

The African Times.

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

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

VOL. VII., No. 75.]

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1867.

{PUBLISHED MONTHLY
{Subscription, 6s. per Ann.

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THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The Royal Mail steamer *Mandingo*, from the West Coast of Africa, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, September 2, with thirty-three passengers, 3,520 ounces of gold dust, 416*l.* in specie, and a full cargo.

Her dates were Benin, August 4; Fernando Po and Cameroons, 31st of July; Old Calabar, 29th; Monrovia, 12th of August; Jellah Coffee and Bonny, the 3rd; Lagos, the 6th; Accra, the 8th; Cape Coast Castle, the 9th; Cape Palmas, 18th; Sierra Leone, the 15th; Bathurst, the 18th; Teneriffe, the 23rd; and Madeira, the 26th.

Trade was dull at Benin, Fernando Po, Cameroons, Old Calabar, Jellah Coffee, Cape Palmas, and Bathurst, while at the other ports business was brisk. With the exception of Cape Coast Castle, all the ports were healthy.

The West African mail steamer *Ethiopia* arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst. Her dates were—Fernando Po, August 9. Cameroons, 12; Bonny, 14; Lagos, 19; Accra, 21; Cape Palmas, 24; Sierra Leone, 28; Teneriffe, Sept. 7; Madeira, 9. Trade dull at Fernando Po, and the port unhealthy. Cameroons healthy, but trade dull; high prices demanded for oil. At Bonny trade dull; the river healthy. At Lagos trade very dull. War still going on near the Volta amongst the natives. Trade dull at Cape Palmas.

RIVER GAMBIA.

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF THE MAHOMETAN CHIEF AND WARRIOR MABA, OR MAHABA.

We have often had to report in the *African Times* the successes and excesses of Maba, who has been the scourge of the countries between the Senegal and the Gambia, and thus brought himself occasionally into collision with both the French and the English. In 1861 he was an unimportant chief in the kingdom of Baddiboo, against which the last great war expedition of the British authorities in the Gambia was directed. Maba was a bigoted Mahometan, and watching his opportunity, he in 1861 rebelled against the King of Baddiboo, whom he put to death, raising himself to be supreme ruler of Baddiboo. He then declared a propaganda of Mahometanism, which he endeavoured to force by fire and sword in all the adjacent countries. His last recorded exploit was a successful attack upon some 300 French troops (Europeans), who were all slain except nine, the officer in command putting an end to his own existence.

The last French mail from Senegal brought to Europe the intelligence that this restless and cruel fanatic chief has at last met with the fate he has constantly provoked. He was therein stated to have been taken prisoner in battle by the Joloffe King of Sein, and by him put to death, his head and hands being sent by the Joloffe King to the French Governor of Senegal.

By the mail of the 2nd inst. from Bathurst we have a confirmation of this important news. As we are not of those who believe that the forcible spread of Mahometanism in Africa (and it never spreads in any other way) is desirable, we unfeignedly

rejoice that this great warrior-chief, for such he undoubtedly was, exists no more to trouble the Gambia countries. He has interfered very much with the development of the ground-nut cultivation, on which the trade in the Gambia chiefly depends, and many British traders up the river have suffered severely in the troubles he was constantly exciting, and the wars he was as constantly waging; and we hope now to hear of a new era of trading prosperity there which may compensate them for their losses, and promote the spread of civilisation in those important countries. In this case we feel certain the British authorities will again find it necessary to place a small force at M'Carthy's Island, the former British outpost in the interior.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, August 8, 1867.

Sir,—All the officers here (except of the medical department) are dangerously ill, and go home by this mail. Mr. M'Intyre, Messrs. Forster and Smith's agent, is not expected to survive many hours, all hope of his recovery being at an end. Putrid fever, *they say*, is his complaint; he has undergone several operations without avail.

Our courts of justice are now virtually closed. Dr. Thomas, our highly-respected P.M.O., has to do everything; in fact, if it were not for him I do not know what Administrator Usher would do. We pray that so valuable an officer may be spared. He is untiring in his attendance on the sick; this, with his urbanity and extreme good-nature, makes him one of the most popular officers we have ever had on this Coast. In fact, Dr. Thomas's name has become a household word in Cape Coast. Everything is Dr. Thomas; men and women flock to him for medical aid, and all are treated with consideration and kindness. It is, indeed, seldom the pleasure of thus eulogizing medical men falls to our lot; when it does, we find it impossible adequately to express our gratitude. We hope that we may be as fortunate in Dr. Thomas's successor, who is expected shortly.—Yours truly,

VIDE ET CREDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, August 8, 1867.

Sir,—We observe a very ingenious article in your June number signed by the celebrated Mr. W. A. Ross. We highly commend Mr. Ross's wholesome suggestion of pointing out the only proper method of governing the native population in the Gold Coast Protectorate, but we entirely disagree with him. We poor and foolish people think that it would be much more creditable to the judgment of our friend Mr. Ross, if he has any good wishes for the prosperity of the native population at Cape Coast, to suggest to the British Government that civilizing a nation without first creating an educated class is a moral impossibility, and to recommend the Government to take some efficient steps for promoting education amongst us, without which we can never expect to emerge from our present state to form a self-governing nation. What we want is a free institution properly calculated

to impart liberal education to every one, and inspire self-respect and a love of freedom in the heart of every man. We feel how much we need to elevate us to the social position of a civilized nation, and we should feel very grateful to get our wants and desires accomplished through the instrumentality of our friend Mr. Ross without any sacrifice of his personal interest. We are no pretenders to a knowledge of futurity, but we hope that the plans which are being adopted by the Acting-Administrator, H. T. Ussher, will restore the old relations between the local government and the natives of this vast protectorate.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
MAGIS AMICA VERITAS.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AT CAPE COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, August 7, 1867.

Sir,—The Hon. W. A. Parker, Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor for the Gold Coast, leaves this for Madeira on sick leave by the mail steamer which will carry this letter.

Mr. Parker has been for some time very ill. Being far too ill to go to the Court, on the 10th July he was authorized by the Administrator to hold a Court of Civil and Criminal Justice at his lodgings. Mr. Parker's desire that the course of justice should not be impeded by his illness is very praiseworthy; but I must be allowed to doubt the propriety of thus holding a court at his lodgings during a time of really serious illness. I think (and I am far from being alone in the opinion) that when a judge is not well enough to leave his house, his mind can scarcely be in a fit state for giving judgment on matters of grave importance.

Then again, on the 1st of August, little if any amelioration having taken place in Mr. Parker's health, the following circular was issued, giving notice that he would hold his last court *that day at noon*. This is how justice is administered since trial by jury has been done away with on the recommendation of Governor Blackall.

CIRCULAR.

Government House, Cape Coast, August 1, 1867.

The Acting Administrator having removed the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice from Mount Hope again to the Court-house in Cape Coast, desires to intimate that his honour the Chief Magistrate will sit to-day in court for the last time before leaving the settlement on sick leave, for the despatch of pressing business and other matters which it may be found advisable to dispose of before Mr. Parker's departure. All judgments now pending will be delivered this day. All persons having business in the court are requested to attend at twelve o'clock noon, as another opportunity may not offer itself for the settlement of any pressing legal question.

H. T. USSHER,
Acting Administrator.

To Messrs. McIntyre, Kendall, Good and Amissh, F. C. Grant, W. C. Finlason, C. Bartels, Geo. Blankson, and S. Bannerman. The Court was held in pursuance of the above circular, and Mr. Parker, who was evidently suffering acutely under very severe illness, delivered some judgments which are greatly complained of by some of the parties interested, and strongly advertised upon by many who are not at all personally affected by them. One of these was in the case of *Lowe v. Kendall*, in which his Honour gave judgment of damages for 100% without hearing a single word. He abused the defendant and his professional adviser, praised up the plaintiff, who was a clerk supposed to be endeavouring to abscond without accounting for large sums of money, and said that he (the magistrate) was a friend of plaintiff's, that he knew all about the case, and should give him 100%. Defendant appealed, and Mr. Parker said *he should take care the appeal would do him no good*. But I am of a very different opinion, for I happen to know all about the matter from beginning to end. The defendant Kendall had summoned five witnesses to prove that he had reasonable cause to arrest the plaintiff; but, instead of allowing his witnesses to be called, Mr. Parker refused to listen to him, and repeated that he must pay the young man one hundred pounds, with costs. The defendant remonstrated, but it was of no avail. Mr. Chief Magistrate Parker said "he knew all about the case before he came into court; that he had it at his fingers' ends," &c. Mr. Kendall has since lodged his security for the appeal to Sierra Leone.

The other case was *Good v. Finlason*, for libel, in stating that the former had committed bigamy; that he had remarried, having a former wife still alive. This case was begun in Sir William Hackett's time. There can be no doubt that the defendant, who had conducted a case against Good by his second wife, sincerely believed what he had stated. The defendant complains bitterly that his Honour had admitted new evidence for the plaintiff in the suit without his (the defendant's) knowledge, thus depriving him of an opportunity of cross-examining the witness, and of ad-

*Mr. Parker has arrived in Scotland, and will, if his health be restored, return to Cape Coast in January next.—Ed. A. T.

ducing new evidence to rebut what had been introduced by the plaintiff secretly. Whether the defendant is correct in this assertion, I cannot say; I hope not, because that is not at all the way in which justice ought to be administered; but setting this aside, do you not think the damages excessive? For my own part, I do not believe that Mr. Parker would have given such judgments as the two above mentioned had he been in a state of perfect health; and most certain I am that he would not then have discouraged Mr. Kendall's appeal in the terms he used on this occasion. If, as I believe, these damages in Finlason's case are unjustifiably excessive, even supposing the case to have been righteously decided against him, those excessive damages amount to a denial of justice, because, as the Hon. Mr. Parker well knew, Finlason is not in a position to find the necessary securities for payment of damages and costs, without which he cannot appeal to Sierra Leone. This is very serious, and justifies all you have said in your paper about the right of appeal to Sierra Leone being no adequate compensation for the loss of trial by jury in civil causes, of which right we have been defrauded through the machinations of Governor Blackall and his Sierra Leone staff. We have no security until that iniquitous Ordinance No. 4, November, 1866, be repealed. Every one here knows that no such damages as the above would have been given in either of the cases by a jury, even had the verdict of the jury been in favour of the plaintiffs, which is exceedingly doubtful. I will endeavour to get you copies of the evidence and judgments in the above-mentioned cases.

