



The African Times.

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

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

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WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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The Capital of this Company has been fully subscribed.

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

In 1827, the value of British and Foreign Goods exported from the United Kingdom to the West Coast of Africa was

In 1840,	"	"	£155,759
In 1850,	"	"	410,798
In 1860,	"	"	890,216
In 1860,	"	"	1,145,434

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The African Royal Mail Steam Ship Company's vessel the Calabar, with the usual mails from the West Coast of Africa, arrived with accustomed punctuality at Liverpool on Wednesday, 2nd inst. She brought gold dust and specie to the value of 10,376l.

General news unimportant.

The African Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamer Athenian, Captain J. W. Davis, with the usual bi-monthly mails, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, the 15th inst. Seven passengers and full cargo.

SENEGAL.

YELLOW FEVER.—Senegal, which escaped the yellow fever last year when it was so fatal at Bathurst, Gambia, has now had a heavy visitation of that dreadful epidemic. We hear of a great mortality among the French troops. After the fever commenced they were moved, but they carried the fever with them. We hope this is the last we shall hear of yellow fever on the West African Coast for a long time, as it seems to have travelled northward.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE GAMBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

In the Supreme Court, before his Honour D. P. Chalmers, Acting Chief Justice and Chief Magistrate.

Bathurst, September 16, 1867.

Sir,—I have to give you account of two motions lately made in the Supreme Court, and the result.

AUGUST 26, 1867.—GODDARD v. CHECUTANFIE.

Mr. W. Melton, Acting Queen's Advocate, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. W. Reffles, Advocate and Attorney, for the defendant.

The defendant in this case summoned the plaintiff to show cause why he, the defendant, should not be discharged out of custody, on the ground that the arrest was illegal. This case occupied the Court four hours, and was then adjourned by the Chief Justice, that he might examine the proceedings before giving judgment. Mr. Reffles reminded the Judge that there exists no rule of Court to alter the true meaning of the Local Ordinance. The case was again called up on the 27th, when his Honour, after summing up the whole proceedings in the case, gave judgment as follows: "The law of England requires every man to be at liberty, and if a plaintiff deprives a defendant of his liberty, he must, within a specified time, satisfy the law that he had good grounds for depriving the defendant of his right, otherwise the defendant is entitled to his discharge; and, as the plaintiff has failed to do so in this case, I order the defendant's discharge out of custody as to this action, with costs."

The defendant Checutanfie, thus ordered to be set at liberty, was arrested in February, 1866, and had been in prison at the suit of Mr. Goddard for twenty months and three days!

AUGUST 27.—THOMAS BROWN AND CO. v. ROBERT SMART.

Mr. J. W. Reffles appeared for the defendant, and in default of the plaintiff's appearance before the Court, moved for a writ of Habeas Corpus to bring the defendant into Court to swear to an affidavit that he had not been served with a writ of summons within the time after arrest required by the Local Ordinance.

After hearing Mr. Reffles, the Judge ordered the defendant's discharge out of custody, with costs against the plaintiff. The defendant had been one month in prison.

[We have pleasure in recording these cases, in which the law has no doubt been impartially administered by Chief Justice Chalmers. We should deem it an insult to the latter to praise him for such administration, because (although we but too frequently see the reverse) it is the duty of a British judge to dispense justice without fear or favour. But it seems quite clear to us that the man who had been nearly two years illegally imprisoned might still have remained in durance, and that the one who has been discharged after one month's incarceration might have also remained two or more years in prison, but for the judicious efforts of Mr. Reffles; and we do most sincerely congratulate the native Africans of the Gambia on having sent this gentleman to England as they did, that he might obtain sufficient knowledge of the law to be able to plead their cause when wronged and oppressed under the semblance of an administration of justice. One of our correspondents some time since wrote that "the civilization of a nation must be completed by her sons," and we have ourselves urged this upon the educated African people. We are glad to have a new evidence that they are themselves becoming alive to this great truth.—Ed. A. T.]

H.M.S. Torch, 5, has arrived at Woolwich from the West Coast of Africa to be paid off.

GAMBIA APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Sept. 17, 1867.

Sir,—Some evils have been got rid of by your publicly advocating our rights and interests, but the old wrong of heaping offices upon some Europeans, to the exclusion of competent natives who would be glad to be employed, is as full of life as ever. The late Superintendent of Police being known to be about to leave for England, a most respectable and in every way fit native of the Gambia applied by letter to the Acting Administrator for the post, who replied that "other candidates had already offered themselves, and that he had made selection of one previous to receiving his application." It then came out that Mr. Henderson, the first writer in the Colonial-office, had been made Superintendent of Police also, in addition to his office of first writer, &c.

Is not this all wrong? The office has been given to Mr. Henderson confessedly to increase his pay, without caring whether he is fit for it, or has time for doing its duties as they ought to be done. The colony has been suffering for many months from the great negligence of the police; so much so, that the peaceable natives burst out in a loud cry to the Acting Judge last session for police protection, especially on Sundays, when the trafficking and "tontoming" were intolerable, and they have prayed his Honour Mr. Chalmers to interfere, and without an active superintendent things will continue to be the same. When Mr. Quin was superintendent, some years ago, the police force was in excellent order; then the posts were always visited by the superintendent as late as half-past ten p.m., and the policemen kept to their duty; while in later times the superintendents have seemed to think that all their duty was to receive reports from the sergeant while quietly taking their ease.

Will you call attention to this? It is a great wrong, and does great harm.—Yours, &c.,

CIVIS.

SIERRA LEONE.

September 14, 1867.

Our correspondents inform us that Mr. Justice Huggins has been called upon by the Colonial Minister in England to answer certain questions relative to the private liberation of Pappah Boyah, and the fine of 5l. exacted from Mr. Johnson (see number for July last). We are very glad to see that his Grace the Duke of Buckingham has taken this step. When the news reached us in July we deemed it to have an important bearing upon the question of the recent disastrous change of the law on the West Coast under the abominable Ordinance No. IV., November, 1866. Bound as we are by our unalterable convictions with regard to that Ordinance, and pledged as we are in the interests of the African people to extreme watchfulness as regards the administration of justice on the West Coast under the provisions of that Ordinance, we brought the matter accordingly under the special notice of his Grace in a letter of which the following is a copy:—

"London, July 19, 1867.

"My Lord Duke,—I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of the *African Interpreter* of the 22nd June, containing an account of proceedings at the Judge's chambers in Sierra Leone relative to the case of one Pappah Boyah, a convict, liberated privately by Mr. Acting Chief Justice Huggins, and also copy of a letter addressed to me as Editor of the *African Times*, which seems to throw light on the subject, as showing the influence under which Mr. Huggins acted.

"Your Grace's predecessor, Earl Carnarvon, having advised Her Majesty to confirm Ordinance No. IV., 1866, abolishing trial by jury in civil causes on the West Coast of Africa, it has become a matter of the last importance that the future judges of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone should be unimpeachable both on and off the bench. I have therefore taken the liberty to forward the above-mentioned documents for the further information of your Grace as to the persons now acting as judges of the said court, praying for the said documents your Grace's consideration.—I have the honour, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

"F. FITZGERALD.

"To his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The receipt of the letter and its enclosures was formally acknowledged on the part of the Duke of Buckingham by Colonial-office letter dated August 3, 1867.

Trade was extremely dull. Our correspondents say "really nothing doing for some time past;" but a speedy revival was expected.

The Supreme Court was appointed to open on the 16th September, when Mr. Chief Justice French would preside for the first time.

(Per Bi-monthly Mail).

October 18.

We have now a brief account of the first sitting of his Honour

Chief Justice French as Judge of the Supreme Court, on Monday, September 16. Chief Justice French seems to have made a very favourable impression, and it is to be hoped that he will be worthily supported by a good and able junior judge from England, so that the people of the West Coast may feel some confidence in the Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone, which no one could have felt had Mr. Huggins and Mr. Montague continued to occupy the bench.

LIBERIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Harper, Cape Palmas, Sept. 9, 1867.

Sir,—The rainy season this year has been unusually severe. The south or salt winds have been very high, and the seas at times rolled fearfully. The surf on the bar at this place has not for years been so heavy. During the season two of the mail (s.s.) boats were swamped on the bar, damaging the mails, and wetting the officers in charge. Throughout the months of June and July the winds and seas on the windward coast were unprecedentedly high, causing much damage to our coasting crafts. J. W. Cooper's cutter William was lost off Niffaw. E. A. Potter's schooner Esther lost three anchors, and after a very tedious trial in efforts to beat to Palmas, was forced to go to the northward, and make Sineo for refuge. In going into the river she struck upon the bar and was beached at its mouth. She was floated clear at the next tide, and taken into the river with slight damages. She is now at Palmas under repairs.

Oil is and has been for the last three months very, very dull, the entire attention of the natives being during that time directed to rice, which promises a fair crop.—Yours truly,

OCCASIONAL.

WILL CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Harper, Cape Palmas, Sept. 9, 1867.

