

Registered for  
[Transmission Abroad.]  
**The African Times.**

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

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

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CONTENTS.

|                                                                                                                 | PAGE |                                                                  | PAGE |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| The West African Mails.....                                                                                     | 102  | Subscriptions Received for "African Times" .....                 | 106  |
| Arrival of His Excellency Sir. A. E. Kennedy, C.B., Governor-in-<br>Chief of the West African Settlements ..... | 102  | Completion of the Judicial Bench of Sierra Leone.....            | 106  |
| Deputation and Address to Sir Arthur Kennedy C.B. ....                                                          | 102  | The Demand of Protection in Return for Duties Levied.....        | 106  |
| Court of Appeal for West Africa, Sierra Leone .....                                                             | 102  | The Alleged Cruel Murders by Flogging up the Melicourie River .. | 106  |
| Destruction of Commenda by the Dutch.....                                                                       | 103  | The Sierra Leone Court of Appeal .....                           | 107  |
| The Awoonlah Wars .....                                                                                         | 103  | Gold Discoveries in South Africa .....                           | 108  |
| Exchange of Dutch and English Territory .....                                                                   | 104  | Famine in Algiers .....                                          | 108  |
| Hostilities between the Dutch and the Natives.....                                                              | 104  | The Basutos .....                                                | 108  |
| Pay, Pay, but no Protection .....                                                                               | 104  | Silk, Silk, Silk ! .....                                         | 108  |
| Serious Troubles in the Cape Coast Countries .....                                                              | 104  | An African Plantation near Accra, Gold Coast.....                | 109  |
| Refusal to Baptize Illegitimate Children .....                                                                  | 104  | Agricultural Wealth .....                                        | 109  |
| European Conduct and Morality on the West Coast.....                                                            | 104  | Abyssinian Expedition : Geographical Researches .....            | 109  |
| Gold Discoveries in South Africa .....                                                                          | 105  | Dr. Livingstone.—South African Reports .....                     | 110  |
| Industrial Progress of Natal .....                                                                              | 105  | Physical Geography of Natal.....                                 | 110  |
| Cape Coast Female Native School.....                                                                            | 106  | A Sentimental Journey on the West Coast of Africa .....          | 110  |
|                                                                                                                 |      | Death .....                                                      | 111  |

**THE COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL—£400,000, in 40,000 Shares of £10 each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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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<br>West Coast of Africa was ..... | £155,759  |
| In 1840, .....                                                                                                            | 410,798   |
| In 1850, .....                                                                                                            | 890,216   |
| In 1860, .....                                                                                                            | 1,145,434 |

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

|                                                                 |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 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.

## THE WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The Royal mail steamer Mandingo, with the above mails, arrived at Liverpool on March 1.

Her dates were: Benin, Jan. 2; Fernando Po, Jan. 29; Cameroons, Jan. 28; Old Calabar, Jan. 27; Brass River, Feb. 1; Jellah Coffee, Feb. 5; Bonny, Feb. 1; Lagos, Feb. 4; Accra, Feb. 6; Cape Coast Castle, Feb. 7; Cape Palmas, Feb. 9; Monrovia, Feb. 10; Sierra Leone, Feb. 13; Bathurst, Feb. 16; Teneriffe, Feb. 21; and Madeira, Feb. 23.

The Mandingo brought 1,850oz. gold dust, and 1,150 sovereigns in specie. Among the passengers was Governor Blackall, from Sierra Leone, who has been succeeded by Sir A. Kennedy, C.B. There is not much of interest from the Coast.

## ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR A. E. KENNEDY, C.B., GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sierra Leone, Feb. 13, 1868.

Sir,—The deep interest which you have taken in the cause of the trodden-down children of humanity induces me to inform you of the happy and auspicious state of things which have taken place in this portion of the world.

Some few months ago our national despondency was as great as is now our exuberant joy. There has returned to our Coast as Governor-in-Chief one who, in his previous governorship, 1853 to 1855, at Sierra Leone had endeared himself to the people of this country by attacking the abominable system of domestic slavery and annihilating it altogether. He has returned knighted and made a C.B. by his sovereign in return for his able administration of Vancouver's Island and Western Australia, and also invested with extended power as the Governor-in-Chief of the whole of the West Coast. The moment the steamer bearing his Excellency on board was sighted, on the 8th instant, the news spread like wildfire, and as the people hurried to the landing place eager inquirers might be heard upon every side relative to the great man who had come to complete the good work which eleven years ago he had nobly commenced. When his Excellency landed, the unbounded joy of the people who had come from all parts to receive him gave itself vent in loud and prolonged cheering. Upon landing Sir Arthur at once recognised his old friend, Robert Dougan, Esq., a former acting governor of this colony, and Mr. William Rainy, a distinguished member of the bar, with both of whom his Excellency shook hands.

What memories must have crowded upon the mind of the distinguished ruler as he beheld the well-known shore! He had shed the blessings of his rule upon distant lands since last he was amongst us, and returned to do the same, we hope, to us.

In the midst of the great and unrestrained outpourings of the national heart, it was amusing to see the Blackall clique—Huggins, Hartshorn, Shaw, and others—hastening through the streets (like some ill-omened birds of prey driven from their banquet), shrinking from the ovation which their consciences would not permit them to enjoy.

It requires no figure of speech to say that a fresh era has at length dawned upon us. We will, in the exuberance of our joy, give way almost to a superstitious feeling, and believe that the arrival of our beloved Governor argues well and richly for our future. There is immense work to be done, the magnitude of which it is impossible to exaggerate. In the meantime the political atmosphere is charged with rumours, and the favoured legend of one hour is supplanted by some more thrilling narrative.

A deputation of gentlemen, consisting of the wealth and intelligence of the native community, waited upon Sir Arthur Kennedy on Tuesday last, to present him with an address congratulating him upon his return to the colony. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Rainy of the English bar, and they were graciously received by his Excellency, who was attended upon this occasion by his private secretary and aide-de-camp. The address, with his Excellency's reply, will be sent for insertion in the *African Times*, and will, I think, be read with the deepest interest.

We thank you, Mr. Editor, for doing much to bring about the present happy state of things.

SIERRA LEONE.

## DEPUTATION AND ADDRESS TO SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, C.B.

On the 11th of February a deputation, consisting of Messrs. G. P. Bull, J. B. McCarthy, B. Marene, Thomas Bright, W. Rainy, T. W. Hughes, A. F. Belgrave, M. G. Thomson, I. A. Sackey, S. G. Bidwell, T. J. Macaulay, J. H. Coker, Christopher Taylor, Joseph Jarrett, Syble Boyle, Henry Lumpkins, sen., Joseph Macfoy, William Lewis, jun., and B. A. Campbell, Esqs., waited upon Sir A. Kennedy, at the Government House, for the purpose of presenting an address to his Excellency

congratulating him upon his return to Sierra Leone as Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements. The deputation was most courteously received by his Excellency, who was attended by his Private Secretary, A. Kennedy, Esq., and his aide-de-camp, Ensign Maling. The deputation was introduced to his Excellency by Mr. Rainy, of the English bar, who stated that they represented the intelligence and wealth of the Native Community.

Mr. William Lewis, jun., read the address, for which we regret we have not space, and to which his Excellency replied as follows:—

"Government House, Sierra Leone, Feb. 11, 1868.

"Gentlemen,—Though I feel sure that no set form of words is necessary to assure you how deeply I feel the hearty reception I have met with from the people of this Colony, I think it desirable that I should reply to your address in writing, as I should not wish to be misunderstood, or willingly mistake your intention in doing me this honour.

"I do not for a moment suppose that those who have presented me with this address, or the multitude who so heartily welcomed me to your shores, intend thereby to endorse all my opinions or acts when formerly among you, but I accept these manifestations of your goodwill to mean that having watched my career in public and private life, you find more to approve than condemn, and no public nor personal considerations have tempted me to depart from what I have believed to be my duty to our Sovereign and to you.

"I would not, on an occasion like this, unintentionally say a word from which any could dissent. I would rather inculcate that unanimity without which no permanent private or public good can be achieved.

"I feel assured that many of those who have welcomed me have laid aside their personal differences to unite in doing honour to our gracious Sovereign, in the person of her unworthy representative whom she has sent for a second time to your shores.

"It is most gratifying and satisfactory to receive your testimony of the commercial progress of the Colony, and still more so for the confidence you express in the just and merciful administration of the law. I am in a position to assure you that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, takes a most lively interest in the subject of education throughout the settlements of West Africa, and I am in hopes that ere long all reasonable facilities and encouragement will be afforded for the education of the people; which I regard as one of the first duties of civilized government. Education, like all else, is doubtless subject to abuse, but is nevertheless the broadest, truest, and safest road to honour and prosperity here, and happiness hereafter.

"Gentlemen, I feel that I have failed to thank you adequately for the heart-stirring reception the people of this Colony have given me; it will stimulate me to deserve all that your kind partiality attributes to me, and to advocate your interests whenever and wherever an opportunity offers. Next to the approval of our Sovereign, I value that of her subjects among whom she has been pleased to place me.

"I shall not fail to convey your kind remembrance and good wishes to Lady Kennedy, which, I am sure, she will accept as gratefully as I do.—I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient and grateful servant, A. E. KENNEDY, Governor-in-Chief.

"To the gentlemen composing the deputation, &c."

After which, his Excellency was pleased to deliver a most instructive discourse to the deputation, in which he impressed upon them the advantages of commerce, &c.

