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[Transmission Abroad.

The African Times.

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

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

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

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
West African Mails	41	Subscriptions Paid	46
Oppression when Seeking Justice	41	Spanish Affairs: End of the Transatlantic Slave-trade	46
Sna, a Krooman, v. the African Steamship Company	42	Death of Charles Williams in Accra Prison	46
Mr. Adderley, Mr. Rainy, and Assistant-Judge Huggins	42	The African Royal Mail Steamship Company	47
Another Danger than Heathenism for Africa	42	The South African and West African Goldfields	47
Africa the True Labour Field for American Negroes	43	The Forthcoming Election of Members of Parliament	48
The Emigration Movement among the Africans in America	43	Revolution in Spain—Flight of the Queen	49
Mr. W. A. Ross on Gold Coast Affairs	43	Island of Cuba	50
Reminiscences of Changing Fort Crève Cœur into Fort Ussher	44	Native Wars	50
A Lagos Account of Administrator Glover	44	Permitted Importation under any Flag into the French Settlements	50
Lagos—Death of Tappa	45	on the Gold Coast and the Gaboon	50
Mail Steamers to Call at Bulamo and Sherbro	45	Natal, August and September, 1868	51
Death of the Bashorun of Abeokuta	45	The News of Dr. Livingstone	51
The Great Gin Seizure in Lagos	45	From the "London Gazette"	51
United States Negroes for Africa	45	Agency of American Blacks in Africa	51

AFRICAN AGENCY

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

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

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

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,
120, Stockwell-park-road,
London, S.W.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE rapidly increasing wants of the African Trade have for some time past demanded additional regular steam communication with the ports on the West Coast.

This Company, formed to meet that demand, intend to dispatch, early in January next, the first of their line of steamers, at present being constructed on the Clyde, for Trading between GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, and the WEST COAST of AFRICA.

The first Steamers of this line will be named the ROQUELLE, the BONNY, and the ZAIRE (or CONGO).

All the Company's ships will be under the command of experienced captains; they are being specially built for the African Trade, and besides being comfortably fitted up for passengers, they will have extensive cargo space, which will enable them to carry rough goods at moderate rates.

The Steamers are to sail monthly, and the ports which it is intended shall be called at are SIERRA LEONE, CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, OLD CALABAR, and FERNANDO PO, but should sufficient inducement offer, arrangements will be made for their calling at other ports, either on the outward or homeward voyages.

For further information apply, in LONDON, to ALEX. WALKER, 2, King's Arms Yard, Moorgate-street; in GLASGOW, to TAYLOR, LAUGHLAND, and Co., 91, Buchanan-street; or, in LIVERPOOL, JOHN DEMPSTER, 2, Brunswick-street.

WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The African Mail Steamer Calabar arrived at Liverpool, with the usual West Coast mails, passengers, and full cargo, on the 1st, and the Athenian (bi-monthly) on the night of the 16th inst.

OPPRESSION WHEN SEEKING JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Gambia, September, 1868.

Sir,—You have read of Mr. Reffles' struggle for justice here, in the behalf of his clients, which he could not obtain. Pursuant to the Order in Council dated February 26, 1867, he then gave notices of appeal, securities and bonds to be entered to the attorneys of the opposite parties. This was met with strong opposition. Mr. Brown, one of the attorneys, opposed in his case a surety, on the ground of his being a clerk to Mr. Reffles. The amount of security demanded was then raised from 100*l.* to 150*l.*, on the very last day allowed for perfecting the bond before the Chief Magistrate. Another surety was, however, provided,

and the bond was put in, after which it was objected to by Mr. Brown. Mr. Ingram, in his case, drew out his own bond for 400*l.* security; he also afterwards raised his to 500*l.*, and endeavoured to object to the sureties. Mr. Reffles and some of the respectable native gentlemen, seeing that he could not prevail, then petitioned the Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements and Mr. Rainy, the former to allow the cases to be heard in the Court of Appeal in *forma pauperis*, and the latter to assist with his professional skill. After preparing these Mr. Reffles was about to leave for this, and no other purpose, for Sierra Leone, when Mr. W. Goddard, agent for Messrs. Forster and Smith, instigated, it is believed, by Messrs. Brown and Ingram, arrested him as an absconding debtor, on a consignment account of some years ago, in an action of assumpsit. Poor Reffles was arrested on board the mail steamer at the last moment of his departure, and was put into a common gaol until he could procure bail. If Mr. Reffles' opponents were right why should they have done this? They ought to have let him go, as it will be to his disadvantage and loss; but they must oppose him, whether

right or wrong, for they wish him not to know law, that they may have the power to oppress us by it. However, notwithstanding their opposition and their arresting him, the petitions and the cases went by the hands of another, whilst poor Reffles was in the custody of the bailiff. Judgment was of course given in favour of the white men, against Reffles, notwithstanding his account with Mr. Goddard being shown to be correct, and receipts and letters received from Mr. W. Goddard, and evidence being produced in Court, for 3000. He then appealed as in the former cases, and has now gone down to the Court of Appeal in Sierra Leone, relying upon our noble advocate there, Mr. Rainy, to assist him to bring down the stronghold of oppression here. We are waiting to hear the opinion of the Court of Appeal.—Yours truly,

ONE OF THE OPPRESSED.

SNA, A KROOMAN, & THE AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

In order that any further observation we may have to make upon this case, and the serious question involved by the course taken by the African Royal Mail Steamship Company, we think it right again to state that this poor Krooman, Sna, lost one of his legs whilst working as a labourer on board of one of the Company's steamers on the West Coast of Africa. He applied to the Directors to make him a compensation, which they refused, and he brought an action against them in the Supreme Court at Sierra Leone to recover damages for the injury; but the Company—although the writ was served upon their agent there—did not appear to the action. Mr. Rainy (Sna's counsel) applied to the Court for leave to proceed in the case; but the Judges held that as the law stood they had no power to grant the application, and the Chief Justice intimated that Mr. Rainy should apply to the Legislature to enact a law upon the subject.

The *Sierra Leone Interpreter* contains the following on this important subject: "We are glad to learn by advices received from England that the untenable and anomalous position taken up by the African Steamship Company is likely to undergo the severe test of public opinion. We hardly thought that such a violation of every principle both of constitutional and common law could have long passed unnoticed, and the only wonder is that the combined and indignant voices of this country have not long since repudiated so monstrous an assumption and usurpation. In the worst and most unconstitutional days which darkened the history of England and her colonies we in vain seek a parallel for the conduct of this despotic company."

