

10s. 6d.,
RA LEONE,
Catalogues,
their Awards.
W.
DIES,
LONDON.
frican Young

ction in the
e of Piano,

kindness are

removal of a

NERIFFE.
arrying Her
with goods
NERIFFE,
AS, CAPE
T, BRASS,
and OLD

consignees
elivery is
they will
nees' risk
NANDO Po
arded by

and 275-
l leave
P.M.
Landing
age must
on Dock,
s can be

e agents,
r at the

ipment,
Aber-
bsters,
docks,
rings,
d Fish
s, ditto
Meats,
Dried.
Flour.
Bacon,

of Mr.
West
imme-

and
ING
for
and

, on

very

Fish,

ombs,

inery.
Drugs

Lon-

the
rac-

Registered for]

The African Times.

[Transmission Abroad.

JOURNAL OF THE AFRICAN-AID SOCIETY.

Vol. V., No. 58.]

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

{ PUBLISHED MONTHLY:
Subscription, 6s. per Annum.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Death of Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D.	105	Donations for Cape Coast Castle School	110
West Coast of Africa	105	General Observations	110
River Gambia: The Hospital, Governor, &c.	105	The River Gambia Colony	110
Popular Institutions that Ought to be Established in Sierra Leone	106	The Colonial Office and West African Colonies and Settlements	111
Sherbro	106	Native Justice: Need of a Protectorate	111
Gold Coast	107	Abeokuta and Lagos	112
Lagos	108	Letter from Dr. Africanus Horton	113
Mr. Milne's Letter in our Number of October 23	109	Review of Dr. Horton's Pamphlet	114
Enclosure Alluded to in Mr. Ross's Letter	109	The Disturbances in Jamaica	115

DEATH OF THOMAS HODGKIN, ESQ., M.D.

It is with very deep sorrow and regret we have to record the death of this good and active friend of Africa and its people. One of the chief, if not the chief, founders of the Aborigines Protection Society, and of other associations for the benefit of the weak and the oppressed, he was untiring in his efforts in behalf of those whose cause he had espoused with all that warmth of heart which so especially characterised him. A telegram, dated "Jerusalem, 5th April," announces the death of Dr. Hodgkin, after a severe attack of dysentery. Dr. Hodgkin had gone to the East with Sir Moses Montefiore, and only a few months ago they visited Morocco, and obtained from the Sultan large concessions to his Jewish subjects. The late Dr. Hodgkin was a member of the Society of Friends, and his loss will be deplored by a very wide circle of personal as well as of philanthropic and scientific admirers. A very warm friendship had existed for many years between him and the late lamented Henry Christy, whose death we had the grief to report to our readers some twelve months since. The deaths of such men leave a void not easily to be filled up in this age of a constantly encroaching and advancing selfishness, which threatens with destruction, by lack of proper support, of many societies and institutions founded by men of larger heart and wider sympathies for the benefit of the weak of mankind.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The African Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Man-diago*, Captain Lowry, arrived in the Mersey on the 9th inst. She brought advices from Benin to February 24; Fernando Po, March 3; Cameroons, February 28; Old Calabar, March 4, Brass River and New Calabar, 7th; Lagos, 11th; Accra, 13th; Cape Coast Castle, 14th; Cape Palmas, 17; Sierra Leone, 22nd; Bathurst, 26th; Teneriffe, 31st; and Madeira, April 2. She brings 10,300 francs, 1,978oz. of gold dust, 1,535 dollars, and 400 sovereigns.

CAMEROONS, Feb. 28.—Trade very dull, owing to the frequent quarrels among the natives.

OLD CALABAR, March 2.—No improvement in trade; health of the river slightly improved since last report. The ship *Euphrates* was ready for sea. The *Erromanga* had sailed for Glasgow, and the *Irene* for Liverpool.

FERNANDO PO, March 3.—Trade was brisk, and the health of the island good.

BOXNY, March 7.—Trade, having been stopped some months, would be opened again on or about the 14th of March.

BRASS, March 7.—Trade very dull. Several cases of sickness reported.

LAGOS, March 11.—Trade with the interior has again been opened. His Excellency Governor Blackoll had paid a short visit of inspection. A considerable reduction has been effected in the military establishment.

ACCRA.—No trade. Nearly the whole of the Europeans have left on an expedition against some depredating tribes near Addah.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, March 14.—Trade very dull. Her Majesty's ship *Espoir* had captured the bark *Dahomey*, with slaves on board.

CAPE PALMAS, March 17.—Considerable amount of trade done during the month.

SIERRA LEONE, March 22.—The ginger season has opened, and a very brisk trade doing in that article. The Royal Mail steamer *Calabar* sailed for leeward on the 13th March; all well.

RIVER GAMBIA—THE HOSPITAL, GOVERNOR, &c. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, March 20, 1866.
Sir,—I noticed in your last number that you state "A Correspondent not a Native" had written you from Bathurst that your articles on the state of the Colonial Hospital had forced the Governor to examine into its affairs. Your correspondent when he wrote was evidently relying on a promise distinctly made by this official at a meeting of the Legislative Council. This promise Mr. Quin, one of our few independent men, a man whom no sops in the pan can tempt, actually insisted upon being recorded in the minutes, which was done. I now tell you that there has been no court of inquiry into the management of this "dreary institution," into which no native who can possibly avoid it will enter. I will go further, and inform you, and through you the public at large, that this said Governor D'Arcy when asked by Mr. Blanc, another member of the Legislative, and another independent man, if he would hold the promised inquiry, replied that "it was not his intention to do so; that he had been forced into making the promise by a coalition, and that he did not consider himself bound by it." Such a signal instance of breach of faith in itself demands investigation at the hands of some authority, for it was on the faith of this promise that the funds for the support of this hospital were voted for the current year. Had it not been for this promise, the doings in this "dreary institution" would have been brought to an end for want of funds. An investigation into the management of the gaol and the gaol infirmary was also asked for, but in vain. You may not be aware that the redoubtable Dr. Sherwood, of whom you and the readers of the *African Times* now know something, this man, "great on the bench, great in the saddle," is, in addition to his numerous other avocations, coroner. He treats the prisoners in the gaol medically, and when they die he holds an inquest on them. This individual is victorious for looking up sudden deaths, because there is a fee of 3l. 3s. for each inquisition, and a guinea for medical evidence. Whether this learned individual gives medical evidence to himself I know not. Do you not see a most flagrant impropriety in the man who medically attends the gaol, or who is supposed to do so, holding an inquest on an unhappy prisoner who may possibly have died from improper medical treatment or the gross neglect of this man who is authorised to inquire into the fact of how he came by his death? A case, however, occurred the other day in which he could not himself sit as coroner. On the 26th ultimo a youthful black boy was sent to Mr. Sherwood for some horse medicine, which he mixed up in a porter bottle, of which a large quantity are always handy in the Colonial Hospital. This medicine was poisonous, and there was enough in the bottle to kill three men; yet this frightful medicine was handed to this poor lad without any label on it denoting its destructive qualities—the only label it had being "Barclay and Perkins' Porter." He took the bottle to a Mr. Hurst, who had sent him, and who was staying in his master's house. This gentleman put the bottle away amongst other bottles in an unlocked cupboard. It seems this unfortunate, who was about twelve years of age, drank

nearly three parts of this bottle, and died from the results. Whether he took it in mistake, he intending to have taken his master's porter, is not known; but, as the boy could read and write, had the bottle been labelled "Poison" it seems but natural to suppose he would not have touched it. Yet this poisonous mixture was sent out of the hospital by Dr. Sherwood himself. Can he excuse himself from the consequences of such neglect? I think not.

It is loudly and assiduously reported here that this person threatens you with an action for libel, &c. Do not be alarmed; you have more friends here than you "wot of." Indeed, it is high time for this man Sherwood to clear out of the place.

Her Majesty's commissions, altering the constitution of this and other settlements on the Coast, have been sent out, and, to the horror and regret of every sensible man in the place, George Abbas Koolie D'Arcy is appointed "Administrator" (a new name for Governor, I suppose) of these settlements for a period, it is said, of six years! This is about one of the greatest misfortunes which could have befallen this colony, yet still we must put up with such things. We have no voice in the matter; we must "grin and bear." We can have no confidence in such a man, and nothing but nepotism in its worst shape could have inflicted such a misfortune on us.

Really and truly, Sir, things are in a melancholy state here. With such a man at the head of affairs any amount of intrigue and jobbery can go on, and the state of anarchy and chaos into which we seem to be drifting is a very serious matter.

You have no doubt heard that a large section of the black population here have addressed the Secretary of State by memorials, calling on him to order an investigation into the grounds upon which Governor D'Arcy charged them with a design of rebelling against Her Majesty's Government, and committing other atrocities. I myself think the Secretary of State should not turn a deaf ear to such appeals.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

OBSERVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Gambia, March 25, 1866.

Sir,—We have heard with the greatest surprise, circulated here, that an action is about to be entered against the President, members, and editor of the *African Times* by some of our high officials, and that they have procured some of the swells in England some way or other who have promised to move the action sooner or later in their behalf, and to put a stop to the existence of that journal, on account of some articles that have been inserted in it. Be not terrified about the action, as the party who gave you a detailed report of the hospital in question will not hesitate to come forth "manfully" in the court of inquiry.

You will have the goodness to inform me at your earliest convenience whether the rumour here respecting the action is confirmed or not, and whether you have been made aware of it, in order that, if so, I might be able to furnish your British readers with some brief account of matters of what I could myself take oath without any scruple whatsoever, as occurring while I was in a position which enabled me to know all that was going on in the Colonial Medical Department.

Meanwhile I remain, Sir, very respectfully yours,

A NATIVE.

P.S.—The officials here are rapidly repairing the Bungalow, where the poorer classes of persons are put. The kitchen of this house is now converted into a dead-house; formerly there was no such place for the reception of dead bodies. The carcass of a deceased person was often laid in the patients' ward, but preparations are now in rapid progress for the higher authority's inspection! The outer building of this house is now undergoing a thorough whitewashing, but this is not as yet completed. All these false showings are nothing but trash in the sight of the Gambia people. Let me ask, is this the time at which our Colonial Hospital should be set a little to rights?—just on the eve of a Governor-General inspection which is supposed may take place.

POPULAR INSTITUTIONS THAT OUGHT TO BE ESTABLISHED IN SIERRA LEONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Freetown, February 18, 1866.

Sir,—There is an evil practice which is growing every year more and more injurious to the healthy growth of the young inhabitants of the colony, and which, in former years, by proper training, had disappeared; I mean the forcing of their intellect at the expense of their muscular development. In visiting some of the day-schools the other day, I observed that a great many infants, some three or four years, who should be in the open air playing and strengthening themselves, confined to the school-rooms for hours, learning their "A B C," or their "Ba," &c.

This is wrong in principle; for however desirable this might be for grown-up lads, it is highly injurious to infants.

I have often seen lads about ten or twelve years of age, who show a great precocity in learning, kept for seven hours daily at school. True it is that he can read his Latin delectus well, can go through the first two books of Euclid, and papa looks at him with pride, and says to his visitors, "Tom will make a great man. Jack is a dunce; but Tom masters everything in a minute." Mamma, with dignified pride, says, "Let him read a passage from Horace or Virgil for you to hear"; and the little chap goes through with ease the first chapter in the *Æneidos* or *Georgicon*, with as literal a translation as one could like to hear. Papa draws him by his side, and presses him to his heart and says, "*Mon bon garçon*."