Mr. Rainy having thanked his Excellency for the courteous manner in which he had received the gentlemen composing the deputation, the deputation withdrew.

## COURT OF APPEAL FOR WEST AFRICA, SIERRA LEONE.

(Before their Honours George French and Horatio James Huggins; Judges of said Court.)

This was the first time the court sat since its establishment under Her Majesty's Order in Council of February 26, 1867.

FINLASON, APPELLANT, AGAINST GOOD, RESPONDENT.

This was an application for leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* from a decision of his Honour W. A. Parker, Chief Magistrate of Cape Coast, delivered in an action of slander, and by which his honour decided that the appellant should pay the full amount—namely, 200*l.*, claimed by the plaintiff in his plaint.

Mr. Rainy appeared for the appellant, and addressed their honours to the following effect: He had to move upon a petition of William Chas. Finlason that he might be allowed special leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* against the decision of his Honour W. A. Parker, the Chief Magistrate at Cape Coast, in a case brought against Mr. Finlason for slander by one Good. According to the

petition which he (Mr. Rainy) held in his hand it would appear that an action of slander was pending in the Supreme Court at Cape Coast, presided over at the time by the then Chief Justice, his Honour Mr. Hackett, now Sir William Hackett, Chief Justice at Penang. The case was partly gone into, when it was adjourned for further evidence, and there the matter remained up to when the Supreme Court (the learned counsel believed) was abolished and another court substituted instead, Mr. Parker being appointed as Chief Magistrate, with the same jurisdiction, it was believed, that the Chief Justice had. He, the learned counsel, was sorry that what he took to be the law had been departed from by Mr. Parker, who did not hear the case at all, and had no other light than Chief Justice Hackett, who ordered it to be adjourned. But one morning, his Excellency Mr. Ussher, the Administrator of the Government, issued an order which he, the learned gentleman, considered a very irregular thing, and interfering with the judicial functions of the court, calling upon parties to suits pending in the court to appear on a certain day to hear the decision in their cases. He, the learned counsel, thought that the executive had no right to interfere in the matter at all. It was not an executive matter, and the Governor had no right to do so. He was usurping the functions of the court. There are two distinct functions, the executive and the judicial, and it cannot be that the Governor might usurp the functions of the court. Mr. Finlason, however, being anxious to pay due respect to the powers that be (for which he was highly to be commended), appeared, and, when the Chief Magistrate was about to pronounce judgment, asked that he may show cause why he should not pronounce judgment. Mr. Parker thereupon ordered Mr. Finlason to sit down, saying to him, "Sit down, sit down, Sir, or I will commit you." He, the learned counsel, did not think that a judge who did not hear a case and came to decide it upon the evidence taken before another, could say to a man who went to show cause why judgment should not be pronounced, "Sit down, or I will commit you." Of course he, the learned counsel, spoke under the responsibility of Mr. Finlason on the subject, and did not mean to say that that did happen; but he said that if it did happen he was of opinion that the learned Chief Magistrate was clearly wrong. Well, Mr. Finlason sat down, and then Mr. Parker delivered judgment, and, to the surprise of everybody, in an action of slander where damages were stated to be 200*l.*, the judge, who did not hear the evidence, who knew nothing, who heard nothing of the case, gave judgment for the full amount of 200*l.*, and this, too, when at the time the man was an insolvent, to the judge's own knowledge. Well, he, the learned counsel, really could not find language strong enough to express his absolute dissent from that judgment, and he thought that if ever there was a subject to inquire into judicially, that was one. He might observe that other matters had been brought under his notice, but he thought that it was for the executive and not for the court to deal with them; because he recollected that when he had to comment upon the conduct of a colonial judge before the Privy Council he was stopped by one of the lords of the council, who said to him, "Mr. Rainy, that is not a matter for us to deal with." Well, then, in a case of that sort it was very clear that their honours would grant their appeal. But then the question arose as to whether they could grant one *in forma pauperis*. By the rules issued by Her Majesty in Council, that court had been invested with an appellate jurisdiction sitting for the hearing of appeals against the proceedings of chief magistrates whose decisions the court were to examine; and their ruling, if not in accordance with law, the court were to correct. But under those regulations a party is precluded from appealing unless he first performs certain things, one of which was to give security. (Here the learned counsel read certain passages from an *Official Gazette* containing the regulations referred to, and proceeded.) Well, then, under that ordinance, for it is an ordinance, because it is the law of the land; it was made by Her Majesty in Council, and she is supreme, and can override any ordinance made here in council—under that ordinance, in all cases under 300*l.*, the judgment of the Court of Appeal is final so far as the West Africa settlements are concerned. In cases above that amount there was a further appeal to the Queen in Council. Now, the question was whether what he asked—namely, leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* could be done. He had not the Privy Council cases there, but he had the rules of the Vice-Admiralty Court, where they required security to be given before an appeal could be made; and he had himself obtained the leave of the Lords of the Council to appeal *in forma pauperis* in the case of one George, and he should read the case to their honours for the purpose of showing how the Privy Council disregarded their own rules and granted that application [the learned counsel cited the case from Moore's P.C. cases clearly making an exception in the case of paupers]; because really if the Court said that a pauper could not appeal because he could not give security, he was really denied redress, contrary to the first principles of

justice. Mr. Finlason had not given notice of appeal, inasmuch as he came there *in forma pauperis*; and inasmuch as the Privy Council did not consider itself bound by those rules of the Vice-Admiralty Court, although they were made in virtue of an Act of Parliament, he contended that their honours could disregard, in that particular matter before them, the rules with regard to their court.

The Chief Justice said he should like the learned counsel to produce some other authorities where the Privy Council had given leave to appeal *in forma pauperis*.

Mr. Rainy replied that he could do so, but that he had not all the volumes of Moore's P.C. cases.

His Honour the Assistant-Judge said that these cases were in the library at Government-house, and he kindly promised to procure for the learned counsel access to them.

The Chief Justice then said the learned counsel might renew his application at the next sitting of the court.

## DESTRUCTION OF COMMENDA BY THE DUTCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, West Africa, February 7, 1868.

Sir,—The exchange of territory has taken place.

Accra.—The transfer at this place to the British was quietly effected, without opposition.

Appam.—This place was surrendered to the British without opposition.

Cromantine.—This place also surrendered to the British without opposition.

Moree.—A very small town, was transferred to the British without the least trouble.

So that the British flag waves over thirty-four towns between Cape Coast and Accra, as per enclosed list.

On the part of our friends the Dutch, great opposition was experienced, and at Commenda the Dutch were forced completely to destroy it, in consequence of the determined opposition of the people to become Dutch subjects. Not a house or canoe is to be seen there. The work of destruction was complete in every way. I regret to say that Mr. Ussher, our Administrator, was present while this destruction of Commenda took place.

Dixcove and our other places surrendered with little opposition.

But the worst is to come. The Denkeras, a most powerful race of people, have to be subdued; and when the Dutch have accomplished this, then I shall say that they are fit to be entrusted with the task they have taken upon themselves, and not before. The new scale of duties has also come into operation on both sides, but for the next twelve months I do not anticipate any important increase in the revenue. After that time, I look forward to a steady increase of 20,000*l.* per annum at the least, which in experienced and faithful rulers' hands may be made greatly to improve the condition of the Gold Coast.—Yours truly,

CAPE COAST.

P.S.—Names of the thirty-four kroons between Cape Coast and Accra as mentioned above: 1. Barkadoo (river-side); 2. Bortieandor; 3. Krocoobaitaye; 4. Yeayeanoo; 5. Fettah; 6. Arwromfunah; 7. Barracco; 8. Ayensoo River; 9. Winnebah; 10. Manquadie (or Devil's-hill); 11. Ahbracoom; 12. Appam; 13. Mumford; 14. Lagoo; 15. Tantom; 16. Ahboosano; 17. Sarrafah; 18. Emoonah; 19. Ahkra; 20. Akoooposano; 21. Narkor; 22. Ahsarful; 23. Adomafful; 24. Pabee; 25. Ankaifull; 26. Saltpond; 27. Cromantine; 28. Ahbarndie; 29. Agah; 30. Anamoboe; 31. Anshan; 32. Moree; 33. Queen Ann's Point; 34. Ammanful; 35. From this to Cape Coast.

## THE AWOONLAH WARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, February 6, 1868.

Sir,—As I am well aware that news might reach you from Accra from some of your correspondents, about a new fight on the Volta on the 1st and 6th of January between the Doffoes, Volloes, and Akwamus on one hand, and the Assucharys, and as I am sure that things might be represented to you in a different light than they ought to be, I beg you, Mr. Editor, to insert this in your next number.

I beg to inform you that I am a native of the interior, and in consequence know more about Akuapim, Akim, Kroboe, and Akwamu than many of your other correspondents, and what I now say is the truth.

The Government has done what it could in restoring peace and order amongst the natives. There are many persons who are of opinion that the Government ought to help the Adahs and Accras to fight the Anwoonahs to finish the war; but there are others who know the state of the country who think differently, and that the first who brought on the war were Adahs, and not the Anwoonahs. You will perhaps have heard that the



messengers whom the Government sent to Akwamu were killed; but I am glad to inform you that the report is not true; they came back safe and sound to Accra last Saturday, the 1st instant. Their report shows that the Akwamus would have kept the treaty if this last outrage between the Doffoes, &c., had not taken place, and also that the King and many peacefully-disposed chiefs and head men under him are greatly sorry at what has happened.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AFRICANUS.