Mr. Ussher, the Administrator of the Gold Coast, steers, at present, a very steady course. He is reticent in speech, calm and courteous in demeanour, cautious in action, and accessible to all persons.

Your journal does a vast amount of good to this country that you do not know of, and which does not appear on the surface, and you have many more friends and a great deal more influence than you dream of. Some persons affect to despise the *African Times*, and won't subscribe to it. But I remark that they always take great care to read every word of it whenever it comes out. Some of the letters which have appeared have been written in a tone which calm men may not approve of, but then allowance must be made for those who write in an irritated mood, brought on by reflecting on their own wrongs, or contemplating the wrongs inflicted on their fellow-creatures. Nevertheless, I say that the *African Times* is a blessing to this country, and that is the opinion of Africans generally I am certain.

At the moment I am writing (6 A.M.), Mr. —, the agent of — here, may be dead, as he has been hopelessly ill for some days. He has fallen a victim to excessive intemperance, disregarding several warnings. The condition he has been in for six days is described as being similar to the dying state of King Herod. I will not dwell upon it.—Yours very truly,
AFRICANUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Anamaboe, August 6, 1867.

Sir,—It is only through you we get abuses put down. Things have arrived at such a pass here that the health of the public is very unsafe. Terrible disorders are being propagated by the medium of *basking herrings* for two or three days after being caught; every street is strewn with them; consequently, the air is poisonously impregnated; the stenoh is awful, and respiration and inspiration are endangered by this virulent nuisance. The persons whom Providence has set over us for suppressing the ignorance of the generality of the townspeople are not doing anything by which this town may be benefited; so far from it, that even the Anamaboe Fort is sharing the same fate. Mr. —, the paramount occupant, has permitted his amazon to augment the nuisance by basking the stinking fishes in the battlement.

I hope your giving publicity to this in your blessed journal may stir up the individuals responsible to Providence here, and make them sensible of the guilt which they are morally under, so that they may be alive to their duties.

This nuisance could be speedily removed by a proclamation of gong-gong by two or three police-constables, or town court constables.—I am, &c.,
C. E. P.

A GOLD COAST KING EXECUTING WITHOUT LICENSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Central Fantee, Gold Coast, July 4, 1867.

Sir,—King Yow Dodoo, of Argoonah (situate about eighteen or twenty miles east of Winnebah), the latter part of last year took the power into his own hands to hang or execute a certain man living with him, without the sanction of the Queen's authorities, and he would not go up to head-quarters to give explanations when Colonel Conran sent the (Winnebah) District Clerk, Mr. J. S. Parker, in December last, calling upon him to do so.

We fear lest any of his brother kings or chiefs should follow his example.

This King Yow Dodoo has proved himself to be very ungrateful. It was through this chief's territory that the Ashantees carried on their last invasion, and he had unfortunately more than fourteen of his towns and villages burnt down by the invading army, his own capital, Insarbang, included, and from which he was shamefully driven away. But the King of Gomooah, hearing this, acquainted Governor Pine, and Captain Brownell with his men was sent to protect him; and afterwards Major Cochrane, then commanding the whole native and other forces, to reinforce Captain Brownell.

This is the man who has wilfully disobeyed the commands and rules of the British Government, and treated them with the utmost contempt. But, by-the-bye, according to Colonel Conran's proclamation, the "British rule does not extend beyond fifteen miles in the interior." This being the case, judge, Mr. Editor, whether King Yow Dodoo was wrong, or Colonel Conran was right!

The whole thing is preposterous! This new system of administering government to us is nothing but a downright botheration! Well might Mr. Ross justly and truly remark, on the proceedings of our Gold Coast Governors, that "loyalty on Monday is treason on Tuesday." These are, in many instances, the characteristics of our Gold Coast rule in the present day. But we hope for better times.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A GUINEA MAN.

STATE OF THE EASTERN DISTRICTS OF THE GOLD COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, August 8, 1867.

Sir,—There is no change for the better generally in our district. The war on the Volta continues in the same cruel and savage manner as from the commencement, in spite of the "Blackall Peace." The Awoonahs have never ceased active hostilities from the day Geraldo first engaged their services in May, 1865, and ridicule the idea of the Governor-in-Chief concluding what he calls a peace with Mr. John Tay, merchant, of Jellee Coffee, and one of his 'palm oil customers from Srogbey, over a glass of brandy and water on board his Excellency's yacht. Neither the chiefs and people of Awoonah, nor those of the Accra districts, were consulted. Both sides repudiate the so-called peace, and are still at war; but the Awoonahs act on the offensive and the other on the defensive; the "Blackall Peace" having no existence, except on the paper by which Mr. Ussher proclaims King Cudjoe an outlaw for daring to defend his country when invaded.

It would be instructive to know what report has been furnished to the Government at home relative to the present state of the country. It is difficult to believe that they can be in possession of the real facts without making some effort to mend matters. The Awoonahs have at the time I write entire command of the navigation of the Volta, from Aquamboe to Addah, and entire possession of all the paths to Krepee, the great cotton country of the Gold Coast. Most of the native merchants have been ruined by not being able to convey their cotton from Krepee to a place of safety on this side of the Volta. Several have made attempts to get a quantity down, but where one succeeds in obtaining a bale or two nine fail—that is; their goods are plundered, and the carriers are either barbarously murdered or sold into slavery by the Awoonahs. Not native merchants alone have been sufferers, but Europeans also. H. L. Rottmann and Co., of Christiansborg, have had unpleasant experience of the delusiveness of the Blackall peace. And all this is going on in what is called the "protected" territory, where the British Government could, if it chose, exert its power effectually, without difficulty, and with but trifling expense.

It is said that when matters arrive at their worst stage they must mend; as there are, at present, no signs of a change in that direction, we may suppose the worst has yet to come, and therefore look for some great catastrophe as a grand finale to this state of anarchy and confusion.

I cannot tell what is going on in the windward districts—Cape Coast, Anamaboe, &c.; but as far as these districts are concerned, there is no order or obedience to the Government out of the two towns immediately under the guns of Fort Christiansborg and James Fort.

I believe you already know of a change in the Civil Commandantship of Accra last month; that on the death of Captain Crozier, the Acting Administrator had appointed Lieut. Ness, of the 2nd West India Regiment, Civil Commandant *pro tem*. The mail-steamer of the 2nd inst., however, brought from Sierra Leone Lieut. Bolton, of the 1st West India Regiment, appointed by the Administrator-in-Chief (Governor Blackall) to that post *permanently*.

You see here again the evil of the new system of centralization

of the Government. The Administrator of the Gold Coast is now simply an expensive myth, who may at times effect much evil, but is powerless to do good. He may propose, but his chief at Sierra Leone disposes, generally without heeding his suggestions. But good frequently comes out of evil, and notwithstanding the decided opinion I have expressed on this subject, I must admit that there is one advantage we may expect to derive from the new system, and which the appointment of a Civil Commandant to this district direct from Sierra Leone has made evident. The constant change of Civil Commandants here was a great evil, and a gentleman receiving his appointment to this important post direct from the Governor-in-Chief will be to a certain extent independent of the officer administering on the Gold Coast. That is to say, in plain English, whilst he performs the duties of his office as becomes a gentleman and a public servant, his continuance in office will not, we suppose, be dependent on the caprice of the latter officer; he will not be bound to pronounce judgments from the bench in his own court totally at variance with his ideas of law and justice, and dictated by another whose opinion on the subject is founded on *ex parte* statements put forth whilst discussing a case of "sparkling Moselle;" he will, in fact, be in a position to resist all attempts to coerce him to act unjustly or corruptly.

In the foregoing remarks I do not for one moment intend to convey an idea that the officer just superseded in the Civil Commandantship was one who simply because he received his appointment from the local government here would have descended to the level of a sycophant; far from it. It must be admitted that he was a gentleman whose public conduct entitled him to the esteem in which he was held during his brief tenure of office, and none could possibly regret his retirement more than myself; but at the same time I will assert that we have had too many men of late years in the office of Civil Commandant here who acted as lickspittles and toadies and otherwise lowered themselves to curry favour with those from whom a smile or a nod of approval would have been equivalent to a good dinner. This is only too true.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

P.S.—King Cudjoe and his brother chiefs have left Mingo in disgust, and returned to the seat of war.—4 P.M., post closing. It appears there is some difficulty about the new Commandant taking office. Lieut. Ness is still performing the duties.

No. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, August 7, 1867.

Sir,—You cannot imagine how Accra is ruined by the Awoonah palaver. Governor Blackall has filled up the measure of his iniquities as far as we are concerned here, and has completely ruined us for a time by his *peace* hoax. Instead of calling the two belligerent parties together and settling this troublesome question, he proclaimed peace without either party being satisfied. The consequence is, the Awoonahs are now fully advised of the weakness of Her Majesty's Government on this Coast, and I give you a new short list of outrages committed by them:—

1. They have again attacked Dodi, and carried off nine women into captivity.

2. Whilst I was at Kporng lately, a party of them crossed the river under cover of night, attacked a place near Kporng, killed four men, the chief of the place included, wounded others, and took children away prisoners.

3. A party of poor Battoah people were passing down the river in their canoes on the strength of the Governor's false peace; their canoes were seized, and they were killed.

