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[Transmission Abroad.

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.

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WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The African Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamer, with the monthly mails, arrived in the Mersey at the unusually early period of the 30th May. The bi-monthly mail was slightly delayed, the correspondence not having reached London till the 19th instant.

THE GAMBIA—TRIBUTE TO COLONEL D'ANTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, May 18, 1868.

Sir,—We think it an evil should we not give his due reward to one who is worthy of it, such as Lieut.-Colonel Henry D'Anton. This noble gentleman, who was an officer commanding the troops here, was for some time appointed Acting Administrator for this colony, the duties of which appointment he discharged without partiality and prejudices of colour. All who suffered wrong and oppression found a prompt redress from his hands. For his noble conduct, courtesy, and gentlemanly entertainments, he was accompanied to the beach by the natives to bid him farewell, and was rowed to the steamer by European military official men. He is, therefore, worthy to be eulogized by us.—We are, Sir, yours, &c.,

THE GAMBIA COMMITTEE.

The following address was presented to him:—

"To Colonel D'Anton,—

"We, the undersigned native committee of this colony, beg that you will accept our worthy thanks to you for the able manner in which you had discharged your responsible duty whilst you were administering the Government of the Gambia. Words have failed us to express ourselves with perspicuity. When looked back to the time when Sabbath profaning, which leads to many other vices, has been put an end to, when men of all classes received equal courtesy and gentlemanly entertainment, kind words, and, as far as in your power, redress to all who suffered from wrong and oppression, we have several things to eulogize you for, but, as the time is short, we cannot give a minute detail of them; more especially from feelings of gratitude.

"We wish you a fair and safe passage home, and that such as were your entertainments of Africa, may be those you receive in England; and pray that Heaven will bring about the time when Colonel H. D'Anton will be hailed on our shore as the Administrator of the Gambia.—We remain, Sir, yours obediently,

"H. FINDEN, SAMUEL OWENS, F. G. JIE, PROVIDENCE

JUFFE, A. GODDARD, C. W. H. ROBERTS, THOS.

F. THOMPSON, C. F. P. JOHNSON, JOS. W. F.

REYFLES, SEYMOUR GAY, JOHN BOCCOCK."

Colonel D'Anton's Reply.

"Bathurst, Gambia, April 20, 1868.

"Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you most cordially for the handsome address you have been pleased to present to me on my departure; it is more than I could or did expect, but is most gratefully received.

"My best wishes have ever been for the welfare of the Gambia and its prosperity. The address, having been put into my hands just as I was going on board, I have not time to answer it as fully as I should like. Once more thanking you for your good wishes, I bid an affectionate farewell to the Gambia and its inhabitants, and remain, yours faithfully,

"HENRY D'ANTON,

Lieut.-Colonel, 1st W. I. Regt.

"To H. Finden, Esq., and the gentlemen
signing the Address."

WASTE OF GAMBIA REVENUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Gambia, May 17, 1868.

Sir,—As I have only the public interest at heart, would you allow me space for the insertion of a few questions? First, why are the resources of this colony wasted on the rentals of houses for officials? Why is the house of Mr. Brown, at the north side of the town, rented for the principal military medical quarters, whereas an apartment in the military hospital has been, and is, provided for them? Another house has been rented belonging to Dr. Robertson, late Colonial Secretary, which can accommodate two gentlemen with their wives. Why has this been rented for the brigade office, whereas the former one in the barrack is left vacant and unemployed for anything else but gambling? Again, why is Mr. Brown's house, at No. 6, Wellington, rented for the officer commanding troops, and Madame Lloyd's, No. 7, Wellington, for captains' quarters, when one of these houses alone could accommodate six gentlemen? And, then, why is the house of the late Richard Lloyd rented for engineers' quarters, when there is no officer of that capacity here, and no individual residing in it; and the house of the late Mr. Hughes for barrack-master's office and quarters, whereas formerly these offices were connected, when there were larger forces than at present? As these quarters are far away from the barracks the people's lives are in danger, for some of their implements and ammunition may be taken into their stores, and it may accidentally turn out bad. Is not all this waste of money, as the Government have to repair those houses rented by them? Suppose the amount to be some thousand pounds per annum; had they taken this to enlarge the officers' quarters in the barracks, if necessary, or build another, it would be well; but now the money is all wasted.—I am, Sir, yours,

PUBLIC INTEREST.

GAMBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, May 25.

Sir,—The state of things here really wants noticing by you. The work of deterioration, without renewal or any compensating movement, is going on rapidly. The roads are neglected, and have become almost useless; the sea-wall has been allowed to get out of repair, and this while the colonial chest is groaning

with the weight of the Government savings, there being from 5,000*l.* to 6,000*l.* in it, and while the poor mechanics and labourers, who might be employed, profitably for the advancement of the colony, in works of great improvement, are almost dying from want. With all Colonel D'Arey's faults no one can deny that he was personally kind and bounteous to the sick and needy. Alas, they find no kindness or bounty now, but are rather told, with savage voice, "that all the people of the Gambia are rogues, thieves, and liars." A nice way to conciliate the affections of a people, and to help in raising them, is it not? A quiet and peaceable community cannot be governed well in the arbitrary manner that has too much prevailed on the quarter-deck of a man of war. And yet this is the way just now in the Gambia. You know very well that I am not a "reform at any price" man, nor a systematic opposer of Government, and, therefore, will, I hope, give credit to what I have above said on matters that deeply concern the well-being of this highly taxed and but little cared for colony. More in my next.—Yours,

OBSERVER.

SITTING OF THE SUPREME COURT, SIERRA LEONE MARCH 25, 1868.

SUA (A KROOMAN) v. THE AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

In this case an action was commenced, by writ of summons against the defendants, for the recovery of damages for the loss of one of the plaintiff's legs on board the defendants' vessel, in consequence of the alleged negligence of their servants.

The defendants not appearing to the writ, Mr. Rainy now moved on behalf of the plaintiff to proceed in this action as if personal service of the writ of summons had been effected. The learned counsel said that the defendants were incorporated by Royal Charter, and were authorised by the Crown to sue and be sued in all courts, whether of law or equity, as well in the United Kingdom as in the colonies. They had appointed a gentleman, by name of Mr. Pinnock, as their agent, under a power of attorney, to which was attached their common seal. Mr. Pinnock had usually appeared in this Court and defended actions brought against them, but although the writ of summons issued in this action had been served upon him at the place of business of the defendants in this town, no appearance had been entered in this action.

The Assistant Justice asked the learned counsel where the cause of action arose?

Mr. Rainy replied that the cause of action arose out of the jurisdiction of this Court, but submitted that that was not the point now before the Court. The point would arise when the evidence was given at the trial, and he would be prepared to meet it, inasmuch as the case of *Mostyn v. Fabrigas* (Smith's Leading Cases) clearly establishes that a defendant could be sued in England by the plaintiff to recover damages for a wrong committed out of the jurisdiction. Suppose the plaintiff had lost his leg at sea three miles from this port, and out of the jurisdiction, could it be said that the plaintiff could not proceed against the defendants in this Court to recover damages for the injury? The plaintiff was residing here, and the defendants have a place of business here, and had an agent here regularly appointed by them under their common seal. Their ships came to this harbour four times during every month. They could sue anyone in this Court, and it would be allowing them to take advantage of a great wrong if the Court were to refuse this application, because it would come to this, that whilst they would be in a position to enforce their claim in this Court, anyone who had a cause of action against them, and was residing in this settlement, would have to take a trip to England for the purpose of enforcing his claim.

The Court asked the learned counsel how was the judgment to be enforced if the plaintiff recovered in this action?

Mr. Rainy replied that he would issue a *fi fa*, and direct the sheriff to levy upon one of their steamers when in this port. The learned counsel went on to say that he wanted 5,000*l.* for the plaintiff, who had lost his leg and was a cripple for the remainder of his life. This motion had been three times before the Court. At first the Court declined to make the order, but, upon the application being subsequently renewed, the Court seemed inclined to grant the motion.

The Chief Justice decided that the matter required consideration, and that the Court would take time to consider it.

SIERRA LEONE.

May 30.

A remarkable case was tried yesterday before his Honour Chief Justice French. Mr. Brooke, second officer of the African Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Rthiope*, was charged with stabbing a boy working on board that vessel. It was clearly proved against him, and he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the common jail. The wound was far from being a trifling one.

It is rumoured that a Mr. Wood, who was put in the debtor's prison by Mr. Charles Heddle for 16,000*l.*, escaped from his prison last night, and it is feared he will escape himself in the mail steamer. He is a European, and was agent for Mr. Heddle at Bonny.

