

The African Times.

"FOR GOD, AND GOOD TO AFRICA AND HER PEOPLE."

"If any Colonist suffers from injustice, whatever may be his class, his condition, or his colour, he has a right to redress at the hands of the Colonial Minister in this country."—EARL OF CARNARVON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, AUGUST 2, 1866.

VOL. VII., No. 82.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868.

{PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
{Subscription, 5s. per Ann.

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WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The Monthly Mail arrived with its accustomed regularity on the 6th instant, and the Bi-monthly on the 16th inst.

DEPLORABLE FIRES AT BATHURST.—NO FIRE-ENGINE THERE!!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Gambia, March 19, 1868.

Sir,—We are not only surprised and distressed at the prevalence of fires, by which many houses here are now consumed, but are also quite at a loss how to account for them. There was one of these fires on the 6th instant, and another yesterday evening, the 18th—this last, a great one, destroying about twelve lots, containing some twenty houses. The poor residents lost all their property because no sufficient assistance was rendered. The fire began at half-past 10 p.m. At five minutes past 11 the troops of the garrison came from their barracks, with their officers, &c., but without any fire-engine, any fire-buckets, or anything to show an intention on their part to assist in putting out the fire. As the Military Department do not keep such things as a fire-engine and fire-buckets, don't you think it is time that the Administrator or the Colonial-office should take the proper steps to provide one, out of our REVENUE, for the Civil Department, and for the service in this town of Bathurst? There ought to be one at the police-station ready for service whenever it may be wanted. If we had any voice in the spending of the public money raised here we should have got a fire-engine and fire-buckets for the public use long ago. They would be a great boon to the poor people, and prevent a great deal of distress.—

Yours truly,

AN EYE-WITNESS.

SIERRA LEONE PLURALISTS.

A NEW WAY OF PREPARING A PEOPLE FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

MR. HORATIO JAMES HUGGINS, from St. Vincent, West Indies, who has been gazetted Assistant or Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, holds the following offices of emolument. He is—

Queen's Advocate of Sierra Leone.

Law Adviser of the Governor on the affairs of all Her Majesty's Settlements on the West Coast of Africa.

A Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils in Sierra Leone.

Legal Member of the Court of the Governor and Council of Sierra Leone.

Acting Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court.

Sole Judge of the Crown Lands Court.

Sole Judge of the Summary Jurisdiction Court.

Judge of the Insolvent Court.

Sole Judge of the Court of Escheat.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal, &c.

Mr. Huggins' income from these appointments is said to be

1,600*l.* a-year, and his son is further said to enjoy some small sinecures amounting to about 300*l.* a-year. As he is now gazetted to the office of Assistant-Judge, we presume the superior emoluments of this office, over and above those from being Queen's Advocate, which he now loses, will raise his official gains to from 2,000*l.* to 2,200*l.* a-year.

MR. JOHN ASHWOOD—

First Clerk of the Mixed-Commission, at 360*l.* a-year.

Acting Treasurer, 300*l.* a-year.

Liberated African Clerk, 150*l.* a-year.

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The *African Interpreter* (Sierra Leone journal) advocates in an able article that reduction of offices and increase of salaries on the West Coast to able and honourable men, which we called for some years ago. After commenting on the administrative ability of Sir Arthur Kennedy, and stating that "Chief Justice French has already given ample grounds for believing that Mr. Huggins' misleading and wrecking lights have no effect upon him," it adds:—

"Nor should an increase of salary (as official vacancy occurs) be confined to Sir Arthur Kennedy and Chief Justice French. Their presence here is a guarantee and an implied pledge upon the part of the Colonial Office that the official standard in Sierra Leone for the future shall be of a more elevated kind.* They sent us cheap Huggins, who had no practice at St. Vincent, at a salary of 500*l.*, and he has been the dearest official we have ever had. Worthy and learned men are not to be procured in England or won unless by large remuneration, and it is better for us to pay them well than to run the risk of getting another cheap Queen's Advocate or another cheap Governor, such as ex-Governor Blackall, who was shelved by the Colonial Office for seven long years, until Sierra Leone, with 2,000*l.* a-year, turned up. Indeed, we know it to be a fact that an ex-Colonial Minister expressed to an ex-Governor, then upon a visit to him at his country seat, that he could get no good or able man to go to Sierra Leone; and Lord Stanley, in a debate in the House of Commons, employed the same language.

We have been long inundated with the refuse of incompetent English or West Indian officials, and old Samuel Johnson would have altered his celebrated saying, that patriotism was the last resource of a scoundrel, if he could have contemplated our Sierra Leone contemptible staff of officials.

LIBERIA.

ARRIVAL OF SIERRA LEONEANS.—Quite a number of Sierra Leoneans have recently come to Monrovia, to settle as citizens; and we hear that many more are likely to follow them. Some of them have opened shops, and commenced business. Some have

* Alas! for the perished illusion! This same Huggins is now the Gazetted Assistant Judge!—ED. A.T.

gone up the river and entered into trade. One has commenced teaching. These men seem to be active, industrious, and enterprising. We hope that they may become useful members of society, and find it to their advantage that they have become citizens of our Republic.

RISE OF AFRICAN SLAVES.—We are glad that we can announce the close of the slave insurrection among the Boatswains, and the opening of the paths again to trade. The "Genius of Universal Emancipation" seems circling the globe; and the poor slaves in our interior seem to have caught its inspiration, and to have attempted to have cast aside their chains. This time they have failed. Order reigns at Bo-Poro; but to secure it sixty men have had to lose their heads, and the slave is again brought under the yoke. As our institutions spread through the country, so slavery, as well as heathenism, will surely vanish. The people of Liberia are not only evangelizers, but also emancipators. We bring the Gospel and freedom wherever we go.

THE VEYS AND MANDINGOS.—The Vey people are intimately connected with the Mandingoes, the great trading people of Western Africa, who read, write, and keep accounts in the Arabic language, and whose commercial intercourse extends to the comparatively civilized nations of Central Africa, where the Arabic is vernacular. To those nations European Missionary Societies have been in vain seeking access through Egypt and Abyssinia for half a century. Liberia College has already begun to distribute Arabic books from the press of the American mission at Beirut, in Syria, among the Mandingoes; and that mission has furnished books for further distribution, containing a Circular Letter "from the Learned Men of Mount Lebanon to the Learned Men of Moghreb"—that is, of the West—inviting correspondence, and offering a supply of books through Liberia College, the geographical position of which, and its objects, are described.

A new journal, with the name of "The People of Grand Bassa," has made its appearance. We hope it may deserve success and obtain it. We find in it "An Act to Increase the Revenue, passed into a Law December 21, 1867." The declared object of this law is to effect a more speedy withdrawal from circulation of that excess of paper currency which has caused so great and prejudicial a depreciation in the current value of the paper of the Republic. This new act raises all the 9 per cent. duties to 12 per cent., the 12 to 15, and those on ardent spirits—rum, gin, brandy, whisky—to from 25 to 37 cents per gallon. It further imposes a duty of 6 dollars a-year on all coasting craft of 5 tons and under, 4 dollars a-year on canoes, an export duty of 2 cents per bushel on palm kernels, and 2 cents on each country cloth, 2 cents per gallon on palm-oil, and 3 cents on every dollar's worth of gum wood! a license duty of 8 dollars a-year on hawkers, and makes more stringent provision for the collection of duties on goods purchased on any of the mail steamers.

"The House for the Blind, begun in faith by 'the beloved Barnabas' awaits funds to realise the prayer of faith. The walls and roof finished, three hundred dollars are required to complete its internal arrangements. Is there not some friend of the blind who will help forward this first work (so far as we know) for this afflicted class in Africa?"—*Cavalla Messenger*.

FETISH PRACTICES IN CAPE COAST TOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, March 9.

Sir,—When Colonel Conran seized and deported King Aggery to Cape Coast there was a question as to how far the British Courts of Justice here responded to all the wants of this people if they are to be civilized. What I am now going to write has some bearing upon that question, and it will show you, too, how little the British authorities have done to help on civilization. They deposed Aggery; they named a chief instead of him; they make us pay licences for trade, and do many other things about us as if we were British subjects, and yet we are as far off from knowing whether we are British subjects or free natives as we ever were. Of course you will say, "Cape Coast Town is not British, or the Queen's authorities would not allow such things to be done as you write to me about." I think I heard when I was in London that something was "not fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring." I fancy we Cape Coast natives must be some such thing in English esteem. I have no doubt you have thought things are a good deal advanced in Cape Coast. But they are not. The Government don't care what the people do so they are quiet, and pay their licences and duties, and don't want anything for it. I can tell you that Fetish, witchcraft, and all its accompanying horrors (except decapitation) is as strong here as it is in Ashantee on Dahomey. Just look at what I saw myself the other day. It was in one's house who was lately a Wesleyan. A lot of people were being tortured by having needles passed through their tongues, to find out in that

way who it was that had stolen a piece of cloth, worth about 2s. 6d. If the needle goes through without breaking, then the person is innocent; but if it breaks on passing the tongue, which is held out by the Fetish man, then he or she is guilty; and then come the full horrors. If they go to court, well and good; but if the poor wretch gets into the hands of the Fetish inquisitors, then he is tortured in abominable ways. Such is the state of native society in Cape Coast Town—under the guns of the Castle—the seat of the British Government—the Government house now being in the town, and the chief magistrate and other authorities living there—a place with two large places of Christian worship, and with a garrison of 300 British soldiers armed with Snider breech-loading rifles. Is nothing ever to be done for the country with the money levied in it? Is the money always to be eaten up or squandered ignorantly by incompetent authorities?—Yours truly,

FANTELELAND.

THE TRANSFER OF TERRITORIES.

(Extract from a letter.)

Cape Coast, March 7.