MR. ADDERLEY, MR. RAINY, AND ASSISTANT-JUDGE HUGGINS.

In consequence of Mr. Adderley having said in the House of Commons that the statements made by Mr. Rainy and the memorialists of Sierra Leone respecting the illegal sentences passed by Mr. Huggins, and his conduct in the matter of Clerk of Court Fyfe's salary, "were unfounded," the following letters have been sent by Mr. Rainy to Sir Arthur Kennedy and the Duke of Buckingham:—

(Letter to Sir Arthur Kennedy, C.B.)

Sierra Leone, September 2, 1868.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to transmit to your Excellency, for submission to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the accompanying letter relative to a certain statement made in the House of Commons by Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is represented as having stated that "the communications from Mr. Rainy have been inquired into and found not to be facts."

Your Excellency will perceive that this statement was made in reply to a portion of some questions of an honourable member "whether the Colonial-office has received a communication from Mr. Rainy, a properly-qualified advocate practising at the bar of that country, setting forth further facts having reference to that gentleman (meaning Mr. Huggins), and demanding an inquiry."

Now, as my communication referred to in the above question was forwarded by yourself to the Colonial-office, and as your Excellency must be well aware that the allegations set forth in it are true in substance and in fact, and that no inquiry has been made into them of which I had notice, or at which I was present, I have to appeal to your Excellency, as Governor of this colony, to state, if you have not already done so, to his Grace the Colonial Minister whether I have made any untruthful statements whatever in the communication referred to in the above question put by the honourable member for Dudley to Her Majesty's Under-Secretary of State.

Awaiting the honour of a reply to this communication, I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

WILLIAM RAINY.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Kennedy, C.B., &c.

(Letter to the Duke of Buckingham enclosed in the above.)

Sierra Leone, August 2, 1868.

My Lord Duke,—I have the honour to transmit a report in the *Times* of July 28 last, of a statement made in the House of Commons by your Grace's Under-Secretary of State, in reply to some interrogatories addressed to that gentleman by the honourable member for Dudley.

In this report Mr. Adderley is represented as having stated "that memorials had been received from certain persons against Mr. Huggins, but, as he had informed the honourable member on a previous occasion, the allegations in those memorials had been inquired into and they had been ascertained to be unfounded."

Upon the 22nd of May last, Mr. Adderley made a similar statement in the House of Commons, and mentioned my name as one of the parties whose communications had been inquired into and found not to be facts.

On the 11th of June, 1868, I brought the report of Mr. Adderley's speech of May 22, under the notice of your Grace, in which I forwarded my solemn declaration verifying the whole of the charges set forth in my communications addressed to your Grace relative to Mr. Huggins. This communication must have reached the Colonial-office long before Mr. Adderley made his second statement in the House of Commons. But Mr. Adderley, in the face of my solemn declaration, has affirmed what he had previously stated, in the House of Commons; and as his Excellency Sir Arthur Kennedy, C.B., the Governor of this colony, must be well aware that the circumstances set forth in my communication of the 11th April last relative to Mr. Huggins are true in substance and in fact, I think the time has arrived for me most respectfully to ask the favour of Sir Arthur Kennedy (through whom I shall forward this communication) to state to your Grace whether I have made any untruthful statement relative to Mr. Huggins in that communication.

My Lord Duke, I am fully satisfied that the report of Sir Arthur Kennedy will at once induce your Grace's Under-Secretary of State (who has no doubt been misled upon the subject) publicly to withdraw the stigma he has cast upon my character.

And, my Lord Duke, I feel bound farther to state, in justice to the other memorialists, that I have had an opportunity of examining into the correctness of the allegations set forth in the three memorials which they have addressed to your Grace, and that I know them to be true in substance and in fact, and that if your Grace should be pleased to grant the inquiry asked for I feel certain that the result will be to establish their truth conclusively.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

WILLIAM RAINY.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sierra Leone held in Freetown on the 10th day of September, 1868, Mr. I. B. Pratt in the chair, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved—That the statement of the Right Honourable C. B. Adderley, M.P., the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the inquiry made by H. B. Sheridan, Esquire, M.P., in the House of Commons on the 29th of July last, to the effect that the allegations against Mr. Huggins contained in the memorials transmitted from Sierra Leone to the Colonial-office had been inquired into and found to be erroneous, is not founded in fact, no such inquiries having been instituted or evidence taken upon the subject of which the memorialists are aware, since the memorialists were provided (if such investigation had taken place) with ample evidence from the records of the Supreme Court and the undoubted testimony of respectable citizens as to the illegality of the sentences of whipping passed upon prisoners, as well as Mr. Huggins' discreditable and dishonourable conduct towards his clerk in the matter of his wages."

ANOTHER DANGER THAN HEATHENISM FOR AFRICA.

The Rev. Alex. Crummell, M.A. (Cambridge), writes in a recent letter from Liberia:—

"Our children ought not to be allowed to grow up in ignorance of letters. In absolute ignorance they cannot grow up; for, alas! they are learning all evil things from the heathen. And what will the next generation be? Moreover, we have well nigh at hand another and, I think, as dread a danger impending. The Roman Catholics in a very brief time will be in our midst, with large charities and profuse gifts of money. Ten years have passed since they sent word they intended to occupy Liberia, and now the news comes to us again from Sierra Leone. Already have they seduced some few Liberians, sojourning at Freetown; and *also*, I hear, have been re-baptized by them. Here they will make an easy prey of our people, for, alas! such a thing as catechising is but seldom known in Liberia. I am speaking of Christians in general in this country. Our religion is too generally one of excitement, and too often marred with

the taint of Antinomianism; and the training of the people has been so very much neglected that there are very few who can give a reason of the faith they profess; very few who have ever read their Bibles. It is these things which fill me with anxiety on the expected approach of the Romanists to our communities. At Sierra Leone they have established themselves at Freetown with power and influence, and are now spreading out to Waterloo, Regent and other old stations. Just so would they do here."

[The Rev. A. Crummell wisely urges the necessity of bringing the whole rising generation under the influence of Gospel truth by a good Bible education in the schools.—Ed. A. T.]