We are glad to be able to announce, upon unquestionable authority, that his Excellency Sir Arthur E. Kennedy has approved of the future proceedings of the Governor and Legislative Council being public. The Council Chamber henceforth, therefore, will be no longer a secret conclave. Owing to the limited accommodation of the council-room, the public will have to obtain tickets of admission. This gives us good ground for wishing Sir Arthur long life and long stay amongst us.—*Sierra Leone Inter-pret.*

CHURCH MISSIONARY SIERRA LEONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—As no account of the public examination in October last was given in our local papers, pray allow me to give a brief account of it. The pupils were examined in mathematics, classics, and in English, Grecian, Roman, and Bible histories, &c. The Rev. G. Nicol, late Mathematical Tutor at Fourah Bay, examined the first class in Euclid, and, ere he resumed his seat, expressed himself thus: "I am quite satisfied," "I am perfectly satisfied." Mr. Nicol's satisfaction arose from the fact of his having examined the pupils in a book, which, though passed, was not prepared for that term, and on propositions professedly difficult; and yet the pupils solved them as easily as if they had prepared that book, and these very propositions in particular. This fact, simple as it is, only goes to show that, unlike Alexander the Great, Mr. Quaker has taught his pupils always to make sure of their victories; never to have to re-conquer what has once been conquered. Mr. Nicol was not the only examiner who was satisfied with the pupils' progress; the satisfaction, I believe, was general. For the pupils did show that they were not made of wood and straw, but that they had "some iron in them."

Every right-minded African must rejoice in the success of the Sierra Leone Grammar School, and more so because it has made the greatest progress under a native principal. Such of the pupils as have passed the school with credit, and have had the advantage of visiting England for the enlargement of their minds, have had ample testimony borne to their efficiency, and inquiries have been made as to who their teacher was, and in what school they have been taught.

The school at present numbers over a hundred pupils, the daily average attendance of which, considering the number on the books, is greater by far than any other school even in England—a proof of how much the pupils are attached to their teacher and to the school.

The attention of the tyro on entering the school is not attracted to any ominous capitals on the wall, ornamented with the likeness of a hand-whip, like those on the walls of the famous Winchester School—

Aut discis, aut discitis
Manet sora tertia—Cadi.*

But to such animating mottoes as—

Vita sine literis, mors est.†
What man has done, man may do.

Every lover of his country, and Africa's friends at large, heartily congratulate Mr. Quaker and his assistants on the stage to which the school has at length arrived, and wish them a marked and continued success. Mr. Quaker's name will justly be associated, not only with the history of his country, but also with its institutions, and will go down to posterity surrounded with a halo of glory. A few years ago his health was all but indifferent, and fears were entertained by his friends of his continued usefulness; but the Lord, who has a work for him to do, saw fit to bless him with a return of health, which it is hoped he may long enjoy. He was one of the first pupils of the seminary in 1845, and subsequently served as minister and usher till 1849, when he was favoured by the society with a visit to England, and placed by them in the Mission College at Islington. On his return he served as tutor under the Rev. T. Peyton of blessed memory, and acted at intervals as Vice-Principal, till latterly the Parent Committee, after due trial, conferred on him the Principalship, the onerous duties of which he has since discharged with satisfaction to the society, and with credit to his race; and within the past three years no fewer than four promising youths have been received by the society into Islington College upon Mr. Quaker's recommendation.

Now what has the Colony done for such a man, whose worth

* Either learn or leave
A third lot remains—be flogged.
† Life without letters is death.

they all acknowledge. Is it only funeral ceremonies and posthumous rewards that they are waiting to bestow on him? I throw not. Then let a few disinterested individuals, men of influence in the community see that a subscription list be set on foot, and let the public hear shortly that a purse containing one hundred guineas, or some similar testimonial, has been presented to him. If Africans be grateful, as I believe they are, then let them be up and doing.

By inserting the above in your valuable columns you will oblige.—Yours truly,

X. Y. Z.

DESTRUCTION OF ATTAH'S HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gold Coast, May 4, 1868.

Sir,—You are already aware that by universal consent the whole of the Fantee Protectorate has resolved upon opposing the exchange of territory, as agreed upon in London by the King of Holland and Her Majesty's Government in March, 1867.

This general concord will, I am afraid, lead to other more mischievous results. There is a determination on the part of the Fantees that will cause us (British) a great deal of trouble. For a long time the seed of discontent has been sown in the hearts of these poor people, commencing with Governor Pine's misrule, then Colonel Conran's unseemly outrages on the chiefs and kings of the Protectorate, and, to consummate all, Mr. Usher's proceedings on Sunday, the 5th April, 1868, at Cape Coast. I will give you an exact and truthful account of this last act of Mr. Usher's, and it will be for you to say if he was justified or not.

Attah, as you are aware, was appointed headman of Cape Coast by Governor Blackall, to replace King Aggrey. This man was unpopular with a number of people in Cape Coast, but in spite of their remonstrances, Governor Blackall appointed Attah at Mr. Usher's request. Some four or five weeks before the 5th April, Attah retired to his country seat, and from thence report (mind you) said he had joined the Fantee army.

Nothing was thought of it, the Government took no notice of it; by degrees all the chiefs and captains of Cape Coast proceeded to the camp on the 4th April last, to join the 25,000 other Fantees who were constantly sending messages to them, accusing them of cowardice, &c. Soon after these people had gone, say three hours or so, and when there was no longer a man to be seen, and the greatest quietude prevailed (so quiet was the town that the Rev. Wm. West sent all his effects, and arranged them in one of the schoolrooms for an auction, on the eve of his departure for England), forty armed soldiers, with breechloaders and two field-pieces, came dashing down from the Castle full speed; the Riot Act having been just read. The only listeners were half-a-dozen little naked black children and two women, who came out of their house to see what was up. These, as a matter of course, obtained reinforcements on their march, so that when this brave band returned to the Castle I am sure the regiment of children could not have been less than 500, who, as the last soldier entered the Castle gate, set up a most unearthly yell.

Nothing more was done that day. The next day, Sunday, the 5th April, the soldiers were again marched out, under command of Lieut. Brett, and proceeded to a house occupied by a very old family—in fact, one of the oldest houses in Cape Coast—where Attah was known to stay when he came to Cape Coast. With the assistance of the criminal prisoners, Lieut. Brett, by command of Mr. Usher, set to work and dug the foundations of the house away, during which time the furniture and other effects were being taken out. The house came down with a fearful crash. All the woodwork, beams, &c., were then taken out, and, in the middle of the street, amidst lamentations and heartrending petitions from these poor old women, a great pile was made, the top of which was graced with a very expensive coffin that a deceased relative of one of the old women had made for her. Fire was then put to the pile by Lieutenant Brett's orders, and the materials being dry and old, it was not many minutes before an immense blaze ascended to the skies, amidst the hymns and prayers of Mr. West's chapel, not many yards off. In vain the poor aged woman screamed and prayed, and implored that her coffin might be spared. It was a most abominable act of cruelty, which nothing in the world could justify.—Yours, &c.,

AN EYE-WITNESS.

HOSTILE MOVEMENT OF THE ASHANTEES.

We hear from several Gold Coast sources that the Ashantees have attacked and pillaged some Denkira villages on their frontier. It is said that they have done this at the instigation of the Dutch Government, and this we do not deem at all improbable, as the Elminas, who are at present besieged with the Dutch at Elmina, are close allies of the Ashantees. It is this close alliance of the Dutch and Elminas with the Ashantees that

has caused the Fantee tribes throughout the country to invest Elmina.

The news at the last moment (20th May) is to the effect that the kings and chiefs of the Protectorate (as it is still miscalled) are coming round to a better feeling and understanding with the British authorities. This is said to be the result of Mr. Freeman's efforts in their camp. It is a great mercy that we have such a man as Mr. Freeman in the country. There is a rumour that may have also assisted him a little in his arduous task—viz., that the Dutch Governor has received instructions from his Government not to attempt to force the submission of the interior chiefs to Dutch authority; and I believe that the Fantees would now be almost glad to raise the siege of Elmina, if they could do so without discredit. Perhaps the admirable Mr. Freeman may help them out of this difficulty also.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF MR. FINLASON IN ACCRA PRISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, May 10, 1868.

Sir,—Mr. Finlason was brought down to Accra on the 3rd inst. in H.M.S. Dart, and on landing he was marched into Fort Crève Cœur (the late Dutch Fort) under a strong guard, where he is now confined, under circumstances which would induce some to believe him to be a notorious murderer, others a desperate Fenian, others, again, a kind of low man in the iron mask (for the iron mask was treated like a prince), and not a few a recently discovered wild beast of the most ferocious and untameable nature.

