

The African Times.

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

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

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CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
West African Mails..... 18	River Gaboon 21
Early Fruits of the Jury Abolition Ordinance 18	Parliamentary Intelligence 21
Awful Barbarity—Murders by Flogging 18	Education of Females in Africa..... 21
Gold Medal Struck in Honour of Mr. W. Rainy, B.L..... 18	Researches in Africa 21
Liberia 18	Cape Coast Native Female School..... 22
Cape Coast 18	Miscellaneous 22
Re Crenstill and the late Colonel Conran 19	English and Dutch Treaty..... 22
Destructive Policy as regards the Eastern Districts 19	Threatened French Occupation of the Mellicourie River 23
Accra, Gold Coast 19	King Agger's Deposition 23
The Church at Cape Coast..... 19	Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the Netherlands for an Interchange of Territory on the Gold Coast 24
Affairs of the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast 20	New Work by Dr. Africanus Horton, S.A.S..... 25
Abeokuta 20	Parliamentary Papers—King Agger 25
Lagos 20	

THE COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£400,000, in 40,000 Shares of £10 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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The Capital of this Company has been fully subscribed.

Up to the present time comparatively little has been done to develop the resources of Western Africa. Trade there is merely in its infancy; but the Directors of this Company believe that it may soon be made most valuable to Great Britain.

In 1827, the value of British and Foreign Goods exported from the United Kingdom to the West Coast of Africa was	£155,759
In 1840, " " " "	410,798
In 1850, " " " "	890,216
In 1860, " " " "	1,145,434

The total actual value of imports from Africa into the United Kingdom for the six years, 1856 to 1861 inclusive (being the latest Official return), amounted to £9,804,356

In 1818, the import of Palm Oil into England from Africa was	1,465 tons.
In 1823, " " " "	3,328 "
In 1831, " " " "	8,164 "
In 1841, " " " "	19,853 "
In 1860, " " " "	40,216 "

This increase in one article, Palm-oil, though large, is trifling when compared with the resources of Western Africa, while many articles equally or more important and abundant have been totally neglected, or have only very recently received attention.

The Directors are convinced that, by a judicious encouragement of, and co-operation with, native traders and persons resident on the Coast, the imports of Palm-oil may be greatly increased, and also that other most valuable products, hitherto disregarded, may be made a source of wealth both to Africans and to this Company. Cotton, Fibres, Palm-nut Kernels, Pea Nuts, Oil Seed, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, Grain, India Rubber, Gums, Dyes, Beeswax, Ebony, Copper Ore, and other Minerals, are all articles that Africa can supply in large quantities.

The Company is prepared to receive consignments of produce for sale in England, and to purchase and ship goods in return, and generally to transact business on commission against credits or good security. The Company's large fleet of vessels will offer great facilities to shippers, and secure rapid returns. Goods can be delivered at the various small towns on the Coast with the greatest regularity, and at moderate rates of freight.

The ample resources of the Company guarantee to African shippers the highest possible price for their consignments, and that purchases will be made for them on the most favourable terms (the large amount of goods purchased by this Company from the leading manufacturers of all articles suitable for the African Trade will enable them to buy such goods on far more advantageous terms than could otherwise be looked for), while the business will be conducted on such equitable principles as to foster and encourage the development of African resources.

Business will be transacted both in London and Liverpool. For further particulars, and on business generally, address JAMES ASPINALL TOBIN, Esq., Managing Director of the Company of African Merchants, Limited (at the Offices of the Company, Walmer-buildings, Water-street, Liverpool.

WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The Royal African Mail Steamship Company's ship arrived at Liverpool on the 2nd August, from the West Coast of Africa, bringing mails and passengers as usual. The regularity with which the vessels of this company now perform their voyages entitles all concerned to very great praise.

We are glad to learn that the bi-monthly steamer which reached Liverpool on the 17th July was so full of cargo that she only remained three hours at Accra.

The bi-monthly steamer, the Macgregor Laird, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th August.

EARLY FRUITS OF THE JURY ABOLITION ORDINANCE.

ASSAULTS ON NATIVES AT SIERRA LEONE.

The bi-monthly mail has brought evidence of the kind of fruit we may expect the new Ordinance to bear. A so-called German Count had come to Sierra Leone. His African groom fell under his displeasure at the door of Mr. Rosenbush, the banker, in Water-street, and was forthwith beaten over face, head, and back, until his face was cut open, and the noble Count's fury had subsided. Being remonstrated with, he offered the poor fellow—a shilling! Mr. Rosenbush being spoken with on the subject, said "the groom was impertinent, so he was flogged; the Count did not care—he had plenty of money, and if the man went to law, he could pay." Of course! With no trial by jury the poor African is known to have no means of redress, and may be whipped and taunted with impunity. Mr. Adderley says "it is intended the new law shall be as serviceable to the blacks as to the whites." This is just the sort of intention that hell is said to be paved with, as African grooms do not yet horsewhip their masters in Sierra Leone.

AWFUL BARBARITY.—MURDERS BY FLOGGING.

Melicourie River, near Sierra Leone, Moriah Country, June 17, 1867.

The other day I went to "Tambayah," the "Frenchman's factory," and walking down the yard, I saw a fine young silk cotton tree about nine feet high, which I noticed was without the usual sharp thorns on its trunk. I mentioned this fact to a labourer who was standing near. "Ha, Massa," said he, "this na Massa Mr. — flogging tree; too much people done flog at this tree; dey belly rub against the tree when Massa flog dem, so they done all the chuck chuck (prickles) long ago, their belly done rub all off; plenty left in man's skin instead of the tree. Dat tree done see too much man torture. Last year Massa flog two young carpenter boys there till they dies. One die same place where Massa hang him up so he foot no touch de ground; Massa make us throw away the body in the water; the other one die in the night, and we bury he body in de bush: the same day he flog two of Mr. Joe labourers till he pull all the beef off their body; he flog them head, he flog them belly, he flog them back, he flog them all over; he no left place where he no pull beef, big piece too." "What!" said I, "did not Mr. Joe complain of this murderous act?" "Me no hear that, Massa. I think he fraid Massa, Mr. —." "But," said I, "what did the king say about these two young carpenters who are so barbarously murdered in the open day?" "Hey, Massa, what king can say when French man-of-war live close the factory alongside the wharf?" "What! do you mean to say there was a French man-of-war so close to the spot that everyone in her could see and hear all this, and did not the commander handcuff your massa and send him to be tried for murder, as well as all who helped him to commit it?" "Ho, massa, you no rabby French. When commander see the boy done die, he laugh; he say massa fool man, he trouble him hand, and tire himself in the hot sun for nothing. He ask him why he no been take pistol and shoot them one time." I then inquired of my black friend if, when this horrible deed, at which human nature shudders, was committed, there was not one person present, only one, who could prevent this double murder; but his answer was this, "One man, a Sierra Leone man, was there—he cry; he cry, he no able for stand up and look, and he no drunk for open him mouth; he fraid, may be them six Frenchman what flog the boy till him beef and him blood fly all about would flog him too. Massa he flog till he hand tire, then Mr. — flog till he tire, there them three black Frenchman flog till dey tire, then massa begin again and let the others blow dey done kill the boy."—*African Interpreter.*

NIGER MISSION.—In his first charge to his native clergy on the banks of the Niger, Dr. Crowther, the native African Bishop, states that there are now 6 stations, 146 baptized members, with 56 candidates, 89 communicants, 149 school children, the adult congregations numbering in all 272.

GOLD MEDAL STRUCK IN HONOUR OF MR. W.

RAINY, B.L.

The Emperor of the French has by a decree ordered a gold medal to be struck in honour of Mr. W. Rainy, barrister-at-law, in recognition of services rendered by that gentleman to French subjects abroad. The French Minister of Commerce had nominated Mr. Rainy for the decoration of the Legion of Honour, but a difficulty arose in the matter, as Mr. Rainy is a British subject, and the Foreign Secretary has stated that it is unlawful for the Queen's subjects to accept a foreign decoration, unless it be conferred for military services.

LIBERIA.

Selim Aga (Egyptian), who was in the Niger districts, Rabba, Egga, &c., with Captain Glover (now Administrator at Lagos) a few years ago, has been during the past two years in Liberia, and has lately made an attempt to penetrate the interior from Liberia, and thus to reach the Niger at the upper part of its course. From native information, he expected to find the river at about nine days' distance from Cape Palmas, but was soon stopped in his course by the jealousy of the natives, who do not like strangers to wander about in their country. [If the Niger be so near to Cape Palmas as is here supposed, it is greatly to be deplored that some effort is not made by the Liberian Government to settle this interesting point. We think the Royal Geographical Society of England would not object to make a small grant for this purpose, if they were assured the Liberian Government were in earnest in the matter.—Ed. A. T.]

Died, on Sunday, May 19, at Cape Palmas, Captain James Rider, of inflammation of the lungs. The deceased was an Englishman who has been doing business on the Coast for some months.

CAPE COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

July 6, 1867.

