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The African Times.

[Transmission Abroad.]

"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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WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The African Royal Mail Steamship Mandingo, Captain Robert F. Lowry, arrived in the Mersey about midnight on Friday, November 29; having been detained for several hours outside the bar for want of water. The Mandingo left Fernando Po on the 30th October. She brought a full cargo, 2,907 oz. gold-dust, 1,784l. in specie; and twenty-four passengers. The bi-monthly mail arrived duly on the 18th inst.

AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held at the offices, Leadenhall-street, London, on the 11th instant, Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair.

Mr. Campbell, the Secretary, read the report, and the Chairman, in moving its adoption, congratulated the shareholders on the continued success of the company, which enabled the Directors to declare a dividend, as usual, of 8s. per share, and to add a further 2s. per share as bonus. He added that a new and very superior steamship had been ordered, which would be paid for out of revenue, and took credit, as he was indeed most justly entitled to do, for the extreme regularity with which they had performed the mail service.

The proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks to the Chairman, Directors, and Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Gambia, November 17, 1867.

Sir,—You must not imagine I have been silent so long because I had nothing to complain of. I keep quiet within my shell because, under the proconsulate of Major Blackall, nothing is to be hoped for except that change which is pithily described as from bad to worse. This functionary has been absent from his Government during the late rainy season, and we thought he would have passed through here, as he left Liverpool on the 24th ultimo for Sierra Leone, but it appears he stopped short at Madeira. Since his appointment as Governor-in-Chief, Major Blackall has indulged largely in flying voyages to the Gambia and other settlements on the Coast, where his presence has never produced any practical benefit, but quite the reverse; for, even supposing that the Governor-in-Chief was the best-disposed man in the world, it would be utterly impossible for him in these flying visits to become practically or personally acquainted with the wishes, wants, requirements, and local politics of each settlement. No more gross mistake was ever made than the appointment of administrators for the respective governments of Gambia, Gold Coast, and Lagos; the whole thing is a sad burlesque. We dwellers in Her Majesty's said settlements begin now to realize the absurdity, the folly, and the madness of a scheme which, adopted for the sake of economy, has thrown the African colonies back a quarter of a century, without even attaining that paltry object. I do not mean to say that Major Blackall is responsible for the scheme of concentrating the government of West Africa under a

Governor-in-Chief, and for all the evils that have been daily resulting therefrom; but I maintain that, of all men ever elected to carry out a difficult and unpopular task, he is the most unfitted. He has made himself remarkable here for the absolute want of any business qualification. A bad administrator, and with no powers of organization, he has got everything into a state of chaos and confusion from which he is utterly incapable of extricating either us or himself. Ancient Rome, which had taken six centuries to erect, was destroyed in as many days; the work of destruction is easy, that of reconstruction on a satisfactory basis difficult. Specious and plausible, he had the talent of being able to lead his masters in Downing-street into the belief that he was the right man in the right place; but, alas! from one end of the West Coast to the other the cry of bad management, mal-administration, and enormous taxation comes continually and continuously; "great discontents and many rumours," but of what avail? The evils under which we groan meet with no sympathy from our rulers in Downing-street, and we are either snubbed or treated with curt contempt when we complain.

Of all the settlements on this West Coast of Africa there is not one which can have suffered more by these changes than the Gambia. There was a time when we were left literally without any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, and when we were without a legally-constituted Administrator; for when Admiral Patey left for England in June last, where he still is, in the enjoyment, I believe, of full pay and the *dolce far niente*, his successor should have been the Collector of Customs; but he had also gone on leave; consequently the Administrator and the Collector of Customs being both absent, and no provision being made in the new charter or letters patent for such a contingency, Colonel Anton was smuggled into the office of Collector somehow *pro tem.*, and thus succeeded to the collection of the duties and the office of Administrator. But what could Admiral Patey or Colonel Anton know about the Custom-house work? What practical knowledge could they have had of the duties of this responsible office to enable them to discharge them?

What can be more injurious to this settlement than such an unnatural and illogical mode of providing for the management of its affairs? Not that I have anything to say against Colonel Anton; on the contrary, I consider it fortunate that such an officer was found to fill up the vacancy; but I may be allowed to ask why Admiral Patey was allowed to leave at all under such circumstances, and, having left to suit his own convenience, why he is now allowed to return and resume a position for which he is utterly unfit. He was no more sick when he left than he can be now; in fact, this valiant officer stated, I am told, directly before he left, that he was as well as ever he was in his life. The public belief here is, that a wound which he received in the head, but not in action, will prevent him from ever effectually serving in the tropics, whatever he may do elsewhere. The office of Administrator should be filled by some one capable of keeping accounts, a man of business habits, and not such a man as the gallant Admiral Patey, who, though he can look up the

money when he gets it, has no idea of whether the revenue is properly collected or not. Independently of this interregnum, if I may so call it, when this colony was left without a legally-constituted Administrator, as a matter of course, we had no quorum to form a Legislative Council; but antecedent to all this there was a period when we had no court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or when, if we had a court, we had no one constituted to preside therein. For a considerable time after the arrival of Mr. Chalmers (and this legal luminary did not come out until a month after he was due), there were no arrangements by which he could preside in any court; and to keep him employed he received a commission as Acting Chief Justice and Justice of the Peace—that is to say, the Administrator, Admiral Patey, gave him a commission to discharge the duties of an office which had ceased and determined by the retirement and resignation of Chief Justice Mantell. Had Major Blackall been a man of business, he would naturally have arranged all these matters in due time by making such legal provision by ordinance as was needful to enable Mr. Chalmers to go on with his duties immediately on his arrival; but nothing was done, although abundance of time was given, from the fact of Mr. Chalmers coming out a month later than he was expected. Well, then, what was done? As there was no quorum to form a Legislative Council, and as there was a positive dead lock in the courts, and the gaol full of prisoners, Admiral Patey appointed Mr. Chalmers Acting Chief Justice. Now, on the principle of "once a priest always a priest," so far as I know, and so far as any one here knows, Mr. Chalmers is Acting Chief Justice still; but, be that as it may, here was another subterfuge. However, the gaol was cleared by this move, but whether legally or not remains to be seen. It would seem but natural to every simple-minded man that, when the office of Chief Justice was done away with, and a Scotch advocate sent out to replace Sir John Mantell, that his successor ought to have come out with some definite position and instructions; but no such thing is apparently thought of, and so, to supply the deficiency, the old machinery was reconstructed to carry out the old laws, and everybody thought that things were to go on as before. There was still no Council to enact anything to change it, but whilst we outsiders were labouring under this delusion, it appears the Governor-in-Chief paid a flying visit to the Gambia, and thus a legislative council is formed, the Governor-in-Chief, the Administrator, and the *quasi* Chief Justice, as Chief Magistrate, being the members. It seems, then, that an ordinance was drawn up and prepared, and passed, "all of a heap," creating a Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction. Whether this law or ordinance was ever promulgated or not I do not know, yet I believe I can safely affirm it was not printed up to a short time ago, even if it has been since, and I can also honestly affirm I did not know of its existence. This state of things was rather amusingly illustrated here a few days ago. Mr. Reffles, a native African, who had been sent to England by his countrymen to be inducted into the mysteries of legal lore, in order that he might be able to protect his countrymen from the vagaries of Colonel d'Arcy and his *fidus Achates*, Dr. Sherwood, returned to the Gambia, after having passed through a course of study which was supposed to be sufficient to enable him to practise in our courts. Shortly after his arrival a mercantile house employs him to receive some outstanding debts. In one of these cases he gets a judgment signed, and the debtor agrees to pay the amount recovered, and actually has paid the costs; but, meanwhile, another lawyer returns from England to Bathurst, in the shape of Mr. Thomas Brown; he attacks Reffles' judgment, and so far as I can learn demolishes it. Mr. Brown shows clearly, to the satisfaction of Mr. Chalmers, at least, that he (Chalmers) had stultified himself by issuing a writ out of a court whose existence, by a law which he assisted to enact, was destroyed, and that he had actually allowed a judgment to be obtained in a court which had long since ceased to exist. On the above and other grounds Mr. Chalmers upset his own judgments, so poor Lawyer Reffles was knocked about by Lawyer Brown, and poor Reffles is left wallowing in the Slough of Despond, and his client high and dry in the lurch. It seems to me, however, that such a state of things is far from satisfactory. In a colony like this, where there is no professionally qualified Bar, the mode of procedure for the recovery of just debts and legal claims should be so simple that every man should be able to sue for a just debt, and be able to defend himself against a claim, without fearing the quips and cranks of the law. So far as I can see, there is no chance of these settlements ever being able to support a staff of lawyers, and the result is that, so long as such a complex and intricate maze of technicalities surrounds the debtor, a man like Mr. Brown, possessing a smattering of the law, can really prevent an honest creditor from recovering his just debts. For my part, I can safely say that I have sundry amounts due to me in this place, but in the present confused state of the law I feel that my debtor could give me so much trouble, and fence me off with so many technicalities, that I should fear to sue him, especially if he

reposed under the ægis of Mr. Lawyer Brown. There is, however, one thing that strikes me as indecorous, and that is that Mr. Brown, who is the quasi-representative of the Gambia merchants in the so-called Legislative Council, should be allowed to practise in the courts. It is true Mr. Brown has an idea that he is a lawyer; he likes law; and although not dignified with any professional qualifications, he is, like—