I do not use this language in a jesting manner, but simply express myself in that style best calculated to convey to the minds of your readers the truth. I say that your correspondent, Mr. Finlason, for the simple offence, if offence it be, of threatening to throw an impertinent little man, who had insulted him in his own house, out of a window, is caged up like a felon or a panther. He is allowed nothing but his morning and evening food, as the lions and hyenas in Regent's-park. Solitary confinement, no books, no stationery of any kind, nothing to occupy his time. A female fellow prisoner managed to provide him with a Bible; it was found out and at once taken from him, and the female threatened with an additional six months' hard labour. This is a positive fact. The name of the female who lent Finlason the Bible is Lamah Dahomey. Finlason is not allowed to speak to a soul, not even to the jailor, who, armed with a Brummagem Deane and Adams' revolver, has positive orders to shoot him if he evinces the slightest symptoms of insubordination. If you or any of your readers doubt what I say, I should advise you to cause inquiries to be made on the spot, and you may possibly find things worse even than what I have said. Mr. Finlason is dressed in the ordinary prison garb, and on the occasion of a recent execution of a murderer, he was paraded, with some dozen thieves, highwaymen, and other desperate ruffians, and marched out in front of the gallows, where he was made to stand for two hours in a scorching sun. Mind you, Finlason is a white man, and has always been in delicate health.—Yours, &c.,

SUCH IS LIFE.

P.S.—Your correspondent Edmund Bannerman and his brother have been arrested, and confined in jail in precisely the same manner as Finlason. No one is allowed to see or communicate with them. No one knows what crime they have committed. Edmund Bannerman has been locked up for five days, and not once brought before a magistrate. No one is safe. What are we to come to?

P.S.—Finlason is only allowed thirty minutes exercise each day—namely, fifteen minutes between five and six A.M. and fifteen minutes between five and six P.M.

VISIT OF MR. USSHER AND MR. PARKER TO ACCRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Jamestown, Accra, May 6, 1868.

Sir,—Accra is at present in a state of great excitement in consequence of the recent extraordinary judicial proceedings of Mr. Parker, the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Parker and the Administrator arrived here on the 17th April in H.M.S. Dart. The presence of the Chief Magistrate at Accra, after an absence of over thirteen months, was no matter of surprise, seeing that there were some six or eight murderers and other criminals in the gaols awaiting trial, besides some half-dozen other criminals, who, having got tired of waiting, had simply walked out of gaol; but the Administrator's appearance on the scene at a moment when profound peace reigned in Accra, and dire confusion and rebellion were rampant in the Cape Coast district, was explicable only to the few who had been previously let into the secret cause of this apparently official visit.

His Excellency Mr. Usher was not visible to the public after

the two first days, and on those two days he could not be seen on business, as he was out shooting on both days; and from that time to the 26th he *would* not be seen, as it was stated he was sick. On the morning of the 26th his Excellency embarked again for Cape Coast in H.M.S. Dart, and so ended the official visit to Accra so far as the Administrator was concerned.

The Chief Magistrate opened the sessions on Monday, the 20th April, and in his speech he passed most unqualified and, indeed, extravagant praise on the conduct of all the Accra magistrates, and he notified to the public in plain terms that he was "resolved to uphold their authority in every respect; to afford them protection in person and in character, and to support them in their decisions." I will furnish an account of all the proceedings when the Sessions are brought to a close.

ALPHA.

RESIGNATION OF THE ACCRA MAGISTRATES.

Accra, May 5, 1868.

Sir,—After mature deliberation we have arrived at the conclusion that the strictures which his Honour the Chief Magistrate has passed in open court upon the conduct of the Accra magistrates generally, and the humiliation which we have, in consequence, experienced, we should be wanting in our duty to ourselves were we to retain for one moment longer the commissions of the peace which we hold. We therefore respectfully beg to tender to your Excellency our several resignations as Justices of the Peace. The insult which one of our number, who had held his commission for eight years, experienced from the mob on leaving Court after his Honour's words had been interpreted to the people, treatment which, we believe, no magistrate has previously been subjected to by the natives of this place, satisfies us that it would be useless for us to expect in future that respect from the people which we submit our position entitles us to. We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed)

NICOL IRVINE, J.P.; L. HESSE, J.P.; E. WALKER, J.P.; J. J. CLAYTON, J.P.

To his Excellency the Administrator, H. T. Ussher, Esq.

CAUSE OF RESIGNATION OF OFFICE BY FOUR J.P.'s. AT ACCRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, May 7, 1868.

Sir,—Not being a public man it is with great reluctance that I take the liberty of addressing you on public matters, but the extraordinary proceedings in our Court of Justice of late compels me to request that you will kindly oblige me by inserting a brief notice of occurrences that have taken place here, as I am well aware that you have at heart the benefit and interests of this country, and do not doubt but that you will comply with my request.

At the opening of the sessions, the Chief Magistrate, W. A. Parker, took an opportunity publicly of expressing his great satisfaction at the manner in which the judicial department here had been conducted, and enthusiastically praised and thanked the Commandant and magistrates, adding that he did so having previously examined the Court books. On the 2nd of this month a case was reheard by his Honour without any appeal having been made, and, to the utter astonishment both of the magistrates who happened to be present and the public, he, in the most violent language, accused the magistrates of doing most illegal acts, and had it interpreted to the people in the Accra tongue, informing them that they were perfectly justified in not only bringing an action against the plaintiff, but also against the sitting magistrates.

One of the magistrates present, feeling the degradation, after the Court was over, requested to be allowed to offer a few words of explanation, but he was told in a very threatening manner that he would only be allowed to speak as a very great favour, at the same time warning him never to make a request of the sort again; on which the magistrate declined to make any remark. In consequence of this, no sooner do these magistrates go out of the Court than they are insulted by the constables and blackguards of the town. On the 4th instant one of the magistrates called upon his Honour, after which some correspondence ensued respecting the remarks he had thus made, which ended in the magistrate being again insulted. They then, one and all, resigned their commissions as justices of the peace, which I consider they were perfectly justified in doing.

There are many other cases you ought to know of, but time will not permit me to bring them before your notice in this letter.—Yours truly,

FAIR PLAY.

At the Levée held at St. James's on the 30th May, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty, we find among the presentations:—"Dr. J. Africanus B. Horton, Staff Assistant-Surgeon, by the Adjutant-General."

INFAMOUS TREATMENT OF L. HESSE, ESQ.

(LATE J. P.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Christiansborg, Accra, May 20, 1868.

Sir,—At twelve o'clock on the night of Sunday, the 17th inst., I was aroused from my slumbers by a loud knocking at my outer door, and, on getting up to see what was the matter, I was surprised to find six policemen drawn up in front of the doorway. On inquiring of the sergeant in charge of the party what he wanted on my premises at such an untimely hour, he informed me very respectfully that he had a warrant from Mr. Parker to arrest me and put me in the Fort. I read the warrant, which charged me with the following awful crime: "For aiding and abetting Mrs. John Mills to force herself into Her Majesty's gaol, to communicate with the Bannermans." I was conducted from Christiansborg to James Fort, a distance of three miles, during a heavy shower of rain. On reaching James Fort, wet to the skin, I was handed to the gaoler, who wished to lock me up in a dungeon with five of the worst criminals in the gaol—three were highwaymen, sentenced to five years; one was a murderer, and the fifth a burglar who had been sentenced by myself. I refused point blank to be herded with such a gang, and was fully prepared to receive the contents of the gaoler's revolver rather than submit to such base degradation. After about half-an-hour expended in useless endeavours to coax me to join this distinguished circle, I was placed in another den, the occupants of which were two respectable young men who had been clerks in the customs, and who had been sentenced by Mr. Parker to *one month with hard labour*, because one of them, in the presence of the other, threatened to "pay out" a friend who refused him change for a five-dollar piece. These two young men at once made way for me, and, seeing the state which I was in, one of them very kindly allowed me to share his *plank*, intended as a bed for criminals. I had no covering of any kind except the wet clothes in which I entered the prison. I was locked up in this den until gun fire, five A.M., when the door was opened for thirty seconds, for the purpose of taking out my two companions to go and clean out Mr. Parker's privy! I was kept locked up until half-past eleven A.M., when I was discharged in company with another prisoner, Mr. Robert Bannerman, a friend having lodged fifty sovereigns cash in court as security for my appearance whenever required, within six months; the same friend having also lodged 200 sovereigns in hard cash for the appearance of Mr. Robert Bannerman. I was not offered a morsel of food or a drop of drink the whole time I was in the prison. I have given you the simple facts of my arrest and detention. I am an intimate personal friend of the Bannermans; and that is a great crime in the eyes of the present Administration. I was, until the 6th inst., a justice of the peace; on that day I resigned my commission in conjunction with all my brother magistrates, in consequence of being, as we thought, grossly insulted by Mr. Parker in open court. As a friend of the Bannermans, I was quite aware that I had been *wanted* for three weeks. I am sure that I need hardly say that the charge upon which I was arrested and imprisoned is *utterly devoid of all foundation*; and even if the charge could be substantiated, and I was convicted of it, I doubt very much if any law could be adduced to justify the inhuman treatment to which I have been subjected.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

L. HESSE, ex-J. P.

RELEASE OF MR. HESSE.