*Note.*—It seems to us that this "true statement of facts" affords strong corroborative evidence of the absolute necessity of a supreme power insisting upon, and, if requisite, enforcing peace in the Eastern Districts.—Ed. A.T.

#### EXCHANGE OF DUTCH AND ENGLISH TERRITORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Amsterdam, Netherlands, March 16, 1868.

Mr. Editor,—An Accra man, named Quamina, desires me to send you a part of his letter to be inserted in your valued paper. Will you be so kind as to accede to his wishes?

A SUBSCRIBER.

(Inclosure.)

Accra, February, 1868.

The exchange of territory has been effected without much trouble. The people of Commendah and English Secondees were opposed to come under the Dutch flag. They say the Dutch will avenge the fine which has been paid by the Chuma people, on account of a row where the houses of English Secondees were destroyed by fire; but as I hear, everything is settled in a peaceful manner. As to the duty, it is collected without trouble. A customs' officer told me that within a few weeks nearly 1,800*l.* or 2,000*l.* has been collected in the British and Dutch settlements. I hope, and all my countrymen too, that the money may be spent for the benefit of the country, and not to raise the salaries of the well-paid officials.

We, the natives, want schools that we may be educated, and these must be paid by the import duty.

QUAMINA.

#### HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND THE NATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, Feb. 17, 1868.

Sir,—Yesterday 180 men from the Dutch man-of-war *Metalen Kruis* landed at Commendah, the newly-ceded British port on this Coast, and encountered the natives in the Bush. Serious loss of life took place, and one midshipman was slightly wounded.

The people in the interior are determined to support the Commendahs, and aided by an influential fetish priest, a great deal of mischief is likely to result from these native attacks.—In haste, yours,

C. COAST.

#### SERIOUS TROUBLES IN THE CAPE COAST COUNTRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Christiansborg, Accra, February 20, 1868.

Sir,—The state of affairs in our district remains, as before, bad enough, but the state of affairs in the Cape Coast and all the Fantee districts is, if possible, ten times worse. The natives of Commendah (formerly under the English) positively refused to allow the Dutch flag to be hoisted in their town. The Dutch corvette *Metal Cross* bombarded and burnt the place, and the Fantees are determined to retaliate upon the Elmina people. Besides this, the whole country up there are in arms in consequence of its having been reported that the British authorities are about to deliver up the Ashantee refugee Ganin to the Dutch, who would then assuredly give him up to the Ashantees. All the great kings of Wassaw, Denker, Assin, Fantee, Mankassina, and a dozen other places, have met in council to consider what is the best course for them to pursue in consequence of all British protection having virtually been withdrawn from them. They have collected 800 ounces of gold to purchase ammunition for the defence of their country, and are taking steps for raising an army of 100,000 men, with an expressed determination to drive the Dutch into the sea, or to Cape Coast Castle for protection.

There is consequently great alarm, and yesterday morning H.M.S. *Myrmidon* (Commander Johnson) called here for five minutes, on her way from Jellee Coffee to Cape Coast Castle, at the urgent requisition of the Administrator, to protect the place. The *Rattlesnake* also came in this morning the same time as the mail (likewise from Jellee Coffee). She leaves at three o'clock, but where for no one knows. I fear you will hear some very bad news by the next regular mail. We really don't know what is going to become of us here.—Yours truly,

ACCRA.

#### PAY, PAY, BUT NO PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, January 20, 1868.

Sir,—We are at a loss to imagine what possible object the British Government can have in remaining any longer on this Coast, except to take money from us to put into the pockets of the officials. Mind, this expression is not used as a joke, or out of any ill-feeling to any particular person; very far from it. It is a literal fact that the Government on the Gold Coast, at all events by its acts, distinctly proclaims that it is here only to collect taxes to pay the officials. As for protection, they tell us plainly they will give none to anyone anywhere; and as for the mode in which they administer justice, positively it is a disgrace to civilization; it would be a disgrace to the Ashantees. To take out a summons against a man to appear in the Commandant's Court, the fearful sum of 20*l.* has to be paid for the summons; the defendant appears or not, as he pleases. If he appears, the magistrates are afraid to give any decision at all, in case a *higher authority* should take the part of the losing party, and revenge himself on them on the first opportunity by suspending them for a trivial error; if the defendant does not appear, nothing more is heard of the matter, and in the meantime there will have been a further fleecing to the tune of 10*l.* more in extortionate charges and fees by the Clerk of the Court, bailiffs, &c. These are daily facts. The merchants are bringing these matters before Governor Kennedy. They complain loudly of the enormous duties and other charges made on them; not because they think these are too much, but because they get nothing for them, and have no voice in the expenditure. Mind, I am not referring to natives alone, but Europeans. In the memorial to Governor Kennedy, wherein they complain of the heavy charges for which they get nothing in return, there appear the names of all the European merchants in Accra, &c. (Copy of memorial, with signatures, &c., will come to you, if possible, by next mail.)—Yours, &c.,

ACCRA.

#### REFUSAL TO BAPTIZE ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, February 3, 1868.

Sir,—For the information of us out here, and also for our satisfaction, permit me to ask you if it is the custom in England for ministers to refuse baptizing children because they have the misfortune to be born illegitimate? If so, why? although I have been told it is not the custom in England to refuse to baptize any child under such circumstances; and this statement I believe to be true, although I may be in error for believing so. However, I can assure you that the ministers here do refuse such right or privilege to such infants. Although some hold that it is for the purpose of putting a stop to immorality, so far as my poor observation goes it has no influence in that way, particularly as such privilege is not denied to some of the favoured ones because they happen to be a little better off in pecuniary matters. Your answer or explanation is anxiously looked for.—Yours, &c.,

LOOKER-ON.

*NOTE.*—We do not know whether this refers to Church of England or Wesleyan missionaries; and we should be glad to have an answer to the question of "Looker-on" from both the Church of England and Wesleyan Missionary Societies for insertion in our next number. We think it desirable that their rules of practice in this matter, the grounds on which they have adopted it, and the reasons by which they justify it, should be explained for the satisfaction of African converts. It does not seem probable that any other Africans than converts would wish their children to be baptized.—Ed. A.T.

#### EUROPEAN CONDUCT AND MORALITY ON THE WEST COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, February 3, 1868.

Sir,—I trust you will allow me the indulgence of a word or two in your valuable columns; I will endeavour they shall be as short as possible. I believe two or three years ago I sent you a few words touching on the same subject, but in a different way. Now, what would you or any white man think, for instance, if a lot of Frenchmen or men of any other nation were to come to England, and, as it were, settle there for a length of time for the purpose of making money, and then leave and return to whence they came? What, I say, would you think if such a people should come to England, not because they exactly like England, but because they can there ape their betters, which they could not do at home, in a sort of high-life-below-stairs fashion, and if so soon as they get in some sort of settled state (in some situation), they begin to kick up their heels and show their airs to the Englishmen about them, abusing, kicking, and cuffing any of them who might choose to let them, insulting and ridiculing them in every possible way, either directly or indirectly (and woe betide the

one that resents it!) and then to know, see, and hear daily that those very people who so profess and show such dislike to you and your countrymen, do not think it beneath their dignity to seduce some female relation of yours or your countrymen's, whom they take to live with them, sleep with them in the same bed for months, aye, and some for years together, or as long as they stop. Others, again, are fond of variety—get children by them, and, when their pockets have got well filled, take their departure to their own country, marry and settle down, leaving your unfortunate relative or countrywoman and her child or children, in eight cases out of ten, wholly dependent on the charity of her friends or relations. How would you, or any man that has got a particle of human feeling, like this? I have known instances where an elder brother, who was working in the same establishment, was scarcely allowed to speak to his younger sister upstairs, because she was living with her master or employer. Hear, O white people, the conduct of two-thirds of the white people in Africa! If you doubt me, ask those who have been or come out to Gambia, Rio Ponga, Nunez, to almost the furthestmost point in the interior to which the Sierra Leone rivers are navigable by boat or canoe; Sierra Leone, the whole of the Gold Coast, Old Calabar, Cameroons, I may say almost everywhere about the Coast, &c., &c., you will meet the offspring of the white man more or less. In English settlements or trading ports the Englishman's predominate; and along the south or Slave Coast Portuguese or Spaniards predominate. There is one Government official here who has a prominent Government situation (got by some freak of fortune), who has been lately married; that man actually received another officer's mistress (he being tired of her, or not wishing to have such encumbrance longer with him). Well, this prominent official had this young person living with him as openly as possible for upwards of two years, if not more; at last he took it into his head to marry (whether through love or for pecuniary reasons is a question), so he fabricated all sorts of falsehoods, and, being rather "hard up," got a lot of money from the girl's friends through her influence, besides a quantity of gold trinkets, went to England, and returned to Africa and married a young lady who is by far too good for him. The poor deserted girl has been and applied several times to him for the money he borrowed of her, but he has cleverly shuffled her until she was obliged to give the matter up. Having given you this little example of the morality of those that have so much to say against our colour, and whom we are supposed to look up to for good example, I will for the present conclude.—Your obedient servant,

L. O.

#### GOLD DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Natal, South Africa, is in great excitement because of magnificent gold discoveries reported to have been made in Moselekatsé's Territory, in the interior beyond the Transvaal Republic. The discoverer is Mr. Mauch, a German naturalist, who is gradually carrying out a long-projected journey from Natal to Egypt, through the entire length of Africa. In the course of his exploration from Potchefstroom, Transvaal, he came upon a very large extent of auriferous ground in Moselekatsé's Territory. These goldfields are situated between Sekhomo and the Zambesi. The news is thus given by the correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* :—

"Potchefstroom, Dec. 2, 1867.

