesting documents we published last month relative to Mahaba, &c., our readers will have observed the desire expressed by the native traders for a gunboat in the river, with the object of protecting the traders against same violent barbarian chiefs, and making the British Government respected among the lawless tribes of the Gambia. Some conversation on this subject, and relative to the ill-usage experienced by two of the traders, seems to have taken place with the Governor, which gave rise to the following correspondence and memorial:—

No. 1.—(Copy.)

Government House, Bathurst, Gambia, Aug. 30.

Dear Harry Finden,—Look at the date of this letter; it was sent to Messrs. Forster and Smith a long time ago.

Such in fact is the precis of all the stringent orders I have received from home not to give protection beyond British territory or shipping.

For this very Cola nut trade, knowing how much some of you depend upon it, I have endeavoured, at much personal inconvenience, to place it in on the most favourable basis. I hope to be able to convince the Marabouts of Ballahoe that they are misguided and ignorant.—Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) G. D'ARCY.

Desire the two traders who were beaten to be on board the Dover before five o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Inclosure No. 2.—(Copy.)

Government House, Gambia, March 1, 1862.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo, and in answer, can only assure you that on your sending the injured servant to Government House, I will take down his statement, and endeavour, by prompt action on the arrival of the Dover, to put a stop to the lawless proceeding of the people of Doomasansang.

Your letter contains a reflection on the policy of the Government, both home and colonial, which I cannot pass over in silence. The Government does not undertake to give protection up the river. This policy has been clearly laid down in a despatch from Her Majesty's Government to Mr. M'Gregor Laird, dated June, 1860, when that excellent gentleman proposed to establish settlements for trade and missionary purposes on the banks of the Niger.

How impossible would it be for the British Government to give protection upon a river like the Gambia, extending so many hundred miles into the interior of an unexplored continent. Where would you have this required protection cease? The most distinguished travellers of the east, Moncreff, Trebeck, and others, were merchants; they conveyed their goods far into Thibet, dying of broken hearts in the wilds of the Hindookoosh from pillage and ill-treatment. Did they, in the first instance, ask for protection? or did their friends seek redress from the paternal Government of the East India Company? No; because such demands would have been unreasonable—to the effect, in fact, that a flying *corps d'armés* should follow the steps of every merchant whose enterprising spirit carries him to the confines of the earth!

The Government is, at the same time, prepared to resent any pillage or injury to a British subject, when taken from, or committed under, the flag in a British river, which the Gambia is considered to be; but not from a factory or round house built on territory belonging to a native king.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. D'ARCY, Colonel and Governor.

No. 3.—(Copy.)

MEMORIAL.

Bathurst, St. Mary's, River Gambia,
Sept. 6, 1864.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., D.C.L., &c., &c., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Memorial of the traders at the Gambia respectfully sheweth,—That the lives of your memorialists are in great danger for the want of Government protection on the banks or the several trading ports they may be situated in this river, which they have presented before His Excellency the Governor of the Gambia, but his letter of reply on the subject, dated 30th ult., accompanying copy of a document to Messrs. Forster and Smith's agent, dated 1st March, 1862, containing several allusions to prove the non-Government protection of traders beyond jurisdiction in the Gambia, one of which was of a despatch from Her Majesty's Government to Mr. M'Gregor Laird, dated June, 1860, when that gentleman intended to establish settlement for trade, &c., on the bank of the Niger; which cause much discouragement on the part of your memorialists, because the letter and document (which copies they herewith enclose) does not show how an old British settlement as the Gambia can be compared with Niger, or where British have no foot of ground.

That your memorialists are suffering year by year, and their lives are in constant jeopardy in consequence of this great want, "Government protection." Why should they, after being liberated, settled, and called British subjects, be left entirely into the hands of heathen, to be ill-treated, beaten, and wounded, without any one to give them redress, for the want of protection, which protection will not cost the Government more than what it cost them for the keeping of a vessel in this river without guns? *

That your memorialists, being well acquainted with the natives of this river, can give a perfect account of them. The natives of this river are not only ignorant, but naturally wicked; they fall upon any trader they may have ill feelings against, and without cause. Such was the case in 1849, when they fell upon his Excellency Governor McDonald and this Colonial Secretary, D. Robertson. If they could fall upon those honourable gentlemen without fearing them, and for no reason whatever, how much more will they do on us, who are their subjects?

Your memorialists beg respectfully to explain their meaning for saying that the protection required in this river will not cost the Government more than what it cost for the keeping of a vessel in this river without guns—that is, should this vessel, H.M.C.S. Dover, which cost the Government 2,000*l.* per annum, be withdrawn, and a gunboat of its size be sent out instead, will perform both services, and will consequently be the means of increasing the welfare of trade in this river, which will lead to civilization, as it is evident that the natives will never be civilized when they have no respect for British authority.

That your memorialists, therefore, beg earnestly and most respectfully to represent to Her Majesty's Government the importance of such protection on the banks of this river. Trusting that the above explanation will plead on their favour, if happily they may be entitled to Government protection on the banks of the River Gambia, and your memorialists will ever pray, and remain to be, your most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed)

Jos. W. F. Raffle, Harry Finden, J. N. Coker, C. B. During, John Boccock, J. D. Richard, Thos. W. Metzger, E. F. Noel, Lewis Russell Collier, Thos. S. York, G. N. Shingle, Joseph L. Pratt, J. R. Edward, B. Thos. Cummings, P. C. Lyons, Robert Wilson, J. C. Franciere, Daniel G. Prophet, J. D. Thompson, Abraham Goddard, Charles Pignard, John M. Bye.

* The Dover, stationed in the Gambia, is a mere despatch vessel.—ED. A. T.

[To which this P.S. was subsequently added]:—

September 22, 1864.

P.S.—Your memorialists beg furthermore to explain the nature of the protection required in this river. Should the gunboat suggested be approved will be employed to knock down any stockade in such territory which will cause disturbance within a mile from the water-mark on the either side of the banks of this river, seeing that warring with the natives will only cost large expenses, but will never bring things to right. The present vessel, H.M.C.S. Dover, gains no respect from the natives since after the late British war against the kingdom of Badiboo, when that vessel could scarcely have fired off a shot to reach the shore, which distance was only about 600 yards. But H.M.S. Torch, a gunboat, which was also employed at that war, has all the praise, and even the only name of that vessel can put the natives to flight, which name (Torcho) will never be forgotten by them.

(Signed)

Jos. W. F. REFFLE,
HARRY FINDEN,
JOHN BOCCOCK.

No. 4.—(Copy.)

Bathurst, Gambia, Sept. 8, 1864.

To his Excellency Colonel G. D'Arcy, Governor, &c., &c., &c.
Sir,—We, the undersigned traders of the River Gambia, beg most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter through Mr. Harry Finden, dated 30th ultimo, enclosing copy of a document to Messrs. Forster and Smith's agent, bearing date March 1, 1862, subject to the non-Government protection of traders above jurisdiction on the bank of the River Gambia, and which has never yet been ever explained to us by your predecessors, as the whole of us agreed to suppose that, being British subjects, we are more less entitled to Government protection; but being denied of such, we therefore beg to submit the enclosed memorial, &c., that your Excellency will be pleased to forward to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if happily we may have a full understanding on this important subject, seeing that your allusions to the several places (say Niger for one) does not show any ground how the Gambia, being an old British settlement, can be compared to any of them.

If the British merchants will silence at this thing, we will not, and upon good reason—that is, the merchants resided here, and no further than Bathurst, but we have to take up goods from them to trade with the natives; they only expect their goods or the value for same in produce as payment for the amount received, whilst our lives will be in danger, since we have no Government protection.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed as memorial—Raffle, Finden, &c., &c.)

No. 5.—(Copy.)

Government House, Bathurst, Gambia, Sept. 20, 1864.

Gentlemen,—For reasons I gave you in conversation a few days ago, I must decline to forward your letter to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I have, therefore, the honour to return the document.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) D'ARCY, Governor.