P.S.—June 20, 6 P.M.—I have just returned from Court. Both Mrs. Mills and myself have been examined and discharged, the magistrate, Mr. Elliott, having stated that there was *not the slightest ground for our arrest*. I should like to know what satisfaction I am to get for this shameful and unjust treatment.—L. H.

MR. EDMUND BANNERMAN AS ADVOCATE AND ATTORNEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, May 20, 1868.

Sir,—Under ordinary circumstances, when an accusation is preferred against an individual, the accused party has an opportunity of facing his accusers, and offering some reply in vindication of himself; and, again, I believe it is generally admitted that no one should insult another when so situated that he cannot resent the affront.

I consider that I have been most unjustifiably gibbeted and held up to public ridicule and contempt by Mr. Parker, the Chief Magistrate of this settlement, and I beg that you will allow me a small space in your paper to enable me to justify myself before the public of the Eastern District of the Gold Coast.

I have for four years practised in the British Courts on the Gold Coast as an advocate and attorney, and I hold a certificate as such from the late Chief Justice Barry, for which I paid the

usual fee of five guineas; I also hold a document from Mr. Parker himself, dated March 9, 1867, wherein his Honour appoints me "Dean of the Faculty of the Procurators of the Gold Coast," giving me precedence over the two junior magistrates of the Eastern District. I further hold letters from the local authorities wherein they address me as "advocate and attorney" and sometimes as "Dean of the Faculty."

The Government has frequently engaged my services as an advocate and an attorney to prosecute for the Crown; and the general community, white and black, from the Administrator himself, down to the Grobeo man who carries his pot of oil to the beach, recognise and address me as "advocate and attorney" always.

On the 2nd inst., his Honour, the Chief Magistrate, from his seat on the bench, directed the interpreter to inform the persons present then in Court, that there were *certain people* in Accra calling themselves advocates and attorneys; that *those people* were not what they pretended to be; that there were no advocates and attorneys at all on the Gold Coast; that if he heard that *these people* dared to call themselves "advocates and attorneys" again he would bring them up before himself and punish them severely, as impostors who assumed to be what they were not. These were, almost word for word, the very expressions which Mr. Parker made use of on that occasion, and since then his Honour has repeated the same at least five times in open court; *each time staring me hard in the face*.

On the 14th inst., his Honour issued a proclamation suspending my brother and myself from practising in any capacity whatever in the English Courts. I forward you a copy of this proclamation; I also send you my original certificate from Mr. Barry; a copy of the document wherein Mr. Parker styles me "Dean of the Faculty;" originals of two letters from the local authorities; and the original of a letter from Mr. Ussher, the Administrator; and I shall deem it a great favour if you will publish every one of these papers, so that it may be seen I am not assuming to be what I am not.

If I am an impostor, as Mr. Parker says I am for simply calling myself an advocate and attorney, what must we think of him for conferring on me a title higher even than the one he now calls me an impostor for assuming in preference to that which he thrust on me? And it is clear that the local authorities must be guilty of aiding and abetting me in my impositions—vide letters now inclosed.

It will, perhaps, appear to the public as very strange how it comes to pass that an impostor, an extortioner, and a perfect ruffian, as I am made to be in Mr. Parker's proclamation, should be bailed out of my imprisonment by the two first gentlemen of Accra; both English merchants, and both justices of the peace until within the last ten days, when they, with two other magistrates, resigned, in consequence of being, as they believed, insulted by Mr. Parker in open court; and still stranger that the Governor should declare his ardent wish to render me any service in his power. I wish to God that I had never placed his Excellency Herbert Taylor Ussher under any supposed obligation to me; and so do all those whose daily bread depends upon the sweat of their brow.—I am, Sir, faithfully,

EDMUND BANNERMAN,

Dean of the Faculty of Procurators of the Gold Coast.

Supreme Court, Cape Coast, March 22, 1865.

This is to certify that Mr. Edmund Bannerman, having conformed to the rules and regulations relating to advocates and attorneys, is hereby permitted to practice as an advocate and attorney in all Her Majesty's Courts on the Gold Coast, pending his examination and the preparation of a formal certificate.

MICHAEL R. BABBY, Acting Chief Justice and Judicial Assessor.

Government House, Accra, Oct. 22, 1867.

My Dear Mr. Edmund Bannerman,—Allow me to offer you my sincere thanks for your assistance during the late expedition to Ningo and Pram-pram. Mr. Bolton has borne ample testimony to your services, and I only regret that, from your not having been employed in any public capacity at the time, that I cannot express my sense of your conduct in an official letter. I trust that you will believe, however, in my willingness to assist you whenever it may be within my power.—Very faithfully, yours,

H. T. USSHER.

James Town, Accra, December 4, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in conveying to you the thanks of his Excellency the Administrator, for the assistance rendered by you to Her Majesty's Government in Aquapim last month; and for your information I give you the following extract from his Excellency's letter:—

"I have to request that you will convey to Mr. Hesse, J.P.,

and the Messrs. Bannerman, my appreciation of the assistance which they rendered to Her Majesty's Government in assisting Messrs. Ness and Elliott to secure the refractory chiefs of Larteh."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. BOLTON, J.P., Civil Commandant.

Edmund Bannerman, Esq.,
Advocate and Attorney, Christiansborg.

Accra, March 7, 1868.

Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to express to you the Administrator's appreciation of the assistance rendered by you to me in the late expedition to Chintoz, and your willingness generally in assisting me in carrying out his Excellency's instructions.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. F. SKORROW, J.P.,

C. C. Commandant.

Edmund Bannerman, Esq., Advocate or Attorney, Accra.

James Town, Accra, March 9, 1868.

His Honour the Chief Magistrate and Assessor being about to proceed to Cape Coast, with a view of carrying out the reforms and alterations referred to in the letter addressed to him by the Administrator, of the date Feb. 13, 1867, hereby nominates and appoints his Worship, William Crozier, the stipendiary magistrate; Nicol Irvine and George Lyall, Esquires, Chairman and Vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Accra and justices of the peace; Edmund Bannerman, Esq., Dean of the Faculty of Procurators of the Gold Coast; Lebrecht Hesse, Esq., and W. P. Gummell, Esq., justices of the peace, of whom three shall be a quorum, to consider with the view of giving effect to the suggestions contained in the said letter of the Administrator. The Commandant, as stipendiary magistrate, to be chairman and convener, and Mr. William Christian Fynn to be clerk, and Mr. Robert Bannerman to be honorary secretary.

(Signed), W. A. PARKER,

Chief Magistrate and Assessor.

Certified true copy.—W. C. Fynn, Clerk of Court.

Notice is hereby given, that James Bannerman and Edmund Bannerman, calling themselves advocates and attorneys or pleaders before the Courts at Accra, are suspended and prohibited and interdicted from acting either as agents or pleaders, or in any other capacity whatever, before or in connexion with the said Courts, pending inquiries into numerous charges of extortion and oppression and illegal detention and restraint, the said James Bannerman and Edmund Bannerman having been committed for trial before his Honour the Chief Magistrate and Assessor upon these charges, or one or other of them, under certification to the said James Bannerman and Edmund Bannerman and to all parties concerned, that if they, the said James Bannerman and Edmund Bannerman, shall act in any capacity whatever in connexion with or in emulation of the administration of justice by the legally-constituted Courts within Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, or within the Protectorate thereof, they shall be held to be guilty of personation, and punished with the utmost rigour of the law.—By order of his Honour the Chief Magistrate and Assessor,

W. CHRISTIAN FYNN, Clerk of the Court.

Accra, 14th May, 1868.

Fort Ussher, Accra, May 15, 1868.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day's date relative to certain books and papers which were found in your possession in gaol and seized, and, in reply, beg to inform you that I cannot comply with your request.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

FRANK M. SKUES, M.D.,

Acting Civil Commandant.

Edmund Bannerman, Esq., Accra.

To Edmund Bannerman, prisoner out on bail, Accra,

May 19, 1868.

Whereas it is lawful and expedient for the ends of justice that you should be tried at Cape Coast for the offence or offences in respect of which you now are or may hereafter be committed to prison to meet your trial during the present assizes. Take notice, therefore, that in virtue of the provisions contained in the order of the Queen in Council of date September 3, 1844, and of Her Majesty's additional instructions to the officer administering the government of the Gold Coast of date November 28, 1844, his Honour the Chief Magistrate and Assessor has appointed the venue of your trial to be at Cape Coast aforesaid, and that due arrangements will be made for having you conveyed thither on the return of the Court.

