

The African Times.

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WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The Royal Mail steam-ship Macgregor Laird, from the West Coast of Africa, Teneriffe, and Madeira, arrived at Liverpool, on Friday, at three A.M., with 2,500 ounces of gold-dust.

RIVER GAMBIA.

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR D'ARCY TO THE CHILDREN OF THE WESLEYAN MISSION SCHOOL, BATHURST.

At this season every year it is my duty and pleasure to examine you, little people, in order that I may report to our beloved Queen the progress you have made; it is a very hot morning, therefore I will not detain you long.

I have been spared to live amongst you for six years, and I have observed with pleasure the practical working of the scholastic branch of the mission. Many that in 1859 sat on those forms are now grown up, and advanced in life socially, as well as physically, being clerks in the Government and mercantile offices in Wellington-street, not only earning their own livelihood, but aiding their parents, who had not the same advantages during their season of youth.

This school has always particularly pleased me, being founded on true Christian principles. The schoolmaster by direction makes no difference in his attention towards the classes. I do not allude to No. 1 class, or No. 2 class, but generally to the right and left hand of the school. You will now know I mean the girls and the boys. As I ride through the country, I frequently see the Fodeys, or village schoolmasters, teaching the boys the Koran, but never the girls. If you remember, this morning I asked the girls' class the meaning of the word "blessing." It is a blessing, my dear little girls, to be born in a Christian country, where the Gospel and the light of knowledge is not withheld from you on account of your sex.

Why is Great Britain so pre-eminently blessed among the nations of the earth? It is because the women of England are so honoured and so highly educated. All the good men whose lives you have read of at my request, since last examination, had gifted mothers; indeed, a work has been lately written, entitled "The Mothers of Great Men." The Almighty having given to the gentler sex emotions so sweet and merciful, it is unreasonable not to foster so tender a plant by education. It was a woman who said to the Roman Governor of Jerusalem, on an occasion well known to you all, "Have thou nothing to do with that just man, for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of him." It was the gentle influence of the women of India whereby hundreds of English women and children were saved from the fangs of that tiger Nana Sahib; and, to speak of events nearer home, it was a woman of your own blood who gave food and shelter to Mungo Park, when lying exhausted on the burning sand of Africa.

If such mercy is implanted by the Almighty in the breast of the softer sex, how much more may we not expect it to fructify, and be doubly blessed, by the influence of education.

Now I am going to speak to your parents, through your little voices. Tell them, from me, to send you here regularly, at least once a-day, otherwise you cannot do justice to your earnest minister, Mr. Tyas, and your schoolmaster, Mr. Peyton. Now, now, in your golden youth, is the time when the mind is like soft wax, receiving indelibly all the knowledge daily proffered; remember, as you grow older the wax hardens, and the oppor-

tunity is lost for ever. Try and make a habit of study. You will soon find that it is not so irksome; on the contrary, each day you will become more conscious of the advantages secured, and the gratitude of a lifetime you can well tender to the Queen and the good people of England and America, who so liberally help to support this excellent institution.

I will now conclude, begging your minister to give you a holiday; and if you will sing "God Save the Queen" for me, I will ride home, thankful for being allowed thus a sixth time to have addressed you as the Governor of this settlement, who must from his position be considered, especially to you all, my dear children, as in *loco parentis*.

THE LATE SIERRA LEONE EXHIBITION.

In a notice of the Sierra Leone Exhibition, the *Sherbro' Early Dawn* says: "In the mechanic's department of native workmanship were some fine specimens—tables, bureaux, and chairs, all nicely-finished articles; also workboxes, inlaid with different kinds of African wood, which were most beautiful. In other departments were native musical instruments, weapons of war, horns, trumpets, &c. There were great varieties, and different qualities of country cloth, and fine specimens of native cotton. All kinds of tropical produce were fairly represented—fruits, nuts, rice, cassada, and yams; nor can we forget those rich tropical flowers, in pots and vases, which graced the entrance of the agricultural department. There were larger representations of native gold, from different sections of the country, and the workmanship of jewellery, in some instances, was exquisitely beautiful. There was a large number of animals, of different species, all of which are found in Africa, monkeys, apes, a fierce hyæna, a ferocious leopard, &c., &c., &c. There was also an immense boa-constrictor coiled in his cage; the head of an alligator, and the head of an ibex whose horns were two feet long. The exhibition will undoubtedly be of untold benefit to the people of Africa, for, aside from the immediate effect of a public recognition of their abilities, the encouragement which is given to industry will be of great value. It will serve as an incentive to future excellence, and contribute greatly to their general advancement."

SIERRA LEONE; AND SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS FUTURE GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

London, July 31, 1865.

Dear Sir,—Referring to the conversation we had together on the 17th instant, I now beg to explain my reasons for what I said, and my views about Sierra Leone.

It is perhaps necessary to mention that I have been a resident of the colony since 1847, which I trust entitles me to give an opinion on matters generally relating to it; I have also travelled frequently on the adjacent rivers of the colony and in the republic of Liberia.

Since my sojourn in Europe I have ascertained that the work of missionaries on the coast of Africa has been subjected to some very severe attacks, which are in my opinion as unfounded as they are unjust. I do not pretend to deny that the results of the missionary labour are as good as they might have been or were expected to be, nor will I deny that in a few isolated cases it would appear that the education of natives by missionaries has failed to produce the desired effect, but, on the whole, no man with reasonable expectations, or who is not extremely

short-sighted, can question the beneficial results missionary efforts have produced; and sweeping assertions to the contrary, such as I have heard made, are, to say the least, unjust. As a proof, it is but necessary to compare impartially the condition of natives in places under the influence of missionaries to others where these are not known. It is true that natives who have had the advantage of their instruction naturally obtain some knowledge of their own rights, not always agreeable to the purposes of Europeans, who, in but too many instances, do not find it convenient to make due concessions to men *wrongfully* considered their inferiors; but I personally know a great many natives educated by missionaries who are good, useful members of society, not second to their more favoured white brethren of a similar condition in European life. As to the missionaries, I know of no instance where they have not fully merited and entitled themselves to the respect and esteem of the community at large, which their peculiar calling brings forth.

I now beg to make a few observations on the improvement of Sierra Leone especially, which by its influence would be very beneficial to the neighbouring coast. I am no advocate for the doctrine that civilisation in Africa can only be forwarded by foreign material interference; as it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that, in our age of stern realities, European nations are likely to expend life and wealth for a doubtful, and perhaps unproductive enterprise; but I mean to assert, and I do so in full confidence, that the germ of improvement and civilisation lies in Africa, and that Africans themselves, aided by European direction, could be the constructors of their own social improvement; which, of course, would be a question of time.