It was an easy matter to transfer the so-called Dutch towns to the English, but those who had previously been called English and under English protection resisted giving up the English flag for the Dutch; and the interior tribes will not submit to it at all, which is the cause of all the present trouble. I remember your calling attention to the clause giving to the Dutch all the country west of a line drawn from the mouth of the Sweet River to the Ashantee frontier. The Dutch made a grand mistake in asking for territory beyond the seaboard, they having none to give in exchange. Unless they can conquer the country by force of arms, their new title, so far as the interior is concerned, is not worth a stiver. You have said they had it in contemplation to make a road to Ashantee, but they can never do it; the Dutch are too much linked with the Ashantees, so that the interior tribes look upon them as joint enemies, and will never place any confidence in them, or allow them to make a road through their territory in the direction of Ashantee. Unless the Dutch can bring a great force to subjugate the country, the Dutch Governor certainly acted most imprudently (to say the least) when he destroyed the town of British Commendah. There were seven people killed, I hear, and the Dutch also destroyed all their canoes; this exasperated them, and caused them to retaliate, and brought down the Wassaws and Denkerahs to support the Commendahs, and to call to their assistance the British Fantee tribes.

I am afraid there will be a great deal of trouble.—Yours, &c.,

THE DUTCH AND THE CAPE COAST NATIVES AT WAR.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY H. T. USSHER, ADMINISTRATOR OF HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS ON THE GOLD COAST, &c., &c.

Whereas, on account of the disturbances now existing to windward of these settlements, it is advisable that every means should be employed to restore peace, &c.

Whereas, it appears to be necessary for that end, that the sale of powder, lead bars, guns, firearms, and all other arms and munitions of war should be suspended indefinitely.

Be it hereby made known, proclaimed, and declared, to all whom it may concern, that the sale of such articles herein before enumerated is declared to be illegal, until such time as to Her Majesty's Government it shall appear to be fit and proper to permit the resumption of the sale thereof.

This regulation shall take effect throughout the British dominions,* from the Sweet River to the Volta, and those persons infringing the same shall be liable to heavy penalties in addition to confiscation and seizure of goods so sold.

Government House, Cape Coast, Feb. 26, 1868.

By his Excellency's command,

FREDERICK M. SKUES, M.B.

Deputy-Collector of Customs.

OFFICIAL NOTICE BY HIS EXCELLENCY H. T. USSHER, ADMINISTRATOR OF HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS ON THE GOLD COAST, &c., &c.

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of Cape Coast and the districts adjoining, that in consequence of the disturbed state of the country to windward of the Sweet River, communications are interrupted, and travelling either by land or canoe is rendered unsafe beyond Elmina. Due warning is therefore given that Her Majesty's Government cannot and will not hold itself responsible for the lives and property of those, its subjects, who may, in opposition to this warning, quit British Territory, more particularly for the Settlements of Commendah, and places adjoining thereto.

* The italics are ours.—Ed. A. T.

His Excellency the Administrator also solemnly warns the people of the Cape Coast Districts against meddling in these disturbances, and impresses upon them the necessity of perfect neutrality.

Government House, Cape Coast, Feb. 26, 1868.

By his Excellency's command

FREDERICK M. SKUES, M.B.

Deputy-Collector of Customs.

LETTER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR TO KING OTOO, ABBAKRAMPAH.

Government House, Cape Coast, Feb. 28, 1868.

King,—Reliable intelligence has reached me that you, in common with the Fantee chiefs, have despatched a large force of armed men to attack the Dutch at Commendah, and to aid the rebellious people of that place.

A strict and solemn warning was despatched by me to King Eddoo, of Mankessim, for all the Fantee chiefs, not to interfere in the quarrel between the Dutch and the newly-ceded tribes, but, as dependents of England, to remain perfectly neutral. I desire to know the truth, therefore, of this report, and to receive an answer back from you at once. I should regret to be compelled to act unpleasantly towards British tribes, but by their present disobedient and disloyal conduct they are involving this Government in difficulties with Holland, and forcing me to extreme measures.—Requesting a speedy reply,

(Signed)

H. T. USSHER, Administrator.

To Amfoo Otoo, King.

KING AMFOO OTOO'S ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

Abbakrampah, March 1, 1868.

Sir,—I have the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of the 28th ultimo, in which your Excellency states that myself and other Fantee chiefs have despatched a large force of armed men to attack the Dutch at Commendah, and to aid the rebellious people of that place.

In reply, I beg most respectfully to inform your Excellency that it is true that myself and other Fantee chiefs have intended to send some armed men to help our brothers, the British Commendahs, whom we hear the Elmina people have sent three companies, and their volunteer company from their town, to help the Dutch Government to destroy them.

We cannot understand that the people of Commendah, they being no slaves of either Government, could be bartered off in this way, and when they refused to go under the Dutch flag that their town should be bombarded and they be forced to leave their own home and soil, which is solely their property bequeathed to them by their own ancestors from ages past. The land upon which that neglected ruined fort stands is their own property, and ground-rent was formerly paid to them when it was occupied by the African Company. I trust your Excellency will understand me in this my sentiment, for I give it as reason, and not from any haughty form of indisposition towards the British Government.

With deep feelings of respect I beg to inform your Excellency that as you express your disapproval of this measure taken by us, I shall therefore communicate to the other chiefs, when we shall all write to you.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Amfoo Otoo, King.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, March 7.

Dear Sir,—I should not do my duty as an occasional correspondent if I did not write to you a few words about the troubles around us. These troubles come from the authorities not having done anything all last year to find out how the people in the British towns intended to be given up to the Dutch felt about it—having done nothing to reconcile them to the change which the 1st January, 1868, was to bring about. No people were ever treated more unceremoniously; there could not have been greater indifference shown by the British authorities if they had been so many forest trees to be transferred, instead of human beings with feelings and sympathies which the authorities ought to have been proud of. This was Governor Blackall's culminating delinquency on the West Coast; this was a crowning evidence of his total unfitness to be trusted with authority—and yet we hear through your columns that he is to be sent as Governor to Queensland. You must be getting very badly off in England for men of common sense and decent intellect for governors in your colonies. The result of his considerate policy here is that the whole of the interior people taking part with the British Commendahs are up in arms against the Dutch, and are actually, to the number of 50,000 at least, advancing on all the Dutch settlements. I believe that the natives will eject the Dutch all along the Coast, and possess it for themselves, Elmina included, unless the French (who are hovering about here much lately) pounce on the prize. The Dutch have been completely defeated, and the greatest alarm is felt at all the towns to wind-

ward of Elmina; several heads have been cut off, and a great many captives are in chains to meet the same fate. The powerful king of Denkerah is in the field with a very large force, and is within two hours march of Elmina. They are determined not to be under the Dutch, and they will succeed I feel quite sure. I hope Sir Arthur Kennedy will soon come down to give a proper direction to British policy.—Yours,

X.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, West Africa, March 9, 1868.

Sir,—The whole Protectorate is in a blaze, in consequence of the exchange of territory. The whole of the Dutch possessions are invaded by the Fantees, and before the next mail leaves this I may have sad news to communicate. Possibly the Dutch will be obliged to retire from the Coast, and then what will be done? That is the question.—Yours, in haste,

OBSERVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gold Coast, March 3, 1868.

Sir,—Not until the end of December, 1867, was it thought proper here to acquaint the British-bought slaves, or rather the British-bought goods, that they must be ready for the barter the master had thought to make with the Dutch. Proclamations were made at the same time, and letters sent to the different places concerned in the exchange. And, just as I predicted, as soon as the Chief of Denkerah heard this read to him, he told the reader to go back. In the meantime the chief sent messengers to make the thing known to the Fantee chiefs, and to ascertain whether they had any voice in giving them up to the Dutch in this manner.

As soon as this reached the ears of the Fantee chiefs, up they all started for their ancient gathering place, Mankessim. Meetings, which had been neglected for some long time, were now thus forced on by this aggravation here. They went to the expense of 39l. 12s. sterling for getting up a petition alone. They were not, however, overruled by the nature of the case; their being free on their own land, and without their having been consulted on the subject of an interchange of territory, being given up, or rather part of them being cut off to strengthen the hands of their enemies; notwithstanding their having been informed by authority that they were to fight their own battles in case the enemies, Ashantees, should invade them again. I say, notwithstanding this, they drew up a very humble petition, although they were excited so much; yet their loyalty to Her Britannic Majesty's Government was not allowed to be shaken in the petition, trusting that their old benefactors would now take notice of their case—a humble petition, so humble that even the heart hardened against the poor black race was so touched that he could not help expressing to the messenger that he could not help laying it before Her Majesty's Government, and sent to tell the chiefs that "if they are still so loyal to Her Majesty's Government they will be taken care of." What he meant by this I do not know, Mr. Editor. He said on his way down to Accra that on his way up he would write them; but he did not think it worth his while to fulfil his own promise of writing to the so submissive chiefs, nor even so much as to land at Cape Coast!

Protests from all the places concerned which formerly passed by the name of "English" came to the Governor, both verbal and written. No; Dutch they must be, whether they will or not. Free people, and not slaves, they must be made slaves. Why should they have their own freewill in this case? Are they not British slaves? And yet, Mr. Editor, the British agents are putting down slavery as much as they can. When anyone's slave goes to the Cape Coast Court, and frames something for the judge in order to get away or out of his master's service, the slave is generally instructed to seek for a new master to pay for him; but no, the British slave must not choose for himself, he must go to the one the master chooses. Mr. Editor, the Fantees will thank you to get an explanation for them. You are a man of God, and if there be any difference in the statement above, pray do not hide it from us. The British slave must be a slave to one and one master only, but the Fantee slave may choose any new master he pleases.

Just as I told you, there is bloodshed now. Commendah Town has been bombarded; the poor people are driven out, with their poor sick people, children and women, to wander about in the bush, and their canoes have all been destroyed. One poor woman coming to take water in the town, perhaps for her thirsty child, was shot down. This, of course, excited the passions of the people so that they could hold no longer. They took their arms, and did not travel long before they found the Dutch troops arrayed against them. The fire commenced; they bravely drove the Dutch to the Dutch part of the town, where the Dutch troops fenced themselves with empty puncheons. However, they caught several of them prisoners, whom they took back to the bush, with the loss of three lives, but several wounded. The

number of the Dutch troops killed is reported to be many. The Dutch Governor, we hear, has ordered 3,000 Java soldiers to subjugate both the Commendahs and the Denkerahs. This he will have to do against all Fantee, and our Administrator has stopped the selling of ammunition to the Fantees, and threatens to punish those who will interfere.