Now this little fellow is kept away from youthful play and exercise; his knowledge surpasses his physical frame, and he is petted to the extreme. At the age of sixteen he is cleverer than his grandfather, and, perhaps, than all his brothers; but examine him closely; you will find that this fancy exotic, whose intellectual education has been fostered at the expense of his physical development, gives promise of a short-lived, miserable man, who engages the attention and anxiety of the rest of the family. The clever Tom falls far short of the promise he gave in his youth; too true that he still shows a well-fructified mind, but this is an unhappy tenant of a wasted frame.

How many of our people here ought to learn to appreciate good early training of their children; but I find that the more they are growing in wealth, the more puny, wasted, and weak their offspring are becoming. Our female population believe that it is rude for little boys to play and jump about in the gardens and streets; and as for little girls doing such things, it is not to be heard of. A boy is a greater favourite if he sits down all day with his books in his hand, and will not have himself disturbed by his more playful companions; you will hear Mamma say, "I like him, he is a very good and quiet boy; but Jack is the wildest boy in creation; I don't know what to do with him; he is too wild [meaning playful], and I am unable to govern him; I don't like him at all."

These two boys grow up. Tom, the clever, is subject to fits, or, in older years, predisposed to insanity; or, when exposed to wet and cold, gets lung disease, and dies perhaps of consumption whilst in the very prime of life, and just when they are giving evidence of great usefulness and promise to become a distinguished leader of the colony-born. In fact, Sir, the colony has lost many bright young men and young women, who were stars in her, and whose places cannot for a long time be filled up; we mourn their loss, and think that it might perhaps be due to their early training. That too exclusive system—afraid that they should mingle with their young comrades else they will be rude—is the greatest folly imaginable. Let parents, if they can, read the lives of eminent men, and they will there see the greatest success to be amongst those who possess a strong constitution. The means of prolonging the lives of their children is in their power; let them not destroy their youthful strength and their young minds by overtaxing them; for when their puny frames, unable to bear the least exertion, succumb to wasting disease, epilepsy, insanity, consumption, &c., brought on by their parents' misguided training, they look back with regret at what had passed, and try to put the blame on others, and say, "My child has been poisoned with this or that disease—black men not good," which proper thinking men regard as the height of absurdity. (But more of this poisoning again.)

We, the rising generation, want to have more means at our command by which we can ensure muscular development; such as I have lately been reading a great deal about. We want an establishment, under proper regulation, where we can go at any time, and by strong gymnastic exercise develop our muscular powers; for I have observed that those strong athletic boys who were together with me at school, and who were fond of healthy exercise, grew to be strong and powerful men, and do five times more work than those who were considered great bookworms. Our late master at the Grammar School was a great man for gymnasia; cricket, leap-frog, boxing, fencing, &c., formed part of his training; and whilst he fostered the mental powers, he endeavoured to develop the physical powers also. He liked a very clever boy, but he detested a bookworm, who does it at the expense of his health; and I remember many a time seeing him taking them by the shoulder and giving them a good shake, and order us to run with them around the play-ground.

Great efforts should now be made to popularize gymnasia and other healthy exercises in the colony amongst every class. Let Mr. Q., the principal of the Grammar School, give a little more time to his young students for these manly exercises. I shall rejoice to see the day when the all-eleven of the Grammar School will challenge the all-eleven of town boys at an equal match in cricket, or in turning somersaults. Lately, a cricket-club, called the "West End Club," was formed by some of our young men;

we are watching their movements to copy their example. Miss S., the superintendent of the Female Institution, should allow her girls to exercise themselves in hoop-racing, rope-playing, &c., so as to keep their minds employed and their physical powers developed at the same time. She has a large playground at her disposal; but when her pupils go out beyond the precincts of the town she should let them have foot-races, &c. I hope she will not be cowed down by the foolish babblings of some ladies here, who may remark that "Miss S.'s girls jump about like men."

There is a want in the colony of good singing schools, mechanic institutions, lecture-rooms, penny reading establishments, popular science classes, where we can spend our leisure hours. We hear our leading men cry us down for leading an immoral life; most of us have mastered our passions, and can say that we are but frail examples of morality; others, however, still are not so; but have these men aided in furnishing us with those means by which we will be able to exercise self-control and restraint? Have they furnished us with the ample means to found lecture-rooms, singing-classes, &c.? or have they made any effort in that direction? I answer no; they are too selfish to do so. The Rev. Mr. Hartshorn, whose praiseworthy zeal on his first arrival in the colony in promoting its advancement was the theme of every one, formed popular science classes and lecture-rooms, gave school treats, &c.; but a certain ill-disposed section seized every opportunity to use the most philippant language against him; and thus, being so often worried by these heart-burning diatribes, gave up, unfortunately, so noble an undertaking.

I must cry shame to our leading men for this neglect, and must respectfully but seriously remind them that those who are proverbially idle are generally the most dissipated; and the only means by which the morality of the colony can be improved, is by the due application of the physical and mental powers to the exclusion of all other ideas of a vicious nature; and this can only be obtained by the establishment of these useful institutions. I must particularly call the attention of the clergymen of every parish in the diocese of the colony to the propriety of forming penny reading institutions; and the young men in each parish, or from other places, who are acknowledged good readers, called upon in certain evenings to entertain the people by reading interesting works of popular science—admittance by the payment of one penny for lights. Will not this be the beginning of an extensive plan for the arrest of immorality? The Rev. D. Thorpe has commenced an undertaking in this direction, and we praise him for it.

Pardon me for my length, and I shall endeavour in my next to be a little shorter.—Yours,

SUSAN CIBA.

SHERBRO.

THERE is a general time of peace and prosperity in this region at present. Labour is plentiful and labourers scarce.

Mr. M. P. Horton, Esq., is having a large farm out on the Bargroo, to plant sugar cane.

The new bridge is nearly finished. When the road to Bonthe is completed it will be a great benefit to the neighbourhood.

We learn that the schooner, *Pierre Auguste*, that was loaded with rice at Mr. Lowenthal's factory about the end of January, was wrecked at the "Bannanas" on its way to Freetown. Both schooner and cargo are a total loss; they belonged to Mr. Randall, in town.

Mr. Burton (Missionary) is clearing ground in the Bargroo, preparing to set up a saw-mill he brought with him from America.

WITCHCRAFT.—On the 9th instant an inquest was held in the interior of this island by the manager of the British Sherbro, H. H. H. Walshe, Esq., on the body of a young woman who had been accused of witchcraft. She was compelled to swallow over three quarts of Sassywood water, and was afterwards tortured till she died. A verdict of murder was returned against four men. We trust the guilty parties will soon be apprehended. It is cheering to see the law asserting its authority to put down such heathen cruelties. A poor woman, the mother of one of our mission boys, called at the Mission House the other day, and told us she had lately been made to drink Sassywood water in a village near here, because it was alleged she had bewitched her brother, who was sick. The poison did not kill her, but she had to flee to another town.—*Early Dawn*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, March 14, 1866.

Sir,—In my opinion there is nothing that makes the people of a country so happy as the knowledge that there is a court of justice to fly to when they are oppressed in any way.

The Government of the Gold Coast would have been a government in name only, had it not been for the powerful influence

that our courts exercise over every tribe in this vast Protectorate. Why our courts possess such extraordinary influence I will explain.

The people have no justice in their own courts. The right is always allotted to him who can bribe the judge with the largest amount. From the extreme boundary of the Protectorate, people are constantly coming to Cape Coast for redress of grievances; and in nine cases out of ten, it turns out that the weak and poor has had his right taken from him, because his means would not permit of his feeing the judge or arbiters of his cause in the bush as much as his more fortunate antagonist.

I have often heard the expression (in answer to inquiries why they came from such a distance to settle their disputes in small matters) "*We come here, because we know that we cannot take money and buy our rights from white men; they will give it to us for nothing, if our palaver is right.*"

King Aggery, at Cape Coast, instituted a court some months ago; he rented a large house for holding his courts, appointed judges and magistrates, and what is the result? He cannot even pay the rent of the house, and everyone has virtually ceased from obeying any of his magistrates' summonses.

Desirous of getting some explanation of the cause of the failure of King Aggery's court, I resolved upon making it my business to inquire of the first native gentlemen on the Coast. They answered thus: "*The people do not get justices in these native courts; he who pays the judge the most is sure to win his suit.*" And, they continued: "*The influence the English courts exercised in the days of Corner, Moseley, and Hackett was immense; and it was only when the natives saw that the Judicial Assessors' Court was presided over by a most incompetent man, and the proceedings were more in keeping with Baron Nicholson's idea at the Coal Hole than those of a British court of justice, that they endeavoured at Cape Coast and Anamaboe to establish courts of their own.*"

Luckily, however, for the reputation of Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast, the late Acting Chief Justice leaves to-day, in the mail steamer "*Mandingo*," for England. If he is allowed to come back, then the blame and the disgrace will be laid at the door of the Secretary of State, who has certainly received official intimation of his incompetency for the high office of judge, the duties of which he was accidentally called upon for some time to fulfil.

It is not King Aggery's Court alone that has proved to be a failure. The King of Anamaboe also followed the example of King Aggery by renting a large house to hold his courts, which is now closed after an existence of two months; the reasons being identical with those of King Aggery's Court.

The criminal court is full of murderers, who ought to have been tried and punished months ago. Perhaps the late Acting Chief Justice will inform the Colonial Office why they were not so tried and punished, as he alone is answerable for the long delays, and, consequently, for the numerous escapes from prison which have lately taken place.

If we do not have a radical change in our judicial department of the public service on the Gold Coast, things will certainly go into great confusion. We want some Corner or Hackett to purify the poisoned atmosphere that lurks about the judicial bench at Cape Coast. We want a judge who will support to the utmost the dignity of his high position. For the last fifteen months we have looked upon something the very reverse of all this.—Faithfully yours,

S. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, March 14, 1866.

Dear Sir,—Governor Blackall lauded here from the steamer on her way down. He had an interview with our Governor Conran when King John Aggery and Councillors, with our Acting Chief Justice, were present. Mr. Barry (Acting Chief Justice) has for some time back been suffering from ill health. As regards qualifications for the duties of Chief Justice, he was never considered as possessing them. His judgments in some cases, in one in particular which came under my own notice, have been contrary to common sense.

Our judicial system in this country ought to be of the best kind. The country is chiefly governed by moral influence. Strict justice administered in our courts commands in a wonderful manner the respect of the natives both near and at a distance from our forts.

Let us have a good, sensible, intelligent, just judge. It is necessary we should have a legal man as judge. There are many difficult and complicated cases arising in our courts.

The native courts, as a rule, are very corrupt. There is one great evil we have been suffering from for some time back, which is, that cases brought into our courts here have taken up such an immense length of time to settle. Chiefs and kings, with a large number of followers, have been detained at the seat of gov-

ment so very long, from their own towns, in waiting for a small matter to be looked into and decided upon by the judge.

I should think you are satisfied on this point—viz., that the natives of the Gold Coast are not in such an advanced state as to be able to govern themselves. I should be very sorry indeed to see the British remove their protection.

I dare say you have heard that we have had a rival king in Cape Coast. This happily is done away with now without bloodshed. We have to thank Charles Bannerman and Acting Chief Justice Barry for this.

