

The African Times.

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

"Talk to me anywhere of Power, and I'll tell you of Protection. Mention a Magistrate, and the idea follows of Property. Show me any Government, and you are to see the proposed interest of those governed. Power constituted otherwise is a monster that is impossible in every system where there is any notion of the justice of God or the good of mankind."—EDMUND BURKE.

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

Vol. VII., No. 83.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
Subscription, 6s. per Ann.)

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
West African Mails.....	126	Awoonlah Outrages—Ashantees at Jelloe Coffee—A Man Flayed Alive	129
Administration of Justice in the Gambia	126	Dahomey	129
Court of Appeal (Sierra Leone) for West Africa	126	Mal-Administration of Justice at Cape Coast	130
Sierra Leone Pluralists and Jobbers	127	Native Capitalists	130
Emigration to Liberia	127	Human Sacrifices at Akropong	131
Jobbery, and More Jobbery	127	The Case of Criminal Assault by a European at Lagos	131
Fantee Troubles—Burning Chief Attah's House by Mr. Usher	127	Resistance to Dutch Rule on the Gold Coast.—No. 2	131
The Fantee War against Elmina	127	Abyssinia.—Release of the Europeans, and Death of Theodore	132
Proclamations	128	How Justice is done at Lagos	133
The Administration at Cape Coast Pulling Down and Burning a House and Property on Sunday Morning	128	The Rev. Elias Schrenk and Educated Natives of the Gold Coast	133
New Arbitrary Vagary of Chief-Magistrate Parker	129	Abeokuta, Ibadan, and Lagos	134
Troubles in Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast, etc.	129	Imperial Parliament	135

THE COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS, LIMITED.

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

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

DIRECTORS.

WM. DENT, Esq., Chairman of the Thames and Mersey Insurance Company, London.
ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, Esq. (Messrs. SINCLAIR, HAMILTON, and Co.), London.
A. CASTELLAIN, Esq. (Messrs. FRED. HUTCH and Co.), Liverpool.

J. ASPINALL TOBIN, Esq. (Messrs. THOS. TOBIN and Son) Chairman of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, Liverpool.
L. GRUNING, Esq. (Messrs. FRED. HUTCH and Co.), Liverpool.
R. RUMNEY, Esq., Manchester.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

J. ASPINALL TOBIN, Esq., Walmer-buildings, Water-street, Liverpool.

BANKERS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND MANCHESTER

The Capital of this Company has been fully subscribed.

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

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

In 1840,	"	"	£155,759
In 1850,	"	"	410,798
In 1860,	"	"	890,216
	"	"	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	£9,804,356
In 1823,	1,465 tons.
In 1831,	3,328 "
In 1841,	8,164 "
In 1860,	19,853 "
	40,216 "

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

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

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

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

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

WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The African Royal mail steamer Mandingo, with the regular monthly mail, arrived on the 4th instant in the Mersey with the accustomed regularity, as did also the African Royal mail steamer Macgregor Laird, with the bi-monthly mail, on the 16th instant.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE GAMBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Gambia, April 20, 1868.

Justice! Justice!!! O Justice!!!

Sir,—Will you allow me space in your invaluable journal to inquire, What is justice? and why do judges sit in their seats to judge matters in controversy between two parties? I refrain from answering it myself. Justice, however, I say, may be found elsewhere, but not in the Court of the Gambia; for the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Chalmers, here, in deciding matters is certainly influenced by prejudices of feeling and partiality, favouring his colour (the Europeans), and allowing himself to be guided by their opinion—e.g., an American sailor, who had murdered one of his shipmates by stabbing him in eleven places on his body, thereby causing his death, was tried, and, he being found guilty, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labour. Against this we have a recent case, tried last session, of a native lad of nine years who accidentally wounded another lad of fourteen. He was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The sailor is of a good old age, the other a lad. It is also rumoured in the town that Mr. Ingram, lately arrived from England, brought on a case against one George Lake, an old resident (native) of this colony, in a *Court of Chancery*, which court the inhabitants of this colony are ignorant of, and which, I believe, had never existed here before. Mr. Refr's, the attorney for Mr. Lake, went, it is said, to the Chief Magistrate, with Mr. Ingram, to show them that there is no such court here, for there are no officers appointed for such a court, and the papers, therefore, issued are wrong. What was the reply? It was, that such a court does exist here, and Mr. Chalmers pretends to nominate himself the judge of that court of equity, as they call it. Is this justice, Mr. Editor? Readers of this, is it right? Mr. Chalmers was sent out with the hope that he would administer justice for a short time. We say he has failed in this. Ought such a man, who is not fit to be trusted with a lower court, to be allowed to establish a higher one?—I am, dear Editor,

LOVE OF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Gambia, April 21, 1868.

Sir,—As it is through your journal that many evils have been eradicated here, will you be pleased to insert this and lay it before the Secretary of State? In our last session, held in April, a strange matter was revealed in open court before Judge, jurors, and spectators. It was then stated by a prisoner that when he was sent to the gaol to wait for his trial (being accused of stealing some money), the gaoler took him, the prisoner, out at midnight, with chains on, accompanied by one of the turnkeys of the gaol, who held a pistol in his hand, the gaoler himself armed with a double-barrelled gun and a whip, following him to where it was supposed he had hid the money, promising to give him part of it should he show where it was. At one time he, the prisoner, made his escape, but was afterwards caught. Taken before the gaoler, he was scolded at first, but was afterwards spoken to in these words: "I have given you the chance to escape, but you would not; the fault is not mine." The poor prisoner could not have gone. If the money had not been taken by him, he would have undergone punishment of starvation. He was put in chains before his trial; not by an order from the sheriff, I suppose. Nothing more has been said, and the matter is hushed up; but if the Administrator and the Judge overlook such things, ought not the home authorities to look into it, for prevention is better than cure?

A SPECTATOR.

COURT OF APPEAL (SIERRA LEONE) FOR WEST AFRICA.—MARCH 20, 1868.

(Before their Honours Chief Justice French and Assistant-Justice Huggins.)

RENDALL, APPELLANT, v. LOWE, RESPONDENT.

This was an appeal from the decision given by his Honour Mr. Parker in a case in the Magistrate's Court at Cape Coast, in which the respondent was plaintiff and the appellant was defendant.

According to the petition of appeal, it appeared that Mr. Parker refused to hear evidence on either side, and gave judgment against the appellant for 100l.; whereupon the appellant appealed from such judgment under Her Majesty's Order in Council establishing this Court.

Mr. Rainy now moved that the petition of appeal be read. The Court directed the Master of the Court to read the petition.

Mr. Rainy then asked the Court to admit the appeal, which was done accordingly.

Mr. Rainy also moved for an order commanding the Court below to transmit the whole of the proceedings had in the action in the Court below to this Court.

The Court granted the motion.

MARCH 25.

Mr. Rainy moved that this appeal be set down for hearing on the 18th of May next.

The Court granted the motion, and directed that an order to that effect be served upon the respondent.

FINLASON, APPELLANT, v. GOOD, RESPONDENT.

In this case the Court had granted an order nisi calling upon the respondent to show cause why the appellant should not have leave to appeal in *formd pauperis*.

Mr. Rainy now moved that the order nisi be made absolute, and no one appearing to show cause against it.

The Court granted the motion.

Mr. Rainy then applied for an order to set down the appeal for hearing.

The Court made the order, directing that the appeal be heard on the 18th of May next, and that a copy of it be served on the respondent.

Upon a subsequent day his Honour the Chief Justice told Mr. Rainy that he had applied for the order absolute too soon.

Mr. Rainy replied that he would abandon the order absolute, so as to allow the Counsel who had been instructed to oppose the order nisi to be heard against its being made absolute.

APRIL 2.

Mr. Rainy moved (but he did not state the grounds) that the order nisi granted in this case for leave to appeal in *formd pauperis* be enlarged, and that the hearing of it be adjourned *sine die*.

The learned Counsel further stated that the counsel engaged on the other side had instructed him to inform the Court that although he did not assent to the application he would not oppose it.

The Court then granted the application.

APRIL 16.

Mr. Montagu for the defendant moved to have the order nisi discharged, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Rainy: Whether this Court has or has not jurisdiction is not now the point before the Court. There is a powerful party at Cape Coast leagued together for the purpose of getting rid of the order I have obtained. I am informed that Mr. Ussher, the Administrator, and Mr. Parker, the Chief Magistrate, are annoyed at this appeal. The parties have already made an attempt to imprison my client, and it is only the action of this Court that keeps them in check. If the order nisi for leave to appeal be discharged, my client would be again imprisoned.

The Chief Justice: When Mr. Rainy moved for the order nisi, I directed his attention to a clause in Her Majesty's Order in Council, which raised a doubt in my mind whether the Court of Appeal was properly constituted. He took the order subject to that point, and when the case comes on for argument he may be able to satisfy us that this Court was duly constituted. However, I must say that I am very glad that the Court granted the order nisi, because I hope it may have the effect of removing a great scandal from the administration of justice at Cape Coast. The Court below has transmitted the proceedings had in the action to this Court, and I have perused them with great pain. It appears that one judge hears the case and adjourns it for further evidence, and another judge, who did not hear the case, takes it up, and, without hearing the defendant or any further evidence upon it, pronounces the judgment which is appealed against. This is very wrong, and without precedent.

Mr. Montagu: We have not been heard. We can contradict their affidavit.

