The man who has attained that calm equanimity which qualifies him to look down upon the petty evils of life with indifference; who can so far conquer the weakness of nature as to consider the sufferings of the individual of little moment, when put in competition with the welfare of the community, is alone the true philosopher. by an European. The native population of Cape and it gives employment to 12 or 15,000 tons of Sierra Leone, and has no council or legislative body. His melancholy is not excited by the retrospect | Coast Castle is 5,000; European merchants, 12; shipping per annum. The price of palm oil, duty | The total imports and exports of this settlement of his own misfortunes; it has its rise from the contemplation of the miseries incident to life, and the evils which obtrude themselves upon society, and interrupt the harmony of nature. It would be arrogating too much merit to myself to assert that I have a just claim to the title of a philosopher, as it is here defined; or to say that the speculations of my melancholy hours are equally disinterested: be this as it may, I have determin- the limits of the Castle. The whole country about not undergone the least improvement. ed to present my solitary effusions to the public: | Cape Coast Castle is one great wilderness of ver- | "The following account of one of their horrid they will at least have the merit of novelty to recommend them, and may possibly, in some measure, be instrumental in the melioration of the human heart, or the correction of false prepossessions This is the height of my ambition; this once attained, and my end will be fully acthough far from being the coinages of a heart at ease, they will contain neither the querulous captiousness of misfortunes, nor the bitter taunts of misanthropy. Society is a chain of which I am merely a link; all men are my associates in error; and though some may have gone farther in the ways of guilt than myself, yet it is not in cotton was neglected. The cotton trees are now outspot or blemish. If there is the slightest crup- 23-4d. me to sit in judgment upon them; it is mine to treat them rather in pity than in anger, to 'ament their crimes, and weep over their sufferings. As these papers will be the amusement of those hours of relaxation, when the mind recedes from the vexations of business, and sinks into itself for a moment of solitary ease, rather than the efforts of literary leisure, the reader will not expect to find in them unusual elegance of language, or studied propriety of style. In the short and necessary intervals of cessation from the anxieties of an irksome employment, one finds little time to be solicitous about expression. If, therefore, the fervour of a glowing mind expresses itself in too warm and luxuriant a manner for the cold ear of dull properity, let the fastidious critic find a selfish pleasure in decrying it. To cristicism melancholy is indifferent.

From the Times.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA .- APPENDIX TO THE PARLIAMENTARY REPORT.

In November, 1840, Dr. Madden, who was formerly a stipendiary magistrate in the West Indies, amongst the garrison has been for the last five quently had not interfered with the King to prevent and subsequently connected with the Mixed Commission at Havannah, received from Lord John Russell instructions to proceed as commissioner to investigate various matters connected with the administration and condition of the British settlements on the West Coast of Africa. His inquiry was to be opened on the Gold Coast. Thence he was to proceed to Sierra Leone and the settlements on the river Gambia, with the view of ascertaining their various advantages and disadvantages. Dr. Madden was instructed by the Colonial Secretary to direct his particular attention to the slave trade, as representations had been made to Government by Mr. Maclean, that facilities had been afforded to the slave traders by the magistrates and members of the Council at Cape Coast Castle. He was also to investigate the subject of mortality, and to ascertain whether the destruction of human life which occured to Europeans in that portion of the world was to be attributed to the general nature of the coast, the peculiar situation of the settlements, or the want of care in respect to sewerage, species of prædial employment is the ordinary rate ventilation, or medical precaution. He was direct- of wages, which is only 5s. currency a month, and ed to make inquiry as to the prospects of emigra- | which is a very inadequate remuneration for a tion from Sierra Leone to the British West India | man's labour. The gold dust which is brought colonies, and to ascertain whether there was any | down from the interior is obtained from the alluvial considerable class of persons disposed to emigrate | sands and soil, and is washed down from the to these colonies. With these instructions, Dr. Madden sailed to the western coast of Africa. At Cape Coast even the sweepings of the streets Having previously published in our columns copious | are impregnated with gold. These are gathered extracts from the report of the Select Committee up and subjected to repeated washings, and the on the Western Coast of Africa, it is now our average sum that a whole day's labour at this purpose to lay before the public an abstract of the employment will bring a woman will not exceed appendix to that report. The appendix contains 2d. or 3d. a day. Accra is divided into British, many points of extreme interest. In 1827, owing Dutch, and Danish Accra; the Dutch fort and to the heavy expense incurred by Sir Charles | settlement are of less importance than the Danish; M'Carthy in his disastrous war with the Ashantees, the fort of the latter, called Christian-burg, is on the English Government withdrew all the public a large scale. It has about 80 or 90 guns mountestablishments from the coast, and gave up the e forts to the merchants, to be held by them as factories. It was then determined that the forts should be delivered over to the merchants on the following conditions-viz, that the two principal forts of Cape Coast Castle and Accra should remain dependencies of Sierra Leone, that British' law should continue in force there, and that the Dutch forts and settlements on the Gold Coast, and affairs of the forts should be chiefly managed by a | is situated nine miles to the westward of Cape committee of merchants of London, appointed by | Coast. The town is considerable, and the trade the Government. Five of the merchants were to with Ashantee is of some importance. In this be formed into a council of magistrates for the | portion of the appendix will be found the various purpose of regulating the internal affairs of the suggestions made by the select committee with the forts &c. The sum of 4,000%, per annum was to | view of altering the present system of government be granted to the London committee, to prepare on the Gold Coast. the building and garrison the forts. The forts for- | Slavery on the Gold Coast prevails to a great merly occupied by the African committee were the I extent among the natives. Those slaves which are following :- Appolonia, Succondee, Commerda, chiefly for domestic service, and not for prædial