"Gold! South Africa is a gold country after all. The precious metal has been found—not indications of it, but the real, undeniable article—in heavy veins embedded in white quartz, a specimen of which is now on view at the stores of A. Forssman, Esq., and some more pieces will be in shortly, containing in all about three ounces of virgin gold. The locality is Moselekatsé's country, not very far from the Transvaal. The extent of the goldfields seems very great, but Mauch was prevented, through the jealous fears of the kaffirs, from a more thorough investigation. Mr. Mauch picked up auriferous quartz in at least thirty different localities, all far from each other; but he particularly noticed two immense surface strata, rich in gold; the one twenty-two miles broad, and of a length too great to be determined by him; the other, sixty miles long, with parallel veins, and a width of from two to three miles. He also found old native workings, still four feet deep, notwithstanding the loose earth, &c., that had been washed in, and young trees with six-inch stems growing in the bottom of the ditches. One particularly fine lump of quartz, exactly resembling Peruvian ore, and weighing sixty pounds, Mauch carried on his shoulders a distance of five miles before reaching the waggons. Mr. Hill, a gentleman of Australian experience, avers that with very simple crushing machines such quartz alone would yield immense returns, even without taking into consideration the still richer alluvial diggings which must abound on the slopes of the quartz formation.

"The kaffirs, a kind of escort of whom accompanies every trader's and hunter's waggon while in Moselekatsé's territory,

were extremely jealous of Mauch's researches, saying, 'The white men kill our game and take away our ostrich feathers and ivory; now, not content, they want to take away the ground itself.' Not even his astronomical observations Mauch was allowed to make in peace. Moselekatsé tells his people that he made the sun and moon; all disbelievers are summarily put to death. The orthodox subjects of his sable majesty, therefore, waxed very wroth whenever Mauch attempted to "take a sight" at their master's handiwork; some said he was trying to shoot them, but his guns wouldn't go off, on account of Moselekatsé being the stronger witch! and so poor Mauch had to take his distances on the sly. He had a good many narrow escapes while following his scientific pursuits."

Again, on the 30th December, he writes: "Some of the 'diggings' are north of Moselekatsé, where he allows none but hunters to go, and these will not be taken without a struggle. Others, and the richest, however, are on this side of him, and comparatively unencumbered by natives."

An exploring and working party was organizing in Natal, for these diggings, which are only 900 miles distant; a journey thought nothing of by South African hunters. The public were of course on tiptoe for further news, which would be sent off from the Transvaal whenever Mr. Mauch's waggon arrived with the large blocks of the auriferous quartz. From the small specimens exhibited it is said that Mr. Mauch's enthusiasm is not surprising when this quartz is looked at. "It is so extremely pure and white and clear. Australian quartz is considered to be white, but by the side of this piece of African rock it looks muddy and impure. This African quartz is the purest description of the oldest rock, and when seen as Mr. Mauch saw it, in long and glistening lines, traversing a vast track of country, the effect would be so brilliant that the man who first cast eyes upon it, knowing what wealth it contained, might well indulge in an ecstasy at the prospect."

#### INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF NATAL.

As the mineral discoveries now making in Natal and neighbouring countries may be the commencement of a new era, we give now the following table of the *Imports* and *Exports* of Natal during the past twenty-five years. They embody a deeply interesting and instructive history of this advancing colony :—

|      | Imports. |         |    |    | Exports. |         |    |    |
|------|----------|---------|----|----|----------|---------|----|----|
|      |          |         |    |    |          |         |    |    |
| 1843 | ....     | £11,712 | 7  | 8  | ....     | £1,348  | 3  | 3  |
| 1844 | ....     | 41,141  | 5  | 0  | ....     | 11,387  | 3  | 2  |
| 1845 | ....     | 40,591  | 19 | 8  | ....     | 10,400  | 5  | 9  |
| 1846 | ....     | 41,598  | 10 | 3  | ....     | 17,142  | 15 | 9  |
| 1847 | ....     | 46,981  | 8  | 3  | ....     | 14,376  | 14 | 6  |
| 1848 | ....     | 46,204  | 6  | 10 | ....     | 10,866  | 17 | 4  |
| 1849 | ....     | 55,921  | 14 | 11 | ....     | 11,991  | 12 | 3  |
| 1850 | ....     | 111,015 | 11 | 5  | ....     | 17,106  | 5  | 3  |
| 1851 | ....     | 125,462 | 6  | 8  | ....     | 21,817  | 5  | 0  |
| 1852 | ....     | 103,701 | 5  | 4  | ....     | 27,845  | 14 | 9  |
| 1853 | ....     | 89,434  | 13 | 2  | ....     | 36,458  | 15 | 10 |
| 1854 | ....     | 112,492 | 6  | 11 | ....     | 43,681  | 2  | 0  |
| 1855 | ....     | 86,551  | 9  | 9  | ....     | 52,073  | 8  | 4  |
| 1856 | ....     | 102,512 | 4  | 7  | ....     | 56,562  | 13 | 5  |
| 1857 | ....     | 184,549 | 0  | 6  | ....     | 82,496  | 11 | 3  |
| 1858 | ....     | 172,832 | 0  | 0  | ....     | 100,587 | 0  | 0  |
| 1859 | ....     | 219,917 | 0  | 0  | ....     | 103,966 | 0  | 0  |
| 1860 | ....     | 354,987 | 0  | 0  | ....     | 139,698 | 0  | 0  |
| 1861 | ....     | 402,689 | 0  | 0  | ....     | 119,299 | 0  | 0  |
| 1862 | ....     | 449,469 | 0  | 0  | ....     | 127,288 | 0  | 0  |
| 1863 | ....     | 473,333 | 0  | 0  | ....     | 158,565 | 0  | 0  |
| 1864 | ....     | 591,686 | 0  | 0  | ....     | 220,267 | 0  | 0  |
| 1865 | ....     | 455,206 | 0  | 0  | ....     | 210,254 | 0  | 0  |
| 1866 | ....     | 263,305 | 0  | 0  | ....     | 203,402 | 0  | 0  |
| 1867 | ....     | 269,580 | 0  | 0  | ....     | 225,671 | 0  | 0  |

Pandora, 5, is ordered to be commissioned for service on the West Coast of Africa. She is to have a complement of sixty-five officers and men.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 20.—With reference to the Basuto country and Natal, Mr. Adderley stated that the Basuto country may be annexed to Natal if the Basutos so desire.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.—Among the presentations to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty, on the 17th inst., we observe Mr. T. Lewis Ingram, late Queen's Advocate of the Gambia, by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 21.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Simpson, Esq., to be Collector of Customs for Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast, and Captain Henry Towry Miles Cooper, R.M., to be Collector of Customs for Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos, on the Western Coast of Africa.

## CAPE COAST FEMALE NATIVE SCHOOL.

|                                                                |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Mrs. Joseph Moseley gratefully acknowledges the following:—    |          |
| Amount already published                                       | £522 6 9 |
| John Cunliffe, Esq., 2, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park.             | 10 0 0   |
| (and another 10% at an early stage of the work at Cape Coast). |          |
| Mrs. Lister, Paradise House, Chard (second don.)               | 1 1 0    |
| William Fowler, Esq.                                           | 5 0 0    |
| Rev. Hugh McNeile, D.D., Liverpool                             | 2 2 0    |
| Miss Beaumont                                                  | 1 0 0    |
| C. Macrae, Esq.                                                | 0 10 0   |

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry we cannot oblige (by inserting his letter) the gentleman who writes to us from Cape Coast, stating that he is the person alluded to in the letter signed "F. B." in our December number, and telling us who, in his belief, was the author of that letter. If the gentleman had assured us that what was stated in "F. B.'s" letter was untrue, we should have been only too happy to have inserted such a denial of what, if true, must reflect much discredit on the doer; but as he only says he would be considered an idiot if he condescended to reply to it, we are compelled to decline to insert his letter, notwithstanding our desire to oblige one who professes so much esteem for us, and for our labours, by which he says we are benefiting the country.

## The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s., STAMPED.

Ye 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.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1868.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR "AFRICAN TIMES."

Chas. Rocks, 10s. 5d. (arrears); Rodrigues, 5s.; W. J. Lawrence, 5s.; L. Noah, 5s.; G. Bruce, 18s. 9d.; J. Melbury, 28s. 9d.; W. J. Cogan, 5s.; Alfred S. Cole, 5s.; J. B. Franklin, 10s.; Rev. G. Nichol, 15s. (arrears); William Pearce, 5s.; D. Johnson, 5s.

## COMPLETION OF THE JUDICIAL BENCH OF SIERRA LEONE.

THE Puisne Judgeship at Sierra Leone has, it is affirmed, been offered to and accepted by Mr. Councillor Phillippo, of Jamaica. It appears that the Governor of Jamaica recommended Mr. Phillippo to the Home Government as a fit and proper person to fill the office of a district judge in that Island. For local reasons, however, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies did not think that such an appointment was desirable. He is, therefore, said to have offered Mr. Phillippo the vacant Puisne Judgeship at Sierra Leone, now held *pro tem.* by Mr. Horatio Huggins, of jury abolition celebrity; and Mr. Phillippo, we are further assured, has accepted the office. We do not know anything about this gentleman's qualifications for Judge of the Appeal Court of Sierra Leone, and can therefore only express the hope that his Honour Mr. French, the Senior Judge of the Court, will find in him a learned, enlightened, and impartial brother judge. We do not know whether Mr. Horatio Huggins' brilliant talents are in demand for Jamaica as district judge; but if not, we suppose he will subside into his duties as Queen's Advocate, which have for some time past been entrusted to a Mr. Walcott, whose only merit seems to have consisted in an entire subserviency to the late Governor-General.