The Chief Justice: I must say, Mr. Montagu, that the appellant's affidavit is fully supported by the official papers which I have received. I think that you should advise your client to settle this case. I find by the papers that the appellant has been let out of prison.

Mr. Rainy: Yes, your Honour, that is so; and the object of Mr. Montagu's client in endeavouring to get rid of the order nisi is to enable him to imprison my client a second time.

The Chief Justice: The appellant cannot be legally imprisoned again on the same judgment. If he is taken into custody the parties who do so will render themselves liable. There was an agreement entered into between the parties before the appellant was released from prison, and in case the appeal be dismissed the appellant could not be imprisoned again. The respondent's remedy, if he has any, is by an action for breach of the agreement by which the defendant obtained his discharge.

Mr. Rainy: I am very glad to hear your Honour say so. I gave my client an opinion to the same effect; and that if Mr. Ussher and Mr. Parker had anything to do with a second arrest, I should take legal proceedings against them.

The Chief Justice: I am sure that Mr. Montagu will communicate the remarks I have made to his client, and that we shall hear no more of this case.

Mr. Rainy: I am ready to drop this appeal, and to release the respondent from the payment of any costs, if Mr. Montagu will give his professional undertaking that my poor client will not be put in prison again.

Mr. Montagu: I can give no undertaking. We are entitled to have the order nisi discharged.

Mr. Rainy: Your object is well known to me. If you were to succeed, I should take the case to the Privy Council. It is true I cannot go there as matter of right, but their lordships, in a matter like this, would deal with it as they did in the case of George, a pauper, for whom I applied to their lordships, when in England, for leave to appeal in *formd pauperis*. I was successful; and the appeal cost the respondent upwards of 1,000l. If this case be taken to England, you would be the cause of a serious injury to your client.

The matter then dropped, the Chief Justice observing that he hoped to hear no more of the appeal.

SIERRA LEONE PLURALISTS AND JOBBERS.

Captain Bravo (— W. I. Regiment), who has been some time in England on leave from his commanding officer, but is now about returning.

Police Magistrate.

Inspector-General of Police.

From these two offices he derives in pay and allowances above 1,000l. a-year. Neither of these posts ought to be held by a military officer of a regiment in garrison at the place; the latter, the Inspector-Generalship of Police, was a piece of official plunder enacted by Major Blackall for his son. It is a shameful robbery of the Colony, and ought to be immediately abolished.

Mr. Primet.—Auditor-General. 600l. a-year.

Mr. Primet was ex-Governor Blackall's private secretary, and the ex-Governor created this office for Mr. Primet, and appointed him to it a few days before he was superseded by the present Governor-in-Chief. There ought to be some degrading punishment for such official robberies of a people who have no voice in the expenditure of the duties and taxes they are compelled to pay.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

In March, the "African Colonization Society" (Washington, United States) reports as under:—

Applications for passage to Liberia in May next have reached us from, or in behalf of, companies of coloured people at Williamsburg and Christiansburg, Virginia; Nashville and Philadelphia, Tennessee; Halifax, North Carolina; Edgefield District, South Carolina; Augusta, Marion, Macon, Sparta, and Columbus, Georgia; Mobile, Eufaula, and Montgomery, Alabama; Columbus, Mississippi; and Apalachicola, Florida; comprising, it is estimated, over two thousand persons. These are all local, spontaneous movements, originating "among themselves, and growing out of their own convictions concerning their own interests and duties."

The applicants are represented as belonging to the best class of the coloured population—intelligent, industrious, moral, religious—knowing how to estimate freedom aright, and what constitutes true independence. They want to go, and need our aid to get there, believing that they can better their condition; while others want to help in the grand work of civilizing and evangelizing the natives, and in building up an honourable nationality for the race.

The following extract shows that the intending emigrants include some of the most valuable class of emigrants for a rising community like that of Liberia:—

Halifax, N.C., January 9, 1868.

"I have seen all the people, and they have pledged themselves that nothing shall stop them from going but sickness or death. They are making every effort to get ready in season to go to the land of the free and the home of the black man. I have in my party, as will be seen by my list of one hundred and fifty-one names which I send you, railroad men and engineers, and men that worked in car shops."

JOBBERY, AND MORE JOBBERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, April 10, 1868.

Sir,—Another absurdity has been added to the official acts of Mr. Ussher. He has appointed Dr. Skues, the only military surgeon here, as Inspector of Police, whilst the commanding

officer sanctions (against the Queen's Regulation) two guineas per diem to the colonial surgeon during Dr. Skues' absence on colonial duty. Dr. Skues is reported to be about to receive a very heavy fee for copying the new boundary of the Dutch and English possessions. It might have been as well done for half-a-guinea.

This is the way colonial money is squandered. How can the Africans advance when the white man's ambition is only to fill his pockets—Yours truly,

The Military Hospital is full of sick soldiers.

FANTEE TROUBLES—BURNING CHIEF ATTAH'S HOUSE BY MR. USSHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, April 10, 1868.

Sir,—Mr. Freeman has been sent this morning on a mission to the allied army of the Fantees. I saw the original draft for the proclamation authorizing the pulling down and demolishing Attah's (supposed) house; it was dated the 5th (Sunday) and it was on that day that Mr. Parker advised it, but the proclamation was not issued until Monday, 6th. Mr. Ussher has sent to ask the poor old women what amount of property was destroyed, with a view doubtless of compensating them, but of course they cannot give him any answer until the Governor-General comes down. Mr. Grant, the oldest magistrate here, was never consulted, and never knew that the house was pulled down until he saw the flames as he was going to church.

Prepare yourself to hear sad news, as large reinforcements are bringing up to the advanced army. It all arose from the part Mr. Ussher took in the bombardment of Commenda with his private secretary or clerk, John Grant Elliott. This has infuriated the whole Protectorate, because they say the English had no right to interfere with their quarrel with the Dutch. More anon. In haste, yours truly,

VIDE ET CREDE.

THE FANTEE WAR AGAINST ELMINA—BURNING ATTAH'S HOUSE, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, May 8.

Sir,—The exchange of territory has brought great misery. The transfer of the Dutch forts to the English was quietly done, without murmur or opposition on the part of the natives; but so soon as the Dutch flag was hoisted at British Commendah the people there declared that they would by no means submit to the Dutch rules or authorities—that they considered the Dutch Local Government and its native subjects as no better than *Ashantees*—they would not under any circumstances be allied with them.

At this time there was a Dutch frigate in the roads of Commendab. Mr. Ussher, the British Administrator, and Captain Le Jeune, who represented the Dutch Government, were on the spot, and sent off immediately to the frigate for 80 to 100 marines, who landed to enforce obedience and order. Finding this to be a failure, they resorted to bombardment of the place, in which seven lives were lost. This, I am confident in stating, was caused to be done by Mr. Ussher, the British Administrator. There was not a shot fired by any of the British Commendah people, but all betook themselves, men, women, and children, to the bush, and their canoes were all cut up and burnt by the Dutch marines. After the Commendahs had retired into the interior they must needs send their women to fetch water from Commendab, as there was no water where they were. This had been done for several weeks, when, on the 6th of February, some women coming for water, as usual guided by a man, were fired upon by the Dutch marines, who were on guard over this water. The women were not hurt, and managed to get back to their people, who of course said, "We are tired of this and will no longer bear it." So they all rose in arms and marched in defence of this necessary water. The marines and the Java pensioners fought them, and at the same time shells from the vessel and large guns from the fort were fired on them. At this time three companies, with their volunteer company from Elmina, assisted in fighting against them. The Commendahs, finding that it was impossible for them to fight against such formidable odds, after losing some men, were obliged to retreat to the bush. They then sent to their brothers the Fantees informing them of their miseries and troubles for no wrong that they have done, but merely because they did not wish to be under the Dutch flag. They prefer the English. The Fantees deemed it their duty to send help to the Commendah people, and are now encamping against the Elminas because they sent to assist the Dutch in depriving the Commendahs of their own town, houses, and property.

Mr. Ussher, the Administrator, has posted out proclamations prohibiting the selling of all kinds of ammunition of war to the Fantees and the whole Protectorate, both the seaboard and interior, thereby disabling in a great measure the carrying into