To Harry Finden, Esq., John Boccock, Esq., and others.

No. 6.—(Copy.)

Bathurst, Gambia, Sept. 21, 1864.

To his Excellency Colonel G. D'Arcy, Governor, &c., &c., &c.
Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of yesterday's date, stating your declining to forward the memorial which we have respectfully desired your Excellency to forward to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We therefore beg most respectfully to say that, as loyal subjects under your Government, we have acted according to the rules and regulations of the Colonial-office List (regarding correspondence of individuals, page 120, chapter 6, and sections 204, 205, 206, and 208) by submitting our memorial, and pray your Excellency to forward it.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's obedient and humble servants,

(Signed as before).

No. 7.—(Copy.)

Government House, Bathurst, Gambia, Sept. 21, 1864.
Gentlemen,—I was not aware that I am bound to transmit to the Secretary of State every communication to his Right Honourable address. But you are quite correct, I perceive, by reference to the colonial regulations.

If you will return me the letter, it shall be duly forwarded.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) G. D'ARCY, Governor.
To Harry Finden, Esq., John Boccock, Esq., and others.

No. II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Sept. 23, 1864.

Dear Sir,—There has lately been a slight disturbance up the river, which nearly terminated in a quarrel between our Government and the natives. A fanatic Mohammedan priest by the name of Sago, is reported to have tied and flogged two of the traders there, destroyed their stores, and pillaged their goods. Information having reached the Colonial Government of what had taken place, the Dover was sent to inquire into the case and demand satisfaction. The people acknowledged their wrong, and promised to pay the traders their losses and also rebuild their stores.*

In the upper river the old misunderstanding between the two rival tribes, the Suninkes and Marabouts, is from all accounts brooding, and it is feared that after the crops have been gathered in, and even before that, it will break out into an open fight. This would be most serious for the trade this year, and indeed to be deplored, as there has been a great deal of rain this season, and the groundnuts and corn are reported to be excellent and plentiful.

A case of great importance passed through the preliminary trial in the court at McCarthy's Island the other day. McCarthy's Island, as you are aware, is a place of refuge for fugitive slaves in Yanning, and in fact in the countries around it. It has lately been discovered that these very refugee slaves are in the habit of deceiving their comrades, decoying them into a trap on the mainland, and then selling them as slaves. The prisoners in this case were Cumbah, a fugitive slave who received protection two years ago, and her husband. The former was the instigator. She made arrangements with some of the Marabouts on the mainland, in Lamancota, to lay in ambush, having bargained with them for a large quantity of rice for the woman she was about to sell. She appeared to be very much attached to her intended victim, and concerned about her welfare; made her a present of a beautiful paine, or country cloth, and after some time asked her to accompany her to Patoto, in the island, to gather some sorrel leaves, which she did. When there, she asked her to go with her on the other side of the river, as the leaves were there more plentiful; she did so, and three or four men, who were lying in ambush, rose up at once, caught her, stripped her of the beautiful paine, and returned it to Cumbah, who came back to the island. The case is coming down to the supreme court at Bathurst for trial, and I believe severe measures will be taken against the offenders, so as to stop a practice which has become too general amongst some of the people in this island.

A few years ago a case of a similar nature happened whilst Captain Knapp was commandant. The first notice he had of it was that the man was put in logs at Lamancota, ready to be sold by the Marabouts to the far interior tribes. With that intrepidity which generally characterised him, he at once resolved to rescue the man at any risk. With ten picked men of the garrison, he crossed the river at half-past four in the morning, and after a tedious march reached the place at daybreak. He made his way to the house of the King, and demanded the restoration of the man, or stringent measures would be taken against him. The King swore that the man was not in the town, and that he knew nothing about him. Not satisfied with this statement, Captain Knapp ordered his men to search every house in the town, and the man was found in log, stored up in a very small hut. Captain Knapp got an axe, relieved the man from the log, and brought him in triumph to McCarthy's Island.—Yours truly,

* There are doubtless the two traders alluded to in No. 1 of the above correspondence.—Ed. A. T.

SIERRA LEONE.

The Spanish ship America has been condemned as a slaver. In this case Governor Blackall sat as English judge, and the Spanish Vice-Consul as Spanish judge, the Chief Justice being also present, as arbitrator in case of need. The America had a cargo of cloves and rough rice on board, said to be worth 10,000*l.*; but was seized as being engaged in slave-trade practices near Nos Beh. The judgment was given by the Chief Justice, the other judges not having agreed. The America was owned at Cadiz. The case excited very great interest, and the court was crowded to excess with the principal people of Sierra Leone.

The Sierra Leone papers give a gloomy account of the condition of a great many of the small traders, in consequence of that competition among them, which raised prices so unhealthily in the colony. Agriculture and useful mechanical arts are recommended strongly, in lieu of petty trading; and there seems to be some hope of a change for the better.

Miss Blackall, daughter of his Excellency Governor Blackall, was married on the 15th September, to the Hon. E. G. L. Cochran, R. N.

The *Free Press*, in an article on the progress of civilization and religion, enters upon the subject of the immorality with which the Sierra Leone people have been charged in late publications. It attributes many of the evils which affect the community to the evil example of Europeans, saying: "The indecent immoral life, the bad examples of some civilized men residing amongst us, need no comment. It is too well known how these men cherish these evils in defiance of morality and civilization. A concubinage life is what we particularly refer to. It is not only incompatible with religion and morality, but it is also repugnant to the principles of a thoroughly civilized life. This awful crime, and others hitherto imported amongst our people, are most injurious to the rising generation especially; for they could by no means imitate these so called civilized men in the bond of iniquity without danger."

The *Observer* gives us intelligence from the Malacourie River that "there is a complete plague of flies, and the famous Tettez of Dr. Livingston are destroying whole herds of cattle throughout the entire Moriah country. The deer and other animals in the bush are reported to be killed by dozens, no less than five being found in the bush and brought to one slave village on the morning I visited it. Great rumours of further wars between the Moriahs and Moricanians. Yembah Lamina is much pressed by the Samo people to recover and restore to them the villages and slave towns captured from them during the last war, and more particularly to wrest from the Moriahs the frontier town of Emborrow. The ground-nut crop promises to be a plentiful one. Rice is a failure, and will be very scarce."

LIBERIA.

We have not received any Liberian journals by this mail. That indefatigable labourer in Africa, the Rev. C. Hoffman, who has established St. Mark's Hospital, and the Blind Asylum at Cape Palmas—establishments that have not yet been assisted as they ought to be from Great Britain—writes in most glowing terms of some districts of the interior which he has lately visited. "A beautiful country," Mr. Hoffman says, "abounding with palm-trees and rice. Hills 500 feet high, waving with the golden grain. I counted 218 grains of rice on a single stalk, which, with the rest, stood five feet high. The hills increase in elevation as one gets into the country. I have offered myself to the Bishop to occupy the mission-station at Webo, seventy miles interior, and expect to go there shortly with my family. Multitudes there have never seen a civilized man, or heard of the Gospel of salvation."

CAPE COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

September 13, 1864.

Dear Sir,—Although the court of inquiry held by his Excellency Governor Pine was suddenly closed, after the examination of only three witnesses, enough was elicited to cause Mr. Martin Dooley to be relieved of his numerous civil appointments. I must

say I wonder at the Governor thus closing the court, while many witnesses remained to be examined. True, it was getting rather hot against the persons implicated. The witnesses examined were the good old chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Hassels, and two Government printers, whose offices were next to the abominable cell occupied by Ricketts. We owe a great deal to the *African Times* and to the African-Aid Society, for their successful efforts in this case. Had it not been for the *African Times*, things would have gone on from bad to worse. If Mr. Finlason had merely reported the iniquities that were practised to the Colonial office, all he might write, however true, would be denied by the people in office here, to whom reference would be made. Although I do not often write to you, because I have other things to attend to, yet when I do you know I have always upheld Governor Pine. But I must say I am disappointed with him in thus closing the court. He is still very popular with the natives, and has got them to promise to pay poll tax again; but they refuse to let the money go into the Government chest, or allow the Government to spend it in any way. This seems to be one of the first steps towards carrying out their idea of governing themselves. I really believe that before long there will be a general rush for that privilege. The people look upon us now with contempt. The unconditional abandonment of the resistance to Ashantee has destroyed all the British prestige. *The people only want a leader to give a great deal of trouble here.* I do believe, if Governor Pine had not returned, they would have risen long ago; but his influence has checked them for a time. We are now very healthy here. The troops are in excellent health and spirits, but sadly in want of officers. Two go home by this mail, leaving only five officers to a regiment of six hundred men!