This, then, is the work of Christian England, not of the heathen land of Ashantee or Dahomey; no, but of the Christian world! What is meant by this, heaven only knows beside herself. I know this much, that the punishment of a good school-master forms a part of his instruction which the scholar finds afterwards to be no more punishment than the very useful lessons he has acquired for his intercourse with the world. Now pray what is to be inferred by the Commendahs from this? And what must be inferred from all these movements by the Fantees? Now that they have to fight their own battles, their troops must be taken away from them and given to their enemies; and when an attempt is made to defend their cause they are to be punished. We have no one to take up our cause for us in the European world. If we had white men, and were in Europe, our cries would have been heard; but we are too far off, and we are treated in this way by the ONLY GOVERNMENT (the English) that has taken in hand the civilizing the poor benighted Africans, but which now turns a deaf ear on those whom she has professed a desire to enlighten. We commit our cause to the hands of the great Parent above. The Dutch may bring their 3,000 soldiers to make an end of us; Governor Ussher may keep his powder; and when the Fantees are all killed, he will collect his duties and fines from the Gold Coast sands. I must now close my letter. I will tell you how Governor Ussher exhibited his hatred of the educated natives when I write again.—I am, Sir, your servant,

ONE OF THE GOLD COAST PROTECTORATE
BRITISH SLAVES.

THE AWOONLAH WAR—STATE OF THE FANTEE COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, March 8, 1868.

Sir,—Well, after all that has been said against us for asserting that no real peace could be got in the Volta District without the British authorities insisting upon it in the only way natives understand when they choose to go wrong, a petition has gone up from here to the Governor-General by this mail, signed by the Basle missionaries and their commercial agents, among others, to the same effect. A copy of it will come to you by the bi-monthly steamer, so I shall not say any more here about it. I only thought it right to let you know this immediately, in justice to us who have been vilified as a war party, as delighting in war, when we are, in truth, *the real peace party*; hating warlike proceedings, even when we find them to be essential to a secure peace.

The Fantee country is in a fearfully troubled state. I am apprehensive that there will be a terrible shedding of blood shortly. It has already commenced, and report says that three of the Dutch officers have been killed. The natives are all in arms from Apollonia on the west to Winnebah on the east, and the whole of the interior, and are determined not to serve the Dutch at any price. No doubt some of your Cape Coast correspondents will write you more than I can tell you. I shall, however, do so by the bi-monthly. I hope our authorities will not commit the enormous error of mixing themselves up with it.—Believe me, yours most truly,

ACCRA.

COMMENCEMENT OF BRITISH RULE IN (LATE) DUTCH ACCRA.

Address of his Excellency Governor Blackall* to the chiefs and head men of Accra, read to them by himself on Saturday, the 4th January.

My Friends, Chiefs of Accra,—Those who have been always within the British Protectorate, and those who have hitherto been under the Dutch flag—I wish to explain to you the real intention of the convention between the English and the Dutch Governments which we have just carried into effect. It is not intended to interfere in any way with your rights and privileges, as between you and your people; but all will for the future be subject to English law, and responsible to the English Governor on the Gold Coast.

I earnestly hope you will all agree to appeal to the Governor in case of disagreements amongst yourselves, and you may be assured that the English Government has but one wish—to advance your real interests, and to distribute justice.

Two chiefs within this Protectorate have lately conducted themselves in such a mutinous manner that I have been obliged to depose them. They are named Kujo and Takie. They had been outlawed, but in consequence of their having expressed

* Late Governor-in-Chief in West Africa.—ED. A. T.

contrition, I removed that outlawry. I am now obliged to renew it, and I shall take them into custody on the first opportunity.

I am desired by the British Government to instruct the Civil Commandant here (Lieutenant Bolton, 1st West India Regiment) to select a chief who shall be the medium of communication between the British Government and the people. I wish that this should be done after due deliberation, and after hearing your wishes as to whom you would select; but you must remember that both Kujo and Takie are inadmissible, as being traitors to this Government; and I particularly wish you to impress upon your people that any of them who may be found supporting or assisting those men will be liable to severe punishment under English law.

And now I have only to express my hope that Accra may flourish under this new arrangement, and I assure you that you will always find me ready to listen to any communication you may wish to address to me, and to give you all the assistance compatible with my position as Governor-in-Chief of these settlements.

LAGOS AND ABEOKUTA DIFFICULTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, March 5, 1868.

Sir,—Under the recent and present administration of Captain Glover, affairs at Lagos are on a satisfactory basis, as far as the island of Lagos is concerned; and the occupation of Lagos by the British was, in our opinion, one of the greatest achievements that could be effected towards the civilization of Western Africa, until the late Parliamentary Committee, sad to say, caused affairs in Africa to assume another aspect.

The native kings and chiefs, being informed that the late Parliamentary Committee has fettered the hands of our administrators, continually bid defiance to our authority. But as you are not ignorant of the great political conflicts between this Government and the Egbas, I shall not further allude to them; and by making a few observations I do not mean to revert to past grievances, nor do I wish to expostulate on subjects which have been already decided by Her Majesty's representative. All I wish is simply to call the attention of your readers to the results which may accrue from the policy which was commended by that committee, and in which the settlement of Lagos is directly concerned.

The Egbas, through the insinuations of Mr. Secretary Johnson, obstinately refused to enter into any engagement with this Government, notwithstanding all the atrocities they had perpetrated on British subjects on the River Ogun, and their confinement of British goods to be destroyed by fire within their territories, and which, under the present system of administration, was allowed to pass unredressed.

Unfortunately for the Egbas, the Iperu war at an end, there was nothing to justify any further plundering on the river; but having once tasted the benefit to be derived by plundering British subjects, they cannot but have recourse to other mischiefs of similar nature.

On or about the month of September last several messengers were sent from Massabar, the Emir of Nué, with presents, &c., to this Government; but on their reaching Abeokuta they were seized upon by the authorities, their goods were plundered, and they themselves were murdered in cold blood; and I regret to say, Mr. Editor, that amongst these unfortunates there was a British subject. The Lagos Government, being informed of this inhuman act, communicated with the Egba chiefs on the subject. There was nothing satisfactory in their reply as published by order of his Excellency the Administrator; but, according to the decision of the Parliamentary Committee this also is to pass unredressed!

As a matter of course the Egbas did not expect that such a deed, done in the silence of the night, when the voice of Oro confines all but the male citizens in their houses, should reach the hearing of the Lagos Government. It was, therefore, a matter of great surprise, which, like the great conflagration in Rome in the days of Nero, cannot be attributed to any other but the Christians, whose religion is opposed to such horrible deeds of darkness. Here come the sad occurrences of October last, when the missionaries were plundered and their churches and stations demolished, without any alleged charges of infringement of the national laws. However, information has reached us by this mail that the great ecclesiastical statesman of the Egbas, now in England, is expected to arrive shortly with instructions from the authorities of his department to negotiate with them, according to the doctrine he is preaching in England, that "he is the only man who can effect any reconciliation with them." This puts me in mind of a certain proverb familiarly used by the Akwes, that if you see a man with a long stick directed towards your eye coming at a distance, you should begin in time to cry, "Long stick, don't stick my eye." Therefore I

presume to ask, under what capacity is the gentleman in question to arrive? Whether to gain information from the people in order to enlighten the authorities of his department on the subject, or is he coming to plead for the missionaries in the absence of every charge against them? If the latter, we can only expect that it will tend to elate the Egbas more and more with pride, and may they not say, "Notwithstanding all our treatment towards the white man, yet the white man comes again to beg of us;" and if so, what may we not further expect? We have seen quite enough to convince us of the impracticability of loyal British subjects residing with safety amongst the Egbas without some stipulated engagement of Abeokuta with this Government. Having occupied most of your time I cannot now say anything relative to our connexion with Porto Novo, but will do so in my next.—I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

NEGERO.

EUROPEAN EXAMPLE IN WEST AFRICA.—BRUTAL CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON A CHILD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, March 5, 1868.

Sir,—A few days ago an English Christian journal was put in my hands to read, as it contained many very interesting accounts of different parts of the world, and I there observed the appeal which the Bishop of Oxford has made (in a speech he lately delivered at Plymouth) to England to Christianize India—to "organize a missionary crusade in that vast country on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the stupendous work which lies before us." And another object (he says) should not be lost sight of: "It is of the greatest possible importance that English residents in India should be themselves practical missionaries by the irreproachableness of their lives."

Shall we not appeal to our English residents, and inquire how they lived among us here in West Africa? Are we to imitate the example of an European gentleman well known as the book-keeper (certainly not that blessed Book) keeper for the firm of Kidd and McCoskey, at Olowagbowo in this town, who has committed a most brutal act of rape on the person of a young infant about six or seven years of age? Is this what the Bishop advises? You might say he spoke of India, but why not of Africa too? Are we to live in open indecency with three loose unmarried girls, as one of our official examples here does, and thus protect good morals? Well, we understand this European gentleman book-keeper of Messrs. Kidd and McCoskey is imprisoned; his case was heard at the police-court, while the infant girl was bleeding so profusely that everyone was expecting her death. We say the case was heard by the police magistrate; application for bail has been made—not granted. The next morning we learn he was taken at night to the gaol to wait for his trial; at night, we say—why not in the day? A man of such standing who can, without one moment's thought, stoop to make himself a miscreant in that brutal assault on an infant who has scarcely left the breast, ought not to be in any way respected. And now, we say, we shall see what will become of him at his trial. Until then the law presumes of course that he may not be guilty of the act; but, if he should be, what will then be the consequence? No consequence, perhaps. Why? Because he is a white man. But our eyes are on him, on the judge, and the court. We shall be on the watch to know where the injured parties are gone to at the time of the trial; they may be bribed not to appear; and if they should resist this bribery, it is possible that the police may haunt them till they get them into a scrape and imprisoned. But we have confidence that our worthy executive will not countenance and will not palliate such a grave act of cruelty. He is said to be just. We hope he may not act singularly unjustly in this case. But what has our executive to do with court orders? Is he the court controller? No. Well, then, we shall see. We denounce these and other infamous acts. Are not many such persons living in open profligacy; are not some in the highest order of the town of Lagos living in a state of polygamy? Have they not children by various native girls? We choose the least of two evils, rather than the doggish nature of some of our respectable community, who are only day professors, but who are to be found at night in the company of abandoned women. Are these expected to be practical missionaries? If we are to imitate these examples, would it not be much better that we should be in Dahomey?—Yours, &c.,

LAGOS.