Dear Sir,—For heaven's sake, if you really wish well to Africa, and have her progress and advancement at heart, never say again of any new official coming out "that you hear good reports of him and hope good things from him." Even this, little as it is, turns their heads and deprives them of their senses for a time, because they are usually men who have never been heard of before in so public a way, and they at once fancy they must be clever and important personages, and that the eyes of the world are fixed on them with admiration. Without mentioning other instances, I am certain you thus did harm to our poor Chief Magistrate, Mr. W. A. Parker. Thank God there is nothing akin to bribery or corruption going on in the courts, or connected with them, since Judge Parker's arrival, nor are there any instances of glaring tyranny and ostentatious robbery and oppression as before, and Mr. Parker, too, is a most warm-hearted, kind, generous, courteous gentleman; but, in spite of all that, he is making but a very sorry figure in the judicial department, and his court is anything but a public blessing, I can assure you. It is greatly to be regretted; he is without doubt an honest man and means well, but he is so amusingly irritable, so self-opinionated, so variable, and so incredibly gullible, that we scarce know what to make of him. *He has declared in open court that he does not intend that his decisions shall be governed by law, but that he shall decide according to common sense, and the broad principles of justice,* which means of course that he is going to do what he likes, and he does do what he likes, pretty nearly. He has adopted an unfortunate practice, which I am sure you will reprobate—that is, of encouraging people who have cases in his court to call upon him at his house at all hours, and explain their affairs. I have no doubt he did this from very good motives, desiring to be accessible to all classes. But the result is in many ways very unfortunate. Unscrupulous persons stick closely to him, and it is greatly to be lamented that much of his conduct in court is regulated by reports carried to him privately out of court. Then he is so fidgetty, so unstable, so changeable, that he can never be depended upon. He will sometimes dilly-dally for days and weeks over a cause fully discussed, keeping the poor suitors lingering about his courts, until, perhaps, each has spent and lost in time and money more than the amount in dispute; and then he will give a kind of half-and-half judgment, full of big words, and almost always unsatisfactory to both sides. Many people are consequently afraid to bring their causes into court.

You have alluded to Mr. Parker in so friendly a tone, that I write this quite in a friendly spirit. We appreciate Mr. Parker's good points, and would like to see him cure himself of his faults, give up listening to vile news gossips, and arrive at all his decisions on open, sifted evidence, with manifest conviction and with promptitude, and perhaps your notice of this will have good results, and bring about a change that would lead to Mr. Parker being loved and esteemed by us all.

I want to write you about missionary progress here. It is a subject of great interest and importance. The progress made during the last fifteen years is exceedingly cheering. I know you believe that Christian civilization will ere long pervade all these territories. Well, under God, the great meed of praise will belong to the Wesleyan Missionary Society. They have dispersed abroad, sown, planted, and watered the precious seeds of the Gospel, and everything presages a glorious harvest. But I must write you separately of these things; they are too important for the rag-end of a letter.—Yours sincerely,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, July 7.

Sir,—Our Acting Administrator, Mr. Ussher, has been two months at Accra shooting partridges, while the utmost confusion prevails here. We have heard of Colonel Conran's death. Is it not strange Mr. W. Z. Coker has gone too? (both King Aggrey's great persecutors). Mr. Coker was drowned on the 16th June, while going off to the mail steamer; the sea was very bad indeed, and he would go, against the advice of his friends.

The rainy season is very unhealthy here this year, as we hear it has been at Lagos. Of course the deaths here are not *always* from climate, except that men cannot do certain things here with impunity—but of thirteen regimental officers who arrived on the Gold Coast on the 30th May, 1866, from the West Indies, and eight more who joined from England, there are only five remaining; sixteen have been invalided home, or otherwise gone on leave, or are dead.

We hear that Mr. Ussher, the Acting Administrator, has lately been *very seedy*.—Yours truly,

V.

RE CRENSTILL AND THE LATE COLONEL CONRAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, July 8, 1867.

Sir,—I notice a letter signed "William Cleaver" in your journal dated April 10, 1867, and I cannot find words to express my utter astonishment at its contents.

It is true that Crenstill did not mention Colonel Conran's name when he was making his dying declaration, but he described Colonel Conran so minutely that it would have been impossible not to know that he was the man whom Crenstill recognized that *ordered the soldiers of the 4th W. I. Regiment to take his loin-cloth and tie him, which they did, and murdered him.* Crenstill declared at the same time that if it had not been for a short man (meaning the notorious Martin Doorly) who was with the tall officer that commanded the troops at the Prah, he would have been killed on the spot. As Mr. William Cleaver was the magistrate who took Crenstill's dying declaration, perhaps he would oblige us with a copy, as he doubtless *knows* what has become of the *original now*. Half-a-dozen educated men were present when Crenstill made his declaration, so I would advise Mr. William Cleaver to be careful in future how he contradicts sworn facts.—I am, your obedient servant,

WM. CHARLES FINLASON,

One of the Six who was present when Crenstill the murdered man gave his dying declaration to William Cleaver.

DESTRUCTIVE POLICY AS REGARDS THE EASTERN DISTRICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Eastern District, Gold Coast, June 6, 1867.

Sir,—The young man who has been placed at the head of affairs *pro tem.* by one of those extraordinary flukes which fall to the lot of only one or two very lucky men in a million, is bent on completing the ruin of the country, although there were most favourable opportunities of effecting good for it, and its hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. As your correspondents keep you pretty well informed of *facts*, I shall only give you the opinion entertained by all honest and independent men here, that not for a very long period has the political atmosphere had such a lowering aspect as at present. The tornado seems ready to burst over us, and should it do so, none can foretell the havoc it may make. The old trite adage comes into one's mind, "*Quam cult perdere Deus prius dementat*," when reflecting on the thoughtless, headstrong, insane, suicidal policy now being pursued by the present Acting Administrator of these wretched settlements. His first acts after his accession to office led ordinary minds to indulge in hopes favourable for the country; but this was only a ruse, which deceived many others as well as myself. But some wary old birds shook their heads. "This," said they, "is only the old dodge; wait till he thinks he is seated firmly on his throne of office, and then see! And we do see! Mr. Ussher seems to have desired, by a show of frankness, and wishing good for the country, to conciliate the goodwill of the natives and those Europeans who had been many years in the country, and who, having gained

the respect and confidence of the natives, could by *persuasion* induce them to do much more than any Administrator could succeed in effecting by *force*.

He flattered himself that he could thus succeed in inducing the native chiefs and people of the Eastern districts of the Gold Coast to consent to a kind of *patched-up* peace with the Awoonlahs; for a real peace is quite out of the question until one side or the other is thoroughly defeated and exhausted. However, any kind of peace would have served his purpose; any chance that would afford an opportunity and furnish material for a grandiloquent despatch to the Duke of Buckingham, announcing the final adjustment of the vexed Awoonlah question, restoration of peace, opening of the Volta, renewal of trade, &c., &c., &c.; accompanied possibly by an "address" got up in the usual Gold Coast fashion (of which more next month).

All this you see, Sir, would have resulted most probably in the Secretary of State sending him by return mail his commission as full administrator by way of reward for his eminent services.*

But this has not succeeded; for the entire community, European and native (with the exception of two or three parasitical and uninfluential Europeans), having the interests of the country at heart, was opposed to the line of policy which the Acting Administrator had drawn up for them to follow in his lead.

Perceiving this, he casts them off, and calls to his aid in the crisis men who have been but a very short period in the country; who have no stake or interest therein, and whose business is of so paltry and insignificant a nature that people are forced to wonder what earthly reason they can have for remaining in the place at all. It is these men that are now aiding the Acting Administrator to ruin the country, because they know well that *they* have nothing to lose, come what may.

In selecting these instruments he has not acted without judgment, for more willing and pliant tools it would be impossible to meet with anywhere. They have already commenced to reap the reward of their venality in the shape of immunity from punishment for acts which, under an impartial régime, would cause them much personal as well as pecuniary inconvenience.

As the step which Mr. Ussher, by the advice of his counsellors, adopted, has failed in producing the desired effect, we look with some anxiety for his next move towards the pit of destruction.—Yours, &c.,

ANTI-TOADY.

ACCRA, GOLD COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

July 7, 1867.

Sir,—There is no peace as yet with us. When the Governor returned from Jella Coffee, as you have been before informed, he proclaimed that he had made peace: this had no foundation in fact. To declare that there is peace when the Volta and the roads to Krepeo are still shut up by the enemy is unpardonable, and has led to very serious consequences. I and my people have suffered. I was at Kporng when the news of Governor Blackall having made peace came up from Accra; so, as I have a great deal of property shut up there, I sent some of my people down to Addah with a portion; but, to my sorrow and loss, instead of there being peace, as the Governor had said, my men were seized by the enemy—they were plundered, of course—and the poor creatures' heads were cut off also. I must have redress and compensation: I am entitled to it.

THE ENGLISH-DUTCH TREATY

is very important for the Eastern Districts, as it puts an end to the *docketed* rule on the Coast. Good days are dawning on the Eastern Districts, and the Queen's authorities will have all profit and no trouble with us if we are well governed for the future. With proper security, the Volta districts will become the seat of a very large and important trade, which will make English people open their eyes at last to the great value of these territories. Believe me, they will pay well for the expense of civilizing them.—Yours,

THE CHURCH AT CAPE COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, July 8, 1867.

Sir,—Our pretty little church is now closed. It is indeed a pity. We earnestly hope that Mr. Blake will not return, as he is quite incapable of doing any good here. We look in vain for another Hassels! Can't you help us?—Yours truly,

A CHURCHMAN.

It has been stated in the House of Commons, and not contradicted by Ministers, that 750,000 persons have perished miserably by starvation in the province of Orissa, *British East India*.

* Our correspondent will see that this reward has already been conferred. We are glad to see the Acting Administratorship is at an end; and hope that Mr. Ussher, feeling now the real responsibilities of his position, will show himself an upright, wise, and decided Administrator.—Ed. A. T.

AFFAIRS OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF THE GOLD COAST.

