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The African Times.

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

"Talk to me anywhere of Power, and I'll tell you of Protection. Mention a Magistrate, and the idea follows of Property. Show me any Government, and you are to see the proposed interest of those governed. Power constituted otherwise is a monster that is impossible in every system where there is any notion of the justice of God or the good of mankind."—**EDWARD BURKE.**

"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.

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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; and, as time is very important to small capitalists, return goods will be sent off in all cases without any delay beyond such as may sometimes be caused by manufacturers.

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

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,

121, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

N.B.—Open Policies on Insurance for Produce from the Coast by the Mail Steamers; but intended Shipments should be advised if possible.

NOVEMBER, 1871.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Steamers of this Company will henceforward be despatched from Liverpool on the 6th and 18th of each Month, except when these dates fall on a Monday, when the departure will be deferred to the day following.

The Steamship **LIBERIA**, Capt. A. P. FRENCH, is intended to be despatched from GLASGOW on OCT. 31, and from LIVERPOOL on the 7th NOV., at 1 P.M., for Madeira, Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar; this Steamer will also take Cargo for New Calabar, Brass, and Benin (delivering inside the bars), the same to be transhipped at Bonny, and forwarded by branch Steamer, at Shipper's risk. GOODS will be received in GLASGOW up to 6 P.M. on the 30th OCT., and at the Loading Berth in LIVERPOOL (North Side Coburg Dock) up to 10 P.M. on the 6th NOV. Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from Prince's Landing Stage at 12.30 P.M. on the day of sailing.

The following departure is intended to be the Steamship **BONNY**, which will leave LIVERPOOL DIRECT on the 18th NOV., at 11 A.M., for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Half Jack, Cape Coast Castle, Winnebush, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, Old Calabar. Goods will be received up to 6 P.M. the day previous. Passengers will embark at 10.30 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Goods for Sierra Leone will be landed there at Ship's expense, but Shipper's risk. All Goods while on board the Company's hulk at Bonny, to be at Shipper's or Consignee's risk.

Bills of Lading of the Company's Form can be obtained from THOMAS MURRAY and SON, 91, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; and D. MARPLES, 50B, Lord-street, Liverpool.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For further information apply in London to Messrs. MALCOLM, HUDSON, and Co., 5, Crosby-square; in Glasgow to TAYLOR, LAUGHLAND, and Co., 24, Oswald-street; and in Liverpool, to ELDER, DEMPSTER, and Co., 2, Brunswick-street.

Shippers are respectfully informed that Cargo can now be taken by the Steamers of the 6th for delivery inside the Bars of NEW CALABAR, BRASS, and BENIN; and by the Steamers of the 18th for delivery inside the Bars of OPOBO, NEW CALABAR, and LAGOS. The Goods will be transhipped at Bonny, and forwarded by Branch Steamer.

WEST COAST MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

British and African Company's Congo, September 28.
African Steamship Company's Benin, September 29.
African Steamship Company's Mandingo, October 4.
British and African Company's Liberia, October 13.

DEPARTURES.

African Steamship Co.'s Biafra, with monthly mails, Sept. 24.
African Steamship Co.'s Lagos, September 30.
British and African Company's Boquette, October 6.
African Steamship Co.'s Benin, to South Coast, October 12.
British and African Company's Congo, October 18.

GAMBIA.

We are authorised to publish that Earl Kimberley has distinctly stated that the British Government will not renew negotiations for the transfer of the Gambia.

THE PAST OFFICIAL CAREER OF THE NEW QUEEN'S ADVOCATE FOR SIERRA LEONE.

(From the *Victoria Daily Standard*, British Columbia, August 23, 1871.)

DEPARTURE OF HON. E. G. ALSTON.—The gentleman whose name heads this article will take his departure from this province by the Prince Alfred this morning. Mr. Alston came to this province in the year 1859, and commenced the practice of his profession, that of a barrister-at-law, in this city, where he has ever since resided. In 1862 he received the appointment of Registrar-General of Deeds, upon the acceptance of which he retired from professional practice, and devoted himself exclusively to the discharge of his official duties, in which he was uniformly attentive, and by the urbanity of his manners and his gentlemanly deportment gained the esteem and good-will of all with whom he came in official contact. As a member of the Legislative Council he always manifested a desire to lend the weight of his influence in furtherance of such measures as he believed to be calculated to promote the welfare of the country, sometimes going even further than was deemed prudent in one occupying an official position in the Government. Had Mr. Alston not been trammelled by his connection with the Government, we doubt not he would have been among the most advanced Liberals in the country. . . . Christ Church, of which he was an exemplary and valued member, will also experience a loss on the occasion of his departure from the city, and as Superintendent of the Sabbath-school in connection with the church he will be greatly missed both by teachers and pupils. In fact, wherever duty called, or the weight of his moral and Christian influence was required, there Mr. Alston was always to be found. Victoria can badly spare such a man at the present period in her history, and although he takes his departure with feelings not unminged with regret, yet it will be a satisfaction to his numerous friends to know that he goes to another field of labour where the emoluments are greater than those obtained here, and where the chances of making a suitable provision for his family will be greatly enhanced. He goes to Sierra Leone, where he has accepted the appointment of Attorney-General, and we are sure that he will take his departure from amongst us with the very best wishes of this community for his future welfare, and that of his amiable partner and family.

MR. RAINY TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

LETTER No. 1.

3, Plowden-buildings, Temple, 14th October, 1871.

My Lord,—In compliance with that self-imposed and conscientious task which I have marked out for myself—viz., respectfully from time to time, and apart from party views, to supply the Colonial-office with the real causes which have led to the unpopularity of English rule in the West African Settlements—I once more take up my pen.

It must strike your Lordship that from the period of the withdrawal of trial by jury, as well as the centralisation of the various governorships upon the West Coast, that a wide-spread spirit of discontent exists. This discontent has made itself heard within the walls of the House of Commons during the last six years, in the public press of England, and it is quite unnecessary to inform your Lordship that it has manifested itself upon the threshold of your own department of Government, in the shape of a series of petitions.

My Lord, I will in this letter deal with the question of centralisation alone.

The benefits connected with centralisation, which all advocates of that system point out, consist in economy and expedition in the administration of public justice. The doctrine, it is unnecessary to state, is entirely opposed to the English Constitution; and the greatest political writers and thinkers of modern times point out that the supremacy of England is due, not to the spirit of centralisation, but to its very opposite.

But let us see, my Lord, how far the two cardinal virtues alleged by their advocates to be connected with government by centralisation are carried out in the West African Settlements.

First, then, as to the principle of economy and how far it is carried out.

Under the old system the costs of governorships, taken at a rough calculation, amounted to about 6,000*l.* a-year; under the new and boasted system of centralisation it amounts to nearly double that sum. I now speak, my Lord, of the costs of governorships alone; but if I am to speak of the extra expenses attendant upon the new system—such as the creation of an extra judgeship and auditor-generalship, and a pleasure-yacht for the

Governor-in-Chief—the expenditure would amount to about 88,000*l.* I implore your Lordship to mark the result.

At the time when fortunately the despotic spirit of centralisation had not invaded the West Coast of Africa, and when each settlement regulated its own business, as every corporation in England does, the Sierra Leone Government always had a large surplus in the public chest. But of late, under the centralisation system, it has been a borrower of 25,000*l.* in the English market alone, independent of the pecuniary liabilities it incurred in Sierra Leone for the purpose of carrying on the local government. So much, then, my Lord, for the success of centralisation as far as economy is concerned, and now let us see how far it has succeeded as to expedition in the administration of justice.

I venture respectfully to state that there exists no more expedition now than there existed when every settlement had its separate existence; and no appeal to the Colonial-office arrives more rapidly now than it did before the centralisation took place.

It has been urged that this system of centralisation works well in the West Indies; but there exists a homogenous people, with none of those broad distinctions as to class, language, and habits, which exists on the West Coast of Africa. The governor of Sierra Leone, no matter how intellectually gifted he may be, is no more competent to deal with Ashantee people and other powerful tribes than the veriest child would be. Moreover, in the absence of the governor from his own peculiar and legitimate post of government, legislation languishes, and the most useful and legitimate measures are completely neglected in Sierra Leone.

Thus, then, as far as the spirit and the expedition of justice are concerned, the centralisation of the governorship of the West Coast entirely breaks down, and a large outlay of money, which would educate the people, erect public buildings, and make public roads throughout the country (those mediums for the establishment and extension of civilisation) are scattered to the winds and lost for ever.

In my next letter I shall deal with the construction of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, the prolific source of countless ills which weigh upon that settlement.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

WM. RAINY.

A SIERRA LEONE VIEW OF THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION BETWEEN THE LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT AND PRINCE MANNAH.