P.S.—In our next we shall inform you how the above-mentioned dreadful case went on.

RIVER GABOON.—NEW FRENCH CLAIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gaboon, West Africa, February 22, 1868.

Sir,—The latest novelty in this quarter is the fact that the French have recently completed a treaty with the Chiefs of Camma and the Fernand Vaz, by virtue of which they are said to have obtained the right of sovereignty over that district, and

they now claim all the Coast from Cape St. John to Cape St. Catherine; but the English Government may think fit to say a word in the matter, having previous treaties with some of the kings and chiefs.

The merchants of this place lately addressed a memorial to the French Admiral, praying for the substitution of a *civil governor*, in lieu of a military one, the rule of the latter being frequently so arbitrary and oppressive as to be very prejudicial to commerce and to the general interests of the Colony; they also apply for the establishment of properly constituted tribunals, and of a chamber of commerce. In addition to this, they ask that the sum proposed to be levied by taxation may be raised in the form of tonnage and similar dues, instead of *ad valorem* duties, as being more simple and less irksome than the latter. Admiral de Langle (who left on the 2nd inst. for Gorée and France, regretted by all) has promised to bring these matters before the Minister for the Colonies, and to support the prayer of the merchants.

Great complaints have lately been made on all sides of the failure of justice, in consequence of the want of police and other courts, as the only magistrate is the commandant for the time being, and some of the decisions are utterly opposed not only to law, but to common sense, and redress can only be obtained by appeal to Gorée or St. Louis. Many of the acts of these officials "clothed with a little brief authority" are certainly of a nature to make the angels weep, and thieves and swindlers increase, multiply, and flourish, as a natural consequence. The sentence in a late important case will probably give the Commandant rather more trouble than he anticipated, as the aggrieved party, the representative of an English firm, will bring all the facts and documents before Lord Stanley, who is, doubtless, ignorant of the treatment experienced in this out-of-the-way corner by British subjects, who have not even the smallest of consular officials to protect them and watch over their interests. Let me add that the present Commandant is certainly considerably more obtuse and arbitrary than most of those individuals who have filled that office, and he generally manages to out-herod Herod in the exercise of his judicial functions. He is very far indeed from being the right man in the right place.

Trade is wretchedly dull here, and on every part of the adjacent coast; this arises in a great measure from wars among the different tribes, which, having broken cut almost simultaneously at different points, produce is very scarce and excessively dear, and provisions can scarcely be purchased at any price. Thus, as matters have apparently reached their worst, we may be permitted to hope that they will soon mend.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

"SPERO MELIORA."

FACTS FOR HISTORY, RE ABEOKUTA AND LAGOS.

In August, 1867, a dispute arose between the Government of Lagos and a village situated near Badagry and Ado, named Ilogbo Esimi. A runaway slave to Lagos, who had resided there for some time, returned to Ilogbo, his old master's residence, and the place whence he had secretly effected his escape. He was there recaptured. On the news reaching Lagos, the Governor at once despatched some armed men to procure his liberation. On their arrival near the gate of the village, they commenced hostilities, greatly to the surprise of the chiefs and head men of the village. The authorities demanded better behaviour from them as representatives of the Governor of Lagos, otherwise they should not be permitted to enter within the village wall. While discussing the above points one of the Lagos men opened fire and shot one of the chiefs dead on the spot, the others also fired their muskets and then retreated, leaving several of the villagers dead and wounded.

Arriving at Lagos, they represented to the Governor that they had been received in a hostile manner and had been obliged to escape for their lives. The Governor being thus made acquainted with the pretended outrage availed himself of the opportunity, purchased nearly all the (Fusée and Dane) guns at the mercantile stores of Lagos, and thus armed about 600 men, including the regular troops, to avenge the supposed outrage on his men. When he arrived with the force at Ilogbo the inhabitants deserted the town, with the exception of a few daring men who awaited his arrival. The result of this expedition was some loss of life on both sides and the village burnt down, the king and some of the chief men being among the slain.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, April 13.—This morning the market opened with a steady but not urgent demand for cotton on the spot, closing at rather hardening prices. For arrival cotton, however, there has been an active demand at 1d. to 3d. per lb. advance. The sales are 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 are for export and speculation. April 17.—Middling Orleans, 12½d. Market at Manchester exceedingly flat, and producers anxious to sell. Yarns 1 per lb. lower, and demand limited. Very little demand for cloth even at reduced prices.

CAPE COAST FEMALE NATIVE SCHOOL.

Mrs. Joseph Moseley gratefully acknowledges the following:—
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NOTICES.

We regret to have been again compelled to postpone much interesting and important matter. The necessity of a new enlargement of the AFRICAN TIMES, most indispensable to the advancement of African interests, thus forces itself continually on our thoughts. With the July Number a new year (the eighth), of this journal will commence. The enlargement ought then to take place. We can only express the hope that through the Agency General and other means we may be furnished with such resources from Africa for her service, as may justify us in making a further enlargement of the AFRICAN TIMES, without regard to the increased expense and labour it must necessarily occasion.

We are particularly obliged to "O." for his account of the evidence given against the European, LUBLEY, Clerk to Messrs. Kidd and McCorsky, for his infamous rape of the little girl. We note the leading mode of examination adopted by the Police Magistrate with the Colonial Surgeon. "O.'s" letter, being misdirected, reached us so late that we have only time and space for this brief notice. We hope a full account of the trial at Sessions will have been sent to us.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5d., STAMPED.

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The African Times.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868.

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ASSISTANT JUDGE AT SIERRA LEONE.

A SOUTHERN proverb says "beware of the kick of a dying ass." Such a kick has reached Sierra Leone, and through it all the West Coast. The information we gave last month was not correct. Mr. Phillippo is not raised to the bench at Sierra Leone, but has been Gazetted as Queen's Advocate there, with Mr. Horatio James Huggins as ASSISTANT JUDGE. A more wanton and abominable outrage on a people by a government is rare. But beyond a mere expression of indignation at that perversity in evil against the African people which has survived official connexion with them, we shall endeavour to refrain from all further allusion to the pernicious influence which has prevailed at the Colonial Office in this instance. Our business is with the appointment, not with the influence under which it was made. There has been a most shameful abuse of the powers of government to the injury and danger of a whole people, and the degradation of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, the keystone of the arch of civilization. It is a monstrous insult to common sense for a government to talk of "preparing a people for self government," while acting on a system of which the appointment of Mr. Horatio James Huggins to be Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone is only an additional evidence. We contend anew, and will never cease to contend, that a government, to be worthy of the name, must be something more than the mere distributor of the spoils of a people among official sycophants; and equally that

both the feelings and the interests of a people demand consideration on the part of their rulers. Let us examine a little this case of Mr. Huggins, and at the outset we request our readers to peruse (p. 113) the list of official appointments simultaneously held by him, and the annual income he has thence derived at the expense of the revenues of the colony. Having done this, we beg of them now to observe that this Mr. Huggins is not a member of the English, Scotch, or Irish bar, but was simply an attorney practising in the West India Island of St. Vincent, "remarkable," as a distinguished English barrister observed to us a day or two ago, "for nothing but his ignorance." Transplanted to Sierra Leone, where the people have really no voice in their own government or in the disposal of the revenue raised among and from them, he was truly a laughing-stock whenever he appeared in court as Queen's Advocate; and has since given abundant evidence that he is totally unfit to hold any judicial post. Attention was called last year in the House of Commons to a list of illegal sentences pronounced by him as Acting Judge at Sierra Leone. But what of all this. The seemingly most worthless things have their uses in the Divine economy of nature, and why should not incapable and worthless lawyers have also theirs in the human economy of governments? At all events Mr. Huggins had his, or his name would not appear as the holder of that long and lucrative list of appointments. Ex-Governor Blackall found him the man he wanted in his grand attack upon the constitutional rights of the African people; and having such official plunder at his disposal we ought not to feel surprised that this man became his subservient tool. But is it not a deep disgrace to the Home Government that they should not only allow such men successfully to conspire against the liberties of a people to whom they have been a veritable curse, but should also persist, at the ex-Governor's suggestion, in still further rewarding this man, at the expense, and to the danger and injury of, this very people. Surely 1,600*l.* a-year, in addition to a son's pickings of 300*l.* a-year in the same colonial pastures, ought to have been deemed an adequate reward even for such services, especially as the insulted and injured ones are forced to be the paymasters. But no; the injured Sierra Leone people have dared, however humbly, to represent to their rulers here and in the colony that they are entitled to some consideration—that if they must necessarily be regarded as official milch cows, they ought, at least, to be allowed to have milkers not disagreeable, offensive, and dangerous to them; and this colonial impertinence has received the castigation which the presiding Jupiter and his anti-African subordinates could not fail to deem that it deserved. The fiat has gone forth; Her Majesty's beloved name has necessarily been associated with the insult and the injury. Mr. Huggins shall be Judge of the Supreme Court—the Court of Appeal of Sierra Leone—and "Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Horatio James Huggins to be" &c., &c. As he has the advantage of being already in the colony he will, we suppose, have been formally inducted before this paper reaches Sierra Leone. We confess to a profound disappointment as well as to a bitter indignation. His Honour Chief Justice French was entitled to more consideration, even if none were due to the people of Sierra Leone. Mr. French, a barrister of Lincoln's-inn, seems to be a worthy and competent judge, and ought to have 2,000*l.* a-year, instead of 1,500*l.* which he now receives; 2,000*l.* of honest and open salary, and not soiled in any portion of it by injurious and shameful sinecures. Our readers must bear in mind that the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone is now the Court of Appeal from the decision of the Chief Magistrates at the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos. It is on this ground that two judges have now been assigned to it, instead of only one as heretofore. Was it not natural for us and for the people of Sierra Leone to hope that Mr. Huggins' entire unfitness being so indisputable, some worthy member of the English Bar would have been sent out as Assistant-Judge to assist Chief Justice French? Our hopes went even further, and pointed to a third efficient judge, in the person of yet another member of the English Bar, because we cannot understand a Court of Appeal, especially in Sierra Leone,

comprised of less than three able judges. And all these hopes have been for the time, destroyed because there was a reward to be paid for dirty work already done. Alas! the Duke of Buckingham has lost a golden opportunity for conferring a real benefit on the rising African people, and proving that the Colonial Office is something more than the mere keeper of a certain number of nests of official corruption—places of out-door relief for a superior class of worthless paupers. It is greatly to be deplored that the name of Her Majesty, which is had in honour throughout all the vast dominions of the British Crown, should be associated with such acts as these—acts exclusively official, and for which officials are alone responsible. But courage, educated men of Africa! meet this and every new evidence of official scorn and contempt, with temperate, but firm and strong remonstrance. We know and rejoice that there is a friend at hand in Sierra Leone willing and eminently capable to advise you in your efforts for obtaining that justice and consideration to which every community of free British subjects is entitled at the hands of the Ministers of the British Crown; and for the first time we regret that we are not ourselves in the House of Commons, where we could demand a ministerial explanation of the grievous wrongs of which you are so well entitled to complain.