The Court of Pleas and Quarter Session at its August term decided a very important case—one which reflects much upon some of the parties connected with the transactions. The will of Mr. B. T. Butler (deceased) was sent up from the Probate Court, being contested by two of the legatees. The testator, Mr. B. T. Butler, during his last illness, made a will in the presence of the legatees. It was written by a disinterested person, and signed by the testator in the presence of two witnesses, who signed also. This instrument was signed and witnessed some five lines, more or less, below the last article mentioned by the testator, and written on the instrument, thus leaving a space not written upon. It was enveloped and sealed by the writer, and by him handed to the Hon. Jas. B. Dennis (senator elect from this county to the Legislature), one of the legatees, who, the next morning, took the will to the writer, went with him to the bedside of the dying man, opened the will, and caused the writer of the will to fill in the space left the day before. This was done while one of the contestants was in the bedroom where the dying man lay, and was said to be dictating the words written in this space, and the contestant heard nothing of it, although the room is only ten feet by twelve. The filling in devised thus: "After my mother's death the home and lot go to Mrs. Dennis; the basement is for Mr. Dennis's use. I appoint Mr. Jas. B. Dennis my administrator." This was the part contested.

This will being presented for probate, was objected to, the witnesses protesting that this portion was not in the will when the testator signed it and they witnessed it. One of the legatees objected, and stated he was in the bedroom of the dying man at the moment when the Hon. J. B. Dennis said the testator directed the addition and dictated the words, as there written, and did not hear them, but he saw the will opened.

These facts being proved, the Court declared the addition void, quashed it, and returned the will for probate, as signed by the testator.—I remain, yours,

OCCASIONAL.

THE AWOONLAH WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Croboe, Gold Coast, September 7, 1867.

Sir,—Mr. Freeman has been to Aquamoo with Messrs. Rothman, Zimmerman, and others. The King and chiefs have attached their names to a treaty, and we now wait to see whether they will abide by it. By the next mail I will endeavour to send you a copy of the treaty. Freeman, as you know, has great ability—he has been trying his best, and what a man could do he will have done—but impossibilities he cannot perform, and I look upon it as an impossibility to bring about a general arrangement in this way on the back of Governor Blackall's proclamation of peace when there was no peace; for I again assure you that no Awoonlahs have come to Accra, or

Accra gone to Awoonlah, though it is six months since Governor Blackall said peace was made by him. I believe there must be an armed interference to force the different people into obedience, because they have become very bitter against one another through the long time they have been left alone to commit cruelties upon one another.

Pray do persevere for us. What you are doing is the work of God, and it will stand.—Yours truly,

B.

GOLD COAST.

(Latest News, by Bi-monthly Steamer.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, Sept. 19, 1867.

Sir,—What is wanted by us is PEACE, real PEACE, in these Eastern Districts. A good, proper, solid peace will soon heal up our wounds; but the state of things which has existed during the last twenty months has caused very great ruin. The question is, whether such a good, proper, solid peace can be obtained by the means now employed for getting it. I wrote you in my last that Mr. Freeman had been to Aquamoo, and that some treaty had been signed by the King and chiefs. I look upon this as nothing. Able as Mr. Freeman is, he cannot do impossibilities, and so of course he could not do anything effective. No reasonable man can believe that a peace based upon Governor Blackall's principle can possibly stand. Mr. Freeman and the missionaries wanted to penetrate into Krepee, but they were not allowed, and were obliged to return sorrowfully, after having got the King and chiefs to sign a beautiful treaty, to the effect that they will no more trouble or molest any one going to or coming from Krepee, and to open the navigation of the river to any one; and then, things continue as they have been for the last eighteen months! for I don't believe that the Aquamoos think anything of what they have signed, except that it is a sort of wages book to them, to draw a monthly stipend. They signed a similar treaty in 1851, and how did they keep it?

Instead of the Aquamoos being forced to lay down their arms, we go and offer them peace!

And who is to dictate the terms and conditions of this peace? Is Mr. Freeman to do so? or the Aquamoos? No reasonable man will suppose that Mr. Freeman will be able to dictate terms of peace to the Aquamoos in their present temper with any prospect of success. It is placing Mr. Freeman in a false position to give him such a thing to do. Governor Blackall's evident determination that no hostile proceedings shall be taken against them has so increased their insolence and contempt for the British Government, that they are sure to be intractable unless they could have what they want. And we know pretty well what that is—

1st. That the numerous and industrious tribes of the "Krepees," numbering about 60,000, should be made subject to them.

2nd. That they shall have the command and monopoly of the navigation of the River Volta.

3rd. That they shall not be called upon for any compensation for the unprovoked outrage they have committed by attacking "Dodi" three different times, murdering men and carrying off women and children, nor be called upon to give up these poor creatures, or the sixty Krepee people who are in their hands as prisoners. Are these to remain in their hands as an encouragement to future outrages? Does Governor Blackall's "let bygones be bygones," which involves all this, commend itself to any Christian or reasonable man?

That the Administrator, Mr. Ussher, is laudably striving to bring about a better state of things, there can be no doubt. He has now gone with Mr. Freeman to Jelle Coffee. But that unhappy flying visit of Governor Blackall, who was determined to go to England with a lie of peace in his hand, has made it very difficult for Mr. Ussher to do anything creditable or enduring.

Can you not get the British Government to open their eyes to the necessity of once and for all securing the navigation of the Volta for us? We did not think that the effort made by Lieutenant Dolben would have remained a solitary one after he had shown that for 100 miles there was no obstacle to steam navigation on this most important river. Look at Croboe, with her rich plantations, her palm-oil and kernels—at Krepee, with her industrious people and inexhaustible cotton resources. Why I had myself begun to get 500lbs. of clean cotton per diem when this unfortunate affair broke out; and more than this, we were supplying the families with cottage saw gins, and they were selling us clean cotton instead of seed cotton—a great, great improvement to have effected. What might not the English Government make of these countries if they would only enforce peace on those disturbers who are only important because they are not made to understand that they must live peaceably with their neighbours!

—Yours truly,

B.

THE OLD ABOMINATIONS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, September 21, 1867.

Sir,—I am sorry to say we have had a riot here. The cause shows that the old superstitions and cruel Fetish practices have still a strong hold of the people. Mr. Usher, the Administrator, having come up from Cape Coast in H.M.S. *Espoir*, on his way to Jelle Coffee with Mr. Freeman, was fortunately here to quell it in person. It arose out of one of those infernal "customs." The 2nd Town Company got drunk at this custom, and were torturing the poor wives of the deceased to extort from them a confession that they had killed him. The Administrator sent a dozen policemen to rescue the three women. The mob attacked the police, and Mr. Usher went out himself, with Captain Peile, of the *Espoir*, Mr. Lyall, and Mr. Walker (magistrates), and Mr. E. Bannerman and his brothers. They were severely stoned, and only saved by the timely arrival of sixty men of the 2nd West India Regiment, under Lieut. Ness, when the row was put an end to. Some of the mob were, of course, apprehended, and will be punished.

For myself and others I may say that while we praise Mr. Usher's earnest endeavours to make peace in the Eastern Districts, we do not believe any satisfactory one can be made—not one that will last, not one that will do justice—unless it is imposed on the Awoonlahs and Aquamoos by a strong exercise of authority on the part of the British authorities. Those people have no respect for anything but force. At the same time, I am sure no one will be more glad than we shall be, if the Administrator, with the invaluable assistance of Mr. Freeman should succeed, for we are all nine-tenths ruined for want of peace.—Yours, H.

CAPE COAST. (Per Bi-monthly Mail.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

September 16, 1867.

Sir,—Our Administrator, Mr. Usher, is away. He went on to Accra in H.M.S. *Espoir*, and from that place Mr. T. B. Freeman will accompany him in the *Espoir* to Jelle Coffee, to endeavour to arrange that wretched Awoonlah palaver which Governor Blackall did his best to make chronic. I feel sure, and so do others, that if he had let Mr. Usher alone, the latter would, at little or no expense, have made those wretched people come back again to that respect of the British Government which they used to feel before the policy as regards these parts was so lamentably changed. Respect for the Queen's Government is the only basis for Christian civilization and progress here. Missionaries and all are agreed with you upon this point. Mr. Usher deserves at least the credit of trying to restore this respect among the troublesome tribes near the Volta; but whether he can succeed with his hands tied as they are, is more than I will venture to say.

No dependable news yet from Ashantee. Your correspondent, Mr. Finlason, is in prison. He went to Elmina for a short time after Judge Parker gave those heavy damages against him for having said what Good himself used to say—that he, Good, had a wife living in the United States. When he came back here he was arrested directly, at Good's suit, for the 200l. damages and costs, and so he got into prison and remains there.—Yours, &c., G.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AT CAPE COAST. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, September 7, 1867.

Sir,—I want to tell you what happened the other day. I heard a voice in the street, and got up from my dinner to have a look. When I went I met a man named Quamin Mosee, who had a cooper's axe in his hand, and directly he cut my left hand with his axe—almost the whole hand. This was made known to Dr. Thomas, who sent a warrant and half-a-dozen constables to take Quamin Mosee. He was brought in when Dr. Thomas was not well, and so he was carried before Geo. Kendall, Esq. Mosee had been his clerk, and so he only told him to pay 20s. The man paid and went away. If things of such kind happen it is of no use for the merchants to sit as magistrates, as this is not upright judgment. Geo. Kendall, Esq., must have compared the body of a human being to so much mutton. Please to attend to this matter. I have not been able to work with my left hand since Quamin Mosee cut it with his axe. All this is true.—Yours faithfully, THE MAN HURT.