This question has long been in suspense, and by all accounts it is beyond the power of the Liberian Government to support the right assumed upon the territory of Prince Mannah. And, despite the opinion of the British Government on the same after a proper inquiry had been made by commissioners delegated for the purpose, Liberia has concluded to evince the state of barbarism into which she has relapsed, by heedlessly engaging herself in most shameful and cowardly proceedings against Prince Mannah. She did not care to demand her right of the said territory before Sierra Leone traders visited there for trading purposes. In the year 1868 it was reported in Liberia that some British subjects were residing in the Mannah River, in the jurisdiction of Prince Mannah, and they had a large amount of property. As soon as this was heard plans for ravage and plunder were contemplated, and were executed in the years 1868, 1869, and 1871, under the assertion of a pretended right, simply to elude the censure and sarcasms of other civilised powers who are interested in Africa's welfare, and a large amount of property belonging to British subjects was plundered and carried away. The Liberian Government would never have claimed Prince Mannah's territory if objects for plunder were not known to be there. Although Prince Mannah was not prepared to fight, yet he did not altogether allow the marauders from Liberia to commit robbery in his country with impunity. His men had several engagements with them, in some of which they (the marauders) were repulsed with great slaughter, and were obliged to return without reaching Prince Mannah's own town. The Liberian Government, being elated with success of the plunder, threatened Prince Mannah with another invasion if he would not acknowledge its right to his territory. He ignored its threats, and would not be daunted by the gas thus blown by Liberia. He is tenacious of his right, and would not succumb. Liberia claims a position among the civilised nations. Do barbarous acts such as I have stated become a civilised nation, a civilised government engaged in periodical raids against a native chief, and headed by its own president, as that of the year 1869 by ex-President Payne? The policy of Liberia is "Might is right," and how long is she to be allowed to indulge in this? She needs a check, and an effectual one. I trust the sympathy of Great Britain will be excited in behalf of Prince Mannah, who has always given ample protection to

British subjects trading in his country, so that the predatory incursions may not be repeated in future by those vile aggressors for the purpose of alleviating their miseries occasioned by indolence, sloth, and drunkenness, and gratifying that ravaging propensity inculcated during their servility in America. I cannot see what use Liberia has for an additional territory. She is rather a disgrace than a blessing to Africa. But for her the aborigines in and around her would have had the light of the Gospel, and be far advanced in civilisation. The Government is anarchical, there is no apparent prospect of advancement. On the contrary, there is every sign of retrogression. She glories in her poverty, and that is her bulwark against the demands of foreign Powers for her illegal acts. I long for the time when the inquiry into the boundary question and all other matters will be made, and a line of demarcation fixed between Liberia and Prince Mannah's territory, that commerce may be carried on in the latter with safety, for the mutual benefit of both traders and natives, and a proper development of the resources of an extensive country.

S. L.

CONDEMNATION OF THE LIBERIAN LOAN.

The following are editorial remarks from the *Republican*, published in Monrovia August 12, 1871, criticising a letter in support of a loan which appeared in the Government paper, which has been resuscitated with the expectation of British silver flowing into the Government chest to support it. The editor writes as follows:—

"Our financier has failed to find out, it seems, that of all things most especially in systems of public economy and finance, no one nation can exactly use or adopt that of another. 'A system made for one nation,' says a learned authority on political economy, 'and adapted to its condition and interests, may be ruinous to another—will certainly be more or less hurtful.' So that in taking up his pen to advise on political money matters and financial schemes in Liberia, our financier should have, first of all, realised that he was writing of and for Liberia. Had he done this he certainly would have never advised in one breath the increase of Liberia's custom dues, and in the next breath a laying on of heavy taxes. The idea is too preposterous. Does he mean to borrow money for the express purpose of grinding the poor people to death with taxes? Taxes indirect in the shape of duties; taxes direct as his No. IV. argues. Certainly our financiering friend, though a scholar, has forgotten the old Latin proverb, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*—don't let a shoemaker go beyond his last. What supposes he a direct tax, on the head, if he pleases, of each taxable man in Liberia, say of ten dollars per head, would pay? Now suppose, Mr. Financier, on a direct tax scale you charge every man ten dollars; with a voting population of 2,000, you will get twenty thousand dollars. Now what is twenty thousand dollars to a State whose legislative expenses alone scarcely ever go below twenty thousand? With judiciary, civil list, and other expenses doubling this amount, our doctrine is not, as our reviewer tries to show it to be, that Liberia does not need money. Liberia needs money as a State, and most of all she needs the operation of monetary schemes, plans, and uses within the country—such as extensive farming operations, large manufacturing, banks, &c., through which the willing labour and energies of the people could find employment and adequate remuneration on the live-and-let-live principle. Throw employment open to the people adapted to their abilities and the peculiarities of their natural situation, give them opportunities to honestly acquire ease, competence, wealth, and you have shown yourself a public benefactor, a worthy writer on political economy. "But we do not, as our financier of the *Register*, see how anything like what we have intimated above will be done by the Liberian Government, as a government, having in its hands a large sum of money. Now let us honestly, in the first place, remember what is and has been almost for all time the way anything called the Government's, be it money, arms, ammunition, public buildings, or even the least public property, is handled in this country. Waste, extravagance, negligence, are the words which characterise all our movements as to public things. Let us first get our affairs governmental brought back to a sure and straight way, guaranteeing future honesty, and then we can borrow."

LIBERIA LOAN.

(From the Liberian paper *The Republican*, Monrovia, August 12, 1871.)

The following paper was forwarded some few steamers ago to England. We have no room to comment on it, though we had not at first intended to publish it without comment. The paper, however, carries with it its own arguments. While, aside from signing it, we have caused each of our issues to so fully contain

our sentiments on a *Foreign Loan* that we must now otherwise use our space:—

Monrovia, Republic of Liberia, June 8, 1871.

GENTLEMEN.—The majority of the citizens of this Republic, a majority which embraces not less than nine-tenths of the responsible and intelligent inhabitants of this Government, having learned, indirectly, that an attempt is about to be made by those in authority here to obtain a loan of money in England, feel it due to themselves and the British public to express their dissent.

It is reported that capitalists of England, being informed that a late session of our Legislature authorised the borrowing of money, have offered to lend this Government 6 or 800,000 dollars. The conditions on which they propose to do this are—as far as we have ascertained—so entirely different from those coupled with our Legislative Act, we give it as our sanguine belief that the Legislature of this Government will not endorse the act of borrowing on such terms and will consider itself bound by none but those which its Act embraces.

The opinions and sentiments of the people of Liberia have undergone a marked change within a few months. On the subject of shouldering a foreign loan they are not less so. There is a general opposition to it—arising from a want of confidence in the management of the limited finances at our command. It is our belief that with economy and justice these might have been made to meet, to a great extent, some of our heaviest liabilities, and that any influx of coin or pecuniary values would share the same fate.

We take this method to impart to the British public information on a subject of so much importance that we believe that to request you to spread it before them is all that is necessary. At the same time, we give you assurance from our knowledge of the sentiments of nine-tenths of Liberia, that there is general opposition to it, which would be readily expressed if an extra session of our Legislature were called.—We have the honour to be, your humble and obedient Servants,

James S. Payne, Charles B. Dunbar, M.D., Henry W. Dennis, W. M. Davis, H. D. Brown, Henry Cooper, W. H. Lynch, McGill & Bro., A. Washington, John T. Richardson, R. C. Cooper, M.D., Jos. W. Hilton, G. C. Cooper, G. Moore, J. B. Yates, Samuel F. McGill, Benjamin Anderson, Payne & Son.

To Messrs. Morgan, Bros., & Co., Hon. J. J. Roberts, D. Chinery, Esq., London; and Robert Arthington, Esq., Leeds.

MORE SQUANDERING OF REVENUE—AN ADMINISTRATOR'S STEAM DISPATCH-BOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, August 31, 1871.

Sir,—You will agree with me that it a pleasant thing to have money to spend; and when that money belongs to somebody else, and no dirty niggers dare ask any questions, the pleasure of spending becomes doubly sweet. The governing classes, that collect a large revenue from a poor but industrious people, are the trustees of the public, and as such are bound to use discretion and prudence; keeping well in mind the advantage and benefit of those from whose pockets or purses the money came. On the 10th of last month a small and very nice-looking little paddle-box steamer anchored in the roads at this place. Everybody was wondering what this new arrival could be. Presently the news was circulated that the Nelly (the name of the new arrival) was his Excellency the Administrator's dispatch-boat. People went about from one to the other, telling, with bated breath and astonished looks, the wonderful news. Some niggere like myself, blessed with a little discernment, and not to be dazzled by moonshine (aint I egotistical, eh?), began to inquire the why and the wherefore—the cost, object, and intention; and, above all things, where in the name of wonder the cash came from that paid for this splendid little toy. I, amongst others, made the inquiries, and learnt with pride and joy that this splendid toy had once belonged to a veritable English nobleman. Ah, ah! says I to myself, there's hope for the nigger yet! That the Crown Agents in London paid 3,500*l.* for the Nelly, on account of the Gold Coast Government. Come, that's good, thinks I all to myself. Well now, we shall next have some public privies built, and shall then be spared the sight of seeing between 2,000 and 3,000 boys and girls going to the beach in the mornings with chamber-pots on their heads. That she cost another 1,000*l.* in being fitted out for sea. At this I began to stroke my beard with great complacency, and thus communed with myself. Ah! well now, we shall next have a public hospital, or a decent public school, with a reasonable Government grant for maintenance of the same, and to pay respectable qualified men to act as masters. I further learnt that the Nelly cost nearly another 1,000*l.* before she reached her destination; that is to say, Cape