You are also hereby certified that it will be necessary for you

to deliver to the Clerk of the Court a list of the witnesses whom you wish to cite in your defence, in order that summonses may be duly issued upon them for their attendance.—By order,
W. CHRISTIAN FENN,
Clerk of the Courts.

The African Times.

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The African Times.

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THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. FINLASON.

By the last monthly mail from the West Coast we received intelligence of the condemnation of Mr. W. C. Finlason, at Cape Coast, by Mr. Parker, the Chief Magistrate, to an imprisonment of one year and one day, with hard labour, for having "threatened to throw out of the window [of his, Finlason's house] a magistrate when in the discharge of his public duty." And this sad intelligence did not come alone; but with it came the still additionally painful news that in the execution of this sentence Mr. Usher, the Administrator, had, contrary to usual practice, sent Mr. Finlason up by one of Her Majesty's ships to Accra, where he was placed in a small ground cell at James Fort, with a sentinel at his door day and night, in virtual solitary confinement.

Disapproving for manifold and weighty reasons of the sentence thus pronounced upon Mr. W. C. Finlason, and even still more strongly of the way in which (according to the reports received by us and which we are justified in believing to be correct) the sentence was being carried into effect; considering that at the present unhealthy season on the Gold Coast the life of the prisoner was in imminent danger, we deemed the matter of this sentence and imprisonment of Mr. Finlason to require more rapid and energetic measures on our part, as Editor of the *African Times* and Agent General for the West Coast, than a mere examination and comment upon the facts in the columns of this journal would have been. We have therefore not only consulted counsel and leading members of Parliament on the subject, but laid the whole matter before his Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, urging upon his Grace that immediate inquiry into all the circumstances should be made, in order that the dangerous imprisonment of Mr. Finlason should, if possible, be put an end to without delay. We have treated it as a matter of life and death, in which light alone it could appear to any reasonable man, considering the enfeebled state of Mr. Finlason's health; and we are happy in being able to state that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies communicated on the subject with his Excellency Sir Arthur Kennedy, C.B., Governor-in-Chief on the West Coast, by the bi-monthly mail of the 10th instant. That indefatigable friend of Africa, Mr. W. Rainy, B.L., has also, we are happy to learn, brought the matter under the notice of the Governor-in-Chief and the Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone. We therefore abstain, for the present, from the publication of those incidents and particulars of the case which have been furnished to us from the Coast, and which include notes and report of the trial *in extenso*; deeming such publica-

tion to be for the moment unnecessary, as we have the fullest confidence that an impartial inquiry will be made and all possible relief afforded to Mr. Finlason.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AT SIERRA LEONE TO THE PUBLIC.

Hole and corner legislation, and legislation by surprise, are disgraceful and unjust in any dependency of a free State, such as is Great Britain; and they are more than disgraceful and unjust, they are in their nature dangerous. Good and beneficial public measures do not need any veil of concealment—do not require a secret birth, like the illegitimate offspring of some unsanctified and vicious indulgence. And experience has fully proved that in the matter of law-making no course is so wise and safe as that of a free ventilation of the subject by public opinion and a public press. If a proposed law shuns the light, and courts concealment until all the legal formalities necessarily attendant on its birth shall have been complied with, so that it may start at once into being armed to exact compulsory obedience, it is certain to contain something unjust or noxious, or both these combined. Such was the infamous Jury Suppression Ordinance, introduced suddenly before the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, passed through three readings at one sitting of this secret council, and dispatched to England a day or two after for the Royal sanction. In this case we saw both secrecy and surprise adopted by the official conspirators against a people's rights and liberties, and the result, if the Sierra Leone population had been an inflammable one, might have been a rising against authority, only to be extinguished by blood. Happily the people had recourse only to constitutional means of redress; and although that redress has not been granted as it ought to have been, if only in order to sanctify constitutional means in the eyes of the people, we still sincerely believe that redress will come. Meanwhile we have to thank Sir Arthur Kennedy, and we do hereby tender him—in the name of the people of Africa, and in our own, as one of the champions of their rights and liberties—our very sincere thanks, for having prevented the possibility of any such injurious secret legislation in future. By reference to our Sierra Leone news it will be seen that Sir Arthur Kennedy has consented to the admission of the public, under proper precautions, to the sittings of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone. It is a great step in advance in the path of guarantee of public liberties, of equitable and wise financial administration, and of progress in civilization, moral and material. It had become an absolute necessity that, in the absence of an elective popular chamber, or a municipality, the popular voice should, in some way or other, be heard as to the disposal of the public revenues. If our memory does not betray us, the last financial budget of the colony, disposing of all its revenues for the present year, was dealt with by the late Governor-in-Chief pretty much in the same way as the Jury Abolition Ordinance. Now, if Sierra Leone is really to advance, there must be both a lopping off of all unnecessary official expenditure, and a wise application of a portion of the public revenue, sufficiently large to allow of such application, to works of public utility and necessity, such as Sierra Leone stands in need of, if she is to become a healthy and flourishing port, and possess an educated, industrious, and wealthy free population; and we think this will be greatly promoted by the admission of the public to the sittings of the Legislative Council when the budget of the year is presented to the Council for its approval. Next, therefore, in importance to the admission of more of the real representation of the people in the Legislative Council, such as we hope will soon be accorded, is this measure of Sir Arthur Kennedy of holding the sittings of that Council in public; and there is every reason to believe that it will be attended with generally beneficial results.

THE ASSISTANT-JUDGE AT SIERRA LEONE.

WHENEVER we fall into error, we desire to be prompt in making the *amende*. In a former number (and perhaps in former numbers), when treating of the merits and

demerits of Mr. Horatio James Huggins, Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, we have, as one among many grounds of his incompetence, asserted that he was not a member either of the English, Scotch, or Irish bars. And we did not make this assertion lightly. We applied to counsel learned in the law here as to whether the name of Horatio James Huggins was amongst them as a member of their fraternity. The answer was always, "No; there is no barrister of this name." We were therefore guiltless in our assertion, although it appears at last that we were incorrect. Mr. Adderley, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated in reply to Mr. Sheridan, in the House of Commons, that Mr. Huggins was in deed and in truth a member of the English bar. We received the assertion with incredulity, although it came from an Under-Secretary of State. But Mr. Adderley was right. Mr. Huggins is a member of the English bar; and we hereby beg to present our most sincere apologies to Mr. Huggins for an involuntary misstatement. To show how involuntary it was we will quote a few words from the note of an English barrister of eminence which we have just now received. He says: "I have been informed by the authorities at Lincoln's-inn that Mr. Huggins was indeed called to the bar of that Inn in 1838. By an extraordinary oversight his name was omitted from the list of counsel. It was the omission of his name from the list that misled us all."

Mr. Huggins, or Assistant-Judge Huggins, is therefore a member of the English bar. But this does not make him necessarily "learned in the law," although by ordinary legal phraseology he is supposed to be so; and it does not at all follow that because we have been in error in one statement we made in good faith as fact, that therefore all or any of our other facts or assertions relative to Mr. Huggins are false or erroneous. We see nothing whatever in the fact of his being a member of the English bar to cause us to retract our assertion that his appointment as Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court, and therefore of the Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone, was an insult to the West Coast, and that it ought never to have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in face of the facts stated and reasons urged against his appointment. There are favourites of fortune, and Mr. Huggins seems to be one of them. When Mr. Sheridan, M.P., asked in the House of Commons of Mr. Adderley what had been done in the matter of the charges brought against Mr. Huggins of excessive and illegal sentences on criminals, Mr. Adderley stated that inquiry had been made and that the charge had proved to be unfounded.