Is it not disgraceful that such a Government as that of Great Britain should allow such a state of things to continue? It ought either to put a stop to them effectually, or at once declare that it does not claim to exercise any power or authority in those districts, so that men may not be entrapped and ruined by a false reliance upon its protecting power.—Yours, J.

No. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, July 20, 1867.

Sir,—I enclose you a copy of Mr. Ussher's proclamation "suspending" the Accra chiefs; also of a letter written by King Cudjoe and his brother chiefs to Mr. Ussher from Ningo; and of the letter from Governor Blackall to the merchants of Accra, notifying that he has concluded *peace* with the Awoonahs.

King Cudjoe is a most deserving but ill-used man. He holds letters from more than one Governor commending him for his long-trying loyalty to the Queen of England, and he wears a sword on which is inscribed "Presented by the British Government for meritorious conduct." This sword was handed to him on the 28th August, 1861, by Governor Andrews, in the Queen's name, and in the presence of all his officers and an immense

assembly of all classes of people in Accra. Cudjoe, on receiving it, swore to use it only against the enemies of the Queen and in defence of his country. A salute of seven guns was fired for Cudjoe from James Fort, the troops presenting arms. Governor Andrews then gave the King a grand dinner, and in proposing his health alluded to the King's unswerving loyalty to the British Government, and his services during the rebellion of the Kroboes in 1858, which had called forth this mark of approbation from the Protecting Government. This is the man who is now declared an outlaw by Mr. Ussher.

Mr. Ussher has not only "proclaimed" Cudjoe, but has threatened the merchants with prosecution if they lend any further aid or countenance to the chiefs of Accra in defending their country from what his predecessor, Colonel Conran, in his letter to the merchants, calls the "unprovoked aggression of the barbarous Awoonlahs." I think, therefore, that in defending Cudjoe we only defend ourselves; his cause is ours; and we owe him a debt of gratitude for his efforts to protect the trade in places where Mr. Ussher and Governor Blackall tell us they cannot and will not furnish protection—efforts which would have been attended with success but for the pernicious interference of the Governor-General.

The proclamation states that Cudjoe has forfeited his oath of allegiance to the Queen's Government, and that both he and the Chief of Christiansborg are suspended from office and are declared outlaws! This is mere waste paper. Look at the following facts. In April, 1865, a dispute arose in Addah between the notorious slave-dealer Geraldo Vasconcellos de Lima and the people of Addah. Geraldo was driven out of the town, and fled across the Volta River to Awoonlah, where he endeavoured to rouse the chiefs, &c., to take up his cause against the Addahs. In May he succeeded in mustering a force of about 2,000 men on the banks of the river, opposite Addah Fort, and would have sacked Addah but for the timely aid afforded by Her Majesty's Navy to the Addahs. On the 18th May, Captain Richards, senior officer of the Bights Division, entered the river with four boats belonging to Her Majesty's ships Dart and Lee, and whilst endeavouring to mediate between the Addahs and Awoonlahs he was so grossly insulted by the latter that he was compelled to fire into them, the Awoonlahs having fired on the boats first. The Awoonlahs fled in all directions, after losing many killed and wounded. Addah was thus saved for a time, but the Awoonlahs swore vengeance against the place. In December, 1865, they formed a large camp at Metamfee, a town on the Volta, about sixteen miles from Addah. In January, 1866, they burnt Kporing, and were on the point of attacking Addah, when on the 16th February Colonel Conran proceeded to that place in Her Majesty's ship Espoir, with three officers and fifty men of the 3rd West India Regiment. The Colonel did not land, but left the troops there, under Captain Humfrey, for its protection, and returned to Accra on the 17th, when he wrote on shore to Captain Herbert, the chief Civil Commandant, directing him to proceed at once with the two kings, Cudjoe and Dowoonah, and their people, to Metamfee. One hour after the receipt of this order Captain Herbert left Accra with King Cudjoe for the seat of war. Cudjoe was literally dragged by the scruff of the neck from Accra, and his people did not join until the 10th March, just twenty-one days after he left Accra. When the expedition came to an untimely end, the command of the force in the field was transferred by Captain Herbert, in accordance with his instructions from Colonel Conran, to Mr. Hesse, and then to King Cudjoe. King Cudjoe's orders were to remain at Addah Fort to reorganize his force, and to attack the enemy as soon as possible. Cudjoe obeyed his orders, so far as remaining at Addah was concerned; but he had no force to reorganize. All the chiefs also were there, but no men. Nothing important occurred until November, when the Awoonlahs, finding that the Accras were very slow in joining their chiefs at Addah, again assumed the offensive, and threatened Addah. The merchants represented matters to Colonel Conran, who replied that he was fully aware that affairs were worse even than the merchants had set forth in their petition, and enjoined the Accras to hasten to the Volta to aid their chiefs in defending their country against the "unprovoked aggressions of the barbarous Awoonlahs." Colonel Conran immediately after this left Accra for Cape Coast and England, leaving Mr. Ussher as "Acting Administrator," who commenced (the old game) by promising to do mighty things. In two of his letters which you have already* he tells the people to go to Addah to help their chiefs to annihilate the Awoonlahs, and that he will be coming shortly to their assistance with "Colonel" Blackall! He promises arms and ammunition *ad libitum*; but he must wait for "Colonel Blackall" first. In the meantime, the chiefs at Addah are to be "kept up to the work," and the merchants must impress upon Cudjoe the "necessity of self-reliance by land." These are Mr. Ussher's exact words,

"Pray keep your people up to the work, and above all impress upon them the necessity of self-reliance by land." Again he writes, "Impress upon them the necessity of keeping up a determined position against the Awoonlahs until I can come down with the Governor-in-Chief, and in order that Colonel Blackall may be able to act at once without delay." These instructions were received by King Cudjoe at Addah, and obeyed. He distributed ammunition to all the friendly tribes in the vicinity of Addah, and formed an alliance with the Agotims, a powerful tribe on the eastward of the Volta, and in the rear of Awoonlah, exchanging hostages with them according to native custom; that is, Cudjoe sent about twenty men of the best families in the different Accra towns to remain in Agotim until peace was concluded, and the King of Agotim sent the same number of his principal people to remain with Cudjoe during the same period. Now, whilst King Cudjoe and his brother chiefs are thus acting strictly up to the orders of Mr. Ussher, and are only waiting for him and "Colonel" Blackall to commence operations, Mr. Ussher suddenly sends a peremptory order to King Cudjoe to quit Addah immediately, as he and Blackall have made peace with the Awoonlahs! This seems incredible—but there are the documents.

When Cudjoe received Mr. Ussher's order to leave Addah and come up to Accra with all the other chiefs, hostilities were still being carried on offensively by the Awoonlahs and their allies, who had also at that very time complete possession of all the roads leading to Krepee and to Agotim, so that they cut us off from all communication with two of our most important districts, and continued the war as savagely as ever; occasionally, also, plundering some of our villages on this side the river. And this state of affairs continues. The Awoonlahs are well informed of all that goes on at Accra, and knowing perfectly well that the Government here will not assist us in the slightest degree, nor molest them even if they were to destroy Addah itself, they continue to carry on a most cruel and atrocious war right into the very heart of the eastern portion of the—what shall I call it?—*Protectorate* it certainly is not; and it is when affairs are in this state that Mr. Ussher recalls King Cudjoe from the post where he himself ordered him to remain and "keep up a determined position against the Awoonlahs" until he could come down to his assistance.

You have now before you Mr. Ussher's letters and proclamation, as well as the facts of the case, the main points of which you have been made aware of months ago from other sources. I wrote you in June that Mr. Ussher, being unable to *compel* the chiefs to come up to Accra, begged certain parties who he was aware had more influence over the chiefs and commanded more respect than either he or fifty Blackalls could ever acquire, to use this influence to induce Cudjoe and the others to come home. These gentlemen, not made wise by the experience they had already gained, made such overtures to Cudjoe and his brother chiefs as succeeded in bringing them up to Ningo, where they wrote to Mr. Ussher the letter I now enclose. Three of these gentlemen were deputed by the rest to proceed to Ningo to try and persuade the chiefs to return to Accra, but for very good reasons it was utterly impossible for them to succeed; some of the reasons are set forth in the letter of the chiefs, addressed to the Administrator, or rather to the Civil Commandant of Accra, which is the same thing.

You will recollect that Mr. Ussher's letter of the 21st Feb. terminates with these words, "I cannot too highly praise the vigour of action of Mr. Irvine and the native merchants hitherto, and I trust that the exercise of a little patience and resolution on their part will not be wanting for the completion of the work already begun." What does this mean? What construction does Mr. Ussher desire the public should place on these words? What work is to be completed, and how is it to be completed? I leave him to answer these questions, and at the same time to explain if he has outlawed Cudjoe because he did not complete the work already begun, or because he tried his best to do so. The fact is, Sir, Mr. Ussher, like most of his predecessors, thinks he is perfectly irresponsible, and he acts up to that idea. Cudjoe would be guilty of treason towards the whole of the Protectorate were he to withdraw himself permanently from Addah, and come up to Accra, so long as the Agotims hold so many of his people as hostages in their country; and I am quite persuaded that no English Minister, and, indeed, no English gentleman, would support a Colonial Governor whose policy is to force one chief to behave dishonourably towards his brother chiefs. Hitherto Cudjoe has done his duty nobly; if he had acted as was desired he would have committed a grave error.—Yours,

P.S.—Since writing the above, Enclosures Nos. 4 and 5 have been placed in my hands; pray publish them. Mr. Ross is indeed right when he observes that on the Gold Coast loyalty on Monday is treason on Tuesday. It is not true that Cudjoe is a criminal and outlaw. Though his name is only Cudjoe, he has no reason

to be ashamed of it. The three gentlemen referred to as having supported Cudjoe in opposing the Government, went down to Ningo at their own expense, and at great personal inconvenience, to endeavour to persuade the chiefs to come up to Accra. They did their utmost, but it was all in vain; and you see their reward. The Colonial Government of the Gold Coast owes to one of these merchants 346*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for sundries supplied four years ago, and to another 100*l.* for a house purchased two months back. Mr. Ussher, when he was leaving Accra on the 7th inst. for Cape Coast, gave his word, and, on his arrival there, wrote to the 346*l.* 10*s.* man that he would send him his money by the mail of the 18th, but as soon as he heard of the failure of the trip to Ningo he became so vexed that he forgot to keep his promise.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Governor Blackall to the Merchants at Accra.