Coast Castle, James Fort, Accra, Anamaboe, and they hold are either born in bondage, or are what Dixcove. Cape Coast Castle is the largest of are called "slaves of the house," and are more these forts, The anomalous system of government | leniently treated than others; or are purchased in pursued, and the total absence of a judicial he neighbouring countries, were the slave-trade is establishment in Care Coast Castle, are much still carried on; or they are taken in "pawn"

cil, a military commandant, and a surgeon. The slavery. following are their respective salaries:-President of the Council ... ... £620 Secretary ... ... Commandant of troops ... ... 200

A ---- - 10 -----

The troops at Cape Coast Castle are commanded missionaries, 6; and other white resident, 12 or paid, varies from 331. to 341. per tun. more. The Europeans occupy about 18 stone The people of Bonny, who have managed to get houses, valued at 1,000% to 2,000% sterling each. this trade into their hands, are one of the most bar-The natives live in "swish" houses made of mud, barous, dishonest, and treacherous races in this part which becomes hard and durable, and they last as of Africa. Our extensive commercial relations with long as the roof resists the rain. The authorities of them for nearly 30 years have not produced any the Castle exercise power over the whole of the change in their savage customs and superstitions. country, from Dixcove to Accra, an extent of 120 By all accounts, even by the admissions of the masmiles. Civilization is said to be confined within ters of the merchant vessels in this trade, they have ed of late years.

	Exports from	Imports into
Cape Coast Sierra Leone Gambia	£ 194,576 58,440 162,789	£. 354,460 103,086 153,903
	415,805	611,449

Anamaboe appears to be better adapted for trade with Ashantee than Cape Coast. It is situated about 11 miles from the former place. It is stated, that in a few years Anamaboe will have the greater part of the trade of Cape Coast. The population of the town is 4,100. The fort is built on land years 1 in 17. In 1840 the imports amounted to 50,0001.; the exports to 60.0001. The trade is principally carried on in London and Bristol ships. The climate is the same as at Cape Coast. The rains set in the month of May, and continue for four months, which months are the most sickly in

Accra is 75 miles to the eastward of Cape Coast A considerable trade is carried on in this port The palm oil trade is considerably on the increase. The commandant of the fort, who administers the government, has 100% a year. The native population is 4,000. The only place of worship is one connected with the Wesleyan missionaries.

34 Br.tish and 41 foreign vessels visited British Accra last year. The soil on the coast is light and sandy, but a few miles inland it is excellent, though there is little cultivation, except of vegetables. The Danes have established a coffee plantation which is said to produce excellent coffee.

The only difficulty in finding labourers or any mountains composed of granite, gneiss, and quartz.

Dixcove.—This district extends for 40 miles along the sea-coast, and about 30 miles into the interior. The imports and exports are said to be about 20,000%. or 30,000%. Last year 40 British versels anchored in the roadstead.

Elmina is the largest and most important of the

Coromantyn, Tantumquarry, Winebah, and Why- | labour, are treated with mildness, and are consequently comparatively happy. The Fantees make The forts that are now kept up are, Cape | no wars now to obtain their slaves; those which complained of. The government of this settle- | either for the debts of others or themselves; and, ment is administered by a President of the Coun- not being able to pay these debts, they lapse into

extent in the river Bonny. The average import of were said to be rich in gold, and even as far back as this oil into the port of Liverpool for some years | 1618 Timbuctoo was considered the El Dorado of past has been about 12,000 tons a year, value about this part of the world. The government of Gambia 400,0001. Three-fourths of this oil are exported is administerded by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointfrom the Bonny and the other outlets of the Niger, ed by the Crown. The colony is a dependency of