WHY BRITISH OFFICIALS LIKE THE WEST COAST. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, Sept. 5, 1867.

Sir,—English people who do not know these parts, or the system here, must be surprised sometimes that officials volunteer to come here to a place the climate of which they make out to be something like the infernal regions. Perhaps the following

few particulars of the posts and emoluments of Dr. Thomas, now here, will partly explain it.

Dr. Thomas now is—

	Per Ann.
1. Principal Medical Officer attached to 2nd West India Regiment	£600
2. Colonial Surgeon	300
3. Acting Chief Magistrate	300
4. Acting Collector of Customs	200
5. Postmaster-General	100
6. Dep. Assist. Commissary-General in Charge.	700

£2,100

Mind, I have nothing to say against Dr. Thomas; everybody likes him here so much that during this extremely sick season he has made at least 400l. by private practice. But does not this explain a little why the West Coast has great charms for British officials? There is Captain Bravo, at Sierra Leone, another example, as you have stated.

Dr. Thomas now holds all the Government appointments, except Administrator and Inspector of Prisons!—Yours, A. FANTER.

LIMITS OF BRITISH RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Fantee, Gold Coast, August 27, 1867.

Sir,—It has been officially proclaimed—and in this proclamation we are bound to abide—that "British rule does not exceed fifteen miles in the interior." Very well. But, may I ask, how are we, who are under this rule, to treat with those people who are unfortunately situated beyond this official mark and limit, in relation to us?

Are they to us as enemies or friends? Or are they to be considered the allies or under the protection of the King of Ashantee? You will greatly oblige me by untying this difficult knot for me in your next number. In the meantime, I remain, Sir, yours truly, ONE WILLING TO BE TAUGHT.

DAHOMEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Whydah, August 1, 1867.

Sir,—Being much pressed for time, I can only send you a brief account of what has been going on of late. In June the King returned to Abomey from a three months' expedition. He broke one town of the *Amagos*, and brought back from there about 1,500 captives. This gave him so much satisfaction, that he sent another expedition directly against one of his own towns, near Jackin, whose inhabitants had refused to join him in his late expedition. This town was broken, and the inhabitants brought prisoners to him at his capital. He also sent at the same time and broke a very large town not far from Porto Novo—a very good place for trade—and took about 600 prisoners. Report says that children were put in baskets and so carried to Dahomey.

I am sorry to have to send you such a list of successes, all of which, as you know, are full of scenes of blood and suffering. And I see no present hope of a change. I believed, and still believe with you, that much good might have been done, and all such expeditions, which are only to make slaves, been put an end to through the visit of some of his chief people to England; but the British Government have left these poor people in their misery, when they might have helped them by doing what was asked. The King continues as strong as ever in his desire to have his chief men sent over to London to see the Queen, and expresses himself as very sorry that he has never had any answer to the letter he sent to Her Majesty's Government about it.—Yours truly,

THE LAGOS STEAM SAWING AND GINNING COMPANY LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

September 2, 1867.

Sir,—It is important to many of us here that the affairs of this company should be ventilated, and so we are obliged to ask you to allow us in your columns to call the attention of the noble chairman of the board of directors to this company, which I may be permitted to say was got up by him mostly for his own purposes—viz., for the improvement of his land. The machinery, &c., stands on land belonging to him which was swampy, and part of it has been greatly improved at the cost of the shareholders of the said company, and of course the owner of the land does not lose anything by that. The shareholders want to know if they are to wait till doomsday for a report and the accounts; there has been no meeting since November, 1866, and the poor natives who were induced to take largely of shares have been and are waiting to hear about a dividend. After all the representations that were made to them, I think it is very unfair in the directors to be silent about it. The knowing ones, especially those who

declined to take any shares, laughed at those who are now complaining, and ask who is to blame, the projector, or those who foolishly threw away their money to give 300 per cent. over and above what was paid for the machinery by the director or directors at auction? I hear that the "Academy" and this company were got up by the same wise man for fame, and that a magnifying glass was held to the subscribers' eyes. But am I not right in saying that there is evil fame, as well as good fame?—Your obedient servant, HOCO JUMBO.

RELEASE OF MR. DOHERTY, SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CRUCIFIED IN DAHOMEY.

Our readers will rejoice with us at the release of Mr. William Doherty, who was carried off from "Ishagga" by the King of Dahomey when he destroyed that place in 1862. Mr. Doherty reached Lagos on the 5th August with Mr. Tickel and his party. Mr. Tickel, it will be remembered, was most laudably sent up to Abomey by the Administrator of Lagos with Mr. Doherty's father to procure the liberation of the poor captive, who has been thus indeed rescued as from the jaws of death. As Mr. Doherty has been so long captive (above five years) in Dahomey, we expect he will be able to give us interesting and important information about the interior.

THE LAGOS ACADEMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, September 4, 1867.

Sir,—Allow me to ask, through the medium of your valuable paper, what has become of the Lagos Academy that so much fuss was made about by the President and Vice-President in 1866?

What has become of the money contributed by the public for apparatus, &c.? Is it true that the noble President Davis (not of the Confederate States) has passed the money contributed by the public for the purposes of the academy to the private account of the Vice-President with him? Is it true that the academy is converted into a place of ill-fame? (It is obvious that some loose women are living there.) Why has no meeting been held there for the last seven or eight months? It must be admitted that the Vice-President has done well in telling us all he knew in America, but what of our gallant captain? He ought to tell us about the "sea lawyers," or about the Sierra Leone river to Ponkara. The President, you will understand, is not absent, but is present in Lagos.—Yours truly,

GEZO NAGIMBO.

ABROKUTA.

The state of trade remains much the same as when last reported. Owing to the scarcity of produce and the very high prices, less is being done, and what is done is almost unprofitable. Exchange, 3hds. 15 to 3hds. 30 per dollar.

Exports from 1st to 31st August.

Cotton, 644 bales	82,491lbs.
Ivory, 3 pieces	100lbs.
Benniseeds	11,048lbs.
Palm-oil	1,275galls.
Black Oil	440galls.

Mr. J. G. Hughes, of Lagos, having sent up some lymph, sixty persons have been successfully vaccinated.—*Jos. Irohin.*

RIVER NIGER.

The bi-monthly mail from the West Coast of Africa, which reached England on the 15th, has brought to the Admiralty a dispatch from the commander of Her Majesty's steamship Investigator, which had returned to Lagos from her annual voyage up the river Niger. By this it appears that the river has been unusually low this season, and that in consequence the Investigator grounded when going up, near Temblanah. The natives immediately commenced hostilities, and continued their attacks during the four or five days that elapsed before the Investigator could again be got afloat, which was not effected until the greater portion of the stores and effects, &c., on board had been thrown into the river to lighten her. During these attacks by the natives one seaman was killed by a musket shot, and several other casualties occurred among the crew. In consequence of the unusual exposure and fatigue to which the crew were subjected while the Investigator was aground, sickness broke out among them, and the Investigator was brought out of the river immediately the objects contemplated in her voyage had been accomplished.

It is further reported that the steamship Thomas Bazley, belonging to the West African Company, which had gone up the river on one of her annual trading voyages, also grounded; but that happily this occurred in a portion of the river where she was not exposed to any hostile attack.

Fuller details are expected by the regular mail, on the 4th November.

OLD CALABAR.

A tragedy, arising out of the superstitions and barbarous customs of the country, was perpetrated here on the 12th September. A chief named Ellum Adam died rather suddenly. As frequently occurs, some of his friends chose to believe that he had not died a natural death, and therefore the late chief's wives, six in number, and the entire household, were assembled and required to go through the most savage of ordeals—the swallowing each a large dose of the *Elera*, or Calabar bean (the poisonous properties of which are well known)—to test their innocence as regards the supposed murder. Eight of the unfortunate victims had succumbed to the effects of the dreadful poison when the Athenian left, and the others were not expected to survive.

ORDER FOR EXAMINATION OF GOVERNOR BLACKALL IN THE ACTION PORTELLIA V. CARR.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Bovill at Chambers, October, 1867.)

This was an application to examine Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall as a witness in this action, he being about to leave England.

It appeared that the action was brought by the plaintiff, a Spanish subject, against the defendant to recover damages for an alleged illegal condemnation of his vessel as a slaver in the Mixed Court at Sierra Leone.

The witness, Colonel Blackall, was one of the judges who, with Carr, had condemned the vessel.

The application was opposed; but the Lord Chief Justice ruled that the application must be granted.

Order for the examination accordingly.

According to Parliamentary papers just issued the nominal number of West India troops now at the several stations on the West Coast are—officers and men: Sierra Leone, 590; Gambia, 209; Gold Coast and Lagos, 357; total, 1,156.