Without any want of respect, we state frankly that when we saw this we did not believe it; and it since appears that we were right, as we are informed, on the best authority, that Mr. Adderley has since confessed he was in error, having "mistaken some other matter for that in question." We will not enter here at present on the subject of the loose and slovenly way in which things must be managed at the Colonial Office, when with such grave charges against Mr. Huggins for illegal and excessive punishments, as were set forth in the list of sentences published by us in August last—charges not inquired into, much less disproved—Mr. Huggins was gazetted to the important vacant judgeship at Sierra Leone, and (as one of the judges of the Court of Appeal) for all British West Africa. All that we shall say is, that it is so far satisfactory to us that it was not we who were wrong in our statements, but only the Colonial Office that was wrong in its conduct of affairs. The list of last summer, then urged by Rainy and by us at the Colonial Office, as against Mr. Huggins, still remains against him, undisproved in its statement of facts, and therefore still full of its efficacy as against the fitness of Mr. Huggins for the weighty and responsible charge to which he has been gazetted. List No. 1, thus still in force and vigour, we add to it in this our present number list No. 2. We presume (for we have every reason to believe) that this list No. 2, like the list No. 1, is substantially correct. And presuming it to be correct, and that there is "nought set down in malice," we say unhesitatingly that it is a list that ought to *whip* Mr. Huggins immediately from his newly-acquired seat on the Bench—and that

must *whip* him from it eventually and ere long, if it does not immediately. There is only one name fit for a judge who is capable of such flagellating enormities, and that is the "Cat-o'-nine-tails" Judge. We have nothing to do with the question as to whether these flagellations are a proper punishment for the crimes of which the prisoners were convicted. Neither has Mr. Huggins, nor have we, any right to discuss this question. Mr. Huggins sat on the Bench when those prisoners were tried to administer the law, not as he might consider it ought to be, but as he found it; and every stroke of the whip or cat ordered by him on any prisoner in excess of what he was authorised to order by law, was, whenever administered by the gaoler or others under such sentence, as complete an assault as if Mr. Huggins had met the individual at freedom in the street, and had chosen to indulge his striking propensities by knocking him down. We are not "learned in the law," and therefore we may be wrong in what we are about to say, but it is our firm belief that if an action could be brought against Mr. Huggins in any British court of law (we do not say West Coast British court) by each and every of the victims of his flagellating propensities, they would obtain substantial damages for every cut or blow that had been inflicted in the carrying out of the sentence pronounced by Mr. Huggins. But whether we are right or wrong in this (we should like to see it tried!) we feel we are right in one thing, and that is, that it is a disgrace to the British Government to have appointed Mr. Huggins to the office he now fills until these matters were cleared up, until after the facts alleged against him should have been disproved. If he has been guilty of such injustice as is laid to his charge in the two lists we have published, the Colonial authorities in Downing-street have made themselves parties to the illegality and injustice in appointing him to the vacant judgeship while such charges stood against him in the office unrefuted or disproved; and we now again call upon the authorities in Downing-street to make the inquiry which ought to have been made before; and if they can find that all these *ad libitum* whippings were according to law, we will again tender, as we have done in the matter of the membership of the bar, our sincere apologies to the Puisne Judge of the West Coast Court of Appeal.

ANOMALOUS POSITION OF THE AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(Communicated by our Special Sierra Leone Correspondent.)

The case of *Sua v. the African Steam Company* (reported p. 138) has forcibly drawn public attention to the anomalous position which this important chartered body occupies in our settlements in Africa. The African Company enjoys a royal charter; it is represented by its agent, Mr. Pincock, in Sierra Leone; and enjoys all the privileges of enforcing its rights in our courts of law in Africa as potently as does any merchant in the land. The sad story of poor *Sua* is familiar to our Sierra Leone readers. He lost his leg whilst engaged in the service of the Company, and laid his damages at 5,000*l*. Whether these damages are excessive or otherwise it is not within our province to consider; the unfortunate lad, who is only eighteen years of age, is crippled for life, and can no longer pursue those avocations by which he lived. The plaintiff had our leading counsel as his advocate, and when the writ of summons came before Chief Justice French, and Assistant Judge Huggins, neither the defendants nor their constituted agent here appearing to the summons, Mr. Rainy moved the Court that the proceedings should go on as if the service of the writ of summons had been personally effected. Some surprise was expressed in Court that Mr. Pincock, who always represented the Company when any matters affecting their interests came before our courts of law, and who received the writ in this case at the recognised office of the Company, should have studiously absented himself.

However, we are of opinion that Mr. Pincock is under the erroneous impression that he has got a point of law in favour of his Company, and, independent of the shabbiness of a great and wealthy body refusing to make a handsome atonement to a poor and injured servant, we think that they will find that their law is as unsound as their philanthropy most unquestionably is. The law of the question has been so lucidly set forth in Mr. Rainy's reply to the interrogatory of the Assistant-Judge as to where the cause of action arose, that we think it well to set it forth again *in extenso* :—

"Mr. Rainy replied that the cause of action arose out of the jurisdiction of this Court, but he submitted that that was not the point now before the Court. The point would arise when the evidence was given at the trial, and he would be prepared to meet it, inasmuch as the case of *Mostyn v. Fabrigas* (Smith's Leading Cases) clearly establishes that a defendant could be sued in England, and by the plaintiff, to recover damages for a wrong committed out of the jurisdiction. Suppose the plaintiff had lost his leg at sea three miles from this port, and out of the jurisdiction, could it be said that the plaintiff could not proceed against the defendants in this Court to recover damages for the injury? The plaintiff was residing here, and the defendants have a place of business here, and had an agent here regularly appointed by them under their common seal. Their ships came to this harbour four times during every month. They could sue anyone in this Court, and it would be allowing them to take advantage of a great wrong if the Court were to refuse this application, because it would come to this, that whilst they would be in a position to enforce their claim in this Court, anyone who had a cause of action against them and was residing in this settlement, would have to take a trip to England for the purpose of enforcing his claim."

Mr. Rainy clearly answered a subsequent interrogatory of the Court as to how the claims of his unfortunate client could be enforced, by stating that the vessels of the Company were in our port at stated, well-known periods, and that execution of course could be duly levied upon them.

The Chief Justice reserved the application for consideration, and whatever the result may be, we cannot overrate its vast importance. In the present instance there is only, of course, the livelihood of a poor, maimed Krooman at issue; but far more important issues may yet arise. That a powerful Company should have the legal means of enforcing their own rights, and, at the same time, be not answerable themselves in our courts of justice is, in our idea, not merely opposed to the very first principle of law, but to the very foundations of society itself. Nor do we think it wise, humane, or politic, for the African Company, who have such vast property continually in a state of transit upon the shores of Africa, to impress that portion of the uncultivated population who have most to do with ships, that they are capable of meeting a direct claim of humanity in any other than a fair and liberal spirit.

Public Companies do sometimes, in their pride of wealth, arrogance, and power, look down with cold and remorseless eyes upon the sufferings of their unfortunate servants; but we hope better thinks of the African R.M.S.S. Company, who should bear in mind that, in the words of Shylock,

"Ships are but boards; sailors but men;
There be land rats, and water rats;
Water thieves, and land thieves."

and that the larger the share of popularity they enjoy to meet such adverse elements, the better for the interests of the vast wealth and the varied and scattered interests which they represent.

HANDSOME TREAT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF LAGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, May 16.

Sir,—It is nothing but fair play when we undertake to denounce evil, when we dispraise a man for doing what is wrong in the sight of God and man, that we should not hesitate to praise him for any noble act he may subsequently perform. The present with us is a quiet time, both in the Legislative Council and in the whole community of Lagos. We have no wars among the neighbouring tribes, there is no strife apparent, trade is going on, merchants are busy, and almost everyone here is trying to do something. We hope Lagos will still be quiet as it is, and we have no doubt but we shall regain our once famous name, which surpassed what any other settlement in the Western Coast of Africa ever had.

I have great pleasure to inform you that our worthy Administrator, on the 22nd ult., gave a grand treat to no less than 650 of the school children belonging to the Church and Wesleyan day-school in Lagos, at the New Court-hall. The notice, as we understood, was a very short one, though short as it was it was not a very troublesome thing to the children to prepare for the feast. On Thursday, about two o'clock, were seen the children from the grammar-school down to the infant day-school children, headed by their ministers, with their banners before them, marching towards Breadfruit Church, elegantly dressed. The Housas (armed police band) were in readiness. When all were marshalled the order to march was given; then the procession, with "Victoria, Victoria!" It was a beautiful sight indeed, and what was more striking was the blessings that were pouring out from heartfelt old women on the Governor, "I hope God will bless Governor Glover." For a good while the children were march-

ing, and were soon very glad to end their slow march and to enjoy what the Governor had been so liberal as to provide for them, and, Sir, I can assure you that not one of them went home without merriment in its little heart; all were happy, jocular, and in a perfect state of hilarity. The short time in which the arrangement of the Court-hall, and the decorations of the street with flags was effected, the expensive feast, and to crown all, the Governor's condescension in jiggling and dancing with the children, at the same time throwing money for them to scamble for, and lots of cowries also, won all hearts; and then to see the children climbing upon Captain Glover and bounding about around him, made everyone feel it to be indeed a happy day in Lagos. I must not omit to state that ladies and gentlemen were also invited by the Governor, and that they took active part in this most noble, and good, and praiseworthy action of his Excellency. The compensation given to landowners for their houses and lands which have been taken for road improvement, has also helped to make him as much beloved now as he was hated in former times. We hope he will always give us such occasion to speak and write thus favourably of him, for "old things have passed away, and behold all things are become new."—Yours, &c.,
Lagos.

LUBLEY CASE—THE ADMINISTRATOR'S JUSTICE TO ANOTHER PRISONER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, May 15.