There has been an execution here, the first for many years. The culprit was a soldier, named Sammonds, for the murder of a comrade named Winter. This prisoner seems to have been well treated, and everything seems to me to have been done properly, though an officer has been making a fuss, and the matter is referred to the Secretary of State.

The publication by you of the "torture system" has worked other wonders here, as well as causing the dismissal of Martin Dooley from his civil employments. The carpenters are busy making windows, and otherwise ventilating the loathsome cells of the unfortunates. So much for your valuable paper.—Yours, &c.,

TORTURE SYSTEM AT CAPE COAST CASTLE PRISON.

Abstract of evidence in reference to the Torture System adopted at Cape Coast Castle Prison by Martin Dooley, late Inspector of Prisons, taken before Governor Pine, on the 17th August, 1864, at the request of W. C. Finlason.

Rev. C. S. Hassels, colonial chaplain, examined: I visited Ricketts during his imprisonment. He was kept in the cell at the back of the printing-office. Mr. Finlason first mentioned to me that he was ironed; whenever I saw him, he was locked up in his cell with his irons on. He was kept there night and day; he might have been let out in the morning, but several times when I went to him during the day he was locked up in his cell with his irons on. I cannot say exactly how long he was in this cell; he never said much to me; he always appeared cast down. He always asserted his innocence. All this was before his trial. Mr. Dooley (the Inspector of Prisons) told me that the prisoner, James Alpheus Ricketts, had attempted to escape. Ricketts complained to me about the unjustness of his being ironed, and kept in his cell night and day before trial. I do not consider that the cell was healthy, as the effluvia was fearful, and nearly knocked me down whenever I went near it to speak to Ricketts.

Mr. Barry, acting as Colonial Secretary, put the following question to Mr. Hassels: Do you consider our report a true one? I refer to the one which came from the private inquiry.

Governor: How can you ask Mr. Hassels such an absurd question?

Mr. Barry: Do you think that the wards of the prison are as good as can be got here now?

Mr. Hassels: Yes, generally speaking; with the exception of the one poor Ricketts was imprisoned in.

Mr. Barry: Do you think Ricketts' cell a healthy one?

Mr. Hassels: I should think not. I should be very sorry to be put in there for five minutes. It is a wonder how the prisoner lived there twenty-four hours.

Governor, to Mr. Hassels: Are you aware if the murderer now there is suffering?—Answer by Mr. Hassels: I have asked him if he feels any bad effects from his being there; he says no. But the weather is cold now; he is let out all day, and locked up at night only.

So much for Mr. Hassels' evidence. In the private inquiry report sent home, the gaoler Hagan swore that Ricketts was only four days in the cell, and that was on account of his attempting to break out of prison. The following evidence entirely disproved this:—

John Addaqua, examined: I am head printer under the Government here. I remember when Ricketts was imprisoned in the cell next to my office. He was there about a month; he had the irons on about a week. He was kept there night and day. At the time he was in the cell he had the irons on. I heard him cry out for Hagan; I do not know if he came and let him out. I only saw him out once, and that was for one hour. Ricketts complained to me about the place being dark, and that he never felt well there.

Governor Pine, to Addaqua: How many times did you see Mr. Dooley there?—Answer: About five times. I never saw Mr. Blane there. I never saw Hagan (the gaoler) but once there.

Governor Pine here pressed Addaqua very much in his cross-examination, and was most severe; but it did not shake the witness's evidence. Governor Pine informs Addaqua that he tells lies, and asks him if he knew there were rules that no one had a right to speak to prisoners.

Mr. Finlason here remonstrated with the Governor for being so severe on a boy in giving his evidence; and reminded him that all the blacks were afraid of a white face, more particularly when that white face was a Governor's face.

Benjamin Hyde, second printer, examined: I remember the time Ricketts was imprisoned in the cell next to my office. He was there about a month. I heard he had irons on, but I did not see them; he was locked up night and day. I have heard him call out for some one to let him out; sometimes Hagan came directly, and sometimes he had to wait a long time. Sometimes Ricketts' mother came, and brought food and clothes. Hagan never opened the door in my presence; I do not know if he got the food his mother brought, or the clothes. I attend office regularly. I have seen Mr. Dooley come to Ricketts several times; I can't say how many times. When Mr. Dooley left, the door was locked again; Mr. Dooley remained there about four minutes each visit. It was before his trial that Ricketts was kept in the cell; after his trial he was removed. Several prisoners attempted to break out of prison; their names were, Henry Ricketts, Drew, and George White, and one or two others. James Alpheus Ricketts was not with the above prisoners when the conspiracy was discovered. He was in his cell alone; James Alpheus Ricketts and Henry Ricketts were never together in prison.

Governor Pine, fiercely: Are you the gaoler?—Answer: I am not.

Governor: How is it you know so much about the prisoners?—Answer: I hear and see. I knew it was Henry Ricketts, Drew, and George White that wanted to break out of prison, because I was in court when they were tried for it. I go backwards and forwards every day in the prison. I never heard that James Alpheus Ricketts ever attempted to break out of prison; had he done so, I must have heard it.

Governor Pine again endeavoured to intimidate the witness, and made several legal suggestions to him to shake his evidence, but it did not in the least.

Several other witnesses were waiting to be examined, but the Governor abruptly closed the investigation with this remark: "I close this examination because the report of the board, held by direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, is now before the

Secretary of State; and although the witnesses differ slightly on some points raised before, I do not see the propriety or necessity of moving further until I receive instructions from the Home Government."

[The above is a true summary of the minutes of the investigation held, at my solicitation, by order of Governor Pine, on the 17th August, 1864.—WM. CHARLES FINLASON.]

CAPE COAST CASTLE NATIVE FEMALE SCHOOL, GOLD COAST, WEST AFRICA.

We beg especially to refer our readers to the observations on this important subject in our last month's paper; and again earnestly solicit donations for enabling Mrs. Moseley to establish a school the influence of which cannot fail to be very great in the desired regeneration of Africa.

Contributions announced in our last number	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Joseph Moseley thankfully acknowledges the following additional subscriptions since our last number was published:—	72	5	0

A Grant from the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East	20	0	0
Lord Bishop of Chester	1	0	0
Rev. J. Quin	0	5	0
Oliphant Ferguson, Esq., Carlisle	1	0	0
Mrs. Head, 20, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park	5	0	0
Lady Cholmondeley	2	0	0

Further information will be gladly given by Mrs. Joseph Moseley, 2, Montagu-street, Portman-square, London. Messrs. Rivington, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, Mr. George Parker, Librarian, High-street, Fulham, S.W., and Miss Wells, Secretary to the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, 15, Shaftesbury-crescent, Pimlico, S.W., have kindly consented to receive subscriptions and donations.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5d., STAMPED.

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The African Times.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. John Maclean, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories of British Caffraria, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Natal.

A "Cape Coast Philanthropic Society" has been formed at Cape Coast, Castle Town, and the principal people of Monkasian, Domonasic, Anamaboe &c., &c., have been affiliated to it. A meeting has been held at Degraft's Hotel, and an address been presented to Governor Pine. But we do not yet clearly understand in what direction this society is about to act—what are its means, objects, and plans, though a letter has been also placed in our hands from Chief Coffee Coomah, desiring us to notice the society, which he says will effect great good.

The Slave Coast is now so closely watched by Commodore Wilnot, that no shipments of slaves have been made for several months. This is a great blow to the Dahomey slavetraders.