A king has now been seated on the stool of the late Quow Daddy (Aquapim), whose death a year ago was made an occasion for human sacrifices. The present king sent a message to the Acting Administrator to say he was to be crowned at a certain date, and that he will be careful not to have any human sacrifice on the occasion. Mr. Ussher very wisely sent up Mr. T. B. Freeman, late (some years ago) Chief Civil Commandant in the Eastern District, one of the best men we have. Everything went on quietly; no human sacrifices were made openly, and it is hoped none secretly; nor was any great barbarity committed. The Awoonah disturbance is still going on. King Cudjoe, refusing to come to Pram Pram, was suspended from his stool as King of Jamestown (as was also the Acting Chief of Christiansborg). Here is the

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Cudjoe, Chief of British Accra, and Iyekee, known as an Acting Chief of Christiansborg, have, in contempt and defiance of the order of Her Majesty's representative, refused to quit Adah, and have frustrated the attempts of Her Majesty's Government to re-establish peace in the Eastern District, by levying and carrying on war in one of Her Majesty's possessions on the Gold Coast, contrary to the injunctions of her said representative, and against her peace and dignity;

And whereas, by such acts, the said Chief Cudjoe has forfeited his oath of allegiance to Her Majesty's Government, and proved himself an enemy, together with the said Iyekee, to the welfare of Her Majesty's settlement on the Gold Coast, and to the Protectorate at large;

Be it therefore made known and proclaimed that the said King Cudjoe is hereby suspended from his office and functions of Chief of British Accra, and is held to be an outlaw, until the further pleasure of Her Majesty be made known in the matter; and that the above-mentioned Chief Iyekee be also held to be an outlaw, until in like manner the pleasure of Her Majesty be made known.

Given at Accra this 18th day of June, 1867,

By his Excellency's command,
W. CROZIER, Civil Commandant.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

The Awoonahs still stop the roads to the important district which supplies the Coast with cotton—viz., Krepee. They have attacked a large number of cotton-bearers from that district, cut off their heads, and taken many as slaves; but, with an empty exchequer, with the influence of the British Government almost lost in the interior countries, and with no power to act for himself, what can an Administrator do?

We have had a fine rainy season, the best for years past, but very unhealthy.

P.S.—King Attah, of Eastern Akim, is, we are told, dead, and there have been a great many human beings sacrificed at his obsequies. Quacoo Duah, King of Ashantee, is reported to be also dead. Just as the mail leaves we hear of the death of Captain Crozier, 2nd W.I.R., Chief Civil Commandant, Eastern District, Gold Coast; and Lieut. Sayce, 2nd W.I.R., Garrison Adjutant, and Police Inspector.

Another letter says:—

The Acting Administrator, Mr. Ussher, goes up in this mail to Cape Coast.

Although no human sacrifices were made openly in Aquapim before Mr. Freeman, there is too much reason to believe that at least forty victims were sacrificed secretly.

Poor Captain Crozier, Civil Commandant, died yesterday—remember, *not from the climate!* Lieutenant R. E. D. Ness, 2nd W.I.R., succeeds him *pro tem*. Lieutenant Ness is a very young man, son of a clergyman, seems quiet and gentlemanly, and does not drink at all, except in reason. This is all I know of him.

ABEOKUTA.

TRADE REPORT.—The past month has been a most unprofitable and unsatisfactory one to merchants. On the one hand, produce is becoming so scarce as to prevent any reduction in the high prices which are at present demanded by the natives, whilst on the other hand, merchants cannot dispose of their goods and cowries, as they are unable to pay the present high prices, in the face of continued unfavourable advices from the European markets. Palm oil, 15 hds. Cotton, 20 st. Exchange, 3 hds. 15 st.

Account of produce exported from Abeokuta for the month ending 30th June, 1867, ordered for publication by the directors of the Egba United Board of Management: From June 1 to 30, cotton, 363 bales, containing 48,061 lbs.; ivory, 2 pieces, 72 lbs.; palm oil, 10,945 gals.; black oil, 220 gals.

By command, J. M. TURNER, Collector.

LAGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

July 1, 1867.

Sir,—It is a long time since you heard from me. We are quiet now here. The merchants don't complain; and this is saying much for our rising colony. Our Governor, after all, has seen the fruits of his labours, and how consoling this is! "Thou shalt see the fruits of thy labour," is a comfortable Scripture promise.

Since last I wrote you, our young, rising colony, full of promise and hope in herself, is attached to her old sister colonies, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Cape Coast; so that young Lagos, in spite of her many extensive facilities, in spite of her many good prospects, must follow in their wake. We are not blessed with ministerial endowments or qualifications, but people have common sense to see that this is unfair. Now, take it for granted that I have and am blessed with a grandfather, a father, and an uncle; say they have passed their days well and prosperously, with the assistance of their great-grandmother, who spared no money, time, labour, or lives, to establish them; say that I, young, robust, buoyant, promising, strong, and willing, born of such worthy relations, possessing more of their calibre, more of their riches innate in me, and considering that in my day, in my time, with these advantages, I should walk and not creep, how would it appear if in pushing onward I should just be placed in the wake of my relatives to bury all the advantages I possess, and be just told, yea ordered, to begin where my grandpa began?

Such is the position Lagos is placed in by your great men of Downing-street. Tied to the heels of Cape Coast, Gambia, and Sierra Leone, Lagos must shut herself up and follow dotage!

Judge, then, the position of our energetic Governor John, with the many facilities which Lagos possesses, our revenue growing great, our interior extensive and unlimited, our trade growing and opening by the energy of our Governor, everything promising a good harvest to the colony, if properly and continually worked up by proper hands. Your Ministers tell Governor Glover, "Fold your hands, sit down, smoke your cigarette, and muse." The interests of our Lagos bewail these absurd measures.

It is all very well for your great men to sit down in their cosy chairs, and just write to our chiefs out here to do this and not do that, without knowing anything of the internal workings and wants of a country like ours. The blind Jebu natives and those in power, and the bugbears who are dissatisfied with the present system of labour and living, taking advantage of the above measures, throw infinite obstacles in the way of progress.

Now, since the opening of the notable Ibadan road, merchants generally are being satisfied, also the native farmers and war boys take more interest in farming and trading. Our cotton gins are worked here by interior war boys principally; but some ill-disposed and dissatisfied parties take to shut the road, to prevent interior people from coming down. "Your fathers," they say, "did not do this; they passed your trade through our hands to Lagos, and trade from that place passed through us to you." Thus say the Jebus, and they are stopping the produce of our wide, wide interior, by preventing the interior people from coming down with them to us. Old things will be coming on again. The war boys, who have had better employment to draw their attention and keep them from evils, will go back again to war and pillage.

You would naturally ask, Who do this? The Jebus, a stubborn, stupid, thoughtless people, inhabiting the territory between this and Iperu, on the road to Ibadan.

A Fellow of the Geographical Society travelled two years through Central Africa, and, in his way to Europe, passed to us through Rabba, Ilorin, on to Ibadan. Ask him; he is now in Europe, I believe near you in England. Through all his travels, no town, tribe, or people stopped him from going on his way; but when he reached Iperu, a town two days' journey from us, he was stopped, and it was with great difficulty he could pass to Lagos. Why should this be allowed? Why restrict us here from attending to our own concerns? With our revenue we could build two or three forts in Ikorodu, Ofin, and Iperu, to protect and keep open that notable road through which Lagos can maintain an extensive trade with the interior. Twenty or thirty Houssas in each fort, properly managed, will keep the road open indeed, therefore great events hanging on small things will surely come to pass! Ah! we shall then "flourish as the palm-tree." Believe me, it is reported that the Governor of Lagos was sending his staff (I mean messenger staff) to Ibadan, and the Jebus of Iperu had the unheard-of impudence to send it back! *A new thing in Aku-dom!* This, with a display of a little spirit, will soon be put a stop to, so that it be not repeated in future; but what is our Governor to do? Being restricted and saddled with the Sierra Leone saddle, he must go through forms and ceremonies before he even demand the respect due to his Queen's staff. With folded hands he is obliged to look on—

his plans frustrated, his plants rooted up by aggressors who are within his reach to feel his Queen's power, yet he is told to fold his hands. And the state of the country will grow worse than it had been! Forgive this liberty, from yours very respectfully,
AKU MAN.

RIVER GABOON.

June 8.

The French steamer Pionnier has made a trip up the Ogove river a little above the confluence of the Okanda and Ngunge. Owing to accidents to the boiler and machinery, the vessel did not ascend so far as was desired; treaties, however, were made, some important points were ceded to the French, and trade will probably soon be opened with that river, *the most important stream of Equatorial Africa*. Our correspondent informs us that Mr. R. B. N. Walker (of whose attempt to penetrate the interior from the Gaboon we lately gave account) rendered considerable service to the commander of the expedition, not only as interpreter, but in other respects, for which he has received a most handsome and flattering letter of thanks from the French Admiral commanding on that coast, his name having been also mentioned in the order of the day.

The "duties," we learn, are still in abeyance, no further instructions having been received from France.

We are glad to learn that the Admiral has taken some steps to remedy the evils justly complained of in the postal system. It is really too bad that our letters brought to England from Fernando Po in British postal steamers (the postage from Gaboon to Fernando Po and England being first paid in Gaboon) should be sent to Paris, and reach us only after some days' delay, with a French postage charge of 8d. per ½ oz., 1s. 4d. per ½ oz., &c.

H.M.S. Bristol, flagship of Commodore Hornby, arrived at Gaboon May 15, to meet the Zenobie and Admiral De Laugle, by appointment. The Zenobie, however, having been detained by the bad bar at Grand Bassam, had not arrived, and the Admirals would therefore meet at St. Helena in June. The Bristol went on to the Congo, to inquire into some acts of plunder by natives in that river.

Health was good in the Gaboon when our letters were sent off.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Mr. B. Cochrane (in committee of supply) moved an address for a return of the names of all the colonial governors, the dates of their appointments, the amount of their salaries, and the number of years' service of each, and inquired what were the rules which were for the future to regulate the appointment of colonial governors.

Mr. Adderley said that such returns were furnished periodically, and one was just now due. The right hon. gentleman explained the mode in which colonial governors were appointed, paid, and promoted.

After some remarks from Mr. Crum Ewing,

Mr. B. Cochrane said that as the answer of the Secretary for the Colonies was unsatisfactory, he should take an early opportunity of bringing the whole question before the House.

The amendment was withdrawn.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE COLONIES.