Coast roads. I exclaimed, as the Vicar of Wakefield would have done, This is good, for now we shall most assuredly have the sweet river water brought into the town, that us niggers can have a drink of good water occasionally. As the river is only a mile from Cape Coast, and it is much higher than any part of this town, the water might be brought down with very little trouble or expense, and about 500l. would supply Cape Coast with good water. I also learnt that the boilers were defective, and should have been condemned in London before the vessel started on a prolonged cruise to the Gold Coast as a Governor's dispatch-boat. Says I to myself, says I, Well, that's the fault of the parties who sold the Nelly, as they should have seen that the boilers, &c., were in serviceable condition before selling her. Then, the Nelly was built for cruising in the Northern seas; and, as a natural consequence, everything has been done to keep out the cold and let in the heat; and it is next to impossible for any one to exist below in her in this climate. Of course, says I, no one is to blame for this, because it is the fault of our pestiferous climate, not the vessel. The Nelly, we hear, is also intended to go up the Volta; she draws only five and a half feet of water, and as the bar at the mouth of the Volta has frequently four and a half feet, she is admirably adapted for this purpose, because drawing only five and a half feet and there being four and a half feet of water on the Volta bar, she will have just one foot to spare. Her bunkers will carry eighteen tons of coal; she consumes six tons a-day, so that she carries three days' coaling. This is a great desideratum in a small vessel, where economy is or should be the order of the day. She is to bring palm-oil on freight from the oil districts up the Volta, and as the space under her cabin-decks is less than two feet, the casks will have to be flattened by some novel and ingenious process on board, in order to their being stowed away in the limited space. Another advantage that the Nelly possesses is that she cannot be trusted under canvas, because the two sticks, or masts, as I believe your nautical men call them, are not fastened into the ship to the keelson as usual, but there are two iron stockings or sockets fastened on to the deck, and the masts are merely dropped into these sockets and clenched, so that a little breeze might lift the masts when under sail out of the sockets entirely, and by a perversity of nature drop them into the sea, although the sails might be perfectly clean and white, and not want washing. And then the chain cable is light and slight, quite useless for our heavy-rolling seas, and the anchors are beautifully small, just like pickaxes. I told the party that my nigger opinion was that the first was an advantage, as the vessel would have less weight to carry; and as to the anchors, that was a still greater advantage, because if the Nelly parted her chain and got drifted into the surf, a stout lad might shoulder one of the anchors and swim ashore and anchor the vessel there to prevent her getting further into the breakers. The Nelly is not insured; this would have been *infra dig.* Because, having been bought with colonial money, by parties who do not care a snap of the fingers for the dirty nigger, the nigger has no right to have any advantage that a little ordinary foresight would give him; besides, it is only your silly London merchants that insure their vessels, not our wise and prudent Gold Coast officials. The Nelly is splendidly fitted in all the magnificence that gold, paint, mahogany, and brass can give a vessel, but she is in no way adapted for this Coast, or for the purpose for which she was purchased. The Nelly has no chronometer on board belonging to her, but then she has got a capital teapot and a water-closet, which will answer as well, so far as the owners are concerned. I am not a nautical man, Mr. Editor, and therefore do not forward the above description of the Nelly from my own experience of her; but I got my information from persons who came out in her, and who have spent all their lives at sea.

The sum total of this little letter is this: The colony has been saddled with a useless and unserviceable, but splendidly painted and gilded little toy, at an outlay for 6,000l.; whereas our Cape Coast is literally a muckheap. At the present moment of my writing the principal street in the place between Government House and the Castle is thickly strewn with dried and recent dung—pigs', dogs', and human; there are no public privies, no hospital, no Government school worthy of the name, because the colonial chest could not bear the outlay for such expensive and necessary luxuries; but a useless craft costing 6,000l. or thereabouts is the readiest mode of educating and civilising the natives by means of their own money, and preparing them for self-government.

Yours, who shoots his shafts from under the shield of Achilles, and his Achilles is public opinion,

SENECA TRUCKER.

P.S.—If the Nelly can be made available to go up the Volta and open the large palm-oil trade up that river to the Eastern districts, she will have done some good. There are also three other large rivers navigable for vessels after once the bar is passed—viz.,

the Bossumprah at Chawa, which goes up into Ashantee; the Ancoeba at Axim, which is eight to ten fathoms deep more than one hundred miles from its mouth. There are the remains of an old Dutch fort ninety miles up that river, and the Dutchmen formerly used to go up there in their broad-bottomed luggers. This river reaches into the centre of the Gold districts at Apinto, in the Wassa country. And then there is the Bantry river, called the *Herin*, which runs through the Wassa country into Ashantee, and loses itself in unexplored forests beyond that country; but these three last belong to the Dutch settlements, and they have not yet been ceded to Great Britain.

I enclose my card and wish you a very good-night.

INTRODUCTION OF PRESENT EPIDEMIC OF SMALL-POX INTO CAPE COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, August 29, 1871.

Dear Sir,—That dreadful disease the small-pox is raging fearfully here, and friends dear and precious in our eyes, and who might otherwise have been our joy for many long years to come, have been swept away by it. It becomes, then, our duty to hold up to public and superior official censure those in authority here who allowed such a disease to get into our colonial hospital, without taking proper precautions for the safety of other patients there, and of all the other inhabitants of this place. Many of us are mourning the death of our dearest friends through the gross and culpable neglect of our rulers. The fatal disease was brought here by a prisoner from Accra, landed here in May last from the steamship *Biafra*. Allow me, then, to ask the Colonial Surgeon, through your columns, whether it is his duty to receive patients into the hospital without knowing under what disease they are suffering; whether he was aware that this prisoner was afflicted with small-pox, and admitted him into the hospital without those precautions for the safety of others that ought to have been taken, whereby hundreds are dying of the infection introduced by that prisoner from Accra. I say that he is responsible for the lives of those who are thus hurried into untimely graves; and I earnestly beg of you to expose this fatal negligence of those in authority. At the present time those who suffer under the disease are quartered in the centre of the town; hence people inhaling the poisonous odour are infected, and coffins are passing with dead bodies every day.

A SUFFERER.

BAD CONDUCT AND BAD IMPRESSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gold Coast, September 9, 1871.

Mr. Editor,—Your valuable paper often argues upon the recommendation of self-government made by the Parliamentary Committee in the year 1865. The enclosed copy of a letter will show you that no such thing is likely to be encouraged by the officials out here. No nation can get on well without revenue, and see how they prevent us, and interfere in our affairs, advising the other king of the Confederation not to pay a tax which his fellow-kings have paid. Yet they recommend union, while they despite the councillors elected by the kings which includes themselves. This council consists of kings, chiefs, captains, and headmen, &c., of the country. The Administrator sent to tell King Ennimill and his people that they are English people, and that he will support them; and when it comes to the point that the King of Ashantee has sent a troop to King Affoo, of Appolonia, and King Ennimill sent for ammunition of war, they were denied to him; while the Dutch Government seek to subdue King Affoo to their master, the King of Ashantee. We were told that in time of war we have to protect ourselves in the interior; but in time of peace they send summonses to the interior to enforce their jurisdiction to fifty miles or more from the coast, with British constables or policemen. Is this right? One fights and protects and another reaps the benefits.

Mr. Editor, one cannot help saying something when he sees the conduct of the Administrator. I know had not your former able correspondents been kept silent by the favour showed them by officials, they would have written you many things about it. It has become the public saying now about Europeans that their words are not to be relied upon. At the close of last year the Administrator, H. T. Ussher, sent to each king in the interior one anker of rum, with his proclamation that the Dutch have sold all their settlements on the Gold Coast to the Queen of England—the guns, the powder, the bullets, and flints, &c., &c.—all ammunitions of war and the land; and that the English flag will be hoisted on the Dutch fort on January 1, 1871, and that the Governor-general will come out with it; that, therefore, the Fantees must lay down their arms. The Fantees believed his word and did as he requested. The 1st of January comes, and no sign of English flag to Elmina. Then it was to come in April. April comes, and still no sign. Then in July; July comes and nothing of the kind. Now November is at hand, and the Dutch

flag waves as of old; so the Fantees say, "We were deceived by him." When Sir Arthur Kennedy arrived, Ussher invites the kings and chiefs to Cape Coast. They were told that Governor Kennedy would bring with him the flag to go to Elmina. When he came he brought nothing with him. He said nothing about Dutch settlements being sold to the English, and went down the coast. Then the kings were told that the flag will come to meet Sir Arthur Kennedy on his return from Leeward Coast, and when he returned and met with the kings, he gave them some fable about three cows and the lion. Off he went. Next day Administrator Ussher is said to be sick; he leaves the kings and goes to Accra, leaving the poor kings at Cape Coast, with instructions to his secretary to give 30l. sterling to share among them, while they have spent hundreds of pounds by his invitation. So that it becomes the public saying, "He called us to come and see him to put English flag to Elmina Fort, and he did not; through shame he was sick, and ran away to Accra to hide his shame." News soon spreads out that the Governor of Sierra Leone has gone to England. Ussher returns from Accra, and he too has gone to England; so the people who trusted Administrator Ussher's word were ashamed. Greatly surprised we were to hear that he went away with a document from the Cape Coast signed by people of the coast, and on behalf, as they said, of the community at large, while many of the people in the interior even now think that he is at Accra. They hate educated people, but when they are about to go to England they want educated men to sign false documents for them, asking them in the streets, "Will you sign?"

There are murders committed in the interior which the Fantee Confederation is able to stop at once; but the local government tells the Fantee Confederation, "We will see to it," and nothing has been done because it is out of the English Government's jurisdiction, and they will not suffer the Confederation—that can have power over the interior—to do it.—I am, yours truly,

GOLD COAST.

Copy of letter alluded to above sent to King Quarmina Ennimill by Acting Administrator W. H. Simpson, dated Government-house, Cape Coast, 15th February, 1869.

King,—I have received your letters and messages with great pleasure and satisfaction. Your unchangeable fidelity to the British Government and love for the British flag will be reported home by me. For the present the Elmina and the Dutch palavers are out of my hands, but I have every reason to hope and believe that a settlement will be come to by-and-by between the British and Dutch Governments, which will give satisfaction to you and your neighbours.

You will understand that through the treaty made by my Government with the Dutch, I am, for obvious political reasons, unable now to take an active part in your affairs, and consequently I cannot now send you any ammunitions of war you ask for.

