

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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THE COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£400,000, in 40,000 Shares of £10 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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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	1,465 tons.
In 1823,	3,328 "
In 1831,	8,164 "
In 1841,	19,853 "
In 1860,	40,216 "

This increase in one article, Palm-oil, though large, is trifling when compared with the resources of Western Africa, while many articles equally or more important 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.

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

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA MAILS.

The West Coast of Africa steamer Calabar, with the above mails, arrived at Liverpool, July 3. Her dates were: Benin, June 3; Fernando Po and Cameroons, May 30; Old Calabar, 28; Monrovia, June 12; Jellah Coffee, 6; Bonny, 2; Lagos, 5; Accra, 7; Cape Coast Castle, 8; Cape Palmas, 10; Sierra Leone, 15; Bathurst 18; Teneriffe, 24; and Madeira, 25. The Calabar brought 43 passengers, 278 ounces of gold dust, and 1,130*l.* in specie. 1,100 ounces of gold were lost by the capsizing of a canoe in the surf while going from the beach to the mail steamer. The Athenian, with the bi-monthly mails, arrived in due course on the 15th inst.

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE, SIERRA LEONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Fourah College, Freetown, Sierra Leone, June 7, 1868.

Dear Mr. Editor,—There has lately been a little disturbance between the native clergy and the Europeans who are the agents of the venerable Church Missionary Society here, which has, unfortunately, led to a great display of bad blood by the latter against the former, but we must make all reasonable excuse, as they are but neophytes in the field, and could not take the same interest for the colony as did the old missionaries, such as Beale and Jones, whom the colony has lost. We very much require a bishop to live with us.

One great point which we require, and which we will pray of you to bring, if possible, under the notice of the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society in London, is to provide our college with a principal who is not haughty and irritable, and whose elevation would not affect his head; one who would make the institution really popular amongst the natives. The grammar-school has made a most rapid progress since it has been conducted by Mr. Quaker, a native, as sole Principal. Mr. Quaker was formerly a pupil, afterwards an usher, and on his return from England served for many years as tutor. He has raised the standard of the school, and the progress of the pupils has been praised by everyone here from the Governor downwards. Mr. McCaulay, also a native, is keeping a flourishing school at Legos. It would seem also that Fourah Bay College, with a native principal, will make equal progress, and without doubt become more popular than it is at present. There is no want of able native men. Mr. Nicol, pastor of Regent, served with great credit, under Mr. Jones, as tutor in the college; he is a most talented man and very popular, and understands properly how to teach. With him Fourah Bay College would resume its proper place in the mission field and become—as the grammar school is—very popular amongst the natives.

Pray will you inform us when Bishop Beckles coming out?—
Yours truly, A SIERRA LEONIST.

ILLEGAL SENTENCES AT SIERRA LEONE.

We published in August, 1867, and in June, 1868, lists of alleged illegal sentences, said to have been passed by Mr. Horatio James Huggins, in his capacity as Acting Judge of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone. Those lists were, however, imperfect, in not setting forth the ages of the respective prisoners on whom such alleged illegal sentences had been so passed. We are now enabled, by aid of a copy of affidavits on the subject which have been sent to the Colonial-office, to complete the lists by giving the said ages, extracted from the book of convicts' ages kept at Freetown Jail, Sierra Leone, as follows:—

	Age.	When.
Thomas Pratt	33 . . .	November, 1865.
Henry Thomas	22 . . .	November, 1866.
Charles Fyfe	41 . . .	September, 1866.
Robert Gooding	38 . . .	September, 1866.
Moses Jones	23 . . .	January, 1867.
Thomas Freeman	29 . . .	January, 1867.
James Decker	22 . . .	January, 1867.
William Coker	28 . . .	January, 1867.
Moses John	36 . . .	March, 1867.
John Allen	30 . . .	March, 1867.
Uriah Coombah	19 . . .	March, 1867.
Tom Ginger	20 . . .	March, 1867.
Thomas Johnson, or Husbang	22 . . .	May, 1867.
Samuel Thomas	18 . . .	June, 1867.
William Johnson	50 . . .	June, 1867.
James Lewis	17 . . .	June, 1867.

And there is an affidavit of Wm. Rainy, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London, Barrister at Law, to the effect that since the

* We are informed that Bishop Beckles has secured another appointment, and is about to resign his bishopric of Sierra Leone, where he has been unable to reside because the climate has so injuriously affected the health of his family.—*Ed. A. T.*

passing of an ordinance on the 29th May, 1862, by which the law and statutes in force in England on the 1st January, 1862, were made applicable to Sierra Leone, no local law has been enacted authorising any judge to sentence any prisoner, whether he be under or above sixteen years of age, to be thrice privately whipped; nor does it appear that there was any law in force in Sierra Leone prior to the year 1862 authorising any judge to sentence a prisoner to be thrice privately whipped, whether he be under or above sixteen years of age; and that the said Wm. Rainy verily believes all the sentences set forth in the said lists of sentences ARE UNLAWFUL.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF W. C. FINLASON, PRISONER IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AT ACCRA.

COURT OF APPEAL FOR WEST AFRICA, MAY 19, 1868.

(From the African Interpreter and Advocate.)

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

FINLASON, APPELLANT, AGAINST THE QUEEN.

On the opening of the Court, Mr. Rainy moved that the petition of appeal of Mr. W. C. Finlason, which we published in our last, might be admitted.

The Chief Justice: Mr. Rainy, I do not think that we have any jurisdiction in criminal matters.

Mr. Rainy: I think that I shall be able to show that your Honours have jurisdiction, but I prefer dealing with the merits of the case in the first instance.

Mr. Rainy said: May it please your Honours. In asking your Honours to admit a petition of appeal of William Charles Finlason, a prisoner confined in a felon's cell in the gaol at Cape Coast, according to a sentence pronounced against him by the Chief Magistrate of the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction Court at Cape Coast, I feel the great responsibility devolving upon me. [Here Mr. Rainy replied to several questions and statements of his Honour the Chief Justice that the date of the sentence was April 14, 1868. That no notice of Mr. Finlason's intention to appeal had been given, as it was not necessary. The notice would be the petition, and he had therefore served none. He had come there to ask the Court for an order so as to serve that order with the petition, in order that the proceedings in the Court below might be transmitted to this Court.] It appeared by the petition that a person by the name of Cadogan was lying ill at Cape Coast sometime in the month of March last. This man wished to be removed to the house of the petitioner, as he preferred the petitioner's way of living. The petitioner assented to Cadogan's request, and he was removed to petitioner's house on or about the same time in March. The petitioner attended on his friend, the sick man, and the Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Jones, at times visited him there. On the 20th of March Cadogan became very ill, and the petitioner wrote to the Colonial Surgeon for a bed for the sick man from the hospital, as the only bed petitioner had had been rendered useless by Cadogan. Dr. Jones left the petitioner's note unanswered, upon which he addressed the Governor or Administrator at Cape Coast on the subject. The Governor, Mr. Usher, immediately ordered the bed to be sent, but somehow or other the bed was not forthcoming. The petitioner again addressed the Governor, through the Colonial Secretary, and requested that the bed might be sent; but no answer was received. However, the petitioner had an interview with the Governor subsequently, at the Governor's request, who told that he (the Governor) had heard that Cadogan was lying against his will at his (petitioner's) house. He denied this, and offered to produce evidence to contradict the statement; but the Governor seemed perfectly satisfied with the petitioner's explanation and he went home. In a short time after that his premises were invaded by three gentlemen—namely, Mr. Cleaver, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Simpson, the Colonial Secretary, and Dr. Jones, the Colonial Surgeon. With regard to the conduct of the Colonial Secretary and Dr. Jones on this occasion I shall say nothing. I think they behaved like gentlemen, and I am very happy to say that they performed a very disagreeable task in a manner highly becoming their respectable position, excepting that they had no right to invade the house as stated, and it is a pity that Mr. Cleaver, who was known to entertain hostile feelings against my client, was sent along with these officials. However these three gentlemen rushed in, without sending in their cards, my client says at a very late hour at night—they say between eight and nine o'clock—but be this as it may, they had no business there. They came there without any warrant that my client had committed any crime—he committed no crime or misdemeanour—the Governor had no power to send them there, except he is covered by a very extraordinary ordinance of which I know nothing. But if the Governor or Administrator is not covered by any act giving him that power, then I say these gentlemen had no business there. How-

ever, Mr. Simpson stated that he wished to see Cadogan, who was a Government printer. But, according to the evidence annexed to the report, Cadogan had ceased to be a Government officer at that time. The Colonial Surgeon spoke to Cadogan and asked him whether he was there against his will, and he said "No." He also asked the sick man whether he wished to be removed, and he replied "No." The Colonial Surgeon then said nothing, but Mr. Cleaver—a gentleman who was not responsible for anything he was doing, and who, it was a pity, a great pity, had been sent there, for he had brought all that upon the Government of Cape Coast—in an impertinent manner came forward and asked Cadogan if he would not like to be removed to a place where he would be better treated. Upon this my client felt very indignant, and desired Cleaver to leave his house, saying to him that his conduct to the sick man was enough to kill him—the poor man was dying at the time and died shortly after. My client asked Mr. Cleaver if he had any authority for being there, and he said that the Governor had sent him there and that was his authority. My client denied his right to be there, saying that he was the king and prince of that house, and that Mr. Cleaver, having no business there, if he did not go he would be thrown out of the window. I am happy that my client did not carry his threat into effect, and these three gentlemen, after showing their authority, left. I have nothing to say against Dr. Jones and Mr. Simpson. It does not appear that my client objected to either of them, but certainly when Mr. Cleaver came and insulted my client by asking the sick man whether he would not like to go to another place where he would be better treated, I think, really—

The Chief Justice made a remark which was not heard.