In answer to Mr. W. E. Forster,

Mr. Adderley said that the instructions to be sent to colonial governors for their guidance in cases of insurrection would require modification, and their production must therefore be delayed for the present; but the purport of the instructions was, that no proclamation of martial law was to be issued unless the insurrection were such as placed it beyond the ordinary power of suppression; that the proclamation was to confer no extraordinary powers upon civil magistrates; that the commanding officer was to have the entire control in the district over which the proclamation extended; that, except in cases of urgent necessity, no detachments of troops should be sent away unless under command of a commissioned officer; that the powers of the provost-marshal should be limited by written instructions; that courts-martial, unless in cases of urgent necessity, should consist of not less than three commissioned officers; that every reasonable facility should be given to the prisoners on trial; and that no sentence of death should be recorded unless there was a majority of two-thirds of the court in favour of it.

AUGUST 7.

SIERRA LEONE.

Sir J. Gray asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, having regard to the fact that in a despatch from the Governor of Sierra Leone, bearing the date of 22nd of March, 1867, his Excellency acknowledged the commission of a series

of assaults upon natives of the colony by certain servants of the Crown, it was the intention of the Colonial-office to deny the protection of trial by jury in civil actions to the native population; and whether the attention of the Government had been called to certain judgments recently delivered in the criminal courts of that settlement, in which the punishment awarded was said to have been in excess of and contrary to law, and which were set forth in a petition said to have been addressed to the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs.

Mr. Adderley said the question put by the hon. baronet was calculated to give currency to a most erroneous statement of the facts of the case, which had been fully dealt with by the authorities on the spot. The assaults were not committed by servants of the Crown specially, though one assailant who struck a native under very great provocation happened to be a servant of the Crown. The protection of trial by jury had not been denied to the native population by the Crown, for the Crown had only confirmed a local ordinance, quite as much in favour of the blacks as of the whites, abolishing trial by jury in civil actions, in which cases it worked extremely ill.* The petition referred to in the question was signed by fifteen persons, of whom the only one known was the editor of a newspaper; but no complaint had been made by any of the prisoners, or by any person on their behalf. Nevertheless, the statements in the petition required serious attention, because, if trial by jury were done away with, the judges should be persons without suspicion as to their integrity and capacity. The statements set forth in the petition had, as far as they were capable of investigation as yet, been found full of inaccuracies.

AUGUST 8.

Mr. B. Cochrane gave notice that early next session he would move for an inquiry into the system of the administration of patronage in the colonial service, and into the salaries and duties of officers of the Crown serving in the colonies.

EDUCATION OF FEMALES IN AFRICA.

The *Church Missionary Record*, giving account of the erection of an edifice, at the cost of 2,500l., for a female boarding-school at Sierra Leone, the money being an anonymous gift of a gentleman in England for that especial purpose, says truly: "The educational process is going on amongst the men; that of females must keep pace with it, else disastrous consequences must ensue. As Mr. Nicol well observes, 'the proper training of the young generation now will be conducive to the progress of religion and civilization in Africa. Africa must be regenerated by Africans themselves.'" How strong an appeal this in favour of Mrs. Moseley's Industrial Female School for Cape Coast! We most earnestly desire to see that fund completed. Mrs. Moseley ought to leave England in October on her work of love and mercy. Would that some of our friends whom God has abundantly blessed would come forward with the really small amount now wanting to make up the required sum!

RESEARCHES IN AFRICA.

Dr. Ori, a native of Tuscany, well known in Italy for his scientific acquirements, especially in relation to natural history, has lately returned to Cairo from a very adventurous expedition into the interior of Africa. Availing himself of his official position as Physician-in-Chief of the Soudan country, conferred on him by the Viceroy of Egypt, and under the especial patronage of Victor Emmanuel, who defrayed the expenses of the expedition, Dr. Ori, accompanied by his wife, an Italian lady of great endurance and courage, made a journey which has occupied nearly seven years. His principal researches have been carried on in the little known territories of Darzaleh and Darfur, the latter bordering on the Egyptian Pashalic, and in the country adjoining the Blue and White Nile. Dr. Ori's explorations, which have extended over five thousand miles, have led him into districts never before visited by a European, in which he has collected a vast number of scientific treasures, including many specimens of rare animals and plants. Dr. Ori is now engaged in preparing his journals for publication, which we have reason to believe contain matter which will add largely to our knowledge of Central Africa. When his literary undertaking is completed, we understand that it is Dr. Ori's intention to renew his researches in Africa, his experience derived from his late exploration rendering him very sanguine of success. We may add that Dr. Ori's medical knowledge, acquired during a long course of study at the University of Pisa, and his acquaintance with various African dialects, were of great advantage to him in his intercourse with the natives, whom he appears to have had the good fortune to have conciliated in a very remarkable manner.—*African Repository* (May).

* The *Morning Star* of the 13th August contained remarks on this speech which we are sorry we have not room for this month. Why do not our African friends support us better, that we might give them a larger paper?—*En. A.T.*

CAPE COAST FEMALE NATIVE SCHOOL.

Mrs. Joseph Moseley acknowledges the following:—		
Amount already published . . .	£431	1 9
His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Blackall, Governor-General Sierra Leone . . .	5	0 0
Bishop of Norwich . . .	5	0 0
Philip Cazenove, Esq. . .	5	0 0
Baroness Windsor . . .	1	0 0
Samuel Thompson, Esq. . .	1	1 0
Mrs. Henty, Northlands . . .	1	1 0
Bishop Anderson, Clifton . . .	1	1 0
Miss Henchey (third donation) . . .	0	5 0

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the *African Times* are hereby informed that the undersigned is authorized to receive all monies due to the above paper in Cape Coast and its vicinity; and unless immediate payment is made, he will resort to unpleasant measures to compel a settlement.

CHAS. FINLASON,
Agent to *African Times* for Cape Coast.

July, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We beg that our subscribers will pay immediately to our several agents the subscription for the new year beginning with July, 1867, and all arrears due from them to us.

SIERRA LEONE.—We hear that a great many Subscribers who are in arrear cannot be prevailed upon to pay. If after this public notice they still refuse to pay up their arrears to 1867, and their year's subscription in advance to July, 1868, we shall be under the painful necessity of stopping all their papers, publishing their names, and resorting to other measures.

GAMBIA POST-OFFICE.—We have received and strong complaints of the non-delivery of the *AFRICAN TIMES* at the Gambia. As we can vouch for every Subscriber's paper being posted in England, the fault must be at the Gambia, of the management of which Post-office so many complaints reach us. We advise a change of system, or we shall try to obtain a change of men.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5d., STAMPED.

You are earnestly requested to allow your name to be added to the list of yearly subscribers. Price 6s. per annum for each copy, payable in advance.

The African Times.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC., FROM AFRICA.

Dr. Fletcher, Cape Palmas, per Mr. Hazeley . . .	£0	5 0
A Friend, R., Sierra Leone . . .	0	5 0
T. O'Connor King, Monrovia . . .	0	7 0
L. J., 1st W.I.R., Bathurst . . .	0	5 0
Rev. F. France, Mr. H. Rothman, } per J. C. Briandt, Accra. . .	2	18 9
Mr. C. P. Guiseppe, M.M. Campbell, Paris, Palmer, Betts, Dougan, Rolling, Shaw, Carrol, per Messrs. Pratt, Sierra Leone, 5s. ea. . .	2	0 0

NOTICE.—All African payments will in future be acknowledged regularly in the *African Times*.

MISCELLANEA.

The apprehension generally prevails that France still intends to "pick a quarrel" with Prussia, and that there will be a war between the two Powers.

A number of emancipateds from Havannah, who arrived at Southampton on their way to Lagos, left for that place by the mail steamer of 10th inst.

News reached London, August 6, of the Abyssinian prisoners being taken from out of the power of King Theodore, by the success of those who have been for some time endeavouring to dethrone him. We hope soon to hear of their safe arrival in British territory.

During June, 1867, France and the Channel Islands sent to England through Southampton 20,000,000 eggs, 1,400,000 bushels of fruit, 4,800 tons of potatoes, and 1,700 tons of butter.

We understand that Governor Blackall purposes returning to Sierra Leone by the mail-steamer of the 24th September, or at latest by that of the 24th October.

SILK CULTURE.—Some years ago a gentleman introduced the silkworm into San José, California. The experiment has proved so successful that there are now over four hundred silk plantations in the State, and it is confidently expected that in a few years

California will be able to rival, and perhaps undersell, the French market. [Why cannot West Africa also produce its silk?—Ed. A. T.]

ENGLISH AND DUTCH TREATY.