effect the purposes of the Fantees. The determination of the Fantees was to invade Elmina, bring it under subjection, and put an English flag on the Dutch fort, if possible, and give it to the English, as they wished the whole of the territory of the Gold Coast to be under one government, which is the English; but Mr. Usher opposed the Fantees to the very extremity, issuing notices that no person under the British protectorate should take up arms against the Elminas. Mr. Usher went so far as to send soldiers to Anamaboe, captured the kings and the chiefs of Salt Pond, and had them brought to Cape Coast and incarcerated in the Castle for no reason. Mr. Usher suspected they might go, and simply on these grounds he imprisoned them. To get at the chiefs of Salt Pond, Dr. Skues and the military officers who went invited them to a house where they had put up, and asked the chiefs to partake of some gin. After remaining with the chiefs for some time, Dr. Skues said the house was too hot, and requested the chiefs to accompany them to the beach under the cocoa-nut trees, where he said it was cooler. Between fifty and seventy soldiers were waiting there. The chiefs went and took seats there with Dr. Skues and the officers until the arrival of a canoe they had been expecting, when the soldiers compelled them to go on board, and brought them to Cape Coast, and they were incarcerated. They have now effected their release by giving securities of some respectable persons of Anamaboe and Salt Pond, who pawned their houses to the Government that these people will not go to the camp to join their brethren.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., reports of musketry were heard at Cape Coast. Immediately after messengers arrived, with the report that the Elminas, about 2,000 in number, had suddenly attacked a village belonging to Cape Coast of about 150 inhabitants, and killed four persons, the rest escaping unhurt. This excited the Cape Coast people, and, in spite of Mr. Usher's threats to bombard the town, they all went away to defend their brethren, and they are now there encamping against the Elminas. The next day, which was Sunday, the Administrator ordered the house in which Attah, the Headman, had resided to be pulled down to the ground, because he was, the Administrator said, the first to set a bad example, for he had gone some weeks before to the camp. The Administrator, before ascertaining who the property belonged to, ordered soldiers from the garrison to pull the house down to the ground. Much valuable property belonging to three different estates of three brothers, bequeathed to an aunt and cousin, which the Headman Attah had no share or portion in whatever, were burnt. Among these very valuable books and Bibles were thrown into the flames, to the great horror of the multitude who witnessed the scene, and the very heathen gave vent to their feelings. *Is the Bible to be burnt at all, and more so on a Sunday, by white men who say they are God's people?* Amongst these properties there was a cedar coffin, prepared by one of the above deceased for the aunt; this was also burnt, amidst mournful cries, she throwing herself upon the coffin, begging that this her last home that was left for her to be buried in by her late nephew, should not be burnt, she being over four-score years old. Notwithstanding all these entreaties an axe was immediately applied to the destruction of the coffin, which was committed to the flames. The poor old woman sat near this flame all day and night bewailing for her losses, she having now no surviving relation to make her another coffin, being deprived also of all her wearing apparel and all the money she had to subsist on; so that everybody who went to look upon this misery could not help dropping tears. I could not describe to you half the misery of the scene.

Rumours have reached us here that a large armed force is on the other side of the Prah, sent by the King of Ashantee to assist the Elminas. There are some very extraordinary circumstances connected with this matter, and being bound in honour to communicate nothing to you but the truth, I reserve giving you the particulars of what caused the Ashantee force to be raised in aid of the Elminas. Suffice it to say for the present that they were invited down through secret mission by the authorities.

The Dutch pay a stipend of 100*l.* currency to the monarch of Ashantee. Lately, when the last monarch died (Quacoe Duah), great customs were performed for him at Elmina by the natives, with salutes of guns from Elmina Castle in honour of the deceased monarch.—Yours,

FANTEE.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Herbert Taylor Usher, Administrator of H.M. Possessions on the Gold Coast.

Whereas Chief Quassie Attah, Headman of Cape Coast, has, in defiance of the repeated orders and proclamations of this Government and in open breach of his oath of allegiance, joined the Fantee army encamped near Elmina, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity; be it made known and proclaimed that the said Quassie Attah is to be

henceforth considered as an outlaw, and deprived of his office and dignity, and his property in Cape Coast is hereby forfeited and confiscated to the Crown.

And it is further decreed that the house of the said Quassie Attah, situate in the Intin quarter in Cape Coast, shall be pulled down and demolished, as an example and a warning to all seditious persons now in Cape Coast.

By his Excellency's command,

W. H. SIMPSON, Colonial Secretary.

Government House, April 4, 1868.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Herbert Taylor Usher, Administrator of H.M. Possessions on the Gold Coast.

Whereas Chief Coffee Ahmoah, of Cape Coast, has, in defiance of the repeated orders and proclamations of this Government, and in open breach of his oath of allegiance, joined the Fantee army encamped near Elmina, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity; be it made known and proclaimed that the said Coffee Ahmoah is to be henceforth considered as an outlaw, and deprived of his office and dignity, and his property in Cape Coast is hereby forfeited and confiscated to the Crown.

By his Excellency's command,

W. H. SIMPSON, Colonial Secretary.

Government House, April 4, 1868.

THE ADMINISTRATION AT CAPE COAST PULLING DOWN AND BURNING A HOUSE AND PROPERTY ON A SUNDAY MORNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gold Coast, April 7, 1868.

Sir,—The blaze that I long ago said would be kindled, has become a conflagration that the powers of Cape Coast cannot subdue. The Cape Coast people, numbering some two thousand men, in open defiance of Mr. Usher and his Government, proceeded to join the allied army of the Fantees, now encamped within a mile of Elmina on the 4th April.* Her Majesty's troops were called out, but for what purpose (except to be laughed at by a lot of women) no one could discover. Mr. Usher knew that they would march; they publicly announced the fact days before, and they did march, not in the silent night, like absconding citizens, but at eleven o'clock in the morning.

It appeared to everyone that the Government had adopted purposely the expedient of "locking the stable door after the horse was stolen," particularly as Mr. Usher had stated to several of his friends, "That the people ought to go to the camp on the sly, and not let him know anything about it; because if they made a parade of their march he could not help himself, he would be obliged to stop them." Now, this is what Mr. Usher, the Administrator of the British Government, says, and what is well known to be his private desire. Well, Sir, on Sunday morning there was scarcely a Cape Coast man to be seen. They had all gone to fight in what they firmly believed to be a holy cause. About three or four weeks before this rush to the camp, Attah (the headman selected by Mr. Usher and that strange man, Governor Blackall, against the universal wish of the people) had gone with his few followers to the camp. The Government took no notice of it. However, to the utter astonishment of everyone, on Sunday morning Mr. Usher ordered out the military, and, with the assistance of a lot of police, the house that Attah lived in (and which does not belong to him) was pulled down, and all the wood portion of it piled in the middle of the street and burnt, together with a valuable lot of cloths, silks, and a valuable coffin, that had been made for one of the old women in the house who is not expected to live long; whilst the real owners—a lot of poor old women, frantic with grief, went howling round the pile. It would have moved a heart of stone to gaze on this wilful destruction of property.

How can Mr. Usher possibly justify this harsh, unjust, and unlawful proceeding. Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B., is, I hope and believe, not the Governor that will sanction this great act of injustice. He surely is not the Governor that will be satisfied with Mr. Usher's own official despatch, detailing his chivalrous exploits on the morning of God's holy day on a few poor helpless old women. We hope he will have, in his own presence, a full and searching investigation of the proceedings enacted on Sunday morning, April 5, 1868, which, if undressed, will be a foul blot on the reputation of the British Government. Mr. Usher ought to have to explain why he visited Commenda a second time, after he had done his duty by handing it over to the Dutch. Why he recommended the Dutch Governor ("as an old Coaster") against his wish to bombard the town, and urged him to do so. And lastly, why he allowed his secre-

* For immediate cause of this see "Fantee's" letter.—Ed. A. T.

tary (a British officer)* to go on shore at Commenda with firearms to assist the Dutch in killing a lot of poor helpless negroes, because they clung with a loving tenacity to the British flag, that had befriended them for so many years against their formidable enemies the Ashantees.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

VERITE SANS PEUR.

NEW ARBITRARY VAGARY OF CHIEF MAGISTRATE PARKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, April 8, 1868.

Sir,—I sent in under cover to the Honourable W. A. Parker, on the 6th of April inst., the affidavit and petition marked A, upon receipt of which he immediately issued a warrant and apprehended me on a charge of "contempt of Court." I was taken as a prisoner by six policemen to the Court-house, where I was called upon by his Honour to explain what I meant; having done so, I was discharged.

As a British subject, I demand some explanation of this strange proceeding. My affidavit and petition could not have been couched in more respectful language. I did not ask anything unreasonable. Then why should I be deprived of my liberty? If his Honour wanted to speak to me, surely a message by a policeman would have secured my presence in Court just as soon as the warrant did. I have never once been disrespectful to the Chief Magistrate. Then why all this severity?

On Monday next, I am to be tried by this same judge. God help me! that's all. But as I have a good case, I fear not the ultimate result.—Yours truly,

WM. CHAS. FINLASON.

(COPY—A.)
On this sixth day of April, 1868, at Cape Coast personally appeared before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Gold Coast, William Charles Finlason, of Cape Coast, who, being duly sworn, saith,

That he has been indicted by William Cleaver, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the Gold Coast, on a charge of obstructing him in the execution of his duty, and using threatening language to him whilst in the execution of his duty.

That Deponent's legal adviser resides at Sierra Leone, and it is impossible for Deponent to communicate and receive advice from his counsel before the 15th or 16th May, 1868.

That it is most essential for Deponent's interests that he should have legal advice before proceeding to trial.

That Deponent cannot obtain legal advice in Cape Coast, there being no properly qualified counsel to apply to.

Sworn before me this sixth day of April, 1868.

GEO. KENDALL, J.P.

WM. CHAS. FINLASON.

(COPY—A.)
The Petition of William Charles Finlason, of Cape Coast, to the Honourable William Alexander Parker, Chief Magistrate and Assessor for Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast, this sixth day of April, 1868,

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioner has filed an affidavit of even date with this Petition in Her Majesty's Court of Civil and Criminal Justice at this place, setting forth Petitioner's inability to proceed to trial in the case, "The Queen in the prosecution of William Cleaver against William Charles Finlason," until Petitioner can communicate with his legal adviser, William Rainy, Esq., Barrister-at-Law at Sierra Leone.

That Petitioner is unable to procure a proper qualified legal adviser in Cape Coast; and as the result of the case Cleaver v. Finlason is of great consequence to your Petitioner, he humbly and respectfully prays that the trial may be postponed until after the arrival of the outward mail due here on the 15th of May, 1868.

And Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WM. CHAS. FINLASON.

AWOONLAH OUTRAGES—ASHANTEES AT JELLEE COFFEE—A MAN FLAYED ALIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, April 9, 1868, 4 p.m.

Sir,—So much for the celebrated Awoonlah peace. Providence has in its own time and way proved to the German missionaries that the Awoonlahs never did make peace.

This mail brings the following from Jellee Coffee: The place (Jellee Coffee) is full of Ashantees. The Awoonlahs have given themselves up to the Ashantees. One of the missionaries from Christiansborg, who went to Quittah intending to go by that route to Crepee, was caught by the Awoonlahs and nearly beaten to death; they knocked out half his teeth. Mr. Nicol Irvine, of this place, a native of Scotland, and one of our most esteemed

* John Grant Elliott, Acting Barrackmaster, Chief Clerk to Amintor Usher.

merchants, who was there trading, was going to be killed, but purchased his life with two puncheons of rum. If it had not been for the personal interference of John Tay, of Jellee Coffee, Irvine would have been killed. They flayed an *Accra canoe man alive!* There were several English naval officers at Jellee Coffee at the time; the naval men assisted several of the Accras to escape on board the shipping in the roads. The Awoonlahs declare that if the Accra tribes do not attack them, they will attack the Accras. This is authentic, and you have my authority to publish it. More next mail.—Yours truly,

ACCRA.

P.S.—The Dart has been sent down expressly from Cape Coast by Mr. Usher to fetch Mr. Freeman, who is to be dispatched to the Fantee camp (Commenda affair) to endeavour to appease the chiefs. Mr. Usher has been arresting some of the chiefs. There is no doubt the Fantees would rather be slaves of the English than allies of the Dutch, but if this arresting of their chiefs, &c., is proceeded with there will be mischief. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Christiansborg, Accra, March 22, 1868.

Sir,—There is now an outcry from the Coast and the missionaries that the educated merchants and traders are a great hindrance to peace. I would like to ask, who have been the sufferers in this Awoonlah affair? What have we gained by keeping up, as they choose to say so falsely, a war excitement? Have not more than three-fourths of us been ruined by this war. Facts are now speaking for themselves. I am sorry to say that most of the European houses here are feeling the dire effects of it. You have had "Ad Valorem's" account and mine, and you have the accumulating facts—facts before you. The Rev. Mr. Schrenk writes against us in the *Anti-slavery Reporter*, and now you see him signing with us the memorial to the Governor-in-Chief! You must always bear in mind, as I know you do, that none of these people, the German missionaries and their commercial managers, have any permanent interest in these countries. They have the interest of the people at heart, no doubt, in a religious point of view; but beyond that they would sell or dispose of the country in any way that seems best to suit their present interest. The case is different with us. We have been waiting for the last two years for the restoration of peace, and have been bitterly disappointed.—Yours truly,

AFRICAN.

TROUBLES IN EASTERN DISTRICTS OF THE GOLD COAST, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bantania, March 7, 1868.

Sir,—I am sorry to say there is no sign of our troubles being over. The Government takes no heed about them, but only looks to the collection of their duties, which come in spontaneously. We have addressed a memorial to Sir A. Kennedy on the subject and are waiting his reply.

All the Dutch subjects ceded over to the English from Cape Coast down to Accra are very well satisfied, and seem pleased with the exchange of masters, but those under British ceded to the Dutch are very much dissatisfied, and have sworn not to be Dutch—and who would not do the same? Although they don't know the map of Europe, they know so far who can give them the best protection in case of an Ashantee emergency. The English will be obliged ultimately to take the whole Coast, which is far better.

The Volta troubles have recommenced. The Akim chief, Wompre, whose people and property the Aquamoos killed and plundered, making two sudden attacks upon him while at Asuchary, has crossed the Volta to join the Krepees against them. The Krepees have great grounds for loud complaint—their towns on the Volta having been ransacked, their people killed and taken prisoners, without provocation; their cotton trade, which is their only resource, has been entirely put a stop to, and they can't even get their supplies from the Coast. Prepare to hear worse news by next.—Yours truly,

VOLTA.

DAHOMEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Whydah, Dahomey, March 31, 1868.

Sir,—There can be no doubt of the continuing desire of the King of Dahomey to send some of his principal chiefs on a visit to England. To show you that this is so I may say that when I went up to Abomey, his capital, a few months ago, to see the monument he has erected to the memory of his late father (which I will give you particular details of by the next mail), in all his conversations when I met with him he insisted that the English have deceived him—that they promised to send a vessel for his chief men, and that they have not done so.

I am sorry to inform you that the Wesleyan mission at Whydah is suspended.

The King has gone out on a war expedition. He went last month, and has not yet returned. We have not had any news of which way he has gone. All is mystery about it, as usual. I suppose he will get back to Abomey before the end of April.—
Yours truly,
DAHOMAN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret to have been again compelled to postpone much interesting and important matter.
We thank our friend "O." for the further details of the trial of Thomas Lubley. As we cannot comprehend the verdict with such evidence, we shall be glad if he will let us know how the jury was constituted, and what influence was exercised to bring about such a result.

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 6s. per annum for each copy, payable in advance.

The African Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

MAL-ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AT CAPE COAST.

OUR readers will remember our strictures on the judgment given by Mr. Parker, the Chief Magistrate at Cape Coast, in *re GOOD v. FINLASON*. Mr. Parker, being at the time a tenant of and on terms of intimacy with GOOD, suddenly, and without previous notice, took up this case, which had been partly heard and adjourned *sine die* by Sir Wm. Hackett, the previous judge at Cape Coast, and without hearing the defendant or any further evidence, gave judgment in GOOD's favour for the whole amount at which he had laid his damages for libel, 200*l*. Our readers will since have seen that Mr. Rainy brought this judgment before the Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone, on a motion to be allowed to appeal *in forma pauperis*. The subsequent proceedings have been in our columns, and we now especially refer our friends to what took place in the Sierra Leone Court of Appeal on the 16th April (see p. 126). Never has the editor of a newspaper received a more ample justification than we then obtained in the observations made by his Honour Mr. French, the Chief Judge. We must quote here his words: "I must say that I am very glad that the Court granted the order *nisi*, because I hope it may have the effect of removing a great scandal from the administration of justice at Cape Coast. The Court below has transmitted the proceedings had in the action to this Court, and I have perused them with great pain. It appears that one judge hears the case and adjourns it for further evidence, and another judge, who did not hear the case, takes it up, and, without hearing the defendant or any further evidence upon it, pronounced the judgment which is appealed against. This is very wrong and without precedent." All sorts of abuse has been heaped unsparingly upon us for having brought this case before the public; but we felt, what the learned judge at Sierra Leone has so well expressed, *that there was a great scandal*, which it was our duty, as public guardian of the rights and liberties of the people on the West Coast, to expose, and to remove if possible. Our columns are too much crowded, and we have too much matter already shut out to allow of our entering fully into the considerations naturally arising from these severe, but most merited, words of his Honour the Chief Justice at Sierra Leone. We must treat of them next month; but meanwhile we solicit our readers' close attention to the persecution directed by Mr. Parker, the Judge, and Mr. Ussher, the Administrator at Cape Coast, against Mr. Rainy's unhappy client, and which amply justify Mr. Rainy's remarks. All we can say at present is, that if Mr. Parker has any sense of shame he must resign the office of magistrate or judge, which he has brought into such deep contempt; and that if there be any real sense of public duty in Downing-street, both Mr. Ussher and Mr. Parker will be dismissed and recalled for thus prostituting the powers with which they are entrusted for the public good in

efforts to ruin and destroy a private individual who has had the misfortune to incur their displeasure. The Colonial Office, it may be hoped, will never knowingly allow the British West Coast Settlements to be mere hotbeds of official tyranny, where justice is prostituted, and government is exercised only for the gratification of personal passions not of the purest nature.

NATIVE CAPITALISTS.