Mr. Rainy: I think it would be a mercy to the Administrator, Mr. Usher, if I succeed in this application; for if my client die in his cell, I say, as a lawyer, that this exalted individual will be brought here or before some other court of criminal justice for murder, he will be tried, he will be condemned and, I don't say executed, but probably. But there will be sentence of death passed upon him I have no doubt. My client was arrested the next day for resisting Mr. Cleaver in the execution of his duty when he was in my client's house on a warrant signed by W. A. Parker, Chief Magistrate, and brought before the police-court, his judge being the Private Secretary or Chief Clerk of his Excellency the Administrator. The charge was partly inquired into, and he was remanded until the following day, bail being refused. The Governor was on the bench all the time; and I think, considering Mr. Elliott was the Administrator's Clerk, it was a very improper proceeding on the part of his Excellency. However, this Chief Clerk thought better after, fortunately, and agreed to take bail, my client in 200*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each. My client was prepared to give bail. Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Johnson came forward as one of the sureties for my client, but Mr. Elliott refused him, on what ground I cannot say, because I must say a gentleman holding the position of Her Majesty's Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General was sufficient bail from his position—his pay and social position as well. Two other gentlemen came and they were also refused, upon what ground I cannot say. At last a person against whom I suppose no objection could be taken came forward.

Chief Justice: Is there any affidavit, Mr. Rainy, in support of your present application?

Mr. Rainy: It is not necessary; I will show your Honour that it is not necessary, and that even on this occasion it would be dispensed with. This gentleman was taken for 200*l.* and my client for 200*l.* The next day the inquiry was resumed, and the Governor's Clerk committed my client for trial, bail being taken. He was subsequently brought to trial before Judge Parker. Your Honour has a report of the trial annexed there. It is not official, but I have not the least doubt of its correctness. That the facts occurred, seeing the illegality of the proceeding, I am not prepared, as a lawyer, to undertake to say. I am speaking here under the responsibility of my client. I have been in communication with him on other matters and found he has been scrupulously correct, and I have no reason to doubt what is now stated. He was tried before Mr. Parker, the prosecutor being Mr. Cleaver. The Governor on the trial came to give his evidence, and he was received as a nobleman would be. He only gave his evidence on his honour, Mr. Parker would not allow him to take his oath. I believe a nobleman in England takes his oath unless in criminal cases. The Governor, according to Mr. Parker, was superior to the Prime Minister of England, for when he is a commoner I believe he would be bound to give his oath in a criminal court. Judge Parker assumed the office of prosecutor. Your Honours have a report of the trial there—but I wish to draw your Honours' attention to the evidence of Mr. Usher. To the question of jurisdiction I shall speak pre-

sently, and show your Honours that you have competent jurisdiction in this matter. His Excellency Mr. Usher's evidence is the most extraordinary I have read in a court of justice. Mr. Parker said the Governor had come there, and he had the right, which he reserved to himself, to refuse answering any question put to him. (Mr. Rainy here read from Mr. Usher's remarks.) I am told that Mr. Usher is a very young man, and perhaps that accounts for this. Then the evidence of the prosecutor is the most extraordinary evidence that I have ever read of, and how a gentleman in Mr. Parker's position, assuming these things to be true—and they do look to be true—could have acted in the manner he did act, I am at a loss to conceive. We have had this gentleman giving judgment in a case which he never heard at all.

Chief Justice: There is some convenience in this way of disposing of things, Mr. Rainy.

(Mr. Rainy then read the evidence of Mr. Cleaver, the prosecutor, given in our last issue.)

Chief Justice: All this is very interesting, Mr. Rainy, is it not?

Mr. Rainy: I don't know, your Honour, but my client feels a deep interest in it, whether it might be interesting here or not. Now your Honours ask me to show whether you have jurisdiction to entertain this application. I submit that you have beyond all manner of doubt. The order in Council establishes a Court of Appeal for West Africa, and it states that this Court shall be a Court of Appeal from the Court at Cape Coast. It was made under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament. Mr. Rainy here read the first clause of the Order, and said: Your Honours are sitting here as a Court of Appeal from the judgment of that Court. You are not limited to civil or criminal proceedings; and the question is whether this is a judgment or not, and what is the Court that tried the case. Suppose an appeal is given from the Supreme Court in its civil jurisdiction, then we would understand it, and if there was any doubt on the subject, I say this is just the case where the doubt should not operate against the prisoner; but your Honours would allow this matter to come before you in order that these things might be discussed.

Chief Justice: Who will give security for costs?

Mr. Rainy: You don't want any, and no security for costs is required; but if your Honours were to press me upon that point I would give security on my own responsibility. The question is, is this a judgment of Mr. Parker?

Chief Justice: It is a sentence.

Mr. Rainy: Well, Sir, is a sentence a judgment? Reference was here made to what seemed to be the double jurisdiction given under the Order, and it was urged that in civil cases, where pecuniary matters are involved, parties appealing were required to give security, but that no order was given with reference to criminal cases, all being left to the Court. To say that you have no jurisdiction to hear appeals from that Court, and to say that you can make rules for their guidance in criminal matters, would be, I think, really carrying the argument to something very extraordinary indeed. Of course it was quite competent to your Honours to have made rules touching the manner in which these appeals are to be conducted, and it is not my fault that you have not done so, nor is it the fault of his Honour the Chief Justice, but the effect of circumstances over which he had no control. But we find a Court of Appeal established here and we come to this Court, and if there are no rules you must act in the best way you can, without injury or injustice to anyone; and I do hope that your Honours will frame these rules as quickly as possible, for Mr. Parker seems to require some lights for his guidance. I have seen official documents coming from him which clearly show how much he needs your Honours' guidance. Mr. Rainy here went on to argue at considerable length on the question of the criminal jurisdiction of the Court, ably combating the argument of his Honour the Chief Justice, and contending that the Order in Council did not say that the Court had no jurisdiction in criminal matters, but only that something more was to be done in civil than in criminal matters; and very properly too, since in civil suits pecuniary matters were involved. But why should a criminal come and give security for 200*l.* or 300*l.* before he could appeal against Her Majesty herself? He trusted that for the purpose of ousting their jurisdiction, their Honours would not infer what did not really exist.

The Assistant-Judge, Mr. Huggins, here drew Mr. Rainy's attention to a clause in the Ordinance establishing the Civil and Criminal Courts, from which it appeared that an appeal lay to the Executive, and said that it would be better to appeal to the Governor-in-Chief, who had it in his power to give immediate relief in criminal cases.

Mr. Rainy replied that he had already prepared a petition to Sir A. Kennedy praying for a remission of the sentence, but the case of *Levien v. the Queen*, clearly established a precedent for

this application as well. The Lords of the Council gave Mr. Leven leave to appeal, and pending the appeal he petitioned the Crown and obtained his discharge. The learned Counsel then thanked his Honour for having drawn his attention to the Ordinance, as it showed a further illegality in the sentence that Judge Parker had passed upon the prisoner, Mr. Parker having carried into effect a sentence for more than a year before he had an opportunity of laying his report of the trial before the Administrator, in keeping with the law. The learned gentleman, after ably reviewing the facts of the case, declared that Mr. Ussher had not only rendered himself liable to an action for his illegal acts, but that he would be tried, if Mr. Finlason died in prison, for murder, as Governor Wall was, who illegally caused Sergeant Armstrong to be imprisoned at Goree, where he died, and the Governor, being responsible for his death, was tried for the murder and executed. The learned Counsel commented severely upon the impropriety of Mr. Ussher's conduct in getting his Chief Clerk, Mr. Elliott, to investigate the charge against Mr. Finlason at the police-court, and said that by demanding excessive bail Mr. Elliott had laid himself open to an action. With regard to Judge Parker, the learned Counsel said that if the report of the trial annexed to the petition was true, Mr. Parker was unfit to hold his position any longer, inasmuch as his conduct during the trial was illegal and highly indecent from the commencement to the conclusion—he had also laid himself open to an action.

During Mr. Rainy's argument the Chief Justice made some strong observations relative to the proceedings of the Court below, but his Honour guarded himself by remarking that he could not assume that the report of the case was correct.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rainy's arguments their Honours gave judgment that they had no jurisdiction to hear appeals in criminal cases which have not been provided for by Her Majesty's Order in Council. Their Honours thought that His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief was the proper party to appeal to.

THE AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—IMPORTANT PETITION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF SIERRA LEONE.

To his Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B., Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, and the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone.

The petition of William Rainy, of Freetown, Barrister-at-Law, Humbly Showeth,—That your petitioner, in the course of an extensive practice at the bar of this country, has come across a great constitutional grievance, which he most respectfully submits to your Excellency and Honourable Council for amendment and redress.

It would appear that a corporation entitled "The African Steamship Company," extensively trading between England and the West Coast of Africa, have, at stated periods, considerable property in this settlement, and also a permanent agent—one James Pinnock, Esq.—representing their interest here.

Although this Company enjoy full legal power to sustain and enforce, in our Courts of Law and Equity, any claims they might possess, yet it would appear, according to the annexed report of a case before the Supreme Court, that they hold themselves to be free of all responsibility, and treat as a nullity any process taken out against them in the Supreme Court of this settlement.

Your Excellency and Honourable Council will not fail to perceive what evils and social wrongs must necessarily proceed from such an anomalous and unsatisfactory state of things; wherefore

Your petitioner most humbly prays that your Excellency and Honourable Council will be pleased to have an Ordinance passed enabling every person who holds a *bona-fide* claim against the African Steamship Company to be in a position to enforce his rights in our courts.—And your petitioner will ever pray.

June, 1868.

WM. RAINY.

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY UP THE MELLICOURIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

London, July, 1868.