Accra, April 23, 1867.

Gentlemen,—Since I had the pleasure of meeting you here on the 6th inst., I have had the advantage of conferring with Commodore Hornby, and on the 8th inst. there was a meeting of the chiefs at John Tay's, which was attended, on my behalf and Commodore Hornby's, by Staff-Surgeon Thomas and Captain Stirling, R.N., commanding the Bights division.

I had also the advantage (yesterday) of a personal interview with John Tay and a chief from Broghey, near Attorkor. On the first occasion a long document was laid before me, which I have since had an opportunity of allowing Mr. Nicol Irvine to peruse, giving an account of the origin of the unfortunate wars, and placing it in a very different light to that contained in the statement submitted to me by yourselves.

Mr. Irvine, of course, denies the accuracy of these assumed facts; but the difficulties which surround any attempt on my part to arrive at the exact truth—difficulties of which I am sure no persons can be better aware than yourselves—induce me to advise you, as I have done the Awoonlah chiefs, to turn your attention rather to the means whereby peace may for the future be preserved and trade encouraged, than to seek for what perhaps might cause, in the course of controversy, further exasperated feelings.

The Awoonlahs have promised that on the cessation of hostilities by the tribes on this side the Volta, no further aggression will be made by them. Commodore Hornby has promised the visit of a cruiser to all the Awoonlah towns on the sea, to warn them of the danger which they would incur by any infraction of their undertaking not to commit any further outrage; and if these promises be kept it will be the fault of the chiefs and people on the west side of the Volta if further disturbances to trade should occur.

The Awoonlahs complain that a chief of Addah, named Avoclayah, settled in Agotim, on the east side of the Volta, is continually at war with the Awoonlahs, and that he is supported by Cudjoe and other chiefs, on the west side. I have to warn you, that should such be the case, it will not be my duty to interfere, should acts of retaliation take place, unless absolutely on British soil.

I further think it right to observe that I have found reason to believe that a great deal of the trade which has been lately lost to Accra is finding a more easy and natural outlet by the lagoons running towards Whydah, and the merchants of Accra must not expect any direct interference in such case, even with the tribes who are considered under British protection.—I have the honour to be gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) SAMUEL BLACKALL, Governor-in-Chief.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

King Cudjoe, &c., to Commandant of Accra.

Ningo, July 11, 1867.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you of my arrival at this place, in company with Chief Aiku, of Chutus, and a few of my attendants, in accordance with the orders received from his Excellency the Administrator to meet him.

As I find that his Excellency had left for Cape Coast, I beg humbly to submit to your honour, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, a few of the many obstacles which render it impossible for me to comply with the Governor's orders to meet him at such a short time, and I hope the Governor will be pleased to take a lenient view of my unfortunate position.

That having some chiefs and people stationed on the different parts of the Volta, doing their utmost to protect the trade of the river and to protect the country, it will take me some time to collect them and take them to Accra.

That one chief and some of my people are at the present moment in Agotim as hostages, and I hold hostages from Agotim; how difficult it will be for me to appear at Accra and to leave all my people behind! I beg to refer to what took place before his Excellency, when I sent for my hammockmen from Accra. Although a constable went with my messengers for my hammockmen, they delayed until three days ago before

they reached me. I would beg respectfully to submit all obstacles to the Governor which cause my delay, and humbly beg that I may be permitted to remain here until the Governor's pleasure is made known—whether he would not be graciously pleased to allow me to proceed to Battoh, where my principal captain is, to arrange as to the returning of the Agotim hostages, and to collect all my people to return direct to Accra.

Messrs. Irvine, Addo, and Hesse have been here and explained to me how angry his Excellency is at my not having met him according to appointment, and the steps he has already taken in consequence of it, and I have explained to them the difficulties which surround me, and requested them to inform you the particulars, and also to ask your honour to forward this to his Excellency; and with your permission I will remain here until the time when his Excellency will be pleased to let me know what his pleasure is. I beg respectfully to assure you of my loyalty to the Crown of Great Britain, and refer his Excellency back to the time I was put on the stool to the present time.

(Signed)

CUDJOE ABBABUE.

Chief of Accra, and several other Chiefs, Captains, &c.
To the Chief Civil Commandant of Accra.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

Lieutenant R. E. Derby Ness to Merchants of Accra.

July 18, 1867.

Gentlemen,—By command of his Excellency the Administrator I make known to you his surprise and regret that some of the merchants of Accra have supported Kings Cudjoe and Takee in the course they are now pursuing by requesting me to meet him (King Cudjoe) at Ningo, more so especially as his Excellency had informed you on more than one occasion that Cudjoe must come straight to Accra, and make submission either to the Administrator or myself, and that you also know the steps the Administrator then intended to take; consequently his Excellency can only look on Cudjoe's present conduct as impertinence. He does not seem to understand that he is an outlaw, suspended from all his functions; furthermore, it does not seem to be generally understood that Cudjoe is a criminal without name or position, by virtue of his Excellency's proclamation of 10th June. If, therefore, King Cudjoe and his followers, who now set open defiance to the Administrator and Her Majesty's Government, are not at Accra by the 28th inst. at the latest, and do not there and then surrender themselves to me, they will be proceeded against with the utmost severity, as his Excellency cannot and will not permit the authority of Her Majesty to be further trifled with.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. E. DERBY NESS,
Acting Civil Commandant.

To the Merchants of Accra.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

Merchants of Accra to Lieutenant R. Derby Ness, Civil Commandant of Accra.

Accra, July 20, 1867.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of this date, in which you convey to us the disapprobation of his Excellency the Acting Administrator at certain members of our body proceeding to Ningo to meet King Cudjoe at that place, we have to express our unanimous regret at our motives in this proceeding having been so entirely misconstrued by his Excellency as to cause him so strongly to express his opinions of our conduct in that matter. Our intentions were purely for the public good, and we were not aware that King Cudjoe was a criminal and an outlaw.

His Excellency himself, up to the last moment of his leaving Accra, expressed a hope that we would be successful in the measures we contemplated adopting to bring the King to reason.

We most emphatically deny in any way countenancing or encouraging the Kings in any disrespect or defiance of the Government.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Here follow the signatures of all the European and native merchants of Accra.)

Lieut. R. D. Ness, Civil Commandant of Accra.

POLITICAL STATISTICS, &c., OF EMANCIPATED SLAVES, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Registration is nearly completed in the greater part of the Southern States. In South Carolina the majority of registered blacks over registered whites is about 50,000; in Louisiana, 60,000; in North Carolina, 20,000; in Alabama, 19,000; in Virginia, the majority of registered whites over registered blacks is 20,000, but there are at least 10,000 white Radicals in that state. Half the number of delegates to the approaching reconstruction convention in Louisiana are negroes. A judicial decision has been given in North Carolina that negroes must be allowed to sit as jurors, state laws to the contrary notwithstanding. The right of negroes to act as jurors (under Federal laws) is now conceded in all the Southern States.

CAPE COAST FEMALE NATIVE SCHOOL.		
Mrs. Joseph Moseley gratefully acknowledges the following:—		
Amount already published	£450	9 9
Right Hon. Lord Congleton	10	0 0
Judge Parker, of Cape Coast Castle (annual)	2	2 0
Miss Henchey (fourth donation)	0	10 0
A. B., Ventnor (unknown), with brooch and pair of earrings of coral and gold, to be sold for the School Fund	0	2 6
Mrs. Booth	0	5 0
Rev. J. R. Wheeler	0	5 0

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that we cannot make out what "Cape Coast Castle" means to say. After reading his two letters twenty times over, we are still in the dark, and therefore they are not inserted.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5d., STAMPED.

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The African Times.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1867.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC., FROM AFRICA.

Mr. C. R. Jones, Sierra Leone	£0	5 0
By Mr. Forsyth, Lagos:—		
Mr. C. B. Macaulay, Lagos	1	0 0
Mr. C. Forsyth, Lagos	0	5 0
Mr. Thos. J. Rundle, Badagry	0	5 0

MISCELLANEA.

The exports of cotton, palm, and black oil from Abeokuta, and Lagos, during the first six months of 1867 are estimated to have been of the value of 23,000l.

Sir William Mantell, late Chief Justice at the Gambia, was called to the English Bar in 1847.

Quaco Duah, the King of Ashantee, is reported to have died in April last. It is further said that "Culcarie," his successor, reigned only forty days, when he too died, and that another Crown Prince has been raised to the throne, who is peaceably disposed toward the people in the British Protectorate. He is said to have refused the offer of the Aquamoos to transfer themselves from the British to Ashantee protection.

The railway between France and Italy over Mont Cenis has been formally opened.

The new Chief Justice, Mr. French, has arrived safely at Sierra Leone, accompanied by his son.

The preparations for the expedition to Abyssinia, under General Sir Robert Napier, to enforce the liberation by King Theodore of the British Consul Colonel Cameron and the other captives so unjustifiably detained and so barbarously treated, are going on actively, the late rumour of their liberation by Theodore not being confirmed.