As we have taken so active a part in showing the utter unfitness of Mr. Huggins for the important office of Puisne Judge at Sierra Leone, especially now that trial by jury has been abolished in civil causes, it is but natural that we should offer our congratulations to our fellow subjects there and in the other settlements on the West Coast, at their having escaped the insult, injury, and constant danger which Mr. Huggins' appointment to that responsible office would have involved; for it must never be forgotten that Mr. Huggins would also have robbed them of the safeguard of trial by jury in criminal cases, if he could have made his views prevail. We shall only add that the able and untiring exertions in this matter of Mr.

William Rainy, their justly-prized advocate, ought to endear him yet more to the people of Sierra Leone; and with his help we hope even yet to succeed in getting the infamous Jury Abolition Ordinance abolished, in the same way that we have been instrumental in defeating the pretensions of the incapable and unworthy acting judges, whom Governor Blackall sought to reward for their subserviency by foisting on the injured colony as permanent judges of its Supreme Court and Court of Appeal.

## THE DEMAND OF PROTECTION IN RETURN FOR DUTIES LEVIED.

THE obligations of governments and subjects are reciprocal. Forgetfulness or disregard of this has brought many governments to ruin. There is no Divine right of misgovernment, or neglect of the proper duties of government. If subjects owe an unswerving obedience, and this we should be one of the last to deny, government owes in return to its subjects that effective protection which is indispensable to the wellbeing of a community. Where the people have achieved and secured for themselves an adequate representation in the government, or have had this wisely conferred upon them, this debt of government to its subjects is pretty certain of being paid; and where it is not so paid, the people are, then, parties to their own wrong. The West African people, subjects of the British Crown, are not in this category. All voice in the management of their own affairs has hitherto been refused to them, and they have not been parties to the evils under which they are suffering. That there are evils, and great and gross ones, no one can deny who has read the powerful "Bathurst" letter of "Nobody," in our last month's issue, supplemented by the heavy complaints of the merchants and tradesmen of "Accra," alluded to in this present number. There can scarcely be a heavier reproach to a Government than that it seems to exist only to collect revenue for the benefit of favoured officials, and for squandering on objects that do nothing in the development of material resources, or in the moral and Christian elevation of communities. Although our space will not allow of our entering fully on this subject at present, our sense of duty prevents our sending this month's paper to press without recording anew our protest against the continuance in West Africa of such an insulting and injurious burlesque on government as now exists there; and notably in the Gambia and on the Gold Coast. We hope by next mail to receive the Accra memorial alluded to above, when we shall consider *at length* the important matters to which we now only briefly allude.

## THE ALLEGED CRUEL MURDERS BY FLOGGING, UP THE MELICOURIE RIVER.

In our number for August last we inserted a graphic account of two alleged horrible murders by flogging at a French factory in the Melicourie. It was therein stated that the King of the country could not interfere because of the presence of a French man-of-war off the factory; and that the commander of this vessel, so far from interfering, said, when he found that the poor wretch was dead, that "Massa was a fool man; he tire himself in the hot sun for nothing: He ask him why he no been take pistol and shoot them one time." The authority on which this statement was furnished was seemingly so good that we not only inserted the statement in our journal, and called the attention of official persons in England to it as of no small importance when viewed in conjunction with the French attempts to obtain possession of the Melicourie River and countries, but we deemed it our duty also to lay the alleged facts before his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French. This we did by letter addressed directly to his Majesty; and the result was what we expected—the Emperor ordered an immediate inquiry to be made. In obedience to this command, the Minister of Marine ordered the said commander of the French vessel of war, who is now *en retraite* in France, to send in a report on the subject of this serious charge brought against him; and we were invited a few days since by Lord Stanley, Her

Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to read the despatch from the French Minister on the subject, which despatch embodied Lieut. ———'s report. Her Majesty's Government not being authorised to furnish us with a copy of the despatch, but only to communicate its contents to us, official etiquette forbade our taking a copy, and we are therefore compelled to write from memory. The Lieutenant states that his office up the river was to protect the French establishment and commerce, not to interfere in their management; that he was very unwell while in the river; that he never heard of the deaths alluded to; but that he remembers having, on one evening when he landed at the factory, with Mr. Roy, the surgeon of the ship, heard cries of a man who was being *rope-ended* for some theft, he went with Mr. Roy to see what was doing—when he expressed his displeasure, and the flogging was discontinued; and the sense of what he then said, in the heat of the moment, was: "I am surprised you thus allow yourself to beat a man until you are tired; it is a cruelty; I could better understand that in the first moment of passion you should put a pistol-ball through him." He thought no more of the matter until it was now again recalled to memory by the accusation brought against him.

Our authorities for the statement were not, of course, eye-witnesses, and though they received the statement from declared eye-witnesses, we are compelled to believe, after this statement, that the cries which the French Lieutenant heard, and regarding which he used the words stated by himself as above, were not the cries of one of the men who were thus brutally murdered at that French factory. But this does not by any means disprove the fact that two poor human creatures were for some trifling offence subjected to the dreadful agonies recorded in the account given in our August number, or of the horrible sacrifice having been fully accomplished. The admission by the Lieutenant that he did make use of expressions so similar to those attributed to him by the poor negro, the professed eye-witness of the massacre, establish beyond doubt the general truth of the statement of murders of this abominable character being thus perpetrated at factories within native territories, where the factors are protected by European ships and cannon. We are told sometimes that European commerce *alone* would spread civilization in these native African territories, but we must say that such relations as that of the Melicourie murders, and such revelations as took place last year in a Liverpool court with respect to transactions in the Benin River, give us but a very sorry idea of the *civilization* commerce so conducted is promoting. We are not unaware of the difficulties with which the European merchants have to contend in native territories; but we are also aware that there are no more persistent enemies of the establishment of European rule along the West Coast than these same merchants, who desire to have European protection always ready to come to their aid in the shape of ships and cannon, but who do not desire any of the restraints of European law. We do not, of course, intend to allow this Melicourie affair to remain as it now is; that is, if we can carry our evidence further. One of our authorities has since died, but there is still one alive; and we will do all in our power to establish the truth of *what did take place* in the Melicourie on the occasion alluded to. We do not question the accuracy of the statement made by the French Lieutenant Commander of his Imperial Majesty's ship of war, so far as he himself is concerned. It was always most painful to us to believe that any French naval officer could by any possibility have been cognisant of and tacitly sanctioned so revolting an enormity. But this does not in any way negative the alleged fact of the murders under the atrocious circumstances related in our August number; and if the truth of that relation be established it will become a matter for very serious consideration, whether some means cannot be devised by the great maritime European Governments, whose subjects thus trade in native territories on the West Coast—viz., France and Great Britain—whereby, in the interests of humanity, some of the salutary restraints of European law may be imposed on French and British subjects thus employed.

## THE SIERRA LEONE COURT OF APPEAL.

THE Court of Appeal established by the Queen's Order in Council of February 26, 1867, has now commenced what we hope will prove to be its most useful and beneficial career. A report of the proceedings at its first sitting, which was held on the 1st February, will be found in our Sierra Leone news; and we rejoice to have been instrumental in causing that first sitting of the Court to be devoted to the hearing of an application upon the granting of which much of the future value of this Court to the Africans in the British settlements along the West Coast must necessarily depend. The application in question was that under certain circumstances parties may be allowed to appeal *in forma pauperis*, for which no direct provision is made in the Order establishing the Court. Immediately the Order in Council was promulgated, we foresaw the necessity that would arise for having this important point determined by the new Court, whose award is final in all appeals where the sum involved does not exceed 300*l.* (Above that amount there is a further right of appeal to the Privy Council in England.) Our readers will have seen that in a case in the Cape Coast Court—Good *v.* Finlason—we were not satisfied that the judgment pronounced was a just and proper one. The judgment was not by verdict of a jury, but was that of the Chief Magistrate deciding without jury, under the new regulations consequent upon the infamous Sierra Leone Jury Abolition Ordinance No. IV., November, 1866. It was this judgment which occupied the first sitting of the Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone on the 1st February. It being notorious and well known to the Judge when he delivered the impugned judgment that the defendant was utterly insolvent, Mr. Rainy, of the English bar, the distinguished champion of public legal rights on the West Coast, most kindly and disinterestedly acceded to our wish, and moved the Court on the occasion alluded to that Finlason might have leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* against that judgment. Mr. Rainy in this has rendered a new and most important service to the African people, whose only protection against magisterial decisions is in that Court of Appeal, and who are but too often in circumstances which would render it impossible to give the securities which the Order in Council exacts. Because, whatever the decision of the Court on this motion of Mr. Rainy on behalf of Finlason may be, the African people will know the exact position in which they stand with regard to that Court. If the right of appeal *in forma pauperis* be granted, well and good; if it be refused—if the Court decide, which we cannot believe it will do, that it is not competent to grant such facilities to poor persons—we must endeavour that the Court should have competence given to it by Her Majesty; for without this we do not hesitate to say that there would be often a grievous denial of justice in the West Coast Settlements—where ill-paid magistrates are but too much exposed to local influences. We refer our readers with pleasure to the admirably temperate and forcible address of Mr. Rainy; and, whether our view of the merits, or rather demerits, of the impugned judgment be correct or not, we hope that the next mail will bring us news of the Sierra Leone Court of Appeal having granted the application made by Mr. Rainy. It is most desirable that this should be the case—first in the interest of the great body of the African people in the West Coast Settlements; secondly, for the Hon. W. Parker, the Cape Coast Magistrate, if our view be incorrect; and, thirdly, for Mr. Finlason, if he has, as he states, sustained injury at the hands of the said Magistrate. We think it right here to observe that we have received a very strong letter from Mr. Good, the plaintiff in the cause Good *v.* Finlason, complaining of our observations on the evidence in our hands relating to this case. If Mr. Good had combated any one of our arguments or statements—if he had shown, for instance, that it was utterly impossible for him or any one else to obtain a death certificate from America—we should have inserted his letter with pleasure; but as he has merely confined himself to abuse of the defendant, and an insinuation that the evidence in our hands may not be an exact copy of the Court records, we decline to insert it, because we cannot see that it could be of one particle of benefit to Mr. Good.