WONDROUS CHANGE.—Africa does now "stretch forth her hands unto God," and by the horrors of her long dismal night, by the agony inflicted by Europeans and Americans, in common with Arabs, Moors, and her own deluded people, in subjecting her hapless children for ages to domestic and foreign servitude, implores now, in this the day of her visitation, that we be workers together with God. For it is the day of her visitation. Not to refer to changes in the condition of her race in America, what an open door do we behold in the fatherland itself!

INGENUITY OF AFRICANS.—"The ingenuity of the people is shown in the manufacture of a variety of little articles. On some parts of the Coast beautiful ear and finger rings are made from native gold. Finger rings are also carved from the palm nut, and large rings for the wrist are made from the hoof of the elephant. The 'greegree,' 'medicines,' and charms so universally worn, are made by particular individuals, upon whom the common people look with a sort of fear. It is said that a rude kind of musket is manufactured by the tribes towards the interior. The children who have been gathered from heathen homes into mission schools show a remarkable talent for imitation, are able, with a little practice, to construct fac-similes of almost any article which they see. The faculty of originality does not seem to be so fully developed, though it is not entirely wanting. African manufactures are few and simple, but not to be despised."—*Glimpses of West Africa, by Rev. S. Whitton, Mendi Mission.*

THE SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE.—Sir R. Murchison has received a letter from Mr. Young, who commands the boat expedition sent out by the Admiralty to ascertain the fate of Dr. Livingstone. On the 26th of July, the party having been conveyed to the Kongoni mouth of the river Zambesi in Her Majesty's ship Peterel, Commander Gordon, were about to cross the bar in their steel boat the following day. They had been abundantly supplied with all necessaries by the naval authorities at the Cape. The expedition had been strengthened by the addition of two Kroomen and an English stoker from the Peterel, Mr. Young, who brought from the Cape two negro youths who had been formerly liberated from slavery by Livingstone, and who, it was believed, would be of good use as interpreters. After describing the great changes which have recently taken place in the relation of land and water at the mouths of the Zambesi, the entrance of the East Luabo being completely changed, and Pearl Island having disappeared, the letter thus concludes: "I have not altered my views respecting the probable time of our return to the mouth of the Zambesi, and have written to ask the senior officer at the Cape for a ship to meet us there on the 1st of September. In conclusion, I am happy to state that, as far as I can judge, we are supplied with everything we can need, are all in the enjoyment of perfect health, and look forward confidently to a successful accomplishment of our undertaking."

CAPE COAST FEMALE NATIVE SCHOOL.

Mrs. Joseph Moseley gratefully acknowledges the following:—
 Amount already published . . . £463 14 3
 Friends in Margate, by the Rev. A. Gollmer . . . 4 0 0
 Samuel Morley, Esq., has kindly promised 25l. when the residue of the necessary fund shall be secured.
 Another gentleman has similarly promised 10l.
 Contributions are earnestly requested to enable Mrs. Moseley to leave for Cape Coast in January next, if possible.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5d., STAMPED.

You are earnestly requested to allow your name to be added to the list of yearly subscribers. Price 5s. per annum for each copy, payable in advance.

The African Times.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1867.

"AFRICAN TIMES" SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

SIERRA LEONE.—Per J. B. Pratt, Esq. *Arrears*—D. Carrol, 3s. 4d.; Hart, 13s. 9d.; T. W. Hughes, 3s. 9d.; D. Jarrett, 16s. 3d.; T. Spelsbury, 5s.; J. B. Turner, 13s. 9d.; Isaac Pratt, 5s.; J. T. Johnson, 12s. 6d.; M. A. Potts, 12s.; J. T. Sawyer, 12s. 6d.; Acfill, 5s.; Johnson, 5s.; J. C. Thomas, 8s. 9d.; Metzgar, 2s. 6d.; S. Boyle, 5s. *Advances*—5s. each: Lake, Sackey, McCauley, Collins, Thomas, Metzgar, Jarrett, D. Jarrett, Spelsbury, Hughes, Lawson, Turner, M'Foy, M'Carthy, Thomas, Johnson, Meheux, Lewis, Archer, Taylor, Boston, Davis, Easmer, Davis, Davis, Pratt, S. Boyle (and additional 20s.), Acfill, Thorpe, Cummings, Pratt, S. Boyle (and additional 20s.), Isaac, Potts, Lake, Jackey, McCauley, Collau, Williams. Per J. C. Gray. J. C. Gray, *Arrears*, 16s. 3d.; *Advances*, 3s. 9d.
 BATHURST.—Per J. W. F. Reffles, Esq. *Arrears*—Munro, 6s. 8d. *Advances*—5s. each: Coker, Finden, Franciero, Fye, Forster, Fowler, Gabbidon, Gay, Grant, Johnson, Munro, Metzgar, Owens, Sallah, Duttin, Shingle, Turay, York, Lusack, Warner, Jobe, Cole, Dodgin, Dodgin, Jones, Wilson; 10s. Reffles.
 ANAMABOE.—Per R. Ghurty. *Account of Arrears*—Edwards, 5s.; Hanson, 2s. 6d.
 LAGOS.—Per J. A. Payne, Esq. *Advances*—5s. each: J. A. Payne, J. P. Day, S. Jones, C. W. Badger.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Since our last Europe has been on the brink of war. A number of the followers of Garibaldi invaded the territory of the Pope. Italian armies were concentrated on the Roman frontier. France demanded that the Italian Government should respect the September Convention, by which Italy became the guardian of the Pope's territory and person. France threatened armed intervention—Italy declared she would not permit it—all seemed to presage an immediate conflict. On the 21st we had the following among other telegrams:—

"Toulon, October 20.—The Polhes Brigade has arrived here, and is embarking. Six vessels, of which two are iron-clads, are getting up steam, and will probably leave this evening."

But in some small conflict between the Papal troops and the invaders the latter were beaten, and said to have abandoned the Roman States. The Italian Ministry fell under the French war pressure, and the 22nd brought us the following:—

"Toulon, October 21, Morning.—The departure of the French fleet for Civita Vecchia is suspended."

"4 P.M.—The troops have disembarked, and all the military preparations are countermanded."

All then now looks again for the moment peaceful. But men's minds are disquieted, and few persons believe in the continuance of tranquillity in Europe.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool suspended payment on the 21st inst. Liabilities estimated at 4,000,000l.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Bombay, Sept. 29 (via Trieste).

The advance guard of the Abyssinian field force, consisting of about 1,400 troops and 1,000 horses and mules, sails on the 5th of October, and will be followed a month later by the rest of the expeditionary force. General Napier having protested against a division of the expedition being sent from Bengal, that Presidency only furnishes one mountain train, one mortar battery, the 10th and 12th Regiments of Bengal Cavalry, and the 23rd Native Infantry, all of which have been specially asked for by the Commander-in-Chief.

JUSTICE IN CIVIL SUITS WITHOUT A JURY.

To see and to denounce the evil Ordinance No. 4, November, 1866, were with us simultaneous; we never hesitated for one moment in forming our estimate of the consequences that would ensue should its provisions become the law of the West Coast. There were two points of view, among others, in which we regarded it, and which left us without power to do ought but condemn it—one, the flagrant departure from sound constitutional principles among a people whom a recent parliamentary committee had recommended should be prepared as rapidly as possible for self-government; and the other, the peculiar circumstances under which pure justice was expected (if there ever was such an expectation in the minds of the authors of the Ordinance) to be administered by the class of magistrate-judges to be appointed under the new Coast regulations, among communities where official influences and personal feelings would but too probably come into play. And although, the Ordinance being unhappily confirmed by Her Majesty, we hailed with satisfaction the Order in Council constituting a first Court of Appeal in the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, we saw and stated at the time how altogether inadequate that or any other law of appeal must be to compensate for the deadly evils and the gross injustice to which the door was opened by Ordinance No. 4, November, 1866, in giving the power it conferred into the hands of such persons as would probably become the depositaries of it. Although grieved, we are not then surprised that our provisions of deplorable consequences should so soon have been justified by events. In our last we inserted a very temperate communication from Cape Coast, narrating some particulars of two judgments pronounced there by the Hon. W. A. Parker, Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor, when suffering under severe sickness and about to quit the Coast for a season to recruit his health. We have before us an *ex-parte* history of the case, and an *ex-parte* detail of the evidence, with an account of the circumstances and relations toward one another of all the parties concerned, plaintiff, defendant, and judge. We earnestly desire that the decision of judges on the Coast should, if possible, be at all times respected; and it is not our intention to impugn the judgment in the case of Good v. Finlason, although, as it now appears to us, we are surprised at it. But whether the way in which Judge Parker has acted in pronouncing judgment in that suit at that time, and the judgment pronounced by him in it, were what they ought to be to constitute that judgment a pure and equitable one, or the reverse, is not what we have to do with at present, which is, the insufficiency of the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone granted by the Order in Council before alluded to, as exemplified in this case. The defendant here complains of irregularities and errors, which he says would, if he could appeal, lead to an entire reversal of the judgment, and of exorbitantly excessive damages, which no properly constituted Court of Appeal would confirm. He desired to appeal, as the defendant in the other case in which judgment was given by Judge Parker on the same day—Lowe v. Kendall—immediately did. But unlike Mr. Kendall, this defendant, Finlason, is not in circumstances to comply with the demands of the Order in Council, which are that substantial security for the amount fixed by the judgment impugned, and for all costs, shall be lodged by the appellant. Finlason, as was well known to the Judge, had only recently obtained his discharge as an insolvent, everything he possessed having been swept away by his creditors. We must not for a moment be misunderstood as holding that therefore none but very small damages should have been given if the case demanded larger ones; but we do hold that a more than usual caution should in such case be exercised by a judge, so as to prevent the possibility of the damages awarded being cruelly oppressive. The Judge in this case, it is stated, knew the plaintiff so intimately that he could not have been in any doubt as to what the results of his judgment would be—viz., that the defendant would be arrested and imprisoned for the damages and costs. Everything is known in so small a community as that of Cape Coast Castle, and, as above stated, the Judge knew the plaintiff intimately, and knew also the utter inability of the defendant to pay or to procure security for damages and costs so as to permit of an appeal against the judgment. Unable to pay, and unable to give security for an appeal, the defendant has been arrested and cast into prison. There he lies without any seeming hope of release, because the Order in Council constituting and regulating the proceedings in the Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone does not give any power to the judges of that court to allow an appellant to sue *in forma pauperis*, a privilege which their lordships the judges of the Court of Privy Council felt it necessary for the ends of justice to accord, and, at the instance of Mr. B. Rainy, the able counsel did accord to poor Sierra Leone appellants against decisions of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone. Now here is a manifest defect in the said Order in Council, which must lead in many cases to a flagrant denial of justice at the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, and constitute a fallible