The text of the English and Dutch Treaty for the mutual exchange of certain portions of their respective possessions on the Gold Coast, and for levying uniform customs duties within the territories of the two contracting Powers, appears in this present number of our paper. The Treaty is to come into full operation on the 1st of January, 1868. Of its importance there can be no reasonable doubt. It must necessarily mark the commencement of a new era for both divisions of the country to which it relates. The "dove-tailed rule," as one of our correspondents terms it, is at an end. In lieu of a jumble of jurisdictions along the Coast, there is a line drawn, on the one side of which all is Dutch, and on the other all is British. Our sentiments and views regarding the Gold Coast are pretty well known. The arrangement which has taken place is not that which we should have preferred. We thought that Great Britain ought to have possession of the whole coast-line from Apollonia eastward. We would have bought out the Dutch if we could not obtain an entire cession on any other terms. We are told this was impracticable. We do not lose sight of what we said in our May number, but we never believed in the immovable reality of that alleged obstacle. Of course it was impracticable unless we were prepared to pay a good price. But here was always a stumbling-block. Their possessions on the Gold Coast cost the Dutch some 12,000*l.* a-year, out of Dutch pockets; therefore it was laid down that they were not worth anything to Holland, and that she ought to be glad to get rid of them. Our own possessions required a grant every year from the Imperial Exchequer, so it could not be of much value to us to add the Dutch possessions to them. And by this false reasoning the future of that valuable portion of West Africa was determined. British officialdom, which had never heard of the dog in the manger, could not be made thoroughly to comprehend that it would be worth while to give Holland 50,000*l.* or 100,000*l.* for her scattered Gold Coast possessions. Parliament, we were told, would never grant the money for such a purchase. In vain we have urged that it need not come out of the Imperial Exchequer except as a loan; that it might form the commencement of the Gold Coast National Debt; that a revenue of 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* a-year, which might thenceforward be immediately obtained, would be a very good guarantee for the interest. No: the 100,000*l.* purchase was *in esse*, the 50,000*l.* a-year *in posse*. The one, if a treaty on such a basis was made, would have absolutely to be paid; the other might only possibly be obtained. And so—well, we made up our minds to get the best we could, and we have, at last, the Treaty for exchange, which was ratified on the 5th July, 1867. And we are thankful for it. Of course, we do not approve of handing over the inhabitants in the places where we exercised authority to another Power, not only without their desire, but notoriously against their desire. We shall never be found to approve of handing over people, with territory, like goods and chattels in a house—"fixtures and furniture included." But we are not going to make a special African grievance of this. It is a *false estimate*, under which whites, as well as blacks, have had to suffer; and if some few lose, others will gain by it. It is a great step made towards future good government, towards the more rapid development of the great material resources of countries now included within the British boundaries, and the spread and firm establishment of Christian civilization there; and this cannot take place without exercising an important influence in the same directions in the conterminous territories, whether Dutch or native. We therefore again congratulate our Gold Coast friends on the change which is about to take place. All our correspondents who may be deemed capable of forming a correct estimate, value the future revenue from customs duties in the British division at from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* per annum, instead of the paltry 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* hitherto derived; and this we say ought to be doubled within a few years. With this much good may be done, and it shall not be our fault if the good is not done. We begin to see the way toward the carrying out of our plans for the introduction of the *facilities* of civilization, the total absence of which we have so long deplored, as condemning the territories, while that absence continued, to a mere snail-pace advance in all that tends to the wealth and general well-being of a country. We have before us an agreeable vista of improved facilities for embarking and disembarking produce and goods; of steam power on the River Volta; of trunk and good connecting branch roads; of canalized water-courses for irrigation; of cotton, coffee, indigo, oil-seed, and sugar plantations, &c., &c., with many, many other things that come with these and follow in their track. We repeat, the 1st January, 1868 will be the commencement of an entirely new era—an era of (we hope rapid) progress.

In our May number we said that we had seen the map prepared by the Dutch Government, and that the whole country on each side of the boundary line was coloured up to the *Ashantee frontier* with the respective Dutch and English tints that designated their respective territories on the Coast, Wassaw, &c., bearing the Dutch hue. Our Gold Coast friends know well how recently the Dutch have coveted the Wassaw territory, not only because of access to Ashantee, but also because of their supposed enormous value as gold-producing countries. When we saw, therefore, the map coloured as we have described, we thought it *significant*, and observed, "The Dutch have lost no time in taking nominal possession of the gold districts." The Treaty, however, since proves to us that they had good and valid reason for so doing. The first article of the Treaty (see page 24) contains two very important points: "The boundary between the possessions [of the two Governments] will be a line drawn true north from the centre of the mouth of the Sweet River, as far as the boundary of the present *Ashantee Kingdom*." All the countries of the Protectorate, &c., from that boundary line eastward, are now declared to be *possessions* of the British Crown; all to the west of the line are Dutch possessions. The second point is that providing for a deviation of the line within three miles of the Coast, so as to retain as Dutch or British any villages which have been in habitual dependence on the respective Governments. How can we interpret all this, but that the "anomalous position," as Lord Carnarvon justly terms it, is soon to be at an end? Is it not true that in every sense the Gold Coast will be from the 1st of January next at the commencement of an entirely new era? In future articles we shall look the altered position fully in the face. We feel that our duties and responsibilities are greatly increased by the change, and that it is necessary for us to place ourselves in a position to render to the inhabitants of the territories on the one hand, and to Her Majesty's Government on the other, that assistance which they will mutually require. We cannot, however, even now dismiss the subject without expressing a hope that the Dutch Government will enter upon the same just and wise course as respects the appropriation of revenue to the "facilities of civilization" which we expect from our own. It is well known that the Dutch tenure of their Gold Coast possessions has hitherto been a very precarious one. Independent of their still consenting to hold St. George d'Elmina from the King of Ashantee, and to confess his rights of sovereignty by the payment of an annual rent or tribute, it is but too well known that their occupation of that and other points has only been preserved by the military and naval support which the British authorities were ever ready to give, and did give, whenever the Dutch found themselves in danger from the natives. Such support the Dutch will have no right to expect from us in future. It is their duty so to govern their territories (within the line of which we shall in future not possess anything) as to make themselves beloved by the natives; and so to hold them, that they may be able to defend themselves against all native attacks. These they will not be able to do without an entire change of system, and the introduction of measures, means, and appliances for the Christian civilization of the people—a work they have hitherto entirely neglected. It is only then they will be able to develop the enormous wealth of the rich Wassaw gold-fields—a valuable possession if dealt with on enlightened principles.

THREATENED FRENCH OCCUPATION OF THE MELICOURIE RIVER.

BADLY as we had but too much reason to think of Governor Blackall for a long time past, we are still at a loss to conceive how he could have allowed the preparatory steps to French occupation of the Melicourie to reach the stage they had reached without local remonstrances on his part, or the adoption of counteracting measures, or warnings to Her Majesty's Government. Was he bamboozled by the adulterous intriguers who have had this matter in hand in Sierra Leone, or has it been but another instance of lamentable incapacity, or is it that his inveterate hatred had gone so far that he was determined to effect the entire ruin, immediate and future, of Sierra Leone—at least as a British colony? because what it might be as a French possession we are not, of course, able to say. Be it as it may, it furnishes an added proof of how utterly unfit he is to be Governor-in-Chief of the West Coast, and how unfair it is to the Coast throughout that he should be continued by Her Majesty's Government in that position. And what have the Sierra Leone people been about? We can understand partly, though we condemn it as it deserves, that seeing how utterly disregarded all their petitions and remonstrances have been by Her Majesty's Government, they should have been ready to abandon themselves to despair, and allow Melicourie first, and themselves next (as the only way of escape from ruin when the Melicourie was gone), to be handed over to France. But this sort of lethargy is unworthy of a

people that has real aspirations for freedom, and we hope to see a great change in future. Why, that *flogging to death* scene at the French factory in the Melicourie River, which we are indeed grateful to the Sierra Leone interpreter for having made public, ought to set every Sierra Leone man's blood, and every African man's blood who reads it, boiling in his veins. We, at least, have been doing our duty for Africa, in endeavouring to prevent the ruinous success of that intrigue carried on in Sierra Leone through so foul an agency; and we do venture to hope that this main artery of Sierra Leone commercial life may yet be saved to Sierra Leone as a British colony. But the colonists must be up and doing. Their enemies, and those who would sell them, are active and unscrupulous, and only vigour and boldness will prevail against them.

KING AGGERY'S DEPOSITION.

In the last dispatch printed among the papers laid before the House of Commons, relative to King Agger, his deposition, &c., Lord Carnarvon says: "The anomalous position of the British Government on the Gold Coast affords no general principles for the decision of such questions as the present." The fact of the "anomaly of the position" forces itself upon us throughout these papers, and has been confirmed by subsequent events. The parliamentary papers as published do not fairly show the case of King Agger. They show his endeavour to establish an independent King's Court at Cape Coast immediately after he became king. We very distinctly stated at the time how much we disagreed with this endeavour on his part—not because of King Agger himself, but because King Agger could not be made an exception in the Protectorate, and the barbarous oppression and injustice of native courts, as a rule, has only been modified and kept under control by the power of appeal from those courts to the Judicial Assessor or Supreme Court at Cape Coast. But these papers do not give any of the intimations conveyed from the British Government to the people of the Protected Territories after the celebrated parliamentary debate of 1864 (which led to the Committee of 1865). They do not show us, as was the case, that the kings and chiefs were then informed that in future they were not to expect that armed protection from England to which they had hitherto looked, and in which they had hitherto confided, from the period at which they came under the Protectorate; that in future all they were to expect, even in the event of an Ashantee invasion, would be the gift of some guns, powder, &c., and, perhaps, the assistance of a military officer, but that *substantially* they must provide entirely for their own defence, and for the peace and tranquillity of their several districts. Now this entirely altered the position of affairs. King Agger (in enclosure No. 9, in Governor Pine's Dispatch No. 1) says that Captain Maclean "wrested in an imperceptible manner from the hands of the kings, chiefs, and head men, the power to govern their own subjects." There is no doubt that Captain Maclean did limit (not take away) the power of the kings, chiefs, and head men; and this was a national consequence or result of the Protectorate, as it was then understood. Great Britain had settled terms and made peace with Ashantee for the countries included in the new Protectorate. That peace was under its safeguard and guarantee, and naturally involved all such limitation of the power of kings, chiefs, &c., as was opposed to the good government, peace, tranquillity, and progress of those countries. The kings, &c., gave up a portion of their power to their great protector in return for what they considered to be a substantial and effective protection. It was, therefore, not unnatural that King Agger, when the British authorities announced that in future there would be no real protection, but only *good offices*, should have thought he might re-establish independent King's Courts, which are, in fact, the only real source of revenue belonging to the kings of the Protectorate—a peculiarity to which much of their viciousness is to be attributed, as the first aim in them was not to administer *real justice*, but to make so-called justice a means of revenue. There is no doubt Agger thought it right and necessary to establish such a court, as he did also to establish an armed force, "for the benefit of the country—that is, for self-defence" (p. 56, par. 6, encl. 2). Then, also, as on previous occasions, he asks that *what he may do, and what he may not do, may be exactly defined*, in order that he may not commit himself in any way. But this was never done; he was left to put his own interpretation upon passages in dispatches published during the preceding twenty years and on the resolutions of the Parliamentary Committee. Colonel Conran was his personal enemy, and a man without any administrative capacity; so he never sought to have this definite limitation sent out from England, and the Home Government