That we have been abused by both parties in this cause, while endeavouring to make it subserve the public welfare, fully satisfies our minds that we have done only just what our duty as the public organ and guardian of the West Coast and its people demands.

### GOLD DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the history of the world during the last twenty-five years there is one series of facts which stands out in most prominent importance. The discovery of the rich gold deposits of California, Australia, British Columbia, and New Zealand, stamp new and peculiar features on this quarter of a century. Look at the history of the Antilles, of Mexico, and the gold and silver-bearing South American States. The discovery by Europeans that there were treasures of precious metals in those countries, led to the annihilation of millions of human beings there, and the subsequent establishment of that desolating African slave-trade, through which, perhaps, one hundred millions have perished. But now in this riper age of the world the discovery of auriferous resources has conducted to the peopling, instead of the depopulation, of the lands in which the treasures have been found to exist. California would have remained in comparative desolation—the progress of Australia would have been comparatively slow—few persons would have cared about British Columbia, had not the gold discoveries been made. And now that the golden day seems to be dawning upon the interior countries of South Africa, are we not justified in looking for important results there also. We refer our readers to the accounts we have given in p. 105, of supposed gold discoveries about 900 miles from Natal—the British colony of Natal. If the accounts furnished are correct, there are unmistakable indications of the existence, 900 miles from Natal, of one of the finest and richest goldfields yet known in the world; and Mr. Murch, the German naturalist, the re-discoverer of the fields of Ophir, after the lapse of a couple of thousand of years of oblivion, will have achieved a lasting reputation. As there seems to be no reason to doubt either the reality or the extreme richness of Mr. Murch's discoveries, we are justified in treating of them as they are described to be. Of course if there are hundreds of square miles of exposed rich, gold-bearing quartz rock, the deposit that must have accumulated in the neighbouring country and water channels during scores of centuries will be of extraordinary richness. If, however, only such gold-washing fields had been discovered—had the matrix remained hid—the results, though not unimportant, might have been comparatively superficial and ephemeral. But a wide expanse of rich gold-bearing quartz rock must conduce to permanent and solid results. In consequence of the development taken by the Cape and Natal Colonies and the Transvaal Republic, and the long and arduous labours of devoted missionaries, the natives over a large tract of interior country have been brought more or less into contact with, and are more or less prepared for, an advancing civilization. How they might be brought rapidly within its influence has often occupied our mind. What, we have often asked ourselves, can be found now to induce the British Government to push that surest of all pioneers of material civilization, a rail or tramway, into that interior, and so advance the outposts of Christian civilization, opening the way for secure missionary, as well as commercial labours, hundreds of miles further into the continent? Is it strange that, with our heart full of joy and gratitude and praise to God, when these tidings burst upon us we should have exclaimed "Eureka! Eureka!" We do not believe that any incentive less than that afforded by rich gold discoveries in the interior would have sufficed to stimulate British authorities at home to that necessary action which is indispensable for a redemption of the South African countries beyond the British frontiers and the great Orange River from that withering barbarism by which they have been so long desolated. But we do believe that these gold discoveries, if real and important as they seem to be, will afford that incentive. In a work which we have now in the press,\* writing of what Old Time was doing to hasten

\* "The Cause of Divine Love"—(see Advertisement).

the conquest of the earth before the judgment-day, we wrote: "One day he stirs up the sands of California, on the morrow he is amid the wealth of Australia, and his wings are spread toward Africa," &c. The West African goldfields, which we believe to be of yet unconceived richness, were then in our mind; and now, behold, the extreme South reveals its long hidden treasures. We have felt the conviction, and have often expressed it in the pages of this journal, that the necessary course of events for bringing the vast African countries within reach of the great Gospel summons would be greatly hastened by Divine Providence through the wants and desires of civilized Europe. And may not the alleged gold discoveries by Mr. Murch in South Africa, be the hand of God thus hastening the course of events in South Africa, even as we believe also that they will be hastened in those important districts of West Africa, the Gold Coast countries from the seaboard to the far interior, by the operation of the late Dutch and English Treaty, seemingly only for the exchange of a few isolated spots of territory? Mr. Murch meant to traverse the whole length of Africa, from south to north, and he stumbles upon an unrivalled goldfield; the Dutch and English Governments wished to consolidate their small possessions on the Gold Coast by exchanging a few small places one against the other—and what will this lead them to? We only know one thing—God directs, or overrules, all!

### FAMINE IN ALGIERS.

According to a petition from Algeria discussed in the French Senate, not less than 200,000 natives had perished of hunger up to the 15th January last, and it was estimated that ere the next harvest could be gathered the number of victims would be 500,000. Marshal Niel stated that there was some exaggeration in these figures, but admitted that the distress was excessive, and promised that the Government had done, was doing, and would do all in its power to relieve it.

### THE BASUTOS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 12.—Intelligence has been received here from the Cape of Good Hope alleging that news had reached the Colony that Her Majesty's Government are determined to extend the British protection and control over the Basuto people. It was understood that the protectorate would be established by the appointment of a British resident at Moshesh's capital, and that the Basutos themselves would be taxed to a sufficient extent to provide the revenue for maintaining the protectorate. Governor Wodehouse had required Mr. Brand, the President of the Free State, to suspend hostilities against the Basutos until matters could be arranged.

NOTE.—We believe this is not quite correct, and that what the British Government purpose is that the Basuto country should be added to the Colony of "Natal," and the natives submit to such taxes as are paid by the kaffirs in the Natal Colony.

### SILK, SILK, SILK!

We want to know why West Africa is not a silk-producing country? It seems to us that it ought to become one, and we are determined to do all that in us lies that the silk culture may be introduced and extended there. We have heard that the wild silkworm exists in abundance in some districts, and if this be the case, all that is wanting is a systematic pursuit of the lucrative silk-growing industry. Silk is a staple that must continue to be of great value, and even if West Africa produce should prove to be not of the best quality, there would be ample room for large profit. We found the following lately and give it as greatly to the point:—

"To say what the Chinese make out of Europe yearly on silk must be a good deal guesswork. I have heard it stated that their profit is 12s. per pound on every pound shipped, although I can scarcely conceive it to be so great; still, upon 5,500,000 lbs.—an average season's shipment—the gain must be very large.

Taken altogether, then, it is impossible not to have a favourable opinion of the future of silk. Prices will doubtless fall to what they were a few years ago—say about 22s. 6d. to 23s. per pound in London for No. 3 Tsaltee—but even then there is a large margin for profit; and so strongly do I feel on this subject, that had I the means, I would rather go into the cultivation of silk than of any other known article.

The world is daily progressing, and people will have silk dresses, no matter what distress there may be in the commercial world. Even the servants, of all classes in Europe, will have silk—as most of us know."

### AN AFRICAN PLANTATION NEAR ACCRA, GOLD COAST.

Mr. R. F. Fry's account of "Palm Land Mountain Gardens," near Abudi (Aquep Mountain, Accra), where he commenced cultivation 1st January, 1866:—

| Number of Trees.                               |        |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Palm (Oil and Wine), spontaneous; innumerable. |        |
| Coffee, planted, about.                        | 50,000 |
| Orange                                         | 150    |
| Lime                                           | 12     |
| Bread-fruit                                    | 4      |
| Lemon                                          | 10     |
| Mango                                          | 200    |
| Cotton                                         | 500    |
| Pepper—West Indian                             | 50     |
| " Bird                                         | 2,000  |
| " Pod (pungent)                                | 24     |
| Guinea Grain                                   | 150    |
| Pawpoy                                         | 250    |
| Plantain                                       | 200    |
| Bananas                                        | 250    |
| Mountain Pear                                  | 1      |
| Cachew                                         | 6      |
| Soursop                                        | 1      |
| West India Cherry                              | 8      |
| Vine (Grape)                                   | 50     |

| Number of Seedlings and Plants.        |       |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| 4 Large Beds of Coffee Suckers.        |       |
| 4 Small ditto.                         |       |
| Pine Apples                            | 1,000 |
| Garden Eggs                            | 200   |
| Arrowroot                              | 500   |
| A large piece of ground under Tobacco. |       |

Vegetables.  
Tomatoes; English, Negro and African Okras; English Onions, Shalots, New Corn.  
Yams (Hog), white and blue *Mankanes*, large quantities of plants.  
*Marmah, Perpeah, Camlome, Emakoo*, about 1,000 each.  
The LIVE STOCK consists of Sheep, Milch Goats, Turkeys, Muscovy Ducks, Domestic Ducks, 150 Cochins-China Fowls, breeding rapidly.