AFRICA THE TRUE LABOUR FIELD FOR AMERICAN NEGROES.

We maintain that it is the duty of the negro of the United States to redeem his brethren of Africa from their unhappy barbarism; for he is the only suitable agent for accomplishing this grand and beneficent object. No other heathen or pagan race of the world has won the advantage through its misfortunes of having so large a number of its own people in the bosom of a Christian community as has Africa. While China and Japan must begin the slow work of Christianisation by sending a few of their youths to our schools, by introducing our schoolbooks, and by establishing seminaries for the inculcation of Western learning, Africa has in our midst four millions of her children, who might act as missionaries and convert to Christianity the hundred millions of her barbarous people. In a material point of view we have in our midst four millions of labourers, who have learned how to raise the tropical productions of the earth, such as rice, sugar, coffee, and cotton, which have become necessities to the world, and which, by stimulating their growth in Africa, might be brought within the reach of every poor man at a low rate. The higher principles of economy, as well as of morality and religion, teach us that we should let the negro go; the white man, who is thronging to our shores from overcrowded Europe, can raise most of the tropical productions grown in the United States to a better advantage than the negro can, and it is only the negro who can bring the tropical lands of Africa under cultivation.—From speech of General J. W. Phelps, in the *African Repository*.

THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT AMONG THE AFRICANS IN AMERICA.

One of the remarkable movements of the day is the growing desire on the part of the freedmen of the South to emigrate to Liberia. Two thousand names are now on the rolls of the American Colonization Society, and these the names of the very best and most industrious of the coloured men of the South, who ask the society to send them to the land of their fathers. Some have petitioned Congress to send them over the sea, and some are striving to gather together sufficient funds to transport themselves and their families to Africa. Every week swells the number of those who want to go, and who would be accessions of value to the population of Liberia. And we must expect this movement to take larger proportions continually, just as the emigration from European lands to our own has swollen in the course of the last thirty years. Whether we think it wise in the black men to leave this country or not, we must expect to see every year increasing numbers depart, and a tide of emigration set eastward, not as large, but just as constant as the great tide which runs westward with such wonderful volume and force.—*American Presbyterian*.

MR. W. A. ROSS ON GOLD COAST AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—Under the signature of "Cape Coast," a writer in your paper of the 23rd of September requires to learn of you where I am. I can only say, as Mr. Fechter says in the play of "The Duke's Motto," "I am here."

I must thank "Cape Coast"—and I do so heartily—for his estimation of my skill in unwinding tangled skeins of official thread, but I am sadly afraid that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has at his call more men of high mental attainments and of singular administrative acuteness than my good friend in Africa dreams of; and I am as sadly afraid that the day is far off indeed when I shall be invoked to mend the ways of a Government which is, without exception, the most difficult in the gift of the Crown. Were I as wise as the serpent and as long-suffering as Job, the Government of the Gold Coast would still exhaust my experience, and would overtax my patience too.

I have been provoked to the expression of an opinion. I think, then, that the tangible faults of the Government of the Gold Coast are these:—

1. The changes of the governors are too frequent. The frequency of change is inseparable from the hardness of the labour,

if conscientious, and from the doubtfulness of the reward, if ever so fairly won. With every new governor is inaugurated a new code of legislation and administration. One governor lands imbued with a spirit of centralisation, another is moved by the generous convictions of a spirit of decentralisation. One governor establishes municipal corporations, another demolishes them; one founds hospitals, another roots them out. And so this incessant introduction of new devices in the government of the settlements, at a pause of about every eighteen months, brings the Executive sagacity into contempt, and conveys to the minds of the most loyal chiefs a distrust in the power of the Government to entertain and to succeed in the maturing of any definite idea relative to the development of commercial or social reforms. The injunctions of the Government are, therefore, generally treated with indifference; not from a disloyal or refractory motive, but from a suspicion that the wisdom of the Government of to-day may be utterly tabooed by the wisdom of the Government of to-morrow.

2. The Government is faulty by reason of the scandals involved in the miserable squabbles which are always distracting its own officers from their legitimate duties, and by reason of the petty wars which are perpetually festering between the Government and the tribes who live under its flag, and between the tribes whose country is continuous to the Protectorate.

The palm oil trade has been well-nigh obliterated from the ledgers of the merchants at Accra, on account of the monstrous fine of 8,0000. imposed on the Crobbos in 1858, and the trade of Cape Coast has followed suit by being paralysed by our last broil with the Ashantees.

3. The expansion of the trade of the settlements is also impeded by the unfitness of the Government, or of the persons who compose the Government, to the peculiarities of the country. The Government interferes too vaguely, or on insufficient knowledge, with the customs and usages of the natives; for some of their customs and usages are salutary. The Government, for example, has supplanted, or has absolutely suppressed, the old plan of having the roads cleared at a certain season by the chiefs; for in days past the chiefs used to compel their people to turn out and to clear the roads. It is true that the Government is wont to make an effort now and then to revive the practice, but the chiefs pay little heed to the written order which is sent to them, because they do not always fathom what the "book" means, for they cannot read, and because they are conscious that the matter might just as well have been left in their custody, and that their authority might just as well not have been touched. Besides, the order is, nine times out of ten, issued precisely at the wrong moment, in consequence of the ignorance of the Government regarding the habits of the natives. I may here again insist that many of the customs of West Africa are prudent and humane, but the Government has unwittingly set them aside. Some of them seem to have the scope and temper of freemasonry. Take, for instance, the operation of the custom which is called "Porrah," and which prevails among the Kowoo, Mendi, Sherbro, and Vei tribes, near Sierra Leone. If a chief should contemplate the pillage or the destruction of a croom, the "Porrah" will interpose, and will place its mark or symbol upon a hut in the croom; and it would be more than the chief's soul is worth to harm that croom, nor will he harm it so long as the sign of the "Porrah" remains. Again, during the farming season, when the yam, the maize, and the rice ought to be tended, the "Porrah" will fix its mark or symbol upon the palm-nut trees, and it will keep this mark or symbol upon the trees until the period has passed for the cultivating or the harvesting of the yam, or the maize, or the rice, and has arrived for the tending of the palm. The operation of such a custom you will at once perceive lessens the chances of famine; or you will at any rate coincide that the lamentable contingency is not lost to the presence of the "Porrah." By being utterly unversed in the language, and by being thus debarred from communicating freely and properly with the natives, we apply the worst impulses to the exercise of the best customs.