All smatterers, more brisk and pert
Than those that understand an art,
As little sparkles shine more bright
Than glowing coals that give them light—

and he goes into court sometimes as an advocate, and sometimes as a defendant, but he seems to like law as well in one capacity as the other. Shortly before he went to England he was summoned before the police-court by the Administrator, Admiral Patey, for a clear breach of a local ordinance; but by his adroitness he managed to defeat, on technical points, the Admiral, and after making the head of the Executive appear very ridiculous and contemptible in the police-court, snapped his fingers at the gallant Administrator. It is quite true that Mr. Brown, in not adhering to the homely proverb that "the shoemaker should not go beyond his last," or from other causes, has never been successful as a merchant; but what I ask is this one simple question: Is it right, is it decorous that Mr. Brown, the so-called representative in the Legislative Council of highly respectable and honourable mercantile houses here—that Mr. Brown, a merchant, a J.P. for the town and settlement of Bathurst, should be allowed to practise as an attorney in the courts of the very settlement where his official functions are discharged? Such things are not allowed in England or in other colonies. Let Mr. Brown practise as an attorney in the name of all freedom, but then let him surrender those positions that give him more influence than his compeers. Let him and Mr. Reffles contend for mastery on a clear stage, where both, at all events, shall have to earn their livelihood by their respective talent and energy. Since this last episode in the administration of the law here, I have determined to give no credit to any one, lest I may be exposed to the misfortune of throwing good money after bad. I purpose continuing to import my Cola nuts as before, and selling my ground-nuts as I have done, but I shall certainly give no credit to any one. Let me suggest to my countrymen engaged in trade to do likewise, and let me call their serious attention to the moral contained in the following fable:—

Tom and Will, one summer's day,
Picked up an oyster near the sea,
While each requires the prize in rage,
There passed by a lawyer sage.
Both warmly plead the right of laws,
And ask his judgment of the cause.
He paused; at length, with artful sneer,
Says he, "My friends, the case is clear."
The fish he ate, gave each a shell,
Then bade the wrangling fools farewell.

I am, Sir, with all deference,

A NATIVE OYSTER.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

3, Plowden-buildings, Temple, Dec. 7, 1867.

Sir,—After a tedious travel through the dismal night it is pleasant to view the breaking day. My sad and oppressive task for the last two years has been to record nothing cheerful or promising relative to the important settlement of Sierra Leone. I saw her day after day stript of every constitutional right which she enjoyed in the earlier and darker days of her existence.

I shall presently endeavour to account for this sad state of things; but let me turn to the brighter portion of the picture, and sincerely congratulate the too-long oppressed Africans on the return of their long-tried and distinguished friend, his Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B., to the Governorship-in-Chief of the West Coast of Africa. They will give him a boundless welcome, not as a stranger, as Hamlet says, but as one who, during a previous governorship, from 1852 to 1854, consulted the public weal alone, and never deferred to any miserable clique of parasites, that gave their allegiance in turn to governor after governor, whether he were a good or bad ruler. But, above all, Governor Kennedy's name is held in affectionate and pious remembrance upon the Coast as one who, by a vigorous hunting down of domestic slavery, did incalculable service to the cause of humanity and civilization.

But it was fated that what the good Governor Kennedy did during too brief a rule should be undone, and that the light shed by his rule should be succeeded by a rayless and hopeless night of misrule. I have arrived at the dark side of the picture, and, as I am elucidating a great social problem, I must deal with it.

As ex-Governor Blackall takes his leave for ever of Sierra Leone, to make way for a wiser, abler, and more discreet ruler,

what must be his reflections? May he not, in self-reproach, and with all that faithful power which a smitten conscience never fails to supply, say "I found this colony enjoying the bulwark of English liberty—trial by jury, and, aided by a coloured ex-Judge, Mr. Carr (who for twenty-five years never saw the enormity of trial by jury in his court until he was retiring, and felt no anxiety, unless to secure his pension), I took from her that sacred right. When the native people were outraged by a class of rampant and overpaid officials, I required that they should give security for costs before outraged humanity could have an opportunity to redress itself before a court of justice. Before abolishing trial by jury, I submitted the verdicts of native citizens to the supervision of the jaundiced eyes of four salaried Government officials. I placed upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Justice the notorious Algernon Montague (an ex-dismissed Judge of Tasmania), whose character was as bad as his law, and whose law was as bad as his character; and, finally, I promoted Horatio James Huggins (an ex-colonial attorney, without practice, and whose blunders have awoken the attention of Parliament, and considerably affected the funds of the colonial chest) to a judgeship!!!"

Yet ex-Governor Blackall is not without comfort; nor has his rule been entirely unfruitful in good. Through his evil rule the attention of the English Parliament is now more assiduously directed to Sierra Leone than ever it has been since its establishment. Your very able and fearless pen has awoken to the conviction that all we achieved through our squadron is but a mockery if governors shall establish a worse form of slavery upon the Coast, in the withdrawal of every civil right; and, to crown all, and in order to make some amends for all the sufferings the native people have hitherto undergone, the most popular ruler Sierra Leone ever had is now restored to the welcoming arms of a loyal people.

Before the newly-appointed Governor-in-Chief the noblest task that can be allotted to man is submitted—namely, to raise the fallen, to restore popular rights, to rule, as he has hitherto, for the public good; to do good for truth's sake, and for its bright reward. Then, in the fulness of time, when he leaves that Coast he may exclaim, as Augustus did of old, "I found Rome brick and left her marble."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. RAINY.

LIBERIA.

Cape Palmas, November 10.

Bishop Payne and lady and Miss Sarey arrived at Cape Palmas, by the bi-monthly steamer *Ethiopia*, on the 30th October from America, *via* England. The Bishop and his lady are looking remarkably well. It is thirty years since he first landed as a missionary in Cape Palmas. We are glad to learn that the Bishop and his lady do not regret their visits to London, for the very many kind friends they have met there amongst the English nation.

Mrs. Hoffman, the wife of the late lamented Rev. C. C. Hoffman, is now in England, from which she will proceed to America on account of her health being impaired. She is medically advised not to return to Africa. Miss Julia Gregg has succeeded Mrs. Hoffman in charge of the Orphan Asylum.

The Half Cavalla tribes, the Rock Town and Fish Town tribes are preparing to war against the Cape Palmas, the River Cavalla, and the Graway tribes. This war is occasioned on account of the mysterious death of General Brown, of the Half Cavalla tribes, who disappeared since the beginning of this year; it is believed he was murdered by the River Cavalla tribes, who are enemies to the Half Cavalla. It is rumoured the war will begin in December, after they have gathered in their new rice.

The Golconda, on her last voyage out, brought seventy-six emigrants for Cape Palmas, amongst whom was Mr. Knox's family, ten in number, the largest family that came out and the most respectable. Mr. Knox brought with him his wife and daughter, his mother and step-father, besides nephews and nieces, but it is lamentable to know that this interesting and promising family have nearly all passed away to their eternal home in less than three months, leaving behind them the daughter and some of the children to stem the troubles of this world in a strange land. Mr. Knox came out to Africa quite prepared for agricultural pursuits, bringing with him cotton and other seeds, and had begun clearing land to commence planting, when he took ill. His wife died eleven days before him.

A newspaper is started at Monrovia called the *African Republic*, another at Grand Bassa called the *People of Bassa*.

Three petitions are being got up in Cape Palmas by the citizens to present to the House of Senates and Representatives. The first is to pray for increased duties on ardent spirits, which may be the means abolishing the selling of ardent spirits in the country. The second, to pray that a large receptacle for the emigrants, with good accommodations, may be built. The third, for a repeal of that law in the constitution preventing white men

from holding properties, and giving equal rights to people of all nations, whatever their colour, rank, or position, so that foreign capitals may come into Liberia, and that she may be brought to the position she ought to have been brought to years ago.

The two houses of legislature will meet next month.

The Honourable and Rev. James Payne has been elected President of Liberia, and the Honourable Joseph T. Gibson, Vice-President. The Honourable J. B. Dennis has been elected senator for Cape Palmas Mayland County, vice the Honourable Charles Henry Harman, who has been appointed Governor. The Honourable James M. Thompson, the Honourable Daniel F. Wilson, the Honourable Ausburn Tubman have been elected representatives for Cape Palmas Mayland County.

Copy of a Petition to Amend the Constitution of Liberia.
To the Honourable Senate and the House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia.

Your humble petitioners most respectfully represent that whereas the coloured man is now acknowledged by all civilized people and nations to be susceptible of as high degree of culture and improvement as other people.

And whereas he is now also admitted to citizenship in all civilized countries on the same condition that the white man is, and in order to sustain our membership in the great family of of nationality with respect and dignity we should allow others the same advantage in our country as they give us in theirs.