A memorial has been sent to Her Majesty's Government from traders in the River Gambia, asking for a more efficient protection in the river.

The Rev. A. Saker, who has for many years been in charge of the Baptist Mission at Cameroons, returned to that river by the September mail, from Liverpool, accompanied by the Rev. Q. W.

Thompson. We are most glad to see that Mr. Saker took out with him also his wife and three daughters.

Dr. Livingston is about to return to India, *en route* from thence to Eastern Africa, in his small steamer the *Lady Nyassa*.

H.M.S. Investigator left Lagos, on August 26, for her third voyage up the Niger. She had Bishop Crowther on board. The Investigator will bring down Dr. Baikie. Lieutenant Bouchier, R.M., has gone up to relieve him; so that the Government establishment has not yet been quite given up.

We regret deeply to state that intelligence has been received in Manchester of the death of M. Jules Gerard, the celebrated traveller, better known under the name of the "lion-killer." M. Gerard is said to have been drowned in the river Jong, 120 miles from Sierra Leone; but we are not quite assured of the truth of this report, which we hope may prove to be unfounded.

M. du Chaillu has written from Fernand-Vas River to Mr. S. W. Silver, stating his having sent "a batch of gorillas to the British Museum, and also a live gorilla." He was about to start for the interior, and might be there from one to two years.

The Government has given 500*l.* to the maiden sister of the late Dr. Edward Vogel, who was murdered in Central Africa whilst travelling for the Foreign-office, giving his services gratuitously.

The fall in cotton during the past two months is not less than 9d. per lb.

DISMISSAL OF THE INSPECTOR OF CAPE COAST PRISON.

HUMANITY has obtained another victory. Thanks to our fearless correspondent at Cape Coast, who detailed to us the atrocities perpetrated at Cape Coast Prison in the name of outraged justice, and thanks to the impossibility of quashing authentic information when once it has reached the office of the *African Times*, prisoners will at least be treated with common decency and humanity in future. The Inspector of Prisons has been dismissed from all his civil employments, the cells are being ventilated, windows are being inserted, and men will, we presume, be no more heavily ironed and starved before trial. We refer our readers to the letter from Cape Coast at page 50. But there is also another document in page 51 to which we beg leave to ask their especial attention. It is "An Abstract of Evidence in reference to the System adopted at Cape Coast Castle Prison by Martin Doorly, late Inspector of Prisons, taken before Governor Pine, on the 17th August, 1864, at the request of W. C. Finlason." That document speaks for itself. Very little comment from us is necessary. In the first place, however, it appears that a sort of private inquiry was made, and a report forwarded by officials at Cape Coast as the result of that inquiry, disproving the assertions of our correspondent. And when this comfortable arrangement is set aside by our correspondent's persistence in demanding of Governor Pine, who had returned to duty, an open inquiry as to the truth of his allegations, and the court of inquiry meet, that court is abruptly closed when only three witnesses had been examined. We enter our protest against this. Had the authorities at Cape Coast determined to do their utmost to prove to the committee of the House of Commons, which will assemble next session to inquire into the affairs of the Gold Coast, that the system a long time pursued there is one calculated in every way to bring disgrace upon the British name, they could scarcely have done the work more effectually than by thus *burying* an inquiry of such a nature. We confess our disappointment, and (notwithstanding our strong sense of Governor Pine's general merits) cannot hesitate a moment in expressing our opinion that it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to order such a full inquiry to be now made by other persons, as will put them in possession of the evidence so injudiciously quashed for a time by Governor Pine in thus abruptly closing the court. Our readers will, we think, now admit that it was not without reason we wrote as follows on the subject in our July number:—

"And more than this; we should feel as honourable men, were we in the position of the authorities at Cape Coast, a great disinclination to the task of whitewashing ourselves. We write

in the possibility of all the charges brought against them being malicious and unfounded. We should certainly in such a case feel it a duty we owed to ourselves to invite Her Majesty's Government to entrust some unimpeachable authority—the commodore on the coast, for instance—to institute an inquiry on oath at Cape Coast Castle. Such an inquiry need not detain the flag ship more than a day or two from other important duties—a loss to the public service that would be compensated for a hundredfold by the vindication of public servants, or the restoration of the character of Great Britain that may have been momentarily tarnished by acts repugnant to humanity and civilization."

We repeat this; and surely such an inquiry by one not officially connected with the Gold Coast is now even more desirable than when we wrote in July.

LIVERPOOL AND AFRICA.

"ONE word more about the duty of this great place, Liverpool. Some one said, 'Charity begins at home.' I like that maxim—but it is very often much perverted. What is home? The home of this place is all over the world. There is no place where a Liverpool man could go without expecting to see a Liverpool face. Your ships go everywhere. Liverpool became great by its sugar trade—that sugar that was grown by African slaves who had been kidnapped from home, carried across the seas, and sold to cruel taskmasters, and made to work for those whom they did not love, and that, too, for the benefit of the people of this great town. Liverpool also grew rich upon cotton, which was likewise grown by slaves that they might reap the profit of it. When we asked you to do something for those African people—and that is one of the fields where the work is most needed just now—do not turn round and say you know nothing about Africa. Your trade was built upon it, the walls of your town were cemented by it; Africa has contributed to make its greatness; not only so, but there is the African wrong, which it would well become you, if you have any love of God in you, to do something towards setting right. You may say you did not do it. Granted. God be thanked for it, and you might feel thankful for it. But it was done in connexion with the place in which you live, in connexion with your forefathers. No court of law could put its finger upon you, and say you are the party to put it right; but a voice comes down from above and says, In the name of love, in the name of charity, assist to set this right amongst the many wrongs done upon the face of the earth, and this particularly, because it was done at your very doors."

The above is not ours. It is an extract from the speech of the Archbishop of York at Liverpool, when advocating the cause of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in which he also said: "The society requires a stated income; they are tired of begging, as if their claim were a bad one."

We tender our most sincere thanks to the Archbishop of York. We have said the same things, and rather more than these, many, many times, but with little or no result. And will this new appeal have produced more effect? We are sorry to feel constrained to doubt it. But what of this? Can they who have taken in hand the great work of Christian love for Africa, in any one of its several departments, renounce the charge committed to them, because those who ought to respond and co-operate are unmoved by their appeals? No. "For God and Man" is on the banners, and they must be upheld. But as the labourers are human, it cannot be a matter of surprise if the arms sometimes become weak, and the banners droop, for lack of that necessary strength which adequate encouragement could bestow.

The African-Aid Society, if only reasonably supported, would prove in many instances an effective pioneer to Christian effort; it would clear the way—it would remove obstacles from the onward path of the missionary. But if such a society as that whose cause was pleaded by the venerable Archbishop is constrained to say, "We are tired of begging," what can such a society as that of the African-Aid expect? It seems to us as if the sense of the irremediable wrongs that Africa has sustained at the hands of our forefathers closes the heart of the present generation against all appeals to their sympathies on her behalf. We are sure that unless the society which the Archbishop repre-

sented contemplate some great effort in Africa, which rendered it right and necessary for them to make particular allusion to her, they would succeed much better in an appeal for funds by discouraging only about India and Polynesia, China and Japan. As a nation, we have not injured them, as we have injured Africa. We can therefore have patience with them. We have never bought and sold them as slaves for over sea plantations. We do not therefore despise them. We do not expect them to renounce their degrading errors, and to stand erect at once in the light and power of Christian civilization.

But it would be unjust to tax Liverpool alone with the guilt and responsibility of "the great African wrong," and of neglecting to set it right. Liverpool could not have sent, would not have sent out, her 170 slave ships in one year to the coast of Africa for slaves, unless the whole kingdom had been party to the iniquity. It was a national, not a local act; and although the appeal may be urged in more direct language to Liverpool, it applies to the whole country. And when the other portions of the country awake to a sense of their great Christian responsibility—aye, and humanitarian responsibility—towards Africa, Liverpool will awake also!