I am sensible that the non-expansion of trade on the Gold Coast is not altogether to be traced to the misdoings of the Government; but, somehow or other, the inefficiency or the unadaptedness of that Government to the spot and to its tenants acts as a visible as well as moral drawback. The settlements, I know, first came under the notice of the Imperial Government as the market for the slave-trade. They were ceded to the Crown after the slave-trade had received its deathblow; but even then the taint of the trade was to be discerned in the traditions and policy of the local authorities—in the improvidence, dishonesty, and gambling propensities of the traders—in the exaggerated manifestation of native vices. The result of these facts was that the settlements were unproductive for years so far as exports were concerned. Has this unproductiveness mended as it ought to have mended under the Government? No. Even after a profitable market has been formed for the produce of the settle-

ments, the produce shipped thence is incomparably less in quantity and inferior in quality than the produce shipped from parts of the sea-line *not* under our flag. An eminent Bristol merchant has informed me that there has been imported into Bristol on an average for three years, besides other minor articles, about 2,400 tons of palm oil per annum from that section of the coast between Cape Palmas and Cape Apollonia, and about 1,700 tons of palm oil per annum from that section of the Coast between Accra and Benin. This precise trade, representing 147,600*l.* per annum flowing into Bristol alone, is carried on in about twenty vessels, which take out from the port of Bristol British manufactures and foreign and colonial products. Surely these figures are startling; and has the inaptitude of the Government at Cape Coast nothing to do with them?

4. The Government is faulty in breaking faith with the people. The African regards the fulfilment of a bond with scrupulous exactness. The chiefs of the Protectorate would have continued to pay the poll-tax had we not drawn back from paying them the stipends which we had guaranteed. We employed collectors, and the collectors robbed the Government, while the chiefs, as might have been anticipated, threw every possible impediment in the path of the collectors. Not only did the chiefs do that, but the Government failed, on its part, to spend the proceeds of the tax as it had promised that they should be spent. The money obtained from the Accras would be spent in the district of Cape Coast, and so, in like laxity, would other sums gathered in the bush be diverted to a purpose on the seaboard. When I had the good fortune to hold the government, I proposed to the inhabitants of Anamaboe that they should resolve themselves into a committee or board, and should raise funds among themselves for the improvement of their own town. They agreed with me; and when I left they were building a marketplace out of the funds which had thus accrued.

5. The Government is faulty in this wise, that, while neglecting some laudable customs, it has not sufficiently discountenanced bad ones. There is pawning, and there is custom-making for the dead. The fickle behaviour of the Government in the pooh-poohing of customs which are really excellent, and in the lukewarm negation of customs which the natives are aware are repugnant to justice, morality, and common sense, has helped to gain for the Government a character of being incapable of discrimination; and to be incapable of discrimination—or, in other terms, to be injudicious—is, with the African, to be unworthy of respect.

"Cape Coast" states that "it is astonishing to see and hear how the Wessaws and Denkeras, up to the Ashantee frontier, cling to the English flag." I have had practical experience of the devotion of the tribes in the interior to the English Government; and in consequence of the fervency of that devotion they are liable to be grossly deceived. I remember that one man—Holme—a notorious culprit and a deserter from the ranks of the Gold Coast Artillery Corps, went about in the interior and told the chiefs that he had been deputed by the Governor to settle their differences. Clad in the uniform of his regiment, he convened courts, administered his law, and, in the Governor's name, inflicted and levied fines. The business thrived; and the fellow amassed in this fashion, from first to last, nearly 4,000*l.* sterling.

If I may, I will conclude by replying generally to the suggestions of "Cape Coast" that we must either do a great deal more for the settlements, or we must do a great deal less. If we mean to do a great deal more, then ought we to be prepared to face all the difficulties of superstructing a system of legal and administrative uniformity. A Protectorate like the present is out of the question; for to venture on its maintenance would be merely to invite the perpetuation of a scheme of policy derogatory to the honour and dignity of the protector, and detrimental in an eminent degree to the daily interests of the protected.

If we mean to do a great deal less, then ought we to be prepared to narrow the circle of our sway, to cease to meddle with the quarrels and laws of the chiefs and their subjects, and, retiring within our forts, to devise a fresh argument for our further residence on the coast.

I do not indulge in the notion that England, having worthy regard to the act of retribution which the African, or, assuredly, the Fantee race is entitled to expect at her hands, can suddenly, and without any sort of notification, abandon, even nominally, the settlements. Such an abandonment would be to consign them to a doom of inevitable anarchy. Should she be bent on pulling down her standard, let her lower it gradually. Let her use the interval to instruct the tribes in the art of self-government by implements lighter than those which she has now; and to teach the chiefs by what exertions of mind or of body they can shield themselves against domestic broils, as well as against incursions which are entailed on every soil, whether civilised or savage.

October 10, 1868.

W. A. Ross.

REMINISCENCES OF CHANGING FORT CREVE CŒUR INTO FORT USSHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, September 19, 1868.

Sir,—I observe in your August number that allusion is made to certain observations, of a nature *complimentary* to the *African Times*, made by Mr. Parker whilst sitting as judge in his court. It is perfectly true that his Honour did make use of the words quoted, and knowing that they were intended rather for my especial benefit than that of the gentleman to whom they were actually addressed, I should (had I not at the time been a prisoner brought up to make sport for the vindictive Philistines into whose hands I had got) have retorted in a manner which, though it might have ensured my committal for contempt, would have most assuredly made Mr. Parker look rather ridiculous. I should simply have asked his Honour if he had so soon forgotten the request he made to me on the 21st April last, on the occasion of the silly and childish farce of attempting to change the name of the late Dutch fort from "Crève Cœur" into that of Fort "Ussher;" when, catching hold of me by the buttonhole (somewhat in a manner which forcibly recalled to my mind a post-prandial sketch that appeared in *Punch* some time back), he requested me to send for publication in your "*nasty, dirty, stinking, pettifogging paper*," a glowing account of the buffoonery that had just been enacted, in which he had certainly performed his part to perfection, and particularly requested that I should not omit to mention the prominent part he had taken in the proceedings, especially his numerous speeches. His Honour was in an exceedingly lively and funny humour at the time, and had danced several Scotch reels on one leg, much to the delight of the army of ragamuffins who had been invited by proclamation (a fact) to do honour to the farce, but who actually came to do honour to the two punchcoons of rum which Mr. Ussher had kindly ordered to be given them, at the expense of the Accra taxpayers. This rum, by the bye, was distributed amongst the people of the three towns of Accra to distract their attention from the events of the reign of terror which was to commence on the following day. To proceed. It is only fair to add that several cases of hock, cognac, schiedam, and other strong drinks had been plentifully discussed by the more respectable of the invited, and that his Honour, as master of the ceremonies, had performed the lion's part in all things, speechifying included. It is, therefore, just possible that he has forgotten all that he said and did on that occasion. Out of charity to the learned Chief Magistrate I refrained from carrying out his wishes, for had I written, a regard for the truth would have compelled me to say that he was in a state not very far removed from that in which he appeared in the Wesleyan Chapel at Cape Coast, during Divine service, on the 9th August last.* I need hardly say that I should not have alluded to the circumstance even now, had not his Honour's observations in Court respecting the *African Times* rendered it, as I think, incumbent on me to do so.—Yours,