Sir,—I send you, as promised, notice of a most important event which has taken place in the Sierra Leone Rivers, especially in the Moriah Country. Since 1865 you have never ceased to wage war with the ruling power at Sierra Leone for the apathy shown by it as regards the disturbances which were going on at the very door of the colony, and which culminated in the seizure of the Mellicourie River by the French Government, against all treaties and against the express desire of the owners of the land. By a change in the ruling power at Sierra Leone a different policy, and one consonant with the requirements of the country, has been inaugurated; and by the adoption of a wise and statesmanlike attitude toward the native kings and chiefs, Sir Arthur Kennedy has been enabled to resume in their

minds that extensive influence which during his former government, in 1852, made the mention of his name a spell to put down any disturbance in the Sierra Leone Rivers. In the course of, comparatively, a few hours he has made a peace, which we hope will be lasting, between the belligerents, who have been fighting for the last four years.

A private letter from one who has trading interest in the Sierra Leone Rivers thus graphically describes the whole affair: "You will be glad to hear that the war in the Moriah Country is at an end; Governor Kennedy has managed to effect a settlement, both parties having, at his request, sent delegates to Freetown. They met at Government House, and after a long palaver shook hands *tout ensemble*. They were well treated by Governor Kennedy, who gave them a large dinner party, and took them all over Government House, and showed them everything. In the evening he took them to the battery, to witness the review of the troops and to hear the playing of the band. The native delegates were so much pleased that they think everything good of Governor Kennedy. The next day the whole of them were invited to go up to the barracks, and as soon as they got there, which was at half-past twelve o'clock, a salute of twelve guns was fired in honour of the peace, notice of which was given the previous day; in fact everything went on well." The Governor, accompanied by W. Grant, Esq., subsequently conveyed the whole of the chiefs in the colonial steamer to the different rivers, and made himself perfectly satisfied that the chiefs will keep to the articles of peace. Thus a good result, which has been desired for the last four years, has been promptly brought about by the wise policy of the present Governor-General. Why could not Major Blackall have done this, instead of conspiring away the cherished guarantees of the liberties of the people of West Africa? Does not what Sir A. Kennedy has thus effected fully justify all our complaints and your denunciations of Governor Blackall, whom the British Government persisted in honouring for ruining us?—Yours,

SUNACIRPA.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA FROM AMERICA.

The American Colonization Society's ship Golconda left Savannah for Liberia May 14, with 451 emigrants. The majority were from the State of Georgia—viz., 12 from Savannah, 5 from Augusta, 25 from Sparta, 37 from Marion, Twiggs County, and 204 from Columbus, Georgia; 12 from Mobile and 39 from Eufaula, Alabama; 42 from Columbus, Mississippi; 65 from Ridge, South Carolina; 9 from Nashville, Tennessee; and 1 from Washington, D.C. They chose as their places of settlement—Monrovia, 68; Cape Palmas, 90; and Grand Bassa County, 292.

Sixty-eight can read, and 40 can read and write. 65 are farmers, 11 carpenters, 7 blacksmiths, 4 shoemakers, 4 barbers, 2 house-painters, 2 confectioners, 1 plasterer, 1 bricklayer, 1 butcher, 1 gardener, 1 coppersmith, and 1 engineer. 62 are connected with the Baptist denomination, and 44 with the Methodist. 5 are licensed ministers of the Gospel—1 of the number, Mr. Cook, being accompanied by 2 of the deacons and some 30 members of his former congregation at Columbus, Georgia.

Most of the farmers and mechanics are well supplied with agricultural implements and tools. Turoing lathes and the requisite machinery for grist and saw mills, for which ample water power abounds in Liberia, were taken by some of the well-to-do of them. Sewing machines were not forgotten by the women. Free transportation in the ship was given; such articles tending to promote the success of the emigrants and the republic to which they go.

Elisha Tyson Woods, Esq., third son of General Woods, has been appointed to the offices of Postmaster and Collector of Customs, Cape Palmas, vice James M. Thomson, Esq., resigned. Brig Siloam, Captain Salmon, belonging to Messrs. Cole and Co., of Bristol, was wrecked at Sinoe about the end of May.

Barque Guilford, belonging to Messrs. Hatton and Cookson, of Liverpool, was wrecked at Grand Bassa about the beginning of June.

Cutter Willy Ann was wrecked at Niffo: belonged to Messrs. Yates and Son, of Monrovia.

Schooner Isabella was wrecked off Berriby: belonged to J. W. Cooper, Esq., of Cape Palmas.

The Liberian Government have now a war vessel called the Liberia.

DEATH OF AN AFRICAN TRAVELLER.—The death is announced of the French African traveller, Lieutenant Le Saint, in exploring the country about the White Nile. He had already overcome many difficulties and reached Abou-Kouka, within some sixty leagues north of Gondokoro, when he fell a victim, at the age of thirty-five, to the insalubrity of the climate.

DEFEAT OF THE ELMINAS.—PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Effootoo, Cape Coast (Fantee Camp), June 5, 1868.

Sir,—I have no doubt you will be glad to hear that we have broken up our camp from before Elmina, and removed ten miles further off, and we are now having a peaceful parley with the Elminas, who have made up their minds to contend no farther with us; in fact it was foolishness on their part to attack us, as we had no feelings of hostility against them when our army first started.

The question of the interchange of Territory does not concern them in any way if they had been prudent and kept themselves from meddling in it; but no, as is their general conduct towards us, they must show their ill-feeling towards us whenever they had the opportunity; so they did in this case, by intriguing, killing innocent traders who were honestly seeking their livelihood, and although we were fully aware of these circumstances, what we aimed at was that of bringing them to fulfil their own proposed alliance with us, and until they came with force and attacked some of our people we had no thought of shedding blood. This can be testified by the Government Commissioner, who has had the opportunity of knowing our feelings, and it can be seen also in that, although we had upwards of 30,000 armed men around Elmina, we made no attack upon it; all our battles with them have been defensive. It is wise of them to desire a peaceful arrangement with us now, although late better than never, for we have another way of punishing them, which would sorely affect them and compel them to yield to us.

The last battle, on Tuesday, the 26th, was only engaged in by about one-third of our army, as there was no arrangement made for attacking them, and there was no room for all our army to act. I will tell you how this battle came on. Another Dutch vessel, direct from the Netherlands, came into Elmina Roads. This gave the Elminas a foolish confidence, and so they came out suddenly and made an attack on one division of our camp; and we thrashed them soundly. The Fantees not only drove them back with loss, but pursued them into their town, and the town ran a great risk of being taken by storm. There were a good many men killed and wounded on both sides, and one body of the Fantees did really get into the outskirts of the town, although they were under the perpetual fire of a Dutch redoubt, which was directed against them to assist the Elminas. I am sure you will be glad to hear that the Fantees behaved so bravely. The fact of the matter is we could have taken Elmina any time we liked, if we had been evil-minded to them, as they were to us. We could have taken it in a night attack, but then there would have been all sorts of horrors.

We want now proper understanding with our Government out here, so that both the European agents and the natives may know how far one may go in performance of public duties. It would be hard to make you understand *how much* all the Fantee kings and chiefs distrust the Cape Coast authorities (British). They are always saying that *they cannot trust the Local Government*. They believe that the Queen's Government at home means well to them, but that it is quite the other way with the men that they send out to govern the Coast.

I cannot help bringing into your notice the great disturbance the interchange has brought on the country, and begging that you will do well in the course of your heavenly duties for the poor Africans to work on the minds of our kind friends in England to retrace, and commence on a different course for effecting their good intentions toward us.—Yours affectionately,

FANTEE.

MISAPPLICATION OF GOLD COAST REVENUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, June 20, 1868.

Sir,—When Governor Blackall was at Accra, in January last, the merchants called upon his Excellency in a body to pay their respects. In speaking on the subject of duties the Governor-in-Chief observed as follows: "I give you my assurance, gentlemen, that every penny received in Accra shall be expended in Accra, and not one penny shall be taken out of Accra for the benefit of any other place." These words were used by his Excellency in reply to a question put by myself and repeated by all the others present. This was on the 4th January. On the 17th March Mr. Ussher walks off to Cape Coast with 600l. sterling in hard cash from the Accra chest. Not a single farthing has been spent in Accra since the new rate of duties commenced, except in *increased salaries* to officials, and in paying Mr. Ussher and Mr. Parker, the one three guineas and the other two guineas each day they were at Accra, extra pay. By this little arrangement Mr. Parker drew 92l. whilst at Accra, and Mr. Ussher received some 60l. for shooting partridges, whilst the landing place and the public buildings, roads, and everything else in the charge of the Government, is in the most awful state of ruin and dilapidation. I

challenge anyone to come forward and deny this.—I enclose my card; in the mean time call me

COFFEE.

ASHANTEES ATTACKING THE WASSAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, June 16, 1868.

Sir,—Intelligence has this moment come down from Western Wassaw, a distance of 160 or 180 miles from this, that the Ashantees have gone up suddenly in that direction upon the people, and plundered something over 300 women and children, besides several persons killed—they say more than a hundred. Since then battles have been fought. The Ashantees, being more numerous, obliged the Wassaws to retreat in the direction of Denkerah. The Ashantee messengers, three in number, besides their retinues, also twenty in number, who were detained in Assin, have been sent down to-day to the Administrator. There had been some difficulties before they could be prevailed upon to come down, they being under the apprehension that they would be taken down to the Fantee camp, where they would be in danger of their heads being cut off. They feel themselves more at home here.—Yours very truly,

ONE OF THE FANTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, June 21, 1868.

Sir,—May I ask the favour of your inserting in your valuable paper the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Parker, Chief Magistrate, Cape Coast Castle, to the king and chiefs of Christiansborg, also their reply to the same.

This refers to a matter, among many others of a similar nature, which has been instigated by Judge Parker. Mrs. Smith, the most respectable woman in Accra, is now on trial for domestic slavery, although she is not a British subject, and does not even know the English language.