I learnt with grief and sorrow the outrage committed on people by the Ashantees. I have desired an explanation from the King, but until the people of Gold Coast are more united and affairs with regard to the Dutch are settled, I cannot do more. I wish to live at peace with the King of Ashantee, but if he will have war he will repent it. We should all take care, however, that in view of such an event we are in the right, because my Government will lend no assistance if in the wrong. You ask me that I should send Chief Mayah back to you; if he returns it will not be with my sanction, as his mission from me is ended.

I am much pleased to hear that the accusation made against Chief Mayah by King Eddoo is false. It originated, I have no doubt, from the persons styling themselves Councillors of Man-kessim, who seem to make use of King Eddoo and his name to promote their own ends. You will do well not to allow your power and independence to be questioned by such people as these; and should any attempt be made by them to tax your people, you will do well to arrest them immediately, and report to me. A more monstrous piece of impudence than the letter of which Mayah has given me a copy I never read.

I thank you much for the letter you sent to me from Anfoo, to let me know how the Dutch Government seeks to subdue you through the aid of his ally, or rather master, the King of Ashantee. It is a bad business.—King, I, your faithful friend,

(Signed) W. H. SIMPSON, Acting Administrator.

ACCRA.

We have been informed that Accra is about to have something of a municipality. If this be anything more than a mere scheme for increased taxation, without corresponding benefit, we shall rejoice.

BRITISH HOSPITALS FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—We have been desired to state that a second munificent donation of 1,000l. for the Hospital for Skin Diseases has been received in Great Marlborough-street.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

SEPT. 23 TO SEPT. 30.

Logwood.—25 tons inferior St. Domingo at 4l. 2s. 6d. per ton. Camwood.—5 tons Roquette (all faults) at 21l. 5s. per ton. Palm-kernels.—268 bags, at 12l. 5s. to 13l. 5s. per ton. Ground-nuts.—4 tons decorticated at 19l. 2s. 6d. per ton. Palm-oil steady, and in fair request; 750 tons sold; Irregular at 27l. to 31l., Accra at 32l., Bonny at 32l. 15s. to 33l., Old Calabar at 33l. 5s., Lagos at 34l. 7s. 6d. down to 34l. 5s., and New Calabar at 37l. 10s.; and to arrive, Bonny at 32l. 10s. to 32l. 15s., and Old Calabar at 33l. 10s. per ton.

The cotton market has been quiet throughout the week, and closes with a slight decline in prices.

The bank rate has this day been raised to 3 per cent.

Cotton sales of the week about 83,000 bales. African cotton, 7 to 8, since 7 to 7-7-8.

SEPT. 30 TO OCT. 7.

Benni-seed.—330 bags, at 59s. per qr. Palm-kernels.—100 tons and 440 bags, at 13l. to 13l. 10s. per ton.

Ground-nuts.—70 tons African at 18l. 10s.

Palm-oil.—Prices have advanced in all positions under the influence of a good inquiry, and 700 tons sold; Irregular at 29l. 10s. to 33l. 10s., Bonny at 33l. 5s. to 33l. 10s., Cameroons at 33l. 12s. 6d., Old Calabar at 33l. 10s. to 34l. 5s., Lagos at 34l. 10s. to 34l. 15s., and Congo at 38l. per ton; with 800 tons to arrive on private terms.

Cotton was in good demand, with gradually hardening prices, in the early part of the week, and later the market was greatly excited, and has since continued very active, at decidedly advancing rates.

The sales of the week, including forwarded, amount to 183,200 bales, of which 49,490 are on speculation, and 15,450 declared for export, leaving 118,260 bales to the trade. African 7½ to 8½.

OCT. 7 TO OCT. 14.

Palm-kernels.—176 bags, at 13l. 5s. to 13l. 7s. 6d. per ton. Ground-nuts.—79 bags undecorticated at 10l. 12s. 6d., and 200 tons decorticated at 16l. to 18l. 10s. per ton.

Palm-oil.—250 tons sold; irregular at 29l. to 33l. 15s., Bonny at 34l. 10s., Old Calabar at 34l. 10s. to 34l. 15s., and Lagos at 34l. 15s. to 35l. per ton.

Cotton.—The cotton market was strong on Friday, with a large business. On Saturday the bank rate was raised to 5 per cent., and the market has since been quiet, with a tendency in favour of buyers.

The sales of the week, including forwarded, amount to 96,830 bales, of which 24,720 are on speculation, and 10,740 declared for export, leaving 61,370 bales to the trade. African, 7½ to 8½ per pound.

OCT. 14 TO OCT. 21.

Benni-seed.—59s. per 384 pounds.

Palm-kernels.—13l. 5s. to 13l. 15s.

Palm-oil in better demand, at higher prices; 700 tons sold; Irregular at 32l. to 33l., Sherbro at 33l., Sierra Leone at 33l. to 33l. 10s., Bonny, all faults, at 34l. 10s., Accra at 34l. 2s. 6d. to 35l., Benin at 34l. 12s. 6d. to 35l., Old Calabar at 35l., Lagos at 35l. to 37l., Salt Pond at 35l. 10s., and New Calabar at 38l. 10s. per ton, and to arrive 40l.

Cotton.—Market depressed. Sales of the week, 84,000 bales.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following will give our readers some idea of the increasing degree in which England is becoming dependant upon foreign countries for its supplies of its most important articles of food; because although a portion of these have been re-exported, the great bulk has been taken for home consumption. It is estimated England will want nine to eleven million quarters of wheat from abroad, for necessary consumption from September 1, 1871, to August 31, 1872:—

The import of corn into the United Kingdom between the last and the present harvest (from the 1st of September, 1870, to the 31st of August, 1871) has been as follows: Wheat, 34,744,046 cwt., equal to 8,017,856 qrs., showing a decrease of 586,421 qrs. as compared with the preceding twelvemonth, from the 1st of September, 1869, to the 31st of August, 1870; wheat flour, 4,391,672 cwt., or 1,242,820 qrs., a decrease of 381,788 qrs.; barley, 7,067,092 cwt., or 1,978,785 qrs., a decrease of 201,095 qrs.; oats, 10,460,616 cwt., or 3,803,869 qrs., a decrease of 362,786 qrs.; peas, 986,381 cwt., or 219,916 qrs., a decrease of 222,180 qrs.; beans, 2,191,921 cwt., or 511,449 qrs., an increase of 115,773 qrs.; Indian corn, 16,374,862 cwt., or 3,820,801 qrs., a decrease of 289,646 qrs. The total importation of these articles amounted to 16,956,703 qrs. in the year ending 31st August, 1869, 21,522,919 qrs. in the year ending 31st August, 1870, 19,594,776 qrs. in the year ending 31st August, 1871; but these numbers show the imports without deduction for the exports of corn from this country; the whole was not consumed here.

The African Times.

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The African Times.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "AFRICAN TIMES."

Through Wm. Rainy, Esq.: Sol. Farmer, 5s.; Rev. C. Davis, 5s.; Peter E. Cole, 12s. 6d.; D. Carroll, 5s.; Metzgar, 12s. 6d.; D. Johnson, 10s.; John S. Thomas, 10s.; Ebenezer Collins, 10s.; Rev. J. H. Davies, 5s.

THE NEW QUEEN'S ADVOCATE FOR SIERRA LEONE.

SINCE one or two of the Africans of Sierra Leone have received the empty title of "Honourable" from an executive which has nominated them to be its tools in the Legislative Council of the settlement, with power to dismiss them from the same at any moment, they may give evidence of an awakening independence, Sierra Leone seems to us to have entirely sold and bargained away, for this miserable pottage of an empty title with base dependency, all its claim to be at the head and front of the West Coast people. Instead of being constant, incessant, untiring, earnest, unyielding in demanding that they shall be effectively represented in the said Legislative Council, by having granted to them the right and power to elect such a proportion of its members as shall give them that control over the revenue and expenditure of the colony, and in making of local laws and regulations, to which they are now entitled by the degree of education which exists among them, by their numbers, their wealth, and the amount of their public revenue, the people lay down submissively at the feet of those unworthy officials whose removal from among them they have heretofore demanded, and wait with open mouths and eager eyes for that delicious crumb of title "Honourable," which nauseates us in Liberia, and which, under present circumstances and conditions, it is a deep disgrace rather than an honour to receive in Sierra Leone. Trial by jury, in all cases and causes in the superior courts, which no people caring to be free would be content to live without, is no longer the burthen of Sierra Leone letters on our table. Huggins and Montagu, with their compeers, have, we might suppose, if such thing were officially possible, become just, merciful, and pure-lovers of the Africans as a race, and models of public and private virtue, disinterestedness, and truth. If we were of those who acted upon impulse, not principle, we might almost fancy that we had been in error in our former estimate of certain Sierra Leone officials, their characters, their conduct, and their deserts. But we never thus acted, and have not, therefore, any such error to confess; and in the few observations we may make relative to the new official, the now gazetted Queen's Advocate, we shall not deviate from the dictates of those principles which have ever guided us in our work for the African people. We publish in another column the farewell remarks of an editor of a British Columbian newspaper. We gather from it that the new Queen's Advocate has a wife and family. Will these accompany him to Sierra Leone? If they do, we hope they will be blessed with health, and will exercise a beneficial social influence. But the change from the dry atmosphere and invigorating winters of British Columbia to the humidity, and almost perpetual enervating heat of Sierra Leone, seems to us too great and extreme a one to promise healthy results. We look in vain for inducements to such a voluntary change in any other direction than that of increased pay. Mr. Alston therefore comes to Sierra Leone because it is a more lucrative field of service, and—must we say it?—because he has given satisfactory proof of that official docility which is so dear to the little terrestrial divinities

who hold the supreme authority in British colonies and settlements. The eulogium which we copy from the British Columbian newspapers sets forth this docility in very strong light. "But for his official appointment there, Mr. Alston would no doubt have been one of the most advanced Liberals of that colony." We, of course, do not know whether this delightful official docility was pointed out by Sir Arthur to the authorities in Downing-street, as being invaluable in such an atmosphere as that of Sierra Leone, or by those authorities to Sir Arthur, as being most precious for an Administrator-in-Chief. But this we do know—viz., that the Africans of Sierra Leone have no right or title to look to such a man for help toward achieving those public rights and liberties which they are entitled to possess. Having sold their public desires for the unsubstantial pottage we have before mentioned, they will not have any right to complain of this. But they have still a right to expect that he will show himself impartial in the public duties he has to perform; that no deprecation of the African shall appear in his public or private demeanour; and that he will not endeavour to wrest justice in favour of the European as a European, against the African as an African. A conscientious and equitable Queen's Advocate may do much to control prejudiced, weak, or venal judges, whenever it becomes his duty to appear officially before any such persons. We will only now beg to express the hope that Mr. Alston may be a man of this stamp, notwithstanding the political subserviency of which he has given such satisfactory evidence in British Columbia; and that we may find in future just occasion to praise, rather than to blame the now recently-appointed Queen's Advocate.