judges, administering so-called justice under circumstances in which human weakness is particularly liable to lead to error and oppression—constitute such judges, we say, under such circumstances possessors of arbitrary power, and induce a reign of tyranny under the name of law and justice. It appears to us preposterous, and we think must so appear to all, that since under the said Order in Council there is a final right of appeal from the Supreme Court sitting in appeal at Sierra Leone to the High Court of Privy Council in England, where the Lords Justices allow appellants from Sierra Leone to sue *in forma pauperis*, there is at the same time no right of appeal *in forma pauperis* to the first or inferior Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone from the judgments of magistrates and judges also on the West Coast. And in the sacred name of justice we call upon those whom it may concern to find and ordain an immediate remedy for this additional justice-denying defect in the law as it at present stands with regard to the administration of justice on the West Coast of Africa. They have deprived the people of the safeguard of trial by jury in civil causes, and are bound to perfect their evil machinery as far as possible, so as to reduce in some degree the danger to fortune, liberty, and life inseparable from intrusting any one man on the West Coast of Africa with such powers as the iniquitous Ordinance No. 4, November 1866, confers.

THE WEST COAST FLAG-SHIP.

In the *African Times* of April last we called attention by a leader to the conduct of the Board of Admiralty in again sending out the Bristol to the West Coast as the flag-ship of Commodore Hornby, and entered our solemn protest against her re-employment on the Coast, after having been the scene of such a deplorable outbreak of yellow fever, by which a great number of her crew were stricken down, many never to recover. The unusual amount of death and sickness on board the Bristol, to which we also then drew the attention of members of the House of Commons, did in due time appear in the naval returns, and led to the usual articles in some of the leading daily English journals about the horrible waste of life through the deadly climate of the West Coast of Africa. The "horrible waste of life" was, alas! but too true; but it was caused, not necessarily by the deadliness of the West Coast climate, but from causes on which we animadverted in September, 1866. The "rigid inquiry" which we then said ought to be made was of course not made; and in due time—viz., early in the present year—the Bristol, having been for a long time under fumigating and other sanitary processes, was returned as flag-ship to the Coast. We did not expect, of course, that our protest against this would be immediately attended to, but, as we had taken the proper means to bring that protest to the knowledge of our public men, as well as of the inculcated department, we were not without belief that the unnecessary expense and dangerous unfitness of the Bristol for the West Coast squadron would ere long force itself or be forced so strongly upon the obstinate Admiralty mind, as to lead to her recall. That recall has taken place, and the Rattlesnake has been sent to replace her. On reference to our April number, before alluded to, it will be seen that we advised the re-commissioning of this very ship (in which Commodore Wilmott did such good service) as flag-ship on the West Coast. A large amount of money has been squandered in the employment and re-employment of the Bristol, all of which, of course, is set to the account of poor Africa; but we are so satisfied with the Admiralty repentance, as evinced by the re-commissioning of the Rattlesnake, that we content ourselves with congratulating the officers and crew of the Bristol that they are to be brought home from a station where they could never do any good in such a ship, and where their lives were in manifest peril in a degree far beyond the ordinary risk in the West Coast squadron.

THE REJECTED PETITION.

In a work for the glory of God and the good of mankind, it is the duty of the labourer to endeavour to secure all such co-operation as after prayerful consideration may appear to him calculated to advance it. The mind then naturally turns toward those who, from position, influence, means, and direct or indirect connexion with those sought to be benefited, seem marked out by God as intended to share in the honour which attaches to every one who labours sincerely in His name, and for His cause. When we regarded the magnitude, the great spiritual, social, and material importance of that Christian industrial female education in West Africa in the chain of which Mrs. Moseley's projected Cape Coast school is intended to be but as the first feeble link, we conceived that no earthly name, however exalted, could be other than honoured by association with it, as evidence of the interest felt by the possessor of that name in an effort for raising the hitherto systematically degraded native females of Africa from the abject bondage in which they have been held by a relentless superstition, and making of them active instruments for the

spread and firm establishment of that progressive Christian civilization which can nowhere exist without an enlightened female domestic influence. It was with this feeling that we determined to petition our earthly Sovereign to become the patroness of this work and labour of Christian love. And we were not hasty in carrying this determination into effect; we waited until, through unintermitted and most self-denying exertion on the part of the lady who has devoted her life to this noble work, such a portion of the modest sum required for the establishment at Cape Coast had been collected as (D.V.) insured the speedy opening of that first projected school. This having been done, and the proper time, as we believed, having arrived, we were most solicitous not to raise up enemies by any offence to official susceptibilities. Instead, therefore, of approaching Her Majesty through other channels, which we might have done, we forwarded the petition to his Grace the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for transmission to Her Majesty, expressing the hope that his Grace would feel justified in supporting the prayer of the petition. We thus endeavoured to associate his Grace with the honour which will in a short time, even in the sight of men, attach to the author and promoters of this truly Christian effort, and then we waited patiently the result, with hope, but without anxiety, as knowing well that if what we were seeking was *indispensable* God would overrule for our obtaining it. It was clearly not indispensable, for we have not obtained it. The answer we have received from the Duke of Buckingham is before our readers. The powers of this world decline the honour of association with this Christian effort. The hearts of Christian sovereigns and their advisers are not yet turned with solicitude toward that Africa which Europe may be said to have deluged in blood for the sake of gain—that Africa in which the people of Europe, and notoriously of England, deliberately violated every precept of Him by whose name they yet ventured to call themselves. The Duke says "that there does not appear to be any sufficient reason why the school should receive Her Majesty's patronage," from which we are justified in inferring that his Grace did not feel justified in supporting the prayer of the petition! Not any sufficient reason, when we, a Christian country, have held the protectorate of that part of Africa as a legacy from our slave-trading forefathers for above forty years, and have never yet as a nation made the slightest effort to emancipate the minds of the natives from the thralldom of a blood-thirsty and degrading superstition! Not any sufficient reason, when the appeal is made by a devoted woman to a female Sovereign on behalf of a female population ignorant of all the domestic industries and virtues of civilization, held captive in an awful mental bondage which makes them willing instruments in their own degradation and shame! Not any sufficient reason, when there is, to human appearance, no hope for them save in the Christian efforts of their more favoured sisters in England! Not any sufficient reason, when in the Gold Coast we hold the key of a vast and populous interior—a key which God most certainly did not place under the care of this favoured Christian land without thereby giving us the charge of communicating what we have ourselves received! Are we then in a dream? Does the being a Christian bring with it no special duties? Does the bestowal by God of sovereign power on a Christian woman involve no special obligations? No, we are not in a dream; and we have done our duty. Yet perhaps we have erred. We are but too much inclined to look up to the possessors of earthly power while we have on our side the King of kings! Yes, the day of Africa's visitation has surely come, and the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ who died to redeem and save the ruined and the lost sees, we are sure, sufficient reasons why those millions of poor degraded women, who might become mighty instruments for forwarding the conquests of the blessed Gospel of peace in blood-stained Africa, have need of special help. Let us then persevere, strongly only in His strength. Christian women of England, who have no Secretaries of State to stand between you and the cause of God, and throw a chilling shadow over your womanly and Christian sympathies—to you we appeal to come forward in this noble and blessed work of stretching out your hands to save them who are ready to perish; and although the name of no earthly sovereign be inscribed above the portal of the modest school which may be the leaven to leaven with Christian civilization a vast mass of paganism, remember that the name of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords will be there; and that it is He who calls you to the work, with the gracious promise, "Him that honoureth me I will honour."

LETTERS TO AND FROM THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

28, Stockwell Park-road, London, S., July 2, 1867.