And whereas our forefathers in forming our constitution made it to suit the condition of things at that time, but now needs a little amendment so that it may better answer the purpose of present and future generations.

Therefore your humble petitioners most respectfully pray your honourable body to consider and submit to the citizens of Liberia the amendment of our constitution—that is to say, that the two last words in the third line and the whole of the fourth line of the 13th section of the fifth article of the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia be so altered and amended as to read: "Notwithstanding any person without regard to colour may be admitted to citizenship in this republic," for which your petitioners will ever pray.

Cape Palmas Mayland County,

November 9, 1867.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST THE LATE COLONEL CONRAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, October 16, 1867.

Sir,—I notice that there has been some correspondence in your journal respecting the murder of one Quahmina Crensil, a native of Cape Coast. The facts of the case are simply these: On the evening of the 4th September, 1864, a very slight quarrel took place in this town between two soldiers of the 4th West India Regiment and some natives. One of the soldiers was severely beaten, and very deservedly so. The troops had been for a long time in the habit of systematically ill-treating the people, beating them, plundering their goods in the market-place, and other irregularities. On the evening in question, when it was known that a quarrel had taken place, and that a soldier had been beaten, a number of other soldiers rushed to the spot where the disturbance had commenced and joined. A scuffle ensued, and stones began to fly about. It has never been ascertained which side threw the first stone. No great mischief was done. But shortly after the throwing of stones, the greater part of the garrison came out, under command of Major Ivey, and began to kill and wound every one they could find. Some soldiers broke open the little hut of a respectable young man named John Sanaiz, stabbed him in bed, dragged him out through the window, pulled him along the ground for thirty-six yards, then killed him with blows of the butt-ends of their guns and stabs of bayonets. One man was quietly eating his supper when some soldiers came up and stabbed him to death, and threw his body into the sea. I believe six people were killed, and I think fifty-eight wounded. I was the foreman of the jury on the inquest held on the body of John Sanaiz. Mr. M. Doory, paymaster of the 4th West India Regiment, was coroner, and he made strong efforts to induce us not to bring in a verdict of murder. One of the murderers was identified very remarkably, and we brought in a verdict of murder against him, and others unknown. He was tried, found guilty on the clearest evidence, and sentenced to death. Colonel Conran commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, and he was released last July and sent to Sierra Leone. Quahmina Crensil was a gold-taker, in the service of the late Mr. H. Barnes. He was returning to his own house from his master's at seven p.m. on the fatal day, and being met by a small party of soldiers, was attacked and wounded, and Colonel Conran just then coming up, commanded him to be tied with his own undercloth, and, wounded and bleeding as he was, to be thus dragged to prison—dragged along

the ground, observe, like the carcass of a beast. Such was his deposition the day before he died; a deposition taken by William Cleaver, Esq., J.P., in my presence. I acted as attorney on behalf of the dying man's family on the occasion, and it was I who went to call Mr. Cleaver to go and take the deposition. Crensil distinctly and in terms stated that Colonel Conran caused him to be killed. Mr. Cleaver questioned and cross-questioned, examined and cross-examined Crensil on this subject, till the man actually got angry. He was perfectly sensible. Mr. Cleaver, apparently anxious to be certain that the man was not wandering in his mind, tested his powers, and asked him to name and recognize several persons in the room, which he did as readily as Mr. Cleaver himself could have done. I have since then publicly accused Colonel Conran in the Court of having killed this man. He did kill him. I applied to Chief Justice Barry for warrants to apprehend Colonel Conran and others, his officers, on a charge of murder; but Mr. Barry replied that he had no authority. Mr. Cleaver is no doubt cognizant of the fact that Crensil's deposition was destroyed. But I am under the necessity of expressing my exceeding astonishment at Mr. Cleaver's letter in your journal, denying that the late Quashmina Crensil deposed on his deathbed that Colonel Conran ordered him to be killed. I assert that Quashmina Crensil did say so, and that Mr. Cleaver has made a mistake.—Yours, &c.,

CHARLES BANNERMAN.

GOOD RELATIONS WITH ASHANTEE: HOW TO RESTORE AND MAINTAIN THEM.

THE following suggestions on this important subject have been made by one long resident on the Gold Coast. Peace relations with Ashantee and a constantly open trade are of vital moment as regards revenue and the general well-being of the Protectorate, and we readily insert the following, as we should any other suggestions emanating from similar sources. We shall examine the practicability of this and other suggestions on another occasion:—

"It is only by constant and frequent communication with Ashantee and other barbarous tribes that we can hope to bring about that state of things that will redound to the honour of England, and I have often wondered why the chief of the executive here has not attempted some effective means for this end. I would suggest the following: Let a well-paid consular agent be stationed at Kumasi,* with Prince Ansa† as interpreter; let their salary be in keeping with England's dignity, and I imagine schools and other missionary work would then commence in earnest in Ashantee. But it would be necessary that the King should also be induced to send us a consul or agent, who ought to be well treated, and made acquainted with the refinements of European life. He should not be an ordinary chief or captain, but one of Ashantee's nobles, because there are many there. With this guarantee here, our Administrator could with every safety visit Ashantee, and display, in a dignified and graceful manner, the refined customs of Europe. The Africans are very imitative, and depend upon it, good—real good—would be the result, such good as would outweigh 5,000*l.* per annum, if expended in the manner it ought to be. Let a trial be made for five years, and mark the result.—Yours truly,

"CAPE COAST."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, West Africa, November 7, 1867.

Sir,—The Honourable Francis Chapman Grant has been appointed by his Excellency the Administrator to be Acting Chief Magistrate and Assessor during the absence of Mr. W. Parker, who left Cape Coast only a few months after his arrival, on sick leave. This commends itself to all as a most judicious and proper appointment, Mr. Grant having often been called upon to perform the duties of Chief Justice in Her Majesty's late Supreme Court, during the absence of the Chief Justices of that Court, and on all those occasions discharging his duty in a most praiseworthy and independent manner, giving unmistakable proofs that he is *not* one of those who degrade their high position by listening "to vile news gossips, and arriving at all their decisions accordingly." Mr. Grant is above those discreditable practices, and hence it is that he has been so often chosen to perform the difficult task of dispensing justice in the High Courts on the Gold Coast. Mr. Usher has been fortunate in obtaining Mr. Grant's valuable services, and while congratulating him upon it, we cannot help expressing our sympathy with him in the great disgrace that is being brought on the Courts of justice here by the admission of illiterate and improper persons as pleaders in Her Majesty's Courts of justice. It is notorious that one of these so-called pleaders was only a year or two ago obliged to flee from Sierra Leone to the Rivers in consequence of

* The capital of Ashantee.—Ed. A.T.
† An educated Ashantee prince of the blood.—Ed. A.T.

being adjudged by the Court there a fraudulent bankrupt. After remaining some time at Bonny, he found his way to Cape Coast, where he managed to earn a precarious living by employment in a merchant's store, from which, however, his disgraceful conduct and incapacity soon compelled his dismissal. Then for two years it was a matter of surprise how he existed, particularly as he had no education, or any natural talent beyond an extraordinary expertness in opening gin-bottles. At last, to the astonishment of the public, he was permitted by the authorities here (through a remarkable coincidence) to appear in Her Majesty's Courts of law as a *pleader*—yes, a *pleader*, an advocate to expound English law, in a language he does not understand and cannot write or speak correctly!

Of course, if such a person was favoured with the privilege of being a special pleader in an enlightened community it would not be very long before he found his level, and would, of necessity, have to adopt some calling more suited to his capabilities. But in Africa it is not so. If the Government choose to recognize a monkey as a pleader there are to be found a great many poor illiterate bush people who would gladly avail themselves of that monkey's services, and would as readily weigh out their gold-dust to him as they would to a qualified barrister from Lincoln's-inn or the Temple. Such being the case, I do not think the Government are justified in letting loose upon an ignorant and gullible community men whose education and talent are only in keeping with the animal above referred to; and, in proof, I crave your kind indulgence while I relate a *bona-fide* case.

A criminal was sentenced, some eighteen months ago, to two years hard labour. Some time in July last, a pleader of Mr. Parker's Court at Cape Coast obtained a pass to visit the convict, who was then undergoing his sentence in chains. The pleader or advocate, having obtained access to the prisoner's cell, produced a promissory note on demand, already made out, and requiring only the convict's signature, which the pleader obtained by informing the convict that he possessed great influence with the Governor, and if he would only sign the document he would be sure to obtain his immediate release. The pleader having put the convict's promissory note on demand in his pocket, bids adieu to the expectant criminal. From July to October nothing was seen of the pleader by the convict. In October, the Administrator, as usual, inspected the gaol books, and, on the representations of the Inspector of Prisons, the poor convict had the remainder of his sentence remitted by the clemency of his Excellency, and was set at liberty. His first thoughts, of course, were of home; thither he hastened his steps, but fancy his horror and disappointment when, before he had got half-way, he was overtaken by a policeman, and, by virtue of a writ in *meditationes fuge*, at the instance of this distinguished pleader, was again taken and lodged in the prison until he could satisfy an alleged claim of 8*l.*, brought by the pleader for obtaining his release. The newly-made prisoner petitioned his Excellency the Administrator, and laid before him the hardship of his case. It then turned out that the prisoner owed his release to his Excellency's own observations, aided by the Inspector of Prisons' report, as to his good conduct, and, therefore, that this distinguished pleader was doing nothing more nor less than a little extortion, or, in other words, endeavouring to obtain, by false pretences, a sum of 8*l.* from an unfortunate convict.