ROADS INTO THE INTERIOR OF THE GOLD COAST.

DID we not feel that the better life, the social amelioration, the material progress of the Gold Coast territories and the countries at their back depends absolutely on the opening of improved communication by roads, we should be disposed at this time to have left "Englishman" and his specious absurdities at rest. But the question is too vital for us to do this, although the past evidence we have had of the persistence of the chief local authority on the West Coast in any course, reasonable or unreasonable, justifiable or unjustifiable, on which it may have entered, is too uniform, to allow us to hope for any immediate practically beneficial results. We feel that on a former occasion we demolished all the supposed arguments of the Administrator-in-chief against the formation of roads and the introduction of an improved system of transport; there is nothing to be gained by heaping Pelion upon Ossa, or in overloading one's donkey—why, therefore, should we pile argument upon argument to prove the universally admitted first figures in the arithmetic of nations, that if civilisation is to be promoted by development of material resources roads must be made and means of transit be established and maintained upon them. Water roads or land roads there must be; there can be but a very inferior degree of progress without them. The state of things that imposes on men and women the labour that should be performed by beasts of burden, by mechanical agencies, by steam boats and engines, instead of being excused by civilised rulers and sought to be justified, ought to be looked upon by them as a personal disgrace, to be remedied by all or any available means. That they are not thus looked upon by "Englishman" and his brother delinquents is a fact to be deplored. "Englishman" writes that if the Dutch would but "move on"—or, rather, "off"—a great deal of something or other might be accomplished; but that "until the Dutch shall choose, for a consideration, to turn their backs on a spot where their faces are an impediment to material and sentimental" (sic.) progress, these things cannot be done, because cash cannot be got. We do not know what is meant by this phrase, "sentimental progress." Attachment to Great Britain, a desire of the continuance of British rule and laws, however vilely they may be caricatured by incapable officials, was stigmatised as sentimental, when the desire was to transfer Gambia and its people to France;

and we can only suppose that "sentimental" as distinct from material progress means here the spread of Christianity and of those better institutions which Christian civilisation would substitute for those sensual and devilish ones which horrify us in heathen Africa. But let this "sentimental progress" be what it may in the mind of "Englishman," we emphatically deny the assertion that means for promoting it do not exist. The present revenue of the British Settlements on the Gold Coast is believed to be quite 30,000*l.* a-year, raised by Customs' dues and sundry licences, &c. If we are at all in error in this we are not to be blamed, but the blame must lie at the door of those who make a mystery of the revenue and expenditure there. We maintain that there is a sufficient revenue, if honestly and wisely administered, with a proper desire for the moral, social, material, and Christian advancement of the country and its people, to remove many of the foul blots that make those countries a shame and a reproach to Great Britain, whose official servants levy and expend, or rather waste that revenue. But instead of this we have the old cry of the incapable, the vicious, and the corrupt, that there are not sufficient disposable means. Our columns will, however, we doubt not, this month, as usual, show that there is continuous evidence of money to throw away, if not to utilise, and how the vile work of waste goes on. But now again to "Englishman," to whose precious epistle we shall at present confine ourselves. He says that there are some roads on the sea-line, and gives it as a reason why roads to the Ashantee border should not be made, that the natives prefer to use their paths through the jungle to walking on the white man's roads. So, too, would "Englishman," we imagine, if he had journeys to make on foot, and, in addition, loads to carry; the grateful shade of the jungle must, under such circumstances, be preferable to the blazing heat of a tropical sun on an open road. We at least have never advocated that open roads were to be made for men, women, and children to act as beasts of burden upon. The question of transit on those roads when made has always been present with us, and has always had a place in our plans and arguments; and surely "Englishman" only gets upon the other horn of his dilemma when he has what we must term—as coming from an official responsible for much of the mismanagement of Gold Coast revenues—the impudence to add that "the Government at Cape Coast has rather to discover the means by which the subtle agencies which destroy horses, mules, and, indeed, all the larger animals can be counteracted and eventually removed." If this were indeed the problem to be studied (the indispensable problem with regard to roads and other than human traction or transport power, and we are far from denying the importance of the discovery to which he refers as desirable), we should have to ask, What has the Coast Government, what has the hard and unthanked worker, Mr. Martyr Ussher, effected, or even tried to effect in solving this problem? *Nothing*, is the only reply that could be made. Nothing has ever been done in this direction, and assuredly there have been sufficient means for at least some preliminary labours in this interesting field of discovery; and this suggestion of "Englishman" is only another of those little clouds of dried dung dust which we have been accustomed to see stirred up whenever we advocate the adoption of means for "material and sentimental progress" as the duty of West African administrators. For, although it be most desirable that horses and other beasts of burden and traction should be able to live and labour on Gold Coast roads, the Gold Coast countries are not to be condemned, in this age of mechanical and scientific progress, to permanent non-development of resources, to an indefinite postponement of "material and sentimental progress," because there is some yet undiscovered agency—never honestly sought to be discovered—that cuts short the life of horses and mules. The British Government, by its agents on the seacoast, monopolises the revenues by the application of which alone the great work of "material and sentimental progress" can be promoted, and we shall not cease our efforts to force them into the right track, which is to open the interior by means independent of the employment of horses and mules. The

British authorities, we contend, are not to regard themselves as "carriers," who can only employ means which from the outset will give what is called a fair percentage of profit on the outlay. It was not thus that the Romans calculated when they laid down their roads throughout Britain. There are great multitudes of peoples to be brought out of the cruel death-darkness of sanguinary heathenism into the light and life of Christianity; there are vast resources in wide-spread intertropical regions that are needed for the welfare and happiness of the more civilised residents of colder climes; and the government that hold in their hands the key of power for letting in that light and life and opening up those resources, are responsible to God and man for its employment. It is a crime against both for them to slumber at their post, to waste in licentiousness, and sloth, and profusion the precious means for bringing about, however gradually, those results. We have quoted elsewhere the evidence of Mr. Lynch, of Bagdad, who many years since organised a company that runs steamers on the Euphrates, as to the development and progress which improved communications produce, and we cannot do better than reproduce his closing remarks. They are as applicable to Gold Coast countries as to those which Mr. Lynch then had under consideration. "I look upon the establishment of a railroad in those countries as the commencement of a kingdom. Railways, we know, bring security with them; and when you get security you get an increasing population; and when you get population you get production, and the country itself is a mine of wealth, as far as agricultural and arable land is concerned."

THE PROJECTED DUTCH GOLD COAST CESSION.

THE present state of the negotiations between the Dutch and British Governments for the cession to the latter of the actual and nominal Dutch possessions on the Gold Coast, throws new light upon the absurd letter of "Englishman," alias Sir Arthur Kennedy, which we published and briefly commented upon in our last. A few months ago Sir Arthur and his lieutenant, Mr. Ussher, were pluming themselves before the whole West Coast with the gaudy feathers of extraordinary public benefactors, in having procured for the West Coast, and especially for the Gold Coast, the invaluable benefit of a cession by the Dutch Government of its Gold Coast possessions! Their cry, with an utter disregard to truth, was, each in his sphere, "*Alone I did it!*" Ignoring all that had been previously done in the same direction during a long series of years by other labourers, official and non-official, they strove to assume the position at once of originators, sole promoters, and perfectors of that work of consolidation of rule, so essential to the material development and consequent future prosperity of the Gold Coast countries. Other men had laboured, and they unblushingly sought to enter into their labours. When our Gold Coast friends some twelve months ago wrote to us that Sir Arthur Kennedy and Mr. Ussher had done this great thing, and that Sir Arthur's yacht was only kept in inactivity at Sierra Leone because he was waiting the day, then at hand, on which he could come down to Elmina and display those brilliant plumes of which we have been writing, in the eyes of Dutch, Fantees, and an admiring British squadron, whose salutes were to give additional *éclat* to the proceedings—when a following mail brought to us that proclamation of Mr. Administrator Ussher which, in our point of view, deserved to be ranked among the most extraordinary and imbecile of public documents—we merely ventured to hint our claim and the claims of others to precedence in that field of labour; and to express our doubts of the advisability of such proclamation as Mr. Administrator Ussher had then issued, a copy of which we inserted in our columns, and now reproduce at foot.* We then attributed that proclama-

* PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there appears to be every probability that the possessions of his Netherlands Majesty on the Gold Coast will shortly be ceded to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland;

tion entirely to Mr. Usher. We fancied it was the product of some imagined lucid interval between one period of exhaustion and another of action; not considering it possible that any official in equable and uninterrupted possession of common sense, could by any possibility have made so gross a mistake. But we see now that we were in error. The unrivalled intellect and master hand of Sir Arthur Kennedy were in the background; the "head to achieve what his heart had suggested to him should be brought about" was in reality at Sierra Leone, and only by official courtesy at Cape Coast; the "ability and desire to follow out the dictates of a kindly disposition" which have been so cruelly "paralysed by the obstinacy, the selfishness, and the proximity of the Dutch," were his whose official yacht was to bear him to the glorious scene that (so our informant soberly and without covert insinuation assured us) was appointed to come off at Elmina on the 1st of April last, but which was to be reckoned, alas! among the many other miserable illusions of that day memorable in every successive year's hilarious history. We have read egregious nonsense from the Governor-in-Chief in the Gambia Correspondence, and in his reply to the Secretary of State on our demand that roads should be constructed from Cape Coast to the interior without further delay; but that, so sententious, under the signature of "Englishman" surpasses even those marvels of official brightness. The "proximity" of "the obstinate and selfish Dutch" has paralysed Mr. Usher and his eulogising chief! One who knew nothing about the matter would fancy that these obstinate and selfish Dutch had been brought to the Gold Coast within the last three or four years by some jealous malific influence, with the express object of paralysing the "head and heart of Sir Arthur and his administrative protégé;" instead of their having been there a century or two before these bright luminaries appeared to Gold Coast eyes. Proximity of the Dutch! Faugh! We are now at liberty to express fully our opinion as regards that famous proclamation of Nov. 28, 1870, because the time has now gone by when our denunciation of it could prejudice African interests. Had we written in January last as we write now, and had the subsequent course of events been what they have since been, it would have been urged against us that we had been instrumental through our journal, which is not unknown in Dutch parliamentary circles, in stirring up Dutch obstinacy and selfishness. As such a charge could not now be brought against us, since "Englishman" has placed their obstinacy and selfishness upon public record, we may write our feelings and long-suppressed opinions freely. To make them fully understood, we must explain the state of Gold Coast affairs that opened the way to renewed negotiations with the Dutch Government for a cession; and how that state of affairs was brought about. For reasons which we some time ago stated, the British Government, instead of offering to buy out the Dutch, who were disgusted with the Gold Coast charges that appeared annually in their estimates, entered into a treaty of

And whereas the tribes hitherto under Dutch rule will in such case come under the protection of England;

And whereas it is desirable and necessary that the quarrels existing between the Dutch and British tribes should at once terminate, and that peoples who may shortly be united in peace and amity under one flag, and may soon form one powerful dominion, should use their best endeavours to cultivate a lasting peace and friendship with each other;

This is to call upon all tribes within the British Protectorate at once and for ever to lay down their arms, and to cease all hostilities hitherto existing between them.

And I do, by virtue of my office, hereby call upon all such tribes and peoples to obey this proclamation without delay; and I desire to warn all such as it may concern, against the continuance of any hostile acts, under pain of Her Majesty's displeasure and the penalties which may accrue thereupon.

Given under my hand and the public seal at Government House, Cape Coast, this twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

H. T. USSHER, Administrator.

By his Excellency's command,

C. S. SALMON, Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!

territorial exchange with them; which, if it had realised the official hopes and intentions, would have given the Dutch an ample Gold Coast revenue, instead of a large annual deficit; and would thus have saddled an important portion of the Gold Coast with Dutch rule for generations to come. In this treaty, however, both British and Dutch ceded what was not theirs to cede—a right of dominion from the seacoast to the frontiers of Ashantee being included. The Dutch had always held Elmina as from and under Ashantee, and paid an annual tribute to Ashantee for it. This had been ever felt by the Fantee nations to be a menace and a danger to them; and its effects indeed had been seriously injurious whenever difficulties arose between them and Ashantee. With an unerring instinct of self-preservation, all the Fantee nations throughout the old British protectorate, with Wassaw, &c., indignantly scouted this treaty, which gives to the Dutch power and a perpetual right of way to Ashantee over and through a portion of their territories. Troubles also arose in carrying out the seacoast exchange stipulated in the treaty. Commendah refused obstinately to hoist the Dutch flag. The Dutch therefore bombarded and destroyed the place, killing some of the people and forcing others to take refuge in the bush. Mr. Usher, the newly-canonised martyr, was on board the Dutch ship-of-war, and, it was believed among the Fantees, instigated and encouraged the Dutch in this act of brutal and impolitic violence. Continuously admonished since 1865 by the British authorities that they must in the future rely solely on themselves, and in presence of the vital danger which now threatened their very existence as peoples, the Fantees flew to arms. In spite of the opposition and denunciation by the British authorities, and the difficulties as regards arms and ammunition thus placed in their way, they closely invested Elmina; with the expressed resolve to continue operations until the Dutch should abandon the Gold Coast, and the Elminas enter into an alliance with them, offensive and defensive, against Ashantee. For carrying on these operations and for future security, the kings and chiefs formed themselves into a body denominated the Fantee Confederation. These carried on hostilities against the Dutch and Elminas with so much success, that ships and soldiers were sent from Holland. An expense of some 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* is said to have been thus incurred, and with so little satisfactory result, that the Dutch entered into negotiations for giving up Elmina, &c., to Great Britain. The Fantee Confederation, which, notwithstanding its constant assurances of loyal friendship with the British authorities, had received frequently threats, and at the best but scant courtesy from them, was therefore really the motive power enforcing the projected Dutch cession. The Dutch would not of course treat with this hated power, which, moreover, could not give any guarantees for payment of the value of stores, &c., that must necessarily be left at Elmina and other stations. Preliminary *pourparlers* were held by the Governor-in-Chief and Mr. Usher personally and through agents with the astute Governor of Elmina; and the basis of an arrangement for the cession by the Dutch was finally agreed upon between the Dutch and British Governments. No sooner had this been accomplished in London and at the Hague, than these vain-glorious personages, "Englishman" and the spurious martyr, made the West Coast resound with notes of triumph; as if their policy had brought about this desired agreement, instead of it having been effected by that overwhelming Fantee pressure, which was begun and continued in flagrant opposition to their plans and desires, and impeded by their jealousies and threats. Steamer after steamer brought us news that the cession was immediately to take place; and soon that famous proclamation reached us. We read it with wild astonishment. It showed so entire an ignorance of the prejudices existing in certain influential circles among the "selfish and obstinate Dutch"—not those in "proximity" to poor martyr Usher, but those at the Hague and Amsterdam—prejudices which the Dutch Government had in bygone years constantly urged as an obstacle to successful negotiation for a cession, that we almost felt as if the British Government must recal both Mr. Usher who signed, and his chief who must be

supposed to have sanctioned, such an official *betise*. The only argument that could ever have had any weight with the "selfish and obstinate" Hollanders, in proposing to them the cession of their Gold Coast Settlements, was the expense, the charge on the Netherlands Treasury that must be incurred in retaining them; and yet here is the British Administrator, deliberately kicking down the stool of advantage that Great Britain had occupied as a result of Fantee organisation and effort! Never was there an official stupidity more crass and reprehensible. Sir Arthur Kennedy and Mr. Usher entitled, forsooth, to higher employments and handsome pensions! Why, they deserve nothing less than to be relegated to the lowest seats on the lowest official forms in Dame Britannia's State school, and invested with the largest caps, with the loudest-toned bells, that the establishment could furnish. Precious and unique proclamation! "Whereas there appears to be every probability"—"whereas the tribes will in such case"—"whereas it is desirable and necessary that people who may shortly be united in peace and amity"—"I call upon all such tribes and peoples to lay down their arms for ever, on pain of Her Majesty's displeasure and the penalties that may accrue thereupon." Shade of Maclean! how is it thou didst not come and exclude these grovelling British official dotards from their official stools? The science of government has indeed fallen low in Downing-street, when such men possess the confidence and esteem of the Colonial office. This was giving up the game at once—divesting oneself by a stroke of the pen, of the only means by which the game could ever have been won. The Dutch would never cede but under a costly pressure—and the men—the official Solons, whose heads and hearts are "paralysed" by their "proximity," command that the pressure should be withdrawn. And this stupidity, thus pompously sown, has produced just the sort of fruit that might have been expected. The Dutch Ministry which had entered into the negotiations with no doubt a serious intention of carrying them to completion, found itself, and perhaps too not unwillingly, disarmed in presence of that opposition to territorial cession of any kind, which was always known to be strong in the Dutch Parliament. Instead of being able to say, if you do not sanction this treaty of cession which we have negotiated with Great Britain, we must call upon you to furnish 100,000*l.* for the ensuing year for the defence of our Gold Coast possessions, the Ministry has been struck dumb by the news of the Fantee organisation against Elmina having been dissolved—of the reign of peace having commenced—of customs duties being paid into the Dutch Colonial chests at Elmina, &c., on a scale which insures an ample revenue in future, without the further drain of a single florin from Holland. The opposition say, and say very justly under present circumstances, why surrender those settlements just now, when you have found out how to make them pay their own expenses; and then take their stand upon integrity of Dutch territorial possessions, the honour of the Dutch flag, &c.? There is nothing unnatural or unreasonable in this; nothing for which the Dutch deserve abuse from British official pens in English daily newspapers. It is not to Dutch obstinacy and selfishness that the hitch in negotiations and non-approval by the Dutch Chambers of the proposed cession is owing; but to British West Coast official ignorance and incapacity. The Dutch Governor of Elmina, who has always had a reputation for ability, has been too astute, too wily and clever for those poor British misplaced officials, who look upon unctuous pomposity and cool mendacity, and little underhand manœuvres unworthy a man of real ability, as constituting the science of government; the embellishment of government houses, and the bought sycophancy of mean and unworthy subordinates, as the only desirable end and aim of administrative power. As a public African watchman, we are sick and ashamed of the ignorant and unworthy official acts which it is our duty to record and hold up to public reprobation. As regards the Gold Coast, the question now is, What is to be done? How is sufficient pressure to be brought upon the Dutch mind, to overcome that opposition which at present holds the Dutch Government