* Mr. Cardwell, when writing his dispatch, May 23, 1866, seems to have forgotten what he himself had done. He says, "Agger must be told that, in return for protection, we expect deference to our authority"—and yet Mr. Cardwell himself, in 1864, had ordered all the kings to be told they were not to receive protection in future.

were only too glad to allow the "anomalous position" to continue. Then there came an evident desire on the part of Colonel Conran and Governor Blackall to find Aggery guilty of something. He was not a British subject. Mr. Cardwell expressly cautions Colonel Conran not to commit himself by any assumption of British territory outside the fort. Colonel Conran wants to make it British territory within cannon-shot, or three miles, but in this he meets with no support at home. Yet Governor Blackall, in forwarding Colonel Conran's dispatch and Aggery's letters home (p. 53), says that, as he has not the Minutes in Council of April 26, 1853, he "is, therefore, unable to judge how far King Aggery's proposal may be treasonable" (the proposal above alluded to, p. 56, p. 6, enc. 2). Not one word in extenuation, either by Governor Blackall or Colonel Conran, of the intimation, given in 1864, that the kings and chiefs were in future to provide for their own defence, for which, it must be presumed, an armed force of some kind is necessary, when the probable enemy is such a person as the King of Ashantee. But the treason which Governor Blackall could not exactly find in April, 1866, Colonel Conran found in an intemperate and improper, but certainly not treasonable (even if Aggery had been a British subject), letter (p. 72), and Colonel Conran arrested him, and sent him off in custody to Sierra Leone. Here he was allowed 100*l.* a-year until Her Majesty's pleasure should be known. Colonel Conran had pronounced, Governor Blackall approved, and, finally, Her Majesty's Government confirmed, his deposition as king. There is to be no king in future. Now this is the exercise of absolute sovereignty over Cape Coast Town and all that territory in which Aggery was acknowledged as king. The kings of Cape Coast, though all subject to election by the people on occasion of a demise, existed in the person of this very Aggery's ancestors before the English were at Cape Coast at all—even before Cape Coast Castle was built for the purposes of the slave-trade. So far, at least, the anomalous position may be said to have ceased. We have since appointed a head man, without any election by the people, merely upon the nomination of some few individuals. Now, under these circumstances, we think that King Aggery has received very hard treatment. Without entering at all here upon the question of the propriety or justice of his arrest, deposition, and transportation, we repeat that he is receiving hard treatment. Why should he be the only victim of the "anomalous position" which it has suited the British Government to allow to continue, and which they could have put an end to whenever they thought fit? Or, if it was deemed best that he should be a victim to the extent of deposition and exile, on what ground can it be justified that he should be starved in his exile? When he reached Sierra Leone he was allowed 100*l.* a-year, until Her Majesty's pleasure should be known. This was approved. Subsequently Earl Carnarvon approved of Aggery's deposition (the last published dispatch), but "wishes him to be treated with all reasonable consideration; that he shall receive 100*l.* a-year, but that he had better reside for some few years in Sierra Leone." But Governor Blackall was not the man to let his and Colonel Conran's victim off so easily. There is not one word in Lord Carnarvon's dispatch to Governor Blackall about calling upon King Aggery, as a condition of his pension, to acquiesce in his deposition, and sell his title for 100*l.* a-year. Lord Carnarvon acted like a gentleman; Governor Blackall like what he is, a tyrannical hater of everything African. He called immediately upon Aggery to sign a paper renouncing all his claim and title, &c., at Cape Coast, and approving of everything that had been done to him, as an indispensable condition of his receiving the 100*l.* a-year for his support. Aggery, to his credit, refused to sign. Blackall was inexorable; Downing-street totally indifferent; and so Aggery—the victim of an "anomalous position" created and maintained by the British authorities—is cruelly left to starve in Sierra Leone.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS FOR AN INTERCHANGE OF TERRITORY ON THE GOLD COAST OF AFRICA.

(Signed at London, March 5, 1867.—Ratifications exchanged at London, July 5, 1867.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being of opinion that an interchange of territory on the West Coast of Africa would conduce to their mutual advantage, and would promote the interests of the inhabitants, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have therefore named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say—[here follow the names of the plenipotentiaries]—who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article 1.—Her Britannic Majesty cedes to his Majesty the

King of the Netherlands all British forts, possessions, and rights of sovereignty or jurisdiction which she possesses on the Gold Coast to the westward of the mouth of the Sweet River, where their respective territories are continuous; and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands cedes to her Britannic Majesty all Netherland forts, possessions, and rights of sovereignty or jurisdiction which he possesses on the Gold Coast to the eastward of the mouth of the Sweet River, where their respective territories are continuous. The boundary between the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty and those of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands will be a line drawn true north from the centre of the mouth of the Sweet River as far as the boundary of the present Ashantee kingdom, but with such deviations within three English miles of the coast, as shall be necessary to retain within British territory any villages which have been in habitual dependence on the British Government at Cape Coast, and within Netherland territory any villages which have been in habitual dependence on the Netherland Government at St. George d'Elmina.

Article 2.—The two high contracting parties agree that the following tariff of duties of customs shall be enforced in their respective possessions upon the Gold Coast:—

In the British Possessions: Ale, beer, wine, and all spirits or spirituous liquors, per old wine gallon, sixpence; cigars, snuff, or tobacco in any shape, per pound, one penny; gunpowder, per pound, one penny; firearms of every description, each one shilling; on all other goods of every kind, an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. on the invoice price.

In the Netherland Possessions: Ale, beer, wine, and all spirits or spirituous liquors, per litre, eight cents; cigars, snuff, or tobacco in any shape, per kilogramme, ten cents; gunpowder, per kilogramme, ten cents; firearms of every description, each, sixty cents; on all other goods of every kind, an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent. on the invoice price.

Article 3.—In order to prevent frauds in the importation of goods, the high contracting parties engage to empower the officers of their respective customs on the Gold Coast to require the masters of vessels to make declaration of the nature, quantity, and value of any goods which they may be allowed to land. If the officers of customs shall be of opinion that the value so to be declared is insufficient, they shall be at liberty to take the goods on public account, on paying to the importer the amount of his valuation, with the addition of 10 per cent. thereon, and returning any duty which may have been already paid.

Article 4.—The tariff of customs duties specified in Article 2 shall be put into operation from and after a day to be agreed upon between the two Governments,* and shall remain in force for a period of ten years; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the two contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its desire for a revision or termination thereof.

Article 5.—The tariff of customs duties may be enforced or relaxed by the local authorities, at their own discretion, or according to the orders of their respective Governments, in respect of articles imported for the use of those authorities, or for the personal use and consumption of officers in the actual service of the Government.

Article 6.—The mutual transfer of forts, possessions, and rights of sovereignty or jurisdiction, stipulated in Article 1 of the present Convention, is dependent upon and subject to the establishment of the proposed tariff, and shall not take effect until the Government of each country shall have procured the enactment of any laws or regulations necessary in order to establish that tariff for the term and under the conditions hereinbefore described, and shall have actually put the same into operation.

Article 7.—After the transfer alluded to in the foregoing Article shall have been made, a map shall be drawn of the new boundary division according to the terms of Article 1. Two copies of the said map, duly attested by the Governments on either side, shall then be appended to this Convention for the purpose of showing the boundary, which shall undergo no alteration, even should any of the villages mentioned at the end of Article 1 be subsequently abandoned, or the tariff be modified or withdrawn.

Article 8.—The present Convention, after receiving, so far as may be necessary, the approval of the legislative authority, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within a period of four months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

CARNARVON.
STANLEY.

BENTINCK.
C. J. M. NAGELAS.

* The 1st of January, 1868, has been agreed upon for this purpose.

NEW WORK BY DR. AFRICANUS HORTON, S.A.S.

Dr. Africanus Horton's work on the Climate and Meteorology of the West Coast of Africa has been published since our last number. Press of matter prevents our reviewing it this month; but it contains much valuable information and advice, and will, we have no doubt, be a permanent authority as regards the West Coast on the matters of which it treats. (See Advertisement, p. 27.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Hotel de Rivoli, Paris, July 30, 1867.

Sir,—As you are the recognized organ of West African interests, and have hitherto honoured some of my communications with insertion, I am peculiarly anxious to address you at the present momentous period.

In common with all the friends of Africa, I watched with great anxiety for the production of the papers on the abolition of trial by jury at Sierra Leone, moved for by Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P. These papers, from which you have given extracts in your last number, have now passed into the hands of the public.

I confess that, notwithstanding my intimate knowledge of the administration of the law at Sierra Leone, I almost began to fear that in my absence from that colony some cases must have occurred justifying the withdrawal of a great constitutional privilege like that of trial by jury from the African people.

In seeking the aid of members of the Legislature to prevent this law from remaining as a permanent ill, I was always met with the remark, "Wait until the papers are produced; Governor Blackall would never have dared to take away such a right unless it had been grossly abused."

This was the assumption upon which this eminently unconstitutional Ordinance was based, and I will, now that the papers have been produced, fearlessly ask, "Has the Governor, or his recent upholder, ex-Chief Justice Mr. Carr, produced any cases in which a Sierra Leone jury proved themselves unworthy of so sacred a trust?" The papers are before the world, and in place of citing any particular cases from the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, in which the African jurors abused the power of the jury-box in civil actions, both the Governor and the ex-Chief Justice deal in general assertions and unsubstantiated calumnies!