dure. It is only about 15 or 20 miles from the practices was given me (says the Doctor) by one of sea-side where civilization is carried on to any those captains who was himself cognizant of the cirextent. From this distance the plantains, yams, constances he described, in a case of human sacricassava, andcorn are carried on the heads of the fice, which occurred in the year 1840;-My inforwomen to market, with their infants slung across | mant and the other masters of English vessles then their backs. The men treat the wonen in the at anchor in the Bonny, when they went ashore were most revolting manner, making them do all the frequently in the habit of seeing a little negro girl, soil is poor on the sea-side, but four miles inland sacrificed by the jujumen or priests of that place. sum of 6,0021. 9s. 10 1-2d. it is fit for any kind of tropical produce. Mr. Swan- The masters of the British vessels frequently saw growing wild, and the cultivation is entirely given | tion on the skin, or the smallest scratch, the child is up. The coffee grown on the western coast of held unfit for sacrifice. Consequently, the person Africa is said to be nearly approaching in quality placed in charge of the child was extremely careful colony, costs Great Britain the sum of 12,5861. 2s. to that of Mocha, but the heavy duty, ls. 3d. per to preserve it from hart or injury, and in the present 5d. a year. pound, imposed on its importation into England case seemed in the greatest alarm at all times lest amounts to an absolute prohibition of its growth. any accident should happen to it. The little girl establishments of the Gambia; on the contrary, I The trade of Cape Coast has considerably increas- was suffered to go about, to do whatever she liked, and no one dared to punish or to contradict her. On The following tabular statement of the exports the a pointed day she was placed on a stage of and imports for the year 1839 will give some idea planks placed across a canoe, and taken by some of ony of the relative commercial advantages of the differ- the Bonny people over the bar of the river. The ent settlements at Cape Coast, Sierra Leone, and men in the cance kept telling her they were going are the following:to send her to see her father and mother; and while engaging her attention in this manner, they slipped the stage on which the poor child was sitting into the sea, and, consigning her to the fetish, they left her to go down. The people in the cance then pulled ashore as fast as possible; and at the very time this atrocity was suffered to be committed a tremendous tornado set in, and the Dalhousie Castle, a British vessel loading in the river, was totally wrecked on the bar.

"This event, coupled with the murder that prereded it, made a great sensation at the time. The Benny men could not bear to speak of it or to be speken to of it; and the only reason given for this sacrifice was, that it was to do good to Bonny men.' purchased from the Fantee nation. The mortality I inquired why those who had seen the child so fre- constables, at fixed salaries. such an act? If they had been defrauded of a few dollars' worth of rum or tobacco, would they not immediately have remonstrated with King Peppel! But this was not a matter of trade, and there was no Englishman there to meddle with it. Surely if there. had been any British agent in this place be would to 1826. It amounted, in 1839, in fixed revenues, or not have suffered this act to be committed without remonstrating against its barbarity. But it is not the interest of humanity alone that would seem to require the motection of some consular agent of ours in this place; the interests of our trade demand it likewise. The manner in which the trade is carried on in the Bonny, and in which the natives and the crews of these ships are occasionally treated by the masters, calls for immediate attention.

"The commanding naval officer on this station has been frequently obliged to visit the Bonny, and take cognizance of cases of violence and injustice on the part of these persons either against the natives or their own people."

The following is a return of the expenditure at Cape Coast Castle and its dependencies, for 1838,

Soldiers        1,802 8       8       1,803 0 10       1,478 15         Labourers        555 18 7       588 5 2       556 7         Cabhoceers        226 6 8       197 10 0       158 5         Schools        63 0 0       63 0 0       50 5         Canoc-hire        33 10 6       109 2 6       79 2         Fort repairs        300 2 10       373 15 0       247 8         Contingencies       330 19 6       355 17 2       382 7    Resident at          48 0 0       48 0 0       36 0		1838.		1839.		1840.				
	Labourers Cabboceers Schools Canochire Fort repairs Contingencies	1,802 555 226 63 33 300 330	8 18 6 0 10 2 19	8780616	1,803 588 197 63 109 373 355	0 5 10 0 2 15 17	10 2 0 6 0 2	1,478 556 158 50 79 247 382	15 7 5 5 9 8 7	- d ( !: ( ) ( ) ( )
Coomassie	Coomassie	-10	Ů	U	40	U	U	36	0	

It would appear from the examination of Mr. President Marlean that the prevailing diseases of which the Europeans die at Cape Coast Castle are remittent or intermittent fevers and dysentery. The majority chieftan whose capture we noticed directly after it oc. of Europeans are generally taken off between the curred perished by the basest perfidy. ages of 18 and 30. This locality is considered healthy when compaired with Jamaica, Cuba, or Barbadoes. The most sickly part of the year is from the 20th of July to the 20th of September. The remittent and intermittent fevers which prevail during these gates of Kendamah. The whole Vey country at length months (May, June, July, and August) are generally took the alarm and combined against him. Being close. more fatal to those who have arrived from Europe late in life than to those who arrive out young. appears from President Maclean's account, that the total abstinence from the use of spirits or other intoxicating drinks is the reverse of beneficial to those persons arriving from Europe, even when they may are usually made to consist, were of earth, of great have practised it safely and beneficially there. Dr. thickness and solidity. They were constructed of suc-Cobbold, the medical officer resident at Cape Coast cessive strata of well digested clay. The material after swer to the question, whether the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors was more calculated than the total abstinence from them to maintain a merable lusty feet, was conveyed to the site of the sustate of health in which the miasma of fever has the perstructure. Early in the morning a layer of a certain least influence on it, replies, "Malt liquor I strongly depth and the proper thickness was laid on, and left but either one or the other, the same person not using all."