In one important point all countries are alike. For the development of their material resources, and consequently for their general progress, they have need of an element which does not exist *per se*, but must be created or imported. This element is wealth; and wealth is the realized surplus product of industry after the supply of the wants of those employed in it. In some British colonies a portion of the realized surplus in the mother country is brought in for stimulating development, either in the shape of resources belonging to immigrants, who may come in to occupy the lands, or Imperial expenditure, or moneys lent from England directly to colonists, upon security of their lands and houses, or through their Governments, on security of their general or particular resources, as revenues, colonial lands, &c. And the rapid development of some of those colonies has been greatly assisted by capital thus introduced. But the British possessions on the West Coast of Africa, not being available for British emigrants, have very little chance of the aid of British capital in any of the above ways, except, perhaps, as loans on the security of their revenues. For this, however, there must be a surplus revenue for payment of interest and redemption; and in advocating a wise economy in the Local Government expenditure, we have always had in view the creation of such a surplus of public revenue. We, then, look upon every act of official jobbery and extravagance by which the revenue is plundered and unnecessarily consumed, as being an attack upon the vital interests of the native population of those settlements. It is necessary to look the African financial question directly in the face. In the present and, so far as we can perceive, the prospective temperament of British politicians as regards West Africa, there is no chance of any Imperial expenditure there on those public works which are absolutely indispensable to a rapid development of material resources; no immigrants are likely to come in bringing realized capital with them; and it will be only after a large expenditure of capital that lands, even in British West African possessions, will be considered to offer such a security as to induce the loan of British capital upon them. From this it follows that if West Africa is to progress, it must be chiefly, if not entirely, by means of her own resources. In other words, there must be a creation of *native capitalists*. And the time has arrived at which this creation ought to take place. But it never can take place while the realized surplus product of industry goes out of the country. That realized surplus, which, in the infancy of trade and resources, went almost inevitably into the hands of the British merchant and trader, and has thus been lost to the country, must now be kept at home; for it is on the keeping it *at home* in the hands of natives that a rapid progress in Africa absolutely depends. That surplus, we say, which hitherto has, by some means or other, found its way into the hands of the British merchants, traders, and European agents, must in future be kept as much as possible in the hands of the native traders and producers. The question is, how is this to be accomplished. It must be done partly by them and partly for them. They must exercise prudence, self-restraint and self-denial, as well as industry and intelligence; and they must be aided in England by zeal and faithfulness, and the most strict and scrupulous honesty in every dealing with them. On this side they ought to have every advantage which the British markets can afford, paying only a fair and open and recognized charge for the services rendered to them; and they, on their side, must restrain themselves within the limits which what they themselves possess will allow. We are quite sure, for example, that supposing A and B each to possess now 500*l*; that A traded diligently with his 500*l*, scrupulously avoiding the getting into debt with British merchants or agents; while B, more ambitious

and less self-denying, traded with merchants' and agents' capital to ten times the amount he could have done with his 500*l*. only; A in the course of a few years would become really a native capitalist, while B would possess nothing but a heavy load of debt about his shoulders, as heavy and unmanageable as the Old Man of the Sea on the back of Sinbad the Sailor. We want a race of *native capitalists* in West Africa; they must be created; and we will do our best to help in the creation. Capital has an affinity for capital. When once a race of native capitalists is created in the West African settlements—capitalists who can afford to detach a portion of their wealth from their peculiar branch of trade for the construction of public works, other capital will come in to help them in the regeneration and advancement of their country, upon terms that will not kill while affecting to benefit. We hope our friends will think well and persistently of all this. It is time that the great body of native traders on the Coast, the indispensable medium of barter for European goods against native produce, should become something more than mere slaves of European capital, working for scanty profit or a mere subsistence, and not unfrequently to be overloaded with fictitious debt; it is time, we say, that this great body of native traders should begin to appropriate to themselves, for themselves and their country, the great profits of their country—the great profits of that trade, instead of a mere pittance from it. We call upon every one of them to say with firm resolve "I will become a native capitalist;" and we are convinced that if they will do their part of prudence and self-denial and energy, while availing themselves of the advantages we have prevailed upon ourselves to offer them in our commercial agency, they will soon become the capitalists they may have resolved that they will become. *Aide toi et le ciel t'aidera* is an old French proverb, of which the Christian interpretation is that there is need man should work if he is to hope for success, and that if he does work, the door of resources is opened to him for his encouragement and success. Africa cannot do without native capitalists; let every one of our African readers determine, by God's help, to use all righteous means for becoming so; always bearing in mind that there is a curse instead of a blessing on ill-gotten wealth; and that wealth is to be desired, not for what it is in itself, but for the good of which it may be made the means.

HUMAN SACRIFICE AT AKROPONG (GOLD COAST).

WE owe a tribute to Mr. E. Bannerman, of Accra, for having brought a case of human sacrifice under the notice of the Cape Coast Government, which, we are also happy to say, for once did its duty in a way that it deserves credit for. We are always ready to praise if we can only find occasion. Mr. Bannerman, having fully satisfied himself that a woman had been thus murdered, laid the matter before the Civil Commandant, and Mr. Ussher, arriving soon after at Accra, in Her Majesty's Ship Greyhound, all these, accompanied by Captain Stirling, R.N., of Her Majesty's Ship Greyhound, went up to Akropong and met the King and chiefs. It was admitted that the woman had been made away with, but there was no proof of by whom. It also appeared that many such sacrifices had taken place during the last two years in the families of deceased chiefs possessing slaves. The King had evidently not been privy to this crime, but the chiefs as evidently connived at these atrocious practices. The King and chiefs were made to enter into a bond for 1,000*l*. to prevent all such acts in future, and are moreover to be personally responsible. The family of the murdered woman (eight in number, and slaves of the family of the deceased chief) were publicly made free and taken under Government protection; and their late owners were ordered to pay *nine pounds sterling* to each of them as compensation for loss in quitting their little plantations and removing to Accra. They had also to defray the expenses of the expedition to inquire into this matter.

It is fully believed this will prevent the recurrence of such practices there.

THE CASE OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT BY A EUROPEAN AT LAGOS.

LAST month, in a letter from Lagos, and again in another which we publish this month, there is some account of a most disgusting *rape*, by a European, Thomas Lubley, Clerk to Messrs. Kidd and McCoskry, of Liverpool. His victim was a little girl eight years of age. We cannot enter into the filthy details, though all the evidence is before us. He was tried on the 6th of the present month. The result is, in our opinion, disgraceful to the jury, and not so creditable as we could wish to the judge. How any jury could, upon the evidence, have acquitted Lubley of the *rape*, when among other conclusive evidence it was proved that the poor child was bleeding during four days, we cannot possibly conceive. But we hope to get some explanation of this. Having, however, thus escaped upon the capital charge, he pleaded GUILTY to that of criminal assault with attempt, &c.; and here, again, his good fortune did not desert him. The judge sentenced him to *four months' imprisonment*, with hard labour. This last part, of course, for a European at Lagos is a farce; and so four months' imprisonment is considered adequate punishment for that act of beastly atrocity. One of our duties is to demand equal justice for the coloured and white subjects of Her Majesty in Lagos and elsewhere on the West Coast; and we ask, would the trial have had such results if the child had been white, the daughter of a European resident at Lagos, and the criminal one of the educated Africans there? We do not hesitate to say that the accused would have been found guilty of the capital offence, and been hung or sentenced to imprisonment for a long term of years; or, even supposing the impossibility that he could have had the good fortune of Lubley and been acquitted of the capital offence, we are quite sure that for the criminal assault he would, and most deservedly, have been sentenced, even by that same judge, to four years, instead of four months' imprisonment. When shall we have justice equally and righteously administered in the British Settlements on the West Coast of Africa? and when will Europeans on the Coast, as a body, endeavour to promote that Christian civilization which the British Government professes, at least, to desire?

RESISTANCE TO DUTCH RULE ON THE GOLD COAST.—No. II.

THE *resumé* of facts in our last, and the account therein given of the actual condition of the Gold Coast countries, show how important it is that a final understanding shall be come to as to *what are really the respective rights and claims of the Dutch and British Governments thereon*. Certain Coast positions had been reciprocally ceded by those Governments by the Treaty of the 5th March, 1867; the stipulated exchange has taken place, and the new customs duties have been established. That exchange has been sullied by a most wanton and condemnable act of brutality—the destruction of Commenda—which act practically raises the question we are now considering. We do not think it necessary here to go back to the remote origin of the formation or acquisition of establishments by British subjects on the Gold Coast—certain positions occupied and more or less fortified for carrying on the slave-trade. We believe there is no doubt that all those positions, as well as those occupied by the Dutch, were formed originally under agreements with the natives by which even the territory on which the forts were built remained their property, the occupiers paying an annual tribute for it. Such ground-rent was paid for Cape Coast Castle. Such ground-rent is even now paid by the Dutch for Elmina. It was natural enough, according to the usage of civilised with barbarous states, that this occupation should on our part have been converted into an absolute possession. Nor can it be denied that through such possession we have rendered incalculable service to the people of those countries by effecting an entire suppression of that slave-trade which had brought them to the verge of ruin and extinction, and by delivering them from the power of their great enemies the Asantes (or Ashantees). But whatever moral claim this may give us upon the friendship of the people, it gives us no terri-