In Sierra Leone, two improvements of undoubted immense benefit to a large portion of the West Coast could be easily effected. The first is the establishment of an agricultural school or model plantation. We have at the present moment a rather heavy convict establishment in the colony, the inmates being now employed in keeping the roads in repair, and doing various other colonial works; they cannot, consequently, while engaged in these occupations, be kept without being in constant contact with the inhabitants in general; and, indeed, can only be recognized in the streets of Freetown by their uniform white dress, and an iron chain which in many cases is scarcely perceptible. That this system of convict utilisation has a demoralising effect is quite obvious, and the consequence is, that the fact of being a member of the "Chaingang" is not exactly considered a disgrace by the population, but more as a disaster, literally expressed by the word "trouble." The convicts' present work is not absolutely necessary, as the roads were in former years kept quite as clean by the compulsory labour of one week by every inhabitant. The greatest requirement of the colony is agriculture; and I firmly believe that it could not be more advantageously introduced than through the establishment of a model farm by convict labour. At present the characteristic feature of the inmates of the gaol is to make that institution a kind of refuge; availing themselves of "the temporary leave of absence," they go out, but invariably soon return, on account of being worthless for honest employment. In a model farm they would first work to maintain themselves, and, secondly, become acquainted with agriculture, which might induce many to remove to parts where they are not known and endeavour to regain an honest position in life. The expense of one could scarcely be more than the amount which the establishment of the colonial gaol now costs, and the farm would very soon become self-supporting. It should be open for the inspection of everybody, in order to stimulate others to follow the useful employment of agriculture.

The second improvement is a voice of the people in their Government, and in the expenditure of the money they accumulate. I fear no contradiction by saying that none of the European or West Indian officials come to the coast of Africa for the love of civilisation, or for the improvement of that country, nor would it be reasonable to suppose such a hypothesis. It is a well-known fact that no love of Africa brought them there. Who ought therefore to be the best judge of what is good for a country? the foreign official who considers Africa as a means of earning his salary with a view to leave after a few years on half-pay, or perhaps a pension, or the individual who belongs to the soil, to which only he can look for his own improvement and social elevation? Much has been said against the introduction of a partially self-governing principle in the colony; and the stereotyped argument has been, "Africans are not ripe yet for self-government;" which, not being based upon the fact of experiment, but simply on supposition, will no doubt be used until Africans prove the contrary—a circumstance which, under the present system, would be rather difficult.

I am personally acquainted with numerous liberated Africans who were landed at Sierra Leone from the captured slave-ships—several of them within my own knowledge—in a perfect state of nudity. Of these there are a great many who, at present, live

in decent houses, and are well to do; several standing at the head of, for the colony, important houses of business, and enjoying a credit from English merchants. All these men knew how to make their position literally from nothing, and know how to maintain it; is it not therefore reasonable to suppose that they would be able to assist practically in the Legislature? They certainly know as well what is good for their country as any of the present members of the Legislature. A very handsome revenue, quite sufficient to meet the present expenditure, is collected in the colony; but, under the control of people who are the principal contributors, the expenditure is capable of being very considerably and favourably modified, which would soon be followed by a reduction of the house and land-tax, which presses somewhat heavily upon the poor.

I do not mean to say that the first session of a legislative body elected or selected from the people of Sierra Leone would be perfect; nay, I will admit even that its first discussions would perhaps force smiles from veteran councillors; but I am quite confident that gradually the proper element would come into the Legislature, and that prosperity to the colony and the surrounding country would emanate from it.

These are observations which have forced themselves upon me during many years residence in the colony; I should not regret to see them publicly known even at the risk of being contradicted, if I can only hope to have attracted the attention of the promoters of the very important matter of "African civilisation."—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

T. ROSENBUCH.

F. Fitzgerald, Esq.,
Secretary of the African-Aid Society, &c., &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, July 12, 1865.

Sir,—In your May number you have some very good remarks on the necessity of the British authorities out here checking the powers of the native chiefs. The truth is that so much confusion has been created here by the very unhappy administration of a governor who has lately been removed, and is now (happily for the country) in England, that it is difficult to understand the precise position these native chiefs occupy in our community, and what powers they may lawfully exercise. It is supposed that they are bound to render obedience to the Queen's officers, and not to oppress their subjects. But during Governor Pine's administration some of these chiefs *did* oppress their subjects, and very grievously too. One chief especially, named Quahmina Ahooma, of a place called Ajimaboo, plundered, seized, imprisoned, and oppressed any one he pleased, and all this with the knowledge, consent, and approval of his Excellency. This Ahooma is the chief who was permitted to put a man to death, without trial, in 1863, on the mere suspicion of having killed some one who had disappeared.

The present acting chief justice saw clearly the evil of encouraging these native chiefs in their oppressions, and on more than one occasion did good service to the country by administering severe checks to them; but Governor Pine always interposed on behalf of the chiefs, provided the latter had the sagacity to *secure the goodwill* of his Excellency's *private interpreter*. You may imagine that these native chiefs are extremely averse to the system of permitting any of their subjects to employ advocates to plead their cause.

I may here indulge in a few remarks concerning advocates and attorneys on the Gold Coast. There are several British courts of justice in these settlements, the chief of which is the Supreme Court, where the Chief Justice presides. There are no regular barristers here to practise in these courts; but some intelligent men, not otherwise employed, have for some years pleaded the cause of suitors, and by constant practice have become so able to make themselves useful that suitors eagerly avail themselves of the services of these men to conduct their cases for them. Last year a rule was made that persons so practising should take out regular licences. Six or seven persons did so. Some of these were very competent, others less so. Lately, some chiefs, who had reason to be displeased with these practitioners for assisting discontented and oppressed subjects of these chiefs to obtain redress, besought Governor Pine not to allow the practice of persons pleading for others. The licences have been, therefore, discontinued, and one magistrate, indeed—Mr. Samuel Collins Brew, of Anamaboe—went so far as to declare in his court that he would not *allow any person to employ another to conduct his case*. It has been pretended by some persons that a rule had existed that no suitor could be allowed to plead his own case, but that every person *must* employ an advocate. This is simply untrue. There was no such rule, and the people of the country never believed it. The absurdity and injustice of telling a suitor that he *must* employ an advocate are equal to the absurdity and injustice of telling him he *must not*. Why should not a man hire the services of another to perform for him work that he

cannot well perform himself. I may mention that most of the advocates laid out considerable sums in books of law and costumes. I know one person who laid out nearly 100l. thus. The country is very quiet. Major Mockler, of the 4th W. I. R., is Acting-Governor. Mr. Martin Doorly is again Stipendiary Magistrate, and is in this capacity very zealous, hardworking, painstaking, and courteous.

Trade is good, notwithstanding that the Ashantee merchants do not communicate with this part of the Coast. There is much demand for cotton goods.—Yours truly,
GOLD COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, July 13.