PROTECTION TO TRADE IN THE GAMBIA.

THE correspondence between traders and the Governor at Bathurst, and the memorial forwarded ultimately to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which appears in our columns under the head of intelligence from the River Gambia, will, we think, be read with great interest. These documents ought certainly to operate as a lesson to those who cast continually the venom of their opprobrium on the African race. The persons signing in that correspondence and to that memorial are, be it observed, Africans—for the most part liberated Africans—men once slaves, or the children of slaves, and mere barbarians, who have been educated in the missionary schools of Africa at Sierra Leone and elsewhere. These men not only take a precise and decided view of their wants as individuals trading in a British river, under the supposed protection of the British Government, and not only express themselves with clearness and dignity on the subject (a few trivial faults and peculiarities of style excepted), but are able to assist in the official education of Her Majesty's representative, the Governor of the colony. We must candidly own that we were not prepared for the latter. Colonel D'Arcy has been several years in office as Governor of the Gambia, and if we cannot accord him unqualified praise, we do not therefore hesitate to say that we believe he has sincerely endeavoured to benefit the countries and people over whom his delegated power extends. Colonel D'Arcy has, we know, for there is abundant evidence on this point, been always most anxious and active for the prosperity and extension of trade and production in the Gambia. Moreover, his intercourse personally with the educated Africans has been free from that offensive manner which has characterised, we are sorry to have to say, but too many of his subordinates. He has been personally kind, considerate, and polite; and in that respect the correspondence now published is worthy of all praise. But with regard to that portion of it which has placed a British Governor of long standing in a position to be forced to *seem* to receive instruction in his duties from the too generally despised native traders in the Gambia, we cannot praise him. We have said, *seem to receive*, because we cannot persuade ourselves that Colonel D'Arcy was ignorant of that chapter and clause in official instructions by which his conduct with regard to memorials addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies ought to be governed. How, then, is this matter to be explained? We think we can explain it, without entering at all upon the many reasons which rendered this particular memorial, at this particular time, distasteful to his Excellency, and which might prompt him to get rid of it by a simple refusal to forward it. For a moment the existence of the *African Times*—of the controlling power of the public press—was forgotten, and that course was pursued which would have been pursued had we not been in existence. Governors do not like memorials sent to the Home Government, except when such

memorials praise them, or pray for their longer continuance in power; and in an unlucky moment, Colonel D'Arcy refused to forward the memorial. This was a touch of the old official contempt of the governed by governors of African colonies. *Mais nous avons changé toute cela*; and when the memorialists supplied him with chapter and verse from official instructions—memorialists whose denunciations of abuses through our columns had before effected reforms—up started the ghost of the avenger, and right about face, the worthy Colonel—for he is in many respects worthy—beats a retreat with unsurpassed grace and courtesy. But we are not in any way to blame for this self-imposed humiliation of the well-meaning Governor of the Gambia. We long since notified to the official world on the Coast of Africa that the period of impunity for arbitrary exercise of power there terminated at the public birth of the *African Times*. But this truth has been hitherto only partially received. Some officials have pooh-poohed it; some have been ill-advised enough to demand that we should affix their names in our columns to their expressed lofty contempt of it. But we now sincerely hope that all official incredulity on the subject will cease. All that is good will benefit by it. Nothing but what is evil need fear it. And the public service will greatly gain in efficiency, respect, and legitimate power, while Africa will be incalculably advantaged.

With the exception we have thus commented upon, we regard the correspondence as most creditable, both to Governor and subjects; and we sincerely hope that the prayer of the memorialists will be granted. An extended trade will give increased revenue, which will enable the authorities to effect improvements that are very much needed in the Gambia. There ought to be, and there must be, protection for the traders in the proper and legitimate exercise of their civilising calling along the whole navigable course of a river which Great Britain claims as hers. And if this be given in the way proposed, we shall expect to witness a very rapid progress in the Gambia.

CAPE COAST.

(Extract from a Private Letter.)

The state of the country relative to the Ashantee difficulties continues unchanged. A meeting, however, of the kings, chiefs, merchants, &c., took place at Government House, on Sept. 4, at which political matters relative to the Ashantee question were discussed. The meeting concluded satisfactorily. Other matters were also considered. Unity of action was determined; public roads were to be opened everywhere; the poll tax to be paid for public improvement; agricultural pursuits to be prosecuted in the interior, &c., &c. On Oct. 15, a meeting of the Legislative Council will be held to pass an ordinance to issue licences for the sale of spirituous liquors. Hitherto, if a man could manage to have a puncheon of rum in his piazza and retail it, he considered himself a king. From the experience I have of this part of the Coast, I can assure you that this measure will be indeed a great step in advance. I do not believe that any other man than Governor Pine could have effected such a useful and important revolution.

DAHOMEY.

There is nothing new to record from this country. We hear that the King has not yet been brought to give up all idea of attacking Abeokuta again. His wounded pride seems to be goading him to another effort. But some years perhaps would have to elapse before it could be made, and a better policy may before that time prevail. The strict blockade of the coasts of Dahomey by Commodore Wilnot's squadron, to prevent the shipping and carrying away of slaves, has so completely effected this for some time past, that a great shock has been given to slavetrading there. The losses of the slavetraders will be heavy. The slave-trade was entirely at a stand-still, and all other trade very dull, when the last mail left the coast for England.

We are reminded that there is already a Wesleyan school at Whydah, conducted for the society by Mr. Bernasko, and one in

the Portuguese fort belonging to the Roman Catholic missionaries (S. I.). But it is stated that there is ample room, not only for the school Mr. Craft was charged to establish on account of Lady Huntingdon's connexion* (and great disappointment exists that this school is not already in action), but also for many more, should our religious societies incline to turn their attention to Dahomey.

LAGOS, ABEOKUTA, IBADAN, IKORODU, ETC.

Bishop Crowther had safely arrived at Lagos from England, and had left again, with his two sons and other persons, for the Niger, in Her Majesty's steam-ship Investigator. This will be the third voyage of the Investigator up the Niger.

We are indeed rejoiced to learn that there is at last something like a reasonable hope of trade being reopened between Abeokuta and Lagos. The following, from the *Free Press* of Abeokuta, gives some account of the retirement of the Ibadans:—

"Our hopes of peace have been considerably strengthened since our last by an unexpected occurrence. On Saturday, the 20th ult., the Egbas set themselves in array for a fight; the Ibadans came out, to the great astonishment of all who witnessed it, unarmed and in a begging attitude. They approached and prostrated, rolling themselves, as is their custom, on the ground, and throwing dirt on their heads, begging for peace, stating that they had had enough of war. We are told that some, on recognising friends of former days among the Egbas, burst into tears and cried aloud, and their Egba friends joined in sympathy. They met again on Sunday, the 21st, and on Monday they were on visiting terms; it was arranged that they should take their departure within five days. On the night of Wednesday, or very early on Thursday morning, the Egbas were awakened by the burning of the Ibadan camp. They rushed with all haste to catch as spoil whatever they could; arriving there, they had a fight with the rear of the Ibadans. The camp was full of provisions, corn, yams, goats, sheep, fowls, and the like, and the wounded that were unable to leave or had not friends to assist them. These, hurt at being left behind, set fire to the camp in order to draw the Egbas' attention that they may pursue those leaving. This sort of revenge is common here.

"Then commenced a close pursuit. By daybreak the Egbas had arrived at Okekere, the former Ibadan camp. Women were trodden down or thrust aside and abandoned, horsemen forsook their horses, and took to the forest to hide, guns and gunpowder were thrown away, and many of the wounded of former fights laid down to fall into the hands of the enemy. In the camp many women were found attending on the wounded, who would not be separated from their husbands or brothers; then the wounded were placed on litters and carried to the Egba camp, the wives or sisters following each the object of her care. At one or two places severe fighting took place, and several of the Egbas, men of note, fell; they continued the pursuit, it is said, to the River Onna. In the rush and panic that followed, the three Ijebu towns, Ipara, Ishara, and Ode, were taken, the people scattered or taken, and the towns destroyed; Ode showed some resistance. A very large number of captives fell into the hands of the Egbas and Ijebus. The above-named towns are Ijebu, Remo, the friends of the Ibadans, who invited the Ibadans to the war."