torial claim upon them. Our occupation of their coast line was necessary to their preservation, and they have willingly acquiesced in it; but beyond this any power exercised by us—and we have exercised some over the whole interior up to the frontiers of Asante—has been conferred on us only by those agreements under which we were supposed to take upon ourselves the Protectorate of those countries as against Asante. In virtue of those powers we made every chief or king answerable to us for the way in which he exercised his powers and as regards disputes with neighbouring chiefs, because to make the Protectorate strong it was necessary the tribes should be at peace one with another; and because, being involved through the Protectorate we had assumed in any disputes they might have with their formidable neighbours, it was but just we should have the power to restrain them from any acts that should lead to hostilities. These mutual relations and duties were not questioned on either side. The last Asante war, however, led to results which have changed all this. After the withdrawal of the West India troops from the River Prah, the native kings and chiefs were distinctly informed that in future they were to protect themselves—that all they could count upon from the British authorities was some arms and ammunition, and possibly an officer or two to direct them. Hence the right claimed by King Aggrey at Cape Coast to raise a military force, really the chief cause of his being dethroned and deported by Her Majesty's Government and left to starve in Sierra Leone. Hence a growing disposition on the part of all the kings and chiefs in the interior to act as they please in all things, with little or no reference to the British authorities at Cape Coast. So much for the right over the Protectorate countries in general. And now as regards the claimed and occupied points on the Coast. Colonel Conran, in his disputes with King Aggrey and others, found the want of acknowledged and defined territorial jurisdiction an obstacle in his way; he therefore declared all territory within five miles of any British fort to be British territory. This was immediately disapproved in England. Mr. Cardwell, Colonial Secretary, writes in reply to Colonel Conran's report of what he had thus done: "I am unable to approve the step which you have taken in declaring the territory within five miles of eight separate British forts to be British territory, and I have to instruct you to recall the notice in which this is done." And again: "At the same time I draw your attention to the caution which I have given you in a former dispatch, and wish you to avoid introducing any expressions which bear the appearance of extending jurisdiction over territory at the Gold Coast." This confirmed the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioner in 1841, in which he states as regards Cape Coast: "All the buildings which serve for the Governor's residence, the barracks, the hospital, and the prison, are comprised within the walls of the Castle; and these, with the exception of the two small forts on the neighbouring heights, constitute the only territory belonging to the British Government." One of the eight forts alluded to by Mr. Cardwell was the ruined fort of Commenda. Mr. Cardwell will not allow it to be declared that any territory around or contiguous to these ruins is British. Thus matters remain. The British Governor is no longer to be considered pledged as giving any protection against Ashantee—and there is no British territory except the Forts. Meanwhile we are not satisfied with Customs Duties, but we levy Rum-licence Duties, &c., in Cape Coast Town, although it is not British territory, and the Administrator resides in a hired house in the town, with his guard there, of course, although it is not British territory. Anon terms are agreed upon between the Dutch and British Governments, and, in a treaty signed March 5, 1867, ratified July 5, 1867, they respectively cede "all forts, possessions, rights of sovereignty or jurisdiction east and west of the Sweet River;" and in the same, Art. 1, it is stated that "the boundary between their respective possessions will be a line drawn true north from the centre of the mouth of the Sweet River as far as the boundary of the present Ashantee Kingdom" "The boundary between their respective possessions," those

* Parliamentary Papers: Dispatch of Mr. Cardwell to Colonel Conran, Nov. 23, and Dec. 22, 1865. Vide African Times, August, 1867, pp. 26, 27.

are the words; and if this is not an assertion of absolute sovereignty and territorial possession we are at a loss to conceive what words express it. The 1st January, 1868, arrives—the possessions are transferred, and among them the ruined unoccupied Fort of Commenda; the natives of the adjoining town refuse to be made Dutch subjects—their town is brutally bombarded and destroyed—many of them are killed—the natives all through the Protectorate take the alarm and fly to arms, and then comes Mr. Usher's proclamations. In one of these he prohibits the sale of munitions of war "throughout the British dominions from the Sweet River to the Volta," and in the other he gives notice to "the inhabitants of Cape Coast and of the districts adjoining," not to travel at present westward of the Sweet River, "as Her Majesty's Government cannot and will not hold itself responsible for the lives and property of those, its subjects, who may, in opposition to this warning, quit British territory," &c.* And lastly, in a letter to King Otoo at Abakrampah, Mr. Usher calls the Fantee tribes dependent of England, and says he should be sorry to have to act unpleasantly against British tribes because of disobedient and disloyal conduct, &c. Now here we have on the one hand an entire disclaimer of British territory by Mr. Cardwell as Colonial Secretary, and a dealing with the whole depth of the Protectorate from the sea to Ashantee as British Possessions by Lords Stanley and Carnarvon, as Foreign and Colonial Secretaries. Mr. Cardwell will not have any territory outside the Fort of Commenda; but Lords Stanley and Carnarvon hand over the people in the neighbourhood to the Dutch; and Mr. Usher denounces them as rebels† because they will not accept the Dutch rule, which has commenced with destroying all their habitations and means of existence (except in the bush) and many of their lives. Our readers have now the whole case before them, and we maintain that it is disgraceful for the British Government thus to play fast and loose with the people of the Gold Coast territories. Either they are British subjects in whole or in part, or they are not. It is an insult to common sense and a disgrace to England that they should not be distinctly informed, once for all, in what light they are regarded by the British Government. Let them at once be so informed; they will then be able to give their assent or dissent to the British view, and we shall know how to deal, which at present we do not, with the matters in which they are concerned.

ABYSSINIA—RELEASE OF THE EUROPEANS, AND DEATH OF THEODORE.

Soon after the publication of our last month's paper telegraphic news arrived in England of the advances of the British expeditionary forces, under General Sir Robert Napier, upon Magdala—of all the European prisoners having been released by King Theodore and sent to the British camp—of the defeat of the Abyssinian forces without the loss of a single man killed on the side of the British—and of the subsequent storming of Magdala and the suicide of King Theodore. Since then full details of the achievement have come to hand, with particulars of the destruction of the fortress and the commenced return of the British army towards the coast. The most strenuous efforts are being made to get the troops all back to India, and many of the officers specially despatched from England are expected home by the next Indian mail.

The number of European prisoners released, including women and children, is nearly seventy. 14,000 men laid down their arms. The casualties among the British troops were only 1 officer and 14 men wounded. The loss of the enemy was 500 killed and 1,500 wounded.

Doubts were expressed of Theodore having committed suicide, and it was said, on the contrary, that he was killed fighting. The full accounts since received leave no doubt that he died by his own hand, discharging a pistol into his mouth. The great scourge of Abyssinia—for such indeed he was—is thus removed, but there are not many gleams of hope for this fine but unhappy country. The short campaign of the British army there, terminating with the death of their cruel monster of a king, will, no doubt, be long remembered; but as we do not believe in a people so sunk in barbarism rising to order and civilization by their own unassisted efforts, we fear that, by our retirement from it, it will be given over a continuous prey to war, desolation, and misery. Alas, poor Africa!

* See African Times, April, 1868, pp. 114, 116.
† Mr. Usher's letter to King Otoo, p. 116.

HOW JUSTICE IS DONE AT LAGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, April 6, 1868.

Sir,—The atrocious case of *raps* on that little girl of seven to eight years of age came before the Court to-day. The indictment ran thus: "Thomas Lubley, you are hereby indicted for indecent assault, and attempting to commit rape on the person of the infant girl, &c." Prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty." The case occupied from twelve till three o'clock, when all the witnesses having been examined, as briefly as ever, the jury went to their room, and after a long discussion they at last agreed, and came down with their verdict, "Guilty." Guilty of course, we knew that beforehand; the dreadful crime was too notoriously committed, not merely attempted. Well, every one was waiting anxiously to hear the Judge or Chief Magistrate, Mr. Wey, pass his sentence for this filthy crime. We were quite astounded when we heard that sentence passed; four months' imprisonment with hard labour; actually for forcing and ravishing a girl of about seven years of age, who bled for four days profusely, and but for medical skill must have died—four months' imprisonment! We have had cases of this kind tried before by the same Judge—of course not so bad as this. A prisoner who had been already beaten half dead, was brought here for trial from Palma. He was tried and condemned. We say condemned. The judge before he passed his sentence promised to be lenient, with the hope he should not catch him again. And what do you think, Sir, his lenient sentence was? Three full years' hard labour, and this he is now in prison performing. What term of years would he have given had he dealt impartially with this case of the European Lubley's according to law? "He that knoweth his master's will and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes; but he that knoweth not with few stripes." Without prejudice to colour or rank, we say this sentence cannot be justified. Had it been one of our respectable coloured class, he would have caught it severely, and justly so. But we demand equal justice. All sorts of privileges have been granted to this miscreant, partly because he is a European; while others who are taken to gaol, and who have not been tried, convicted, or condemned, are not allowed food from their relatives, nor clothing, but must feed on convict's food till the day of trial. Are we not right in demanding that there should be a change in this. We ought to know what the English laws are, and to have them fairly and equally administered.—Yours, &c. BROAD-STREET HATCH.

THE REV. ELIAS SCHRENK AND EDUCATED NATIVES OF THE GOLD COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, Gold Coast, April 9, 1868.

Sir,—A friend of mine sent me, a few mails ago, an extract from a letter published in the *Anti-slavery Reporter* of 1st February last, and bearing the signature of the Rev. Elias Schrenk, superintendent of the Basle Mission on the Gold Coast. I now send you that extract, and also the copy of a memorial to his Excellency the Governor-in-chief, signed by the chiefs, merchants, missionaries, and other residents of Accra. You will observe that the name of the Rev. Elias Schrenk is amongst those attached to this latter document. Will you have the kindness to publish these two papers side by side for the information of the rev. gentleman's anti-slavery friends in England, as well as for the benefit of the "half-bankrupt, lazy, lustful men, whose morality is lower than

A SIMPLE NEGRO."

Extract from the "Anti-slavery Reporter," Feb. 1, 1868.

We publish with much pleasure extracts from a letter received quite recently by a correspondent from the Rev. Elias Schrenk, one of the missionaries of the Basle Missionary Society stationed at Christiansborg, on the West Coast of Africa:—

"My Dear Friend,—By the last mail I sent you a few lines in answer to your letter of the 7th October, thanking you for your new donation of 100*l.*, paid to Mr. Fowler in aid of the completion of the Aquapem road. At the same time I promised you a letter by this mail.

"We have a number of half-bankrupt merchants, especially native merchants, mulattoes. These people are crying for war, to have an excuse for not paying, and like to fish in the dark during a war. We have opposed them and assisted our new Governor, who, I hope, will succeed in establishing peace very soon. Along the whole West Coast we have a load of idle people, who write their complaints to England every month, and who don't know anything but complaints. If you read their articles you might really think to listen to reformers; but if you look to their doings you may find many of them lazy and lustful men, whose morality is often lower than a simple negro."