Dear Sir,—You will, I think, be sorry to hear that the Wassaw chiefs are imprisoned here as hostages, in the Fort, until Mr. Commissary Elmes's fine is paid. It is a most disgraceful thing.

And now for something more serious still, considering the uncertainty in which this Coast now lies as regards the extent of British authority, and of British protection in case of invasion. Some Assins went over the river Prah into Ashantee, the other day, and came upon an Ashantee hunting party, upon whom they fell. They cut off the head of the King of Ashantee's chief hunter, and made prisoners of all the rest of the party, whom they have, of course, divided among themselves as slaves, sending down *one boy* to Her Majesty's Governor here as his share of the plunder! This boy is here now. It is quite clear that British restraint over the Fantee chiefs and kings must be made effective, so that such flagrant and barbarous violations of Ashantee territory should be prevented, or severely punished, if Great Britain is to have any responsibility as regards the protection of these countries against the Ashantees. But up to the time at which I write no steps whatever have been taken to punish the Assins who have been guilty of this outrage. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the reports of another invasion by the Ashantees being in preparation are becoming daily more and more consistent. It is said the invasion will take place in September or October next. I feel sure something of the kind will happen unless some reconciliation be effected. But I do not think that the effort I am about to mention will do this. The Honourable George Blankson, of Anamaboe, anxious to see the old trading relations with Ashantee once more re-established, came up here, and several meetings of persons chiefly interested were held. It was finally resolved that messengers should be sent up to "pave the way," and ascertain the possibility of restoring a friendly feeling between King Quaco Duah (who, it seems is not dead) and Cape Coast. I very much fear that the Ashantees, who *finess* very much themselves, will think that the Government authorities here are at the bottom of this proceeding; and if they do so think it will only increase their pride.

Keeping in mind all that has been going on for some time past, you cannot expect that Government affairs here should be just now in a very brilliant or creditable state. Everybody is "acting" here at the present time; but I suppose the Secretary of State for the Colonies will send out a Governor of some sort soon. I cannot help expressing the earnest hope that it may be Colonel Conran, who has long seemed to me better suited than any other man I know for the office; but the late predominant *female influence* here says that Governor Pine is to come back—or, at least, that he has written to say that he hopes to do so, and that Mr. Cardwell had told him he would be backed by the Government in all he had done on the Coast. *Nous verrons*.

Yours, &c.

S. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gold Coast, July 12, 1865.

Sir,—Paymaster Mr. Martin Doorly, who was deprived of his civil appointments as Stipendiary Magistrate, Inspector of Prisons, &c., after the publication of some articles in the *African Times* last year, in which he was charged with injustice and cruelty, is, by some fluke or other, again Stipendiary Magistrate, and Inspector of Prisons, &c.

Mr. Brown, the Senior Commissariat Officer and Acting Colonial Secretary; Dr. Lovegrove, the Colonial Surgeon, Inspector of Roads, Clerk of Council, &c.; and Mr. Rudolphi, Commissariat Issuer, &c., have been sent invalided to Madeira by the s.s. Calabar to recruit their health. It is understood that Dr. Skues, of the Army Medical Staff and Acting Queen's Advocate, is the fortunate Aaron's rod that has swallowed up all the acting and other appointments of the above three gentlemen; securing thus to himself a very handsome present income, in addition to his own professional allowances, and the Acting Queen's Advocateship; this a very pleasant and convenient way of potting money against a rainy day.

The unfortunate sister of Joseph Pignari has been again imprisoned by Governor Magnin at Elmina. It seems there was a dispute between her and the Dutch interpreter at Elmina. In

the case the interpreter was, of course, allowed to be his own spokesman. When the witnesses of Efoah Johanna (Pignari's sister) were examined the same man interpreted, and did not render the words and meaning of the witnesses. Efoah Johanna, who understood both Dutch and Fantee, protested against this man interpreting his own case, as he interpreted falsely. This was considered contempt of court, and forthwith Efoah Johanna was condemned to fourteen days' *close* confinement, and to pay a fine of eight dollars to the aggrieved official; and the case was not further proceeded with.

Many persons who read the *African Times* will be sorry to hear of the death, on Saturday, the 1st instant, of old Essien of Dixcove (Cobhena Essien), from an affection of the chest. Every commandant of Dixcove for the last forty years has had reason to thank this old man for many a kindness shown, and he has rendered essential service to the Government.

There are more men and women who can read and write in Cape Coast than in all the other towns and villages of the protectorate put together.—Yours truly,
B. H.

GOLD COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Elmina, July 11.

Sir,—The annual Fetish "Custom" of this town took place on the 29th June. Acting-Governor Captain Magnin sent Government labourers to whitewash and paint the King's house for this occasion, and also attended the ceremony. I cannot say whether any presents were given by the Dutch Governor on this occasion. The Fetish superstition is, as you but too well know, the great and terrible chain which binds this people in ignorance and misery, and it is deplorable indeed to see the official representatives of a Christian European Government like that of Holland giving its support to what so dishonours God and disgraces man.—Yours,
V

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Anamaboe, June 30.

Sir,—The lamentable death of Daniel Abadoo, of Dominasie, is very much deplored in the town, especially by the King, associates and children of the deceased. His Majesty King Thomas Solomon was so attached to him that on the day of his death the King went about the town crying, and could not be comforted. His death has left a very wide blank in the town of Dominasie, that it will be difficult to fill up. May the spirit which animated him be found to descend upon his successor and children. Our loss is his infinite and eternal gain. He died in about between 60th and 60th year of his age—peaceably in his own bed-room, on the 27th May. On Saturday, the fourth week after his death, a prayer meeting was held in his house at 5 o'clock A.M., conducted by the "Head Leader" of the Temperance Society. It was attended by most of the friends from the neighbouring houses. But what amount of sorrow attended the meeting! All who were present shed tears upon the vacant hall of their beloved, but departed, friend and brother, remembering the words of the Preacher, "As the one dies, so dieth the other also."

O could we all watch and pray,
And prepare for that great day
When Christ our judge shall come.

Yours,

A RELATIVE OF THE DECEASED.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 8.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Senhor Manoel Machado da Silva as Consul at Bathurst, on the River Gambia, for his Majesty the King of Portugal and Algarves.

MORTALITY AMONG THE FREE NEGROES AND FREEDMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is statistically proved that the deaths among the free black people, even where most favourably placed in the United States, are always in excess of the births. In Philadelphia, during six months, the deaths were more than twice the number of the births, and there was no epidemic among them. In New England it has been the same. Among the poor freedmen in the South, the mortality has been and is terrible, not only among those crowding the cities, &c., but in the negro regiments also.