It appears by a discussion at the meeting of the British Association at Dundee, that the Ethnological and Anthropological Societies are pretty well agreed to ignore the Bible statement of the universal brotherhood of mankind, and to set up at least some sixty different creations of races in divers parts of the world where man came into being endued merely with instinct, and had to work his way up to reason, speech, &c., &c. Having failed to prove the African an ape, they are determined he shall at least not be a brother in blood with the European!

SLAVE-TRADE.—It is reported that a cargo of 500 African negroes were recently landed on the Coast of Cuba, and rapidly dispersed among the sugar plantations.

WEST AFRICAN SQUADRON.—Captain W. M. Dowell, C.B., a comparatively young officer (1858), has been selected by the Admiralty to be Commodore Hornby's successor on the West Coast of Africa, but he will only hoist a second-class pendant on board the Rattlesnake.

POLITICAL FUTURE OF WEST AFRICA.

WITH nations as with individuals, the germ of the future is in the womb of the present. It is this which gives to the present its importance and responsibility. If events in the future would be uninfluenced by what is now done or omitted to be done, we should have no right to demand of any Government or Administration that it should do more than provide and care for and attend to the wants and interests of the present; but recognizing this important truth, that days and years and generations

are but stepping-stones to other days and years and generations beyond, and that the harvest reaped in the latter will depend in a great measure on the seed sown in the former, we feel bound to examine every act and omission of the British Government as regards West Africa in the light of the future. But this cannot be done without supposing a future, and viewing in perspective its general outlines. When therefore we undertook the work we are at present carrying on for the West Coast of Africa, we not only made a review of the past, and an examination of the actual state of affairs there, but set ourselves to consider what might and ought to be the future of those several countries over which the British flag was then and is now flying. To have merely occupied ourselves with the present, to have been merely chroniclers and critics of the month's events and proceedings, official, social, and material, would have made our task comparatively an easy one. But we should have felt like a mariner at sea without a compass, and steering for a port, latitude and longitude unknown. No permanent good could be thus achieved; the day's necessities and demands, the satisfaction of immediate and personal interests, would be paramount and supreme. And this we fear (and we say it with all respect) is the position and condition of the British Colonial-office with regard to West Africa; in which Downing-street is but the reflex of the national mind. West Africa has been associated in public opinion with the slave-trade only. Our "forts and settlements" on the Coast have come into national possession, for the most part, through previous slave-trade occupancy, or for slave-trade repression; and so little had our public men ever thought of a future for them, that the great political party out of which the existing administration is formed, advocated ostensibly in 1864 and 1865 to get rid of them for us altogether; while the Parliamentary Committee which sat to incubate this brilliant and statesmanlike idea (!) gave such prominence in its examination of witnesses to the question of whether those places on the West Coast were still necessary, or indispensable to the suppression of the slave-trade, as could not fail to give every one the impression that they did not think them nationally worth retaining, on any other than anti-slave-trade grounds. It is not strange, then, that we should have had so often to complain of the evident want of some definite idea, some fixed principle, some ulterior policy, some large and comprehensive views with regard to the future of the populations on that extensive and important Coast of Western Africa; but to us who regard each seat of British rule there as the germ and nucleus of a future African nation, Christian, civilized, and prosperous, whose growth and development and future peace may be jeopardized thereby, it is deeply painful, though not surprising. And out of this deep pain comes one of our heaviest duties, that of striving to bring about such a change of public opinion in Great Britain with regard to Africa as shall lead to the adoption of a wise, noble, and generous policy on the part of the British Government towards our colonies and settlements on the West Coast. We do not for a moment conceal from ourselves the difficulties that are in our way; but we believe in those future African nations; we see how the British Government, without any intention of creating such, has been, and is being, made the reluctant agent in so doing; we recognize in this the action of an Omnipotent directing Power; and we feel the conviction that if we are right in our belief in those future African nations, the course of events, directed by unerring Wisdom overruling man's acts, will ere long work mightily with us against the apathy and indifference with which our public men now regard so important a subject as the future of the still far from depopulated countries lying upon and behind that long coast line of Western Africa—countries unsurpassed by any other on the face of the earth in tropical fertility, and as lying so near to Europe rendered immensely more valuable thereby. When we commenced the *African Times* we were thought strangely mistaken in our ideas that the gradually increasing education on the Coast might be successfully appealed to; but every year has shown us an increasing interest felt by educated Africans there in those great questions, by the solution of which the more or less rapid advancement of the African countries now under British rule or protection will be determined. And our confidence daily increases, together with the conviction of the increasing necessity for our exertions. The imminent danger of the occupation of the River Melicourie by the French, in consequence of the utter disregard of Governor Blackall, notwithstanding the dreadful blow such an occupation must necessarily give to Sierra Leone as a British colony and future African State, affords a fresh evidence of the need of West Africa being carefully watched by those who do not look upon her countries and her people as doomed to unending barbarism and oppression, but as in course of preparation for, and gradual advancement to, Christian civilization, with the incalculable blessings that follow in its train—to security, freedom, and wealth. It has long been our intention to lay clearly before our readers in Africa and in England that future which we have conceived and believe in as

regards the countries of West Africa of which we have been now writing; but we thought this might be postponed without injury. In this, however, we now feel that we have been in error; every African ought to be made a watcher and a worker for his country's future; but it can scarcely be expected he should be so unless he has before him a clear and definite view of that future. This view, therefore, we shall, by God's help, endeavour to give without further delay, so that in every colony and settlement the educated African may have before him an object of the highest patriotic ambition, a powerful stimulant to self-denial, exertion, and watchfulness.

PROGRESS OF LIBERIA.

EVERY true friend of Africa and its peoples must feel a deep interest in Liberia. The first independent civilized African State on the West Coast, she occupies a position of great honour and usefulness. With institutions framed on the model of those of the United States of America, she stands out boldly before the world asserting and proving that there is no lack of natural ability in the civilized African to work the machinery of free institutions. Her President, her judges, her learned professors, are Christian Africans; no white man holds any political position in the country; the nation is essentially negro, and is so far from feeling any need of European or American aid in carrying on the various departments of her government, that she does more than discourage, she prohibits the permanent settlement of white men within her borders. They may come there for purposes of trade, but they are not permitted to acquire landed property; African she is, and exclusively African she is determined to remain. The enemies and libellers of the African race not unfrequently point to Liberia with contempt and ridicule, because she has not obtained in infancy the development of manhood; because, having no capital but what has been created by the industry of her own people, she is not able to undertake those works of civilization which are so much needed for the rapid development of her great natural resources; because, amid the abundant elements of wealth existing in her rich tropical fertility, and with her capability of producing so many objects that Europe requires and is compelled to seek even at the opposite side of the world, her Government is poor, and her revenue insufficient, without constant patriotic self-denial on the part of her principal citizens, for the support of those establishments indispensable to a free Christian State, which includes within her borders a native heathen population more than twenty times exceeding in number the civilized population of which the State really consists. But so far from there being anything in her public condition to justify contempt and ridicule such as our ignorantly-learned anthropologists would heap upon her and her people, every impartial man will find cause in her for wonder and felicitation that a mere handful of people brought to the African Coast from the degrading servitude of the late Slave States of the great American Republic should have fallen into so few errors, and have made such rapid progress. For it must be especially borne in mind that no comparison between Liberia and an English colony would be fair. An English colony, however small the number of emigrants and their descendants may be, is constantly and from its very birth receiving assistance from realized British capital. But the African emigrants from the United States to Liberia have not had any such resources at their back. They or their fathers have been slaves; and their only means of reaching Liberia was by the gift of a free passage, with six months free support after arrival, by the Colonization Society which founded this refuge for emancipated slaves on the West Coast of Africa. There have been no African Croesuses to help to build up this African Republic; the wealth, whatever it may be, within her is only the surplus of what her own people have created, over and above what they required for their own support. The progress thus made must necessarily be slow in comparison with that of an English colony anywhere, although it may be, as it has been in reality, rapid when viewed only in connexion with the elements available for promoting it. But we hope and believe that the time is now approaching when that progress will be greatly stimulated. Liberia, formed of American Africans, strongly imbued with the Republican principles so extreme in the American people, is not likely to attract any new elements of wealth and population from any other country than that from which its present civilized population has been derived. Ardently desiring as we do to see a rapid advance in Liberia, we rejoiced when we foresaw, as an inevitable consequence of the civil war in the United States, an increased emigration of emancipated Africans from those states to Liberia. The extreme change in the position of the late slaves in America, who have been so suddenly elevated from a debasing bondage, from a condition in which they were estimated rather as beasts than as men, to the full privileges of citizenship, political as well as social, has, however, retarded that movement toward Africa which would

otherwise have impelled large numbers of the emancipated to Liberia. Still, the desire to become citizens of an exclusively African Republic, and that in Africa, has been gradually spreading in America, and the Colonization Society, who sent a ship-load of emigrants in November last, and another in May, will despatch their ship again in November next with a further addition of some 800 for the African Republic. From the published statements of the society we have reason to believe that 4,000 or 5,000 emigrants might have been sent to Liberia during the present year, instead of some 1,500, had the society been in possession of the requisite funds. We must express our hope that the Colonization Society will be able to obtain all the money it may require to realize the spontaneous desires of late American slaves to become Liberian citizens. It is only by a large increase in her civilized industrial population that Liberia can make rapid progress in production and wealth. She is limited to this source of increase by the elements of which she is composed, by the nature of her institutions, and the strong peculiarities of her people; and all who are desirous of seeing the West Coast countries and their peoples emerge from their barbarism and degradation and come within the sphere of Christian civilizing influences should assist the Colonization Society of the United States in conveying emigrants to Liberia. We had hoped that before 1870 her civilized population would there be increased to at least 50,000. She could with the assistance rendered by the society for six months after the arrival of the emigrants in Liberia have very well established the requisite number, or even a greater number, within her borders before that period could they have been sent to her; and such an addition to her civilized labourers on her coasts and the rich lands of her navigable rivers would, we are convinced, soon give to the carping libellers of the African race new and forcible evidence of the just claim of the African to the rights and sympathies of a common brotherhood with the hitherto more favoured European.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ON THE WEST COAST.