N.B.—We are sorry Mr. Fry has not stated how many hands he has employed, and how much money he has expended to produce these results. The increase of plantations of this kind is of the greatest moment for Africa, and that attention is being at last directed to systematic agricultural pursuits is full of promise for the growth and spread of civilization. Mr. Fry has sent samples of tobacco-leaf (of which he has a puncheon ready) grown on his plantation; and he has already commenced making cigars.—Ed. A.T.

### AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

CULTIVATION OF THE CASSAVA.  
We are always seeking for fresh stimulants to the development of the vast agricultural resources of West Africa, and have hailed with pleasure an effort in the same direction for Jamaica by the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*. The following extract relative to the cultivation and exportable value of the product of the bitter cassava deserve the very serious attention of our friends, and some immediate efforts for availing themselves of the wealth resources of such a root. This extract is, it appears, the first of a series of similar papers on the natural resources of Jamaica, sent to the zealous editor of that journal by a "Gentleman who passed many years in Jamaica, and who therefore speaks with authority on the subject":—

CULTIVATION OF CASSAVA.  
(*Jatropha Manihot*.)  
"It appears from the statements and estimates of Dr. Shier, that the cultivation of the bitter cassava, and the preparation of its various products, both for exportation as also for home consumption, would be highly remunerative. Dr. Shier states that Mr. Glen has recently tested its value as an article of export, and added it to the other industrial resources of the colony. This gentleman, by erecting machinery on his plantation for grinding the root and preparing the starch of the bitter cassava, has already shipped the article in considerable quantities to Europe, and it has been sold at a price which puts the profit upon sugar cultivation completely to the blush. His agent in Glasgow writes that any quantity (like that already shipped) can command a ready sale at 9d. per lb.

"The use is co-extensive, or nearly so, with sugar. The productive capabilities of the soil are not perhaps generally known, nor is it necessary that to pay the grower there it should bring even half that price. A sample of a ton which was prepared was submitted for examination to Dr. Shier, who

admitted it to be a beautiful specimen of starch, although it had undergone but one washing.

"The root from which it was made was planted eight or nine months previously upon an acre of soil which had never undergone any preparation of ploughing, or been broken or turned up in any way. The plants were never weeded after they began to spring, nor were they tended or disturbed until they were ripe and pulled up. The expense of planting an acre was five dollars, and reaping this corn would, I suppose amount to as much more, say 2l. in all. The green cassava was never weighed, but the acre yielded fully a ton of starch, equal at 9d. per lb., to 84l.

"The experimental researches of Dr. Shier have led him to believe that the green bitter cassava will give one-fifth its weight of starch. If this be the case, the return per acre would, under favourable circumstances, when the starch is properly worked, be enormous. On an estate, an acre of cassava grown in fine permeable soil was sited, and when weighed, it yielded twenty-five tons of green cassava.

"Such a return as that per acre would enable our West-India Colonies to inundate Great Britain with food, and at a rate which would make flour to be considered a luxury. Dr. Shier is convinced that in thorough drained land, where the roots would penetrate the soil, and where its permeability would permit of their infinite expansion, a return of twenty-five tons per acre might uniformly be calculated upon. What a blessing, not only to those colonies but to the world, would the introduction be of this cheap and nutritious substitute for the potato.

"An acre of cassava is said to yield as much nutriment as six acres of wheat.

"Besides the enormous return above stated, may be added also the profits arising from the sale of the quaque, or refuse portion of the fibre, as also the inspissated juice, or *cassareep*.\* the latter sells at the rate of 3d. a quart.

"Mr. Simmonds states that the green cassava, when properly cultivated, will yield twenty-five tons to the acre, and this will give one-fifth of its weight in starch."

### ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION: GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES.

PROCEEDINGS OF ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday evening, February 24, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., in the chair, communications were read from Mr. Clements Markham "On the Results of the Abyssinian Expedition up to January, 1868."

Mr. Markham first described the coast plain round Zulla, and in this narrative included the observations made during October, November, and December, as the proceedings of the reconnoitring parties under Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Merewether, Colonel Phayre, and Colonel Wilkins, up to the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. The point of landing at Annesley Bay is a few yards south of where the dry bed of the Hadas reaches the sea, and is the nearest point on the coast to the foot of the mountains, the distance being about ten miles. The sea is very shallow for some distance, and the spring tides rise so as to cover a considerable area of the low land, which near the beach has a slope of about 1 in 400; the ordinary rise of the tide is 4ft. 6in. The Zulla plain is of sand, overlying clay, extending from the shore to the mountains, intersected by dry beds of torrents, and overgrown with such plants as salicornia, acacia, and calotropis, and with coarse grass in patches. Antelopes, gazelles, hares, bustards, and spur-fowl abound, and during the rains the game is said to be still more plentiful. The coast rains usually commence in December, but there is no great fall, and this year, beyond one drizzly morning, there has been no rain up to the end of the month. At Mulkatto, the site of the camp, about a mile from the shore, the thermometer ranged in the daytime from 84 deg. to 90 deg. from the 12th to the 18th of December. The road from Zulla to Howakel Bay was next described. During the reconnaissance from the 21st to the 30th October, on the alluvial plains of the Ragolay, the chiefs came to pay respects. It was ascertained that the eastern drainage of the whole Abyssinian watershed, from Senafé to Aterbi, consisted of tributaries of the Ragolay River, these places being some seventy geographical miles apart. The Tekonda and the Senafé passes were now described, as also the mountain scenery and characteristics—one peculiar feature in these Abyssinian mountains being that the passes leading through them have easier gradients, and are altogether more readily surmounted, than those of almost any other mountain range in the world. The plain of Senafé is covered with grass or stubble barley-fields, and dotted with stunted juniper, pine, and bushes; the lofty scarped hill, Arabi Telechi, which rises above it, being 8,561 feet above the sea. This communication bears date Dec. 31 last. The second one was dated

\* This juice is an excellent condiment, and is the base of the far-famed "pepper-pot" of the West Indies. Meat steeped in it may be preserved perfectly sweet for an unlimited period, and even gains in flavour by the process. [Ed. A. S. R.]

from Senafé on the 22nd January, in which a further description of the surrounding region was given; the most important portions of which were the accounts of the high plateau extending through the districts of Shumazano, Wudukalee, Tserena, and Gula Mukado, at a general elevation of 8,000 feet, and with occasional peaks and ridges rising to 9,000 feet; of the wide valleys surrounded by these plateaux at a height of 7,000 feet; and of deep ravines and mud-basins elevated from 6,000 to 4,500 feet above the sea.

#### DR. LIVINGSTONE.—SOUTH AFRICAN REPORTS.

During the past week we had an opportunity of conversing with Mr. Marthinus Swarts, the elephant hunter, who had communicated certain information to Captain Wilkinson relative to Dr. Livingstone, which we published in the *Argus*, No. 81. Mr. Swarts informs us that in June of last year he had spoken to some natives who had accompanied the great traveller, whom they call "Minarie," signifying "Good"—the name by which Dr. Livingstone is known to the natives. These men Mr. Swarts met three days' journey north of the Victoria Falls, who informed him that in the beginning of April last "Minarie" (the Doctor) stated to them that he was now going away, and dismissed them, giving them various presents, and also sending presents by them to Retanga. This took place at a certain spot twenty days' journey on foot from Retanga, and close to some very large river which runs in an easterly direction. Retanga is chief of the Barooti, and Cepopo is his chief captain. This very large river has its sources at some distance from the Debebe, and is described by the natives as considerably larger than the Zambezi. Mr. Swarts further says that the coast cannot be very far distant, as the natives had sea shells in their possession, which they stated they had got from the big water, meaning the sea. Mr. Swarts also says it would be impossible for the Doctor to transmit any letters, as no native could be induced to carry them beyond his own tribe, for venturing beyond certain death to the messenger would be the consequence. So far as we know, this very large river is not laid down on any map, and being hitherto unknown, it is very probable that the Doctor, after dismissing these native servants, had proceeded to explore it, intending to reach the coast at a point where this river discharges itself into the Indian ocean.—*Transvaal Argus*.

As, to our great joy, we now feel warranted in entertaining some hope that this distinguished man is safely pursuing his journey, we think it right here to publish the *last direct* intelligence of his expedition as read at the Royal Geographical Society.—*Ed. A.T.*

The second meeting of the present session of this society was held on Monday evening, Nov. 26; Sir Roderick Murchison, President, in the chair.

A letter from Dr. Livingstone was read by the secretary, dated from Ngomano, Rovuma River, May 18. The traveller had penetrated thirty miles further than his furthest point in 1861, and was preparing for his advance to the unknown northern extremity of Lake Nyassa. On the arrival of his party at the mouth of the Rovuma, it was found impossible to discover a path for the camels through the mangrove swamps. The vessel consequently proceeded twenty-five miles further to the north, and a good harbour and starting-point were then found in Mikindany Bay. The harbour within the bay is land-locked, and has good anchorage in ten to fourteen fathoms. From this place they marched overland to the south-west, and on arriving on the banks of the Rovuma, followed its course to the junction of the Loendi, a river coming from the south-west, and considered by Dr. Livingstone to be a continuation of the main stream. The chief of Ngomano, at the junction, proved most friendly, and the doctor intended to make this his head-quarters until he had felt his way round Lake Nyassa. The Rovuma is flanked on both sides by a chain of hills from 400 to 600 feet high, covered with dense entangled jungle. The natives, the Makonde tribe, were found to be willing workers, and aided in clearing a path for the men and animals. Traces of coal were found on the banks of the river.