This new king, Attale, involved himself in a dispute with Mr. Bannerman, and appeared to fly to the Governor for protection. Bannerman then resolved to try the case, and see if the Governor would publicly acknowledge him as king.

A public meeting was got up by Bannerman getting the Governor's consent to meet himself and Attale (the usurper) at Government House, at a certain hour and day appointed.

Bannerman took care to inform all persons interested in the matter (*whether Attale should act as king or not*) to be present.

The King of Cape Coast (Agger) and his councillors attended, with other respectable persons of the town of Cape Coast, so that there was a large public meeting. The Governor then and there publicly said that Attale was not king, and that he had never given him authority to act as king. After this, Acting Chief Justice Barry did one wise act. He sent a police force to have all (so-called king) Attale's prisoners released and brought before him into the court.

In this way Attale's power was taken from him, and the people saw that the Government would not permit two kings to reign in Cape Coast Town. If the matter had been allowed to go on as it had been going on, the result would have been bloodshed, or Agger would have had to resign his office as king. Attale's people all called him king, and his influence and power were advancing most rapidly. He had several influential chiefs to back him, and he was working upon the minds of the people by adopting old heathen customs and practices which the people at heart liked, and which King Agger as a Christian could not allow.

The King of Cape Coast was so pleased with the manner in which Acting Chief Justice Barry had assisted Mr. Bannerman to put down the usurper Attale, that an address was got up for Barry, thanking him for it. It was brought to me, and I signed my name to it, although I objected to the flattering manner in which it was commenced—personal flattery to Barry; as if they had respect for him and his court. Barry may try to make some use of this, to try to prove that people generally respected him and his court, which is not true.

I suppose the Government will appoint two or three of the magistrates to act in Mr. Barry's place, until the office is filled up by a competent person appointed from England.—Respectfully yours,
A RESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, West Africa, March 14, 1866.

Sir,—The Governor-General has, at length, arrived here. He landed here on the 19th of last month. The same day his Excellency invited the King of Cape Coast (King Agger) to "Connor's Hill," with this restriction, that the King should only be accompanied by two persons, whose names were mentioned. Accordingly an interview took place between Governor-General Blackall and King Agger. Nothing more than the internal affairs of this Coast were discussed; that is to say, as regards one "Ata," a usurper, obstacles placed in the way of the other kings making good their word to King Agger, with respect to voluntary contributions; obstacles put in the way of the kings forming themselves into a confederacy; and other things which were only embodied in a communication King Agger had sent to Sierra Leone by the mail of last January. The object of the Governor-General's coming out was not made known at all; so we are still in the dark as to what can be the instructions sent to the Governor here, or rather the arrangements which were so ardently wished for were not made known.—I remain, yours faithfully,

ONE OF KING AGGER'S FRIENDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, March 14, 1866.

Sir,—Although your remarks about the trading of the officers and others of the mail steamers have had a little effect as far as this place is concerned, yet the purser and stewards of the *Mandingo* did a very good trade indeed at *Acra* downwards. They positively refused every one at Cape Coast, but at *Acra* the vacant berths were thrown open, and a good business transacted. Surely the directors ought to see to this.—Yours obediently,

A POOR TRADESMAN WHO GETS HIS GOODS OUT IN THE MAIL STEAMERS.

GOLD COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, March 9, 1866.

Dear Sir,—We are still subject to atmospheric disturbances, having never returned to our regular succession of wet and dry seasons since the earthquake which destroyed the forts here. During the past three weeks we have had two very distinct and sharp shocks of earthquake. They were very sensibly felt at this place, notwithstanding the heavy roaring of the surf against the rocks on our coast. We have, too, a drought, which will soon have lasted three months, not a quarter of an inch of rain having fallen during that time. This drought has been attended by occasional intense heats in the day, and sultry nights. Native farmers, who used to cultivate land near the coast, are obliged to go some ten miles further inland to grow Indian corn and yams. The season, however, while unfriendly to everything else near the coast (except the wild bush), is extremely friendly to the grape. Mr. Freeman, who has undertaken their culture at Beulah Gardens, has very heavy crops. He has been obliged, it is true, to water the vines, but the crop of grapes is large. Much praise is due to Mr. Freeman for thus introducing the cultivation of the grape, in addition to his plantation of cotton, and of coffee trees. His cotton crop, which he is now gathering, does not this year equal his expectations, owing to those peculiarities of the season already mentioned. Almost all the Europeans are away from this, having gone down to the neighbourhood of Adda with Colonel Conran, who has summoned a large native force, which is now assembling in the plains near the Volta, and consists mainly of Accras, Aquapems, and Kroboes. No reliable information has yet been given as to their probable course of action. You have already heard of the native troubles and excesses in those districts from Adda up to the Volta to Kporag, which latter was the great emporium for the Kroboe palm oil and the Krepee cotton, but which is reported as no longer existing, having been burned down by the Awoonahs and Aquamboes. The loss has been great. One merchant who had an establishment there, and machinery for crushing the palm nut and extracting the rich oil of the kernel, reports himself a ruined man. I fear the Governor will have much trouble in restoring order. The existing deplorable troubles are, of course, the natural and inevitable results of the *pacourante* policy of the Government during the last six years, relative to the outlying tribes of the Protectorate. Many such difficulties as that now pending will *probably* (not possibly) arise, with heavy demands on the Cape Coast Treasury, or, those not being forthcoming, with general disgust and disaffection, and possibly an ultimate abandonment of the forts.

The present movements by the Governor, &c., against the Awoonahs may serve to throw some light on the course of policy entered upon by the Government since the Ashantee war; I mean as regards the practicability of effective British rule in these countries with such a policy. Thousands of natives are now collecting in arms for an expedition, in which, as it at present seems, the Government is not to furnish any subsistence, but merely confine its supplies to munitions of war. But subsistence these native troops *must* have, and if not regularly supplied, will it not be levied in the shape of *plunder*? There is some talk of the merchants furnishing subsistence, but it would then remain to be seen whether they could or would meet all just demands, or continue willingly to do so should the affair be a protracted one. Would it not have been better for the Government to provide subsistence from a fund to which the merchants should have subscribed, compelling the Awoonahs to pay it? The new policy of the Home Government places a Governor here now in positions of great difficulty, and many look with some anxiety for the results. Colonel Conran's determination and energy may enable him to succeed, notwithstanding those difficulties created by the Government policy, which he is, of course, expected to carry out as far as possible; but if he succeeds, it will be in spite of, not as a consequence of that Government policy.—Yours,
B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Basle Mission, Abokobi, March 10, 1866.

Sir,—I cannot write you much by this mail, but there are a few things which I must bring to your knowledge. The Governor has now moved to bring the Aunglas to terms, by ordering the Auras and Aquapems to fight with them. The details, I suppose, will be furnished to you by other correspondents, who are nearer to the scene than I am. But I am sorry that the Governor did not assist us by ordering the Chief of Christiansborg to let our catechists and teachers alone. The merchants at Jamestown kept their clerks nicely back; but when the missionaries of Christiansborg applied to the Governor that he might allow the catechists to remain, because the schools would suffer, and the boys be scattered, he simply answered,

"Do not hinder any man to go to war." Thus the Chief of Christiansborg took one of our best catechists, and two others could only be redeemed by a present to the Chief.

I wish to enter a public protest against this. I have written to the Chief Civil Commandant, and asked him to arrange the matter, so that no precedent may be established. I have told him that we have no objection if they require our catechists as assistants for the ambulance, but it will not do for a catechist and preacher of the Gospel of peace to carry a gun.

I have not yet received an answer, but, as I say, some catechists have been ordered to go.

I think our Governor should have protected our work. It would have cost him nothing but one word. We did not ask him to support our work with money, nor do we receive one farthing from the Government. But as we certainly are working for the benefit of the people, and therefore to the advantage of the Government, I think we should have had a right to be protected from the troubles of a chief, who professes even himself to be a Christian, and has been educated in Denmark, and should therefore know how such things are done. The Chief of Aquapem, till now not very favourable to our work, was much nobler. He said, "*All catechists and teachers shall remain and instruct the children.*" Only one catechist he wished to accompany him, as interpreter and secretary.

Last mail brought an answer from the Post-office in London about the dispute of postage, expressed nicely and clearly, that half an ounce postage to Germany is 11d., and so on for every additional half-ounce 11d. more. So our postmaster's clerk does not want any logarithms for calculating those difficult questions of postage accounts in which the office was becoming involved.—Believe me, faithfully yours,
C. LACHER.

LAGOS.

February 24, 1866.

His Excellency the Governor-General, accompanied by his son Major Blackall, arrived on the 21st inst., and was received with the usual honours. Several persons have waited upon his Excellency, and the Commercial Association have sent in a congratulatory address. There exists a feeling of great anxiety on the part of most of the inhabitants as to what will be the result of his visit, and what policy he is likely to adopt with regard to the Abeokuta question. The Commercial Association will hold a meeting this evening to receive the reply of his Excellency, and for the purpose of marking out a policy of co-operation with him.

March 3, 1866.

Rev. Messrs. Townsend and Phillips, of Abeokuta, arrived here on Friday evening last, with the object, we hope, of effecting some arrangement, preparatory or final, of the Egba questions. The latter gentleman, we learn, will leave again tomorrow (Sunday) morning, with a message to the chiefs of Abeokuta, and will return to Lagos immediately after. We earnestly wish all parties success to their efforts, which we feel assured must be, if their counsels are characterised by the spirit of moderation and mutual concession.—*Anglo-African.*

MR. MILNE'S LETTER IN OUR NUMBER OF OCTOBER 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gaboon, West Africa, December 23, 1865.

Sir,—In your paper of October 23 appeared a farrago of nonsense, under the heading of "Mr. Reade and African Missions." It may possibly cause a "smile of contempt to hear the English public call Reade and Walker African travellers;" but it also excites a smile of pity to see such an incompetent and self-sufficient ignoramus as "Professor" William Grant Milne rush recklessly into print with such a lamentable display of on-sidedness, malice, and utter want of knowledge of what he is writing about, in his maiden attempt at criticising "flying authors," one of whom has not written, much less published, any work. Mr. Milne would act wisely in future in confining himself to his legitimate occupations, and leave the work of literary criticism to those who at least await the publication of a book before "cutting it up."

Will Mr. Milne kindly inform me where the "Rainbow" river is situated? Does he mean the Rembo?

As the "Professor" speaks so positively concerning the practice of kissing amongst the West African negroes, it is but fair to suppose that he does so from actual experience. Doubtless his superior personal attractions have obtained for him a greater amount of osculation than has fallen to the lot of less favoured mortals, who, so far as I have been able to learn, have found the pleasant practice in question quite unknown to the native inhabitants of this "dark continent;" not that they ever felt any very great amount of chagrin at its non-existence.

Then, as to the indignation of Mr. Milne (whose feelings

seem to have been deeply outraged at such an assertion) at the bare idea of the "Princess" Anau having washed Mr. Reade's feet. Mr. Milne does not seem to have discovered during his "two and a-half years' exploration of equatorial Africa for a scientific purpose," that every merchant or trader on the West Coast has usually two or three "African princes" in his service, who perform such menial offices as cleaning knives, blacking boots, washing clothes, and even feet when required, and whose fathers are men of far greater importance than the King of the "Rainbow."