RESISTANCE TO DUTCH RULE ON THE GOLD COAST.

THE attempt to carry out the stipulations of the treaty between the Dutch and English Governments for exchange of territories on the Gold Coast has led to events which again raise the question, and this in a very practical way, of what have been and are the respective rights and claims of the above-mentioned Powers on those countries. A brief resumé of what has led to the present position of affairs is here indispensable. The Dutch and English Governments each occupied or claimed certain positions on and certain portions of the coast line between Apollonia and the River Volta. These positions and portions were not continuous and annexed, but were intermingled, Dutch with English. For many reasons this had long been considered as very unsatisfactory. The British Government, at least for the thirty-five years ending in 1865, had been by treaty and agreement the protector of all the countries between the before-mentioned points, and the sea and the line of the River Prah, against their old devastators and foes, the Ashantees. The Dutch, on the other hand, holding Elmina from the Ashantees, were allies of that power, and even so late as in the troubles of 1863 and 1864 supplied the Ashantees with munitions of war when they were in hostilities with the people of the British Protectorate. The British, throwing the shield of their power over the Territories, and making some exertions, however inadequate and unsatisfactory, for the advancement of Christian civilization and the development of resources, levied certain small *ad valorem* customs duties on imports; the Dutch, doing no such things, and holding their possessions merely for trade, and to enable them to obtain a few hundred slaves every year to ship to Java for military service there under the name of hired volunteers, levied no customs duties whatever, so that the whole charge for the Dutch establishments fell upon Holland, to the amount of about ten or twelve thousand pounds a-year. The real friends of progress on the Coast wished that the British Government should buy out the Dutch in the same way that they had some years ago bought out the Danes. But no hearty effort was ever made in this direction; the Dutch felt reluctant to sell because they wanted those 300 recruits every year for their Java forces, and so it was easily assumed they would not sell. An effort was then made, as the next best thing, to get them to impose customs duties upon a tariff to be agreed upon for both Dutch and English ports. This the Dutch refused most resolutely, unless Great Britain would consent to an exchange with them of certain points and positions before-mentioned, so that the Dutch might possess the whole coast line from Elmina to Apollonia, and the British the whole from Elmina on the other side to the River Volta, &c. It was well known

that the Dutch coveted a sort of claim to the Wassaw countries, which are rich in gold, and which lie between their now coast line and Ashantee. The British Government, in virtue of their protectorate, had exercised at intervals a species of jurisdiction over all those interior countries, while the Dutch never had any claims or pretensions or exercised any jurisdiction whatever, except at and immediate to the several places they occupied or claimed on the Coast. To speak in general terms, the British were popular throughout all those countries until 1865, and the Dutch were very unpopular, notwithstanding their admission of goods duty free. When an exchange of territories, as it has been termed, was mooted, we stated our belief that this was impracticable, because, however willing the people at the points occupied and claimed by the Dutch might be to come under British jurisdiction, those who were under this would never consent to go under the Dutch, whom, as allies of the Ashantees, they looked upon as their enemies. We were told, however, by authorities, or supposed authorities, that this could all be arranged; and assuming this, as the British people would not advance to the Coast the money which was requisite for effecting some of that good which we so ardently desire, we were glad of a Dutch and British customs duty arrangement which would supply some of the funds indispensable for that object. When the treaty, to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1868, was ratified on the 5th of July last, it was but natural we should presume that the interval would be sedulously and earnestly employed by the representatives on the Coast of the so-called Christian Government of England to prepare the people really or nominally under them (if they were not already prepared) for the stipulated exchange. Could any reasonable man have supposed that, having to do, as they had to do in this case, with human beings, and not with mere chattels or things, they would leave all the duties of governors in so dedicate a case entirely unfulfilled; and content themselves with notifying to the people concerned only a few days before the event was to take place, that they were to be transferred like so many cattle or pigs to a new owner? Could we or any sane man have supposed that they would in such a case as this have brought anew upon the British Government the heavy reproach, to which we alluded last month, that they seemed to consider their "government existed only to collect revenue for the benefit of favoured officials;" an additional proof of which the late Governor-General gave, even in the very act, it may be said, of taking over the new possessions, by beginning to apportion the increased revenues among the favoured crew? No; if we had hazarded such an assumption, we should have been vituperated as culumniators of virtuous, high-minded, and enlightened officials! as pestilent tribunes of the people striving to bring legitimate authority into contempt. Contempt, forsooth! why the whole British administration of the Coast has for some time past been beneath contempt; has been such as it could never have been had not this long divinely-favoured country of Great Britain been caught in the toils of rationalistic infidelity on the one hand, and a besotted superstition on the other, which are hurrying her into that abyss where so many ruined nations already lie. And what has been the result of this most shameful abnegation of the duties of government for which and for previous merits Colonel Blackall has been inflicted on the British colonists of Queensland? This, that while there was a grumbling opposition, a more or less manifested determination against the Dutch rule everywhere, at British Commendam the exasperation of the people culminated; they would not in any way acknowledge Dutch masters, and declared this so unmistakably that the Dutch Commander, in the presence of the British Administrator, who was there to hand over the place, bombarded the village, destroyed not only it but the canoes, the means of livelihood of its people; and constrained them to take refuge, with their sick, their aged, and their little ones, in the wild bush behind, as stated in our last, and in letters which we now publish. In this operation some of the poor people were killed—a woman seeking water

among the destroyed huts was shot dead by a Dutch bullet. Ought we to be surprised that the news of these operations of the European allies of Ashantee spread like wildfire through the countries of the Protectorate? It has raised up a universal shout against the treaty, and particularly that portion of it which defines the Dutch territory to be henceforward "all that lies westward of a line drawn from the centre of the mouth of the Sweet River at Elmina to the frontier of Ashantee." We directed especial attention to this clause in August last, when commenting on the treaty, though we studiously abstained from even the least word that could arouse opposition in African minds. The Dutch and the natives have since met in hostile conflict; blood has been shed on both sides; the whole of the Territories are arming; large native forces are said to have been within two or three days' march of Elmina when the last mail left the Coast; and there is a strongly expressed determination of the several interior tribes to rid themselves of the Dutch altogether. We regret that these necessary preliminary remarks have occupied so much space that we are compelled to defer till next month our proposed consideration of the important question thus practically raised anew of "what are the respective rights and claims of the Dutch and English on the Gold Coast;" merely referring our readers, in conclusion, to the "Proclamation" of most questionable legality issued by Mr. Ussher, the British Administrator, threatening with unspecified pains and penalties all within the British "dominions" (sic) who shall dare to sell munitions of war among any of the native tribes! Does he think by this to show there has been a real government of the Coast of late by himself and Colonel Blackall? A wretched proof, indeed!

THE DESTRUCTION OF COMMENDA SAID TO HAVE BEEN A BRITISH ACT.

SINCE the above was in type we have received advices from the Coast by the bi-monthly mail. In our former letters we were told that Mr. Ussher, the Administrator of Cape Coast, was present at that bombardment of Commenda which has caused all the Fantee tribes to take up arms against the Dutch. But the intelligence which has now reached us we scarcely know how to credit without further explanation than we have yet received. It is to the effect that, after the formal transfer of Commenda to the Dutch, Mr. Ussher made a second visit to the place, and that the cruel bombardment of it, because the poor people loved the British flag too well to give it up, was really Mr. Ussher's act, and not that of the Dutch authorities; that the Dutch were only the agents, and Mr. Ussher, the British Administrator, was the principal. The Governor of Elmina is reported to affirm that it was Mr. Ussher, the British Administrator, who bombarded Commenda, and not him.

Now this, if correct, is a very serious charge. It is our duty as journalists to chronicle it; but as, if this be true, the act is one of most unpardonable atrocity, we do not feel justified in making any further observations upon it until we receive a full confirmation of what, notwithstanding our great distrust of Mr. Ussher, we do not feel it possible to believe. It is further said that the people are all under arms, the Dutch posts all invested, and that consternation prevails everywhere. We hope the next mail will bring the news that Sir A. Kennedy, the Governor-general, has gone down the Coast to inquire into these serious matters, which so deeply compromise the British name.

TO THE BASHORUN, CHIEFS, AND PEOPLE OF ABEOKUTA.

(The following is copy of a Letter sent by Mr. Fitzgerald.)