Now let us see the different course of action pursued by these poor native jurors whom Governor Blackall and ex-Chief Justice Carr deemed to be unworthy of the first right of citizenship. They, in opposition to this Ordinance, did not deal in loose assertion or empty slander, but forwarded, through the Governor, to the Colonial-office a petition which set forth the real cause of the passing of the Ordinance, and which justified their view—namely, to enable powerful European officials to beat their black servants with impunity.

You would imagine, Sir, notwithstanding the ancient and chronic hatred of the African race entertained by Governor Blackall, that he would pay attention to specific charges of cruelty and inhumanity cited against the Colonial Surgeon, Treasurer, and Master of the Supreme Court (Messrs. Bradshaw, Pike, and Marston), in the petition addressed to the Earl of Carnarvon by the native people. But the Governor did nothing of the kind, and it was not until strongly censured by the Colonial-office for not noticing them, as appears by the papers, that he was constrained to deal with these cases, and then he endeavoured to mitigate the character of outrages which he acknowledged, by the flimsiest defence which a small heart and a still smaller intellect ever suggested.

If then, Sir, the Ordinance be based upon a false assumption, I need not dwell upon the mode by which it was caused, since the Earl of Carnarvon has already denounced it. The Ordinance was passed in one hour, at one sitting of the Legislative Council, with closed doors, without any notice whatever to the public.

I think, Sir, Mr. Carr, the ex-Chief Justice, has been quoted as a high authority in support of the removal of trial by jury. How was it, then, that for a quarter of a century, in the full exercise of his intellect, he justified a course of proceeding the enormity of which he sees when his eyes can only rest upon a splendid pension and a life of ease. Governors, I know, have a great deal to do as to the retirement of public officers; and, in fact, it is the only case where the out-going official, no matter how exalted he may be, requires from the Governor a certificate of approval (in order to enable him to obtain his pension). This, to a certain extent, may account for the new-born zeal of ex-Chief Justice Carr as to the abolition of trial by jury.

Mr. Huggins, who officially worked out this Ordinance, has since been elevated to the bench, and how has he discharged its duties? He who has declared trial by jury should be abolished in criminal cases as well as in civil actions, has been passing a series of sentences upon prisoners, as appeared in your last

journal, directly opposed to the power with which he is invested by the law. This advocate for the abolition of trial by jury in criminal cases has already sentenced prisoners to be flogged, when the law prescribed no such power; and he has adjudged ten years' imprisonment when the law directed three! The Criminal Calendar of the Court at Sierra Leone published in your last journal establishes this terrible fact.

The sentences of Mr. Huggins (a fourth-class attorney in the West Indies, and who has never been called to the bar) must compel the Colonial-office to cancel his appointment, unless it permits Governor Blackall not merely to take away trial by jury in that colony, but to allow the caprices and whims of Mr. Justice Huggins to supply the fixed rules and solemnity of law.

If I may be allowed, in a matter of such constitutional and social importance, to introduce my own humble name, I beg to say that, by a singular coincidence, at the very period Governor Blackall and the Legislature of Sierra Leone, composed almost exclusively of salaried officials, were indecently passing this Ordinance in the secret Council-chamber at Sierra Leone, upon the fallacious and assumed grounds of the utter incompetency of African jurors, I was the means of getting the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to reverse the judgments in three cases tried before Mr. Carr and another judge in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Sierra Leone without a jury.

In conclusion, Sir, through your valuable and fearless columns, I would ask the justice-loving people of England not to defend this Ordinance, which, now that all the official documents connected with it have appeared, is proved to be altogether unjustifiable.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. RAINY, Barrister-at-law.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

KING AGGERY.

Extract from a Despatch of Governor Pine to the Secretary of State, April 7, 1865.

Within three hours Mr. West waited upon me with a letter, which I accepted, and trusted was a proof of perfect submission on the vital question, and named the following day for the interview requested, at which I explained shortly, but clearly and emphatically, that I would encourage to the utmost courts of arbitration or conciliation for the King of Cape Coast, and others, whose powers I would define, who should be responsible to the British courts on appeal. I especially laid down the principle that a British Governor could not permit irresponsible tribunals exercising the powers, at all events, of imprisonment; that the demand of the King of Cape Coast, the only one within the protectorate who refused appeal, was, in fact, a severance from such protection, rendering the British tribunals all but useless, and depriving the inhabitants of the counsel, aid, and assistance which Great Britain accorded them.

I spoke at some length on these subjects, and urged all present that this was the moment of all others to decide whether I should report to you, Sir, that this portion of Western Africa decided to throw off the protection of England, as they could, some of them, read themselves that this question was being discussed by the nation.

Extract from Minutes of Executive Council.—Sitting of March 25, 1865.

It appears, gentlemen, that a native—I* do not pretend a British subject—was taken before the King's court for Fetish practices, and imprisoned; that he ran away to our court at Gothic House; that Martin, the King's magistrate, was summoned; but upon the man's own confession that he was guilty of Fetish practices, our Acting Stipendiary Magistrate fined the said Martin 5*l.* sterling only, for the assault, with my sanction and approval. The fine was not pressed; however, it was sent under protest with a letter from the King. Now it appears to me that the King admits the principle, by paying the fine. In Governor Maclean's time this would have been a very simple matter. A few troops would have been sent, and the unfortunate George Blankson Wood brought away. Now I can do no such thing. I think you will agree with me, that the slightest disturbance at the present moment would be a very serious matter for me, and for many here present. All that I can say is, that the law must be respected. From time immemorial, the business of our court has been the sifting of appeals from the country courts to ours. If this thing is to be allowed, we must shut up our court; we cannot remain here under the circumstances.

Extract from Letter of King Aggery to Governor Pine, March, 1865.

If this time your Excellency has thought fit and proper to question and protest against the constitution of my Government and my policy, I trust your Excellency is not unprepared to set bounds to my jurisdiction as King, and point out where I should go, where I should not go.

* Governor Pine.

*Extracts from Letter of King Aggrey to Governor Pine,
March 16, 1865.*

It appears that while your Excellency acknowledges my right, as King, to rule and govern my country, your Excellency is not pleased to recognize my court and its proceedings, because, as alleged, it is irresponsible, and not amenable to appeal to the British judicial authorities.

As a Christian, I have already set myself to reform, to some extent, the common law of the country, but the laws and customs of the country cannot all be at once displaced and replaced without the effusion of blood, and I feel it but madness on my part to attempt at civilizing the people in one day.

Here I am compelled to observe, that in the days of Governor Captain Maclean, the Governor, in a very peculiar, imperceptible, and unheard-of manner, wrested from the hands of our kings, chiefs, and headmen, their power to govern their own subjects. The Governor, placing himself at the head of a handful of soldiers, had been known himself to travel to the remotest parts of the interior, for the purpose of compelling kings, chiefs, and headmen (through fear of man or other feeling) to obey his Excellency's summons or to comply with his Excellency's decrees. A blow was thus firmly, slowly, and persistently struck, and the supreme authority, power, and even influence of the kings, chiefs, and headmen gave way to the powerful Governor Maclean (I shall not enter into details, or I shall be assailing the sanctuary of the dead). A white face, a red jacket was, in consequence, a terror on the Gold Coast, and very kings were frightened into making concessions, compliances, and obeisances as degrading in the regal office as affecting the royal character, authority, and income. In order to gain his Excellency's point, the Governor spared no efforts to adopt measures calculated to breed disaffection, disloyalty, disobedience, and consequent estrangement in the subject towards his lawful king. A king was regarded as not above the reach of the then established court of justice, and any one individual subject was placed on a footing with his sovereign as equally as the "king is less than all;" perhaps forgetting that it is only when the king has violated the fixed and essential principles of the constitution of a nation that the people, in the absence of any higher tribunal to appeal to, might lawfully do themselves right. The Governor constituted himself as the people; complaints of every description from the subject were entertained against the king; and the king was not unfrequently placed in the dock and fined or imprisoned, or (hardly credible) flogged for trivial grievances; many a subject was encouraged and countenanced to throw off with impunity their very allegiance, an allegiance which could not well be disowned and ignored and denied without endangering the security of the king; and alas! subsequent events have recently so far conspired to press the kings and chiefs well nigh to throw the nation after their last power and influence. Hence the threatened overthrow of the rights of the native kings and chiefs; hence "the servility and delusion and puerile confidence in governors, and the indifference to liberty deep-seated in the natives here and on the Gold Coast generally;" and hence the alleged continued practice (good or bad) in vogue—viz., that "the decisions of (as alleged) the kings and chiefs of Cape Coast and of the interior have been and are invariably subject of reversal, and in such case such kings and chiefs are (if of importance) invited, and, failing attentions, summoned to our courts; and at this very moment a powerful king of a large district has most promptly obeyed an invitation to confront one of his chiefs who has complained of him."

The King's Court is not of yesterday. From time immemorial it has existed, and it even existed before Cape Coast Castle itself was erected, and the ground on which the castle stands was originally taken from my ancestor at an annual rent.

In the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioner of Inquiry into the state of the British Settlements on the Gold Coast, &c., in the year 1841, we have the following words: "All the buildings which serve for the Governor's residence, the barracks, the hospital, and the prison, are contained within the walls of the castle; and these, with the exception of the two small forts of the neighbouring heights, constitute the only territory belonging to the British Government."

Dr. Madden continues, "It is a question whether the inland range of the guns of the castle ought to be considered the limits of our territory, and whether the town of Cape Coast, which is within gunshot of the castle, ought to be considered British territory or not;" and I even stood by my late father, Joseph, when his Majesty, "with a number of the headmen and cabocheers of the town, argued, in the presence of the doctor, very strenuously against the opinion of the natives of Cape Coast being considered as subjects of the English Sovereign;" and "it was not without," as the doctor himself admitted, "reason on our side." We have already protested against the subject of the inhabitants of Cape Coast, and other places, being regarded as British subjects; and the position of the so-called Cape Coast

settlement has been as recently as 1864 discussed in Parliament; and it is understood that "the only ground claimed by the British Government is that within the walls of the castle," &c.