Our *extraordinary* authorities, instead of turning their attention to the interests of the country by trying to put a stop to superstitions existing, and the making customs for the dead, which cause more than half of the domestic slavery on the Coast, are not only encouraging the people in their old customs, but making a precedent for their successors, whom we look forward to with great anxiety.

When we were paying two per cent. duties we had our streets tolerably clean; now that we pay, in some cases, thirty-three per cent. our prisoners, instead of clearing the streets, are, I believe, clearing away a piece of ground, which I understand is called Parker's Point, and where it is rumoured Mr. Parker, the Chief Magistrate and Judicial Assessor, intends building a mansion. Would it be legal that he should employ the hard-labour prisoners in building that mansion?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FAIR PLAY.

RE DOMESTIC SLAVERY AT ACCRA.

The following were posted up in Accra at the end of May, preliminary to legal proceedings now going on at Cape Coast.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that any British subject who directly or indirectly is implicated in slavery or pawing is guilty of felony.

In any such case, Judicial Assessor, the Civil Commandant, or any Justice of the Peace must, under all circumstances, emancipate any slaves or pawns belonging to the offender; and take prompt steps to have him brought to justice, under statutes 5 George IV., c and 6 and 7 Vic., c 98.

(Signed)

By order,

EDWARD B. ANDREWS, Colonial Secretary.

Cape Coast Castle, October 30, 1867.*

Republished by me this twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed)

W. A. PARKER.

Chief Magistrate and Assessor.

Court-house, Accra, May 26, 1868.

COPY.

To the King and Chiefs of Christiansborg.

Dear King and Chiefs,—Keep your minds easy about the slave cases. I have no intention to interfere with the family and domestic institutions of the chiefs and people of the Gold Coast Protectorate. The proclamation only applies to British subjects within the forts and settlements, who are not under any native chief, but whose only chief is the Queen. Mr. Palmer is a Queen's subject, not under any native chief. I will not disturb you or your people about slaves except in cases of cruelty.—Yours truly,

(Signed)

W. A. PARKER, Chief Magistrate and Assessor.

Court House, Cape Coast, June 16, 1868.

* Sir, in MS., but this date is an error, ought to be 1857.—Ed. A. T.

To the Chief Magistrate and Assessor.

Christiansborg, Accra, June 20, 1868.

Sir,—We, the undersigned King and Chiefs of the town of Christiansborg, acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 16th inst., and have observed the contents of the same. There is one point in your letter which we humbly beg to bring before your Honour's notice—that is, with regard to Mr. Palmer. If you will allow us to rectify that point, Mr. Palmer is not a British subject, but a subject under the King of Aquapim, within this Protectorate. We consider that the educated and uneducated natives here are, as one body, subject to their respective chiefs. Also we beg to be further informed who are British subjects and who are not, as it leads to so much confusion.—We have the honour to be your obedient servants,

NARKU, King of Christiansborg, his X mark.
TETTEH WULURKU, Chief, his X mark.
BADU ASOWKU, Chief, his X mark.
ADOM, Chief, his X mark.
TETTY NOR, L, his X mark.

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Mrs. Joseph Mosley gratefully acknowledges the following:—
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The African Times.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1868.

MISCELLANEA.

At the recommendation of the Lords of the Privy Council, the Crown has passed an Order in Council removing Chief Justice Beaumont from the Bench of British Guiana.

For the information of our friends in Lagos, who have (so numerously) asked us whether the four months' imprisonment of Mr. Lubley, of Liverpool, for the forcible violation at Lagos of a girl seven years of age, is the proper punishment under our laws, we give the following from the assizes now being held in Ireland: "A ruffian named Manning was indicted for the violation of a girl only eleven years of age. He was condemned to fifteen years' penal servitude." We do not think, however, that it will do well to say too much about this, for fear all of the Manning and Lubley tribe among us should transfer the scene of their operations to Lagos.

The tortures of "An Accra Prisoner" in our next.

OUR EIGHTH VOLUME.

WITH this number we begin the Eighth Year of the *African Times*. The commencement of a new volume of our journal is for us always a period of self-examination and of much serious thought. The first question with us on these occasions is, not whether the great work for Africa which we feel has been committed to us by God has prospered in our hands, but whether we have done all in our power to make it prosper—whether we have endeavoured properly and zealously to employ the "talent" which has been entrusted to us. We think that we have; our heart has been in the work; we have not taken any step without due reflection, and when we have taken it we have striven to make it effectual. What appears in the *African Times* cannot give any adequate idea of the continual labour, and strain of thought, and amount of time (to say nothing of other amounts), which this work for Africa involves, and without which it could not be carried on with any hope of making it effectual for those results which it is most important for Africa should be obtained. There are not only evils to combat and remove, but good to be inaugurated and nurtured. We have not only to labour that British rule in our settlements on the West Coast should become

such as may reflect honour on this great professedly Christian country, and bring those advantages to the portions of Africa in which it is exercised that ought to flow from it, but also that the public mind in those settlements should be made co-operative in the work of Christian civilization. We have to rouse up every educated African, if possible, to become an active labourer for the advancement of his country, as well as for his own individual benefit. We have to strive everywhere for great moral and industrial results. We look upon West Africa as composed of countries of immense productive resources, that only wait the industrial facilities of civilization for their development, which development is in its turn indispensable to the progress of real Christian civilization; and we have to labour to bring about a state of things by which those facilities of civilization may be introduced. We suffer, and are stirred to anger, when we look and reflect on the stagnation that reigns at Bathurst, even with respect to mere industrial development in those vast Gambia countries, for the Christian civilization of which not a single effort is made by the European Government that holds in its hands the key of them, and seems to think that it performs all its duties in levying excessive taxes for the support of an official staff: and on the European persecution of educated natives. We are stirred to anger when we behold officials who have proved themselves to be enemies to, and conspirators against, the African inhabitants, allowed to fasten themselves like leeches upon the financial heart of Sierra Leone, drawing out the life blood which ought to be made to give strength and beauty to her—to make her healthy as an abode, to establish in her the appliances without which she can never become the great seaport that nature seems to have otherwise fitted her to be—and to give to all her children that education which can alone enable them to become valuable citizens. But we are, above all, overwhelmed with shame and indignation when we look upon the Gold Coast Territories. There rule has become licentious tyranny; justice has been made not only a scandal, but a revolting scourge; schools have been turned into official brothels; increased revenues are squandered on subservient and depraved tools; while the whole country, from east to west, is in a state of commotion and disorder, ruinous to commerce, making bankrupts of the whole trading community, and producing a combination of results which reflect indelible disgrace upon the British Government, and could only have arisen from a series of official appointments which lay open the system of British colonial government as administered at head-quarters to charges which, if ministerial responsibility under a constitutional government was not a delusion and a snare, would lead to much disgrace and shame in Downing-street. We have not even in this copious view of our felt responsibilities—of the desolating evils we have to grapple with, and, by God's help, finally overcome—of the constructive elements we have to combine and impel—we have not, we repeat, even in this copious view, stated one quarter of what weighs upon and incites our mind, and keeps in constant activity our indignation and our energies; still less have we given an indication of those extra editorial labours without which the editorial ones would more often remain ineffective for good. The progress of Liberia is near to our heart—the relation of Lagos with Abeokuta—the spread of civilising influences through material as well as spiritual channels through the heart of Yoruba and across the Niger—the navigation of the River Volta—the opening up of Ashantee—the bringing Dahomey within the sphere of European civilising influences—the combining civilising results with increasing commerce in the so-called Oil Rivers, a result not hitherto attained there—and many, many other problems of Christianity, humanity, progress, and justice are ever before our eyes. We are the confidential recipients of all the cases of tyranny and oppression and wrong along the entire Coast; the injured pour their complaints upon our editorial table; and in constant view of injustice and evil which are past remedy, we are constantly raising anew the cry, "How long, O Lord, how long?" But even with what we have here stated, may we not ask with confidence, "Is our task, then, an easy one?" And are we not justified—nay, more, is it not our

imperative duty to call upon all the educated Africans and their friends along the Coast to strengthen our hands by some one or all of the means that may be supposed to be at present under their consideration? And if it is our duty to call upon them, how much more is it their duty to respond to our call, which we repeat in a few words, *Strengthen our hands*; the labour is ours, the fruits of it will be yours and for your children.

We have not been able to carry into effect our some time since expressed desire to enlarge our journal at this period; we hope, however, that our Eighth Volume will prove to be, God helping us, not inferior to its predecessors in zeal for Africa, and in success for her people, and their interests, political, social, industrial, and Christian.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. FINLASON.

THE atrocities practised against this unfortunate gentleman were not at an end when the last mail left Accra. He was still in the den to which he had been consigned. An independent and trusty correspondent writes: "Unless Finlason is promptly liberated I believe that if he does live to come out of prison it will be as a *maniac*. This morning the Commandant was asked, as a great favour, to allow the prison door to be open some time during the day, as the heat is now excessive; but this was denied him! It would be an act of charity for him to be hanged." The Rev. Mr. Wharton, Wesleyan minister at Accra, had drawn up a petition for his liberation, which was signed by all the people, European and native, the Basle mission agents commercial and clerical alone excepted. It should be borne in mind that the Commandant, who thus refused the request for that mitigation, is also the *only medical attendant of the prisons*, so that the prisoners are entirely at his mercy and at that of the gaoler. Mr. Finlason ought not to owe his liberty to any such petition (though this was not the reason why the German missionaries refused to sign it); he ought to have been, and we trust will have been, liberated by order of a superior authority to that of the Administrator of the Gold Coast; because, whether Finlason is murdered, or finally liberated insane, or obtains his liberation while life and reason yet remain, there will be heavy scores to settle with all who have been parties to the treatment he has received for having "threatened to throw out of the window of his (Finlason's) house a magistrate when in the discharge of his public duty," that magistrate being Mr. Cleaver, agent to Mr. Swanzy, of London, and son of Mr. Cleaver, of the Green Dragon, Whitechapel, who was in Finlason's house without any warrant, and not acting upon any sworn information, or other authority than a verbal one from the Administrator, which we are certain could not entitle him, under the English law, to intrude into and insult the master of the house. We beg to refer our readers to the statement made by that friend of the oppressed, Mr. Rainy, before the Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone in this case (p. 2). It will repay perusal. We have only now to express anew our honest indignation at the atrocities heaped in this instance upon a British subject in a British settlement by British authorities, and to renew our pledge that we will do all in our power to bring the guilty parties to justice and punishment.