or Ministry in check? We fear the whole work will have to be done over again, unless the Dutch opposition can be brought to comprehend that the present tranquillity and freedom of trade around Elmina has not in it any element of stability; that not one single Fantee objection to Dutch rule in Elmina, with its inseparable Ashantee alliance, has been removed; that the withdrawal of the Fantee forces, the raising of the Fantee blockade, was only brought about by the assurances from Cape Coast Castle that Elmina was about to become British, and the Dutch flag to disappear entirely from the Gold Coast; that when the Fantees find they have been misled into giving up that position of advantage they occupied, and which must have within a short time compelled the surrender of Elmina, they will certainly resume hostilities, and that it will not be within the power of the British authorities to prevent their so doing; that the eventual result, after much ruin and bloodshed and evil, will be what it was before, with the exception that the British authorities can never again advise or command the cessation of Fantee operations, unless on condition of the unconditional surrender of Elmina and all other points on the Coast claimed or occupied by the Dutch. And to this the Dutch opposition may, perhaps, reply: "Very well; when that time comes, we must submit; but until then we choose to remain as we are, and are entitled to look to you as a friendly Government to use all the influence you do possess, to prevent the Fantees from thus resuming hostilities." This, alas! is the position in which Sir Arthur Kennedy and that dear martyr Mr. Usher have placed the Dutch Fantee question, and for which they have dared in the columns of the *Times* to challenge public opinion in their favour; and to ask at the same time for pity and for praise, when what they merit is the unmitigated censure, and effective condemnation of their superiors in Downing-street. We shall possibly be met with the plea that the disastrous proclamation was issued in the cause of humanity, daily outraged by acts on both sides—the Dutch and Elminas with their Ashantee allies, and the Fantees; and that a proclamation which has led to the state of tranquillity since enjoyed can scarcely merit the severe sentence we have passed upon it. But such an appeal *ad miserecordiam* is not worth a moment's notice. Humanity might have effectually intervened, without giving up the position of advantage that had been obtained, and bestowing on the Dutch the benefits they now enjoy: nor can the interests of humanity really have been served by a mere postponement of the struggle, which must be some day resumed. We suppose, with deeper rancour, and added means of destruction, if the Dutch do not complete the treaty which has been negotiated, and which can alone insure permanent peace, and a continuous progress in material development and social amelioration, throughout the Fantee countries.

WANT OF COMMON DECENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

At Cortob's-brook, Fernando Po.

September, 1871.

Sir,—I am a coloured man, and having had ample opportunities of visiting this part of the globe, known as the West Coast of Africa, I beg leave to say, Mr. Editor, that although the *African Times* is striving daily for the justice of mankind and peace with God, vindicating the cause of Africa and her people, that there are many who call themselves Englishmen, subjects of England's Queen, who are yet giving a deaf ear to the call which monthly strikes loud in every heart, and it seems that they will not in any way amend until their cup of iniquity be filled. Take this as an instance: That well-known captain of the African Steamship Company who is styled "The Hater of Africans" (for every one knows him to be so) was on his way last voyage to the southern ports, and, as is always the case, anchored off Fernando Po. The consignees went on board, their cox and boatswains, sailors of H.M.S. *Pert*, and passengers, &c. The language of the captain that day was rather sharp, so I took a minute of it verbatim, as follows: "Had I known that so many of these black fellows would have come on board I might have passed off to south before calling here." He then in a rage ordered one of his boats to be lowered, and went on shore. What a shame and disgrace to a man occupying so high a position! However, before he went on shore, as his words

were thrown like dice on the table, so it was retaliated to him as follows: "If you don't wish to see all these black fellows, you ought to have sat at home, and not come cruising all along the towns and islands of Africa." Suppose that steamer was an African's (and I believe they could now afford one), and an increase, say from 20 to 25 per cent. be made to his wages, then he would rather work for an African than a European. He worked for nothing else save his money. To him as well as to all such, I ask, Where were ye when the Rev. S. Crowther, Bishop for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, was ordained? Where were ye when that able doctor, John Africanus Beale Horton, was appointed, who is now doctor on the seacoast of Accra, &c., and whose works found a place amongst the many thousands in England and elsewhere? Call at Sierra Leone, where are the Quakers, Johnsons, Maxwells, and many others. Have they not proved themselves worthy of the posts they filled?

To you, Mr. Editor, I say that the blessed Trinity will ever be pouring his blessings on you; and again to you Africa's sons and daughters are indebted.—Believe me to be,

AMICUS HUMANI GENERIS.

COMPLAINT OF NON-PAYMENT OF LAGOS POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, August 26, 1871.

Sir,—Allow me to occupy a few lines in your valuable paper. There are bodies of people in these settlements which are called policeman. These men are looked upon as bull-dogs, and they are entitled to 1s. per day. Whilst the public in general can rest at home in the night, these poor people must attend to their duty. Do they receive their pay at the end of the month? No, nobody thinks about them. Why do not these people receive their payment? Because there is no money in the Government funds. What has become of all the duties that have been paid? The money has been squandered away unnecessarily. Do the house or the armed police receive their pay? Yes. Why so? Because they are the Governor's friends. What do you mean when you say money squandered away? I mean money has been spent unlawfully to interior kings and chiefs. Do the merchants of Lagos benefit by this? No, we are benefited by the Abeokuta, Porto Novo, Ikorodu people, but not the interior. Mr. Editor, when will this dark shadow be taken away from this settlement? Of late we had Freeman and Patey in this settlement. There was no debt against Government; officials received their payment before or after the ending of the month. We think that there must be large holes underneath the Government iron safe, that's why money cannot stop there. If a kind master cannot pay his servant, he is no master at all. We are very much afraid that our Administrator will have to put this settlement up to sale at the auction mart, to clear off all the unnecessary debts.—We remain, sincerely yours,

LAGOSIANS.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP OF 1870-1 AND EXPECTED CROP OF 1871-2.

(From the Times Correspondent at New York.)

September 4, 1871.

For the cotton year that closed on August 31, I forwarded in my last letter a brief item giving the New York Cotton Exchange report of the receipts of cotton at the shipping ports, which aggregated 3,988,577 bales. The *New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, whose returns include an additional day, September 1, gives the receipts at 4,009,502 bales, which is an increase of 1,101,593 bales over the aggregate receipts of the preceding year. The difference in the two statements is about 21,000 bales. These returns refer to the actual receipts at the shipping ports. The *Charleston Courier* of September 1, in its annual review of the cotton year just closed, speaks of its aggregate product as not far from 4,250,000 bales. The crop was next to the largest ever raised in the United States, the crop of 1859-60 having been the largest.

The *Charleston Courier* gives some interesting information relative to the growing cotton crop. It says the unprofitable prices obtained for last year's crop made it necessary in the South that great economy should be used in the production of the present growth; the area was generally lessened from 15 to 20 per cent.; subsistence and wages were brought to the smallest cost; fertilisers were abandoned or purchased only in a limited way; and fortunately both corn and bacon were at reasonable rates, thereby greatly reducing plantation expenses. The early portion of the planting season was unpropitious over most of the South-west, in consequence of the continued rains preventing the usual working of the crop, causing an unmanageable growth of grass, and rendering it necessary in some instances to abandon parts of the planting. In the more Northerly parts of the cotton states the weather at the commencement was more favourable, and there was a promising appearance, but later a long drought inflicted considerable damage in some sections, which was fol-

lowed by reports of caterpillars, rust, and worm, with unfavourable atmospheric conditions, the whole aspect indicating a much diminished crop. While all opinions must be largely speculative, the reduction of the growth to the extent of at least one million bales seems extremely probable, and the present outlook would perhaps indicate a crop for 1871-2 of 3,000,000 to 3,250,000 bales, the lesser figure being most likely if the season should continue to show an unfavourable character.

NOTE.—The above is worthy the attention of our Lagos and Abeokuta friends.—Ed. A.T.

UNITED STATES COTTON CROPS.

The *Times* gives the following from its Philadelphia Correspondent as being trustworthy, and it will be of interest to our friends in the African cotton districts:—

The entire crop of 1870-71 is stated at 4,352,317 bales, as against 3,154,946 bales for the preceding year. This is the largest crop since the war, and the largest ever gathered, with the single exception of that of 1859, which reached 4,669,770 bales. Comparing the crops of 1870-71 and 1869-70 the following is shown:—

	1870-1	1869-70
Bales.		
Total Crop.....	4,352,317	3,154,946
Total receipts at shipping ports.....	4,032,154	2,911,121
Shipments overland to North.....	228,923	153,825
Consumed in the Southern States.....	91,240	90,000

These three latter items in each year make up the total crop. The disposition of the crop was the following:—

	1870-1	1869-70
Bales.		
Foreign exports.....	3,166,742	2,178,917
Stocks on hand, September 1.....	104,814	59,747
American consumption.....	1,100,196	896,860

The exports were thus divided:—

	1870-1	1869-70
Bales.		
To Great Britain.....	2,367,440	1,474,695
To France.....	138,703	346,450
Other exports.....	660,599	357,772

Of the growing cotton crop, the crop of 1871-2, the record of the receipts at the shipping ports began September the 1st, and for the first week, ending September the 8th, the aggregate receipts are reported at 9,137 bales, compared with 11,104 bales for the corresponding week last year. The reduced estimates of the crop are thus being borne out by the reports of receipts.