My Lord Duke,—I have the honour to forward herewith a petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on behalf of

Mrs. Moseley's Native Female Industrial School, proposed to be established by that lady at Cape Coast; and further, to solicit the favour that your Grace will kindly bring the said petition under the notice of Her Majesty.

Your Grace will, I hope, excuse my saying that I do not know of anything likely to do so much quiet good at Cape Coast as this school, for which I should long since have sought some Government support, had the public revenues at Cape Coast been in a more flourishing state. And as Great Britain will never be able to retire with honour from her settlements on the Gold Coast until she has secured the progressive Christian civilization of the long-degraded people of the so-called Protected Territories, I humbly beg leave further to express the hope that your Grace, in your capacity of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, will feel justified in supporting the prayer of the said petition.—I have the honour to remain, my Lord Duke, your Grace's most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) F. FITZGERALD, Editor of the *African Times*, &c.

To his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Downing-street, August 27, 1867.

Sir,—I am directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd ultimo, forwarding a petition to the Queen, on behalf of Mrs. Moseley, praying that a Christian Native Female School which she is about to inaugurate at the Gold Coast may be called "The Royal Victoria Native Female Industrial Christian School;" and that it may be under Her Majesty's patronage.

I am directed to inform you that there does not appear to be any sufficient reason adduced why the school proposed to be established should receive the special patronage of Her Majesty; and Her Majesty is therefore unable to accede to the application.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) T. ELLIOT.

THE NEED OF CAPITAL IN LIBERIA.

We are glad to see some evidence that the thinking men in Liberia are beginning to doubt the wisdom of those excessively jealous restrictions whose legal operation prevents the possibility of European capital coming in for the development of the great material resources of their country. In a number of a new Liberian paper, the *African Republic*, which has just reached us, we find a letter from Mr. Marshall, of Cape Palmas, a Liberian senator, in which he urges on his fellow-legislators the necessity of such changes as may facilitate the entry of European capital by enabling adequate security to be given to foreigners for it. After showing the difficulties that oppose the rapid advancement of a new nation and country without aid from without, and how the influx of capital realized elsewhere into the United States has stimulated the development of the resources of the great republic, he urges upon them the duty of doing for their fellow-citizens what the Americans did for their children, by "bringing capital into this country, and making such laws as will help that capital to build us railroads, open up our rivers, explore and develop the many but yet hidden and valuable resources of this great African continent.

"Yes, with the aid and proper use of capital in Liberia, we may soon have, in addition to our many sailing vessels, steam crafts and boats propelling us and our commerce along our sea coast of six hundred miles, and hear the whistle of the steam on our rivers, and through our forests. Now, gentlemen, for the accomplishment of this great design, let nothing daunt us as Liberians. And let nothing appear too great or too small to entitle it to a fair and impartial trial for this our country's common good.

"Anything short of a course like this would argue a want of manhood on our part, or in us. For the accomplishment of these ends, there have been for years, and still are, in England thousands of pounds, in America thousands upon thousands of dollars, in France thousands of francs, and in Germany thousands of guilders—all waiting, asking to be allowed to come in on equitable terms, and thereby to assist us in the building and blessing this our common country. Let us then one and all be up and doing. I, for one, feel that we should no longer sit under this continued and loud thunder of these our country's loudest calls upon us to our duty. Again I say, let us all be up and doing."

LAKE TSANA, IN ABYSSINIA.

Along the shores of this lake is the route from Gonda to Debra Thabor, where King Theodore resides. "All the country which borders on this immense sheet of water is fertile and productive, and if the Abyssinians did not neglect their soil, it might easily be made to yield three or four crops in the year. Nothing can be more striking than the prospect of Lake Dembea or Tsana. Studded with verdant islands, it extends twelve leagues from east to west, and twenty-one leagues from north to south. All the hills and plains which bound it stretch back to the base of

those picturesque mountains which the volcanic nature of the country has raised in all directions, as if for the purpose of enclosing the lake and sheltering its calm and limpid waters. The whole scene presents to the astonished eye a series of the most magnificent and beautiful features. It is from these mountains that the Blue Nile, or Abbai, descends. Having its source 2,900 metres above the sea level, in the mountain of Giek Abbai, it flows down to the lake, and issuing thence again, finally joins its waters to those of the White Nile, near Kartoum. It is at Debra Thabor that the Emperor Theodore resides, and it is in his camp there that the English prisoners are still held captive. On one side is all the bounty of nature, on the other all the evils of despotism. The inhabitants do not care to cultivate the lands, which at any time are liable to be ravaged and spoiled. Theodore himself, at the head of a body-guard of forty or fifty fusiliers, followed by 600 or 700 soldiers, now and then leaves his camp and plunders some adjacent district, or even a whole province, and on his return he issues a proclamation that he has punished the rebels or the traitors."

[And this bloodthirsty barbarian, as in the case of Dahomey, on the West Coast, is perpetually spreading devastation and ruin where all might be wealth and happiness.—Ed. A. T.]

PRESENTATION OF A GOLD MEDAL TO W. RAINY, ESQ., B.L.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following correspondence:—

Downing-street, Sept. 27, 1867.

Sir,—I am directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to transmit to you a gold medal conferred on you by the Emperor of the French for services rendered to French commerce, and which was forwarded to this department from the Foreign-office for delivery to you.—I am, &c., FREDERIC ROGERS, Wm. Rainy, Esq.

3, Plowden-buildings, Temple, Oct. 3, 1867.

Sir,—I beg to offer to you my deep thanks for the kind manner in which you have transmitted to me, under the direction of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the gold medal conferred upon me by the Emperor of the French for services rendered by me to French commerce.

I beg you will also thank his Grace, and respectfully assure him on my part that an honour becomes enhanced when presented through so honoured a source.—I am, &c., Wm. RAINY.

REVIEW.

Physical and Medical Climate and Meteorology of the West Coast of Africa, with Hints to Europeans for the Preservation of Health in the Tropics. By JAMES AFRICANUS B. HORTON, M.D. Edinburgh, S.A.S., &c. London: Churchill, 1867. 8vo, pp. 321.

In noticing a medical work by a native African born in Sierra Leone, it is as impossible as it would be improper to banish from our minds the ignorant and infidelical slanders of the Anthropological Society, which would derive the race to which the author belongs from the gorilla, the chimpanzee, or some other animal of the inferior classes of creation, so as to deprive them of that European sympathy to which they would be entitled as members with ourselves of the one great human family, and heirs with us of that salvation purchased for fallen man by the death of Christ Jesus our Lord. Nor while running our eye over pages which offer new evidence of the possession by the African of that reason which distinguishes man from all other beings in creation, can we refrain from looking forward to a period when African literature shall occupy a shelf in our libraries, and African authors become competitors for that literary fame which has so ennobled the European. The old proverb, in telling us that "one swallow does not make a summer," keeps ever before us the fact that even the one solitary bird is, nevertheless, a sure and certain harbinger of that alway-desired season. And as the one swallow shows us the approach of sunny skies, and ripening fruits and harvests, so does the publication of a most useful scientific work by a Christian member of the despised African race indicate the rising of that great tide of Christian civilization which shall ere long cleanse those coasts made filthy by a depraving, blood-stained superstition, and where the slave-trade revelled during many generations in atrocity and horrors; and flowing onward into the far interior, cause the howling desert wilderness to "rejoice and blossom as the rose." Christianity is the only remedy for the evils of Africa; and in this age of the world no nation or people can securely rise except as a Christian nation or people.

Dr. Horton's book partially supplies a long-felt and acknowledged want. Day by day the insalubrity of the African Coast, the deadliness of the African climate, are dinned in our ears, and the impression is sought to be conveyed that both the one and

the other proceed from irremediable causes. So wide-spread is this delusion, that we not unfrequently hear of an All-wise Providence having exceptionally ordained this, with the express intention of making the country uninhabitable by Europeans, so that it may remain the exclusive land of its native people. We hope that Dr. Horton's book, in laying bare as it does the causes of disease and death at Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast, Lagos, and by inference at all other parts of the country, where fever and dysentery prove so fatal to the intruding stranger, will help to remove this erroneous, and we had almost said impious, belief. Where man, instead of performing the duties imposed upon him by the Divine decree, lies down in ignorance, sloth, and idleness, and adds to the natural infecting agencies which spring from pestiferous swamps and vegetable decay, there must necessarily be an atmosphere more or less dangerous, especially for those who come from other lands and climes.

In his short preface Dr. Horton informs us that in this work he has first considered the physical climate, and meteorology, including the seasons; then the medical climate and mortality, and closed with some hints for the preservation of health in the tropics, and explains that his opportunities of observation have been such as to enable him, from personal experience, to make accurate statements with regard to the climate, from the Bight of Benin to Senegal. "I was stationed," he says, as Staff Assistant-Surgeon of Her Majesty's forces in Africa, "for nearly a year at Quittah, in the Bights, and visited Lagos. I served from time to time, during several years, at all the military posts on the Gold Coast. I am a native of Sierra Leone, where fifteen years ago I made thermometrical and pluviometrical observations; and I was for two years and a-half stationed in the interior and on the sea coast of the Gambia, the climate of which is almost identical with that of Senegal on the north, and the Casamansa on the south.