ILLEGAL SENTENCES ON THE WEST COAST.

A PURE, impartial, and unimpassioned administration of justice, civil and criminal, lies at the very foundation of the liberties of a people. In civilised communities a judge is the representative of the monarch or the nation; these have beforehand fixed and assigned the amount of punishment that shall fall upon convicted criminals, and the powers conferred on the judge extend no further than to the infliction of the whole or a portion of the assigned punishments or penalties. And these powers should be exercised without distinction of persons. We beg at the outset to assure the judges and magistrates in the British Colonies and Settlements on the West Coast of Africa that it is in allegory of this expected impartiality that Justice is symbolised with the bandage over her eyes; and not, as recent proceedings on the West Coast would lead us to

suppose that they imagined—viz., that it is to show that the magistrate or judge has no need whatever to look at the list of penalties which he is authorised to inflict, but may imprison, flog, and torture as it seemeth good in his own eyes. We boldly assert, without fear of contradiction, that, whenever a magistrate or judge exceeds by one iota in a sentence what the law allows, he does then himself become a criminal, and merits a very severe punishment; if he thus offends in or through ignorance, he is totally unfit for the position in which he has been placed, and ought to be immediately dismissed; while if he thus offend through malice, short of hanging there is no punishment authorised by the British code that would exceed what is due to his enormous offence. If we were writing for any other British territories than those on the West Coast of Africa, we should deem it altogether unnecessary to allude to the scales which allegorical Justice holds in her hands, because it would never enter into our minds that any magistrate or judge could suppose himself authorised to pronounce judgment or sentence without hearing or weighing evidence; but the West Coast climate seems to breed such monstrous fancies in the heads of diseased and enervated authorities, that it may not be amiss to set even this fact before their eyes. From the moment that success crowned the gross and infamous intrigue which robbed the residents and natives on the West Coast of the right of trial by jury in civil causes, the Administration of Justice there has never ceased to engross our attention, especially as it was insinuated from Sierra Leone that it might be advisable to rob them of trial by jury in criminal cases also. It seemed to us, who knew what was passing on the West Coast, so strange that when considering the question "Can the people be safely trusted with juries in civil causes," the Colonial Secretary of State and his to be presumed impartial subordinates did not also place before themselves for consideration "Can magistrates and judges on the West Coast be safely entrusted with the power of deciding in civil causes without a jury?" We feel quite sure that if they had known as much of the West Coast as we do, that last question, if fairly considered, would have led to their leaving things as they were—leaving to the people their juries, and exercising especial care that their magistrates and judges should be what they ought to be. But this was not done; they were robbed of their juries in civil causes—and while our indignation was still hot, that indefatigable enemy of oppression and wrong, Mr. Rainy, furnished us with a list of alleged illegal sentences pronounced by the Acting Judge of the Supreme Court, Horatio James Huggins, in which the element of *whipping* figured very remarkably. We published that list in August last (1867), and in the House of Commons the attention of the Secretary of State was called to it. Time went on. Mr. Horatio James Huggins was appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, and we could then only think that there had been some mistake, and that the said sentences so said to have been pronounced by him were legal. We were compelled to take this view; we could not in our own minds admit for a moment the possibility of the noble Secretary of State for the Colonies having made such an appointment without having first made full inquiry, and established beyond doubt either that such sentences had never been passed at all by Mr. Huggins, or that they were legal. But scarcely is Mr. Huggins seated on the Bench, under his new appointment, than we have to publish a second list of alleged illegal sentences by him (*cide African Times*, June, 1868). But even then we had a doubt—it did not seem possible, but still it might be—that all the prisoners thus under *whipping* sentences might be under the age of sixteen, although even then there should have been but one whipping, "and the number of strokes and the instrument with which they were to be inflicted should have been specified in the sentence." We repeat it, did not seem possible that they could be all under sixteen, but neither did it seem possible that any British Judge could have ordered such wholesale and unlimited whippings with possibly a *natal cat*, since the instrument was not specified. In another column (p. 2), however, will be found the several ages of the several prisoners in the said two lists we have published, and it will be seen that they are not only all

above sixteen, but that one is even fifty years of age. The affidavit from which these ages are taken, and which we are told has been sent in to his Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, seems to us to be unimpeachable, and justifies our treating of those whipping sentences as established facts. And monstrous sentences they are. We say nothing of the two men one dead and one escaped, but without these, there are SIXTEEN individuals, from the ages of seventeen to fifty inclusive, *each to be thrice privately whipped*, and one of them, John Allen, aged thirty, to be NINE TIMES WHIPPED, the prisoner having pleaded "guilty" to three charges for which he was indicted: *nine whippings*, under which (so far, at least, as any restriction is imposed by the Judge in the sentence as regards either number of blows or instrument), if he has incurred any special displeasure of the gaoler, or if the gaoler be very brutal, *all the flesh may be cut off from his bones, or he may be done to death*. Are we not right in saying that these sentences are most monstrous? We know nothing personally of Mr. Huggins, even as we know nothing personally of Mr. Parker, who has sentenced Mr. Finlason at Cape Coast to one year and one day's imprisonment, for having "threatened to throw a magistrate out of the window when in the execution of his duty," a sentence which is being carried out with an extreme severity, and which we also believe to be illegal, and shall believe to be illegal until we are pointed to the statute which authorises such a sentence for the offence Mr. Finlason was charged with having committed. If this latter sentence be legal we can soon be corrected regarding it, by Mr. Parker giving us the necessary information as to the statute under which he passed it—a sentence for which members of the English Bar in London assure us that they cannot find any authority whatever. In view of these serious and dreadful facts as regards the administration of justice on the West Coast of Africa in British Colonies and Settlements, we think it right to state the course which we feel it to be our duty to pursue. The present Parliament is, unhappily, so near its dissolution as to render it difficult to obtain for so momentous a subject the deep attention which it deserves. We hope and trust that a superior official authority will interfere to prevent the continuance of illegality in all and every the cases to which we have called attention. But we do not look upon that as sufficient, and are already taking the preliminary measures for bringing the whole matter of the administration of justice on the West Coast of Africa, with its gross partialities, its excesses, and its enormities, before the new Parliament, the writs for electing members for which it is now fixed shall be issued in November. It is manifestly time that Parliament should occupy itself with matters which are bringing a deep disgrace upon the British name on the West Coast of Africa.

CONDEMNATION OF THE BANNERMAN, OF ACCRA.

Cape Coast, June 16, 1868.
Dear Sir,—Your active friend and correspondent, Edmund Bannerman, of Accra, and his brother James, who were brought down here from Accra for trial, Heaven and the authorities alone know why, have been found guilty of "*personation, illegal restraint, and extortion*," charges we never heard of before in our courts, and have been sentenced, James Bannerman to twelve months' and Edmund Bannerman to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. It seemed to me that the evidence was entirely in favour of the prisoners, but I must suppose I was mistaken, because the judge, in summing up, said to the jury, "Now, gentlemen, you have no choice; you must find them guilty, for I tell you plainly that these two papers now laid before you are illegal, and all who are connected with it are guilty of *personation, illegal restraint, and extortion*." These were the very words used by Mr. Parker. Mr. Bartels defended James Bannerman. Mr. Edmund Bannerman defended himself. The obedient jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and the sentences I have told you of were passed. But now (for I cannot send you more about this till next month) there is something that none of us can understand at all, it being so very different to anything we have seen here before. These gentlemen were tried and sentenced on the 10th instant—and now, yesterday, the 15th, they both got notice in their prison that to-morrow, the 17th, they are to be tried again on a charge of aiding and abetting in the slave trade. *They have not got yet,*

* See Slave Trade Notices and Correspondence at Accra, p. 5.—ED. A. T.

the 16th, any copy of their indictment on the charge, and I believe that till yesterday they never even heard of the case; they do not know who is the prosecutor, and were never examined or committed for trial on any such charge.

Now, Mr. Editor, is this English law? because it is quite different from anything we have known before here, though there have been queer things enough in my time in this *uncared-for* settlement of Great Britain. But I want to know whether we can live here or not? Whether any man made a J.P. has a right, if the Administrator chooses to send him, to come into our house and insult us, and that we must bite our tongue, and be silent, and submit to all, and look upon him (even if he does come from among the pewter-pots at the Green Dragon Public-house in Whitechapel, in your London) as surrounded with the sacred halo of a magistrate. And I want to know more than this. I want to know whether we can be apprehended and put in prison, say on the 10th of the month, and without having been brought before a magistrate, and committed on any charge, may, say on the 15th, be served with notice that we are to be tried on the 17th on a very serious charge, and be even on the 16th without any copy of the indictment on which we are to be tried on the 17th? Why how could we defend ourselves in such a position? I want to know these things, Mr. Editor? If we are to be liable to this sort of thing, the whole coast and all its trade may go to the devil for me, Mr. Editor, for I won't stop. There is no money reason (and indeed trade is pretty nearly ruined) that would keep me here if that is to be the system. Why, suppose any man here, who happens to be in favour with the authorities, takes a grudge against me, I might be shoved into a den at Accra and treated worse than a wild beast, like poor Finlason. No, Mr. Editor, if you cannot prove to me that I am safe from this sort of thing I must clear out. A friend sent me out by last mail one of your new songs, and I shall say with this beautiful song, "Not for Joseph, oh no!" and clear out. I shall look for something from you in the July paper, Mr. Editor, so no more at present from

A TREMBLER.