Gold Coast Memorial to Sir Arthur Kennedy.

To His Excellency Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements, &c., &c.

The memorial of the undersigned, the principal European and native merchants, traders, chiefs, and other residents of Accra on the Gold Coast, respectfully sheweth—

That your memorialists beg to approach your Excellency for the purpose of bringing to your notice the present disturbed condition of the eastern districts, and the almost ruined state of trade, and of respectfully offering suggestions for the bringing about of a better state of affairs.

Your memorialists deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of all the circumstances connected with the hostilities which have existed in these parts, more or less, during the last three years.

Towards the end of last year vigorous efforts were made by the Executive to restore tranquility throughout the district by peaceful measures.

With that object in view a commission was despatched by his Excellency the Administrator of the Gold Coast to Aquamboe and Awoonlah, the two tribes on the other side of the Volta, who had been at war with those in the Protectorate since March, 1865, for the purpose of concluding a formal peace with those two tribes on behalf of the British Government and the tribes under its protection.

In the month of December, Mr. T. B. Freeman, the commissioner appointed for this purpose, returned to Accra, bringing with him two treaties, one signed by the King and chiefs of Aquamboe, and the other by the King and chiefs of Awoonlah, by which they bound themselves to keep at peace with all the surrounding tribes, as well as those under the British protection.

In the treaty with the King of Aquamboe the Government bound itself to give that chief an annual stipend of two hundred dollars for keeping open the navigation of the Volta, and allowing the free use of it to all traders.

Mr. Freeman, shortly after his return from this mission, convened a meeting of the merchants and residents of Accra, to acquaint them with all that had taken place, and at this meeting, which took place on the 19th December, he read over and explained the treaties that he had made on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

On the 3rd January information reached Accra that the Aquamboes had, on the 1st of that month, suddenly crossed the Volta and attacked Assucharry, one of the riverside towns within the Protectorate, and at which place there were at the very time two Government agents, stationed there expressly to see that the treaty was duly observed by the Aquamboes, and also by the people of the Protectorate.

On the 7th January the Aquamboes made a second and more formidable attack on the place, which was not attendant with the success anticipated, but was, like the previous one of New Year's-day, repulsed.

The Government agents at Assucharry and Aquamboe can attest that these two attacks were made by the enemy without the slightest provocation* on the part of the people of the Protectorate, and that they were undertaken solely for the purpose of rapine and plunder; and there is reason to believe that the agent left by Mr. Freeman at Aquamboe, and who, with a policeman and messenger, was forcibly detained for some time by the Aquamboes, has confirmed this in his official report to the Government.

Your memorialists respectfully submit that the fact of the Aquamboes having wilfully broken the treaty immediately after signing it, and having defied the Government by imprisoning its agents, proves that they are not to be reasoned with, and that so long as they hold their present commanding position on the Volta, and continue their atrocities unchecked, the peace and trade of the district will be endangered.

Your memorialists would here beg to call your Excellency's attention to the immense importance of the Volta to the trade of the district, which has been almost entirely put a stop to since the outbreak of hostilities in 1865.

That from the position which the Aquamboes hold on the Volta, they can at all times stop the free navigation of that river, and that from their lawless and marauding disposition they never cease to do so.

That the Aquamboes, from time immemorial, have been a tribe which neither engaged in lawful commerce nor in the cultivation of the soil, but subsisted entirely by making raids on their neighbours, and plundering caravans to and from Crepee and traders navigating the Volta.

That the country will never be at peace so long as they are permitted to continue in such a state. That they are a very petty and insignificant tribe, which can be brought to subjection by a force of not more than 100 troops, supported by a few

* This statement of "no provocation" is contradicted by the British authorities, but we have no evidence sent to us of any provocation.—Ed. A. T.

native auxiliaries, who would only be too glad to have the opportunity of rooting out such a nest of bandits and robbers.

That Aquamboe is easily accessible on the Volta by boats from Addah.

That if your Excellency should deem it inexpedient or unadvisable to employ regular troops on such a service, the tribes under British protection may have the sanction of your Excellency to deal with the Aquamboes, and reopen the paths to the interior by reducing them to obedience and order.

That the Croboes especially be authorized to drive the Aquamboes out of their plantations, and that the protected tribes bordering on Aquamboe be furnished with a small supply of ammunition for that purpose if the state of the local finances will admit of the expenditure for such.

That when the Aquamboes have been reduced to entire submission they see no cause whatever why the district should not speedily return to its former prosperous state.

Your memorialists would beg to call your Excellency's attention to the fact of their having to pay very heavy duties, not with the view of having such duties reduced, but in order to show that they are in some measure entitled to the protection they now seek.

Your memorialists beg to congratulate your Excellency on your return to the country, and on your assumption of office as Governor-in-Chief.

And your memorialists trust that your Excellency will shortly visit these parts of your Government in person, to judge for yourself of the state of affairs.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)

Nicol Irvine, J.P., Lebrecht Hesse, J.P., Edward Walker, J.P., John J. Clayton, J.P., William Addo, Edmund Bannerman, Thos. Cheatham, James Bannerman, Elias Schrenk, Superintendent of the Basle Mission on the Gold Coast; J. J. Aymes, W. G. Bruce, Thos. B. Tobitt, Tetlay Woollookoo, Cabboccer of Christiansborg; Nah Dowoonah, Chief of Christiansborg; Ahmoo Danquah, Chief of Accra; Arrotay Bullen, Chief of Accra.

ABEOKUTA, IBADAN, AND LAGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, April 3, 1868.

Sir,—There has been great alarm of an intended Dahomian invasion of Abeokuta this year. Every day strengthened the report. The King, it was said, had fixed the time for his attack (say the 15th March), and proposed coming by a new route; had doubled the army he had in 1864, when they were severely repulsed and defeated, and had with his army eight Europeans, of what nation not stated, to manage the sixteen cannons he was bringing with him, as he intended to make an end of the Egba nation this year.

The Egbas made every preparation, and were greedily anxious to welcome the noxious strangers. Their walls were well repaired, guarded, and fortified. The Egbas encamped all round within the walls, and the trenches were well cleansed and deepened to receive the slain. But up to the 31st of March there were no signs of the approaching Dahomians. Some of the Egba war-boys had gone out of the walls on observation, and have since returned home. Reports from Abeokuta say that five days ago the gong-gong man went about with the proclamation, "That all persons having work to perform outside the walls should go, and those from farms repair thereto, since there is not a trace of their enemies, and nothing more has been heard of them." It is most probable they have left Dahomey on a war expedition—but not to Abeokuta—and destroyed some of their weak neighbours, carrying off captives to be decapitated like goats every morning, in honour of the King and to appease the wrath of his Majesty's late royal father.

The Egbas are not a bit afraid of these ferocious people, even if 30,000 of them were to approach their walls. We, who are in Lagos, are, of course, anxious, though certain of the Egba victory. We do not boast, although all the war chiefs are at home, and Abeokuta is densely crowded with volunteers, because, like the children of Israel before Little Ai, on account of Achan's transgression, they may have to struggle hard, and be almost reduced to despair, before they could gain the victory. We allude to the Egba late riot as like Achan's sin, for the houses of God were then stripped of all their furniture. But for that deplorable thing we are inclined to think that not a soul of the Dahomians would escape, beyond one or two, to convey the news to Abomey.

The Ibaddans are still at war with the Ijessas, but they have a very bad turn this time. The tide is in favour of the Ijessas, for the Ibaddans are now hemmed in, and in such a bad position that they have sent messengers to the Egbas to come and assist them, or to extricate them by bringing about a reconciliation.

But the Ibaddans are so perfidious, that all the tribes round them, and all who know their policy, will not trust them. Though they have sent to the Egbas large presents of slaves and cowries, this does not stir the Egbas a bit. The Ijaye war was a sufficient experiment for them of their perfidy. No tribe in the interior would like to have anything to do with the Ibaddans. Their trade is on the highway; they are kidnappers and slave-hunters and everything which renders them obnoxious to their neighbours or other tribes. The King of Ilesa will not allow any of them to be taken to the town as captives, but all are to be killed without exception.

With regard to trade here, I am glad to state that it is reviving. The rumour of the Dahomian invasion has done us much harm of late, but, as that has subsided, there is every hope of a revival.

We have also been deprived of nut-oil in the nut-oil season, owing to the wretched palm-kernal trade, a trade fraught with many losses of both time and money. The merchants are daily complaining, while the petty traders are not without cause, and yet both are encouraging this trade, which has extinguished the nut-oil markets when we should have had a large quantity of that produce. We still hope our next market will be supplied with that valuable grease for which this country is famous. Glad to inform you that the improvements in our roads and streets are still in operation, trees are being planted in every street, and thus, after a season, we shall have fine, shady trees, which will add much to the health and comfort of the inhabitants, and mitigate the burning heat of the sun.

It appears our Executive are very much over-anxious to increase the territory and population of Lagos, and, in order to carry this into effect, have granted to different persons (in the opposite side of Lagos, which is a mainland up to Badagry) lands on application. On the north-west side, at Ebuti-Metta, large portions of land have been distributed to many persons on application. Lands have been granted to the missionaries for stations, chapels, and churches, and a large portion of land to the Ijaye people to be inhabited, which, in my own humble opinion, may answer the present purpose, but what of the future? How are the Ijaye people to inhabit these parts, seeing that the Egbas claim these lands? Do they think they can enjoy them with safety? Will not the owners of these lands question this new right by-and-bye, when time has brought experience, knowledge of law, and power? Will not these lands be demanded of their present so-called owners? Will not the houses be defended when the owners of these lands want them? Will not this bring on endless lawsuits by-and-bye?