Dr. Horton gives tables of thermometrical, barometrical, and hygrometrical observations carefully made by himself at the above-mentioned places, showing the daily and periodic changes; enters upon the effects of heat in the tropics; describes the sites of the principal places and districts along the range of coast (3,000 miles) above mentioned; treats of the influences causing or modifying the peculiarities of local climate; the nature of the soil; the peculiarities of the rivers and lagoons; the prevailing winds at the several seasons, with general remarks on the latter and their divisions in West Africa, and effects on health, concluding with rules for the regulation of dress, food, drink, exercise, bathing, sleeping, the passions, &c., in the tropics, and precautions for the prevention of malarious fever, yellow fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera.

As our limits are so brief, and we shall have frequent occasion to quote Dr. Horton's book in the prosecution of our efforts for the improvement and advancement of the West Coast and its peoples, we necessarily refrain from placing before our readers some of the interesting contents with which we are sure they would willingly become acquainted. We recommend all our friends, English and African, to buy this book; they will obtain reliable data as regards that long range of West Coast, and much valuable information. There is another consideration that ought also to weigh with all. This is the first scientific work on Africa written and published by a native of West Africa. The fellow-countrymen of the author ought to look upon it as a point of honour to possess a copy of this work, which cannot fail to speak powerfully to the unbeliever and decier of the African race of the untenable absurdity of the position he may have assumed as regards them; while every English friend of the African people must, we think, rejoice to possess it, and be able to point to it in justification of his efforts for spreading Christianity, education, civilization, and productive industry in countries so near to Europe, and among peoples that we have in former times systematically injured for gain.

THE NEW COMMODORE.—The Rattlesnake, 19, screw, Captain W. M. Dowell, has left Plymouth for the West Coast of Africa, where she will relieve the Bristol, 31, screw, Commodore Hornby, and where Captain Dowell will hoist his broad pennant as commodore of the second class.

Ratifications have been exchanged by the Ambassador of Austria and the Consul-General of Liberia of a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between Austria and Liberia. This is the fifteenth treaty the African Republic on the West Coast has made with European and American Powers.

PRE-HISTORIC LAKE EMBANKMENT.—A lake has been discovered in the State of Iowa, in America, occupying a surface of 2,800 acres, which is between 2ft. and 3ft. higher than the surrounding country, and surrounded by a carefully built wall 10ft. or 15ft. wide. When or by whom the wall, which is very old, was built none can discover. The stones of the wall vary in weight from a hundred pounds to three tons. There are no stones on the land within ten miles around the lake.—*The Builder*.

GOD'S DEALINGS WITH THE AFRICAN RACE.

We thank the African Repository (Washington) for having brought under our notice a sermon preached by an African scholar and gentleman, a B.A. of Cambridge, known, esteemed, and loved by many of our English readers, the Rev. Alex. Crummell, B.A., Theological Tutor of the College at Monrovia, Liberia. The sermon, preached in Monrovia, is entitled "God's dealing with nations and peoples, and the lesson it teaches." The text, Isaiah lxi. 7.

The application made by the preacher is as follows:—

I wish now to seize upon some of the clear teachings which come from the train of thought thus presented.

And here two or three questions at once arise:

Is the negro race a race doomed to destruction? Or is this one of the races in the possession of those qualities, and subjected to that sort of moral discipline, which augurs a vital destiny, and high moral uses for God and man, in the future?

To the first of these questions, I reply that there is not a fact which is pertinent to this subject but what gives a most distinct and decisive negative.

It is now nigh four hundred years from the days of Columbus, since the breath of the civilized world touched powerfully, and in some cases for the first time, the mighty masses of the pagan world in America, Africa, and the Isles of the sea.

And almost everywhere the weak heathen tribes of earth have gone down before the civilized European. Nation after nation has departed before his presence and his power, tribe after tribe! In America the catalogue of these disastrous eclipses overruns, not only dozens, but even scores of cases. Gone, never again to take rank among the tribes of men, are the Iroquois, the Mohegans and Pequods, the Mannhattans and Algonquins, the brave Mohawks and gentle Caribs, and the once refined Aztecs!

In the Pacific seas, islands are scattered abroad as stars bestrew the heavens; but the sad fact maintains that from some of them the population has departed like the morning mist; and in others, as in the Sandwich Islands, they have long since begun their

Funeral marches to the grave!

But how is it with the negro? Wave after wave of a destructive and malignant tempest has passed over his head, without impairing aught of his vitality. Nay, in some respects, the negro, in certain localities, is a superior man to-day to what he was three hundred years ago. With an elasticity which has but one parallel in all human history, he has risen superior to the dread infliction of a prolonged servitude, and stands this day in all the lands of his painful thralldom, taller, more erect, more intelligent, more aspiring than any of his ancestors for more than two thousand years of a previous era. And while, in other lands, even in cultivated India, the native has been subjected to a foreign yoke, and foreign rule sways a many-million population, the negro races of Africa still retain their birthright; their soil has not passed into the possession of foreign people, and many of the native kingdoms stand this day upon the same basis of power which they held centuries ago.

Civilisation has displaced ancestral heathenism at numerous spots, as well in the interior as on the West Coast of Africa; and the standard of the cross, uplifted on the banks of its rivers, at important native cities, and at the great seats of commercial activity, shows that the ambassadors of Christ have commenced the conquest of the continent for their glorious King.

Vital power, then, is a property of the negro, and thus forecasts a future for him.

But has the negro any of those other qualities, and such a number of them, as warrants expectation of superiority in the future? Are plasticity, or receptivity, or imitation, prime elements of his nature? Of all human beings the negro is by far the most plastic. He has a nature more easily moulded than any other of the races of men. Unlike the stolid Indian, he yields to circumstance and flows with the current of events. Impressible, nay, sensitive, even to a fault, he allows every occurrence more or less to tell upon both his inner and outer nature. Hence the fact that the most terrible afflictions are unable to crush him. His facile nature wards them off, or else, through the inspirations of hope, neutralizes their influences. Hence, also, the pliancy with which, and without losing his own peculiar traits, he runs into the character of other people; thus bending adverse circumstances to his own convenience; and thus, also, in a measurable degree, linking the fortunes of his superior to his own fate and destiny.

What I have just said implies another of the prime qualities of a hopeful nationality, I mean imitation. This trait is universally conceded to the negro; conceded, however, with the imputation of it as an evidence of inferiority. But Burke tells us that "Imitation" is the second passion belonging to society. "This passion," he says, "arises from much the same cause as sympathy. This forms our manners, our opinions, our lives. It

is one of the strongest links of society."* This may be seen in the fact that all civilization is carried down from generation to generation, or handed over from the superior to the inferior, by means of the principle of imitation, based on sympathy. A people devoid of this passion are incapable of improvement, and not only must stand still, unprogressive, but by another law of nature, which makes progress a condition of vitality, must go down and perish; for stagnation necessitates decay and ruin. Thus, through his stolidity and rigid self-consciousness, has followed the inevitable failure of the American Indian. On the other hand, the negro, with his pliable and plastic nature, with a greed of absorption, which in fact is the principle of receptivity; seizes upon, and makes over to himself, by imitation, the qualities of others. First of all observe that, by a spontaneous, native assimilation, he reduplicates himself by becoming the like of the people to whom he is subject. He is always characteristically the negro; but among Frenchmen he becomes the lively and sardonic Frenchman; among Americans, the keen, enterprising, progressive American; among Spaniards, the stately, solemn Spaniard; among Englishmen, the phlegmatic and solid Englishman.

This quality of transmutation has preserved the negro in all the lands of his thralldom from the deadly strokes of adverse destiny. Its wonderful bearing upon his destiny, with respect especially to the negro's future distinction in art, is not germane to the subject before us; but we can clearly see from the train of remark I have presented, that this quality of imitation, with that of receptivity, to which it is somewhat akin, gives promise of great fitness for civilization, and the process of evangelization in the faith of Jesus. But you will observe, second, that not only does the negro easily imitate, but in imitating he takes in the greatest. Placed as a vassal, in juxtaposition with both the Indian and Caucasian, his nature rejects despair, draws him off from the downward tendencies of the Indian, and prompts him to reach up to the superiority of the progressive race. Thus everywhere where the negro has been in a servile position, however severe, however aggravated, capacity and talent have always

—Glinted forth
Amid the storm;

preserving the exiles of Africa, wherever carried as captives, from utter annihilation; and in every case producing men who have shown respectable talent as mechanics and artisans, as soldiers in armies, as citizens in the state, not unfrequently as artists, not seldom as scholars, repeatedly as ministers of the Gospel, and at times as scientific men and men of letters.

Only one more question is needed to test the fact whether the case of the negro answers the conditions I laid down, as arguing the providential preservation of a people for future moral uses.

Has the negro been placed in a state of special probation, signifying the purposes of correction and improvement, and thereby disciplining him for his special mission; and in such cases, has he discovered any of the moral qualities to which I have already referred?