We mentioned in our last that Lieut.-Governor Glover had very wisely sent up Mr. Tickel with a friendly message to the Egba chiefs. The giving up the Protectorate over Ikorodu had paved his way, and he was well received. Now that the Ibadans have withdrawn, it is believed that the Lieutenant-Governor will soon make arrangements with the Abeokuta authorities for a general resuming of trade and intercourse between Lagos and Abeokuta. But, although some few boats had already come down to Lagos with vegetable produce, no cotton or oil, &c., had been allowed transit.

While rejoicing, however, with the Lagos merchants, who have been such great sufferers, at the cessation of that war which was on the part of the Egbas the alleged obstacle to friendly trade with Lagos, we must say that we regret that the Ibadans have

* Money for this purpose has been voted by the society, but no money has yet been paid, which has caused the delay.

not been able to obtain the open direct road to the Coast and Lagos which they coveted. The war with this object is liable to recommence at any time.

We are very glad to see a very sensible proclamation of Lieutenant-Governor Glover—as follows:—

"Whereas his Excellency has received official information that the lives and property of persons visiting Ikorodu market will be in danger. Notice is hereby given, that any persons visiting Ikorodu after this warning, will do so against the advice of this Government, and on their own responsibility."

This is the way to avoid difficulties and bloodshed. The Ikorodu people will soon become pacific again, when they find that no traders frequent their markets.

THE WHITE NILE.

We beg to refer to our last number, relative to matters in the Khartoum districts. The following shows some of the results of the praiseworthy and energetic interference by the Egyptian Government:—

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 2.—Trading operations in the Soudan continue to be almost at a standstill, in consequence of the disorganised state of the country and the restrictions placed by the Government on the White River trade. While from 1,800 to 2,000 cantars of ivory were annually offered for sale hitherto, this year about one-third of that quantity only has been brought to market, the remainder having been seized by the Government. In twelve boats recently seized, which brought down a quantity of 700 cantars, no less than 1,700 slaves were found, in a most pitiful condition. I regret to say that two of these boats, with upwards of 850 negroes on board, were under the English flag. It is to be hoped that their owners will be treated with the utmost severity, for as long as Europeans, and Englishmen in particular, give such a bad example, what are we to expect from the uncivilized natives? The present Egyptian Government seems to be honestly intent upon putting a speedy termination to this abominable traffic, which is the ruin of all legitimate trading with the negro tribes. We can only hope that the measures recently adopted will prove successful, and that in carrying them out the authorities will not allow themselves to be swayed by any considerations of nationality.

MADAGASCAR.

We are glad to see from the reports received by the London Missionary Society from their indefatigable labourers in Madagascar, the Rev. W. Ellis and his companions, that the great work of Christian civilization is progressing under their efforts.

All concur in representing the increase of the native churches in Antananarivo, and the encouraging prospects in the surrounding province, and especially in the Betsileo country, distant about eight days' journey to the south.

The attachment, however, of the Queen to the idols and superstitions of the country, is an evil omen for the future; but it is hoped that the increased numbers and influence of the native Christians will render persecution very difficult, if not impracticable, for any political party; and that the treaty with England, which the Government is anxious to have ratified, and which contains a provision for religious freedom to all classes of the Malagasy people, will operate powerfully in the same direction.

Intelligence has also reached Europe, through the French colony of Réunion, that an important change has occurred in the native Government, in the removal of the Prime Minister from office, and the appointment of his brother, the Commander-in-Chief, in his stead. It has long been known that the former, especially since his accession to power, has become addicted to habits of gross intemperance. It is stated that under this evil influence he had become overbearing and insolent to his colleagues, and also to the Queen. Should this information prove correct, we trust it will be favourable to the interests of Madagascar, inasmuch as his successor entertains far more liberal views than his brother, and has proved himself desirous of promoting intercourse with foreign nations, as well as advancing the civilization and improvement of his countrymen.

HAYTI.

The following account, lately received from Hayti (Island of San Domingo), is very distressing, as showing how deeply a portion of the people are still infected by the most horrible of the superstitions of their African forefathers. At the same time, it is encouraging to see that the Government and more enlightened portion of the population have the power and the will to act in the suppression of such atrocious practices, the continued prevalence of which reflects, we must say, great discredit on the Roman Catholic priests, who under the French Government, and until now, have possessed so much influence in the country:—

"An awful case of cannibalism has just come to light here, in connexion with the practice of the Vaudoux. At Bizoton, about two miles from Port-au-Prince, there resided two wretches, a man and his woman, calling themselves human beings (!), who stole one of their own nieces, a girl of about eight years of age, for a human sacrifice to their god, the Snake; strangled her, flayed her, cut her up, cooked her, and then devoured her, burying only the hair and the bowels, and offering the blood to their god!

"Happily, another girl of fourteen, stolen from the high road to Port-au-Prince, and destined for another similar feast on Twelfth Day, escaped from them, and getting to Port-au-Prince, divulged the whole affair. The uncle and aunt, and six accomplices, four men and four women, have therefore been arrested, tried, condemned, and shot, whilst their dwellings have been burnt to the ground. I fear, from all that we hear, that there is a good deal of this sort of thing in the country, imported from Africa in the time of slavery, and since handed down from father to son. I could divulge some awful secrets from notes made in Souloque's time, but they are almost too harrowing to bear the light, and would hardly be believed. It is, however, but just to say that the populace of Port-au-Prince would have torn these wretches in pieces could they have got at them, and had not Government executed very summary punishment upon them. Since then the Vaudoux are hiding their heads, trembling in their shoes, and anxiously looking out for what may transpire next. Their practices, too, are being energetically put down by the Government, whilst their drums, collected in large numbers, have been burnt in the streets of Port-au-Prince. It is, indeed, a good sign that Geffard and his Government feel themselves sufficiently powerful to carry these and similar measures into effect."

NATAL.

The advices by the last mail are in all respects satisfactory. At a recent sale of new allotments, some of the town lands at Durban were sold at the rate of 1,200*l.* per acre.

In the Colonial Legislature, resolutions had been passed favourable to the guarantee of 6 per cent. asked for by the Natal Central Railway Company. The concession, however, is made contingent upon the construction of the upper or "coal line," extending 100 miles further inland, and for which about 512,000 acres of waste lands, and certain exclusive rights of mining, are granted—provided, however, that the entire line (about 160 miles long) is completed in ten years. A sum of 150,000*l.* is also to be lodged with Government on the part of both companies, as "caution money," and as a guarantee for the completion of the work. A sub-guarantee of 3 per cent. is also to be established, in case the guarantee on the lower line, or any portion of it, becomes payable.

The Customs' return for the first six months of 1864 show an increase of 49,156*l.* on the imports of last year, an increase of 19,759*l.* in the exports, and an increase of 9,734*l.* on Customs' duties—being an advance of 30 per cent. in this branch of revenue. The export of sugar has increased from 252 tons to 1,266 tons. Nothing can be more satisfactory.

The revenue for the half year was 86,184*l.*, against 64,567*l.* in 1863, and the expenditure 64,875*l.*, against 54,588*l.*

A new batch of coolies (303) had arrived from Madras in thirty-three days. Others were shortly expected.

Colonel Maclean not having received his commission as Governor of Natal, it was expected that the late Governor, Mr. Scott, would not leave until October.

Money was at 12 per cent. for short bills. Exchange on London, 1 and 1½ per cent. premium.

Prices of produce, &c., were as follows: Sugar, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; ostrich feathers, 80s. per lb., and upwards; butter, 7½d. to 9d. per lb.; colonial hams, 9d. to 11½d. per lb.; bacon, 8d. to 11½d. per lb.; mealies, 18s. to 19s. 6d. per muid; mealie meal, 20s. 6d. to 21s. per muid; seed oats, 13s. to 15s. per bag. Trek oxen, 9l.; cows, 4l. to 11l.; horses, 5l. 5s. to 20l.