Sir,—We must remark, in conclusion, as regards the sentence on Lubley for that dreadful rape, that there is a black man named Jackson now in gaol here, who was convicted some time ago for rape on a young woman and sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment with hard labour in the chain gang, whilst if the matter had been thoroughly sifted, perhaps it would have been found that the young woman would not have informed against the prisoner had he had money to satisfy her. Be that as it may; but Lubley's is, for what everybody looking at the facts of the case must consider, a far more heinous crime, dress it up how they will. He is sentenced to only four months' imprisonment with hard labour, as they say, whereas it is *not* hard labour, he being allowed privileges contrary to the prison rules—viz., being allowed to walk about in the prison yard at pleasure, smoke his pipe, &c., &c., and not even dress in the prison garb, indulgences which none of the prisoners who are in gaol for much lighter offences are allowed.

Mr. Editor, is such right after being taught that English justice has no respect of person or colour?

P.S. We have to remark that at the time Lubley was tried, his Excellency the Administrator was absent from Lagos on official duties, and, as everyone of us expected, on his return—he being a real John Bull and lover of fair play—expressed his displeasure at the sentence passed on Lubley. A few days after it is said that Jackson petitioned the Governor, complaining of his sentence and treatment in comparison with Lubley's. The Administrator, in a most generous manner, ordered his release and gave him employment, he being one of the best characters amongst the prisoners, and having been in prison above eighteen months.

After having taken so much of your valuable time and space, I remain yours, &c.,
O.

THE EGBAS REPAIRING THE CHURCH AT AKE.

May 18, 1868.

Report from Abeokuta states that the Wesleyan Mission-house was set on fire by some one of the wicked boys in Abeokuta, on Tuesday the 9th inst., but he escaped as soon as he knew he was suspected. The Ake Church is now under repair by the authorities and elders. His Highness the Basorun sent to know what was his portion of the work. Immediately a council was held, and an elderly man said, "The gate of every compound is always put up by the head of the family, and as the Basorun is the head of Abeokuta, the two front doors of the Ake Church are to be made by him." In this he was much applauded, and then all turned to their work. Oh, it will be a happy day when missionary operation shall be again carried on without molestation in Abeokuta.—Yours, &c.,
Lagos.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday, the 29th of April, at Fort-street, Freetown, Sierra Leone, the wife of Mr. Moses A. Potts, of a daughter,

DEATH.

On Tuesday, the 19th May, at her residence, Fort-street, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Mary, wife of Mr. Moses A. Potts, and eldest daughter of John B. Elliott, Esq., Manager and Magistrate of the Western District, Sierra Leone, aged 22 years.—Deeply regretted by a large circle of family and friends.

SECOND LIST OF ILLEGAL SENTENCES PRONOUNCED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SIERRA LEONE BY MR. HORATIO JAMES HUGGINS, WHO HAS NOW BEEN GAZETTED, MARCH 30, 1868, TO BE ASSISTANT-JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF SIERRA LEONE. For First List see *African Times*, July 23, 1867.

No. of Case in Calendar.	Name of person sentenced, as stated in Calendar.	Charge, as stated in Calendar.	Plea, as stated in Calendar.	Verdict, as stated in Calendar.	Sentence passed, as stated in Calendar.	Punishment prescribed by Law for Offence of which Party was Convicted.
6	John Allen.	Larceny and receiving.	Guilty.		Two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be thrice privately whipped.	Imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, by Sec. 24 and 25 of Act c. 96, sec. 4. No whipping, except in cases where the offender is a male under the age of sixteen, and then the whipping, if any, is (by Sec. 119 of the same Act) to be once only, and the number of strokes, and the instrument with which they are to be inflicted, are to be specified in the sentence.
7	John Allen.	Burglary and receiving.	Guilty.		Two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be thrice privately whipped. To commence after the expiration of the previous sentence. Vide No. 6.	Imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, by Sec. 52 of same Act. No whipping.
8	John Allen.	Burglary and receiving.	Guilty.		Two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be thrice privately whipped. To commence after the expiration of the previous sentence. Vide No. 7.	Imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, by Sec. 4 of same Act. No whipping, unless the offender be a male under the age of sixteen, and then (by Sec. 119 of same Act) the whipping to be once only, &c., as stated above with regard to case No. 6.
9	Uriah Coomber.	Larceny and receiving.	Not guilty.	Guilty of stealing.	Two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be thrice privately whipped.	Imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, by Sec. 4 of same Act. No whipping, unless the offender be a male under the age of sixteen, and then (by Sec. 119 of same Act) the whipping to be once only, &c., as stated above with regard to case No. 6.
12	Tom Ginger, alias Jan Fre.	Larceny and receiving.	Not guilty.	Guilty of stealing.	Eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be thrice privately whipped.	Ditto.
15	Thomas Johnson, otherwise Husband.	Larceny by servant.	Not guilty.	Guilty.	Two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be thrice privately whipped.	Ditto.
6	Samuel Thomas.	Larceny.	Guilty.		Twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be thrice privately whipped.	Ditto.
7	William Johnson.	Larceny.	Not guilty.	Guilty.	Eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be thrice privately whipped.	Ditto.
8	James Lewis.	Housebreaking and larceny.	Not guilty.	Guilty of larceny.	Twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be thrice privately whipped.	Ditto.

A REPLY TO "NEGRO."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—Truth is so consistent with itself that it needs no invention to help it out. I have rarely seen this better exemplified than in the case of the writer styling himself "Negro" (of Lagos), whose letter you published in your April number. The Governor, so far as the island of Lagos is concerned, has no doubt done many good things, and conciliated the islanders to British rule in a manner that has reflected great credit on him as Her Majesty's representative; but when the Governor's attention is called to a more important subject than that of Lagos, "Negro" must not suppose that his mischief making will tend to reconcile the state of things in that east interior opposite Lagos. Is private malice to override national policy? Are the interests of a great nation like England to be overruled by the caprice of an individual like "Negro?" He must surely see the necessity of reducing his knowledge to practice; unless the one correspond with the other, learning, instead of being a blessing, becomes a bane. From the heathen less will be required than from the Christian. There is no person so ignorant as not to have some sense of good and evil. "Negro," the most knowing, ought to be the most virtuous; the best thoughts may have possession of his head, whilst inclination to mischief seems to govern his actions, and it is to be regretted that the knowledge entrusted to "Negro" for the improvement of his heart, and to restrain his passions, is employed by him to deceive, overreach, and gain favour for some personal ends. What invidious designs are influencing him to embroil the two Governments of Lagos and Abeokuta by magnifying present grievances and reviving past ones? If he wishes to be a benefactor, why not turn his abilities to the amelioration of so many around him? Virtue is truly that which is great and admirable, and to this chiefly all other qualities owe their excellence. Nothing has so much exposed men of learning to contempt and ridicule as their ignorance of things known to all but themselves.

Not satisfied with envenoming national disputes, "Negro," for mere wantonness, must begin to malign the characters of certain gentlemen; then he commences an attack on the rectitude of another, whom he chooses to denominate "the ecclesiastical statesman of the Egbas," ignoring the valuable services of that gentleman to his countrymen, and, among others, if he be indeed a negro, to himself. Had it not been for the work of the society to which the gentleman belongs whom he so offensively sneers at, in what a state of ignorance and degradation would the negro now have been, as well as innumerable others who show more gratitude for the benefit received than he does!

In conclusion, I say, take from the heathen the Bible, you shut up the fountain of refreshing waters, you put out the light to their feet and the lamp to their path, you take away their chart—their compass—and leave them drifting on a stormy sea, without a hope or a harbour, and notwithstanding the many external impulses to which man is subject in this world, the time, it may be hoped, is not far distant when this mist of the mind may be cleared up, and the language of truth be employed to unmask false friends and condemn flatterers.—I am, Sir, yours,

A TRUE NEGRO.

COMMUNISM IN WESTERN AFRICA.

By THE REV. J. G. AVER.

Barbarous and semi-barbarous people have very little individual feeling and will, except self-gratification.