WHEN a man sees that his friend is wrong, he ought to tell him of his fault. I am your friend; I see that you have been doing wrong, and so I write to tell you of it. It is said you have plundered and murdered peaceful messengers coming through your town to Lagos; and you have also driven away your best friends, the good Christian missionaries, and have pulled down the churches of God

built in your country, where you might hear His word and become enlightened and raised to the real rank of a nation. For my part, I cannot remain a friend to any man or nation who once partially embraced Christianity and afterward turned against it—that is, I cannot remain your friend unless you give proof of repentance. I am always ready to do my utmost for any part of Africa that has not the same advantages you have had. It is now six months since those most deplorable deeds were done in Abeokuta; all good men (your friends here) were at a loss, and could not account for such evil work among you; and I am still more surprised since one of your friends and well-wishers arrived here, because he represents the Egba nations to be some of the most reasonable beings on the West Coast of Africa; and that, in spite of all the discouragements they have experienced from time to time, they are still owning the Queen and good people of England to be their very best friends.

Such being the case, permit me to advise you to enter at once into reconciliation with your Christian missionaries, whose presence in your country has brought you great good and could never injure you. The way to do this is to rebuild the churches of God in their respective places—to collect together the goods that were plundered, or the full value of them; and then to invite back the missionaries among you. You may then rest assured that it will always be my endeavour to plead and vindicate your cause in England, and to the good people generally.

Let me suggest to the Bashorun, chiefs, and people of Abeokuta that they have now had ample time to turn over in their minds the whole of these affairs concerning the missionaries; and let me ask, do you not see that you have exposed yourselves to the ridicule and triumph of your enemies, who were only too glad that the things intended for the good of Abeokuta, and which were working for its good, have been destroyed? I do hope that whatever may be the future misunderstandings between Abeokuta and Lagos, the Egba nations will always make it a sacred point of duty to preserve the churches of God from falling a prey to the violence of wicked men. Whatever your present misunderstandings with Lagos may be, allow me to impress upon your minds that England and the English people who sent you the missionaries are indeed your very best friends. They want you to become good and great. The truth must and will in the long run be sure to prevail, and if the Egbas walk in the paths of truth they will never have cause to regret it. Go on encouraging the trade of your country; you cannot become great without this; be peaceful with your neighbours; make a proper representation through me to the Queen's Government here of all that seems to you to have been unjust and wrong towards you; do justice on the evil men, if such there be, who murdered the peaceful messengers coming through your country to Lagos; and, above all, call your serious thoughts to the devoted labours of the missionaries amongst you for twenty years and upwards. An old English saying is "A word is enough for the wise."

F. FITZGERALD,

Editor of the African Times,
and Agent-general for West Africa.

London, April 13, 1868.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Letters have been received in town (4th April) by Sir Roderick Murchison which place beyond a doubt the fact that the reported assassination of Dr. Livingstone is a fable without foundation. Dr. Kirk, the consul at Zanzibar, has received voluminous despatches from him, and has forwarded to London communications from Dr. Livingstone dated from the "Sources of the Nile," 800 miles beyond the spot at which Dr. Livingstone was reported to have been murdered. The advices received from another source make mention also of his successful progress in his further journey, and it is believed that Dr. Livingstone is now on his voyage home.

April 21.—We have before us a letter written by Dr. Livingstone, dated Bomba, lat. 10. 10 S., long. 31. 50 E., February 2, 1867, sent by Arab traders to Zanzibar. Dr. Livingstone says: "I think we are on the watershed we seek, as we have the Luapulu River in front, and are 4,500 feet above the sea. The Luapulu is said to flow into the Tanganyika, but I will tell you better about it when we reach the Lake in May next."

Later news, but without letters, states Dr. Livingstone to have been at Ujiji, on the east side of Lake Tanganyika, in October last.—En. A. T.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BASUTO COUNTRY.

In answer to Mr. Miller, Mr. Adderley said that the Government had not extended British protection over the Basuto Territory, but they had authorised the Governor of the Cape, as High Commissioner, to negotiate with the Colony of Natal for the annexation of that territory to Natal, upon the conditions that Natal would be willing to undertake the government of that extended territory, and the Basuto tribes were willing to submit to the taxation which would enable the Natal Government to govern them without any further charge upon their own revenues. The Orange Free State would be a party to this transaction, the chief object of it being to make a definite boundary between the Basuto Territory and the Orange River Free State, the independent condition of which had been a source of perpetual dispute, from which it was almost impossible for this country to keep free. He hoped that with this annexation the present state of things would cease to exist, and that Natal, freed from its present isolated condition, would be connected with the rest of the British territory in South Africa. As soon as the correspondence was completed, by a despatch now expected, it would be laid on the table.

A JUST COMPLAINT ABOUT FRENCH DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—Last week an advertisement appeared asking offers of vessels to carry a cargo of 300 tons of decorticated ground-nuts from Kinsimbo, on the West Coast of Africa, to Nantes. I tendered my vessel (under British flag) at 80s. per ton, agreeing to run out in ballast.

After waiting a week I am told that a French vessel is in treaty, at 90 francs—equal to 75s.—and that, being English, if I want the freight I must take it at 56s., that being in fair proportion to the Frenchman, taking differential duties into account. I offered same vessel to a gentleman here to fetch a cargo of ground-nuts from the Gambia (an English possession, mind) to Marseilles. His answer astounded me, that he could get French vessels at 60s. per ton, but he could not give an English vessel more than 40s.; indeed, he must have one-third at least margin against the British flag to compensate for differential duties. Please publish this, that persons who take an interest in free trade, or reciprocal trade, may see to it.—Yours faithfully,
City, March 26. E. S. R.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT.

The following suggestions from and as regards Liberia are, we think, applicable to the whole West Coast: "We think there are occupations in which women and girls can be engaged, which eventually will prove lucrative. At first they might not yield much more than a bare subsistence. But the time could not be long ere skill would be acquired, rapidity of execution reached; and larger gains would be certain. The special employments we refer to are these—namely: 1. Basket-making; 2. Manufacturing of plaited straw, for hats and bonnets; 3. Mat-making; 4. Preserving fruits for the foreign market. We have no doubt whatever that hundreds of girls and women would find it to their advantage to be occupied in labours of the kind suggested." These articles would not only sell along the West Coast, but, doubtless, in England also.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, March 30.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Horatio James Huggins, Esq., to be Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Settlement of Sierra Leone, on the Western Coast of Africa, and George Philippo, Esq., to be Queen's Advocate for that Settlement.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, April 6.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, Knt., C.B., now Her Majesty's Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the West African Settlements, to be Her Majesty's Judge in the several Courts of Mixed Commission established at Sierra Leone with foreign powers for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Pandora, 5, Commander William Spratt, is ordered to sail immediately from Spithead for the West Coast of Africa.

CORRIG.—NEW YORK, April 11.—A large speculative demand set in again to-day, forcing prices up 1½ cents.

BOMBAY, March 21.—Synd Masjid, Sultan of Zanzibar, has signified to the Bombay Government his consent to resume payment of the tribute to the Imaum of Muscat.

AGENCY GENERAL FOR THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Difficulties that have arisen to thwart Mr. Fitzgerald's efforts for the interests of the Coast and its people, and for obtaining redress of wrongs, have shown the necessity of his being invested with something of an official character, in lieu of his efforts being, as now, what the authorities term *officious*.

There ought to be a delegation of powers to him from all the settlements, &c., as their *Agent General*.

This was the course pursued by the Canadas, &c., with very great benefit.

This would involve him in considerable expense, and that expense must be provided for by the Coast people.

Officials in England think colonists are in earnest when they pay the expenses of a representation there.

As Agent General he would be able to advocate more efficiently their right to at least so much of self government as would give them control over the expenditure of the public money; to form for them a Parliamentary interest, so as to ensure some attention to their wants, wishes, and rights; to awaken public feeling in favour of Africa; to enlighten the Colonial Office as to real state of affairs in the various settlements and colonies, so that abuse may be corrected and evil things removed. He could point out with something like authority what will make the towns, &c., more healthy, what will stimulate and increase trade, what will tend to the more rapid spread of Christian civilization among the neighbouring people, whose civilization must increase trade and make the settlement and colonies and their people more prosperous.

In a word, he would give a recognized voice to the interests of the Coast and its people, its merchants, and its traders, and every other class, advocating for them, and endeavouring to forward every thing that would tend to the development of their country's resources, and to that increase of public and private wealth without which no country can rapidly advance or be respected.—*African Interpreter*, March 7.

THE ANNEXATION OF BASUTOLAND TO THE NATAL COLONY.

The *Natal Mercury* says: "The Basutos have repeatedly entreated to be taken under British protection. Over and over again Moshesh has implored to be recognised as a subject of the Queen. He and his people know that if that be done they will be suffered to enjoy their lands and their crops in peace. To them such a change would be a pledge of national unity and preservation. So far as they are concerned we see no occasion to doubt the consequences of annexation."

If the Basutos are thus allowed to annex themselves to Natal, the *Mercury* cannot understand on what grounds the "Free State" should not also be received into union.

"The time is nigh when Great Britain must awake to the full sense of her mission on these shores. During the long reign of Palmerstonian principles no proposal involving any enlargement of territory had the slightest chance of a hearing. Non-intervention and non-annexation were inflexible rules of policy. But the present Ministry appears to take a broader view of national responsibilities, and to understand more fully the great practical truth that national prestige is necessary to sustained commercial greatness. Non-annexation may be the means of necessitating active intervention. England has constituted herself the ruling power in South Africa, and she cannot afford to shirk any of the obligations thus assumed."

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The *Natal Mercury* of February 10 says that Herr Mauch has arrived in Durban, and fully confirms the statements attributed to him regarding the goldfields of the interior. No one who converses with this gentleman can doubt the accuracy of his representations. He is, as has been described, deputed by the Geographical Society of Gotha to undertake certain explorations in Eastern Africa, the main feature of his plan being the traversing of the continent from Natal to the Mediterranean. He has returned to Durban for the purpose of obtaining instruments required during his future operations. The gold region he describes as being comparatively free from fever, and a considerable height (5,000 feet) above the sea. Nor is it infested by the destructive fly. Streams of water are plentiful, and the vegetation is highly interesting. Herr Mauch does not return to the gold country, as his instructions take him in another direction. He describes the auriferous territory to cover a wide area, extending between the 21st and 17th parallels of south latitude. The northern end of this field or basin lies nearer to the Zambesi than to Natal, but on this side our port presents the nearest point of approach. Want of tools and the jealousy of the natives prevented this indomitable traveller from procuring richer specimens, but those he has with him, and those he has forwarded

to Gotha, corroborate his assurances that the quartz reefs abounding near the Transvaal are rich in gold. Mica, limestone, and other geological indications of auriferous wealth are present in abundance.