Again, the Ijays are among the worst class of people. Here they appear fine, intelligent, robust, and very good looking; but what are they good for in the country? They will do nothing; and had not Governor Glover, being a sharp and active Governor, up to their dodges, Lagos would have been ruined by these thieves and kidnappers. They had commenced once, but the Governor took immediate steps to check them. In Lagos we scarcely hear anything they do but their drumming, and dancing, and noise, from drinking in the rumshops. They have all the privileges! They went on an expedition with the Governor last year, in which he spent a great deal (of course from the public revenue) for them, and they are now hoping every day for a new expedition, but I hope they will be disappointed. Our Governor is really kind-hearted when he would be kind, and extremely austere when he would be austere. It is only a pity he does not rely more on his own discretion, instead of heeding the mischief-makers or tale-bearers who are about him. The more we know of him the more we appreciate him. "But, alas! a man is but a man."

Pray, Sir, what is money, if our daily necessities cannot be procured with it? Can we digest money? Is it any kind of nourishment? Well then! these lands to which I have alluded, were taken from the farmers nearer the town, and given to different persons. Our markets, which were once abounding with provisions, now scarcely provide for the one-tenth part of the population. The richer class do not know of this, but the poorer class experience it every day. Our provisions are taxed 200 per cent. on one half of the quantity sold in our markets heretofore. How could we remedy this? Could not the Governor remedy this? Yes. This state of things will last till the Egba rivers are navigable, then we shall have abundance of yams, corn, beans, rice, egusi, palm-oil, nut-oil, shea butter, cotton, ivory, &c., &c.

This shows that, notwithstanding the blackest crimes and abominable names are assigned to the Egbas, they are, of all other tribes, the best; very patient and enduring. But for them we should (especially the poorer classes) inevitably have perished with hunger in Lagos. As to these idlers who are populating the town, they do not use their strength in the art of cultivation, and what are we to expect, but that "the devil will find something for idle hands to do."

Glad to inform you that Bishop Crowther has returned to his diocese with his son. We wish the Bishop every success.—I beg to subscribe myself,
LAGOS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 11.

The House being in Committee on the Navy Estimates, Colonel Sykes moved the reduction of the whole vote by 20,000*l*. His object was to reduce the annually increasing expenses upon the Navy. The First Lord of the Admiralty had said that he had reduced the out stations by 18 vessels, but the fact was that there was a considerable increase in the wages, &c., of that item. He had moved for a return on the 23rd of March last, as to the number of vessels on the West Coast of Africa, and within two days of this return the hon. member for Reading had moved for another return embracing the distribution of these vessels on the route. Between these returns there was a considerable discrepancy. According to this return there were in 1858 25 vessels with 2,038 men, while according to the return moved for by the hon. member for Reading there were 22 vessels with 3,211 men. In 1867 the return of the hon. member for Reading gave 19 vessels with 1,893 men, while his return again showed 25 vessels with 2,134 men. It was for the Admiralty to remove this discrepancy. During the last four years there had been no slave-trade. America had liberated her slaves, Brazil had no slaves, while Cuba, according to the admission of the right hon. the First Lord of the Admiralty, was acting with good faith, and refused to receive slaves at all. During the last four years only nine slaves had been caught, and the cost of these per head was 38,418*l*. Under all these circumstances he was anxious to reduce the present vote by the sum of 20,000*l*, which would still leave enough for the legitimate purposes of the squadron.

Sir J. Hay said there was great difficulty in giving these returns. The return gave 25 vessels as being on the station, but it so appeared that when the hon. member moved for his return, six ships were ordered home and one was being paid off, which had the effect of swelling the number. Last year it was proposed to reduce the African squadron, and that reduction was in course of progress. (Hear, hear.) There were only 15 ships, mounting 74 guns, now on the station, 10 ships less than the return would lead hon. members to suppose. A sufficient number of ships were only now kept on the station to keep down the slave-trade, and it was to be hoped that, with the concurrence of Spain, the market in slaves would soon be destroyed. (Hear, hear.) Looking to the interest of trade on the West Coast of Africa, the squadron could not be much more reduced. (Hear, hear.)

Sir F. Buxton said the number of slaves captured was no test of the value of this squadron, and the value of the squadron on the West Coast of Africa could no more be tested that way than could the efficiency of the coastguard on our own coast by the captures they made. The measure of our success was, in fact, to be judged by the small number of slaves that were captured. He hoped the Government would go on with the reduction, and carry it out as speedily as possible.

At the desire of Mr. Childers, Colonel Sykes withdrew his amendment.

MAY 12.

THE AFFAIRS OF BASUTO-LAND.

Mr. Adderley, in reply to Mr. Cardwell, said that it was not intended that this country should assume the protectorate over the Basuto Country, but that the Natal Government should be able to annex it to its own territory; that the Free State should be a party to the transaction, by agreeing to the boundary, and that the Basutos should be previously made to assent to such an amount of taxation as would render the annexation no additional charge to the Natal Government.

DIED.

At the Soldier's Barracks, Cape Coast, on the 31st March, 1868, where he was removed from the comfortable house of a friend against his will and that of his host on the 29th March, 1868, Jerome D. Cadogan, late superintendent of the Colonial Printing-office at this place. *Requiescat in pace.*

In the Press, publishing by Subscription, in Two Vols., 8vo, gilt, 2*l*s. (Subscription List open till the 4th August).

THE COURSE OF DIVINE LOVE.

"Creation is Christ developed. Every object speaks of Christ, and reflects his beauty, his excellence and love. A chord of love runs through all the sounds of creation, but the ear of love alone can distinguish it."—*Dr. Cumming's "Apocalyptic Sketches."*
By F. FITZGERALD, Esq., Author of "The Kingdom of Heaven," &c., and Editor of the *African Times*.

AFRICAN AGENCY

For Transacting Business in England for Native and other Traders on the West Coast of Africa.

IN consequence of wishes expressed from all parts of the West Coast, Mr. FITZGERALD has made arrangements for selling produce consigned to him by ships to London or Liverpool; and purchasing, and shipping goods ordered against the proceeds of consignments or other effective remittances only, from either of the above ports, on a system by which the greatest possible advantage of the markets will be secured to the AFRICAN TRADER, who will not be charged one penny beyond what is actually paid, except only the commission openly debited in account.

All letters and bills of lading, whether the shipments be to or from London or Liverpool, to be addressed

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,

120, Stockwell-park-road,

London, S.W.

New Works by DR. AFRICANUS HORTON, Staff-Assistant Surgeon, F.R.G.S., &c.

Now ready, price 2*s*.

GUINEA WORM; or, DRACUNCULUS: ITS SYMPTOMS, PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, RESULTS, AND RADICAL CURE.

London: CHURCHILL and Sons, New Burlington-street.

Will be ready Next Month,

WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES, BRITISH AND NATIVE;

With the Requirements necessary for Establishing that Self-Government recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons; and a Vindication of the African Race.

London: W. J. JOHNSON, 121, Fleet-street.

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

17, COWPER STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, MADEIRA, TENERIFFE.

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

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

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

The fast and powerful Steamship LAGOS, 1,300 tons and 275-horse power, GEORGE CORBETT, Commander, will leave LIVERPOOL on SUNDAY, MAY 24, at 11 A.M.

Passengers embark by steam tender, leaving the Prince's Landing Stage at 9.30 A.M. punctually.

Goods and heavy baggage must be alongside the ship, at the Loading Berth, Coburg Dock, not later than 6 P.M. on the 22nd.

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 stations.

NOTICE.—The MACGREGOR LAIRD will be despatched on the 10th June for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Accra, Lagos, 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.



LAMPLOUGH'S

EFFERVESCENT

PYRETIC SALINE.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. 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 Diarrhœa and Febrile affections generally, and have found it an admirable Refrigerant Medicine, well calculated for diseases incidental to warm climates, more particularly in Cholera and Fever, as it possesses chemical properties capable of furnishing the blood with Saline matter."—Pentonville, August 8, 1857.

Messrs. Orr and Sons, of Madras, in a letter dated September 23, 1866, state Surgeon-Major C. Murray 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.

T

"Talk to me
me as
that"

"If any Co
the h
Aug"

VOL. V

West African
The Gambia
Waite of Gar
Gambia
Sitting of the
Sierra Leone
Church Mission
Destruction of
Hostile Movem
Cruel Treatment
Visit of Mr. U
Resignation of
Cause of Resig
Infamous Treat
Mr. Edmund E

The Africa
the monthly
period of the
laid, the co
19th instant.

THE GA

Sir,—We
to one who
This noble
troops here,
for this colon
without parti
wrong and o
For his nobl
ments, he wa
him farewell
tary official
us.—We are

The follow

"To Col

"We, the

that you w

manner in

whilst you w

Words have

looked back

many other

classes receive

kind words, a

suffered from

enulogize you

minute detail

"We wish

were your ent

England; and

Colonel H. D

strator of the

"H.

"Gentlemen

handsome add

departure; it

gratefully rece