Colonel Playfair (Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar) stated that the harbour at which Dr. Livingstone's expedition disembarked had only recently been discovered. He had no doubt that other harbours existed on the eastern coast, as it had never yet been thoroughly surveyed. Opposite the island of Zanzibar a new harbour had recently been found, and a port established there by the Sultan.

#### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NATAL.

In a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society by Dr. R. J. Mann, "On the Physical Geography of Natal," the author exhibited numerous diagrams and maps in illustration of his subject, which was to show how the peculiar climate and fertility of Natal depended upon its

physical configuration. The colony was a portion of the narrow, bevelled rim of the African continent, whose vast interior is an elevated table-land, with its coasts presented to the moist winds of the Indian Ocean, and its interior frontier formed by the Drakenberg mountain ledge 7,000 to 9,000 feet high. From the salient point of the angular line of the Drakenberg a mountain ridge projects into the middle of the colony, forming a high central backbone, from which short lateral spurs jut out. Each deep valley has its stream, and no less than fifty separate rivers find their way to the coast. There is a general slope upwards from the sea towards the interior, the gradient for the first seventy miles being 1 in 70. Up this slope the sea breezes, impelled by the eastern trade-wind, blow almost continually, but most strongly in the summer, owing to the power of the sun on the land, and it is in this season that most rain falls, the moisture-laden air, on reaching the rising land, being no longer able to retain its humidity, and therefore discharging it in almost daily showers. During the winter, on the other hand, when the monsoon agency is at its least, there is almost perpetual sunshine, and the weather is dry. The summer rainfall, as the author had ascertained during eight years' observation, is about 24 inches; the winter rainfall only 6 inches. The temperature in summer commonly rises to 85 deg. at midday, rarely to 97 deg., and at night very seldom descends to 52 deg. In winter it rises to between 70 deg. and 80 deg., and rarely descends to 40 deg. There were five slight frosts in the eight years. The result of this peculiar climate, dependent on the geographical position and configuration of the land, is that sugar, coffee, arrowroot, pineapples, bananas, and oranges can be grown on the coast, while wheat, potatoes, and other good crops, cattle, horses, and sheep thrive on the uplands, the whole colony being only equal in area to one-third of England. The author explained the physical causes of the formation of the harbour of Natal, and gave many details of the mineral and vegetable productions of the country.

#### A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

(Written by a Thinking Man, while carried by four Strong-smelling Men. For the special amusement of all whom it may concern.)

Dec. 2, 1867. Anniversary of the Battle of Austerlitz.  
" " " Nap. 3rd's Coup d'Etat, 1853.

#### CHAPTER I.—THE PRELIMINARIES.

Having taken a mental inventory of all my effects and observed the state of the tide (this is a little operation I find I am obliged to perform with any bottles of spirits, wines, &c., that may be in breach; you see that I am obliged to do it, though it does look mean, for if my servants won't look after their morals I must)—well, having also ascertained that the moon had not yet filled her horns, but was pretty well thank you, and quite good enough for me and my journey, I bid a fond adieu to all my loved ones, as they are a very large family, I may say the whole human race. I was a long time *a-doing it*. I did not observe the time, having an idea that it was not the right time although I am writing about that to the *Zintee*; you will say this is very wrong. I have also been taught since my earliest days that time was made for slaves, and have also been taught that "Britons never will be slaves," though they are as a rule in a tremendous state of bondage (slaves to their own passions); there is nothing in Africa approaching to it except the same thing. Well, anyhow, I did finally get into my hammock. In passing the castle I proudly reared my head at the thought that old England owned such a structure; in doing this I hit my head against the hammock pole, so I laid down again and smiled as if it did not hurt. Now, I said to my brave bearers and followers, "Marchons," and so we marched on.

#### CHAPTER II.—THE JOURNEY ITSELF.

As I passed through the town I glanced benevolently at everybody, but they did not seem to mind that; the old story about mind and matter flashed through my brain and made me feel a little better. In the suburbs I did not observe much. The suburbs of Cape Coast Castle have always had a peculiar effect on me. I take out my pocket handkerchief and hold my nose and shut my eyes, so that I am not prepared to say what I thought of them; having a regard for people's delicate feelings. If the inhabitants of Cape Coast are proud of their suburbs it is all well. If it is not all well there are a good many wells, but we will leave well alone and pass onward. Talking of passes, I came to several pretty passes—I think things have in general—I also passed through a gorge which I thought gorgeous, but I did not say so because I thought the hammock-men might drop me if I did. I now began to study the peculiarities of hammock-men as a class, and why they generally converse about eating and drinking (I have good authority for what I here state). It then suddenly occurred to me that I had forgotten to bring

with me the key of the iron safe, and what was more I could not recollect where I had left it. Now it is not my iron safe, but Mrs. R's. I had thought of asking Mrs. R. in the morning to let me try the Hobbs and Chubb game of picking a lock; but I thought again it might be the picking of a quarrel. I now attempted to go to sleep, and succeeded. I find I generally do succeed in what I do attempt, which is a most remarkable thing, is it not? The first part of the journey to Anamaboe always has a remarkable effect on me. I imagine there to be 559 hills to go over, and that I am only at about the 55th. I attribute this to the fact that I doze, and first wake up when we get to the top of a hill. Then we came to the Iron Hill. I did not feel at all inclined to walk. The strongest-smelling hammock-man—the Head Centre (scenter) I immediately dubbed him—here observed that I ought to walk. I said that I objected. He said "I don't care!" in very fair English, and the subject was dropped (*me a British subject*) literally. Fancy my feelings! I felt for my stick first, finally I got hold of my umbrella, as the man that was carrying my stick objected to give it up. I said to the man that said "I don't care!" One, two, three! with the umbrella, as plain as the umbrella could speak. The other men here prepared for a rush on me. I opened the umbrella and remarked that if I had broken it I should have expected them to pay for it. This seemed to tickle them, and so the affair was arranged. After this we arrived at a village; here I felt athirst, and having something to drink, I drank it. I may here mention, in case of any expedition ever having to be sent out, as it might save expense to Government, that the cork of one soda-water bottle fired in the air dispersed the whole community. This is the second time I have found the same thing to occur in the same village. The next thing I remember coming to was a bridge, but as it was a bridge of no size, I don't remember sighing over it.

Yells from the hammock-men next attracted my attention from a profound slumber which I had been very busy attending to. I made inquiries, and there was a talk of wolves and leopards. Confound it! a man can't sleep after that. Will it be a wolf, or will it be a leopard? is the first thought of the anxious inquirer; if so, how to entertain them properly. You can't say "Come in," to a wolf or a leopard—but they might have come in if they had liked—I don't think they would have won, mind. After this I was permitted to travel on peaceably, and, with the exception of finding on my arrival that the house was closely shut up and I had to find my way in through a window, I did not see any dead donkeys.

Shade of Sterne, pardon me!

H. T. H.

#### DEATH.

COLE, WILLIAM HORATIO.—On the 6th February, 1868, at his residence, Fourah Bay-road, Freetown, Sierra Leone, of bronchitis, William Horatio Cole, Medical Clerk, and Clerk of the Board of Health in Sierra Leone. Mr. Cole, who was in his 38th year, is deeply mourned and regretted.

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#### ESTATE OF GEORGE MUSGROVE, ESQ., DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Parties having Claims against the Estate of the late GEORGE MUSGROVE, Esq., are requested to send in their Claims on or before the end of MARCH, 1868, after which date no Claims will be acknowledged. And all parties indebted to the Estate are also requested to pay the same on or before the end of March, 1868, otherwise the Executors will take proceedings against them and enforce payment.

(Signed)  
JAMES CATLINE, } Executors.  
R. J. GHURTEY, }

Cape Coast, January 6, 1868.

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CAPE COAST, GOLD COAST, WEST AFRICA.

#### WEST COAST OF AFRICA, MADEIRA, TENERIFFE.

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

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

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

The fast and powerful Steamship MANDINGO, 1,300 tons and 275-horse power, ROBERT F. LOWRY Commander, will leave LIVERPOOL on TUESDAY, MARCH 24, at 11.30 A.M.

Passengers embark by steam tender, leaving the Prince's Landing Stage at 10 A.M. punctually.

Goods and heavy baggage must be alongside the ship, at the Loading Berth, Coburg Dock, not later than 6 P.M. on the 21st.

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

NOTICE.—The Company's steamers have now free pratique at Teneriffe outwards.

Goods for Cameroons will be conveyed by lighter from Greenpatch, at Company's expense, but Shipper's risk.

All letters and newspapers must go through the post-office.

All goods by rail should be ordered to South-end Station.

NOTICE.—The ETHIOPE will be despatched on the 10th April, for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Accra, Lagos, Brass, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Cameroons.

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





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

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

**THE WORLD-FAMED SYDENHAM SUITS AT 59s.**

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

**THE NEW BOOK ON GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE**

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

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



L A M P L O U G H ' S

EFFERVESCENT

**PYRETIC SALINE.**



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

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

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

**SEA VOYAGES.**—It is a very valuable accompaniment, and should on no account be omitted; it instantly allays the sickness.

**For BILIOUS CONSTITUTIONS,** giving rise to vitiated Secretions, Indigestion, and Eruptions on the Skin—a teaspoonful should be taken daily, with the dinner, in a tumbler of water, and the same quantity on going to bed.

In cases of **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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