Does it not strike you as very unkind, Mr. Editor, that, after taking the part of his missionary friends throughout the greater part of his precious epistle, Mr. Milne should wind up with such a sweeping condemnation of their propensity for meddling and interfering with the "outer world." Is it, perchance, possible that one of them had, during the concoction of his letter, hinted that perhaps a less amount of alcoholic stimulants would afford him the necessary inspiration for the accomplishment of his arduous and self-imposed task of defending them? Perhaps that is where the shoe pinches "Professor" Milne.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

R. B. W. WALKER, F.R.G.S., F.A.S.L., &c.

ENCLOSURE ALLUDED TO IN MR. ROSS'S LETTER.*

(Copy of Letter.)

Cape Coast Castle, August 6, 1862.

Sir,—To you who take a pleasure in everything which tends to the well-being of the protectorate, I now appeal for aid to finish the building of the small church whose foundations were laid at Cape Coast in 1859, through the energy of my own brother. That I should faintly strive to emulate his benevolence, or to tread in the practical policy of his footsteps, is no wonder; and still less surprising ought it to be that I should long to greet the merest chance of further support being lent to a sanctuary from which the announcement of the mysteries of our redemption, and the plain lessons and examples of morality, shall go forth to supersede disbelief, and to console others as they have consoled us.

Between 200*l.* and 300*l.* is wanted to make this little Christian temple a place fit for Divine worship. For several months past it has been left as a sort of asylum for the houseless leper, or as a refuge for the swine of the town.

Our worthy treasurer, Mr. Henry Barnes, has but 4*l.* in hand. Workmen, however, have once again been put to work on the neglected structure; and Mr. Barnes has generously consented to advance what money may be needed to meet the wages immediately accruing, as well as to meet the cost of the timber necessary for the window-frames and seats.

A grave reflection rests, I think, on the educated native community that this church should not have been erected a century ago, or that, when begun, it should have been so passively consigned, and for such a length of time, to the possession of masons and carpenters.

Every educated community has its obligations; and the sound religious training of the poor and ignorant classes is an obligation which no educated community has ever yet neglected with impunity.

The country subject to the tyranny or the follies of superstition can scarcely thrive. Although a great agent in the great cause of civilization, trade itself is helpless in the presence of infidelity; but are not the legitimate and noble operations of trade strengthened and extended by the countenance which it obtains from laws founded on true religion?

Those who believe in Christianity believe that its doctrines conduce to the temporal success of a man, just as much as its faithful observance ensures him lasting felicity hereafter. The object of the church at Cape Coast is to convey to people who are in darkness the light of the Gospel and of truth. The first and grateful duty of persons who have felt the consolations, and who have understood the promises, of Christian revelation, is to afford their fellow-creatures an opportunity of sharing in the same consolations and promises.

I hope, then, that the request which I have been compelled to transmit to you in a manner more formal than I should have wished, will not pass unnoticed, but that you will contribute to the completion of a work unbounded in its utility to the whole protectorate. If the African should desire to see improvements follow each other in Africa, he can commence by undertaking no surer and holier purpose than the establishment of a home for piety within her borders.

The Civil Commandant of your district has been begged to have the kindness to receive your subscription, and to remit it to Mr. Barnes.—Believe me, your very faithful, humble servant,

W. A. ROSS, Acting Governor,
President of the Church Committee:

* See page 100.

DONATIONS FOR CAPE COAST CASTLE NATIVE FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Subscriptions already published	£195 13 6
The Countess of Aberdeen	2 2 0
Mrs. Wilcox, Portman-square	5 0 0
Mr. Archer, Leamington	0 10 0
Lady Julia Bouwens	0 5 0
Miss Muspratt	0 2 6

Mrs. Joseph Moseley thankfully acknowledges these further donations towards her Cape Coast Castle School Fund.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5d., STAMPED.

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

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

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to unexpected press of matter, we are compelled to defer the insertion of several important communications till next month.

We regret that it is quite impossible for us to accede to "King Agger's" request, as he himself appears most properly to have foreseen.

We cannot insert Mr. Good's letter, which would do him no service, whether as regards style or matter; and it is of no use whatever for him to be savage with us.

The African Times.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The pretty little church at Cape Coast is still closed, no chaplain having yet been sent out from England. This is indeed greatly to be deplored.

One of the great obstacles Government has to contend with at Cape Coast is the frequent removals of officials because of illness. D. A. C. General Thompson, in charge of the Commissariat, and Acting Stipendiary Magistrate and Queen's Advocate, in all which he seems to have given great satisfaction, has been unhappily invalided home, after only two months' residence.

This is only one of many instances.

The Peace Ambassadors from the King of Ashantee have not yet made their re-appearance at Cape Coast.

The Governor-General, Major Blackall, has visited the Governments of Cape Coast and Lagos, and returned to Sierra Leone.

The trading intercourse between Lagos and Abeokuta had not yet been restored; but efforts at an amicable settlement of the differences between the two Governments were making by English missionaries from Abeokuta who had arrived at Lagos for that purpose.

THE AFRICAN-AID SOCIETY has in vain endeavoured to procure an extension of the monthly postal service of the African Royal Mail steamers to Loando. Her Majesty's Treasury, most unwisely parsimonious in this instance, refuse the necessary grant of money, though the outlay would be compensated for by savings at the Admiralty, independently of the national benefits to be derived from increased trade between Great Britain and the Portuguese possessions. We will publish the correspondence in our May number.

The Spanish Ministry have laid before the Cortes a project of law for suppressing the slave-trade, the provisions of which, however, by no means respond to the exigencies of the case, although more stringent and severe than those of any law heretofore enacted in Spain for putting an end to that atrocious blot on the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century.

THE RIVER GAMBIA COLONY.

WHEN an editor sets honestly about the correction of abuses that may have become strong by time and impunity, his path must necessarily be a thorny one. A glance by our friends and readers at our letters from Bathurst, published this month, will suffice, without further comment on the points that personally concern us, to show that we are no exception to this disagreeable rule. But our conscience is at ease. Why should we have troubled ourselves more about the Colonial Hospital at the Gambia than about that at Sierra Leone? The complaints made respecting it have not come from us, but from those to whom the institution belongs, since that the salary of the medical officer and the expenses of the hospital are paid, not out of British, but out of the colonial revenue. We do not know. we never saw, we are utter

personal strangers to the Colonial Surgeon; we never had any transactions direct or indirect with him out of which any antagonism or ill-feeling could on our part arise. Why, then, should we animadvert especially on the management of the institution under his charge, and thus by implication, as well as directly, on himself? We have no personal end to serve. The management of this journal has never brought us any pecuniary advantages, and has entailed upon us nothing but labour and anxiety. We are continually under the weight of a sense of duty to the African people whose cause we have undertaken to promote and to defend. Before the establishment of this journal they had no safety-valve for their discontent as they now have, no available means of making their just complaints and their grievances known to the Government and to their friends in this country; and in the discharge of our duty we have always endeavoured to proceed with caution and moderation. As we have before stated, and now repeat, our aim has been to bring about a removal of abuses, and the carrying out of necessary reforms with the least possible injury to the feelings of those who had upheld or profited by the former, and were not unnaturally inclined to impede and prevent the latter. Men who may have lived in an atmosphere of corrupt administration and of great laxity of official principle, often fancy that they have a vested interest in abuses which they may have themselves inaugurated or succeeded to in practice, and become exceedingly sore at all interference with them. If there be any of our readers, official or unofficial, who may not hitherto have been convinced of the absolute necessity of our interference as regards the colonial medical department at the Gambia, we refer them to the letter of "Observer" in our present number. We gave a list some months ago of the many lucrative offices accumulated in the hands of the Colonial Surgeon, the whole of which it would seem impossible for him properly to discharge, while enjoying an almost entire monopoly of the medical duties and practice of the colony. But what will our readers now think of the superior authority which appoints to the office of coroner a person who is at the head of the Colonial Hospital as surgeon, who in the same capacity is responsible for the health of the inmates of the jail infirmary, and who, from his position, and the absence of competition, monopolises the lucrative general medical practice in the colony? And what, again, will they think of the person who accepts these incompatible duties? "Observer's" letter goes so straight and so clearly to the point as regards this great abuse that very little comment is necessary on our part, the impropriety, to say the least, of a medical officer having to sit as coroner to inquire into the cause of death in persons who may have been under medical treatment by him being, we imagine, too flagrant for any man to deny. Are we wrong in calling the attention of the Colonial office to abuses of so very serious a nature; or are the colonists, black or white, wrong in stirring us up to action in a matter in which they are themselves powerless to obtain redress? Our experience, alas! has taught us that the only corrective in these cases is to bring public opinion to bear upon Governors and Secretaries of State. The former had enjoyed on the West Coast of Africa, until our advent, a long impunity of misrule; the most flagrant jobs were perpetrated by men who, falling under pecuniary obligations to one or more influential persons in the colony, lost their independence, and became virtually compelled to execute the behests of their hard taskmasters. Is it necessary to add that wherever such a state of things existed or may exist a colony is sure of being misgoverned?

There is another point to which we feel imperatively called upon to allude. One of our Gambia correspondents, occupying a position which was in itself a guarantee for the correctness of any information he might give us, communicated that a commission of inquiry into the affairs of the hospital and alleged abuses there was to be appointed. We congratulated the Gambians on this decision, only demanding that the investigation should be a full, fair, and open one, and not a mere friendly official whitewashing affair. "Observer's" letter informs us, and, through us, the Colonial office and the public, that the Governor did really promise to have such an investigation made; that it was entered, or ordered to be entered, on the minutes of the Council; but that the Governor has since retracted his promise, denies its obligation being binding upon him, and refuses the commission! And yet this gentleman, whose term of office, under the colonial regulations, had expired, has, it is reported, been re-appointed under the new West Coast regulations, and, with a slight change of title, to another six years of rule. This needs no further remark from us, beyond the expression of a deep regret that the just expectations of the people have been disappointed in so many ways. But meanwhile some reforms are being carried into execution at the hospital, and for these we refer our readers to the very short letter of "A Native." Small as these reforms seem to be, they are nevertheless an instalment procured through our giving voice in this journal to the complaints of those to whom the Colonial Hospital at Bathurst and

its efficiency are matters of vital importance; and we will further venture to express the hope that a complete and radical removal of all abuses in it, and of all just complaints against its management, will be the ultimate result. We shall certainly endeavour to persevere until these results are obtained. Our correspondence has shown us in a very strong light how grateful the African people are everywhere along the Coast for kind sympathetic medical relief—it is a very easy way of gaining their affections—and we hope yet to see imitations everywhere of the noble and devoted care shown to these long-neglected people by a British medical officer at the Gold Coast whose conduct we felt it lately to be our duty and our privilege to eulogise.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND WEST AFRICAN COLONIES AND SETTLEMENTS.