It is a remarkable fact that not only in the North, but also in the South of the United States, white labour has of late in many instances quietly superseded negro labour. In years past, negroes were deck hands on river steamboats, they were waiters in the hotels, drove the drays, worked on the levées and wharfs. At present, even in the South, you find them displaced by the Irish, who do more work, are much healthier. Years ago there were thousands of negroes employed in the above capacities, and now they have almost disappeared. There was no reason why this should be, save the fact of their inferior physical ability. They were never abused, no arbitrary laws were applied to them; yet, though at one time they had almost the monopoly of labour, they have dwindled away and disappeared.

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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.

NOTICE.

The Editor of the *AFRICAN TIMES* begs sincerely to thank his correspondent at Cape Coast who signs himself "One of the Natives," for the affectionate good wishes expressed in his letter.

The African Times.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1865.

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The King of Portugal, in his speech at the opening of the Cortes in Lisbon, on the 30th July, said, "that strict laws would be brought forward at an early period for effecting the final abolition of slavery in the Portuguese dominions."

Colonel Cameron, H.B.M. Consul, and Messrs. Stern and Rosenthale, missionaries, are still detained in prison by King Theodore, of Abyssinia. The Consul only had been relieved of his fetters, the ire of the King being still very great against the missionaries, because in their journals, which he had examined and translated, they had greatly ridiculed the King's claim of being descended from the wise King Solomon, and the Queen of Sheba!

Colonel O'Connor, who lately inspected the troops and fortifications on the West Coast of Africa, has obtained the command of H.M. troops in Jamaica, where he will have the local rank of Major-General.

Three hundred and forty-six coloured emigrants from the British colony of Barbadoes have arrived recently in Liberia. All the adult males are said to have taken the oath of allegiance and become citizens of Liberia.

The produce of palm oil this year on the Gold Coast has been larger than ever known before. It is said there are not vessels enough to take away what had already been brought down to the coast, while the makers declare that they have not yet produced one-half of their expected crop. The demand for English goods was consequently active, notwithstanding the continued suspension of direct trade with Ashantee.

Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, chairman of the African-Aid Society, has been elected a Vice-President of the "Institut

d'Afrique," founded in Paris, to "promote the regeneration of the African race, and to obtain the suppression of the slave-trade, and the total abolition of negro slavery in all parts of the world."

A native woman at Elmina was safely delivered on Monday, 3rd July, of five children at a birth—four girls and one boy. All were perfect and well-formed, and are doing well.

The Thomas Bazley steamer, belonging to the West African Company, was to leave Lagos on or about the 17th July for a trading voyage up the river Niger. Bishop Crouther and seven native African missionaries will go up in the Thomas Bazley.

The slave-trading chiefs and natives on the river Congo having attacked and plundered an English vessel on that river, engaged in legitimate trade, Commodore Wilmot has paid them a visit, and, by tempering a just severity with mercy, has had all the principal chiefs and kings on board his ship to sign treaties of peace and commerce, and for the entire suppression of the slave trade in the Congo territories.

Colonel Conran, who had the chief command at Cape Coast last year of the troops assembled there in the Ashantee war, having been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast, and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's troops there and at Lagos, left England for Cape Coast, to assume his government and command, by the mail-steamer of the 24th July.

THE GOLD COAST.

THE appointment of Colonel Conran as Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast, and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Troops there and at Lagos, ought to be received as an earnest of the good intentions of the Secretary of State for the Colonies towards those countries thus placed under his charge. The unsettled state of relations between the Fantee people and the Ashantees, aggravated by such acts on the part of some of the former as that recorded in our news from Cape Coast for the present month, is such as to justify very strong apprehensions of another invasion of the Fantee Countries by the King of Ashantee. With the uncertainty that at present attaches to the relations between the British authorities and the natives, as regards the nature and extent of protection which the former are to afford to the latter in the event of another of those cruel invasions which inflict so much injury on the country, it is most important that some pacific relations with the King of Ashantee should be again established, if practicable. We have never held the late Governor, Mr. Pine, responsible for the difficulties in which the last Ashantee troubles originated. These were known to exist before Mr. Pine left England to assume the government at Cape Coast. But without entering upon the question here as to the course pursued by Mr. Pine in dealing with those difficulties, it is sufficient to say that, in the opinion of every one conversant with the people of the Gold Coast, and with the actual state of relations between Cape Coast and Ashantee, his continuance in charge of the administration at Cape Coast would have greatly increased the difficulties of the position. The appointment of Colonel Conran is therefore important, as removing what may be called the personal obstacles to a good understanding with Ashantee; while the concentration of the whole powers, civil and military, in the hands of one individual insures a unity of action that may exercise a decided influence on all parties on both sides of the river Pra, which separates Fantee from Ashantee. We have been assured that if there be a really good understanding between the native authorities at Cape Coast and the British Governor, such acts of violence on the Ashantee frontier as we have before alluded to may be easily and effectually repressed. We know of no reason why this good understanding should not now be arrived at. Colonel Conran is not a new man at Cape Coast. He and the natives have had two years' acquaintance, and he is said to have gained golden opinions among them. In congratulating both the Lieutenant-Governor and the natives on his appointment, we feel justified therefore in something like a confidence of hope that many scandals, and much that has been disgraceful to Great Britain there, will be put an end to at Cape Coast. A great amount of prudence and self-denial is requisite in the Governor if he would retain the trust and confidence of the natives, and uphold the character of this Christian country in all his public and private relations with them. We expect this from him, and from them a ready co-operation and obedience in all that is just and equitable; and if our expectations should be realized, as we hope and believe they will be, we shall have indeed an unfeigned pleasure in exhibiting to our readers, from month to month, a state of affairs at Cape Coast, and in the Gold Coast generally, such as has not, for a long time past existed in that portion of Western Africa.

SIERRA LEONE.

SIERRA LEONE seems naturally destined to exercise so much influence in the spread of civilization through the countries of the West Coast of Africa, that the questions connected with the

development of her own resources, the advancement of her people in productive industriousness, and their progress in the conduct of public affairs, cannot be too largely ventilated. We therefore beg to call particular attention to the important and interesting letter of Mr. Rosenbush, banker and merchant, of Sierra Leone, which appears in another column. We shall enter at large on the many points of which it treats in a future number.

THE YORUBA COUNTRIES.