The public sentiment in Africa is not favourable to "letting a man alone," or to respecting his absolute right to his own property. We do not refer to a propensity for stealing. But we speak of the fact that a man is expected to share everything, not only with all his family or clan, but often with the whole town. His house is entered at any time, and by any one, and "no questions asked." Let anything a little out of the way go on in a house, and everybody wants to be there and see for himself or herself. They therefore put you down as a "queer man" if you do not let them walk into and through any room as and when they please. When my first-born was a few hours old, crowds of men and women came, not only to "salute" the little stranger, but also to shake hands with the mother. They are social, very. If a man kills an ox, his neighbours help him to eat it, usually the same day. If he brings home some game, or fish—others are expecting their share. If he brings home the fruit of his labour before others, or if his provisions last longer than those of his neighbours, they expect to be fed, as a matter of course. After harvest every one eats as much as he can, caring not how long it is till he can reap again. Economy would not save him any trouble; for woe to him if he did eat his rice, &c., alone, when others had none left! It would not be safe. In Ashantee it is impolite to see a man when he is eating, if it were only for the

* Vide African Times, April.

reason that you might sneeze, which would oblige him to send his dish away; but if you happen to be present when the eating just commences, he must invite you to share with him (if you can). How impolite, then, is the white man, to send expectant visitors away just when he is going to dine. A missionary has no time for hunting or fishing; but if he once had his share of an antelope or wild boar, the next sheep or goat he kills must be divided "equally." A young man having served several years on board a foreign vessel, comes back with his wages in the shape of merchandise; his friends meet him rejoicing, carrying his load. But it is dangerous to pass through many towns on their way. Everywhere they will have to "pay custom"—about ten per cent. And at home his fellow-citizens make his arrival a day of singing and dancing, all expecting presents. All this reminds one of chickens; you throw a piece of bread to one, and all the rest run after the lucky one. Only there is this difference, that an African (unless he succeeds in hiding his property) will share his goods willingly, hoping to be dealt with in the same way another time. You may call the people hospitable, because they generally open their house to strangers as well as friends; but you must pay for it double, although it be under the name of "presents." Not only former slave-dealers, but also travellers and others whose interest it is to propitiate chiefs, guides, &c., and who can afford giving large presents, have made travelling difficult for the poor missionary, who can only give "what is right." For the natives themselves this communism is ruinous. Why should a man exert himself more than others? No one can, with the least comfort and security, become better off than others; at the best, property will somewhat accumulate, and belong to the clan, if they are strong enough to protect it. Private enterprise and independence are out of the question, because useless and impossible.—*African Repository.*

PREVENTION OF SLAVE TRADE.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1867.

Return of the Number and Names of Ships or Vessels of War employed on West Coast of Africa for the Prevention of the Slave Trade during the Year 1867.

Ships' Names.	Crew.			Sickness.			Mor-tality.			Inva-lidity.			Pay.			Time on Station.	Remarks.
	Guns.	Officrs.	Men.	Officrs.	Men.	Officrs.	Officrs.	Men.	Officrs.	Men.	Officrs.	Men.	Officrs.	Men.	Officrs.		
Greyhound.....	5	18	157	399	1	6	4	27783	1865								
Ranger.....	5	11	54	96	3	1	2	3478	1864								Ordered home.
Espoir.....	5	11	54	111				3478	1864								"
Landrail.....	5	11	54	172				3478	1865								"
Torch.....	5	11	54	101				2568	1865								"
Mullet.....	5	11	54	21				3474	1866								Removed
Dart.....	5	11	54	123	1	3	2	3478	1866								Removed
Oberon.....	3	11	64	85	3	2	3	3596	1866								"
Antelope.....	3	11	61	108	1		5	3484	1866								"
Pioneer, tender to Bristol ..	—	7	32	53	1	1	1	2155	1865								
Investigator ..	2	8	32	53	2	6	3	2211	1862								Sold May 1867
Handy, tender to Investigator	2	4	27	—				476	1861								Ordered home.
Pandora.....	5	11	54	4				285	1863								"
Jaseur.....	5	11	54	—				285	1863								"
Speedwell.....	5	11	54	47				292	1863								"
Snipe.....	5	11	54	60				1997	1863								"
Bristol.....	31	43	472	1404	1	6	1	18558	1867								"
Vestal.....	4	16	114	303				4247	1867								"
Assurance.....	4	12	78	180	1	2		3754	1867								"
Lee.....	5	11	54	41				1468	1867								"
Speedwell.....	5	11	54	—				1175	1867								"
Jaseur.....	5	11	54	24				818	1867								"
Rattlesnake ..	17	29	246	—				3829	1867								"
Plover.....	3	11	71	4				337	1867								"
Myrmidon.....	4	12	78	—				416	1867								"
	143	325	2134	3389	11	37	26	77183									

N.B.—The Returns for the above ships are not all received, therefore this year's statement is incomplete.

Totals for each year during the last ten years.

Year.	No. of Ships.	Guns.	Crew.		Sick-ness.		Mor-tality.		Inva-lidity.		Pay.		No. of Slaves Cap-tured.
			Officrs.	Men.	Officrs.	Men.	Officrs.	Men.	Officrs.	Men.	Officrs.	Men.	
1858.....	25	130	400	2038	3679	11	26	21	79	88373			33
1859.....	19	162	337	2062	3034	14	72	22	91	66199			1906
1860.....	20	123	291	1850	2999	3	31	10	55	56571			1533
1861.....	18	134	258	1680	3215	7	44	4	59	73537			1917
1862.....	21	187	297	2049	3341	6	34	6	41	79605			1537
1863.....	22	147	274	1601	3483	6	30	25	45	71335			1395
1864.....	20	128	245	1390	3059	5	21	11	61	71815			6
1865.....	22	163	304	2012	3915	20	50	21	88	76347			—
1866.....	20	111	244	1534	3594	5	15	24	100	69910			3
1867.....	25	143	325	2134	3389	11	37	26	76	77183			—

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETING AT ACCRA.

The annual meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, James-town, on the 27th January. The chair was taken at 7 p.m. by Lieutenant Bolton, the Civil Commandant of Accra, having on his right and left Messrs. Schreack and Rottman, of the Basle Missionary Society; Messrs. Wharton and Plange, of the Wesleyan Society, and Mr. Freeman; while Messrs. Nicol Irvine, J. J. Clayton, and other gentlemen, officers of the garrison, merchants, &c., also occupied seats near to the platform.

After singing and prayer, Lieutenant Bolton, in opening the proceedings, said he had accepted the invitation, first, to acknowledge the courtesy thus shown to him as the official representative of Her Majesty's Government in Accra, and also, he trusted, from a higher motive—namely, the interest he felt in the progress of Christianity and civilization in this part of the world, where his present lot is cast as a Government officer. He was at present comparatively a stranger among them, and had as yet had little time to become acquainted with the details of the labours of the Wesleyan Missionary Society on the Gold Coast, but he knew enough of its history and of its extensive toils for the benefit of the unenlightened section of the great human family in various parts of the world to feel for it the highest esteem, and a sincere interest in its future prosperity, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Wharton then gave a verbal report, and read the statistics of the circuit for the past year. They exhibited, he said, the usual conflict between good and evil in pagan lands. Some had lost ground and turned back in the day of battle, and others had cast away their idols and become sincere worshippers of the "true and only God," and thus numerically the good work had maintained its ground, and continued to dispense its benefits.

Mr. T. B. Freeman dwelt on the interesting and beautiful features which missionary meetings exhibit in religious and social life in pagan lands—something new and striking in their character, and strongly illustrative of those ameliorations of human society which Christianity, and Christianity alone, is able and destined to accomplish. He then enlarged on the great moral and spiritual necessities of pagan life, and on the noble position in which Christianity places its true votaries as instruments of transcendent benefit to their fellow-men, both as a duty and an inestimable personal privilege.

The Rev. Mr. Plange (native missionary) gave a powerful and earnest exhortation.

H. L. Rottman, Esq., of the Basle Mission, enlarged, in a warm and impassioned address, on Christianity being the great and divinely-appointed remedy for the miseries of a fallen world. Governments, and other human institutions, may be secondarily beneficial, but the grand life-sustaining principle necessary to the world's regeneration is Christianity in its action by its missions, for which action the world can furnish no substitute whatever; and, therefore, the question of the active presence of missions in heathen lands is also the great question of the regeneration and elevation of the pagan races of mankind.

The collection amounted to 90l. sterling.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that the business hitherto carried on by him in this Colony will, from and after this date, be conducted by Mr. James Taylor, who has purchased the said business. The Public is therefore informed that all Debts owing to the late Firm are to be paid to the said James Taylor.

WILLIAM RAY TAYLOR,

CORNER OF OXFORD & GLOUCESTER-STREETS, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

May 30, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, having Purchased the Business lately carried on in this Colony (under his superintendence) by Mr. William Ray Taylor, he begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that the said business will in future be carried on by him in his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders with which he may be favoured, to merit the confidence and patronage hitherto accorded to the Firm.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CORNER OF OXFORD & GLOUCESTER-STREETS, FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE.

May 30, 1868.

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

The fast and powerful Steamship MANDINGO, 1,300 tons, and 275-horse power, ROBERT F. LOWRY, Commander, will leave LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, at 1 p.m.

Passengers embark by steam tender, leaving the Prince's Landing Stage at 11.30 a.m. punctually.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Sparks, Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants from the port of London, writes: "From my personal and professional use and knowledge of the value of Mr. LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, for many years past, I have great pleasure in bearing my cordial testimony to its efficacy in the treatment of many of the ordinary and chronic forms of Gastric Complaints and other forms of Febrile Dyspepsia.—August 6, 1857."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

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

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