What else, I ask, can be the significance of the African slave-trade and negro slavery since the year 1620? Surely, terrible as it has been, it has not been the deadly hurricane portending death. Such providences are quick, short, decisive. But this has been long-continued and protracted. During this period, although wide-spread death, great cruelty, and awful suffering have been large features in the history of the negro, nevertheless they have been overshadowed by the merciful facts of great natural increase, much intellectual progress, the gravitation to them of an unexampled and world-wide philanthropy, singular religious susceptibility and progress, and generous wholesale emancipation, inclusive of millions of men, women, and children!

This history, then, does not signify retribution. It is most plainly disciplinary and preparative. It is the rod of chastisement; the education which comes from trial and endurance; for with it has been connected more or less the greater moral education of the native religious tendencies of the negro, and of those strong family feelings which all travellers accord to him.

Here, then, are the several conditions, the characteristic peculiarities, which have ever indicated the continuance and the progress of peoples. In all other histories it has always been assumed that they forecasted greatness. I see no reason why, in this case, we should reject their teachings, and refuse their encouragements and inspirations.

1. We have seen to-day the great truth, that when God does not destroy a people, but on the contrary, trains, chastises, and disciplines them, it is a sign that He intends to make something of them, and to do something by them. God is interested in such people. In a sense, not equal indeed, but parallel, in a lower degree, to the case of the Jews, such a people are a "chosen people" of God. There is, so to speak, a covenant relation which

* Burke, on "The Sublime and Beautiful."—Lect. xvi.

God has established between himself and them; dim and partial, at first, in its manifestations; but which, in the times to come, is sure to come out to the sight of men and angels clear, distinct, and luminous. You may take it as a most sure and undoubted fact, that God will preside with sovereign care over such a people, and will surely preserve, educate, and build them up.

2. The discussion of this morning teaches us that this negro race, of which we are a part, and which as yet in great simplicity, in large numbers, and in numerous tribes surrounds us, discovers most exactly in its history this very principle. I have stated, and we have in this fact, the assurance that God is interested in all the great problems of civilization and of grace which are carrying on in this race in every quarter. All this is verily and indeed God's work. You need not entertain the shadow of a doubt that the work we are doing here, and which is carried on elsewhere among black men, is for the elevation and the success of the negro. This is the significance and the worth of all effort, and all achievements here; or otherwise all the labour of men is vanity. Nothing, believe me, on earth, nothing brought from hell, can keep back this destined superiority of the negro. No conspiracies of men or devils can prevent it. The slave-trade could not crush it out. Slavery, dread, direful, and malignant, could only stay it for a time. But now it is coming. The negro, black, curly-headed, despised, repulsed, sneered at, is a vital being, and irrepressible. Everywhere on earth he shows reviving power; everywhere has been given him by the Almighty self-assertion and influence. The rise of two negro states within a century has a bearing upon this subject which each one of you can judge of for himself. Thus, also, the numerous emancipations, which now leave scarcely more than a chain or two behind to be unfastened! Thus, too, the rise in the world of the illustrious negroes, as Toussaint l'Ouverture, Henry Christophe Eustace the philanthropist, Stephen Allen Benson, and Bishop Crowther!

3. I remark that Africa, the home of the negro, seems most certainly the grand field on which God intends to tender the negro the fullest recompenses of favour and of honour for all the past of his suffering and reproach. In the distant lands of his past thralldom he shall indeed emerge from darkness and degradation, and come forth into the full sunlight of manhood, citizenship, and noble position. But Africa is the grand theatre of his future civilization and glory; and here he shall receive the noblest marks of the divine favour; and be led to work out the grandest achievement of genius and of grace. There is a literalness in the prophecy which singularly tallies with the manifest course of Providence with respect to Africa and the negro race: "In their land they shall possess the double." In foreign lands the negro is indeed rapidly, nay, marvellously receiving recompense for centuries of wrong; freedom and education and citizenship, the loving regards of repentant oppressors, and the signal favours of God; but with all their franchises they are only collateral populations abroad—whether in Brazil, or the West Indies, or the United States. On the continent of Africa they are at home; and here all the streams of beneficence are emphatically for themselves. Chiefly is this the case with respect to the propagation of the Gospel. In this God manifests his purpose that his Word shall ere long flood the land. There is a holy eagerness among the churches of the earth for the possession of Africa, which is only equalled by apostolic fervour. They act as though the words of the prophet were specially addressed to them, and perhaps they are: "Go ye swift messengers to a nation scattered and peeled, to a people terrible from their beginning hitherto; a nation meted out and trodden down, whose land the rivers have spoiled!"* And they come. They come from every quarter and to every point of the continent, seeking entrance; up the Nile on the east, and at Zanzibar; through Egypt, seeking the Lake regions, the Abyssinians, and the Gallus; from the Cape, endeavouring to reach the crowded populations of the south; on the west, Bishop Crowther has already ascended the Niger with his goodly company of priests, and deacons, and catechists, already gained the ear and heart of great chieftains and powerful kings for the evangelization of their people; while the Germans in Accra, and the English at Sierra Leone, are advancing interiorward from their several stations.

We see, then, somewhat the work of God at no distant future. Christ evidently intends, ere long, to possess the natives of this continent. The day of Satan's rule has well-nigh come to an end; and the false prophet, too, will soon have to yield his grasp upon the powerful tribes which he has conquered. Neither morass, nor malignant fever, nor pestilential swamps, nor malignant slave-trader can longer keep back the entrance of the cross of Christ. Ere many years, perchance ere many months, it

* Isaiah xviii. 2.

† To this we may add, last, but among the most important, the successful efforts of the Wesleyans in the Cape Coast territories.—Ed. A.T.

will be planted on the heights of the Kong Mountains, or on the summits of the Cameroons, or the Killimandjoro. There the adventurous missionaries with their diverse gifts, Americans, Englishmen, and Germans, with negroes of America, the West Indies, and African born, will trench themselves; and from their lofty stations in cool regions, from their schools and seminaries, send out their scores and hundreds of priests and teachers to enlighten states and kingdoms now sitting in darkness in the lowlands and in the valleys.

To this august work the people of Liberia are specially called by the instincts of race, the promptings of religious zeal, and the providence of God; and most gracious and peculiar is your privilege; and I pray God the Holy Spirit for this society! that the members thereof may see most clearly the noble vocation to which they are called, see that in this vocation they are co-workers with God, and may zealously go forward to hasten "the day of the Lord" in this the land of our forefathers!

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ON MARTIAL LAW.

(Concluded.)

"Contrast this with the proceedings in Mr. Gordon's case. Taken from a place where he would have had the advantage of a regular trial, a previous knowledge of the case he had to meet, the means of defence, the presence of friends, the assistance of counsel, the cross-examination of the witnesses, the full opportunity to rebut their testimony by counter evidence, the direction to the jury of a professional and responsible judge, he is hurried off without an opportunity of communicating with anyone, and transported to another part of the island, where he had neither friend nor adviser. Even a letter written to him by a friend, suggesting the line of defence, is purposely kept from him. Alone and helpless, he is immediately and with unseemly and deplorable haste put upon his trial, without knowledge of the charge till called upon to answer it, without knowledge of the facts intended to be proved, or of the witnesses intended to be examined, still less that the depositions of living witnesses taken behind his back would be brought forward against him. Under these most disadvantageous circumstances he is put upon his trial before a court in all probability sharing in the common prepossession against him, and is condemned on evidence, in my judgment, wholly insufficient to warrant his condemnation. It may be said, it is true, that Gordon did not apply for a postponement of the trial. But of what advantage would a postponement have been to him while in total ignorance of what he had to meet? Besides which, this unhappy man appears, if one may judge from the utter want of vigour and intelligence displayed in his defence, to have been paralysed by the circumstances in which he was placed, and to have been rendered incapable of grappling with the difficulties by which he was surrounded. No one, I think, who has the faintest idea of what the administration of justice involves, could deem the proceedings on this trial consistent with justice, or, to use a homely phrase, with that fair play which is the right of the commonest criminal. All I can say is, that if, on martial law being proclaimed, a man can lawfully be thus tried, condemned, and sacrificed, such a state of things is a scandal and a reproach to the institutions of this great and free country; and as a minister of justice, profoundly imbued with a sense of what is due to the first and greatest of earthly obligations, I enter my solemn and emphatic protest against the lives of men being thus dealt with in the time to come."

MARRIAGES.

At Anamaboe, on the 15th July, 1867, Mr. Joseph Ghurty to Miss Susanna Bornfree.

At Anamaboe, on the 15th July, 1867, Mr. William Escoomen Peterson to Miss Nancy Ottoo.

At Anamaboe, on the 19th August, 1867, Mr. William Stephen Swatson to Miss Elizabeth Ghurty, daughter of R. J. Ghurty, Esq.

On the 16th September, by the Rev. Henry Wharton, at the Wesleyan Mission Chapel, Accra, Mr. W. G. Bruce, of Jamestown, Accra, to Miss Elizabeth Bannerman, daughter of the late James Bannerman, Esq., of Accra, Gold Coast.

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• Liberian Missionary Society.

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

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PYRETIC SALINE.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

Messrs. ORR & Co., Madras; Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CANTOR and CO., SIERRA LEONE.

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