We have never ceased to assert that, although some trade may be done at points of the coast where there is no established British authority, the presence of a European and Christian civilization in power is indispensable to the advancement of native Africa. We seem to have a new and striking instance in support of this at Lagos, for the erection of which into a British colony we, among others, have been so much and so greatly condemned, not only by those whose mercantile operations were unfortunately rendered for a time less profitable, but by others who, though unsurpassed in their desires for the national, social, and religious improvement of the Africans, think that this could be effected solely by the influence of missionaries, in conjunction with the European commerce which may be carried on to some extent where they are present. A considerable trade was carried on at Lagos while it was under native rule and British protection. But that trade was really created by the latter; because until Great Britain had obtained the defending and, nominally, controlling power there, Lagos had been one of the great seats of that foreign slave-trade the history of the active ravages of which in western Africa is now, we hope, nearly closed. But though legitimate trade of some considerable importance sprang up and was successfully carried on at Lagos under the new order of things, the influence of Lagos as a country was not on the side of Christian civilization. The presence of the representatives of the protecting power alone prevented the slave-trade, which continued to be carried on in dribbles through Porto Novo and Badagry, from becoming rampant as before. Lagos, as a native power, being more or less at variance with the other native rule on the mainland shores of the Lagoon, had its chief commercial relations with the interior at Abeokuta, with which there was facility of access by river; and its commerce was augmented by the palm oil trade of Porto Novo and Badagry. Abeokuta was the only bright spot in those dark parts of the world. Liberated slaves, natives of that country, educated and instructed in the rudiments of the Christian faith, returned there from Sierra Leone. European missionary establishments followed them; and, although paganism still ruled, it became gradually restrained in some of its great enormities by British influences thus introduced. But it was pagan at core, and fond of little wars wherein slaves might be taken for labour, enjoyment, or sale through Dahomey. In virtue, however, of its continuous friendly relations with Lagos—the natural shipping port for the whole of these countries—of the presence of a considerable missionary body, and of many active Sierra Leone traders in it, it became the emporium of the interior, and the great road of traffic passed through it. All the people of the interior in Africa press toward the coast. "If you wish to make me happy get from between me and the sun," said the ancient Greek. "Get from between me and the sea," is the continual cry of the interior of Africa to the populations intervening between it and the great waters. It was because they would not allow free access to the sea that the Dahomans fought and pressed forward until they destroyed all the peoples which barred their access to the ocean, at Whydah and neighbouring ports. It is because the sea with all its contingent advantages is there, that Ashantee is the irreconcilable enemy of the Fantee tribes lying between it and Cape Coast. In the same way Abeokuta stood between the large populations of Yoruba and Lagos. As the only open road for Yoruban and the far interior produce had been through Abeokuta, with great advantage to the latter place, which desired to take toll of all that passed by it, the Abeokutans declared that it should be the only road, and determined to use all their power to maintain this, and gratify at the time their slave-acquiring propensities. With the establishment of British rule and authority in the colony of Lagos, all the petty rivalries and hatreds between Lagos and the mainland rulers on the Lagoons were doomed to disappear. The great town of Ibadan, with double the population of Abeokuta, which had sold produce and received supplies in dribbles through Abeokuta, desired to have free access to Lagos and its important markets by the more direct road of Ikorodu. The authorities of Lagos saw their duty clearly in this matter. The present Lieutenant-Governor, Captain Glover, had a personal acquaintance with Yoruba and the Niger countries beyond, and was deeply penetrated with the enormous advantages that might accrue, not only commercially to Lagos, but as regards the development of resources and spread of Christian civilization

in Yoruba, if its large populations could obtain and maintain a free road through Ikorodu to the Lagos lagoon. When the Egbas, therefore, after the retirement of the Ibadans in the late war, laid siege to Ikorodu, they were warned by the Governor of Lagos that unless they made themselves masters of it, and established their sovereignty over that part within a given time, they must abandon the enterprise. They did not make themselves masters—they were repulsed in every attempt, but they remained in force in an entrenched camp, and stopped the way. Notice was given them to retire—they mocked at it—they defied the power that requested their departure—and Minie rifles and Congreve rockets in disciplined hands were sent over from Lagos to teach them that Great Britain only advises and requires what she has power to enforce. The rifles and rockets did their appointed work. The road from Ibadan to Lagos, through Ikorodu, was permanently opened; and a lesson was taught—an important lesson, which may bring to that part of Africa results more beneficial than language can describe. They were taught that, since Great Britain is in Lagos, war in the adjacent countries cannot, and shall not, be carried on without her license and permission. We refer our readers to the intelligence under the head of Lagos. War—war—war—little wars for slaves, and for little objects—was the curse of those as of other portions of native Africa. And if these can be permanently put an end to, as we believe that through the influence of Lagos—British Lagos—they will, the great bar to the material development of the rich Egba and Yoruba countries will be removed, and a free access will be given to the propagation of Christianity, and to the influence of the example of civilization which Lagos, daily cleansing and improving, will present to every native trader from the interior who may visit its markets. We feel our old conviction that colonial Lagos would prove a mighty agent in the work of African regeneration was a just one, and that its influence is about to make itself most beneficially felt through the vast regions with respect to which it occupies so important a position.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will afford me space for a few observations on the resolutions of the Committee of the House of Commons which you have copied into your paper of the 22nd of July last. It is very possible that these resolutions "bear evident marks of a compromise;" but this is not to be wondered at when the circumstances are remembered under which the notice for the Committee was given, at the end of the session of 1864, and the well known and openly expressed views of the chairman, Mr. Adderley, are taken into account.

The resolutions, although short, really embody all that was required, and in the hands of Mr. Cardwell, whom I believe to be the first colonial minister that has seriously taken into consideration the requirements of the West Coast settlements, with the earnest desire of placing their system of government upon a satisfactory basis, will support him in effecting those reforms which otherwise might have been questioned, or exposed him to criticism in the House of Commons.

It is, however, to the third resolution that I trust your readers on the Coast will pay especial attention, in which it states "that the object of our policy should be to encourage in the natives the exercise of those qualities which may render it possible for us more and more to transfer to them the administration of all the Governments," &c. Here is the enunciation of an entirely new policy as applied to the West Coast, although the principle is in harmony with that adopted with so much advantage in England's other colonies. To you, Sir, and other friends of the cause, who have consistently maintained the capacity of the African race to undertake the responsibilities of rational and constitutional self-government, the principle embodied in the above resolution must be especially gratifying, and it behoves the natives themselves, should they desire to raise themselves in the social and political scale, to forego all small, petty differences, in order to unite and strengthen the hands of the Executive in giving effect to the adoption of this policy; nor is there any saying that, if found to be successful when applied to settlements on the Coast, the same principles may not extend themselves among independent tribes in the interior.

I was much struck by a reply made by Mr. Martin, the Commissioner of the King of Cape Coast, when before the Committee, to a question I asked him, "Did the natives at Cape Coast express any desire to possess the franchise?" He answered, "They would like to have it, but they were afraid to ask for it." (Why afraid?) It is to be hoped that in any amended form of government this will be conceded to them; if not, let them remember that, as being under British protection, they have the right, in common with others who are subjects, to petition, either directly to the House of Commons, or by memorial to Her Most Gracious Majesty, whose ears will never be closed to the just and reasonable prayer of any of her subjects or dependants, let the

colour of their skin be what it may. This is, indeed, Africa's opportunity, and it rests with Africa herself to determine whether she will seize it or not.—I am yours, &c.,

ALFRED S. CHURCHILL.