His Excellency was naturally greatly incensed at the conduct of the pleader, and, I believe, has ordered him to be interdicted from ever pleading, or rather from ever attempting to plead, in Her Majesty's Courts again; and I am sure you will agree with me that if a man guilty of such villany under the garb of law is ever again permitted to disgrace Her Majesty's Courts, that so-called Court of Justice will be a Court of Infamy.

It is purely out of respect to Her Majesty's Courts that I have entered into these particulars, in the hope that Mr. Usher's usually watchful eye will glance at these lines, and that he will apply a remedy to such a crying evil.—I am, dear Mr. Editor, yours respectfully,

F—B—

REFUGEES SENT BACK TO ASHANTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, November 9.

Sir,—As a supplement to what I wrote you last mail, I have now to report that, through the instrumentality of Mr. Thos. Hughes, of this town, a lot of Ashantee refugees have been given up (though very reluctantly) by the bush chiefs, and that the Administrator, Mr. Usher, has returned them to Kumasi, in charge of Prince Ansa, who has gone on another visit to his royal relative there. It is hoped and believed that this very just and prudent measure of Mr. Usher's will tend greatly to allay those old grievances which have been the source of those unfriendly relations between Cape Coast and Kumasi, that have been productive of so much harm to the protectorate and to the trade of this place with Ashantee.—Yours truly,

W. C.

SACRIFICIAL MASSACRES IN ASHANTEE.

In our last we stated from our correspondents at Cape Coast that at least 1,000 persons had been put to death at Kinnasi, on occasion of the death, a few months ago, 27th April, of the old king, *Quaco Duah*. By a letter in the *Wesleyan Missionary Magazine*, from the Rev. W. West, at Cape Coast, it is stated that Mr. Watts, the Wesleyan agent at Kinnasi, gives the number of the victims as upwards of 3,000. "They were all Ashantees, or their slaves, for though there were several Fantees* up there, detained ever since the commencement of the late Ashantee war, not one of these was murdered." The "*Custom*," during which the horrible tragedies of the killing of those 3,000 victims were enacted, extended over the period of three months; there was a daily sacrifice of human beings. Is it not worth a *great effort* on the part of a Christian nation so to perfect and extend its civilizing agencies in the Gold Coast territories as that Ashantees may be speedily brought also under their influence?

GOVERNOR BLACKALL'S (WORTHY!) SUBSTITUTE FOR KING AGGERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, October 7, 1867.

Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable columns, to relate a circumstance worthy of attention, as it is a worthy fulfilment of what the people of Cape Coast were to expect in the nomination of Quashie Attah as headman over the native Christian body of this town. This personage Attah was installed in office by the *chief West Coast authority* only just five months ago, through the deceptive recommendation of a few broken-down chiefs possessing neither common-sense nor influence. Quashie Attah, who seemed to fancy his elevated position would be sufficient warrant to justify him in in any case, went on from bad to worse, until at last he has eventually committed a most barefaced highway robbery upon four native traders of the town of Denkirah, on the 8th Sept., at nine p.m. This act of depredation was immediately brought under the notice of the British authority of this place, and a speedy and satisfactory redress was instantaneously given to the poor traders. I enclose copy of the judgment for publication.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

ANTISEPTIC.

JUDGMENT.

Supreme Court, Cape Coast, October 5, 1867.

Regina v. Chief Quashie Attah.—Plea, Not Guilty.

Brought up under a warrant from this court, on a charge of panyarring and robbing certain persons and natives of Denkirah.

Judgment: Prisoner ordered to pay eighteen days' expenses to the men detained to compensate them for loss of time. Further, the prisoner is bound over to keep the peace for one year to all Her Britannic Majesty's lieges, and to all the inhabitants of the Protected Territory, finding two sureties for 50*l.* each, and he himself bound over for the same amount. Eighteen days' expenses, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per day, 4*l.* 1*s.*; decree, 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 4*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

(Signed) J. R. THOMAS, Acting Chief Magistrate.

HOPE OF PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Jellah Coffee (Awoonlah), Oct. 6, 1867.

Sir,—Though I did not write to you before, we have seen here by your paper how much you felt interested about the nasty wars that have been going on between this country and its allies and Adda and its allies; and I should not write now only I hope things are going to be settled. Mr. Freeman, from Accra, is here. He has been sent by his Excellency the Administrator of Cape Coast. He came round from Accra by way of Krobo, and then down the river Volta to Adda, and from the mouth of the river to this place, and a nice hard journey it must have been as things now are; I only hope it may please God that he shall bring about a peace. Everything is getting ready for a great meeting with him and the chiefs of this country, which is to be held at the king's town on Saturday. I am glad to say that, so far, things look well for peace, though it was hard to manage; and so no more till next mail.—Yours,

AWOONLAH.

BENIN RIVER.

For some time past there have been troubles and petty warfare between the adherents of the principal native authority, Jerry, and Alluma, one of the head chiefs of the Benin country, arising out of the refusal of Jerry to allow Alluma to trade directly with the agents of the European houses carrying on commercial operations in this river. Alluma has been rather renowned as a warrior, having been personally victorious in some heavy encounters with other enemies; and, on the 30th October

* Cape Coast People.—Ed. A.T.

last, something like a decisive battle was fought between him and Jerry, in which the latter lost several war canoes, and a great many of his people. It is to be hoped, in the interest of trade, that peace will now be restored in the Benin for a season. It can only be for a season, until Christianity obtains a firm footing in the country; and we are sorry to say that very little, if, indeed, anything, has yet been done in this direction.

TROUBLES IN THE NIGER—THE BISHOP DETAINED AND HELD TO RANSOM AT IDDA—THE VICE-CONSUL KILLED BY THE NATIVES.

The very inaccurate accounts given in the daily press after the arrival of the Mandingo of the troubles in the Niger have been employed for casting ridicule upon the Bishop and upon the exertions of those who are striving for the evangelization of Africa. The Bishop was represented as "skedaddling" in a very undignified way, and as if regardless of nothing but his own escape from the unpleasantnesses to which he had been subject. The real facts of the case, which are as follows, do not warrant any such inference:—

Bishop Crowther, who has established several mission-stations in the Niger since he was consecrated bishop of those countries, lately visited—for the third or fourth time, we believe—Idda, a town some short distance from Lukoja (at the confluence of the Niger and Tsadda), in the hope of founding another station there. The natives, however, made a prisoner of him, and sent a message to the British Consul at Lukoja, demanding the value of 1,000 slaves—i. e., 1,000*l.*—for his release. The West African Company's steamer Thomas Bazley having just returned there from Egga, the Consul, instead of going himself on this delicate business, dispatched Mr. Fell (who had been acting as Vice-Consul there before his arrival) in the Thomas Bazley, on the 27th September, together with several traders who offered their services, to demand the Bishop. On landing at Oko Okein, they proceeded to the Bishop's hut, and after an interview with the Bishop, all except the Bishop and his two sons, who remained with their father, proceeded to the dwelling of the Abokko of Idda. Their demand that the Bishop should be given up to them having been refused by the Abokko, they returned to the Bishop's hut. All the Bishop included, then made for the ship's boat, which had been left in a creek. They had scarcely reached the boat when the natives began to fire at them with poisoned arrows, one of which pierced Mr. Fell's right side, and caused his death a few hours after. The boat had great difficulty in getting through the creek, the water in which is very shallow, but she was at last got into the stream, the passengers, &c., in the boat using their weapons to defend themselves in their retreat, which they would not have succeeded in effecting had not the captain of the Thomas Bazley, Mr. Thomas Lewis, opened fire on the natives from a two-pounder cannonade and some rifles. By this timely interference alone were they saved from destruction.

Okoko (Idda) is distant about forty miles below the confluence (Lukoja).

OLD CALABAR.