OUR COTTON STILL SHUT UP IN KREEPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Jamestown, Accra, June 7, 1868.

Sir,—Can you not help us? For God's sake ring our troubles and most just grievances into the ears of the British Government. Here we are still, starving and bankrupt, because the Gold Coast authorities don't know how, or do not choose, to insist on that paltry little tribe of River robbers on the Volta, the Aquamoos, letting our carriers and cotton come down out of Krepee. You, Mr. Editor, ought, indeed, to fight for us in this cruel wrong; you urged enough upon us a few years ago to stimulate the cotton growing in Krepee—and we have done so, and have sent up plenty of cotton gins—and the people have entered heartily into the cultivation of cotton, and there is lots of it up there, for now two or three years, *shut up* from us, because the Government do not choose to allow us to put down the Aquamoos, nor to insist on their leaving off to plunder and murder and kidnap our people if they attempt to bring down our cotton. The only people for whom this state of things answers is the Basle and Bremen commercial missionaries, who have mercantile agents at Quittah and Jellee Coffee, Awoonah places on the sea-coast on the other side of the Volta. The Aquamoos are the allies of the Awoonahs, and so the mission mercantile agents there get down their cotton to ship to Hamburg and Bremen, while we are not allowed to get ours to ship to Liverpool. At Awoonah they pay no duties to the British Government, and they can get their cotton from Krepee; we are overwhelmed with duties, licenses, and what not, and put under the restriction of all sorts of laws, and can't get down an ounce of cotton to take advantage of the now good prices at Liverpool, and so we are ruined—ruined. For God's sake get help of some sort for us.—Your friends,

THE RUINED ACCRA TRADERS.

THE DOMESTIC SLAVE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Christiansborg, Accra, June 7, 1868.

Sir,—Proceedings have been taken against parties here on the charge of "keeping and selling domestic slaves," and some, I believe, have been taken down to Cape Coast to be tried for this offence.

Now our relation with the British Government is that of a Protectorate, not a colony. The saying is that "without law there is no sin." The will of a superior is not imperatively binding until it is sufficiently declared; it ought to be so declared before any penalty can attach to disobedience. If the inhabitants of the Protectorate are to be brought under British law in this matter of domestic slaves, ought not the first thing to

have been to promulgate the law, and state that it would henceforth be enforced, and that all offending against it would be punished? But surely it is not right when this has not been done to come down upon certain people for felony when all the country is equally guilty, if there can be guilt under such circumstances.

But there is another thing. We are now told that the laws for emancipation of domestic slaves are in force. But if we had people in authority who knew anything at all about the country, they would first have made some provision for slaves thus to be emancipated. Nothing of this has been done; and the consequence has been that some of them, having nowhere to go to, rove about in the night and commit highway robberies on the poor bushwomen who may be coming to Accra with palm-oil and other produce for sale. Some have been put in the chain gang, and one man has been hanged for killing a woman in the most brutal manner in the bush. If the British Government were giving us proper protection in return for the heavy duties they take from us we should be only too happy submissively to obey them in everything. But there we are, the whole country is in a great mess, and no proper step is taken for its amendment; yet the Government is putting forth new laws, which I am sure will bring another trouble. Poor Finlason, it is said just now is to be released, in consequence of the kind intervention of your able co-operator in the cause of the African people, your friend Mr. Rainy, the advocate of Sierra Leone. If he had been forced to remain longer in his horrid prison he must have succumbed under his troubles; his treatment has been indeed severe.—Yours sincerely,

ACCRA.

JUSTICE OR NO JUSTICE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Jamestown, Accra, June 6, 1868.

Sir,—I am a native of this place. I left here some years ago and only very recently returned, and, seeing the state of things in general, I wish to ask a question or two relating to this place. I wish to know what the Government here call the British Protectorate, and is it only for their own convenience, or for the benefit of the country? If, for instance, I am in my plantation and am summoned in the Court here, of course the police can be sent to go the distance of twelve or fifteen miles and bring me in, but if I happen to have a case in the bush, and apply to the Court for assistance, my only consolation is to be told, "Oh! sorry, but it's out of the jurisdiction; we can do nothing for you." Now, pray, Mr. Editor, what are we to understand by this? Justice or no justice! Some short time ago everybody was in high glee at the thought of his Honour the Chief Magistrate coming to visit the place, but the consequence was that when he came people got into prison, without any examination. It must be supposed he thought he was right in what he was doing, but it is a sort of way we don't like, and looks like that old Scottish law I have heard of, of hanging a man first and trying him afterwards. I don't know how it is, but somehow everything turns out bad for this poor, unfortunate place and people. They tax us plenty; and sit still and let us be ruined by just a handful of Aquamoos up the Volta River. We mustn't help ourselves, and they won't help us. I dare say we ought to be very grateful to be taxed, and fined, and shoved into jail for anything or nothing, but we don't like it yet.—I am, respectfully yours,

AN AFRICAN.

THE FANTEE COUNTRY AND ITS KINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gomooah District, Fantee, Gold Coast, May 22, 1868.

Sir,—I send you this, hoping it may, in some measure, assist you in your knowledge of the Fantee Country, and be of use in these critical moments.

A few days ago some well-informed natives were discussing matters having reference to the "exchange of territory palaver," or, as they have it, the "Dutch and English flag exchange," and I heard these questions and answers:—

Q. What are the boundaries of the Fantee Territory?

A. From the Sweet River, west of Cape Coast, down to the River Sekkoom, west of Accra.

Q. Of how many districts does the Fantee Territory consist?

A. Properly speaking of eight separate districts, thus named—Iggwah, or Cape Coast, Anamaboe, Abrah, Inkkooosookoom, Ayan, Afoah, Ekkoonfie, and Gomooah.

Q. Please name the Fantee kings and their respective districts.

A. Essiah, or John Aggery, King of Cape Coast; Ammonoo Ansah, or Quow Samman, King of Anamaboe; Ansoo Otoo, King of Abrah; Essee Andorh, King of Inkkooosookoom; Acquano, King of Ayan; Mooquah, King of Afoah; Ackinee, King of Ekkoonfie; Ortahill, King of Gomooah. Argoonah, which has Yow Dodoo for its king, is, by rights of war, annexed to the Gomooah district. The paramount king is Eddoo, who resides at Mankessim, the capital town of Fantee.

Q. What is Commendah, and who are the Commendahs?

A. Commendah is a portion of the Fantee Territory. Commendahs are noted for bravery, and have continually joined us in all our wars with the Ashantees.

Q. To which of these districts does Commendah belong?

A. Commendah decidedly belongs to the Inkkooosookoom district.

Q. How came it, then, that Commendah was situated so far as about fifteen miles west of Elmina, and was quite separate from the Fantee Territory?

A. By tradition we are told that Aga Takie, the founder of that town, went and settled there for the purpose of carrying on the slave-trade. Commendah was, we presume, a name given to that town by the European slave-dealers in those days. Its proper native name being Aga Takie (corruptly Akkie Tukie.)

The questioner said, "I am now quite satisfied, and will join this Elmina expedition, and avenge upon the Elminas for joining in the destruction of Commendah Town, and killing a great many of the Fantees, who had been sojourning or settling in the Abantah Country, for the purpose of doing business or for obtaining the means of livelihood."

Now, Sir, to hide nothing from you, I must say that a great many of our people were, in the first instance, unwilling to join this expedition, because they fancied the British authorities did not (nor do they now) sanction it; but for these and other reasons they feel themselves quite justified in joining it.—Yours,

A GUISEA MAN.

N.B.—It is necessary to remark that Gomooah, the largest and most extensive of the whole, is subdivided into four districts—viz., Assin, the seat of King Ortahill; Ajumacoon, seat of King Orkhill; Winnebah, seat of King Henry Acquah; and Argoonah, seat of King Yow Dodoo.

LITERARY NOTICE.

West African Countries and Peoples, &c., &c., and a Findication of the African Race. One Vol., 8vo, p. 287, with Map of West Africa. By James Africanus B. Horton, M.D., S.A.S., F.R.A.S., &c., &c. Johnson, 121, Fleet-street, London.

We hail this work with pleasure. We have long wanted books on Africa written by Africans, and it is a most evident sign of progress that there should now be at least one educated West African entering the literary lists for his country, his race, and those honours which attend successful authorship. We cannot this month attempt a review of the book; we have received it so late that we have scarcely had time to glance at it, but we have seen enough already to convince us that this work of Dr. Horton's deserves the especial patronage of all educated Africans, and ought moreover to be on the shelves of every English library where there is any pretence of a collection of books on Africa. With these few words we must dismiss it for the present.

APPLICATION TO REMOVE A JUDGE.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, JULY 6.

(Present: The Duke of Buckingham, Sir W. Erle, Lord Justice Wood, Lord Justice Selwyn, Sir Robert Phillimore, Sir J. Colvill, and Sir E. V. Williams.)

THE COURT OF POLICE v. CHIEF JUSTICE BEAUMONT.

This case was specially appointed for hearing to-day, on which occasion the Duke of Buckingham, as Colonial Secretary, attended. There had been proceedings at British Guiana, and another appeal was appointed to be heard, obtained by Mr. M'Dermott, who was the proprietor and editor of the *Colonist* newspaper, and had been committed for six months for contempt for certain articles published in that paper. A memorial had been presented by the inhabitants of the colony to the Court of Policy, and they had presented to this Government a memorial for the removal of Chief Justice Beaumont, and it had been referred to the Judicial Committee to investigate the several charges of misconduct.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Ed. F. Moore, and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly were for the Crown in support of the application for the removal of the Chief Justice; Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. Cracknell were for Chief Justice Beaumont.