DUTCH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, June 12, 1865.

SIR,—In my last letter I informed you that the Dutch Governor, Elias, had left for Europe, on sick leave (report since says, had been recalled); his subordinate, the gallant hero of a hundred sins, succeeding to the government, and its malpractices; to which may now be added the detestable qualities of meanness, and, as the French say, *chiche*. The following, which has been the common talk here for a day or two, will serve as an illustration. I am induced to give it because, after diligent inquiry, I found it to be substantially correct; and too good not to be reported in the *African Times*; and, in fact, every "Times" paper in the world:—

There had been a dispute pending, for some time past, between some people of the Dutch settlements at Sacconde and the contiguous British settlement of the same name; his Honour the Acting Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts on the Gold Coast, Michael R. Barry, Esquire, Barrister at Law, &c. &c., made it his duty, on the 8th inst., to visit Elmina, and Governor Magnin, alias Major Magnin, Captain Magnin, alias Mr. Treasurer Magnin, Judge Magnin, alias Magnin, J. P., &c. &c. (these titles take one's breath away!), for the purpose of adjusting the differences existing between the two people. Chief Justice Barry arrived at Elmina; was shewn into a room with four walls and a floor, called a bedroom, where he was told he could refresh himself after his journey; for which purpose there was a tiny basin and some water, a piece of soap, a small sixpenny bottle of questionable Macassar (manufactured, no doubt by some thrifty Rachel, in the purlieus of Houndsditch, or the banks of the noble Amstel), a piece of — no, a towel, as the appended loop of tape at one corner to hang it on a nail indicated the article to be, but which the Chief Justice only used for drying his feet, after refreshing them in the tiny basin; his servant, who had been to Elmina on former occasions, not having forgotten to supply his master with his own piece of linen huckaback, for the purposes of bath or toilet. After transacting his business, the Chief Justice did not remain at Elmina longer than was absolutely necessary, for he left the same evening, about seven o'clock, for Cape Coast.

On the following morning, the 9th, Mr. Justice Barry received a lengthy communication from Governor Magnin, inquiring after a towel, said to be missing out of the room Mr. Barry occupied during his short stay at Elmina the previous day. Mr. Barry, who is strongly imbued with the just sentiments of *meum et tuum*, felt, as every right-thinking man would, sorely grieved and annoyed at the mishap; and he soundly rated his servant for his carelessness, and ordered him not to disguise any facts, if he (the servant) knew anything about the matter. The young man protested that he knew not anything about the article, but said, if his master would allow him, he would turn out the contents of his carpet-bag, and see if perchance the towel in question had been stowed away among the dirty linen. The dirty linen was turned out, and, sure enough, a small piece of grey baft (such as is retailed in the streets at Cape Coast at a shilling per yard, very coarse woven, and very thin), about two and a-half feet square, was found amongst it. The servant took it to his master; Mr. Barry at once recognized the tiny object of the Dutch Governor's solicitude, and, wrapping it up in a decent piece of paper, despatched it to its lawful owner, the acting Governor of Elmina, with a letter expressing his sincere regret at the sad mishap; and adding, in answer to some allusions in Governor Magnin's letter, that it was nearly dark (7 p.m.) when his servant packed up his things, and he was certain it was an oversight, for he (Mr. Barry) had every reason to be satisfied with his servant, and if he had the slightest doubt as to his honesty he should dismiss him at once.

Governor Magnin received back his dirty bit of rag (I beg his pardon, his towel) with tokens of evident delight and satisfaction, for he commences his subsequent epistle with "Thanks for your very kind letter," &c., and goes on to say it was not his intention that Mr. Barry should dismiss his boy; but he (Governor Magnin) thought it his duty to inform Mr. Barry of any excess of zeal on the part of his servant, so as to put him (Mr. B.) on his guard. Major Magnin continues, "that your servant's story of having packed up my towel by mistake among your things may be true;" but, to counterbalance this extenuation, the Dutch Governor now complains of missing some four or five other articles—e.g., a bit of soap, 2d.; bottle of hair-oil, 6d.; a second-hand tooth-brush, that might have originally cost 4d. (These Dutchmen at Elmina always consider it a great piece of civility and attention to offer a guest a second-hand tooth-brush among

other requisites of a toilet-table; the hairs have generally become soft, and not too numerous, and therefore not likely to excoriate tender gums; and they will tell a guest, as the late Governor Schomerus once said to the late Governor Cruickshank, "dis is a very comfortable brosh, I use it myself more dan six monts"—incontestible evidence of the goodness of the article!)

Now these articles are not enumerated *seriatim* in the Dutchman's letter; Governor Magnin, with characteristic delicacy, only says "several articles, of four or five kind, which I find not now." Captain Governor Magnin goes on to say in his letter, "that it was not on account of the value of the goods! (Towel 5d., hair-oil 6d., soap 2d., second-hand tooth-brush 2d., grand total 1s. 3d., or fifteen pence!) but that he (Magnin) had suspicions of his own servant, and told him that he would dismiss him; against which summary proceeding and act of ejectment the sapient Sambo protested. Mr. Treasurer Magnin continues in his letter, "that lately by occasion of the King's birthday a bag of money (some say about 50s., in Dutch cent-pieces), which was intended to pay the soldiers (the garrison consists of about 43 men, and a boy, who acts as drummer and shoeblack, as occasion may require), was lost, and Mr. Treasurer Magnin charged his servant with the larceny, but his servant assured him it was the lacquey of one of the British officers who were present on that festive occasion; and Mr. Treasurer Magnin has every reason to believe his servant, the more as he so vehemently protested against being dismissed from a good situation! (Hear! hear! ye sons of Israel! this same servant gets paid at the rate of 2s. 3d. per week, maintains a wife and three children out of this pittance, and pays sixpence per month for lodgings!)"

Judge Magnin and Magnin J. P. concludes his letter with the pious ejaculation that he is glad to have the satisfaction to know that no more blame attaches to his servant in this matter than to himself (he Magnin), but still he frets over his lost bit of soap, price two-pence, for he writes spitefully in a footnote, by way of postscript, "One of your boys has runned away—the nigger boy! He is not very clean, do you see!"

At the last moment of posting, I hear matters have been adjusted by Mr. Barry's sending a polite rejoinder to the Dutch Governor's production; but I feel convinced from all I have heard that his Dutch Excellency would have been better pleased if Mr. Barry had sent two or three shillings, to pay for the missing articles.

Now, Mr. Editor, after the above, what can you or I or the general world—your readers—say in favour of such men without violating every sentiment of decency? Some of your readers lately said, "Oh! Seneca, he lies! Seneca is too hard on the Dutchmen;" but what Seneca has asserted of former statements he now asserts of this, and that is, he can vouch for the correctness of what he advances.—Yours, &c.,

SENCEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

London, August 14.