We regret to state that the barbarous massacres in the river, against which the missionaries and traders had so energetically protested and struggled, as recorded in our last, did not terminate with the rescue of the intended victims, so praiseworthy forwarded to Fernando Po by the African mail steamship. The murders were recommenced by King Archibong in October, twenty-four victims, many of whom were very young, having been butchered. What makes the case more distressing is the fact that many of the poor wretches who perished were basely betrayed into Archibong's hands by surrounding chiefs to whom they had fled, and who had promised to protect them. Happily the missionaries and traders have been again successful in rescuing four doomed creatures from the very jaws of death. A man, a woman, and two children were forcibly taken from a native house, where the adults were found heavily ironed, and safely got on board the ships in the river. King Archibong sent a letter demanding the return of the intended victims; but at a meeting of the Europeans it was of course resolved not to give up the poor creatures, but that they be sent out of the country to preserve their lives. A letter was drawn up at the meeting and sent to Archibong, assuring him that if he did not give up and sent to Archibong, assuring him that if he did not give up the bloody and barbarous customs which he was pursuing, the Europeans would be compelled to take the strongest measures in their power to compel him to do so. Great praise is due to the European traders for their vigorous and courageous conduct in the capture of the victims, and also for protecting and providing for these houseless wanderers till they were got out of the country. Captain Lowry, of the Royal Mail Steamship Mandingo, kindly conveyed them free of charge to Fernando Po, for which a very proper letter of thanks was sent to him, signed by

the following missionaries and traders: W. Anderson, D. E. Lewis, D. Kinloch, H. M. McCormick, H. R. Adam, J. C. White, Robert Murray, J. A. Wilson, J. Neish, jun., E. Hird, R. Hird, Aaron Ellis, D. J. B. Janseng, W. Haining, A. Minns, John Howison, M.D.

CAPE COAST FEMALE NATIVE SCHOOL.

Mrs. Joseph Moseley gratefully acknowledges the following:—

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to extreme press of matter, several letters and papers are again unavoidably postponed.

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The African Times.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1867.

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MISCELLANEA.

OSBORNE, December 20.—After the meeting of the Privy Council, Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., C.B., Governor of the West African Settlements, was introduced to Her Majesty's presence by Lord Claud Hamilton, and received the honour of knighthood.

DR. SHERWOOD.—This gentleman is no longer connected in his professional position with the Coast of Africa. The Colonial-office has dispensed with his services. To whatever portion of the coast we look, the enemies of the black race are being weeded out.

Governor Blackall arrived at Sierra Leone by the Athenian, and landed without the ordinary guard of honour.

It is stated that 6,000 pounds of cotton were picked in a single day lately, by eighteen negroes, on a plantation in Georgia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM AND TO BRITISH AND NATIVE WEST AFRICA FROM JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 1, 1867.—Imports: From native ports, 1,033,000l.; British possessions, 279,000l.; gold, 135,000l. Exports: To British and native ports, British manufactures, 1,100,000l.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

SINCE our last these have entered on a new phase. The Emperor of the French has, by his Ministers in the Legislative Chambers, stated most distinctly that Italy will not be allowed to take possession of Rome, and that the temporal power of the Pope shall be continued in those provinces which still remain under his rule. The Italian Chambers reassert that Rome must and shall be the capital of Italy, but Italy will bide her time. The Russian and Prussian press are strong in denouncing the position taken up by the Emperor of the French in the affairs of the Continent, and his alliance with Austria; and all the principal European States are perfecting their armaments.

LAGOS AND ABEOKUTA.

AN extreme press of matter compels us to defer our article on the late heathen uprising in Abeokuta, and the relations of that place with Her Majesty's colony of Lagos.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

FOR the *seventh* time we have the pleasure of offering the compliments of the season to our subscribers, and assuring them of our earnest good wishes for their prosperity and happiness. On such occasions it is our duty to stimulate them to exertion on behalf of that Africa, of Christian civilization in which many of them are the first-fruits.

The year now ending has not been such an one as we could have desired. It has been one of continued trouble and uneasiness in England and in Europe generally, the disastrous results of the complications and financial storms of 1866 having by no means passed away, and new elements of discord and war cropping up continually. The hearts of men are indeed "failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming upon the earth." And there has been nothing in Africa to call for rejoicing, but, on the contrary, much to call for grief and discouragement; did we not feel always that God's counsel must stand, and that the day of African redemption from the cruel slavery of heathenism and error cannot be very far distant. The action of the British authorities on the West Coast generally has not been such as could tend to native progress; and heathen violence has of late been conspicuous, even where there might have been supposed to exist the strongest reasons for heathenism remaining quiescent, though obstinate against that civilization on which the future of all the African countries depends. When casting our regards over the whole earth, and finding trouble, disquietude, war and bloodshed or the fear of these, misery, and violence almost everywhere, with no land, not even our own favoured one, of which we can say there at least all is stable, all firm and assured, we feel how well it is that there should be regular periods for especially recalling to the thoughts of all men in countries where the *Gospel of Life* is known, that there is a glorious PRINCE OF PEACE who is also the UNIVERSAL LORD, and who for the carrying out eventually of His great purposes overrules and will overrule all the actions of sinful men, and make them co-operative to His praise. Amid all the disputes of nations, all the turmoils and fears of war, the daily holocausts to Satan, the wild and daring activity of evil, and the comparatively timid, feeble, and lukewarm efforts for good, it is our happiness, and that of all true Christians, to feel that "*the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.*" To work, then, fellow-labourers, whether British or African; the more Satan stirs up strife in and among so-called Christian nations and peoples, the more he lashes the heathen to fury against the advancing truth, the more trouble and darkness gather around us—so much the more do we need to show earnestness and vigour for God and good, instead of that indifferentism and apathy which have but too much prevailed among us. Let the coming 1868 be a year of energy with us; let selfishness be checked; let indolence be cast aside; let us show that we are in earnest for what we profess to desire, and by the blessing of God upon our humble, and willing, and loving service, we may have, when again celebrating the advent of the Incarnate Lord, to rejoice over victories gained and conquests achieved for Him, and that increase of human happiness obtained which ever attends His triumphs. Again we wish a happy Christmas and New Year to all.

GOVERNOR SIR ARTHUR E. KENNEDY, C.B.

WE hope the Colonial-office have conferred a good Christmas and New Year's gift on West Africa by the appointment of Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, C.B., to be Governor-in-Chief there. Never was a removal more necessary than that of Major Blackett. He had become an impossibility. But the removal of a bad Governor-in-Chief did not necessarily imply the appointment of a good one; and we must confess to having felt great fears and apprehensions that some unhappy influence might prevail, and West Africa be doomed to struggle on for another term under some favoured incapable, or some new enemy of her people. We were therefore greatly relieved when we heard of Mr. Kennedy having accepted the post,

because his antecedents are such as give us reasonable ground of hope that under his rule much that is evil and unjust, and that impedes good, will disappear. Our readers know very well that we are not systematic worshippers of the rising sun; we are not about to praise Sir A. Kennedy by anticipation; it may be that we shall differ in opinion with him, or that the policy he may be charged to carry out may not be such as we think would be best for Africa; all that we can now say is that we think we are justified in hoping for good to Africa through him. A conciliatory but firm and decided policy is now imperatively called for both on the Gold Coast and at Lagos; the development of great resources, and the continued advance of Christian civilization, depend on this: the Gambia requires a thorough revival; a reform in the expenditure of the revenues of Sierra Leone, the sanitary improvement of Freetown, the admission of the educated natives to a real share in the administration of their affairs, and the promotion of education and of useful public works, are required, both as a matter of justice and of good policy. We have heard that there is an energy of character in Governor Kennedy to carry out such changes, should he think them right, and find them practicable, notwithstanding any amount of official opposition he may encounter from the old lovers and upholders of abuses on the Coast. We do not think he would have allotted an additional 300l. a-year to the Rev. Mr. Hartshorn, the Colonial, Army, Navy, and *Gaol* Chaplain (we forgot the *Gaol* in our last number), that he might supervise the expenditure of 290l. a-year on education. Unless we are much mistaken, he would not consider this to be just toward the colony; or, if a new office with 300l. a-year salary were indispensable, he would not think it right to pile this up on a previous 700l. or 800l. a-year, while there are unsalaried gentlemen in the colony quite as well able, if not better, to perform its duties than Mr. Hartshorn, and with more leisure than he can have if he faithfully performs those of his several chaplainships. We hope 1868, therefore, will see some more filth swept out of the old Augean stable—and "No jobs," and "Equal justice to Natives and Europeans," inscribed on the official banner of West Africa.

JUSTICE WITHOUT JURIES.