GAMBIA.—In 1618 a company was formed in Eng-

land with the view of establishing a trade on the The palm-oil trade is carried on to a considerable | river Gambia. The countries in Upper Gambia from 1836 to 1540 were as follows:-

		. IMP	ORTS.		
Year.					£
1836	•••	•••		•••	114,772
1837					99,762
1838		•••	•••	•••	105,625
1839		•••	•••	•••	153,903
1840	•••	•••		•••	105,397
		EXP	ORTS.		
Year.					£
1836	•••		•••	•••	147,732
1837	•••	•••	•••		138,226
1838			•••		129,498
1839		•••	•••		162,789
1840		•••		•••	124,669

The expenditure for the government, military procomplished. One thing I can safely promise, drudgery of labour. The consequence of this about 10 years of age, who had been brought down tection, and for the maintenance of liberated Africans brutal treatment are, the women suffer from pre- from the upper country, and placed under the charge of the Gambia, in the year 1839, amounted to 18,5881. mature exhaustion, decrepitude, and decay. The of one of the natives at Bonny previously to being 12s. 3 1-2d. Of this amount the colony defrayed the

> The expenditure of the military establishment insey made an attempt to introduce the growth of the child, and were not ignorant of the intended sac- cluded in the first amount was 8,481%. 18s. 5 1.2d.; cotton and coffee, and spent much time and money | rifice of it. This kind of sacrifice, it seems, is made | and the expenditure for the liberated African departin the experiment. At his death the cultivation of orce in each king's reign. The child must be with- ment, included also in it, amounted to 2,238/. Os.

> > The maintenance of the settlement and its establishments then, deducing the amount defraved by the I do not think any reduction can be made in the

think it is necessary to add to them. There is neither church, chaplain, school, nor teacher maintained by the Government in this col-

The salaries of the principal Government officers

Lieutenant-Governor, per annum Lieutenant-Governor, allowance for table-(Colonial Secretary And Director of Liberated African Depart-Queen's Advocate Commandant of M'Carthy's Island Colonial Surgeon ... And forage for one horse Collector of the customs ... Clerk of the customs Harbour-master There are, besides first and second clerks, clerks of the courts, clerks of the markets, gaolers, and

The amount of revenue collected since the formation of the settlements in 1816 to 1826, according to the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry of 1526, amounted for these 10 years to the sum of 21,2632.

It averaged, in short, upwards of 2,000% a year up 7.8091. 12s., and incidental revenues to 941. 4s. id. Total, 7,9031. 19s. ld.

Bissaos is the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave-trade. The island of Buiama is situated 30 miles to the southward of Bissaos, at the entrance of the Rio Grande. It is claimed both by the British and Portuguese. The Nunez lies about 300 miles. to the southward of the Gambia. A great deal of legal and illegal trade is carried on in this river. On the subject of "lugitive slaves in British settlements," the appendix before us coman's much valuable intermation and reflection. It is well known that slaves taking refuge in our colonies are held emitted to an asylum, and that they ought not to be given up, on any British territory, by the authorities to persons claiming them as slaves. In our British settlements on the western coast of Africa there have been several instances of lugitive slaves being given up, in defiance of the positive injunctions of Government, upon the flunsy protext or the hypothesis, that there is a difference between a fugitive slave who is accused of no crime but that of flight from slavery by his late master, and one who has fled from slavery, and is charged with some crime when his master demands the restoration of the slave from the authorities.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, DECEMBER 23, 1842.

LAST DAYS OF AMURAH. This celebrated Amean

For years his prowess and activity maintained a successful contest against the whole of Sharkah's forces, and more than once he drove them back upon the very ly pressed by an over whelming force, Amurah retired to a fastness which he had prepared against reverses. The walls of this town instead of being the rude fragile stoccade of which the enclosures of african "war towns" having been sufficiently moistened with water, and thoroughly masticated by innumerable thumps of innu. during the day exposed to the full force of the sun. By next morning it was sufficiently hard, when another was laid on. Every morning the process was repeated until

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The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

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February 1842(XI,4)--February 18,1857(n.s. VII,4)