Again, "as to the domestic affairs of the natives;" Mr. Chichester Fortescue, a member of Parliament, and a member, also, of Lord Palmerston's Government, tells us in his speech of 17th June last, that "the Government did its best to reform our ways, without, however, forcing their laws and usages upon us."

Meanwhile I feel obliged to refer the matter to Her Majesty's Government in England, especially as your Excellency intends to report, by the mail packet hourly expected, on the state of things here, and especially as we understand a committee of the House of Commons will be assembled this session, the object of the Committee in question being to inquire into the state of affairs on the Gold Coast.

*Lieutenant-Governor Conran to Secretary of State,
October 7, 1865.*

Cape Coast, October 7, 1865.
Sir,—The annual customs (or Black Christmas), as they are called, gatherings which take place usually during the months of August and September, when each company under a captain armed with distinguishing flags meets at some central spot for muster and parade for several days, but seldom for less than a week including Sunday, during which the state of intoxication from common American rum, costing but 3d. or 4d. a pint, is fearful to witness.

This year the custom was held opposite Government House by my permission, the chiefs having promised that it should be so conducted that no one should be hurt during the firing, and this promise they most faithfully fulfilled, I must confess, as far as this town is concerned, while the reverse was the case within a few miles of it at Mumford, where four men were shot dead, while sixty-three were wounded, some severely, and some, I suppose, slightly, by one company (1,000 men at least) firing on the other with loaded arms.

Last year, too, at Secondee, within a few miles of Cape Coast, a similar proceeding to that just quoted took place, which ended in killing twelve or fourteen persons, some of whose bodies I saw paraded through this town as unconcerned, apparently, as if they had died from natural causes.

Thinking, therefore, that they are not amenable to any laws but that of their own (the Fantee), which takes, it would appear, no notice of such doings, I thought a notice I published, such as the one enclosed herewith, might on future occasions be the means of checking such lawlessness amongst them, and hope it will, too, by letting them understand that our laws extend from each castle and fort to a distance of a cannon shot, or five miles, bringing them thereby within our laws, so far as we can, to deter them from such dreadful practices; whilst within such distance the domestic slave question cannot and is not intended to be meddled with; and although the notice has been out now for a fortnight, not a single murmur from high or low have I heard against it, the better classes of Fantees everywhere rather approving of its purport and meaning.

It must also be remembered, that for fifty years back our Government here have been in the habit of giving grants of land within this range to natives and others upon application for it on regular forms, proving at once, in their opinion, our right to so dispose of it.

Do away with this acknowledged right on our part, and litigation must be the result, questioning our power to transfer their own land.

I think, Sir, for the reasons stated here, that we had better let matters stand as they are this day, feeling certain, as I do, that it is the soundest course to adhere to under all circumstances.

And I may add, that I have not known an instance of domestic slaves leaving their owners for our castles, forts, or settlements on this long line of coast during the last two years; they are part and parcel of their families, to which they are as much attached as their children are; consequently, there is no danger to be apprehended on this point.—I have, &c.,

EDWARD CONRAN,

Colonel, Commanding Troops, Lieut.-Governor.

*Right Honourable Edward Cardwell to Lieut.-Governor Conran,
Downing-street, November 23, 1865.*

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your despatch of October 7, enclosing the copy of a notice which you have issued, in which you define the limits of Her Majesty's possessions on the Gold Coast. I am unable to approve the step which you have taken in declaring the territory within five miles of eight separate British forts to be British territory, and I have to instruct you to recall the notice in which this is done. Whatever influence you may be able to exert in discouraging or repressing barbarous customs, leading to the loss of life, will be very proper, and I shall be happy to approve your exercise of it; but the extension of British territory is a different matter, and cannot receive my sanction.—I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

*Right Honourable Edward Cardwell to Lieut.-Governor Conran,
Downing-street, December 22, 1865.*

Sir,—I have received your despatch, of the 2nd ult., forwarding a copy of a notice which you had issued to prevent the destruction of works of improvements which you are carrying into effect in the towns of Cape Coast, Anamaboe, and Accra. I approve of the efforts which you are making for keeping these towns in decent order; but at the same time draw your attention to the caution which I have given you in a former despatch, and wish you to avoid introducing any expressions which bear the appearance of extending jurisdiction over territory at the Gold Coast.—I have, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

*Extract from Despatch of Lieut.-Governor Conran to Secretary of State,
October 23, 1865.*

[Re Trial of a Soldier "King" for Murder of a Fantee, in a Riot.]
I have not been in court during this trial, but have been informed that the jurors and others appeared to conduct themselves (on such a solemn occasion) more like a rabble than anything else, which arose, I fear, out of want of respect for the Acting Chief Justice, who, from the high position he holds, possessed the power of keeping order in the court over which he presided. Indeed, Sir, British law is at a low standard here since the departure of Chief Justice Hackett; who, I must say, never for one moment forgot he was the judge, and as such his courts were conducted and respected.

I have been here now for upwards of two years, watching the proceedings of the natives of Cape Coast respecting law, and am of opinion that the British must and should prevail wherever there are magistrates, making allowances as far as possible for the customs and manners of the natives, letting the kings and chiefs everywhere throughout the Protectorate carry on their own and present mode of dealing with ordinary cases (land questions, murders, &c., excepted, which must come to the supreme courts).

There need be no magistrates at Winnebah or Dixcove, whilst there must be at this place, Anamaboe, and Accra, in which British law ought to be maintained intact where such institutions as hospitals and schools must be established to the best of our means; as at present there is nothing of the kind in either of those large towns, and until now there was no hospital here, while the school could hardly be called one from the defective teachers placed over their scholars, and this as well as the hospital I am, with the assistance of committees of other gentlemen, about to remedy as far as it is in my power to do so.

(To be continued in our next.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

(By a New Correspondent in England.)

—, August, 1867.

Dear Sir,—I have lately seen your number for July. I was not before aware of the existence of the *African Times*. I feel interested in all that relates to Western Africa. Having resided there for some years, and been an eye-witness of the way in which matters are carried on in connexion with the Government, I can most truly testify to the fearful mal-administration that prevailed—nearly all the offices connected with the local Government filled up by military officers (including subalterns), who know as much about English law as an ox knows about astronomy, the consequence naturally being misrule everywhere, to the annoyance of the intelligent portion of the native population, to the disgust of European merchants and others, and to the disgrace of the British name. Never will things be altered until the right men be put into the right place. If I were asked who should be Governor of Cape Coast Castle, I would immediately say —, a man of high intelligence, of supreme ability, and of singular aptitude for all the duties of that post—a man incomparably superior to most of the noodles who have held office there, and above all, a man who would be a father to the country. The resources of that prolific region never can be developed as they ought to be so long as the men I have spoken of are permitted to rule. It would be a glorious country if it had fair play. O that the Home Government would awake to the importance of this fact, and appoint men who would by their enlightened views and Christian principles be a real and lasting blessing to the African countries! I earnestly hope that a thorough reformation in this respect will speedily take place, and that, instead of hearing of nothing from there but incessant grievances, we shall hear of peace, contentment, and prosperity.

—Yours,

G.

DIED.
July 17, 1867, on board the Athenian, off Liverpool, Clara, the beloved wife of Julius Ungar, Esq., of Accra. (Friends will please to accept this as notice).

DOWNING-STREET, August 14.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Dunkley, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of Her Majesty's settlement of Lagos.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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WEST COAST OF AFRICA, MADEIRA, TENERIFFE.

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

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

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

The fine new Steamship LAGOS, A. J. M. CROFT, Commander, will leave LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, at 12 noon.

Passengers embark by steam tender, leaving the Prince's Landing Stage at 10.30 a.m. punctually.

Goods and heavy baggage must be alongside the ship at the loading berth, Coburg Dock, not later than 6 p.m. on the 22nd, a Shipping Note required with each cartload, and contents of packages described therein.

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

Goods for Cameroons must (for the present) be taken from alongside at Greenpatch, at consignee's risk and expense, but the Company will shortly provide a small sailing vessel to convey cargo between the steamers at Greenpatch and the anchorage at Cameroons, at shipper's risk.

NOTICE.—Parcels addressed to different consignees, and made up in one package, will be charged freight on each parcel as if shipped separately. All freight must be prepaid.

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

For further information apply in Liverpool to the Agents, Messrs. FLETCHER and PARR, 23, Castle-street; or at the Company's offices, No. 14, Leadenhall-street, London.



SYDENHAM HOUSE, 50, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
SAMUEL BROTHERS,
 MERCHANT TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
 ON THE SYSTEM OF CHARGING THE LOWEST PRICE POSSIBLE FOR READY MONEY.

During twenty-two years their Clothing has been celebrated for sound economy, perfect fitting, and the most gentlemanlike style.

THE WORLD-FAMED SYDENHAM SUITS AT 59s.

Are manufactured in suitable styles for all occasions, and in the various substances of cloth for all climates.
MORNING & BUSINESS SUITS . . . 42s. to 84s. **DRESS & PROMENADE SUITS** . . . 59s. to 114s.
TROUSERS 14s. to 26s. **TROUSERS** 17s. 6d. to 30s.

THE NEW BOOK ON GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE

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

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



LAMPLOUGH'S

EFFERVESCENT

PYRETIC SALINE.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Messrs. Orr and Sons, of Madras, in a letter dated September 23, 1866, state Surgeon-Major C. Murray Doff, M.D., &c., had called for a further supply of all that we could give him, and spoke of its remarkable effects in the Jungle Fever in quite enthusiastic terms, directing a further supply to be sent overland, besides what had already been forwarded by the Cape.

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

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

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