WORSE THAN CAPE COAST.

We have more than once, when treating of the much-abused climate of the African coast, remarked on the general absence of yellow fever, so fatal in our West India colonies. That dreadful disease has been making great ravages at Bermuda. Among the sad accounts received we quote the following:—

"We regret to learn that seven of the military surgeons who recently left the North American Provinces for Bermuda were at last accounts sick with the yellow fever. Drs. Ewell and Meltery are dead, and Dr. Lloyd not expected to recover."—*Montreal Gazette*, Sept. 14.

"Captain Lockhart, of the Royal Engineers, died after an illness of thirty-six hours, and his wife, a daughter of Major Denison, 39th Regiment, to whom he had been married but three months, was in a very dangerous condition when the last advices left. Several officers of the Queen's Royals, Dr. Harrison, of the Royal Artillery, and others, have also fallen victims to the disease."—*Montreal Gazette*, Sept. 17.

We have seen other accounts stating the death of more than nine army surgeons at Bermuda of this fatal malady. And yet this is one of the possessions from which it was a crime of so deep a dye to send troops to the fatal West Coast of Africa!

And may we not again here re-urge with great justice the necessity and humanity of training a greater number of the natives of Africa as army surgeons? They have proved themselves capable of being made into good and efficient medical men. During the late campaign at Cape Coast, the burden of the medical care of the forces there devolved for months almost entirely upon Dr. Horton and Dr. Davis, staff-assistant surgeons, nearly all the European medical officers being invalidated or dead. They possess an immunity from yellow fever, no native African being ever attacked by it when it occasionally pays one of its dreaded visits to the African coast. If these are not sufficient grounds to justify the War-office in ordering a certain number of native-born Africans to be trained as army surgeons, we can only say that they require an amount of evidence that ought not to be demanded, where so many valuable lives may be sacrificed by further delay. We feel that sooner or later a medical school for the express purpose of such training must be established at Sierra Leone, as recommended to the War-office by Dr. Horton, in letters to which we have before alluded, and which the Council of the African-Aid Society urged upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

FOREIGN-OFFICE.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Richard Francis Burton, now Her Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Santos.

The *Gladiator*, 6, paddle, Captain Short, arrived at Plymouth from the West Coast of Africa, where she was engaged in transporting troops. She brings home Ensign McCallagh and one private, 3rd West India Regiment, and twenty-two naval invalids and discharged men. She left Plymouth on June 20th last, touched at Madeira, and left on July 6, arriving at Sierra Leone on July 18. After removing the different detachments of the troops that were ordered for removal, and towing the transport 300 miles to sea, she returned home, touching last at Madeira, which place she left on September 20. During this cruise she has gone over 9,370 miles.

The *Gladiator*, 6, paddle, Captain F. H. Short, at Devonport, having had her defects made good, went out of harbour on Monday, the 17th inst., and embarked her powder and shell. She is to proceed to the coast of Africa at the end of the present month.

EXPEDITION TO DISCOVER THE SOURCE OF THE RIVER NIGER.

Captain Burton has been removed from the Consulate of Fernando Po, in West Africa, to that of Santos, in South America. The rule of the Foreign-office is to allow six months' leave of absence on every change of residence. These six months will be devoted by Captain Burton to renewed explorations in Africa, and the Royal Geographical Society have decided to solicit an extension of leave for Captain Burton, with this object, appointing Sir Roderick Murchison, Lord A. Churchill, M.P., Mr. Galton, and Mr. Spottiswoode, as a committee for the purpose of requesting the Foreign-office to grant to Captain Richard Burton six months' additional leave, to explore the sources of the Niger, before proceeding to his new post. We wish Captain Burton a great success in this arduous task.

THE PORTUGUESE IN EASTERN AFRICA.

Extracts from Dr. Livingston's Paper, read at the Meeting of the British Association at Bath, 19th Sept., 1864.

Dr. Livingston thus describes the Manganja people among whom the late Bishop Mackenzie began to labour. He was in the district of Lake Shirwa (discovered by Dr. Livingston and Dr. Kirk):—

"The scenery around is very beautiful, the mountains on the east rising to a height of 8,000 or 9,000 feet. We were now among Manganja, a people who had not been visited by Europeans; and as I am often asked what sort of folk these savages are, I may answer, they were as low as any we ever met, except Bushmen, yet they all cultivate the soil for their sustenance. They raise large quantities of maize, or Indian corn, and another grain, which grows in a stalk ten or twelve feet high, with grain very much like the hempseed given to canaries, and called by the Arabs *dura* (*Holcus sorghum*); another kind of grain (*Tennisetum*); several kinds of beans, pumpkins, and melons; cucumbers, from the seeds of which a fine oil is extracted; cassava, from which our tapioca is made; ground-nuts, which yield an oil fit for cooking; castor-oil, with which they anoint their bodies; and tobacco and Indian hemp, for smoking. The labour in the fields seemed to be performed by the whole family, men, women, and children, being generally seen in the fields together. Each family had a patch of cotton, just as our forefathers had each a patch of lint, and this cotton was spun and woven by the men, while the women malted, and ground the corn, and made the beer. Near many of the villages, furnaces were erected for smelting iron from the ore, and excellent hoes were made very cheap. All were very eager traders, and very few were hunters, so they can scarcely be called savages, though without a doubt they were degraded enough. Their life has always appeared to me to be one of fear. They may be attacked by other tribes, and sold into slavery; and the idea this brings is, that they will be taken away, fattened, and eaten by the whites. The slavetrader calls them beasts and savages, and they believe the slavetraders to be cannibals."

The cultivation of cotton being well understood among them, and the cotton being of excellent quality, Dr. Livingston hoped that large quantities might be produced and exported. But "no sooner, however, had we begun our labours among the Manganja than the African Portuguese, by instigating the Ajawa, with arms and ammunition, to be paid for in slaves, produced the utmost confusion. Village after village was attacked and burned, for the Manganja, armed only with bows and arrows, could not stand before firearms. The bowman's way of fighting is to be in ambush, and shoot his arrows unawares, while those with guns, making a great noise, caused the bowmen to run away. The women and children become captives. This process of slave-hunting went on for some months, and then a panic seized the Manganja nation. All fled down to the river, only anxious to get that between them and their enemies; but they had left all their food behind them, and starvation of thousands ensued. The Shire valley, where thousands lived at our first visit, was converted into literally a valley of dry bones. One cannot now walk a mile without seeing a human skeleton; open a hut in the now deserted villages, and there lie the unburied skeletons. In some