The Attorney-General opened the case, premising that the Government, who had applied for an adjournment on a former occasion, were not prepared to prove certain dates and documents in the proceedings. He stated the case at considerable length, and dilated on the several charges of alleged misconduct, referring to the conduct of the Chief Justice to Mr. M'Dermott, of the *Colonist* newspaper, whose appeal would follow the present one.

The Attorney-General had not concluded his address when their lordships adjourned.

SIRTING OF JULY 10.

The arguments of the counsel on both sides have occupied the committee for four previous sittings, and to-day

The Attorney-General replied, and contended that the interests

of public justice required the removal of Chief Justice Beaumont from the colonial bench.

The Duke of Buckingham, at the conclusion of the five days' argument, said, "Their lordships will submit their opinion to Her Majesty."

The case brought the sittings of the Judicial Committee to a close, and the appeal of Mr. M'Dermott, of the *Colonist* newspaper, to reverse the judgment of six months for contempt, stands over until the next sittings—probably in December.

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The following is from a Transvaal letter in the *Natal Mercury*:—

"I see you are making a great fuss about coal in Natal, but you need not fear about South Africa running short, for there is plenty; from the Buffalo N.E. to 13° north of Delagoa Bay, is one continuation of a coalfield; again, in a south-east direction from the Biggarsberg to St. Lucy's Bay, where coal crops out within seven miles of water carriage to the mouth of the Umvaloze. In this district every one of the farms inspected last year, from Blood River to the Pongolo (sixty-seven in number, and 6,000 acres each) has each its coal mine. On the transport road to New Scotland waggon-drivers burn coal, which is obtainable without any expense for mining. The Boers in the neighbourhood supply M'Corkindale's establishment with coal at 1s. 6d. per muid. The town of Utrecht is built on a coalfield, and in the vicinity, on Paterson's farm, there is abundance of bituminous coal, which burns like a pine torch. With coal, iron, copper and lead, South Africa will be able to supply the world."

* We think M. de Langle has unintentionally overstated the amount.—*Ed. A. T.*

OFFICERS OF WEST INDIA REGIMENTS.

Under this heading a letter has appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, signed, "Chas. S. Russell, 2nd West India Regiment, commanding troops Gold Coast and Lagos." He complains that before a Parliamentary Committee, on the 14th May, 1867, in answer to a question, 2,865 in Blue-book, "We have heard about something more than physical inefficiency; it has been stated that it [climate] affects their minds, and that they become demoralised. Mr. Deputy-Commissioner-General de Fonblanque said: 'Whether it is owing to climate or what, I cannot say, but it is an unfortunate fact that the officers of the West India regiments generally drink harder than any other class of officers. I remember meeting one officer who told me that he was the survivor of a batch of eleven who went out to the West Coast of Africa, and, with the exception of two, who were transported, the others had all died of delirium tremens.'"

Captain Russell complains of this statement, and says: "There are now serving on this coast officers whose experience of West India regiments extends over periods varying from sixteen to ten years, and they cannot remember either the felons or the drunkards. If Mr. de Fonblanque have any sense of justice he ought either to give up the name of his informant, or admit that he spoke without consideration before the Select Committee, and without having sufficient grounds for bringing forward that which he stated. . . . I refrain from going at length into the question whether these officers 'drink harder' than those in other corps—I can say from my experience that they do not; but it ought to be remembered that the Coast of Africa is not a pleasant station, and perhaps some excuses could be found for men serving almost without the pale of civilisation."

M. de Fonblanque's statement is certainly a very sweeping one, and one which, if not satisfactorily refuted, must inflict an indelible stigma upon the West India regiments. We shall be glad to see it so refuted; but it is beyond all question that the deaths and invalidings of officers serving in Her Majesty's West India regiments on the West Coast of Africa are numerically out of all proportion to the deaths and invaliding among an equal number of European mercantile agents and traders carrying on their avocations on the West Coast, and who are more exposed to the insalubrious influences of the climate than the officers in question. There must be a cause somewhere; if it be not excessive drinking or excessive indulgence in other vices, what is it? Let it be known, so that it may, if possible, be put an end to. Since the subject has been thus prominently brought forward, it is our duty to strive for some practical good results, and we shall be glad of any evidence from the West Coast relating thereto.—*Ed. A. T.*

PROOF OF HOW LITTLE MERE COMMERCE AS CARRIED ON IN WEST AFRICA DOES FOR CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Duke Town, Old Calabar, April 27, 1868.

Sir,—On the 1st of April the case between Captain — and his cook came before the King's Court. The cook was called upon to produce his evidences, and called three or four persons, who, being interrogated by the King, said it was true that — is a robber of bullocks, as the writer of this had himself also many times heard from one of — coopers, an Accra man, whom he had some time ago, who stated that — used to send the Kroo boys in the night into the town to catch bullocks and kill them, and serve out the meat to all the hands, and make presents of the remainder to his agents in the river. Captain — having found out the mess he was in, was obliged to carry some presents to the King that he might pacify the matter for him, because he heard that the natives were consulting to fine him fifty puncheons, or 12,000 gals of palm-oil; and I believe the King wishes to do all he can for him, because he has not lost any of his own bullocks, while those who have lost theirs are trying for the fifty puncheons fine. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that there is very little idea in England of what some of these supercargoes do here. Some pretend to call themselves Christians, by constant attendance at the church, and sitting at the holy table of our Lord's Supper, and as soon as they are out of the church they are the worst of drunkards, liars, whoremongers, gamblers, &c., and their ringleader is the agent of a Glasgow house, who has enticed a lawful married woman, by name of Mrs. George Waddle, and keeps her as his own. I always find her, night and day, in his hulk. The husband tried in vain to get back his wife, and as he could not get revenge or justice, he was obliged to leave this place for Fernando Po, eighteen months ago, and has never returned since. Not only so, but this same agent keeps many women beside, both in this town and in Creek Town, and he is an elder in the Church. May I not say more an elder of Satan's angels, than of the Church of God? He and such men used to tell the natives to attend the church and be Christians. What answer do they give to them? "Why," they say, "do you call

yourself Christians? You drink and tell lies more than I do, and every time you come to my house you want me to give you a woman." Is not this enough to harden the people's hearts, who never see their lights shine before men in good works, to glorify their Father who is in heaven? I can assure you again that the missionaries here are labouring in vain. I think it is over twenty years since the Word of God was brought here, and I have not seen ten pious native Christians and well educated in the whole district of Calabar. Our missionary, Mr. William Anderson, said to one of the Calabar chiefs, "You have done many sins against your God, and if you die, and God has to sentence you to hell, what would you do?" He replied, "When I die, and God tells me to go to hell, I shall tell God that I will pay you five puncheons (of oil) for him to keep me a good place." Another chief said to a supercargo, who asked him why he did not go to church and hear God's Word, "Them big missionaries in Glasgow sent Mr. Anderson here to talk God's Word; they pay Mr. Anderson, and suppose they would pay me I will go and hear." Is it worth while for the missionaries to waste money on these hard-hearted people? I don't think that a good thing will ever come out of bad. If it were for me to decide I would leave them to themselves, and say they have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them, because many here now can read and understand the Bible, which the missionaries have translated into their own language. They would then, perhaps, feel the good of the Church, which might return when they call again for it.

I beg to make a few more remarks. Some of these supercargoes have hired poor Accra coopers, cooks, &c., with a promise to pay him at the rate of 3l. or 3l. 10l., and when the man has served for such a length of time, and his services are no more required, they, instead of paying the poor man his right, they will afterwards pay him at the rate of 2l., and shove him on the beach; and if he has received any few articles during his service they will charge him four times more than the value, while these Accras surpass the white coopers in working. Notwithstanding these things, if they would treat them as men I would not care, but some are treated like pigs, and they they do anything they choose with them.

In conclusion I will say that it is not — alone who steals bullocks, but another friend of his, whom I know, has killed two and sold one cow to the mail steamer for 9l., which he was about to kill when the steward told him that she was with a calf; and she did bring forth a calf, three days after which both were sold together.—I am, dear Sir,

A FELLOW PRYING INTO THINGS.

DEATHS.

COLLINS.—At Fernando Po on the 30th May, 1868, D. W. Collins, Esq., aged 24 years. The deceased was one of the most promising young men in the colony.

STEVENS.—At Roslin House, Great Malvern, of paralysis, in the 82nd year of his age, William Stevens, Esq., M.D. and D.C.L., formerly of the Island of St. Croix, West Indies, and of the City of Worcester, the eminent discoverer of the saline treatment for the cure of yellow and other tropical fevers, cholera, &c., by the preparation so extensively known as Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.

AWFUL DESTRUCTION OF AFRICANS IN CUBA.—It is supposed approximately that Cuba has imported from four to five millions of Africans as slaves, and that there are not now 700,000 in that island.

A DREADFUL DEED.—CAVALLA DISTRICT, LIBERIA.—A dark report came to us this afternoon. It was that one of our former school girls (but sometime married to a heathen man) had been killed, and her liver beaten up and used as an anointing charm by the party who lately attacked Cavalla! "The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty."—*Spirit of Missions, U.S.*

INCREASE OF AFRICANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—By examining the registers of the ports of entry for slaves, it is estimated that about 800,000 slaves were imported during the time the United States were a colony, and after they became a nation, up to 1807, when importation was prohibited and ceased; but, notwithstanding the enormous mortality of the last few years, they now number 4,000,000.