EDMUND BANNERMAN.

A LAGOS ACCOUNT OF ADMINISTRATOR GLOVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, September 3, 1868.

Sir,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to observe that as your men of valour in England have titles or honours conferred upon them by the State, such as C.B., K.C.B., &c., for good and meritorious services, even so his Excellency John Hawley Glover, Administrator of Lagos, has had several titles of distinction conferred upon him since 1865 by the natives in Lagos and its dependencies, and by which he is known far as Dahomey on one side, and until you come to the River Niger on the other—viz.: Babba Goloba (Babba Goloro), Father Glover; Bale Olotito (Baleh Olotitoh), Truthful Governor; Gomina Eko (Gominah Ako), Governor of Lagos; Ologun Eko (Ologun Ako), Lagos Warrior; Oko Ogun (Aukoh Ogun), Man of War—i.e., in naval affairs; Kenawun leti Ossa (Kenach-

* This refers to a scene, the accounts of which, sent to us from several quarters, caused us very great pain, and which we suppressed, notwithstanding Judge Parker's bitter animosity against us for having honestly performed our duty. It must be well known by all readers of the *African Times* that we consider Chief Magistrate Parker to be totally unfit in every way for the position he occupies at Cape Coast; but we bide and justify our demands for his removal by Her Majesty's Government to another scene of action on the high grounds of his having made the so-called administration of justice odious and contemptible by a succession of judicial acts, from the proceedings and judgment in the case of Good v. Finlason (denounced by the Chief Justice as "a scandal in the administration of justice") down through those in the case of the Queen v. Finlason, in re Cleaver (in which the prisoner was ordered to be liberated by Her Majesty's Government upon the facts laid before them by us), to the more recent ones in the case of the Bannermans, Hesse, Dadoo, and others, all now at liberty. Our action as regards Chief Magistrate Parker is governed by the same principles which influence us as regards Assistant Judge Huggins. We denounce them both on great public grounds, but do not care to sting them at every step. We are the lion, not the mosquito.

wun lati Ossah), Lion in the Riverside; Ayani bi Oka (Ahyani bi Aukah), Bite like a Viper; &c., &c.

If you happen to mention about "Babba Goloba" to any native, either in Lagos or in the before-mentioned countries, you will hear him spoken of as above. I am thankful to state that whilst our sister colonies in the Gambia and Cape Coast and Accra are complaining of their Administrators, we are happy under Governor John. He is really *bona fide*, a hard-working man, and doing his best to make our country as fine and healthy as some of yours in England. He devotes his time and attention to the wants of his people, to all necessary improvements, and especially to trade in general. I mistake the man if he is not judicious, generous, and kind, and free from intentional injustice, which he discourages in Lagos among his people. Referring to the remarkable speech of Lord Stanley in the House of Commons, in 1865, there are many honourable exceptions, and it is no flattery when I state that "Babba Glover" is one. I don't know what the noble lord meant by our "best men." Does he mean men like Admiral Patey, whom the natives here call "Kpatti"—i.e., "set aside;" "Afoju ambo," "blind old man?" Really he was blind to their interest and welfare. Babba Glover has built us a powder magazine, splendid and commodious barracks for our West India troops, a secretary's house and office, Custom-house and office (unfinished), Government pier-head, a court-hall and townhall (partly finished), in which by his leave the officers of the West African Squadron, have exhibited a variety of dissolving views, the subjects being explained by the Rev. Mr. Penny, Chaplain of the Rattlesnake; also a bridge at Ebute Alakoro, which the natives call "Affah;" and soon he will have a great one from Ebute Ero to Ebute Metta, which will be called by the natives "Affah nla"—i.e., "great bridge." He names all our streets after the old resident men in them. There is one called Apougbow-street, after Mr. M'Cosky, whom the natives call so on account of his red beard. One is called "Wiwo Onotere"—i.e., crooked alley. This requires no better name. I am unable to describe this "Wiwo" part to you, suffice it to say that it requires improvement. Governor John is active; nearly all day he is about the town (excepting his breakfast and tea hours) seeing about land. If he is absent for a week or month and returns, the natives in Lagos and elsewhere send to salute him as a father returning home. In taking the census of Lagos an old woman at Epetedo was called upon by the census-taker, who asked her for her name and that of others who lived with her. She asked, "Tani rané?"—i.e., "Who sent you?" On being told that it was Governor Glover, she said, "Goloba Babba me." Had it not been for him one Agunjobi would have taken her house on account of false debt, which he failed to prove; since then she said that the Governor was her father; she was glad that he sent to ask her name to tell the "obba" (queen). All the natives call him "Babba," because he is not selfish and proud, but, on the contrary, seems truly to seek our welfare and show us good example. May God bless Governor Glover is the prayer of every native.—I remain, yours truly.

OLOGUNDUDU.

LAGOS—DEATH OF TAPPA.