I opened there were two skeletons, and a little one, rolled up in a mat, between them. I have always hated putting the blame of being baffled upon any one else, from a conviction that a man ought to succeed in all feasible projects in spite of everybody; and moreover, not to be understood as casting a slur on the Portuguese in Europe; the Viscount Lavradio, the Viscount de Sa-de-Bandeira, and others, are as anxious to see the abolition of the slave-trade as could be desired; but the evil is done by the assertion in Europe of dominion in Africa, when it is quite well known that they were only a few half-castes, the children of convicts and black women, who have actually to pay tribute to the pure natives. Were they of the smallest benefit to Portugal—if any one ever made a fortune and went home to spend it in Lisbon—or if any pleasure whatever could be derived by the Portuguese Government from spending 5,000l. annually on needy governors, who all connive at the slave-trade—the thing could be understood. But Portugal gains nothing but a shocking bad name, as the first that began the slave-trade, and the last to end it. To us it is a serious matter to see Lord Palmerston's policy, which has been so eminently successful on the West, so largely neutralised on the East Coast. A great nation like ours cannot get rid of the obligations to other members of the great community of nations. The police of the sea must be maintained, and should we send no more cruisers to suppress the slave-trade, we should soon be obliged to send them to suppress piracy, for no traffic engenders lawlessness as does this odious trade. The plan I proposed required a steamer on Lake Nyassa, to take up the ivory trade, as it is by the aid of that trade that the traffic in slaves is carried on. The Government sent out a steamer, which, though an excellent one, was too deep for the Shire. Another steamer was then built at my own expense; this was all that could be desired, made to unscrew into twenty-four pieces, and the *Lady Nyassa*, or *Lady of the Lake*, was actually unscrewed and ready for conveyance, at the foot of Murchison's Cataracts, when, the people being swept away in the manner I have mentioned, a work was hindered which I confidently believed would have entirely changed the state of the country. It was the steamer *Lady Nyassa* that took me across the Indian Ocean, and in it I purpose to try again. Were I young again, I would gladly devote my time to the missionary work; but that must be done by younger men, specially educated for it—men willing to rough it, and yet hold quietly and patiently on. When I became consul, it was with the confident hope that I should be able to stop the slave-trade. I do not mean to give up. If being baffled had ever made me lose heart, I should never have been here in the position which, by your kindness, I now occupy. I intend to make another attempt, but this time to the north of Portuguese territory; and I feel greatly encouraged by the interest you show, as it cannot be for the person, but from your sympathy for the cause of human liberty throughout the world. It startles us to see a great nation of our own blood despising the African's claims to humanity, and drifting helplessly into a war about him, and then drifting quite as helplessly into abolition and slavery principles; then leading the Africans to fight. No mighty event like this terrible war ever took place without teaching terrible lessons. One of these may be that, though 'on the side of the oppressor there is power, there be higher than they.' With respect to the African, neither drink, nor disease, nor slavery can root him out of the world. I never had any idea of the prodigious destruction of human life that takes place subsequently to the slave-hunting till I saw it; and as this has gone on for centuries, it gives a wonderful idea of the vitality of the nation."

The *Pylades*, *Greyhound*, and *Styx* had sailed from Barbadoes for Jamaica with troops of the 1st West India Regiment, which had been engaged in the Ashantee war. They left Cape Coast Castle on the 30th July, in the troop ship *Wambojeez*, followed by Her Majesty's ship *Gladiator* to the south of the Equator, which thence sailed to Barbadoes, arriving there on the 2nd September. The health of the troops on the passage was good, only two deaths having taken place.

MISCELLANEA.

THE Senegal *Moniteur* publishes an interesting note on the subject of cotton-growing in an agricultural colony, founded two years ago, by Monseigneur Kobes, near Dakar. The first year 120 hectares were cleared and planted with cotton, 150 labourers being employed, the second year there were 228 hectares, with 250 labourers. Every labourer has a field of millet, which he tills for his own use and benefit. A Mr. Herzog has 200 hectares of cotton plantation, besides the millet field of the labourers, and it is thought that before the year's end the two concessions will have upwards of 500 hectares in full yield. The produce per hectare (upwards of two English acres) could not yet be estimated, but the season had been favourable, and the cotton grounds promised well.

FRENCH EXPEDITION UP THE NIGER.—An expedition is being prepared which is to ascend the Niger and visit the interior of Africa, under the command of Captain Magnan. The expense is to be defrayed from private sources, and the expedition is highly approved of and encouraged by the French Government. Count de Chasseloup Laubat has, at the express command of the Emperor, placed eight rifled cannon at the disposal of Captain Magnan, together with all the ammunition required for the expedition. Captain Magnan has purchased a galliot, and fitted it out to sail or fight. He has freighted a merchant ship, and he takes with him four gunboats built at Toulon, which he intends to use when the water is too shallow in the river for his larger vessels. Captain Magnan's second in command, who is a retired officer in the Imperial Navy, is at present in Paris selecting scientific men, artists, and painters, and likewise a cargo of various articles to exchange with the natives. The military who are to form part of this expedition are to be commanded by Captain Gerard, formerly of the Zouaves, and great results are expected from the undertaking, in preparing which no expense has been spared.

It having been decided to send out an officer once a year with the rank of Brigadier-General to inspect the military stations on the West Coast of Africa, his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has selected Colonel L. Smyth O'Connor, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer, as particularly well qualified for that duty, in consequence of long service and experience on the West Coast. Colonel O'Connor will embark in the mail steamer leaving England on the 24th of November, proceeding to the Gold Coast, and after inspecting the forts and stations, continue his tour to Lagos, returning to Cape Coast Castle, and from thence to Sierra Leone, Bulama, and Gambia. Lieutenant Cairns, 4th West India Regiment, will accompany Colonel O'Connor as aide-de-camp.

SLAVE-TRADE.—Commodore Wilmot has established a strict blockade along the whole length of the slave coast. At the end of every fifteen miles he has either one of his vessels, or one of their cutters or pinnaces, at anchor, and every third steam vessel gets under weigh each day and steams along her part of the line to ensure a brisk look-out being kept.

The *Investigator*, 2, paddle vessel, Lieutenant and Commander G. F. Knowles, had a narrow escape from foundering at Lagos. She was engaged in taking troops across the bar, when her rudder gear became fouled by some of the luggage, and in this unmanageable condition she shipped some heavy seas and was placed in very serious peril; but the gear was fortunately cleared before any serious damage was done.

We are glad to note an increased attention to agriculture by the Sierra Leone people in the Sherboro. Besides yams, cocoa, corn, and cassava, we find that considerable quantities of native cotton has been planted, and that some pains have been taken to select seeds of the best kinds.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday, September 15, at the Cathedral, Freetown, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Sierra Leone, assisted by the Colonial Chaplains, the Hon. Ernest G. L. Cochrane, Commander, R.N., youngest son of the late Earl of Dundonald, to Adelaide G., only daughter of his Excellency Major Blackall, of Colamber Manor, Ireland, and Governor of the colony of Sierra Leone.

LEO L. LLOYD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, MONROVIA, LIBERIA, receives consignments of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery, Dry Goods of every description, Oilcloths and Carpetings, Hardware, Bottled Liquors and Ale, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Flannels, Looking-glasses, &c., &c.

Mr. L. desires to open correspondence with those gentlemen desirous of transacting business with him. Address as above. The best of references given.

Monrovia, Liberia, 1864.



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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.

BEADS, HARDWARE, CORALS, &c., on SALE at M. L. Levin's Warehouse, Bevis Marks, London.

List of Goods now ready: Large Yellow Agra Beads, ditto Black, ditto Green, Seed Beads all Colours, Fancy Agra Beads, Pipe and Bead Corals, Imitation Corals, Musket Flints, Cowries, Geneva in Green Cases, Brandy ditto, Gin ditto, Champagne ditto, Cordials ditto, Sardines, Candles, Perfumery (Rimmel's), Drugs (Lamplough's), Muskets, Matchetts, Swords, Bowie Knives, Table ditto, Looking-glasses, Wine ditto, Tumblers, Clothing.

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—The African Steam-ship Company's vessels (carrying Her Majesty's Mails) leave LIVERPOOL monthly, 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 SIERRA LEONE will be delivered at consignees' risk into the Company's floating depôt, from whence delivery is to be taken within seven days after arrival, otherwise they will be landed and put into Customs warehouse at consignees' risk and expense, under stop for charges. Goods for FERNANDO PO and the Rivers are transhipped at BONNY, and forwarded by branch Steamer at shippers' risk.

The splendid new steamship ARMENIAN, 1,075 tons and 200-horse power, THOMAS LEAMON, Commander, will leave LIVERPOOL on Tuesday, October 25, at 3 p.m. Passengers embark by steam tender, leaving the North Landing Stage at 1.30 p.m. punctually. Goods and heavy baggage must be alongside the ship at the loading berth, Huskisson Dock, not later than noon of the 23rd. No goods or parcels can be shipped without pre-payment of freight.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to the agents, Messrs. FLETCHER and PARR, 23, Castle-street; or at the Company's Offices, 14, Leadenhall-street, London.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The following vessels (regular traders) will leave, quick despatch:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Dock.
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Lagos	Commodore	147 ..	Ditto
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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 efferescing 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.

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