We were strongly impressed last year with the belief of an ardent desire on the part of our Secretary of State for the Colonies for the good government and the advancement of our colonies and settlements on the West Coast of Africa. Mr. Cardwell was a strenuous opponent of the proposition to withdraw the civilising influences of British rule from any of those possessions, except, perhaps, the unfortunate McCarthey's Island, which has not the advantage of being on the sea coast. We saw, it is true, but too many evidences of the continuance of that red-tapeism which has been the bane of our Colonial office in its relation with our colonies, but we encouraged in ourselves the belief that with the advent of Mr. Cardwell as Colonial Secretary a new era of official vigilance and activity had really dawned upon West Africa. There were evidences of something resembling the ardour of a new attachment, a desire to master all the difficulties of the position with a seeming view to an impartial and independent application of effective and effectual remedies. But that attachment—for we really believe it existed—had to pass through the proverbial ordeal, "the course of true love never did run smooth;" jealous eyes were watching the new-born affection, and plotting the destruction of the hopes it had inspired. The effects of these interpositions soon became visible. The corrupt influences—for all influences are corrupt that have any other end in view than the public advantage—the corrupt influences that had motivated bad appointments to the Coast service gathered around their pets: these alone were in the right, and every one who complained of them was in the wrong; these were the salt of the whole Colonial service, and therefore undoubtedly the excellent of the earth; woe and meagre returned Falstaffs who had slain no end of men in buckram while away from England excited pity by their shaken and attenuated frames—as frequently the result of vicious indulgence as of baneful climate; and the Red Tape of the permanent Colonial office pigeon-holes winding themselves around the Minister checked, controlled, and seem finally to have paralyzed him for that good we had so fondly and so foolishly expected from him. How else are we to account for what has taken and is taking place? In what other way are we to account for the non-despatch of the new code of instructions, whatever they may be, to the Coast until six months after the report of the Parliamentary Committee?—in what other way—to the neglect of all official inquiry into the state and management of the Colonial Hospital at the Gambia—the re-appointment, in direct opposition to the established rules of the service, for a new term of years, of a notoriously incompetent Governor, made still more incompetent by being manifestly under the controlling power of pernicious local influences?—the state of official abandonment in which the Administrative department of the Protectorate Government of the Gold Coast have been allowed to remain? We know of nothing more unfair than the position in which Colonel Conran has been left at Cape Coast. From the moment of his arrival there Colonel Conran set vigorously about those material improvements which ought long since to have accompanied civilised rule, and the neglect of which has been a deep disgrace to the British Government in the Protectorate. We never knew of a West Coast Governor who merited so large a measure of official co-operation and support by the Colonial office; yet nothing has been done to second his efforts and lighten his burden. Himself only Acting Governor (acting means on half-pay, while some absentee is receiving the other half, and is nominally the occupant of the office, whose duties he may be discharging), he has been surrounded, and for aught we know to the contrary, continues to be surrounded by acting subordinate and judicial officials. The Supreme Court, or Judicial Assessors' Court, has been allowed to remain for fifteen months under an Acting Chief Justice; during the whole of that period there have been only Acting Colonial Secretaries; for many, many months there has been no chaplain to officiate in the pretty church erected through the praiseworthy zeal and persistency of the brothers Ross. The Colonial surgeon, Dr. Oaks, the only doctor there, is acting; there is an Acting Queen's Advocate (a military man), Acting Receiver-General, Collector

of Customs, and Post-master, Acting Stipendiary Magistrate, and Inspector of Prisoners, and no Coroner. We repeat, it has been most unfair to have thrown the responsibility of all those appointments upon Colonel Conran, who for the most part, could only employ the meagre military element at his disposal to fill the vacant posts, and has been thus deprived of that support and assistance he was so eminently entitled to. It was resolved by the Parliamentary Committee that our rule in the Protected Territories was not to be abandoned; but a more complete official abandonment has never been perpetrated anywhere. Our letters from the coast with regard to the Chief Justiceship merit especial attention. The pure, and speedy, and enlightened administration of justice among the natives—justice which they cannot obtain in their own native courts—has been the keystone of our influence and power on the Coast; and we do not hesitate to say that it is a grievous neglect of duty on the part of the Colonial office to have allowed this great civilising agent to lose the prestige by which it was heretofore surrounded, and which was so powerful a support of the Executive Government. The new code of instructions, whatever they may be, has been sent out to the Coast. A Governor-General has gone forth and has made a hasty tour of inspection, or rather of official visits to the colonies and settlements within his jurisdiction; and although we do not and cannot admit that there has been any real valid excuse for the official abandonment we have exposed, we may express the hope that all fancied excuses will now be at an end, and the public service everywhere on the Coast be restored to a state of full efficiency.

We feel it necessary to add a few words to what we have already written regarding the re-appointment of Colonel D'Arcy for another period of six years (if this be true as reported) to the government or administration of the Gambia. It has given us great pain to have felt compelled to protest against this renewed lease of power. In many respects Colonel D'Arcy has our sympathies. We have been long known to approve of married governors for the West Coast, when accompanied by their English wives. Not only are governors thus restrained from practices which have had in many cases a most pernicious effect on the people we desire to bring under the influences of Christian morality, but the presence of an English lady may become a civilising influence of great power among the natives. Legitimate European Christian female influence, if properly exercised, may be of incalculable benefit to our West Coast colonies and settlements, and nothing short of the most profound conviction of the incompetency of Colonel D'Arcy, manifested so frequently of late, could have induced us to make this protest. From his official position, Colonel D'Arcy, as Governor or Administrator of the Gambia, is, like the Colonial Surgeon, public property, and we have therefore no excuse to offer for the opinions we may express as to the mode in which either the Governor or the Surgeon discharge or neglect their official duties.

NATIVE JUSTICE! NEED OF A PROTECTORATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Anamaboe, Feb. 10, 1866.

Sir,—For justice' sake please give publicity to this letter. A case came on in the King's Court, at Dominasie, on Monday, the 15th ultimo. Yarrh Pennin had brought a complaint against one R. C. A., in the Magistrates' Court at Anamaboe; the Court awarded him 4l. sterling, but on defendant R. C. A.'s nonpayment he was committed. After this, the plaintiff came to Dominasie, where the defendant's father was, and asked him to pay him other satisfaction beside the Court's award.

The father refused, and hereupon an action was brought against the father in the King's Court. The King and people sat to hear the case. The defendant pleaded that the Queen's Court had awarded damages, and therefore he would pay nothing more. But instead of applying to the commandant for explanation on the subject, they gave their decision that the King and his people were unanimously of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to an additional satisfaction from the defendant of 7 dollars. The defendant would not pay this; but wrote to the Commandant of Anamaboe as to whether or not he must do so. The Clerk of the Court replied, dated Anamaboe Fort, Jan. 16, 1866. "Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., relative to Yarrh Pennin v. R. C. A., I am directed by the Civil Commandant to request that you may not pay any more damages or satisfaction to the plaintiff than what is already awarded by the Court."

On the receipt of this letter by the defendant he placed the same before the King and people, who refused its perusal, but insisted on defendant's paying the satisfaction.

The King did all this contrary to Her Majesty's Court's directions, because Yarrh Pennin is said to be his nephew by tribe, and therefore he did not hesitate to do injustice in this affair, so that his nephew by tribe might obtain the money. But

the defendant would not pay a fraction on the strength of the Commandant's letter, and this has led to a great deal of public disturbance.

Now, Mr. Editor, the King continues dissatisfied that the satisfaction will not be paid, and that satisfaction is contrary to Her Majesty's Court's directions. Is not this gross injustice? This gives one to infer that if the whole power of judgment was to be given to the native Kings, the protectorate should fall back to its former state. Kings would then use the knife; kings would exercise arbitrary power.

O! we deprecate the whole power of judgment being given into the hands of the kings. May the kings' courts always be subject to appeal to those of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

While writing the above, a case of assault and battery has also been heard in the same King's Court. One F. J., a scholar, spoke to one Ettooful, and instead of his answering him, he began to abuse him, and in the very moment collared F. J., and seemed to have fought him. This was done twice, and people had to part them, but Ettooful was not satisfied, and collared him the third time, when F. J. in self-defence gave him a lash with a stick in his hand. Hereupon an action for assault and battery was brought by Ettooful against F. J., but the King and people here ruled that as Ettooful (the plaintiff) is of the Royal family, the defendant had no right to lash him even in self-defence, and gave judgment for the plaintiff.

But, Mr. Editor, the plaintiff, though of the Royal family, is universally known to be a notorious thief, stealing even fowls, &c., and on one occasion he was tied to a tree by the King himself in a public place, and was flogged nearly to death. Such are the decisions of our native kings, and therefore I place all these matters before the public and Her Majesty's Supreme Court especially that they may know how to value these kings' decisions whenever any appeal is made from their Court.—Very truly yours,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape St. Mary's, British Combe, River Gambia,
February 20, 1866.

Sir,—I have read somewhere that as a nation we are considered on the Continent so fond of fair play, that if a foreigner be attacked in the streets of London, on his first effort of courage the brother of his antagonist clears the ground, and demands fair play for him. Now, Sir, you have published for years much against Dr. Sherwood, till you, with an Englishman's love of fair play, publish something in his favour—not my composition, not my praise, but what the Governor of the colony unsolicited thought it his duty to include in his report on the Blue-book for the years 1860 and 1865:—

"An illustrious soldier gave it as his opinion before a committee of the House of Commons, that service in the West Indies and West Coast of Africa, where epidemics fatal to the European were so rife, deserved the same reward as gallantry in the field. Guided by no mean authority, and elevated by the knowledge that these words will be read by the Legislature of the country, I venture to speak in praise of the two military medical men, Assistant-Surgeons Morphew and Beale, who stood in the breach, resisting the invisible attacks of death. By their skill and devoted attention, they saved, under Providence, many valuable lives, soothing where they could not save. Nor would it be just to omit the name of the colonial surgeon, Dr. Sherwood. This gentleman's efforts were highly praiseworthy; although one of the first attacked, yet he manfully bore up, and was of great assistance to his brave colleagues."

"1865.—I have the honour to annex the Hospital Report, drawn up by the colonial surgeon, Dr. Sherwood, M.D., of 1863; by which you will observe, right honourable Sir, that although the settlement is only in its infancy, yet we possess institutions where the local afflicted of every class finds relief, and where the poor European mariner, worn with fever and stifled by the hot air of the hold of his ship, is tended with such professional skill and kindness in nursing, that seldom are we saddened by hearing of any fatal case."

"The usual endemic fever has frowned but passed over the two settlements of Gambia and Sierra Leone. During the last fortnight of September not a European was to be seen at the office, and at Sierra Leone five Europeans died, but we had no fatal case. I attribute this exemption to the simple circumstance that this year we have the colonial surgeon, Dr. Sherwood, resident amongst us. His knowledge of the necessary treatment of fever is so profound, that as yet, after nearly six years of colonial service, he has never lost a patient from this scourge; and I am glad to add that I was the first to make this fact public, and it has since been admitted by acclamation in the colony."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
B. TANNER,
Manager of British Combe, and J.P. for the District.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Gambia, West Coast of Africa,
February 22, 1866.

Sir,—Although I have hitherto remained neutral amongst newspaper correspondence, yet it is through one of the many complaints which have appeared so often in your columns, and which have been commented upon again in your number of January ultimo, relative to the wasteful expenditure of the colonial revenues, Gambia especially, that leads me to break through my seeming indifference, and since I am an inhabitant who in some measure contributes to the colonial funds, small as it may seem to be, I think it is nothing amiss that I should point out one or two instances by which a saving to the chest might be effected, provided they be adopted. At the same time, I am at a loss to remark that, notwithstanding all that has been suggested on this score, no apparent change is produced, and it might be so with the ones I am about to call attention to. It is, however, of great importance to those who in some way support the Government, to cry out when there is a seeming laxity to true policy.