THE many communications now addressed to us on this subject show the importance it has attained as a public matter, since the protection of trial by jury in civil causes has been withdrawn by the infamous Blackall Ordinance No. 4, November 16, 1866. The people on the West Coast now feel that the only protection they have is in the publicity that may be given to judgments in the columns of the *African Times*. There are so many influences, internal and external, to warp the minds of judges and magistrates acting without a jury, that extreme watchfulness is indispensable now that the protection afforded by the latter is withdrawn. The pure, equitable, unimpassioned administration of justice between man and man is of so much importance as regards the progress of Christian civilization in our colonies and settlements on the West Coast of Africa, that the people there may rely upon us for all the protection which the press in our hands can afford. But we would remind them that for the press to effect good, it must be impartial, and its reports must be correct; there must be no misrepresentation in the accounts sent to us—no colouring of interest or passion; and where the evidence on which judgments are complained of cannot be at the same time given us, the greatest care should be taken that not one statement is made that cannot be shown by the evidence whenever that may be produced. Judges and magistrates on the Coast will also do well to bear in mind that the additional powers lately conferred on them by the iniquitous Ordinance of Nov. 16, 1866, involve greatly increased responsibility; that, having now uncontrolled power in cases brought before them over the pockets and fortunes of the litigants, they must expect their whole conduct will be closely watched; that they are morally bound to avoid all associations and acts that could give any ground for suspicion that the judgments they pronounce are influenced or otherwise affected by anything beyond the evidence submitted in court; that, as the visible representatives of Justice, they ought to keep her character unspotted in their hands, and give continual public evidence that they are themselves under the influence of all those moral restraints the obligation of which on others they are supposed to enforce.

LATEST NEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, August 20, 1867.

Sir,—The Acting Administrator has now sent Mr. Freeman up to Croboe and "Assuachury" to try and patch up matters. You know what we all think of Mr. Freeman, that he is the best man we have here for native affairs; but after all that has been doing of late by Governor Blackall and Mr. Usher, it seems to us that they are only trying to make a tool of Mr. Freeman, so as to throw all the blame upon him, if he does not succeed, which

we feel sure he cannot, because there are now so many grievances to be redressed on both sides that it is not at all likely the past can be quashed in that way. I say at once, then, for all of us here, that if Mr. Freeman does not succeed, it will not be his fault, and no blame can attach to him; but if he does succeed, against all the odds opposed to him, it will be almost a miracle. The Awoonlahs are daily committing outrages, and if any patching up, in the way Mr. Usher is now trying through Mr. Freeman, should take place, there will not be any prolonged peace. Governor Blackall's *peace* has not brought one Awoonlah man to Accra, nor does any Accra man dare to go into Awoonlah.

Meanwhile the Civil Commandant's Court here gives its decision in matters mixed up with those disturbed districts as if we could all get at our property there, as if the British authorities were protecting us there. There has been a case, Clayton v. Briandt, in which I think the latter is very hardly dealt with. The suit was for 340*l.*, balance of account current, principally for machinery now shut up and useless, if not destroyed, in Krepee. The judgment of the Court was, "That the defendant had acted honourably throughout his transactions with the plaintiff, but must pay the amount in four quarterly instalments." How is he to do this, when his property is all shut up, or plundered, or burnt in Krepee? See what a hard case it is. He is enticed into Krepee during the English cotton trade difficulties, to stimulate cotton production there, as in a place where he would be under British protection; the British authorities allow his property there to be plundered, destroyed, and made useless, by native wars which they might and ought to have put an end to at the beginning; and then the British Courts give judgment against him, and order him to pay, without any regard to the position he is placed in by British protection having been withdrawn.—Yours truly,

P.S.—When about to close my letter, intelligence has just reached here from "Battob," on the Volta, that the Awoonlahs, having made another raid upon the road, fell in with about sixty Accras, Akims, and others on their way to Addah, and only sixteen Accras escaped and reached home. The roads are again entirely stopped up, and murder and pillage reign on the plains.

LAGOS AS A BRITISH COLONY.

"It is not forgotten how great an improvement has taken place in Lagos during these last ten years," and "Lagos cannot improve as it has done without proving a stimulus in the same direction to Abeokuta. One of the improvements here is, that not only is there an increasing trade done, but there is now an increased means of judging of the amount of it, since it is the duty of one department of the Government* to keep an account of produce that is sent to Lagos for exportation. We have now the returns of the Custom-house for the first six months of this year. They are as yet very imperfect as a means of showing the entire amount of the produce that has been sent away, as will be gathered from the remarks which follow; but we are led to expect that they will approach much nearer to completeness in future."—*Abeokuta "Iwe Irohin."*

ABEOKUTA.

Trade is still dull, with comparatively little doing. Produce is very scarce, and the prices are consequently very high.

Palm-oil is quoted at 13*hds.*, and is scarcely obtainable, black oil at 11*hds.*, and cotton at 21*strs.*

Exchange 3*hds.* 30*strs.*

Account of produce exported from Abeokuta for the month ending July 31, 1867, ordered for publication by the directors of the Egba United Board of Management:—

Cotton, 727 Bales	containing 95,420 lbs.
Ivory, 15 pieces	203 do.
Benniseeds	87,460 do.
Palm-oil	5,129 gals.
Black-oil	741 do.

Jaseur, 5, screw, Commander C. H. Hotham, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, the 14th inst., en route for the West Coast of Africa.

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Letters received from on board Her Majesty's ship Highflyer, now stationed near Zanzibar, state that the Sheikh of Kielwa had informed the officers that Dr. Livingstone was still alive, although many of his followers had been killed in a fight with the natives. Since this time twelve-month the Highflyer has been very successful in intercepting the dhows employed in the slave-trade on the Mozambique and Zanzibar coast. It has captured in all sixteen of these vessels, containing 574 slaves.

* Abeokuta Government.—Ed. A. T.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

KING AGGERY.

(Continued from page 27.)

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

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your despatch, No. 114, of 7th October, 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, No. 135, 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.

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

Sir,—I have received your despatch, No. 132, of the 26th October, forwarding a copy of the reply of the chiefs of Cape Coast, expressive of their understanding as to the Queen's territorial jurisdiction.

In my despatch, No. 284, of the 23rd ult., I informed you that I could not sanction any extension of British territory at the Gold Coast. You must therefore avoid taking any new step which may have that appearance.—I have, &c., EDWARD CARDWELL.

Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, to Governor Blackall.

Downing-street, May 23, 1866.

Sir,—I have received your Despatch, No. 1, Gold Coast, of the 19th of April, accompanied by one from Colonel Conran, forwarding a very unsuitable letter addressed to him by John Agger, the King of Cape Coast Town, and giving an unfavourable account of Agger's proceedings.

I do not apprehend that Colonel Conran has exceeded the powers which have heretofore been exercised by the Governor of the Gold Coast in repressing the abuses committed by native chiefs. It appears that the result of the recent Parliamentary inquiry has been misrepresented by Agger and his agents, and I should be sorry if the impression thus sought to be created were encouraged by any exhibition of weakness on our part. Agger's proposal to establish a military force is mischievous, and his claim to revenue inadmissible, and his pretensions should be effectually discountenanced. He may be told that, in return for protection, we expect deference to our authority, and that he will not be permitted to make himself an exception to this rule.—I have, &c., EDWARD CARDWELL.

Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Blackall.

Downing-street, February 23, 1867.

Sir,—... I much regret that the injudicious course taken by Agger under bad advice has brought affairs to the present crisis. The anomalous position of the British Government on the Gold Coast affords no general principles for the decision of such questions as the present. I can only look to the history of the place, and to the nearest approach which can be discovered to a precedent, for my assistance in endeavouring to arrive at a just conclusion.

The town of Cape Coast is contiguous to, and inseparably united with, Cape Coast Castle. The Government House and the market are both situated outside the fort and within the precincts of the town.* From time to time a chief was elected, who, on being approved by the Governor, received the title of King, according to what may be a somewhat injudicious practice of white people in designating chiefs on the African Coast. In 1856 the King of Cape Coast at that time was deposed by Colonel Ord, Her Majesty's Commissioner, in compliance with the wish of his people, who were dissatisfied with him. An interval fol-

* Lord Carnarvon does not seem to know this is only a hired house; that until the Ashantee War, the British authorities resided exclusively within the Castle; and that Colonel Conran was accused by the people of having seized native ground for the market.

lowed of nine years, during which there was no king at all; but in February, 1865, Governor Pine permitted and ratified the election of John Agger. I find it stated in Colonel Conran's evidence before the Parliamentary Committee of 1865, that Governor Pine refused to admit his right to hold courts or appoint magistrates, and similar evidence in substance was given by Colonel Ord. . . .

I have already said that I regret the absence of any settled law by which I could dispose of the matter. The practical question seems to be whether there are sufficient grounds for depriving Agger of the title and position which was accorded to him by Governor Pine in the beginning of 1865. Whilst I regret that the affair should have been thus forced by him to such an issue, it is clear to me, on a review of the foregoing facts, that it would be inconsistent with the proper precautions to be observed at Cape Coast, and with that resistance which it is our duty to offer to the renewal, under the very walls of our forts, of the cruel punishments and exactions of native chieftains, to allow Agger to resume his former position. I have, therefore, to express my approval of his deposition. I agree with you that it will be better to avoid conferring a title so calculated to mislead as that of King, on the next person who may be elected by the people, and approved by the Governor, as the leading native authority in the town. The designation which you propose of Head man is far more appropriate.