THE administration of justice without juries, in all places except where it is intended as an instrument of tyranny, presupposes a degree of perfectibility in human beings, when intrusted with power, to which they rarely attain. Where it is intended as an instrument of tyranny, there, of course, the thing is simple enough; but where there is no such intention, we are at a loss to conceive how any reasonable person can for a moment suppose that one man, called a judge, or assessor, or what you please, will be more systematically honest, upright, and unprejudiced, than twelve men as jurors—the judge being a permanent one, the jurors a varying many. On the very face of it, such a supposition is absurd; even in countries with open courts, watchful reporters, published evidence, and a bold and honest daily press, the experiment must be an unsafe one; but in those where such checks and safeguards either do not exist at all, or exist in a very imperfect state, it can only be looked upon as unmitigatedly bad. And of all countries in which to introduce it—not, be it observed, as a first effort toward the regular administration of justice, but as an institution founded on the ruins of a wantonly-destroyed jury system—those of Western Africa are about the last in which any good could be hoped from it. Why, the influences are so adverse there, that one might as well expect to get delicious fruit from a tender

peach-tree planted among the ice and snow at the North Pole. It must, necessarily, have to contend in the colonies and settlements on the West Coast against both the demoralizing influences of tradition, and those in vigorous, open activity. It ought, then, to be no matter for wonder that the administration of justice on the West Coast now occupies much of our space and attention. The vital interests of all classes there, except the official one, are mixed up with this question. Since the abolition of trial by jury in civil causes, the fortunes, and liberty, and it may be lives of suitors are at the mercy of judges who are surrounded by influences, and placed there under circumstances, which continually war against the exercise of a free, honest, upright, unbiassed judgment. Men are sent out there from Great Britain with salaries of some 600l. a-year, one-half or two-thirds of which they feel it right to spend in life insurance for the benefit of their families or creditors in the event of their premature decease. They may be said, therefore, to be sent out with real salaries of 200l. or 300l. a-year to places where living is dear for persons of European habits—to places where officials are all expected to hold together, whether right or wrong—to places where the most prominent residents exercise a large hospitality very convenient for officials of small incomes, and where to serve one's friends and to "come down upon one's enemies" is considered to be a matter of course. Is it any wonder, then, that in such places a losing party in a suit should keenly scrutinize every circumstance that it may be supposed could possibly have had an influence in the decision? And where this is continually going on, can there be any real respect felt for the so-called administration of justice? We have been compelled to bring again before our readers the case of *Good v. Finlason*, which has been partially exposed in our two last numbers. We said in our last that the evidence was in our hands, but in consequence of the difficulties placed in the way of obtaining an official copy from the Court, the judgment as recorded did not reach us till the present month. Our space would not allow of our publishing all the evidence; but this is quite unimportant, because the charge of publication of the alleged libel being admitted, and justification pleaded, the whole case turned upon the point of whether the plaintiff's first wife was alive when he remarried. The only attempted proof of her death was a letter purporting to come from one Caroline Morris, of Boston, United States of America, but bearing only the post-mark of Sierra Leone, in which it was stated that the wife died in her house. Now this letter, though received in evidence, was not impounded by the Court, so that we cannot examine it. But this is of no consequence. Sir William Hackett, the then judge, examined it, and (we are guaranteed that every word sent to us on this subject is exactly correct) said it brought no conviction to his mind; it was worth nothing at all (see page). It is quite clear from this that if Sir William Hackett had then charged the jury, he would have laid down that there was no case, and that they must find for the defendant. The defendant seems not to have asked for that decision, because he expected a witness to arrive on the Coast who could prove the plaintiff's first wife to be still alive. But the onus of this proof did not rest on him, because that of the proof of death rested on the plaintiff. The cause stood adjourned *sine die*. Sir William Hackett is shortly after removed and promoted. Soon, Governor Blackall's conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the people is crowned with success, and juries in civil causes are abolished. The office of Judge of the Supreme Court, held by Hackett, is also abolished. A new order of things is established. Instead of a Judge with a 1,000l. a-year, there is to be a "Judicial Assessor and Chief Magistrate,"

with 600*l.* a-year. Mr. W. A. Parker, of the Scotch Bar, is appointed, and goes out to Cape Coast. He becomes the tenant of the plaintiff Good; he is in habits of frequent friendly intercourse with him, being at the same time at variance with the defendant. The cause was first heard before Judge Hackett in August, 1866. Mr. Parker arrived on the Coast in January, 1867. There is no revival of the cause; no summons by the Court to the parties to proceed in it. July, 1867, arrives. Mr. Parker's health is so seriously affected, that it is evident he must leave the Coast for a while to re-establish it. He is to go by the mail steamer about the 8th or 10th of August. On the 1st August, in the morning, he sends round a summons to attend his Court at twelve that day for hearing judgments in pending causes. We omit all the details, and merely state that he did, then and there, taking, it is alleged, the defendant altogether by surprise, deliver the judgment complained of, by which he gave the plaintiff the full amount of damages laid in the suit 200*l.*, and 10*l.* costs, upon which judgment the defendant was soon after thrown into prison, where he now remains, unable to appeal to the Supreme Court at Sierra Leone because quite destitute of means, as Judge Parker well knew, to give the necessary security, he having shortly before received his certificate of insolvency from Mr. Parker's Court. Here are the main facts: In our last, page 54, we gave the defendant's petition to the Governor-in-Chief; and now, page 73, we give Sir William Hackett's observations, &c., and Mr. Parker's judgment, as extracted from the books of the Court by the proper officer. We are not satisfied with that judgment any more than the incarcerated defendant is; we are not satisfied either with it or with the circumstances under which it was delivered. It gives us the impression of a judgment by surprise; and a judgment by surprise is an iniquity. We maintain that no jury would have given a verdict of guilty, much less 200*l.* damages. Why had not the plaintiff in all that long delay of which Judge Parker complains in his judgment—why had not the plaintiff in all that long time obtained a certificate of his first wife's death from Boston, if she died in the house and at the time stated in the unimpounded letter he brought at first as evidence before Sir W. Hackett, and which Judge Hackett condemned? He could have got it very well in six months, much more in twelve months, and was not, according to our view, entitled to damages until he had obtained it. We maintain, further, that Judge Parker had no right to treat as evidence that letter upon which he grounds his decision. It has never been impounded, is still in possession of the plaintiff, if it any longer exists, and was not legally before the Court when the judgment was pronounced. But whether we are right or wrong in this, we are certainly justified in asking, Is the administration of justice in the West Coast Settlements placed on a satisfactory footing by the now existing regulations? We maintain that it is not; and that to affirm the contrary is an insult to common sense. We have another case before us that confirms our view, although the jury question is not mixed up with it. Mr. Chalmers, also of the Scotch Bar, Judicial Assessor and Chief Magistrate at the Gambia, allowed, some short time ago, judgment to be signed on a bill of exchange at the instance of a native acting there as an attorney and pleader, who also obtained a decision of the same judge by which an alleged debtor, detained in prison on the suit of Thomas Brown and Co., was set free. Mr. Brown was then absent in England. He returns to the colony. He is a merchant who, although not holding by any means the first position in the colony, was recommended by Colonel D'Arcy to be, and therefore is, the only mercan-

tile member of the Legislative Council, and was also, before Mr. Chalmers arrived, Acting Chief Justice. Mr. Brown is furious against this native attorney for freeing his debtor, and takes up the case of the person against whom the native attorney had obtained judgment as above mentioned. Contrary to express regulations in Sierra Leone, and to former usage in the Gambia, Mr. Chalmers allows this European merchant, member of the Legislative Council, and ex-Supreme Judge, &c., to appear in his Court for that person—to add to his other titles that of a pettifogging attorney. In this capacity he moves to set aside the judgment; the native attorney appears to defend it. Half-an-hour before the case is to be heard, Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Brown have a meeting at another European merchant's house—the employer of the individual against whom judgment had been signed. Mr. Chalmers comes into Court and pronounces for Mr. Brown. We do not say, we do not care, whether Mr. Chalmers was right or wrong in thus setting aside the judgment before obtained in his Court; but we do say that he ought never to have allowed a person in Mr. Brown's position to appear and practise as an attorney, that he ought to have avoided a previous interview with Mr. Brown, and that justice, even supposing it to be pure and perfect justice, does not occupy a position to insure respect when thus administered. There must be a change of system; but, meanwhile, how is it to be decided whether the defendant in *Good v. Finlason* is rightfully in prison? and how is he to be relieved, if, as we believe, the judgment against him was wrongfully given?

CAPTAIN NESS, 4TH WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

We hear with deep regret that the Gold Coast has lost the services of Lieutenant Ness, of the 1st West India Regiment, who has returned to England in the bi-monthly steamer which arrived on the 18th inst., having succeeded by purchase to a captaincy in the 4th West India Regiment. We gave an account in our last of Captain Ness's judicious and effective arrangements in an expedition to Ningbo and Pram Pram, since which he has settled a very serious dispute at Akropong between the King and one of his principal chiefs, by which eminent services he has re-established the authority of the British Government in those parts of the country.

RIOTS AND DESTRUCTION OF MISSIONARY PROPERTY IN ABEOKUTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, October 21, 1867.

Sir,—I am deeply grieved to communicate, as you will be sorry to hear, that on Sunday, the 13th inst., there were serious riots in Abeokuta, when the residences of the European missionaries were attacked and plundered by the mob. I cannot now enter into full details, which will be sent to you by next mail, as well as general information of the exciting causes which led to this sad catastrophe. I shall only briefly say here that these riotous acts are attributed to a suspicion in the minds of this ignorant people of hostile proceedings on the part of the Administrator of Lagos, which they say the missionaries in Abeokuta have sanctioned, although they must be detrimental to the progress of their great work and the interests of the country at large, as otherwise they would have represented the injustice of such proceedings to their Queen, who is so much disposed to peace; and add, that while they have enemies without their walls, they will not keep one within.

You will, however, be glad to hear that the Basorun and principal chiefs are doing their utmost to find and restore the property that has been robbed from the missionaries, and that there is every prospect the rioters will be severely punished—the most guilty may even be put to death.