September 2, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—You have not taken the notice of Tappa's death that such an event deserves. He was, you are aware, the principal man of Kosoko, and the greatest native favourite of our worthy Administrator. We all consider here that much of the ill feeling between this place and the interior has been caused by the evil advice given by Tappa. As he was so great a favourite of the Administrator he was *buried in state*. Nearly all the merchants and officials attended his funeral, the Administrator leading the procession. Tappa was not interred in the churchyard, but in his street, a few yards from his residence, the Government having made a vault there, at the public expense, to receive his remains. I cannot conceal the fact that, while the Governor has grieved deeply at Tappa's death, the educated Africans have rejoiced—not because the man is dead, but because they believe that there will be an improved feeling between them and the Administrator now that Tappa is no longer able to stir up strife. "Where there is no talebearer the fire ceaseth."

MAIL STEAMERS TO CALL AT BULAMA AND SHERBRO.

The following Government notice has been issued in Sierra Leone:—

"The Local Government have entered into a contract with the African Steamship Company for their bi-monthly steamers to call at Bulama and Sherbro on their outward and homeward voyages, to commence not later than January, 1869. The earliest intimation will be given as to the period when this service will commence."

DEATH OF THE BASHORUN OF ABEOKUTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Abeokuta, 29th August, 1868.

Sir,—I am to inform you and the public generally of the mournful death of Shomoya, the Bashorun President-General of Abeokuta, who departed this life at the good old age of ninety-three years. He was buried, according to the country's custom, in his residence on Thursday, the 27th, in the midst of a crying multitude of men, women, and children. The late Shomoya received this foreign title (Bashorun) through many successive and bloody battles, which raised him to this honour during the last seventeen years over the Egba nation. I regret to say that we do not believe that the Bashorun has in any way wisely arranged his large fortune so as to provide for his numerous sons and daughters, and to prevent its being extorted and wasted, as is customary with the property of great men here after their death. If this be the case, it is greatly to be deplored, especially as regards his one educated son, Mr. Henry Tinney, who, like the rest, must of course then soon be forgotten. Shomoya is now dead and gone for ever; and the Egba nation will now soon be under the rule of a king once more in Abeokuta. This hereditary honour, which had been so long in abeyance, since the death of King Alake, we believe now falls on one of that King Alake's sons, His Highness Oyekon of Ake—whose dignity, combined with his sound sense, would be certain to maintain peace and justice in this land of promise—"the Egba England." His Highness will be ably assisted by the joint powers of the kings and chiefs of the Egba Alake, Egba Olowu, Egba Oshalah, and Egba Agurah, forming the Egba United Board of Management. The Directors of the Board are now strengthened to pursue their course with well-grounded hope that, under this new and providential change, peace, business, and prosperity will ere long flood the Egba kingdom. They trust that, through your assistance, the British Government in England will see the justice of a removal of the intrusive Lagos constables from the several stations of King Alake's territory. It is only thus that peace and real friendship between Lagos and Abeokuta can be permanently secured, as further troubles and misunderstanding can scarcely be avoided if they remain. We cannot give here any history of the late Bashorun's life and death, but thus much we can even now say, that during the last seven months of his lying on a bed of affliction we have viewed with the eye of Christian pity his constant squandering away his fortune in vain and foolish efforts to save himself from being numbered with the dead. Felix, although he was wise enough not to mix up Christ with the works of darkness, said, "Go thy way for this time; when I have a more convenient season I will call for thee;" but our late ex-King Bashorun, after all the works of darkness had been fully tried and failed, sent his humble message to the Christian converts on Sunday, the 9th inst., beseeching them to "pray plenty plenty for him." Alas! we cannot say how far repentance may have worked in the mind of the Bashorun before or after his sweet message was delivered to the converts—but we are certain of this, that many prayers have been earnestly offered up to Heaven on his behalf, both by Church and Wesleyan missionary Christian converts. We hope, however, that God has wiped off his sins; and, like Stephen of old, we have prayed that God may not lay the sins of this nation to his charge, but through the pardoning mercies of Jesus, the King of kings may have received his spirit.

The Bashorun breathed his last, in his palace in Abeokuta, on Monday morning, the 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1868.—Your obedient servant,

A VOICE FROM ABEOKUTA.

THE GREAT GIN SEIZURE IN LAGOS.

At the beginning of July 1867, the Custom authorities at Lagos, seized 3,752 cases of gin on board the French ship Conception, at Lagos, for an alleged infraction of the Customs laws of that port.

We have now been informed that, by command of Her Majesty's Government, the produce of the sale of the said gin, which was sold by auction, has been paid to the owners—viz., 1,033*l.* We have not time at present to enter upon the particulars of this seizure, which seems to us to have been totally unjustifiable, and which has inflicted a loss of at least 700*l.* on the owners; but we hope to be able to do so in our next number.

UNITED STATES NEGROES FOR AFRICA.—As a consequence of pressure from all sides, the *Colonization Journal* states that never since the society was organised has there been such a demand for passage to Liberia, or anything like such an earnest feeling among the negro population itself as now exists. The next twenty years will see an emigration from America to Africa, as great, proportionally, as that from Europe to America, and the ultimate result will be the peaceful and gradual elimination of the black race from among us.—*Welleburg (Va.) Herald*.

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SPANISH AFFAIRS: END OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC SLAVE-TRADE.

THE revolution of Spain in its present or first phase is so complete, and seems to the thoughtful mind so big with important events, that it deserves especial notice in every journal of the time, and not least in one devoted especially to the affairs of Africa. Isabella II. has lost her throne, and all of the house of Bourbon are ostracised with her. They have now been put down from the exercise of sovereign power everywhere. The African, however, will remember their now suddenly extinguished rule in Spain as the last that upheld the transatlantic African slave-trade in its possessions of Cuba, &c., and whatever solution this revolutionary movement may otherwise have in Spain itself or in the Spanish dominions abroad, whether protracted anarchy and bloodshed, or enlightened order is to be evolved, of one thing we feel assured—viz., that in some way or other, either by action of the new Spanish Government, whatever it may be, or by violent revolution there, or by annexation to the United States, the African slaves held in such cruel bondage in Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., will be made free. The transatlantic slave-trade may now safely be pronounced as at an end; the ruin of the Bourbons is the gain of Africa; and there will soon be no Africans in slavery anywhere, except in the dominions of Mohammedan powers (soon in their turn to be swept away)—and alas! alas! in Africa itself! We have given a brief narrative of the most important incidents in the Spanish revolution as they have successively occurred, and must postpone further remarks on this great event until a future number.

DEATH OF CHARLES WILLIAMS IN ACCRA PRISON.