The first and most important is the office of court clerk, who, independent of other colonial appointments, receives a salary of 100*l.* per annum, besides retaining all fees for summonses, warrants, writs, &c., which is equal to, at the least computation, over 300*l.* annually. I ask, is it not sufficient that Mr. Court Clerk should receive the 100*l.* salary, and that all sums for summonses, &c., as I believe is the case in our sister colony, Sierra Leone, be paid into the colonial treasury? Hitherto the only benefit which the colony derives from this office is the fines, forfeitures, and fees of courts, and what is this in comparison to the large annual amount which, as a perquisite, finds its way into the pocket of Mr. Court Clerk? By what means is the colony benefited for the cost of printing, paper, labour, &c., if he is allowed to accrue more than three-thirds of the expense for his own private aggrandisement. Passing from this, I beg to point out further—

Why Mr. Collector of Rates and Taxes, who is also a colonial official, receiving a salary of 40*l.* per annum for that appointment, should be allowed also as a perquisite a premium of 4 per cent. on the amount collected? This is indeed monstrous. Why not withdraw the salary and allow the commission only, when it is considered that the rates, &c., are only collected once a year?

In Sierra Leone, and I believe in the other colonies, where rates and taxes are paid, the collectors go round and collect them, for which they receive a small premium, but they are not allowed a commission for service, while they draw a regular annual stipend at the same time; but in our colony this is unfortunately not the case. Mr. Collector sits at ease in Zion, and those who are liable have the trouble of walking after him to pay their dues.

We read that in olden time the tax-gatherers sat at the receipt of custom, but we never read that they were regular salaried officers. Hence the complaint, if Mr. Collector claims as a matter of right that he should receive commission on the amount collected, a question suggests itself, for what does he receive a salary of 40*l.* per annum?

I am sorry to occupy so much of your space, but these are matters which have for some time pressed themselves upon my mind, and I beg you will give publicity to them.—I enclose my card, and am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Rob Rox.

ABEOKUTA AND LAGOS.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM BRITISH TRADERS IN ABEOKUTA TO H. M. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

To the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, H. B. Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Abeokuta, October, 3, 1865.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, humbly and respectfully beg to bring before your notice the following facts:—

That for many years past, and previous to the cession of Lagos, we have in common with many others been resident in this place in pursuit of our lawful trade.

That up to this time we have seen no reasonable cause whatsoever for leaving this place and the commerce we are engaged in, arising from the conduct of the native chiefs or Governments of the country, but; to our great consternation, the Government of Lagos has passed a law which in effect prohibits our residing out of Lagos for the purposes of trade. This appears to us the more strange as whilst we are excluded from the advantage of our position here, the natives are allowed to trade freely with Lagos, in fact we are prohibited trading with Lagos, whilst the road to Lagos is opened to the natives.

We would also observe that our being obliged to leave would be a breach of agreement made between the British Consul in Lagos and native authorities, and to us a great loss, in being

obliged to abandon houses, connexions, and debts—in fact, all our stock-in-trade.

We beg to state that we have had no part in the causes of the disturbances between this place and Lagos, and it has been both our interest and desire to see the differences amicably and honourably settled.

We feel it is our best course to address you, Sir, and most respectfully to beg you to use such means as your wisdom may suggest to make lawful trade free and unrestricted here. Praying your interference in our behalf.—We are, Sir, your most humble and obedient servants,

HENRY ROBBIN,
F. RUBENO,
ISAAC PEARSE.

ISAAC COKER,
S. J. PETERS.

Note of Ed. of A. T.—To this letter no reply, it is said, has ever been received.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Abeokuta, January 4, 1866.

Sir,—I was glad to find in your paper for November that my communication was inserted in your valuable columns. The facts stated in those two letters can bear the test of examination. There was no untruth or exaggeration in those lines. Your November number produced a great effect in Lagos, I am told. The wonder was how the letters passed so as to reach England for publication.

It is said, also, that the Governor has adopted measures to prevent the papers being delivered to its subscribers, and that he has kept the whole at the Government House. Two copies, however, have been smuggled up, as it were, to this place. As soon as the chiefs and elders were made acquainted with the fact that their complaints have been published in your paper, and of your editorial remarks, they said they were indeed justified in those expressions which they made some time ago at one of their public meetings, that they did not believe that the true friends of the African race have ceased to exist in England, and that truth must at last prevail. It was because they were firm in this belief that they took no notice of the Governor's acts of oppression till such time as you in England shall have got to know of them.

None of the towns in the neighbourhood of this place, to whom munitions of war have been sent from Lagos, in order that they may bring a united force to destroy this place, have yet made their appearance. Preparations are being made by the Egbas for their reception. We are given to understand that one of the kings, to whom message has been sent to get his people ready for the expedition against Abeokuta, replied that they supposed they had heard that "white men" had come out to make their country good. Is that the way to accomplish it?

The arrangement made about the Rev. H. Townsend's visiting England, in order to represent the state of things here, is put off. The Ibadans, Ijebus, and other towns in the interior, are trading here as usual. No British subject is yet allowed to be engaged in trade between this place and Lagos, and the export duty of 2½ per cent. is still in force. The Egbas have, on that account, blockaded the way till there be some satisfactory arrangements.

Your inserting the above in your valuable journal will oblige, yours respectfully,
A NATIVE PATRIOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gambia, Feb. 23, 1866.

Sir,—I beg to say that the insertion made by you in the *African Times* of the 23rd December, 1865, of Mr. Reffle's letter explaining a third paragraph of "a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and signed by the principal members of the Gambia societies," have been openly proved before an assembly of about 300 persons. You will greatly oblige me by having this published.—I am, &c.,
HALLEL E. BANJUDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

5, Norman Road, W.,
St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, January 4, 1866.

Dear Sir,—Will you allow me a little space in your next number, first, to thank those West African gentlemen who, in reply to my letter of June 23, 1865, inserted in the *African Times*, have corresponded with me on the question of the alleged intellectual inferiority of the negro; and secondly, to make a few observations with respect to the facial angle of the black races. You will remember that the Anthropologists assert (p. 8, Dr.

* We do not and cannot believe that the Lagos executive has done anything in any quarter to procure the destruction of Abeokuta. Our friends there must be in error on this point, as we hope they are also as regards the Ikorodu affair.—Ed. A. T.

Hunt's "Negro's Place in Nature") that the negro facial angle ranges between 70 and 75 degrees, while that of the Caucasian averages 80 degrees.

Let us suppose that this is true of the barbarous and uncivilised blacks of the Eastern Soudan, whence M. Pruner, the great authority of the Anthropologists on the negro, may be supposed, as he resided in Egypt, to have procured his subjects; we should nevertheless receive the assertion *with a grain of salt*, because of the strong animus which these writers seem to betray when discussing all points connected with black races. Admitting, however, that their assertion of the inferior facial angle of Africans may be true of *savage tribes*, it appears at least probable that educated and Christian negroes would be found to present an increased facial angle. The Anthropologists themselves by implication lead us to expect encouraging results if a careful investigation of this much-vexed question should be made. Carl Vogt declares (p. 90 of his "Lectures on Man") that we shall be justified in inferring from certain facts recorded by Broca, "that by progressive civilisation, the cranial capacity of a race may in the course of centuries become gradually increased." *And if the cranial capacity why not the facial angle?* Buchner (p. 123 of his notorious "Force and Matter") declares that "the cranium of the European has, in the course of historical time, gained in circumference." *And if the European, why not the negro under favouring circumstances?*

In order to establish the truth or falsehood of these hypotheses, much and minute investigation is necessary. The accurate measurement of thousands of negro crania would be required before conclusions could be arrived at. Such an investigation, carried on in the same manner that Aitken Meigs, Morton, Busk, Von Baer, and other observers, have applied to the manipulation of skulls of European and other races, although it would necessitate the labour of years, would supply us with facts that would amply repay the student. But at present, and pending an examination of the dry skull, which must always be a matter of difficulty and arduous labour, I propose the measurement of the living subject. On account of the varying thickness of the investing integuments, and for other reasons, the facial angle can never be so accurately ascertained from the living head as from the dead skull, which can be bisected and minutely measured.

The measurement of the living man may, however, give us approximate results; and I should feel truly obliged to any gentleman on the West Coast of Africa who would assist me. Your correspondent "C. H. L.," at Abokobi, Accra, refers to me more than once in his letters. For his encouragement I may state that, although not yet mathematically demonstrated, there is little doubt that individual negroes of pure blood have exhibited, under the combined influences of Christianity and civilisation, a much improved craniological development—*i.e.*, a greater facial angle than 75 degrees, and an increased cranial capacity, as compared with their ancestors.

It seems to me to be true wisdom, if Christianity and civilisation have done this with a comparative few, to counsel the universal application of those great levers of society to all the black races of Africa. We should then see few repetitions of Buchner's (p. 116, Eng. edition) assertion of their unalterable mental childishness and inferiority.

I subjoin an easy method of taking an approximate angle of the face: Having projected the shadow of the head upon a wall within an inch or two of the person to be measured, and taking care that the lamp or candle causes a natural and not an exaggerated shadow to be cast, mark with pencil a spot to represent the centre of the ear-opening, and exactly opposite to that part. Make another mark exactly opposite the spot in the upper jaw where the teeth enter the gums. A line then drawn between the two marks will represent the base of a triangle. A carefully graduated quarter-circle of brass or stiff card, with a moveable radius, may then be used to take the facial angle, the head and the shadow to be measured being carefully placed so that while the base is formed by the line from the centre of the ear to the alveolar margin of the upper jaw, the radius of the quarter-circle forms the hypotenuse of the triangle from the point of insertion of the teeth into the gums to the forehead. Thus: Ear, alveolar margin of the upper jaw, forehead.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES FOX WILSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—I have read Dr. Hunt's pro-slavery paper on "The Negro's Place in Nature," and felt surprised at the deductions drawn from the arguments brought forward. It is no wonder that he was loudly hissed by the audience at Newcastle-on-Tyne at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, when he brought forward his rambling reasonings.

An unprejudiced reader cannot help noticing grave inconsistencies, and I must say unpardonable partiality, in the writings

of Dr. Hunt, which detract greatly from their value, and sully his position as a man of learning. Passing unnoticed page 7 of his dedication, where, writing to Captain Burton, the author of "Wanderings in West Africa," he said, "I shall feel grateful if you will state my great obligations to the author of 'Wanderings in West Africa,'" should you meet with its accomplished, agreeable, and unbiassed author, when he must have known that he (Captain Burton) was the author. We find that he began his pamphlet by making a grave mistake—viz., that the term negro is applied to the dark, woolly-headed African found in the neighbourhood of the Congo River. Who, whether scientific or unscientific, would regard only the blacks found in the neighbourhood of Congo to be negroes? The term evidently applies to the black race and their descendants generally, and not the olive-coloured races of Africa.

From the starting-point of Dr. Hunt we perceived the partiality which all writers of the same prejudiced mind as himself are subject to—viz., to select the worse possible specimens, and make them typical of the whole African race. *Contra*, when they attempt to describe the European race, no man comes to their standard but the most perfect and model form, or the most angelic woman.

He sneers, of course, at the just and valid reasonings of the ethnologists, Prichard, Pollas, Lacépède, Hunt, Doornik, and Lusk, that the European, or white race, originated from the black, or negro races, or the doctrine of the evolution of the white varieties in the black races of men.