With regard to Agger himself, I should wish him to be treated with all reasonable consideration. I am prepared to sanction an allotment to him of a pension of 100*l.* for his life, subject to his good behaviour, and in addition to any private means of his own. You will judge whether he should be required to reside for the present at Sierra Leone, or whether he can be permitted to return as a private person to the Gold Coast. This point I must leave to your discretion; but at first sight it seems to me that to require Agger's residence at Sierra Leone, rather than at the Gold Coast, for one or two years, until the memory of recent transactions has passed, will be the safest course to adopt.—I have, &c., CARNARVON.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AT ACCRA.

(This letter has been unavoidably postponed.—Ed. A. T.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, June 7, 1867.

Sir,—On the 14th of last month one Tay Sappor, a native of Addah, and who does not understand a word of English, applied to the British authorities in James Town, Accra, in open Court, through his attorney, for a summons against a Mr. Julius Ungar, a Prussian, formerly carrying on business in Addah, but now residing in Dutch Accra. The intended action by Sappor against Ungar was for detaining twenty-nine bullocks, which Sappor alleged had been panyarred (term for illegal seizure and detention) at Addah from him by Ungar's clerk, one Hillgenburg, on account of a debt due to Ungar by a brother of Sappor's, named Abloh, and which had been brought up to Accra and handed over by Hillgenburg to Ungar with twenty-eight others, belonging to Abloh himself, taken possession of at the same time, and under the same circumstances.

Sappor's attorney applied simply for a summons for Ungar to restore the twenty-nine head of cattle, and to pay expenses.

The Court declined to grant a summons, on the plea that Ungar was residing out of their jurisdiction, but upon Sappor making a deposition as to the facts of the case, it caused a notice to be served upon Ungar, if he did not appear before it on the ensuing court-day to answer the charge preferred against him by Tay Sappor, he would be arrested the first time he put his foot within British territory.

On Friday, the 17th May, Mr. Ungar accordingly made his appearance before the Court, composed on that day of Messrs. Lyall and Hesse, and Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Horton, Justices of the Peace. They must have been satisfied that there was some reasonable foundation for the charge, for they compelled both Mr. Ungar and his clerk, Mr. Hillgenburg, to give bail for their appearance before the chief magistrate at the next session at Accra to answer the said charge. So far, so good; no one could complain that up to this period justice had not been strictly and impartially administered. But who were the bail for Messrs. Ungar and Hillgenburg? One of the securities for Ungar was the presiding magistrate, George Lyall, Esq., J.P.! and one of the securities for Hillgenburg was Mr. Ungar himself!

The Acting Governor, Mr. Usher, arrived next day, the 18th, from Cape Coast. Tay Sappor and his friends, conscious of the justice of their cause, and confident in the impartial administration of justice by British magistrates, refrained from practising the manoeuvres of the enemy just at this period, which were of a nature to justify severe public criticism in all concerned.

At eleven a.m., on Tuesday, the 21st, in consequence of a report which had been assiduously circulated through Accra on the

previous day by Mr. Ungar and his supporters, to the effect that the Acting Governor had directed the proceedings against him to be quashed, Sappor and his attorney went to the Court with the view to ascertaining the correctness of such report. Immediately Captain Crozier, the Stipendiary Magistrate, entered, and had taken his seat on the bench, he called Sappor's attorney before him, and addressed him thus: "Mr. Bannerman, the Governor has directed me to say that all the proceedings that have been taken against Mr. Ungar are illegal, and he has ordered me to put an end to further proceedings in the matter." "Mr. Ungar," said he, addressing that person, "you are free; you may go."

Sappor's attorney was about to reply, when the Commandant stopped him, saying, "That will do, Mr. Bannerman, I don't want to hear anything you have to say; the Governor is supreme, and has decided; therefore you have nothing to say in the case." Whilst he was speaking thus, Mr. Hesse and Dr. Horton entered and took their seats on the bench. Sappor's attorney then got up, and requested some explanation of the mystery. The Commandant replied, "The Governor told me that you were not competent to conduct such a case, and he has ordered me to tear up all the documents connected with it; so here goes" (tearing Sappor's deposition, &c.). "You can go, Mr. Ungar."

Sappor's attorney then left the Court to seek an interview with the Acting Administrator, and obtain an explanation of so strange an affair. His Excellency proceeded to the Court himself, and from the bench made a statement relative to the matter, substantially similar, but in terms less gross than those the presiding magistrate had given vent to, observing especially that the deposition of Sappor, upon the strength of which Messrs. Ungar and Hillgenburg had been made to give bail, was exceedingly irregular. It, however, escaped him to remark upon the novelty, if not irregularity, of the magistrate who committed a prisoner for trial becoming bail for that prisoner, and who admitted that prisoner as bail for his accomplice!

To be candid, I must here state that the Acting Governor remarked to Sappor's attorney that it was still open to him to institute any proceedings he thought fit against Messrs. Ungar and Hillgenburg, and that the original proceedings had been quashed solely on account of their informality.

But from this moment Sappor and his friends saw the hopelessness of proceedings ever terminating to their advantage.

Sappor's attorney, however, took out a summons against Ungar to restore the cattle, and to pay all expenses incurred by Sappor in consequence of their illegal seizure and detention.

This case, which by right should have come before the Chief Magistrate's Court, was heard on the 28th and 29th days of May before a bench of magistrates consisting of Captain Crozier (the Civil Commandant), Mr. Lyall (bail for the defendant), and Dr. Horton; the Acting Governor also sat during a portion of the time on each day, and took an active part in the proceedings. The evidence of the plaintiff, Sappor, and of the four other witnesses for the prosecution, given in a clear, unhesitating manner, was to prove distinctly that Hillgenburg panyarred the cattle from Addah on account of a debt due to his master by another man, and that at the time he did so he knew that such cattle belonged to parties who were not indebted to his master, if we except a small matter of 14*l.* due by Sappor to Ungar. It was further proved that Sappor and his people would have forcibly resisted the seizure of the cattle, only Hillgenburg declared that it was made with the knowledge and by the sanction of Mr. Irvine, J.P., and Lieut. Phelps, the officer in command of the detachment of 2nd West India Regiment stationed there. It was this circumstance alone which deterred Sappor and his people from recapturing the cattle, a thing they might have done with the greatest possible ease.

The evidence for the defence was, however, the best that could have been adduced for the prosecution. Hillgenburg declared on oath that Sappor had told him at Addah that some of the bullocks belonged to others, and that he, in consequence, promised to hand them over to their respective owners on reaching Accra! This was the admission of Mr. Ungar's own clerk who brought the cattle from Addah; yet in spite of this he handed them over to his master on account of Abloh's debt, and his master, aware of these facts, kept them in his possession. The principal witness for the defence, one George Anang, who acted as interpreter at Addah between Hillgenburg and Sappor, and who is in the pay of Mr. Ungar, perjured himself into a state of utter dumbness, so much so that the Acting Administrator, who was taking notes, put his pen down and said, "Mr. Ungar, I am afraid this witness is doing your case more harm than good, and the less he says the better, as he will only injure himself as well as the case;" these were his Excellency's very words.

The whole case was too clear. But there was great importance attached both by the Court and the defendant and his disciples to a document said to have been signed by Abloh, and which purported to be a deed by virtue of which Abloh trans-

ferred the whole of the fifty-seven head of cattle to Mr. Ungar as security for the debt due by him to that gentleman. So far as Sappor and the other parties who owned some of the cattle were concerned, this piece of paper was entirely worthless. For example: I rob my neighbour of his horse; I bring it to you, and offer to hand it over to you in payment of an account you have against me; you know that I stole the horse, and thinking to secure yourself and prevent the possibility of the owner claiming it from you, you get a document from me wherein I notify to all whom it may concern that I gave the horse to you in payment of a certain debt. Would this, I ask, bar the owner from claiming his horse, and would it secure you in the possession of it in the eyes of the law? I am inclined to think that in England the receiver, under such circumstances, would be only too glad to get rid of his bargain and be let alone, if the law would leave him alone after such inexplicable conduct. The seizure of the cattle took place on the 29th April at Addah, and the document in question was drawn up in Accra and dated two weeks after; and moreover, Abloh was not in Addah, but one hundred miles off, in Kroboe, when the cattle were panyarred. The Court attached no weight to the fact that Hillgenburg admitted that he was aware some of the cattle belonged to other parties, and that he had promised to deliver them to their respective owners on reaching Accra. It was not denied that Abloh had paid over to Ungar the property of others in satisfaction of his own liabilities, but it was ruled that those parties should have sued Abloh, and not Ungar. In fact, it was the application of pure country law in a British court of justice—the virtual acknowledgment of the right of panyarring. After the conclusion of the evidence for the defence, on the 29th May, the Court adjourned to the 31st, in order, so it was stated, to allow the members an opportunity of reading over the evidence and deliberating upon the judgment to be delivered.

On the 31st, at eleven a.m., Captain Crozier alone appeared on the bench. Seeing the defendant in court, he said to him, "Oh, Mr. Ungar, the case is decided in your favour; you may go!" Not a single word more was uttered. Astonishment was depicted on the countenances of every one present, save and except the defendant, who from the very moment he entered the court had appeared in unusually good spirits. The plaintiff's attorney, of course, at once gave notice of an appeal to the Chief Magistrate's Court; but in all probability nothing more will ever be heard of the matter, as Ungar will be leaving the Coast, most probably never to return, before the next official visit of Mr. Parker, the Chief Magistrate, to this place.

These, Sir, are the simple facts of the case. I refer any one that is inclined to doubt these statements to the Court records, as well as to those parties present in court during the progress of the case. If any individual considers that I have in this letter made an unjustifiable allusion to him, or that I have made an incorrect statement, or that I have in the slightest degree exaggerated or concealed facts, let him come to me and deal with me as he thinks fit. I shall be prepared to face him, whosoever he may be. For that reason, I shall not endeavour to conceal my name, though perhaps such openness out here may be attended with danger, but I am fortified with the consciousness of the truth of all I have here alleged.—I am, Sir, &c.,

EDMUND BANNERMAN, Attorney for Tay Sappor.