It is very unfortunate for the merchants and traders of Lagos that these things should have happened, when they were all looking forward to the coming season for a quiet and prosperous trade.—Yours truly,

Lagos.

The *Espoir*, screw gun-vessel, Captain M. S. L. Peile, arrived in the Medway on the 17th, from the West Coast of Africa, to be put out of commission. She was commissioned for the West Coast November, 1864.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR AFRICA. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

London, November, 1867.

Sir,—To induce a more substantial interest in the government of Western Africa by the Colonial-office; to bring more effectually and unhesitatingly their wants and requirements, as well as their grievances, before the notice of the proper authorities; to effect a thorough and proper government of the poor inhabitants of that unfortunate Coast, and to establish a feeling of interest for them and relating to their affairs in the mind of some of the higher classes of our population, requires a responsible person to be nominated and paid for by the inhabitants of the Coast as their official agent in this country. I am sure it would be a great help to good Governors, as well as to the governed, by strengthening the hands of the former for carrying out measures which the immediate and permanent interests of the latter require.

Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, whilst struggling for existence, had their representative in this country, who by constant work effected a great change in their administration, and did more than any other effort could have done, by first creating an interest in the colonies and ultimately leading to the development of their resources. It is by the establishment of an official agency or commissioner in this country that the much-abused Western Africa can have that voice which would give effect to anything written or discussed, with the object of securing the future welfare of its populations.

At a meeting held at —, West Coast, not very long ago, I was told that the nomination of such an agency was very seriously discussed, and it was calculated that the sum of 150*l.* would be subscribed annually, as the quota of that place, towards defraying the expense. If Sierra Leone and other parts of the Coast would undertake to guarantee a sufficient sum—say in all from 500*l.* to 600*l.* a-year—such an agency could at once be attempted, and the amount of good that would arise from it can only be judged by what was effected in other colonies.

I have only to suggest the above for the consideration of those on that unfortunate Coast, in which I have always taken the liveliest interest.—Yours, &c.,

A CONSTANT READER.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AT CAPE COAST.

GOOD V. FINLASON.

This cause was entered in the Supreme Court, Sir W. Hackett, Chief Justice, on the 15th August, 1866. The cause is thus set forth: "For having falsely, wilfully, and maliciously uttered these words in public of, and concerning plaintiff—viz., 'that plaintiff has committed bigamy, and that you are going to prosecute and put him in the chain gang for bigamy,' whereby plaintiff's reputation and character have been grievously defamed. Damages, 200*l.* sterling."

Plea.—General issue and justification—special.

The utterance of the words was established by the plaintiff and not disputed by the defendant. The plaintiff was known to be a married man, but in February, 1865, he received a letter, purporting to come from Boston, United States, and to be signed by one Caroline Morris, stating that plaintiff's wife was dead; whereupon he was married again at Cape Coast to another person. The defendant knew of this letter; and, if its contents were true, the plaintiff could not have committed the imputed offence; whereas, if they were not true, and if the first Mrs. Good were not dead, he had committed it. The plaintiff, on the hearing of the cause on 15th August, 1866, as above mentioned, produced this letter, on which alone he relied for establishing the death of the first Mrs. Good. The case being closed on both sides, the following (by the document in our hands, said to be copied from the record of the Court) then took place.

Judge Hackett then called Mr. Good (the plaintiff) up, and asked him the following question:—

Judge: Mr. Good, I perceive by this letter of Caroline Morris, from 31, Jones-street, Boston, that she desired you to write her again on the subject of your wife's death, and about your daughter that was with her. Did you write her again?

J. W. Good: I did, but never heard from her.

Judge: That is most strange! I am sorry to say, Mr. Good, that I have no faith in your letter. It is not worth anything. It will be very easy for you to prove that your wife really died at 31, Jones-street, Boston, because you have received a letter already, and you know where to apply for better proof than has been produced yet. The law presumes a person to be alive until he has been proved to be dead. If this letter had been proved to be genuine, then the point would be at once settled. Does that letter bring to my mind that the plaintiff's first wife is dead? I must confess it does not. If it had been a genuine one surely he must have heard again. I must say that sufficient evidence does not satisfy me that she is dead. The party who alleges the

death must prove it. In point of fact that letter is not worth anything. Defendant has stated that a Captain Webber had told him she was alive. It is just possible that defendant will be able to prove it. I might refer to the letter having only the Sierra Leone post-mark, whilst it hails from Boston, United States of America. I think, therefore, for the interests of both parties, that this case had better be postponed for the arrival of Captain Webber.

Defendant then stated that he expected Captain Webber would be there in two months. It was then postponed for two months.

Subsequently, defendant applied to have the case postponed until the arrival of Captain Webber, which was allowed by Judge Hackett on Monday, the 20th August, 1866.

Thus ended the case *Good v. Finlason* until the 1st August, 1867, when (*vide African Times*, September 1867, p. 30,) his Honour W. A. Parker, the present chief magistrate, gave judgment, without any re-hearing or further evidence in Court, against the defendant, for the full amount of damages claimed—viz., 200*l.*, with 10*l.* costs, as follows:—

(Extract from books of the Court by Thomas Hutton, Clerk of the Court.)

JUDGMENT IN THE CAUSE GOOD V. FINLASON.

Court of Civil and Criminal Justice, Cape Coast, July 27, 1867.

In the action instituted before the said Court in the name and at the instance of John Waller Good, trader, of Cape Coast, plaintiff, against William Charles Finlason, also of Cape Coast, defendant, concluding for damages for defamation, 200*l.*

His Honour the Chief Magistrate and Assessor, having carefully read over and considered the evidence which was led before his Honour the late Chief Justice Hackett upon the 15th and 17th days of August, 1866, and which last day the case was called and reserved for judgment, finds that, upon the 20th day of August thereafter, on the motion of the defendant and by special leave of the Court, the case was adjourned for the evidence of one Captain Josiah Webber, which the defendant undertook to produce within two months after date, failing which judgment would be pronounced, finds that, instead of two months, a period of eleven months had been allowed to elapse without any apparent attempt to produce the evidence which the defendant pretended to have in his power, therefore circumduces the terms for producing this and all other evidence in the cause, and holds the same as closed accordingly; and on the merits finds that the evidence led in this cause discloses in its particulars one of the most malicious cases of defamation that could be possibly conceived. Finds that the letter which the plaintiff received from America was, in so far as there was any means of ascertaining it, in good and valid piece of evidence of the death of the first Mrs. Good, that it was duly and carefully weighed and considered by Mr. F. C. Grant, the senior magistrate of Cape Coast, and also by the Rev. William West, Wesleyan general superintendent, and that the second marriage of the plaintiff proceeded from the acknowledged validity of its contents by all parties. Finds that it is sufficiently instructed that, when the defendant was in the employment and confidence of the plaintiff, and had actually taken professional fees from him to promote a suit of divorce against the first Mrs. Good, who was then supposed to be alive, he, the defendant, had for reasons of private malice turned round upon his employer, and done what he could to raise and circulate a charge of bigamy, &c., against the plaintiff, his former employer, thereby occasioning great distress and annoyance to the plaintiff and his family.

On the whole matter decerns against the said W. C. Finlason, defendant, for the payment of the sum of 200*l.*, as concluded for, together with 10*l.*, as taxed expenses of process and as dues of extract and auditor's fee, and orders judgment to proceed and go forth, therefore, accordingly.

(Signed)

W. A. PARKER, Chief Magistrate and Assessor.
(Extracted from books of Court by Thomas Hutton, Clerk of Courts.)

Note.—Upon this judgment the defendant, W. C. Finlason, was shortly after arrested, and lodged in prison at Cape Coast, in which he yet remains. The following correspondence will explain why the above has only lately reached us.—Ed. A.T.

Cape Coast, West Africa, Sept. 10, 1867.

GOOD V. FINLASON.

Sir,—Will you be good enough to inform me whether you have copied the proceedings in the above cause, as ordered by the Court and his Excellency the Administrator, as I am prepared to pay the usual fee for the extracts, and also for the judgment in same cause.

I shall also be obliged if you will inform me if you have applied to his Honour the Acting Chief Magistrate to compel the plaintiff in above cause to file with you, as clerk and registrar, the letter from Caroline Morris that he produced in Court on the 15th August, 1866, to prove his first wife's death.

As these matters are of vital importance to me, I trust that it will not be necessary for me to apply again to you.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Wm. CHAS. FINLASON, Defendant.
To Thomas Hutton, Esq., Clerk and Registrar, Cape Coast.

Cape Coast, September 17, 1867.

My dear Sir,—I have, as you requested me to do, desired the Clerk of Court to give me copies of the papers in the case Good v. Finlason, and he tells me that he is instructed by Dr. Thomas not to give up any papers or copies in connexion with that cause. Also the letter of Caroline Morris has never been filed in Court, nor has the original, which is at this moment in the hands of Mr. Good.—I am, yours truly, (Signed) A. R. HUTTON.
W. C. Finlason, Esq., Cape Coast.

ADDENDA.