THE above heading brings back to us all our anxieties and fears as to the probable fate of Mr. Finlason. Mr. Finlason was in separate, and for some forty days in solitary confinement, in an unwholesome dungeon of that same prison, and under the tender mercies of that same Dr. Skues, whose evidence before the coroner in the case of Charles Williams appeared in our last. We have no doubt that the Secretary of State thought our fears exaggerated, and our anxieties almost unjustifiable, when we called for immediate interference in the case of Finlason, on the ground that his life was in imminent peril in such a prison and under such care. But we knew better. In view of all the circumstances connected with his so-called trial at Cape Coast—of the illegal sentence—of the transfer of the prisoner by Mr. Ussher to Accra, and the appointment of Dr. Skues to be Acting Civil Commandant there, which includes the government, the inspection, and medical supervision and attendance of prisons and prisoners, we felt that he was

a dead man unless speedily set at liberty by an exercise of superior authority. And thanks to the praiseworthy promptitude of the Duke of Buckingham in answer to our representations and urgent demands, he was set at liberty—with greatly impaired health, it is true—but, thank God, still a sane and a living man. We were therefore not at all surprised to hear that in the case of another European incarcerated in the Accra prisons the atrocious system there in vogue had culminated in the cruel death of the poor helpless victim. It is not strange that among the exciting events at Accra connected with the so-called administration of justice, and the treatment of prisoners, such as Finlason, Hesse, the Bannermans, Dadoo, &c., we should not have heard anything of the incarceration of Charles Williams for some small breach of maritime law, until we heard of his cruel death in his filthy dungeon, of his wife made a destitute widow, and his children fatherless paupers, by the most culpable and atrocious neglect, to use the mildest term, of officials acting under the authority of the British Crown. We are not exaggerating. Here is the verdict of the jury—not a jury of ignorant natives, but composed of a British military officer, three Europeans, and three educated natives (see page 31, September Number). Here is the verdict:—

"The deceased Charles Williams came to his death from natural causes, accelerated and aggravated by the deplorable state of the cell in which he was confined; also that the cell was too crowded with three persons sleeping in it, and on inspection there does not appear to be sufficient ventilation in the cell in which he was confined; and the jury think that great negligence is to be imputed to the Government for allowing the prisons to remain in such a shocking state; and the jury are sorry that Dr. Skues, the Acting Commandant, knowing the prisons to be unfit for Europeans, did not release him or have him removed.—Signed, Chas. E. Russell, J.P., Coroner; J. J. Clayton, Foreman; Edward Walker, T. II. Ashmore, W. G. Bruce, W. A. Lutterodt, G. F. Cleland."

The "natural causes" here alluded to were themselves produced by his confinement in those fetid prison cells. May we not then well ask of the Secretary and Under-Secretaries of State, *what think ye of this?* what do you mean to do with officials who so misuse the powers entrusted to them for the supposed good of Her Majesty's subjects, and the honour of Her Majesty's crown in distant settlements of this great empire? and what compensation do you intend to make to the destitute widow and orphans, made such by the culpable action or inaction of those officials appointed directly or indirectly by you? And we do ask these questions, firstly here, and later in a different way, and before other tribunals. The remains of this poor victim, Charles Williams, are crying aloud from their corruption, in his foul African grave, for retribution, and for justice—justice on those guilty of his premature death—justice to those left destitute by it. But it may be said, some local or party feeling may have led to such a verdict, however respectable the coroner and jurors. We can only answer such a doubt by referring to the minutes of the inquiry, published in our last, and reproducing here the able summary of Dr. Skues' evidence before the said jury, made by that same Wm. Chas. Finlason, whom we were happily instrumental in snatching from the very jaws of death in a dungeon where he was under the government inspection and medical care of that same Doctor Skues. Here it is: "First, then, Dr. Skues, the Commandant and Medical Officer at Accra, deposed on oath, before the inquest, *that the prisons were not fit to confine even natives of Africa in.* That he had reported the circumstance to the Executive at Cape Coast, but never received instructions to make any changes. That some three weeks before the death of the deceased he had received a pardon for the deceased, if he could obtain a passage for him in any vessel. That several vessels had been at Accra. That he had seen the captains and agents of these vessels, but never asked them to take the deceased. That he did not consider it his duty to do so. That he did not know what diet the prisoner was fed on. That it was not his business to know. That the prisoner was subjected to attacks of ague and fever, but had recovered. That the deceased had a relapse, and on the night of the 26th July extreme prostration ended his existence. That no minister of religion was asked to visit the prisoner. That he was not aware that

there was any rule for calling a minister of religion to the deathbed of a prisoner. That he never communicated the state of the deceased's health to those connected with him, as he did not consider it necessary. That he strongly urged on the prosecutors to allow the deceased to be sent on board again after his conviction. That he was one of the justices who committed the deceased to the gaol, such as it is, having no alternative. That the deceased was allowed bedding the last two or three days. That he could not have known that the deceased would have died. The Astarte (a ship belonging to the same employ as the one in which the deceased was engaged) has been here for some time. The captain and agent have often been in my office. I never made an application to them to take the deceased on board. At the time they came to my office, I had the conditional pardon in my possession. I knew that the deceased belonged to the same employ. I might have sent the deceased home in a steamer, but I did not consider it necessary. I do not consider this fort a fit place to confine anyone in."