The specimens brought by Mr. Mauch are numerous and interesting. Those containing gold are more thoroughly auriferous than the other fragments seen in Durban, several particles of gold being visible in some of the fragments. There are specimens also of lead and iron ore, the latter being in one instance of extraordinary fineness and purity. One of the pieces of rock, a gritty, ferruginous conglomerate, would never be suspected as auriferous by any but a practical miner or geologist, no gold being to be seen in it, but Mr. Mauch considers it the most valuable specimen of the whole. Some of the iron and lead ores are from the Magaliesberg.

A further report says that Mr. Mauch has no hesitation in asserting that goldfields, believed by him to be richer than those of California or Australia, exist in the interior. According to his statements the locality of this auriferous region is precisely identical with the description given by Dr. Livingstone in his first book of travels, and the present discovery may be regarded as being the confirmation of rumours, and the justification of convictions, that have prevailed from the earliest times. Mr. Mauch tells us that he has seen two goldfields, the northern one being of indefinite extent, and lying much nearer the Zambesi than the other. This latter one, which is what concerns us most closely, is situated about nine hundred miles from Natal, in a north-westerly direction, beyond and to the west of the limits of the Transvaal Republic. It is in the country formerly ruled by Sekhomo, a runaway chieftain, whose place is now filled by Machin, under the suzerainty of Moselekatsé. Mr. Mauch found traces of gold in the beds of rivers. The best specimens brought by him have been sent to Europe, where they are sure to attract great attention. It is more than probable that exploring parties will immediately start from the Transvaal, if not from Natal, for the region indicated.

POLYGAMY IN NATAL.

We are glad to see that the numerous outrages by Kaffirs upon females are rousing the public opinion of the Colony on the question of the necessity of a radical change upon what are called the marriage relations of the natives within the Colony. The *Mercury* says: "The true remedy for the evil lies, first, in the removal of the almost insuperable barriers to the marriage of young Kaffirs; and, second, in the inculcation of a higher tone of feeling, and a purer habit of thought amongst them. So serious an evil have native assaults become, that our executive and our legislature will be highly culpable if they fail to grapple with it. If it can be shown, as we believe is the case, that the present system of wife barter leads to all the social consequences invariably entailed by enforced celibacy, the relative aspects of that custom will be entirely changed. You will then have the best part of the Kaffir people and the entire white population directly aggrieved and injured by the perpetuation of a system under which the old and rich only have a chance of getting wives. With such combined pressure urging them on to action, our authorities should hesitate no longer in taking, at any rate, preliminary steps towards effecting a change."

MEDICAL CRUELTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, West Africa, March 19, 1868.

Sir,—I am so ill that I can scarcely hold my pen, but I must find strength to put on record one of the most inhuman acts ever practised by a professional man.

On the 12th March, feeling exceedingly ill from continued fever and great debility, I waited on Dr. F. M. Skues, staff assistant-surgeon at this place, and very politely told him that I had come to see him, professionally, on the state of my health. At the time I spoke to him I was so exhausted that I could scarcely stand. Dr. Skues seemed to be reading a book at the time; he scarcely looked off the page; and, in a most insulting and ungentlemanly manner, told me "he did not attend civilians, he did not come out here for that," and that he declined to prescribe for me.

Being received so discourteously by a medical man, who had previously attended me and received his fees immediately his bill was presented, I departed, and wrote him the letter of which I enclose a copy.

Before Dr. O'Callaghan left to recruit his health he was in the habit of attending me; and when on board the mail, he told me that Dr. Skues would now do so. I told Dr. Skues of this, but he turned a deaf ear to it. Since then, and at the present moment, Dr. Skues is attending a great many civilians in Cape Coast; among others Messrs. Forster and Smith's clerk and Mr. Swanzz's. Doubtless he fancies that their money is more safe

than mine. Dr. Skues knew that Dr. Jones (the colonial surgeon) had grossly insulted me, as per enclosed original correspondence, and that I would never call on him to attend me; so he has made up his mind I shall die for want of medical aid. I hope he will be disappointed, but it is hard to be treated with such barbarity, and that by a man who has been making quite a fortune here, as a friend of Mr. Ussher's, by private practice, and as Collector of Customs drawing full pay.

I have not strength to write a word more.—Yours truly,
W. C. FINLASON.

(Inclosure.)

Prince Anshah's House, Cape Coast, West Africa,
March 12, 1868.

Sir,—As a medical practitioner, notoriously known to this community as one who attends civilians at one guinea per visit, I waited on you this forenoon for the purpose of asking and paying you for medical advice on the precarious state of my health. You did not even treat me with the courtesy due to your servant, but abruptly informed me that you did not attend civilians, or words to that effect; when to my knowledge you attended Mr. Cleaver's clerk only a day or two ago. I will not refer to the last wish of your brother officer (Dr. O'Callaghan), conveyed to you by me, because, as he did not speak to you himself, you are not bound to believe it.

I am perfectly aware of your reasons for refusing me medical aid, but I am happy in knowing that it is not in consequence of not paying you your last bill of six guineas, as it is on my file duly receipted by you. I am, however, delighted to be in a position now to make it known to the world to what pitch the masonic and other prejudice is worked up against me at Cape Coast. But pray let me assure you that I shall disappoint the expectations so much desired in certain quarters.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. CHAS. FINLASON.

Dr. Skues, M.B., The Castle.

Note by the Editor.—We do not mix ourselves up with any private disputes, we are only guardians of the public interests; but we insert the above because we consider these latter to be seriously involved when one of these lucky European staff surgeons or staff assistant-surgeons on the West Coast, who are the only medical advisers in such places as Cape Coast, refuses to prescribe for a suffering man because he happens to be in disfavour with the governing authorities, as must have been the case in this instance, for Staff Assistant-Surgeon Skues would not have risked the displeasure of those who have such employments to bestow as that of Collector of Customs on full pay, in addition to army pay, &c. Even if it had been certain that Mr. Skues would not be paid in this case, we consider such conduct to be more than unjustifiable in a medical man, as he might thereby have sacrificed the life of a fellow-creature.

PROPOSED LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM AMERICA TO LIBERIA.

The American Colonization Society have demanded of the United States Government, on behalf of 300,000 Freedmen, the establishment by Congress of a line of steamers to convey to Liberia the negroes who may desire to go thither. The petitioners make the additional request that Congress shall give a bonus of one hundred dollars to every one of the said coloured emigrants. There can be no doubt that such measures as these would, if Congress could be brought to adopt them, lead to a rapid increase of the population of Liberia.

MILITARY EXPLOIT OF COLONEL D'ARCY, EX-GOVERNOR OF THE GAMBIA.

(By Special Deire of a Friend.)

The following is let in the wall (in a brassing) of the racket-court of Lord De la Ware's seat at Buckhurst-park, Kent, alongside of Colonel D'Arcy's noble relative's achievements in India:—

"This frame records the exploits of Colonel D'Arcy, Governor of the Gambia, the officers, men of the 4th W. I. Regiment, and the Gambia volunteers, at the taking and storm of the stockaded Marabout town of Tubabcolong, River Gambia, West Coast of Africa.

"Government, House, Gambia, Dec. 17, 1866.

"Extract of an address presented to Colonel D'Arcy, Governor of the Gambia, on the occasion of his receiving a sword of honour from the inhabitants of the Colony:—

"We cannot lose sight of the fact that your Excellency, waiving your high rank and position, volunteered to lead the storming party, and whilst the two gallant officers, Kelly and Jenkins, who were on your right and left were shot, you succeeded in getting inside the stockade, and most miraculously escaped death, for your Excellency (we are assured by officers in the field) was for some minutes alone within the stockade, your sword partially shot away from your horse, with one of the

enemy's loaded muskets at your head, which, fortunately for you, missed fire, and some soldiers, led by the late Mr. Hurst, came to your relief, and the fortune of the day was turned in favour of the small British force of 140 rank and file, and 100 volunteers, indebted, we are assured, to your Excellency's presence, and the coolness, determination, and indomitable pluck you exhibited."

(Note.—While disapproving of Colonel D'Arcy's public acts as Governor and Administrator in the Gambia, we are always ready to do honour to a brave soldier.—Ed. A. T.)

TRANSLATION OF THE SCRIPTURES IN WEST AFRICA.

The greater portion of the New Testament has already been printed in the Mpongue language, and the remaining part is ready for the press. Genesis, part of Exodus, the Psalms, and Proverbs, have been printed and in use for some time past. This is in the Gaboon Country; the Mpongue is spoken over a large extent of territory, between the Equator and the River Congo.

Translations are being made into the Benga language, for the people north of the Gaboon.

Nearly the whole of the Sacred Scriptures have now been printed in the Dualla language, used on and near the Cameroons River; and into the Bâk, for the tribes on the Calabar River.

At Bonny and in the Niger translations are making rapidly into Eboe.

MINERALS IN PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA.

Iron mines are in the region of Angola. Copper is brought from the interior; but this metal sold by the Cassages comes from Moolooa. Rich sulphur mines exist in Benguela and Cassandama.

Petroleum is found in abundance in Dande. Below St. Philip de Benguela, not far from the sulphur mines, is a lake which at irregular periods becomes greatly agitated as by a boiling spring beneath, which gives out a great quantity of salt.—*Cavalla Messenger*.

GOVERNMENT LAND GRANTS TO EMIGRANTS TO NATAL.

The scale of conditions under which land grants are now offered to emigrants is as follows:—

For men possessing 500*l.*, or 50*l.* yearly income, 200 acres, with the reserved rights to purchase within five years, 400 acres additional, at 5*s.* an acre.

For men possessing 250*l.*, 100 acres, and a similar reserve on the same terms of 200 acres.

For men possessing 100*l.*, 50 acres, and a reserve likewise of 100 acres.

For men with less means the same terms are offered as hitherto.