It is further stated to us by the defendant (but of this we have no other proof), now in prison, that about six months ago, Mr. Good, the plaintiff, without any notice to the defendant according to law, obtained a Mr. Fitch, an American, who was permitted by Mr. Parker to give evidence in Court, unknown to the defendant, that he had heard in America that Mrs. Good had bolted with another man; but about Mrs. Good's death Mr. Fitch was silent. It is further stated that, on hearing of this strange and novel proceeding of Mr. Parker, the defendant remonstrated with him, when he assured defendant that Mr. Fitch's evidence did not in the least affect his case. It is also further stated that about a month after the above occurrence defendant was informed that a cook on board one of the American vessels on the Coast had stated that he had seen Mrs. Good No. 1 in America lately; upon which the defendant immediately obtained from Mr. Parker's Court a witness summons, paid the usual fee for service, and sent in search of the cook, or the supercargo, his master; that the plaintiff, hearing of this, went to the defendant and begged he would drop the matter; and that Mr. Parker also requested of the defendant to drop the affair, which he at last consented to do, and that the matter was then forgotten by him until, on the morning of the 1st August last, Mr. Parker summoned the Court for that same day to hear judgments delivered, and pronounced the above judgment.—Ed. A.T.

HOW TO DECREASE MORTALITY IN WEST AFRICA.

What the French have done during the last years in Algeria is, indeed, most remarkable, and the lesson to be learnt from it is, that the work of reducing a death-rate from eighty in the 1,000 to fourteen in the 1,000, though not a slight one, is not an impossibility. If we begin by looking at the chief towns of Algeria we see how the task was undertaken. Bona was so unhealthy in 1834 that whole regiments were swept away or invalided. Its death-rate is now stated to be the same as that of the more healthy towns of France. It is situated on a hill rising directly from the sea, and a plain extends from it towards the south at a very slight rise above the sea level, and with little of a natural outlet for drainage. This plain received the rainfall on its surface, together with all the water flowing down from the surrounding mountains, with which its deep, rich, vegetable soil was completely saturated. It was resolved to drain this plain, and the result was an immediate reduction in the sick and death-rate. Boufaric, again, was situated on a marsh, the soil of which was black, oozy, rotten, and saturated with water. A general system of drainage has turned this marsh into a dry, rich, and healthy soil, and malaria is unknown in the town. The drainage of the Lake Halloula has redeemed 34,000 acres of land, which is peculiarly favourable to the growth of the very finest cotton. The effect on the health of the neighbourhood has been such that the intermittent fevers, which were formerly of the worst type, have vanished, and the swarms of mosquitoes which once made life almost intolerable have gone with the fevers. Thus, the result of deep drainage and fertility has been permanently favourable to health, and the land which has been made to support life has shown itself grateful to its cultivators.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RE ASSAULT ON MR. HARRY FINDEN.

(Concluded.)

Downing-street, February 6, 1867.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, and to inform you that his lordship has received no report of the ordinance which you refer to as having been passed by Colonel D'Arcy with express relation to the case of Dr. Elliott.

His lordship regrets that owing to the retirement of both the Chief Justice and the Queen's Advocate, the judicial staff of the settlement has been temporarily weakened. But I am desired to inform you that Mr. Chalmers went out by the mail packet of the 24th, to act as magistrate at the Gambia, and that the whole

question of the judicial establishments on the West Coast of Africa is under consideration.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) T. ELLIOTT.

F. Fitzgerald, Esq.

London, February 9, 1867.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your lordship's communication of the 6th inst., through Mr. Elliott, in which you inform me that you have received no report of the ordinance to which I referred in my letter of the 25th January, as having been passed by Colonel D'Arcy with express relation to the case of Mr. Elliott.

In reply, I have further the honour to inclose a proof slip of two letters from Mr. Finden received by last mail, in which such details are given respecting the passing of the said ordinance as I think warrant the belief that such an ordinance was so passed as therein stated, and with the object therein set forth, although the late Administrator at the Gambia, Colonel D'Arcy, has omitted to inform your lordship of the change thus made in the administration of justice at the Gambia.—I have the honour to remain, &c. F. FITZGERALD.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

London, August 5, 1867.

Sir,—More than six months have elapsed since I had the honour of receiving a communication from the Secretary of State for War, informing me that the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief had been requested to call upon the medical officers alluded to, to furnish a full report and explanation of their conduct on the occasion.

The outrage committed by Drs. Oakes and Elliot having been up to this time unnoted for, except by the very inadequate fine of 20s. on Mr. Elliott by a friendly acting magistrate at Bathurst, without hearing the case, I have the honour again to call attention to the subject, and to beg that you will acquaint me with the decision of the Right Honourable the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, relative to that wanton and unprovoked assault upon my agent, Mr. Harry Finden, so disgraceful on the part of officers in Her Majesty's Service, as I must still consider it to have been.—I have the honour, &c., F. FITZGERALD.

To the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington,
Secretary of State for War.

War-office, August 15, 1867.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 5th inst., I am directed by Secretary Sir J. Pakington to acquaint you that the explanation which has been afforded by the medical officers of their conduct on the occasion to which you refer is held to be sufficient by the military authorities, and he declines any further interference in the matter.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) C. TALBOT.

F. Fitzgerald.

August 16, 1867.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the letter you have directed to be sent to me, dated 15th inst., in reply to mine of the 5th inst., and to express my deep regret at its contents.

I am thereby informed that "the explanation which has been afforded by the medical officers of their conduct on the occasion to which you refer is held to be sufficient by the military authorities," and that you therefore decline any further interference in the matter.

I am sure you will permit me to observe that there is some one in addition to the military authorities who is entitled to an opinion as to the sufficiency of the explanation given by these medical officers. The African who was assaulted is a very respectable trader in Bathurst; he was sought out at his own house for insult, and assaulted by those medical officers, who had no previous knowledge of him, and no personal grievance against him, simply and solely because he was my agent in Bathurst for receiving subscriptions due for the *African Times* newspaper, of which I am proprietor and editor; and I am at a loss to conceive what explanation of their conduct they can have given that could be held sufficient by the military authorities.

As I am deeply interested in this matter, I beg most respectfully to suggest that I, as well as Mr. Finden who was assaulted, am entitled, if not to redress, at least to the satisfaction of knowing that the military authorities do not countenance and justify such conduct on the part of the officers in Her Majesty's Army; because, if it is considered to be established that officers on leave may, if they can succeed in reaching a mail steamer after so doing, assault and wound the African agents of the *African Times* with impunity, and without the assaulted person having any hope of redress either in the colonies or in England, the lives of those agents may be constantly exposed to danger.

I beg leave further most respectfully to observe that the replies I received from the late Secretary at War, General Peel, and also

from the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, who thanked me for having brought the alleged conduct of those medical officers under his notice, were such as induced me to believe that conduct unbecoming in officers and gentlemen would be at least so discountenanced by the military authorities as to give security in future to my agents on the West Coast, and that I therefore abstained from bringing the matter under the notice of Parliament, which I should otherwise have done during the present session.

I beg leave therefore most respectfully to solicit that I may be put in possession of copies of those explanations given by the said medical officers, Drs. Oakes and Elliott, which you inform me were held to be sufficient by the military authorities, and which, as being sufficient, may be supposed to have exempted them even from censure or reprimand.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, F. FITZGERALD.

To the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, Secretary
at War, Pall-mall.

ABYSSINIA. (Latest intelligence.)

SENAFE, DEC. 7.

The advanced brigade has arrived and encamped. The weather is fine. The troops are well. The march into Abyssinia will be easy. The people are friendly. According to accounts from the interior, King Theodore has destroyed Debra Tabor by fire. He is encamped in the neighbourhood, and intends marching to Magdala. The insurgents will resist his advance. The natives kill his stragglers.

MARRIAGE.

ROBBIN—METZGER.—On the 31st October, at St. George's Cathedral, Sierra Leone, by the Rev. R. W. Hartshorn, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. J. Johnson, Henry Robbin, Esq., of Abeokuta, to Eunice Henrietta, third daughter of Mr. George Metzger, of Freetown, Sierra Leone.—No cards.

DEATH.

CATILINE.—At Cape Coast, on the 11th of October, 1867, Susan Ann, wife of Mr. James Catiline, of Cape Coast. Mrs. Catiline was a native of Cape Palmas, Liberia, and was married to Mr. Catiline in 1843. She was a sincere Christian, and died strong in faith of a resurrection unto eternal life, and deeply lamented by her family and friends.

Plover, 3, double screw, Commander J. Poland, left Plymouth on Wednesday, November 27, for the West Coast of Africa.

Megara, 6, Captain James Simpson, arrived at Spithead on Thursday, November 28, from South America, and the West Coast of Africa, with supernumeraries and stores.

RAILROADS FOR COLONIES: CENTRAL RAIL SYSTEM.—Mr. Fell, of the Mont Cenis Railway, writing to the Colonial Engineer of Natal, says: "With engines of about sixteen tons weight, rails of 50lbs. to the yard might also be used; and if you adopt gradients of one in eighteen, and curves of five chains radius, you would succeed in constructing cheap and paying lines, even over a difficult country."

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

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

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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."

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