Dr. Hunt states that the average height of the negro is less than that of the European, the skeleton heavier, the bones larger and thicker. Really, Dr. Hunt knows nothing of Africa and the Africans, and except that he is determined to hold on to his standard, the Congo, and, like the wily horse, determine not to know the truth. I can assure him that I have seen men in Africa, and not a few, taller men than any Yorkshire man I have ever come across, some of whom have been regarded as unproportionately tall. What will he say of the tall Soninkees and Marabouts of Bathurst? What will he say of the gigantic Awoonahs in the Slave Coast? As regards the weight of the skeleton, I deny its being heavier in many instances, whilst it might be in others, just as the skeleton of a navy in England is far heavier than the skeleton of a philosopher like Dr. Hunt. The negro chest, he says, is laterally compressed; but for the dysentery, I should like him to visit the interior of the Gold Coast, and examine some of those Caboceers there, and then let him say whether he has seen better-developed chests in any part of the world.

I find that I should be trespassing too much on your valuable columns were I to attempt to criticise all the statements of Dr. Hunt, and with your permission, I shall endeavour to make a few remarks on the leading points.

That Dr. Hunt was very much prejudiced before he commenced his writings may be proved from the fact that he condemns as false and unsatisfactory the favourable records of writers on the African race. Thus, he condemns the opinions of Tiedeman as unwarranted—viz., that the brain of the negro is, upon the whole, quite as large as that of the European and other human races; the weight of the brain, its diameter, and the capacity of the *cavum cranii* prove this fact; whilst he agrees with the damning accounts of the American writers, Morton and Meigs, with M. Broca and Theodor Wartz, and the villainous accounts of Count Gorz and Van Amringe, as well as the onesided and notoriously partial researches of M. Pruner Bey.

Some writers have said that great improvement has taken place in the intellect of the negro by education. Dr. Hunt said such is not the fact. M. Quatrefages, with M. Elisée Reclus, made the statement that the negro in America advances in intellect and in social scale in every generation. Dr. Hunt says he believes it not to be the fact. Dr. Hunt decries every writer who states that a pure negro has ever exhibited mental distinctions. If he should inquire in schools and colleges in England, where pure negroes have been educated, he will easily be undeceived in that point, and he will find that in many competitive examinations these "analogies of the anthropoid apes" have taken the first place, above several European students; but Dr. Hunt will perhaps say that was accidental.

The statement of Captain Consular Agent Burton, quoted by Dr. Hunt—viz., "ever remember, that by far the greater number of the liberated were the vilest criminals in their own lands, and that in their case exportation becomes, in fact, the African form of transportation"—is as false as it is unargumentative. Slaves are sold by the hundreds and the thousands, and where are these thousands of criminals of Burton's to be obtained? Why, this question is answered by the yearly expedition of the King of Dahomey, who falls by night upon a defenceless city, panyarres the whole inhabitants, and sells them as slaves. Ninety-nine-hundredths of the slaves sold are obtained by war expeditions, and it is worse than nonsense to say after they have been

liberated, that they were "the vilest of criminals in their own lands."

The great drawback for the African is that there is no field in Africa for him in which to prosecute and put to a more practical use the knowledge he has obtained; he has no learned society to go to, and he has not sufficient money to continue independent researches; so that when he comes out to the Coast, he turns all his attention to the making of a livelihood; and he meets with discouragements everywhere he turns. In Europe the case is different; we meet with men of means and learning, who could afford time for great researches.

To show more fully the partiality of Dr. Hunt, and his determination to bring the negro out in his worst possible light, he made the quotation from Hutchison's writings, as the type of the negro—that a Krumen after twelve years' attendance at the mission school at Cape Palmas, was asked what he knew of God; that he replied: "God be very good. He made two things—one sleep, and the other Sunday, when no person had to walk." This Dr. Hunt singles out as the result of twelve years' missionary operation. Dr. Hunt should be transported for half-an-hour to the examination of the Grammar School at Sierra Leone, conducted by a pure negro, and in his next scientific paper we should hear another tale from him, should he be just.

It might be asked, what is the *summum bonum* of Dr. Hunt's arguments and deductions? It is that the African being intellectually inferior to the European, being allied to the anthropoid apes, and shining highly anywhere, except in the slave states of America, where he has a childish and fond attachment for his master, and his family, slavery should now be prosecuted with vigour, and death to all "fanatic philanthropists."

In conclusion, I think I speak the sentiment of every African, when I say that as it took almost 1,800 years to bring England to the standard of eminence to which she has now attained, and that as no nation has ever been known to civilise itself, so we hope that Dr. Hunt and his party will let alone the worthy philanthropists and African emancipators; and through the wise administration of Mr. Cardwell and others, in 1,800 years to come we hope that his descendants will be able to write "A MYTH," in large letters, against his African doctrine.—I am, yours, &c.,

AFRICANUS HORTON, M.D. Edin.

REVIEW OF DR. HORTON'S PAMPHLET.

(Continued from our February Number.)

Most of the chiefs of those places have broken faith with the Government, have maltreated British merchants, have been conquered by our arms in different engagements, and have asked protection from us. Will it not be right that we should give them that which will be a boon to the colony? I think it is time that these trading ports should be made an integral part of Sierra Leone, since the merchants do more extensive business there than in the colonies.

Gallinas, the Searcies and Mellacourie, should be united to the colony, whose territorial boundary will then be considered properly remodelled, and the administration of the Government will be more efficient and economical; the colony can guarantee the merchants there sufficient protection if a plan like the following be adopted:—

Let a Militia force of 100 men be enrolled and paid by the Colonial Government at the rate of 11. 10s. per month, which should include rations, &c.; let the men be furnished with bed, blankets, and rug; let them be properly officered, and distributed at the rate of thirty to each station; let the officer who will be the commandant be properly paid, and be made also the Custom-house officer in those rivers, with strict orders not to interfere in the native quarrels, but to protect British property. Each vessel as it proceeds up the river should hand over its manifest to the safe care and keeping of the commandant—should give him also an inventory of the goods in the vessel, with their true value, and a written declaration attesting their truth, and a bond signed; that, should it prove false, they were to be liable to a heavy fine. They should be required to pay an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent. on all goods except tobacco and rum; it should be made optional to those who are well known in the colony to pay to the commandant in cash the amount of the duty, or give an order to their principal at Freetown.

That all vessels coming within the territorial boundary to trade should be made to pay the *ad valorem* duty, the commandant be provided with a boat, &c., and such other arrangements should be made which the Executive thinks necessary.

Granting that the Governor-General has at his disposal an inter-colonial steamer, according to the Resolution of the House of Commons Committee on Western Africa, the steamer should be sent monthly to these stations for the conveyance of letters and orders, and for the collection of the revenue from Customs. The very fact of this monthly visitation will have a moral check over any outbreak amongst the natives.

What will be the result of these measures?—

1. That the revenue of the Colony will be increased from 40,000l. to at least 60,000l. yearly.
2. That the British merchants will have proper protection.
3. That the influence of the colony will be greatly extended.

4. That merchants who have hitherto been afraid to venture on the river trade will now make a beginning.

5. The resources of the country will be better developed.

6. The political situation of the colony will be greatly on the advance.

9. A system of general supply of water to Freetown should be adopted.

We are sorry that our limited space will not admit of further extracts from this clever practical pamphlet, which embraces the question of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold and Cape Coasts, Lagos, and includes also some few observations on the rising Republic of Liberia. All educated Africans should buy this pamphlet, and thus stimulate the *élite* of their race to further public efforts in their behalf. Our author not only demands improvements, but gives suggestions for obtaining the money for them; and it must be borne in mind that, as he starts by observing when treating of Sierra Leone, "it is *de facto* a self-supporting colony," and that no small portion of the necessary funds might be supplied by the actual revenue were it better administered and applied. In conclusion, we again recommend this little work most cordially to all our readers in England as well as in Africa.

Political Economy of British Western Africa: with the Requirements of the Several Colonies and Settlements. (The African View of the Negro's Place in Nature.) By JAMES AFRICANUS B. HORTON, M.D. Edin., &c. Pp. 36. London: W. J. Johnson, 121, Fleet-street.

The African Times. Journal of the African-Aid Society. Published monthly (6s. per annum). London: Office of the Society, 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand.

WHILE the negro's enemies are so active in traducing him—enemies among the friends of slavery and the teachers of pseudo-science—it is satisfactory to know that there are educated Africans like Mr. Horton capable of speaking up for their injured race. The pamphlet named above is written by one who well understands what he is writing about. It is the voice of an African who knows his place in Nature, and has ability to make good his claim. The facts and figures of Mr. Horton contrast strongly with the guess-work and fiction of the Bond-street travellers and theorists who have succeeded in making themselves ridiculous of late by their wrong-headed efforts to appear great and wise at the expense of the libelled Africans.

The *African Times* is a newspaper published in monthly anticipation of the mails despatched to the West Coast of Africa. It has now reached its fifth volume, and must, we suppose, be regarded as the organ in England of the civilized blacks of the British settlements. Through this paper they make appeals to the ear of the British public, in deprecation of official acts of mismanagement and extravagance, as well as in support of parliamentary inquiries.

It is curious to remark, as one sign of the improving circumstances of the negro race, that, in the pages of this paper, the right of our black fellow-subjects in the West African settlements to municipal and representative institutions is being argued with earnestness and propriety. It is certainly worthy of note, that, while the franchise is being demanded in behalf of the newly-emancipated freedmen of the United States, their brethren on the African coast should also be urging a claim to the possession of the responsibilities of constitutional government.

But articles on political subjects are not the only occupants of the *African Times*. There are letters of no small practical ability from native traders, occasionally betraying a difficulty in English composition; notices of African typography and customs; discussions, from a negro point of view, on the original colour of the human race; and a variety of subjects interesting to commercial men and philanthropists.

Not being conscious of entertaining any of the stupid prejudice against colour—and believing, moreover, that there exists no reason why black men should not write something to interest white men, we commend this periodical to the good graces of our readers.—*The Hastings and St. Leonard's News*, April 6, 1866.

In justice to Dr. Horton, to the African race, and to ourselves, we have thought it our duty to insert the above unexpected tribute from a journal of which we had no knowledge, and with which we had no connexion.

THE DISTURBANCES IN JAMAICA.—The *John Bull*, at the end of an article on Jamaica, says: "We desire, above all things, that nothing shall be done in Her Majesty's name which shall make any of her subjects blush; and we feel that the facts which have come out in evidence are such as, if uncontradicted or unexplained, will tax the ingenuity of the most strenuous defenders of military rule to justify. We are well assured, notwithstanding the language of a portion of the Conservative press, that the Conservative party will in no way give their countenance to any attempt to defend or justify the conduct of the authorities against whom any such atrocities as are reported may be clearly substantiated. But the verdict has not yet been given, and the case ought not to be prejudged on either side."

Just published, royal 8vo, cloth, 6s.; calf gilt, 10s. 6d.,

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT SIERRA LEONE, 1865: Its History, French and English Catalogues, Appointment of Jurors, their Reports and Lists of their Awards. London: Hatchard and Co., 187, Piccadilly, W.

SEMINARY FOR AFRICAN YOUNG LADIES, 2; PORTOBELLO ROAD, KENSINGTON PARK, LONDON. MISS SMITH receives a limited number of African Young Ladies for Education.

TERMS.