REPORTED RESULTS TO BE EXPECTED IN PLANTING PALM-TREES.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Liberian Register*:—

Sir,—It has often been a wonder to me that the attention of our farmers has never been called to the subject of planting palm-trees.

In looking over your *Register* of January 19, 1871, I find that communication from Judge Dill in which he remarks "the destruction of your forests for their wood and timber, or the palm-trees for a single crop of oil, would be wanton, and exhaustive of your natural resources. Use freely, but not destructively." Now I fear proper care is not taken by the Government or other proper authorities to prevent the destructive policy here spoken of. The useless destruction of palm-trees for the sake of their cabbage or wine will, in a few years, produce a scarcity of this most valuable product. And if the people would turn their attention to planting and cultivating these, in the same way that oaks are regularly planted and nurtured in England and other countries, their efforts would be well repaid, and I do not think I would fall far short of the mark if I should say that it would pay an hundred-fold more than coffee or sugar, and with a deal less trouble.

Plant them, say, ten feet apart, you could get 450 to the acre. Now if any man possessed five acres of palm-trees—i.e., 2,250 trees, averaging at the low rate of three gallons to the tree per year, he would make every year 6,650 gallons of oil, or in cash \$2,700, a very fair income for a poor man.

Now this is done with very little cost of time or money; they bear in five years from the seed; and such an enterprise would be one benefiting both individuals and country generally; and would open a new channel of industry in a country where there are not diversities of employment enough for the benefit of the poor.

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGGESSON ON MR. M'ARTHUR'S MOTION, JUNE 9, 1871.—"If any error can be pointed out in her present administration, or any blot in her system, the Government will be most anxious to repair the one and wipe out the other, with the least possible delay."

FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE" OF FRIDAY, OCT. 6.
DOWNING-STREET, Oct. 6.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Sidgreaves, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements; and Edward Graham Alston, Esq., to be Queen's Advocate for Her Majesty's Settlement of Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa.

FUTURE OF THE EARTH AS REGARDS POPULATION.

When we examine into the increase of our population, the conclusions to which we are forced appear to be very alarming. The population of this country doubles itself in about fifty years. This is a fact to start with, and it only requires the application of a little arithmetic to show what would be the result of a continuance of the same state of things. If the population is multiplied by 2 every 50 years, it will be multiplied by 4 every century, by 16 every 200 years, by 256 every 400 years, by more than a thousand every 500 years, by more than 1,000,000 in 1,000 years' time, and by more than 1,000,000,000,000 in 2,000 years, as compared with the starting point. To put it in another form, if the population were to continue to increase at its present rate, the whole surface of the globe would in 657 years be closely packed with human beings, at the rate of four to every square yard. It is needless to point out that the poverty of this vast number of human beings would be very great, and the more nearly we approach to that condition the more bitter must the struggle for existence become. However greatly revenues may increase, whatever changes may be made in the distribution, the earth will not support more than a certain number of human beings. Their multiplication must sooner or later be checked, and the sooner the better. The pressure of this great fact is being felt already. Where there were five men or women seeking employment ten years ago, there are six in quest of it now, and this not in any one trade only, but in all. Unless our income continues to increase as steadily as the population, six labourers in 1881 will have to be contented with the same limited means of enjoyment as are the share of five labourers now; and not only so, but, according to the economic law of diminishing return, the income must increase considerably more rapidly than the population in order to supply each labourer with the same share as he received while the population was smaller.—*The Mechanics' Magazine*.

THE REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—The new order for the reduction of the postage on inland letters, under the recent Act of Parliament, came into operation on the 5th October. It may be convenient if we remind the public that the following will be the rates: For a letter not exceeding 10z., 1d.; exceeding 10z. but not exceeding 20z., 1½d.; exceeding 20z. but not exceeding 40z., 2d.; exceeding 40z. but not exceeding 60z., 2½d.; exceeding 60z. but not exceeding 80z., 3d.; exceeding 80z. but not exceeding 100z., 3½d.; exceeding 100z. but not exceeding 120z., 4d. Briefly, 1d. for 10z., 1½d. for 20z., above that weight an additional ½d. for every additional 20z. These are the rates for letters not exceeding 120z.; if a letter exceeds 120z. it will be charged 1d. for every ounce, beginning with the first ounce. The book post continues as before.

LUXURY IN AFRICA.—The following story concerning comfort in travelling contrasts favourably with anything of the sort which has recently appeared. On the authority of the *Africanist's Blad* of Christians, Herr Woerman, shipowner, of Hamburg, has been commissioned to procure a coffin for his present Majesty the King of Ibero, on the West Coast of Africa. "The coffin is of firwood, polished on the outside, and on the whole furnished very comfortably. It is lined with red velvet, and has soft velvet cushions. There are five glass windows in the lid, to let the light enter, and under it is placed a mirror for aid to reflection. The handles and feet are of tin, as well as the window-settings; and, lastly, the coffin's arrangement is completed by two bottles of Geneva and the necessary glasses." It is also stated that this box is to be placed in the meantime "in his Majesty's state apartments," where it is to be hoped the two bottles of Geneva will not prove too tempting.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ADVANTAGES DERIVED FROM OPENING ROADS AND OTHER IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS.—Mr. T. K. Lynch, of Bagdad, who many years since organised a company which runs steamers on the Euphrates, and conveys the mails between Bussorah and Bagdad under a subsidy from the English Government, gives evidence as to the nature and progress of the trade of the country. "When we first established trade on the Euphrates," writes Mr. Lynch, "we put on one steamer, and thought that would be sufficient. Afterwards we were obliged to put on another, and since that time the Turkish local government have put on four, and I believe that they will all have sufficient to do. Bagdad is supplied with English manufactures direct from London to the Persian Gulf, and from Bussorah to Bagdad. As a return traffic

from the North from Moosul we get galls and wool, from Persia we get tobacco and cotton, and from around Bagdad towards Bussorah we get wool, cotton, rice, and dates, which are exported in large quantities to England. I look upon the establishment of a railway in those countries as the commencement of a kingdom. Railways, we know, bring security with them; and when you get security you get an increasing population, and when you get population you get production, and the country itself is a mine of wealth, as far as agricultural and arable land is concerned."

NOTIFICATION.

THE LOWER COURT OF JUSTICE (Niedergericht) of the City of Hamburg Hereby Gives Notice, that the term for bringing into Court all Claims against the Estate of JULIUS, alias ISAAC VALENTIN, pursuant to an application from CARL BUSCH and LOUIS LUDWIG mand. nom. E. A. MULLER in Berlin, as Executors of the Will of the said Julius, alias Isaac Valentin (published in Vol. X., No. 118, 119, 120 of this paper), has been prorogued until the 27th MARCH, 1872.

(Certified) R. RENDTORFF, Dr., Actuar.

Hamburg, the 27th of September, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of persons wishing to make small remittances between the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, the undersigned will be prepared to ISSUE DRAFTS at five days' sight from One Pound to Fifty Pounds sterling every month at a premium of 5 per cent.

Foreign coins at par.

WM. R. TAYLOR,

Merchant and Government Contractor.

Fort-street, Cape Coast,
September 2, 1871.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership Business hitherto existing between myself and Mr. James O'Connor Williams, under the style and firm of HOARE, O'CONNOR & CO., has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual agreement.

All Accounts standing against the said firm of Hoare, O'Connor, & Co. up to date, shall be paid and satisfied by me; and all debts due and owing to the said firm are to be paid to me, the undersigned.

THOS. GEO. HOARE.

Lagos, 13th July, 1871.

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.

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African Gold Ornaments, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, Chains, &c.

MR. W. R. TAYLOR begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that from and after the date hereof he will be prepared to execute all orders for Gold Trinkets, &c., forwarded to him, provided always that such orders are accompanied with remittances. A moderate commission of ten per cent. will be charged, and none must expect their orders to be executed unless accompanied with a remittance.

Fort-street, opposite the Castle, Cape Coast.

December 22, 1870.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SHIPPERS are respectfully informed that this Company now despatch TWO STEAMERS MONTHLY to the WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The fine new Screw Steamers

BONNY ROQUELLE LIBERIA
CONGO VOLTA
Will SAIL TWICE MONTHLY between LIVERPOOL and the following Ports on the West Coast of Africa (calling at MADEIRA)—viz., SIERRA LEONE, MONROVIA, CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, JELLAH COFFEE, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, and OLD CALABAR. The days of Sailing from Liverpool are the 6th and 18th of each month.

For further information apply in London to Messrs. MALCOLM, HUDSON, and Co., 5, Crosby-square; in Glasgow, to TAYLOR, LATHLAND, and Co., 24, Oswald-street; and in Liverpool to ELDER, DEMPSTER, & CO., 2, Brunswick-street.

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PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims not exceeding £200 are paid as soon as recognised by the Board. Assurances of larger amount are settled within three calendar months after proof of death, satisfactory to the Directors, has been given.

INDISPUTABILITY OF POLICIES.—The Policies of the Society are, and always have been, indisputable; no policy will be voided by error in the age stated, nor by any unintentional mis-statements in the proposal and declaration.

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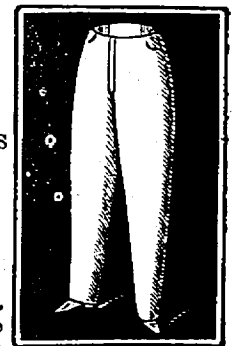
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