SIR,—Knowing as I do that you have nothing in view in your valuable publication but the good of Africa, permit me to beg your insertion of the following:—

About six months ago, when Mr. Pine was Governor of the Gold Coast, he—without the knowledge of the King of Cape Coast—sent a party of soldiers, headed by a white officer, to a powerful sovereign in Western Warsaw, to fine and bring from him the sum of 514 ounces of gold dust, or 1,845l. sterling, for having, as alleged, connived at his people selling gunpowder, and other munitions of war, to the Ashantees. This Prince refused to pay the fine, on the plea that he would not be responsible for the acts of his subjects. The officer insisted upon his paying the fine, or he would bring him down by force as a prisoner to the Governor, or shoot him, pointing his revolver at him. Thereupon, the people of the prince became excited, resisted the soldiers, who were but a handful to them in numerical strength, and determined not to allow their master to be taken away. To prevent serious consequences, which might have ensued, the prince paid to the officer the sum of 20 ounces of gold, or 72l. sterling, in the name of travelling expenses for himself and his men, not as a fine, and ordered them out of his territories. The Governor being obliged now to call upon the King of Cape Coast for assistance, the latter, in a short time, obtained the aid of other sovereigns and chiefs, and sent messengers to the prince to ask him to come down quietly to answer the Governor's summons. On the receipt of this message, the prince, without any hesitation, came to Cape Coast. In political cases of this nature, as exemplified in the matter of the late Quaoee Ackaab, the King of Appollonia, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and of that of Chibbo and Gabree, chiefs of Assin, who were executed in 1853, it is the rule that the accused are tried by their own peers in a court composed of the kings and chiefs, presided over by the Governor, who condemn or acquit the accused upon evidence before them. But in the present case, when this Warsaw King arrived in Cape

Coast, the Acting-Governor sent to inform the king of Cape Coast and others that he did not require their presence at the trial of the Warsaw King, and that he himself would proceed with the case. The result was that the Acting-Governor ordered him (the Warsaw King) to be imprisoned in the common gaol till he pays a fine of 260 ounces of gold dust, or 936l. sterling.

Far from advocating a spirit of antagonism or insubordination on the part of any sovereign or chief in the protected territories against the Government, I cannot refrain from bringing it under your notice that in the case at issue the question is not whether or not munitions of war had been actually sold by the servants of the defendant with his connivance to the Ashantees. But it is this, Is the defendant recognized by the English local authorities as one of their allied sovereigns? The answer is, No, because a Mr. Andrews, a former Governor, had some years ago publicly renounced him and cast him out of the pale of the British protection, by taking from him the English flag given him by the late Sir William Winniett, his predecessor in office. If the defendant had been thus disowned, and become independent in his own country, it is difficult to understand how he, at this time, could be made amenable to the Government with which he had no longer any connexion.

With respect to the King of Cape Coast and others, who felt it their duty to interest themselves in this matter, the Acting-Governor has treated them with contumely; he has held them up as a cat's-paw, by which he has attained his victim. Not only has the Acting-Governor ignored their rights, but he has also placed them in a most unfavourable plight, as it would appear that they had treacherously got hold of the defendant for the purpose of injuring him.

By these proceedings of the Acting-Governor, other chiefs of the allies, who were formerly the subjects of the King of Ashantee, will be inclined to disunite from the Fantees, and perhaps, before long, return to their quondam master, who would be too happy to receive them, to act as pioneers before him in coming down again to disturb the Fantee country. What a lamentable fact it is, when we cannot find the right man in the right place!

GUINAEWORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Abokobi, July 8, 1865.

SIR,—Several horses have been up here of late for some days, and none of them has suffered from the bite of flies, or any other cause. This gives me hope that we may yet have horses here for our use. The bullocks on this coast are small, and our farmer finds that they are not well adapted for transport. He has of late bought some nice horses, and is now bringing up our supplies with horses. But you were mistaken in stating that the King of Akropong had promised to complete that section of the Basle missionary road between Aburi and Abokobi. Governor Jones had ordered the said King to cleanse the way, meaning, of course, the new road; but as this road had not been completed, they cleansed the old path, and did not care for the new, as they probably thought that was our private palaver.

You have doubtless heard of the quarrel between the Addah and Aungla people. It originated in a slave-dealer, whom the Addahs wished to seize and sell, as he has done with others. He is a black man, with a little education, formerly a clerk of Lima, the slave-dealer (three or four miles east of Quittah). He asked the Aungla people to help him, and as he was attacked some fell on both sides. Now the Aunglas want revenge. The captain of a man-of-war would have mediated, but the Aunglas treated the British officers treacherously, and were, of course, fired upon. In revenge, we are told, they have killed the missionaries at and near Quittah, though others say they are still safe. For above six weeks we know nothing from our brethren there. You will understand that we are uneasy about them. So much I know, but you have probably news from other sources. The Gold Coast palaver is still in the hands of our Lord, in spite of the Stanley spirit. We are not afraid. His kingdom must come.

Faithfully yours, L.

LAGOS.

July 9.

Events have been progressing favourably here. Those who have suffered so greatly from the loss of trade during the past two years have had "consolations" of late. We cannot say that friendly relations with the Abeokutans are yet re-established, though there seems great reason to believe they soon will be. But the produce that has poured into Lagos since the siege of Ikorodu was raised and the Ibadan road was opened has fully justified all the expectations formed by those who advocated the establishment of a British colony at Lagos on the ground that it would lead to its becoming, in the course of a few years, a grand emporium for the whole of the Yoruba countries. When trading relations shall be again restored with Abeokuta, those

who have most condemned the efforts of the friends of material advancement and civilisation in Africa, who advocated the extension and increase of British power and influence at certain points on the Coast, will find that we were right and they were wrong, and that we were working for their profit while seeking the good of Africa.

And this entire re-establishment of trading relations with Abeokuta seems to have been at hand when the last mail left that place for England. Early in the month of July, it was known in Lagos that the Governor, Captain Glover, had offered certain definite terms of arrangement to the Egbas. These terms included—

The allowing of all British property in Abeokuta to come down to Lagos; settling by commissioners the amount to be paid by the Egbas for the robberies and murders which had been committed on the river; the opening of the roads to traffic when a portion of this debt should have been paid; that goods going up in future from Lagos should be without British protection—all goods having to be bought by the Egbas in or near Lagos—so that the interior traffic and commerce of the country should be in their own hands; that no British merchants or their agents should reside as traders in Abeokuta; that coloured British subjects so residing there for trade should while so doing be considered as Egbas; and that such agreement should be in force until more regular treaties of peace and intercourse should be signed, guaranteeing the road from Ibadan to Lagos through Ikorodu; that they would remain in peace with their neighbours, &c., &c.