Transfer of these grants is only made after two years residence.

With regard to coastlands the same terms are offered, but all the quantities are reduced to one-half. In their case, however, no reserve is, as yet, allowed.

COAL IN NATAL.—The last trial of Natal coal on board the steam-tug took place on Friday, and the results were again highly satisfactory. The coals tried were found to be as good as English steam coals; better could not be desired. Thus we have the question of quality set definitely at rest.—*Natal Mercury*, January 21.

THE NATAL KAFFIRS AND RUM.—The law which prohibits under heavy penalties the sale of intoxicating liquors to natives appears, from all we hear, to be a dead letter, as the vice of drunkenness is terribly on the increase amongst the Kaffirs. Most deplorable accounts reach us of the spread of these habits. Upon the coastlands Kaffirs seem thoroughly infected with the craving for strong drink. Nothing tempts them so much as ardent spirits. Even money is, in many instances, only valued as a means of buying rum. The Zulus appear to yield just as completely to this acquired vice as did the Indians of America. It bids fair to be a far more potent agent in fashioning the future of this people than any system of political treatment, or any kind of social or educational influence.—*Natal Mercury*, January 18.

MURDER ON BOARD AN AFRICAN TRADER.—William Brown, boatswain on board the brig Regina, Mannerton Master, just arrived from the West Coast of Africa, was brought up at the Liverpool Police-court on the 17th inst., for murdering Joseph Dunlop, one of the crew. So far as the evidence at present goes, Brown, after a quarrel, seems to have gone to the fore-castle and killed Dunlop by a blow on the head with a belaying pin.

AFRICAN AGENCY

For Transacting Business in England for Native and other Traders on the West Coast of Africa.

IN consequence of wishes expressed from all parts of the West Coast, Mr. FITZGERALD has made arrangements for selling produce consigned to him by ships to London or Liverpool; and purchasing, and shipping goods ordered against the proceeds of consignments or other effective remittances only, from either of the above ports, on a system by which the greatest possible advantage of the markets will be secured to the AFRICAN TRADER, who will not be charged one penny beyond what is actually paid, except only the commission openly debited in account.

All letters and bills of lading, whether the shipments be to or from London or Liverpool, to be addressed

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,

120, Stockwell-park-road,

London, S.W.

New Works by DR. AFRICANUS HORTON, Staff-Assistant Surgeon, F.R.G.S., &c.

Now ready, price 2*s.*

GUINEA WORM; or, DRACUNCULUS: ITS SYMPTOMS, PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, RESULTS, AND RADICAL CURE.

London: CHURCHILL and Sons, New Burlington-street.

Will be ready Next Month,

WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES, BRITISH AND NATIVE;

With the Requirements necessary for Establishing that Self-Government recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons; and a Vindication of the African Race.

London: W. J. JOHNSON, 121, Fleet-street.

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.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, MADEIRA, TENERIFFE.

—The African Steamship Company's fast and commodious STEAMERS leave LIVERPOOL on the 10th and 24th of EVERY MONTH (except that when the latter date falls on a Monday the Day of Sailing will be the 25th).

The packets of the 24th convey Her Majesty's mails, and proceed to MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, BATHURST, SIERRA LEONE, MONROVIA, CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, JELLAH COFFEE, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, OLD CALABAR, and CAMEROONS.

The packets of the 10th are open to call, by special arrangement, at any port on the West Coast of Africa, but as a rule they will only call at Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Accra, Lagos, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Cameroons.

The fast and powerful Steamship CALABAR, 1,208 tons and 250-horse power, A. J. M. CROFT, Commander, will leave LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, APRIL 24, at 11.30 A.M.

Passengers embark by steam tender, leaving the Prince's Landing Stage at 10 A.M. punctually.

Goods and heavy baggage must be alongside the ship, at the Loading Berth, Coburg Dock, not later than 6 P.M. on the 22nd.

NOTE.—Goods for Sierra Leone will be landed there at Company's expense, but Shipper's risk; at all other ports they must be taken from alongside on arrival, or they will be carried on and transferred to floating depôts, or landed and stored entirely at Shipper's risk and expense.

NOTICE.—The Company's steamers have now free pratique at Teneriffe outwards.

Goods for Cameroons will be conveyed by lighter from Greenpatch, at Company's expense, but Shipper's risk.

All letters and newspapers must go through the post-office. All goods by rail should be ordered to South-end Station.

NOTICE.—The ATHENIAN will be despatched on the 10th May, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Accra, Lagos, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Cameroons.

For further information apply, in London, at the Company's Offices, No. 14, Leadenhall-street; and, in Liverpool, to FLETCHER and PARR, No. 22, Castle-street.



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TROUSERS 14s. to 26s. | TROUSERS 17s. 6d. to 30s

THE NEW BOOK ON GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE

Contains Forty-three Engravings to represent the Fashionable Styles, a List of Prices, and novel rules for Self-measure. Price 6d., deducted from a purchase.

Any garment can be supplied by sending the following measures: Give, in inches, whole height of person.
For a Coat—Round the breast, round the waist, from centre of back to the wrist; for length of sleeve, arm bent. *For Waistcoat*—Round breast and waist. *For Trousers*—Length outside seam from top to bottom, length inside seam from fork to bottom, round the waist, round the seat.



LAMPLOUGH'S

EFFERVESCENT

PYRETIC SALINE.



Important to English Ministers, British Consuls, and Europeans seeking to reside in safety in Tropical and Foreign Climates. Her Majesty's Representative, the Governor of Sierra Leone, in a letter of request for an additional supply of the Pyretic Saline, states: "It is of GREAT VALUE, and I shall rejoice to hear it is in the hands of all Europeans visiting the Tropics."

Half a teaspoonful, taken in a tumbler of water, contributes more to the refreshment of the body than any known beverage, invigorating and vitalising the blood, it alleviates thirst in a most agreeable manner, and furnishes the system with those saline principles that are essential to health.

SICKNESS, HEADACHE, and NAUSEA are in most cases immediately relieved by taking a teaspoonful in a tumbler of cold water; this can be repeated once or twice in two hours, if needful.

SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment, and should on no account be omitted; it instantly allays the sickness. **For BILIOUS CONSTITUTIONS**, giving rise to vitiated Secretions, Indigestion, and Eruptions on the Skin—a teaspoonful should be taken daily, with the dinner, in a tumbler of water, and the same quantity on going to bed.

In cases of **DIARRHOEA**, put as much Magnesia as will lie on a shilling into half a tumbler of water, let this fall to the bottom of the glass, and then stir into it a teaspoonful of the Saline, and drink during effervescence.

In **JUNGLE, YELLOW, SCARLET, TYPHUS, and GASTRIC FEVERS, and ERUPTIVE DISEASES**, it should be given in teaspoonful doses every four hours, in a glass half full of water, or with an increased quantity of water if the patient suffers from thirst.

W. STEVENS, Esq., M.D. and D.C.L., in a work upon fevers, states that since its introduction the fatal West India Fevers are deprived of their terrors. In the Island of Trinidad alone, out of upwards of One Thousand treated on this plan, there were only eleven deaths.

It is particularly recommended to all who have at any period of life taken Calomel, or Mercurial preparations, in order to their removal. For such it is necessary to take the Effervescing Pyretic Saline for several months in small repeated doses.

N.B.—Keep the bottle well corked, use a dry spoon, and it will retain its valuable properties unimpaired by time or climate.

Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital, in his letter, states: "It is the best preparation of the kind I have ever met with. Its usefulness in the treatment of disease has long been confirmed by medical experience. Its superiority consists in its being rendered thoroughly anhydrous, &c., &c. I speak from adequate knowledge of the preparation, having been in the habit of using it in private practice for many years, and having taken a large quantity with me when I went as physician to the Smyrna Hospital. In hot climates, the preparation is of especial value.—August 7, 1857."

Dr. Sparks, Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants from the port of London, writes: "From my personal and professional use and knowledge of the value of Mr. LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, for many years past, I have great pleasure in bearing my cordial testimony to its efficacy in the treatment of many of the ordinary and chronic forms of Gastric Complaints and other forms of Febrile Dyspepsia.—August 5, 1857."

From **G. D. Sawyer, Esq., M.D.**, 22, Guildford-street, Russell-square: "I do hereby certify with pleasure that I have tested, on several occasions, the efficacy of Mr. LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, in Gastric and Enteric Irritation, and also in Low Fevers, attended with Derangement of the Digestive Organs."

From **Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq., F.R.C.S.**, and Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital, London: "I have no hesitation in recommending the compound of Mr. LAMPLOUGH'S SALINE PYRETIC. It is an admirable Febrifuge, and will be found an eligible Medicine where such remedy is indicated. I am in the habit of prescribing it largely, its composition being known to me; and I have every reason to be satisfied with it. It is beautifully prepared, and can be used at a moment's notice without trouble, and is therefore particularly adapted for use in public service."

From **David Morgan, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., and L.A.C., &c.**, Medical Officer of the Clerkenwell Parish: "I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the medicinal qualities of Mr. LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. I have used it extensively in the treatment of Diarrhoea and Febrile affections generally, and have found it an admirable Refrigerant Medicine, well calculated for diseases incidental to warm climates, more particularly in Cholera and Fever, as it possesses chemical properties capable of furnishing the blood with Saline matter.—Pentonville, August 8, 1857."

Messrs. Orr and Sons, of Madras, in a letter dated September 23, 1856, state Surgeon-Major C. Murray Duff, M.D., &c., had called for a further supply of all that we could give him, and spoke of its remarkable effects in the Jungle Fever in quite enthusiastic terms, directing a further supply to be sent overland, besides what had already been forwarded by the Cape.

A case of Jungle Fever had been treated with the partial contents of one bottle with perfect success; the medical attendant, of considerable repute, likes the medicine much, and wants more.

In another case of severe Vomiting, the patient was relieved after the third dose, and fell into a refreshing sleep.

Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director, became a warm advocate for its use in various diseases, and had the Pyretic Saline direct from the proprietor for personal and family use.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, HOLBORN, E.C.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

Messrs. ORR & Co., Madras; Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
CANTOR and CO., SIERRA LEONE.

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