In the Press, publishing by Subscription, in Two Vols., 8vo, gilt, 21s. (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 AGENTS

For Transacting Business in England and other Traders on the West Coast

IN consequence of wishes expressed from all parts of the Coast, Mr. FITZGERALD has made arrangements to produce consigned to him by ships to London or elsewhere, purchasing, and shipping goods ordered against consignments or other effective remittances only, the above ports, on a system by which the advantage of the markets will be secured to the shipper, who will not be charged one penny beyond what is paid, except only the commission openly debited to the shipper. All letters and bills of lading, whether the ships come from London or Liverpool, to be addressed

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,

120, Stockwell-park

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

Now ready, price 2s.,

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

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WEST AFRICAN COUNTRY PEOPLES, BRITISH AND

With the Requirements necessary for Establishment. Government recommended by the Committee Commons; and a Vindication of the African

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43, MANSELL-STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA, MADEIRA.

—The African Steamship Company's fast STEAMERS leave LIVERPOOL on the 10th EVERY MONTH (except that when the last Monday the Day of Sailing will be the 25th).

The packets of the 24th convey Her Majesty's proceed to MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, BATHIA, LEONE, MONROVIA, CAPE PALMAS, CASTLE, ACCRA, JELLAH COFFEE, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, OLD CALABAR, ROONS.

The packets of the 10th are open to call, by agreement, at any port on the West Coast of Africa; they will only call at Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Palmas, Accra, Lagos, Bonny, Fernando Po, &c.

The fast and powerful Steamship CALABAR, of 250-horse power, A. J. M. CROFT, Commanding, LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, JULY 24, at 1 P.M.

Passengers embark by steam tender, leaving the Landing Stage at 11.30 A.M. punctually.

Goods and heavy baggage must be alongside the loading berth, Coburg Dock, not later than 6 P.M.

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

NOTICE.—The Company's steamers have now left Teneriffe outwards.

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

All letters and newspapers must go through the Agents, and be ordered to South-east.

All goods by rail should be ordered to South-east.

NOTICE.—The ATHENIAN will be despatched August for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Can

Lagos, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Cameroons. For further information apply, in London, at Offices, No. 14, Leadenhall-street; and, in the Colonies, at FLETCHER and PARR, Agents, No. 23, Castle-street.

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* We think M. de Langle has unintentionally overstated the amount.—*Ed. A. T.*

OFFICERS OF WEST INDIA REGIMENTS.

Under this heading a letter has appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, signed, "Chas. S. Russell, 2nd West India Regiment, commanding troops Gold Coast and Lagos." He complains that before a Parliamentary Committee, on the 14th May, 1867, in answer to a question, 2,865 in Blue-book, "We have heard about something more than physical inefficiency; it has been stated that it [climate] affects their minds, and that they become demoralised. Mr. Deputy-Commissioner-General de Fonblanque said: 'Whether it is owing to climate or what, I cannot say, but it is an unfortunate fact that the officers of the West India regiments generally drink harder than any other class of officers. I remember meeting one officer who told me that he was the survivor of a batch of eleven who went out to the West Coast of Africa, and, with the exception of two, who were transported, the others had all died of delirium tremens.'"

Captain Russell complains of this statement, and says: "There are now serving on this coast officers whose experience of West India regiments extends over periods varying from sixteen to ten years, and they cannot remember either the felons or the drunkards. If Mr. de Fonblanque have any sense of justice he ought either to give up the name of his informant, or admit that he spoke without consideration before the Select Committee, and without having sufficient grounds for bringing forward that which he stated. . . . I refrain from going at length into the question whether these officers 'drink harder' than those in other corps—I can say from my experience that they do not; but it ought to be remembered that the Coast of Africa is not a pleasant station, and perhaps some excuses could be found for men serving almost without the pale of civilisation."

M. de Fonblanque's statement is certainly a very sweeping one, and one which, if not satisfactorily refuted, must inflict an indelible stigma upon the West India regiments. We shall be glad to see it so refuted; but it is beyond all question that the deaths and invalidings of officers serving in Her Majesty's West India regiments on the West Coast of Africa are numerically out of all proportion to the deaths and invaliding among an equal number of European mercantile agents and traders carrying on their avocations on the West Coast, and who are more exposed to the insalubrious influences of the climate than the officers in question. There must be a cause somewhere; if it be not excessive drinking or excessive indulgence in other vices, what is it? Let it be known, so that it may, if possible, be put an end to. Since the subject has been thus prominently brought forward, it is our duty to strive for some practical good results, and we shall be glad of any evidence from the West Coast relating thereto.—*Ed. A. T.*

PROOF OF HOW LITTLE MERE COMMERCE AS CARRIED ON IN WEST AFRICA DOES FOR CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Duke Town, Old Calabar, April 27, 1868.

Sir,—On the 1st of April the case between Captain — and his cook came before the King's Court. The cook was called upon to produce his evidences, and called three or four persons, who, being interrogated by the King, said it was true that — is a robber of bullocks, as the writer of this had himself also many times heard from one of — coopers, an Accra man, whom he had some time ago, who stated that — used to send the Kroo boys in the night into the town to catch bullocks and kill them, and serve out the meat to all the hands, and make presents of the remainder to his agents in the river. Captain — having found out the mess he was in, was obliged to carry some presents to the King that he might pacify the matter for him, because he heard that the natives were consulting to fine him fifty puncheons, or 12,000 gals of palm-oil; and I believe the King wishes to do all he can for him, because he has not lost any of his own bullocks, while those who have lost theirs are trying for the fifty puncheons fine. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that there is very little idea in England of what some of these supercargoes do here. Some pretend to call themselves Christians, by constant attendance at the church, and sitting at the holy table of our Lord's Supper, and as soon as they are out of the church they are the worst of drunkards, liars, whoremongers, gamblers, &c., and their ringleader is the agent of a Glasgow house, who has enticed a lawful married woman, by name of Mrs. George Waddle, and keeps her as his own. I always find her, night and day, in his hulk. The husband tried in vain to get back his wife, and as he could not get revenge or justice, he was obliged to leave this place for Fernando Po, eighteen months ago, and has never returned since. Not only so, but this same agent keeps many women beside, both in this town and in Creek Town, and he is an elder in the Church. May I not say more an elder of Satan's angels, than of the Church of God? He and such men used to tell the natives to attend the church and be Christians. What answer do they give to them? "Why," they say, "do you call

yourself Christians? You drink and tell lies more than I do, and every time you come to my house you want me to give you a woman." Is not this enough to harden the people's hearts, who never see their lights shine before men in good works, to glorify their Father who is in heaven? I can assure you again that the missionaries here are labouring in vain. I think it is over twenty years since the Word of God was brought here, and I have not seen ten pious native Christians and well educated in the whole district of Calabar. Our missionary, Mr. William Anderson, said to one of the Calabar chiefs, "You have done many sins against your God, and if you die, and God has to sentence you to hell, what would you do?" He replied, "When I die, and God tells me to go to hell, I shall tell God that I will pay you five puncheons (of oil) for him to keep me a good place." Another chief said to a supercargo, who asked him why he did not go to church and hear God's Word, "Them big missionaries in Glasgow sent Mr. Anderson here to talk God's Word; they pay Mr. Anderson, and suppose they would pay me I will go and hear." Is it worth while for the missionaries to waste money on these hard-hearted people? I don't think that a good thing will ever come out of bad. If it were for me to decide I would leave them to themselves, and say they have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them, because many here now can read and understand the Bible, which the missionaries have translated into their own language. They would then, perhaps, feel the good of the Church, which might return when they call again for it.

I beg to make a few more remarks. Some of these supercargoes have hired poor Accra coopers, cooks, &c., with a promise to pay him at the rate of 3*l*. or 3*l*. 10*s*., and when the man has served for such a length of time, and his services are no more required, they, instead of paying the poor man his right, they will afterwards pay him at the rate of 2*l*., and shove him on the beach; and if he has received any few articles during his service they will charge him four times more than the value, while these Accras surpass the white coopers in working. Notwithstanding these things, if they would treat them as men I would not care, but some are treated like pigs, and they they do anything they choose with them.

In conclusion I will say that it is not — alone who steals bullocks, but another friend of his, whom I know, has killed two and sold one cow to the mail steamer for 9*l*., which he was about to kill when the steward told him that she was with a calf; and she did bring forth a calf, three days after which both were sold together.—I am, dear Sir,

A FELLOW PRYING INTO THINGS.

DEATHS.

COLLINS.—At Fernando Po on the 30th May, 1868, D. W. Collins, Esq., aged 24 years. The deceased was one of the most promising young men in the colony.

STEVENS.—At Roslin House, Great Malvern, of paralysis, in the 82nd year of his age, William Stevens, Esq., M.D. and D.C.L., formerly of the Island of St. Croix, West Indies, and of the City of Worcester, the eminent discoverer of the saline treatment for the cure of yellow and other tropical fevers, cholera, &c., by the preparation so extensively known as Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.

AWFUL DESTRUCTION OF AFRICANS IN CUBA.—It is supposed approximately that Cuba has imported from four to five millions of Africans as slaves, and that there are not now 700,000 in that island.

A DREADFUL DEED.—CAVALLA DISTRICT, LIBERIA.—A dark report came to us this afternoon. It was that one of our former school girls (but sometime married to a heathen man) had been killed, and her liver beaten up and used as an anointing charm by the party who lately attacked Cavalla! "The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty."—*Spirit of Missions, U.S.*

INCREASE OF AFRICANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—By examining the registers of the ports of entry for slaves, it is estimated that about 800,000 slaves were imported during the time the United States were a colony, and after they became a nation, up to 1807, when importation was prohibited and ceased; but, notwithstanding the enormous mortality of the last few years, they now number 4,000,000.

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—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 CALABAR, 1,203 tons, and 250-horse power, A. J. M. CROFT, Commander, will leave LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, JULY 24, at 1 P.M.

Passengers embark by steam tender, leaving the Prince's Landing Stage at 11.30 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 ATHENIAN will be despatched on the 10th August 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, Agents, No. 23, Castle-street.



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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 Effervescent 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.

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