For Board, a thorough English Education, instruction in the French Language, Laundress, Seat in Church, Use of Piano, Books, &c., FORTY-TWO GUINEAS per Annum.

Home comforts, liberal treatment, and parental kindness are certain.

Three months' notice required previous to the removal of a pupil.

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 steamship MACGREGOR LAIRD, 969 tons and 200-horse power, GEO. CORBITT, Commander, will leave LIVERPOOL on TUESDAY, APRIL 24, at 2.30 P.M.

Passengers embark by steam tender, leaving the North Landing Stage at 1 P.M. punctually. Goods and heavy baggage must be alongside the ship at the loading berth, Huskisson Dock, not later than 6 P.M. of the 21st. 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.

PROVISIONS.

THE up-dated Goods, now on hand for immediate shipment, being only of the well-known brand of FORBES, Aberdeen and London: Sardines, Preserved Salmon, ditto Lobsters, ditto Oysters, ditto Herrings, ditto Mackerel, ditto Haddocks, ditto Turbot, Dried Codfish, ditto Lingfish, High-dried Herrings, Salted Salmon, ditto Herrings, ditto Mackerel, Preserved Fish Soups, Herrings à la Sardines, Preserved Soups, ditto Meats, ditto Poultry, ditto Game, ditto Vegetables, ditto Milk, Potted Meats, Anchovy Paste, Jams, in Tins or Jars, Fruits, Bottled and Dried, Pickles (Pure), Sauces, Mustard, Oatmeal, Barley, Corn Flour. The above may be had in any package or size; also Hams, Bacon, Cheese, and Butter.

Priced Lists and all other information may be obtained of Mr. M. L. LEVIN, 1, Bevis Marks, London, Sole Agent for West Coast of Africa, and all orders forwarded him will receive immediate attention per return Mail.

COTTON, WOOL, and other Material, PRESSED and PACKED by WALKER'S PATENT ROTATING PRESS, in HALF the USUAL TIME. Sugar Mills for Splitting the Cane, Palm Nut Sorters, Nut Crackers, and every kind of Machine for Africa or India.

17, COWPER STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

BEADS, PROVISIONS, and TRADE GOODS, as under, on SALE at M. LEVIN'S STORES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

BEADS.—Abras, Seed, Corals, Poppipes, Pounds, and every other description.

PROVISIONS.—Jams, Sardines, Potted Meats, Potted Fish, Potted Soups, Biscuits (tins), Geneva, Brandy, Rum.

SUNDRIES.—Muskets, Cowries, Flints, Glass Goods, Combs, Clothing, Crockery, Stationery.

AGENCIES.—Rimmel's: Pomades, Essences, and Perfumery. Forbes': Provisions of every description. Lamplough's: Drugs and Medicines.

All orders addressed to M. L. LEVIN, 1, Bevis Marks, London, E.C., will receive attention per return mail.

THE UNIVERSAL BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED are authorized to receive Subscriptions for 1,350 Shares (the remainder being Subscribed) of

THE BERLIN SEWAGE COMPANY LIMITED.

FOUNDED 15TH JANUARY, 1866.

UNDER SPECIAL PRIVILEGE FOR FIFTY YEARS.

CAPITAL, £120,000 Sterling, in 4,000 SHARES of £30 Sterling each, to be paid as follows: Deposit, £3, and £4 10s. per Share on Allotment. The Residue in Sums of £7 10s. per Share, at Two, Four, and Six Months from the date of Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

CARL LOUIS SCABELL, Esq., Commander of the Royal Fire Brigade and Private Government Councillor.
ROBERT BUSSLER, Esq., Private Court Councillor, and Court Government Secretary to His Majesty the King of Prussia.
FERDINAND FITZGERALD, Esq., Director of the Universal Banking Corporation, London.

JOSEPH LEHMANN, Esq., Royal Prussian Commission Councillor.
HENRY WILLIAMS MACKRETH, Esq., Director of the Universal Banking Corporation, London.
CAPTAIN HEINRICH VON STUCKRADT, Commander-in-Chief of the Police Forces, Berlin.
FRITZ VON STUCKRATH, Esq., Royal Architect and Captain R.A.

MANAGING DIRECTORS—WILHELM THORWITH, Esq., Engineer, and HERMANN LEHMANN, Esq., Berlin.

BANKERS.

UNIVERSAL BANKING CORPORATION, 110, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

MESSRS. HIRSCHFELD & WOLFF, 27, UNTER DEN LINDEN, BERLIN.

SOLICITORS.

A. MUNKEL, Esq., Notary and Advocate of the Court of Justice, BERLIN.

MESSRS. ROOK, KENDRICK, & CROOK, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—LONDON, 25, CORNHILL; BERLIN, WILHELM PLATZ.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—MR. FREDERICK HARVEY ALDRIDGE.

THE following is a Prospectus of the BERLIN SEWAGE COMPANY, Registered in Berlin, in conformity with Prussian Law, which requires 25 per cent. of the whole Capital to be paid up before Registration.

The undertaking has not only received the Royal (Prussian) sanction, and that of the Municipal Authorities in Berlin, but has the hearty goodwill and co-operation of every respectable inhabitant of that City, and of the Farmers holding Land in proximity thereto, who are ready to Contract for the Sewage for Agricultural purposes.

The said goodwill has manifested itself in the simplest but most unmistakable manner—viz., by the Berlin people subscribing Two-thirds of the required Capital (£80,000). There remains, therefore, only One-third, or £40,000, which the Universal Banking Corporation are authorized to place in this country.

THIS Company is formed under a *Special Privilege granted by the Authorities of Berlin for the term of Fifty Years*, for effecting a proper Removal of the Sewage matter of that City.

A portion of the Sewage is now flushed by the Water-Works Company, forcing the Sewage into the small River Spree, which runs through the heart of the City; and the other portion is removed at midnight by carts.

The Municipality and Sanitary Officers, and others connected with the administration of the City affairs, have determined to get rid of both these objectionable methods by the introduction of a system such as is pursued in New York (U.S.) and many Continental Cities and Towns—as Ostend, Strasburg, Lyons, Antwerp, &c., &c.—with so much success as to yield profits of Thirty to Forty per Cent., and upwards, per annum. The nett profits derived from the Sewage at Antwerp are stated to be £15,000 sterling per annum, although Antwerp has only about 90,000 inhabitants.

The Municipality have already passed a Law requiring all parties to make use of the facilities afforded by this Company as soon as their arrangements are completed, upon a fixed tariff of charges, to be paid quarterly by every Householder to this Company.

Berlin contains within its Walls 16,000 Houses and 650,000 People, and is yearly increasing.

The Sewage will, for the most part, be pumped by portable engines, out of closed reservoirs at the Houses, through tubes into closed carts, which will convey it to the Depôts, from which it will be taken by the Farmers for manuring their lands. Contracts for the whole supply of the Sewage have been already offered by opulent Farmers, at prices above what had been fixed for the Sale; and the demand and value must necessarily augment year by year.

The Country around Berlin is a sandy plain, and can only be made productive by heavy supplies of Manure, which gives to this Company a great advantage, possessed by few other Cities and Towns in which this system has been established with such large profits.

By the Law of Prussia, the remuneration of the Directors is limited to Five per Cent. on the nett profits remaining after the payment of Five per Cent. to the Shareholders on their Capital; and a Reserve Fund has to be created by the setting apart of another Five per Cent. similarly deducted, until the said Reserve Fund amounts to 20,000 Thalers, or £1,500, after which no further deductions for this purpose are to be made. The surplus profits are then divisible among the Shareholders, in addition to the Five per Cent. first set apart for them; and it appears from the Estimates of Revenue to be derived from the fixed tax on the 12,000 Houses before mentioned, and the sale of the Sewage, after the deduction of all expenses, and of 60,173 Thalers, or £9,025 a-year for wear and tear and renewals, that there will be above Fifteen per Cent. per annum for the Shareholders—a Dividend which cannot fail subsequently to be greatly increased.

The Plans, Estimates, Charges, Revenues, &c., have been carefully drawn by Mr. Thorwith, of Berlin (the Engineer under whose direction the Works will be placed), been verified by independent Engineers, and sanctioned, approved, and adopted by the Police, the Municipal, and Health Officers of the City, which secures the proper working of the system, and very beneficial results to the Shareholders.

Meetings of the Shareholders will be held both in London and Berlin, and Dividends will be paid in both places.

The Shares now offered will be allotted according to priority of application in England and Prussia. Shares may be at once paid up in full.

Application for Shares, accompanied with a Deposit of £3 per Share, to be made to the Bankers of the Company, the Universal Banking Corporation, 110, Cheapside, London; to Messrs. Hirschfeld and Wolff, Bankers, Berlin; and at their Offices, 25, Cornhill, London, and 41, Kanonier Strasse, Berlin.

Translation of Official Certificate of Registration.

Company Register, No. 1,863.

DECREE.

I hereby certify that the Registration of the undermentioned Company in the Official Register has been duly made.

Number, 1,863.
TITLE.—Title, The Berlin Sewage Company Limited.—Berliner, Abfuhr Gesellschaft; Commandit, Gesellschaft; auf Aktien, W. Thorwith, H. Lehmann.

SEAT OF THE COMPANY.—Berlin.
POWERS OF THE COMPANY.—The Company is a Joint-Stock Company in Shares. The Company, as founded on the 15th January, 1866, with alterations on the 25th March, 1866, is to be found in the Volume of Despatches, No. 89, pages 4 to 23.

The Managing Directors of the Company are the Engineer, William Thorwith, and Hermann Lehmann, Merchant, who united represent the Company, having the power to sign together for the Company, each of them signing his name with his own hand.

The authorized Capital of the Company is 800,000 Thalers (£120,000 Sterling), divided into 4,000 Shares of 200 Thalers (£30 Sterling) each.

Registered in conformity with the Decree of the 29th March, 1866, on the same day.

Acts of the Companies Registration in the Supplementary Volume 1, page 89.

HINTZ, Secretary.
Berlin, 29th March, 1866.

Royal City Court Department of Civil Affairs. Court Seal.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE "BERLIN SEWAGE COMPANY LIMITED."

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the "Universal Banking Corporation Limited" the Sum of £....., being a Deposit of £3 per Share on Shares of £30 each, which I request you to allot me in the above Company, subject to its Articles of Association, and to the terms of the annexed Prospectus, I hereby agree to become a Member of the Company, and to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the amount due on the Allotment of the same, and the further Sum of £22 10s., stipulated for in your Prospectus, on the following dates—viz., £7 10s. Two Months after the date of Allotment, £7 10s. Four Months, and £7 10s. Six Months, after Allotment, and to subscribe the Articles of Association if and when required; and I request that my Name may be placed on the Register of Members.

Usual Signature.....
Name in full.....
Residence.....
Profession or Business.....
Date.....

Registered

The

VOL. V.,

West Coast of
Governor D'Arcy
War in the River
The Hospital
Sherbro
The Church at
Donations for
Notices to Cor
General Obse
The Jamaica
Expenditure
Civilization of

T

WM. DENT
Company
ARCHIBALD
and Co.
A. CASTLE

Up to
merely in it

The total ac
(bei

This
many article

The I
on the Coast
be made a sc
Pepper, Ging
supply in la

The
and general
great facilit
greatest re

The
ments, and
Company f
more advan
to foster an
Busi
ARFALL T
Walmer-bui