These terms, we learn from official sources, as well as by a supplement for the mail issued by the editor of the *Anglo-African* at Lagos, had been partially accepted by the Egbas—indeed, almost altogether accepted; the only difficulty with the Abeokutans seeming to be that they could not in justice to the merchants, who had come among them in good faith, require them to leave so long as they did not commit any offence, and showed a due respect for their laws.

Should the peace of the Yoruba and Egba countries thus become firmly established through the exercise of British influence at Ibadan and Abeokuta, a great prosperity—a large and constantly increasing trade—is in store for Lagos, and not this alone. We believe it to be impossible for the natives visiting Lagos, consequently, to remain uninfluenced by the improvements which European civilisation will have effected, and be effecting, in Lagos. A great door will be opened for the spread of Christianity and civilisation through all the interior countries between Lagos and the Niger; and a hearty tribute of praise will be due to his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Glover, who has, while surrounded by many difficulties, so persistently carried out his well-defined views for the strength and prosperity of Lagos, and the amelioration and development of the great resources of those countries of which Lagos is the natural outlet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gaboon, June 23.

SIR,—The small-pox has committed great ravages among the people here, and at Calima and Cape Lopez. I should think that without exaggeration one-fourth of the population has been carried off by that disease; in addition to which many slaves have been sacrificed, as the natives of these countries ignore the possibility of a man dying a natural death, and, whilst accusing the white man of introducing the disease which has proved fatal to so many of their countrymen, they attribute at the same time each individual death to witchcraft or poison, and slaughter at least one slave for every free man who dies, so that between small-pox and sacrifices a vast proportion of the population has disappeared during the last nine months. Vaccination has been very successful, but many of the natives will not submit to the operation. The agent for a Hamburg house here vaccinated upwards of 800 persons, of whom only one has since died. Du Chailu is reported to have been detained for a long period in the Ashira country, about 150 miles inland, in consequence, it is said, of the small-pox breaking out at the same time that he arrived amongst those people; he has only lately succeeded in passing beyond that tribe with about 100 followers. Business is almost at a stand here, and has been so for many months, mainly owing to the prevalence of small-pox. Merchants will be heavy losers by the death of so many natives indebted to them.

The Edward Colston, from Bristol, arrived here to-day; the only other English vessels here are the Ann and the Hussar. We have also three French men-of-war, the Curieux, the Surprise, and the Protet, the second of which takes the mail to Fernando Po. The admiral, Laffont de Ladebot, sailed for St. Paul de Loanda, in the frigate Armorique, on the 6th instant.—Yours truly,

J.

Mr. H. M. Schieffelin, of New York, has given 200 dollars for aiding the exploration of the interior of Liberia.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AFRICAN-AID SOCIETY.

THE KING OF CAPE COAST'S PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.

Downing-street, August 1, 1865.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge your letter of the 10th ultimo, requesting, in the name of the Council of the African-Aid Society, that he would grant an interview to Mr. Thomas Martin (African), who appeared before the West African Committee, and would undertake the transmission of a gold ornament, which, on behalf of the native King and chiefs of Cape Coast, Mr. Martin was anxious to present to Her Majesty.

I am desired to acquaint you that, in pursuance of this request, Mr. Cardwell received Mr. Thomas Martin at this office, and forwarded to the Queen the gold ornament destined for Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

To F. Fitzgerald, Esq., Hon. Sec. African-Aid Society.

THE CURRENCY AT LAGOS AND THE GOLD COAST.

Downing-street, August 10, 1865.

My Lord,—With reference to my letter to your lordship of the 22nd April last, relative to the institution of a metallic cur-

rency for cowries at the Gold Coast and Lagos, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to inform you that the Governor of the Gold Coast has reported his opinion that the withdrawal of cowries there as a medium of circulation would be very desirable, and that by allowing the natives of the Protectorate a liberal period for the exchange, they would gain confidence in the use of a copper coinage; but I am to remark that, supposing the Governor's anticipation to be correct, the colony would have to bear the expense attending the change, which it is quite unable to do.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos has reported that this colony already possesses a considerable quantity of copper coin, which the lower class of natives refuse to accept, and if compelled to do so, receive them at a depreciation of about twenty-five per cent., having an objection to copper coinage of every description.

As this is a question of currency, Mr. Cardwell consulted the Treasury on the subject, and their Lordships have stated difficulties in the proposal which could not be easily overcome.—I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

Lord A. Churchill,
Chairman of the African-Aid Society.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN WALLER GOOD and JAMES FAUSTUS AMISSAH, of Cape Coast Castle, on the Gold Coast of Africa, having agreed and consented to become PARTNERS in business as GENERAL MERCHANTS, hereby notify that they will in future do business together under the style of GOOD and AMISSAH. This Partnership will commence on the 1st of OCTOBER next ensuing.

No. 30, Salt Pond-road, Cape Coast, July 12, 1865.

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.

THE following Articles may be obtained from M. L. LEVIN, No. 1, Bevis Marks, London:—

Coral Beads, Seed ditto, Agra ditto, Pound ditto, Coniolla ditto, Matchetts, Muskets, Long Dane Guns, Fuzee Guns, Buceaneer ditto, Gun Flints, Sardines, Trade Rum, Champagne, Port and Sherry, Brandy, Perfumery, Cotton Gins, Glass Goods, Provisions, and every other Article connected with the Trade. Sole Agent for Africa for Rimmel's Perfumery. Monkey Skins, Ivory, Oil, Guinea Grains, and Specie taken in payment. M. L. LEVIN, No. 1, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, MADEIRA, and TENERIFFE. —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 depot, 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 fast and powerful screw steamship ETHIOPE, 690 tons, and 160 horse power, GEORGE CORBETT, Commander, will leave LIVERPOOL on THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, at noon. Passengers embark by steam tender, leaving the North Landing Stage at 10.30 a.m. punctually. Goods and heavy baggage must be alongside the ship at the loading berth, Huskisson Dock, not later than noon of the 22nd. 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, E.C.

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THE following vessels will have quick despatch, and be followed by other first-class ships: For SIERRA LEONE, the JENNY JENKINS, A 1, 189 tons register, loading in the West India Docks. For LAGOS (with leave to call), the TRADE WIND, A 1 (red), 166 tons register, loading in the St. Katharine's Dock. For freight or passage, apply to Henry R. LOMAS, 46, Lime-street, London, E.C.

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

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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.

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

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

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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. 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, S. M. Cantor and Co., 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 easier on the stomach, and will not produce either headache or constipation, mixes well with water, wine, or spirits, being exclusive, very important, rare and valuable properties fully appreciated by all who use it.—Sole Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, Chemist, 113, HOLBORN-HILL, LONDON, W.C.

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