The Speedwell, 6, screw, Commander Parry, has left Plymouth for the West Coast of Africa.

ALLEGED BRUTAL TREATMENT BY A CAPTAIN.—The crew of the barque Constance, which arrived in the Clyde from Bonny on Wednesday, applied to the Glencow magistrates under the following circumstances: On the voyage the captain, F. E. Cook, had, it was alleged, treated the crew with the greatest brutality and cruelty. McKinnon, the cook, he accused of having broken a glass, knocked him down, kicked him on the head and body, and afterwards put him in irons, and gagged him by putting a piece of wood in his mouth. In this condition McKinnon was kept from about nine a.m. on Saturday until ten p.m. on Sunday. When the poor fellow was released he complained to several of the crew that he was much injured in the side, and that he could not stand straight. That he limped in walking about was quite apparent. The captain, however, forced him to do his duty, and because on one occasion afterwards he was not pleased, McKinnon was struck and his head knocked against the glass of one of the cabin windows, the blow being so strong that the window was broken. Other acts of gross cruelty followed, and at length McKinnon jumped overboard and was drowned, the captain refusing to allow the vessel to be put about to rescue him. Other individuals were the victims of the captain's cruelty, a sailor named Hodges dying and another named Cruiser being flogged eight times and kicked and beaten. Indeed, it appeared that out of the entire crew only two escaped the brutality of the captain. On the statements of the crew, Captain Cook was arrested and locked up.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ON MARTIAL LAW.

(Has been unavoidably delayed.—Ed. A.T.)

The charge of the Lord Chief Justice to the jury in the case of the Queen v. Nelson and Brand (Jamaica prosecution), from which we gave extracts, &c., in our April number, has been published, by authority, in a pamphlet form. A supplementary note by the Lord Chief Justice is given, signed by his lordship, and which we think specially worthy of notice. It is as follows:—

"The grand jury having, on ignoring the indictment against Colonel Nelson and Lieut. Brand, made a formal presentment, strongly recommending that martial law should be more clearly defined by legislative enactment, I am reluctant to take leave of the subject without adding the expression of my opinion to that of the grand jury that the subject of martial law should be settled by legislative interposition, or without also protesting, so far as in me lies, and with whatever of weight and authority belongs to the office I have the honour to hold, against the exercise of martial law in the form in which it has lately been put in force. Thrice in little more than half a century—to say nothing of the horrors perpetrated in putting down the insurrection in Jamaica in 1760—in Ireland, in Demerara, in Jamaica—has martial law been carried into execution under circumstances of the most painful character. A man must be dead to all sentiments of humanity—must have banished mercy from the catalogue of human virtues—who can read the history of the Irish rebellion at the close of the last century, the history of the slave insurrection in Demerara in 1823, and of the punishments then inflicted under martial law, as detailed in Mr. Martin's 'History of the Colonies,' under the head of British Guiana, or the account of the executions and scourgings after the recent outbreak in Jamaica, as shown by the report of the Royal Commissioners, without shuddering to think what human nature is capable of when, stimulated by the fierce passions engendered by recent conflict, or by the sense of present or recollection of past fear, vengeance is let loose in the shape of martial law, to be exercised by a dominant class on an inferior and despised race. When it is borne in mind that, although the late insurrection in Jamaica was put down in a day, and that no resistance of any sort or kind was offered to the handful of soldiers whose presence sufficed to extinguish it, upwards of 1,000 persons suffered either death or torture, it seems time that, if martial law is to be exercised at all, it should be placed under strict and well-defined restraints, and that it should be limited to the time of actual rebellion or of armed resistance to authority. I am quite ready to admit that, if martial law can be put lawfully in force at all, the circumstances attending the recent outbreak were such as, at the first onset, to warrant its application. And even though the insurrection was at once put down, it might be well to have the means of summary and immediate punishment at hand, hanging, as it were, over the heads of the population, to strike terror into their minds in the event of any further disposition to disorder manifesting itself. But nothing of the sort did manifest itself. The mere presence of a handful of soldiers sufficed to put an end to what appeared at the outset likely to prove a formidable insurrection, but which in the result turned out to be of a totally different character. Nevertheless, martial law continued to be put in force. It appears from the report of the Royal Commissioners that 439 persons were put to death; 354 by sentence of courts-martial, 85 (most of them wantonly and unnecessarily) in the pursuit. Six hundred persons were flogged, some under circumstances of the most revolting cruelty, many of them women. Some of the scourges used were produced before the Commissioners, who observed that 'it was painful to think that any man should have used such an instrument for the torturing of his fellow-creatures.' Practically the rebellion was over within twenty-four hours after martial law was proclaimed, and from Colonel Nelson's despatch of the 21st of October—wherein he says that, the next day after Mr. Gordon's trial being Sunday, and 'there existing no military reason why the sentence should not be deferred,' he had delayed its execution till the Monday—it appears that all apprehension of further disturbance in the district in which the insurrection first broke out was at an end by the 21st, the date of Mr. Gordon's trial. Fears were, no doubt, entertained of outbreaks in other parts of the island, and communications to that effect were made to the Governor by the Custodes of different parishes. But those fears proved unfounded; no further insurrection, no further disturbance took place; there was no rebellion going on for the suppression of which martial law was necessary, yet martial law went on in its sanguinary work. 'On the 30th of October,' say the Commissioners, 'it was formally stated by the Governor, that the wicked rebellion lately existing in certain parts of the county of Surrey had been subdued, and that the chief instigators thereof and actors therein had been visited with the punishment due to their heinous offences, and that he was certified that the inhabitants of the districts lately in rebellion were desirous to return to their

allegiance." From this day, at any rate, there could have been no necessity for that promptitude in the execution of the law which almost precluded a calm inquiry into each man's guilt or innocence. Directions might and ought to have been given that courts-martial should discontinue their sittings, and the prisoners in custody should then have been handed over for trial by the ordinary tribunals. The Commissioners, in conclusion, report that 'By the continuance of martial law in its full force to the extreme limit of its statutory operation the people were deprived for a longer time than the necessary period of the great constitutional privileges by which the security of life and property is provided for. That the punishments inflicted were excessive. That the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent. That the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous. That the burning of 1,000 houses was wanton and cruel.'

"Assuming the legality of what was thus done under martial law—as to which I purposely abstain from expressing any opinion, lest any further judicial proceedings should take place—reserving to myself in such an event the exercise of a free and unfettered judgment on future discussion—I advert to the events in Jamaica only as showing the necessity for legislation if martial law is ever again to be put in force. Assuming, in like manner, that credit is to be given to the Governor and the military authorities for perfect integrity of purpose in declaring and continuing martial law, and for having been actuated in so doing by no other motive than an honest desire to do what was best for the safety of the island, it seems to me that, the more the honesty of their conduct is insisted on, the more important it becomes to place restraints on the exercise of so despotic and dangerous a power, lest sudden panic, or undue fear, or unreflecting zeal should again lead to its immoderate use, and to the unnecessary sacrifice of human life, or infliction of human suffering. And the fact that among the educated classes of this highly-civilised community persons can be found to uphold and applaud such proceedings—though I believe very few persons who do so have taken the trouble to read the report of the Commissioners, or the evidence taken by them, or to make themselves acquainted with the facts—seems to me to render the necessity for legislation to prevent such barbarities in future only the more apparent. But of still greater importance is it that, if martial law is to be put in force, rules should be fixed for the procedure to be followed on trials under it. Above all, that where a case turns upon circumstantial evidence, time and opportunity shall be afforded to the accused to meet the charge. English legislation, looking no doubt to the disadvantage a man labours under who has the power of Government to contend with, and to the danger of angry passions and hostile prejudices interfering with the calm administration of justice on trials for treason, has provided additional safeguards for the protection of the accused. The prisoner, in addition to the right to have copies of the depositions as on ordinary trials, has by statute (7th Anne, c. 11, s. 21) the right to have a copy of the indictment delivered to him a fortnight before the trial, together with a list of the witnesses to be produced against him, as well as a list of the jury. On opening the Times of May 1st my eye alighted on the following passage from a report of the proceedings against the Fenian prisoners at Dublin:—

"Mr. Justice Fitzgerald sat half an hour before the usual time yesterday morning in order to assign counsel to prisoners against whom true bills had been found for high treason. When they were placed at the bar, his lordship informed them that the grand jury had found bills of indictment against them for high treason. They were entitled to copies of the indictment, which would be furnished them either to-day or to-morrow, as also lists of the jurors and witnesses. They would be called upon to plead to the indictment found against them on Monday, the 13th May. He had further to tell them that they were entitled to name two counsel and an attorney to act for them. If they were not prepared to do that then, they could name the professional gentlemen they wished to represent them at any time between that and the 13th of May to the governor of the prison, who would communicate their wishes to the Crown Solicitor."

(Remainder next month.)

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PROVISIONS.

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

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

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

17, COWPER STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, MADEIRA, TENERIFFE.

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

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

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

The fine new Steamship MANDINGO, R. F. LOWRY, Commander, will leave LIVERPOOL on TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at 3 p.m.

Passengers embark by steam tender, leaving the Prince's Landing Stage at 1.30 p.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.

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

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.

NOTES.—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 ETHIOPE will be despatched on the 10th October 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.
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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 58s.

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.



L A M P L O U G H ' S

E F F E R V E S C I N G

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

It is particularly recommended to all who have at any period of life taken Calomel, or Mercurial preparations, in order to their removal. For such it is necessary to take the 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 6, 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 O. Murray Duff, M.D., &c., had called for a further supply of all that we could give him, and spoke of its remarkable effects in the Jungle Fever in quite enthusiastic terms, directing a further supply to be sent overland, besides what had already been forwarded by the Cape.

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

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

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