But this is not all. There were facts of an aggravating nature that did not come before the jury. For some of these we must refer our readers to the letter of "A Trembler" in our last number, dated Cape Coast, 7th August. As Dr. Skues admitted that the prisons were unfit for the reception of Williams, and that his life would be endangered if kept in prison there, why did he keep him in prison? If, as therein stated, Mr. Irving, the prosecutor, begged the Court to forgive him, why did he ever imprison him at all in those cells unfit for his reception, and where his life would be endangered? Is the explanation to be found in the fact that this solicitation of Mr. Irving for the man's pardon was made a few days after he and the other Accra magistrates had resigned in consequence of the insults of Mr. Parker, the Chief Magistrate, who was then also at Accra, and with Mr. Skues (see trial of Richter, the gaoler, for assault on Mr. Finlason) was superintending the carrying out of that policy, whatever it might be, of Mr. Administrator Ussher, under which Mr. Finlason was sent to these fetid prisons "unfit for the reception of white men, and where their lives must be endangered." Look at this death of poor Williams from whatever point of view we may, we can see nothing but facts requiring examination before some tribunal competent to inquire, and to punish, if, as we believe, punishment is deserved. We do not know what steps the opulent mercantile firm in London in whose service this poor man Williams was may be taking in this serious matter of his death under such distressing, and, to our mind, unjustifiable circumstances; but we hope they will be such as will prove to the men whom they employ on the West Coast of Africa that, while they expect them to do their duty and behave with propriety on board their vessels, they will not allow their lives to be sacrificed with impunity by official heartlessness and imbecility. And the Colonial-office ought at the same time to bear in mind that this case of poor Williams' death was not an isolated act, a one unfortunate occurrence during a period of otherwise good, pure, and immaculate rule; but that it was one of a series of atrocious official misdoings; that, though others stopped short of such results, it was not by any repentance or amendment on the part of the Gold Coast officials from the Administrator downward that they did so; and that it was most probably only through such interference as was made in England and in Sierra Leone, by ourselves and our noble coadjutor Mr. Rainy, that one, at least, of those other misdoings did not culminate also in the death of a victim.

THE AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WE have often praised the African Royal Mail Steamship Company for the punctuality with which they have of late conducted the mail service of the West Coast; and although any good that may have resulted—and great good has resulted—to the West Coast from the employment of their steamers there, has been only such as necessarily attended measures adopted by them for their own profit, we have nevertheless, because of such good incidentally done, often dealt tenderly with them on matters

which, if we had been inclined to find fault, it might have been difficult for them to justify. But there are limits to all indulgences; and this company have now so overpassed them in the case of Sna, a poor Krooman employed on board one of their ships, that we are compelled to bring this powerful and prosperous association before the bar of public opinion, not only as regards that matter, in which their pretensions and conduct seem to us so extremely dangerous and unjustifiable, but with respect to the general conduct of the company and its servants in its dealings with the African people. We are not quite so inexperienced in the ways of the world, as to look to any mercantile or other associations of men for a very nice regard to justice and equity, and still less for unselfish generosity. Men do not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles; and, as Sydney Smith most acutely observed of boards of directors, they are accustomed to avail themselves fully of the impunity attaching to them, as not having a body to be kicked, or a soul to be damned. But in this age of the world we do nevertheless expect some little decency, even from an incorporated company, in its claims to exemption from duties, obligations, and liabilities, to which individuals would, for the most part, admit themselves to be subject, and which, with a few bad exceptions, they would willingly fulfil. We brought this case of Sna, the poor Krooman, very temperately forward in our June number, in the hope that even if the company did not withdraw from the not permanently-tenable position it had taken *vis-à-vis* the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, it would, at least in this instance, recognise the claims of humanity and justice. The small extract from the *Sierra Leone Interpreter*, which we this month insert, shows that they have not done either the one or the other. Poor Sna has lost his leg in their employ, on board one of their ships on the West Coast. Thus disabled, he asks for succour and compensation. This, be it remembered, is not a poor company—not one carrying on unprofitable business, or making such small profits as to be struggling for existence, either of which state of affairs might be urged in extenuation of a heartless cruelty. It is making very large profits, so large that there can be very little doubt it is a highly-paying concern, independent of the subsidy of 20,000*l.* a-year which it receives for carrying the mails. We cannot give figures to show what its profits are, because we would defy anyone to make it out from their published accounts, which seem studiously prepared to conceal them, in the fear, we suppose, that the Government, having evidence that an annual subsidy is no longer necessary for a steamship line on the West Coast of Africa, might decline to renew its contract with them. Poor Sna, the cripple for life, asks this prosperous, wealthy company, receiving a heavy subsidy out of the public purse, and which can pretend to write off two-thirds of the cost of its ships out of undivided profits, to give him some compensation for the loss of his limb, for being deprived of the means for earning in future his daily bread. This the company refuse. Sna then brings his action against them in the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, for what they refuse to give him without appeal to law. That he lays his damages at what they might justly consider to be extravagantly high, is of no matter here. Plaintiffs in England, acting under the advice of their counsel, do not generally err in an opposite direction. But poor Sna had reckoned without his host in concluding because this wealthy company could sue and does sue in the Court of Sierra Leone by its appointed agent, holding its power of attorney there, that they could also be sued in the same Court. This company treated the notice of action, the service of writ, with contempt; they would not appear to it; and Chief Justice French has decided that he has no power to compel them to appear; and Sna, the crippled, the penniless, the starving Sna is referred to the courts in England for his remedy! Now this, we say, is monstrous. It is not our place here to enter into the merits or demerits of Sna's case as against the company. He may or he may not have a claim that could be legally established in a court competent to hear the case. With that we have nothing to do. What we have to do with is that there should be equal-handed justice for this powerful

and flinty corporation, and its servants, and the public generally, on the West Coast of Africa. The course pursued by this company in this case seems to us to bring them into close affinity with the swine who cut his own throat by persistently swimming against the stream. They cannot be maintained in this course. They must either abandon their claim to sue in the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, or must elect to be also sued there. His Honour the Chief Justice has, we see, advised Mr. Rainy, the noble advocate who had generously undertaken this poor penniless man's cause without fee or reward, to appeal to the Executive for such an alteration of the law as regards the company, as shall make them amenable to the Sierra Leone Court in return for the privileges they enjoy of using it for their own advantage; and such a change must be brought about in some way or other. It is only now that we understand the dogged uncompromising resistance of the company to claims for compensation in matters of goods, &c., put forward with seeming justice from time to time by native traders on the West Coast. There is no power at present to sue them on the Coast, and therefore they can make themselves sole and arbitrary judges in their own cause. We shall not allude to any of those cases, or to other alleged complaints at present, but content ourselves with repeating that there must be a change. Justice and equity demand it. If they are allowed to sue in Africa they must also submit to be sued there.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN AND WEST AFRICAN GOLDFIELDS.

THE confirmation of the value of Herr Murch's discoveries of gold in the native territories south of the River Zambesi invests the affairs of the whole of the South African districts under British and other European rule with a daily-increasing interest and importance. By reference to our Natal news it will be seen that very rich specimens of gold quartz have been received from the new diggings, so rich that it is estimated the yield from such quartz would be from 200 to 250 ounces of gold per ton! It is added, "This was a picked specimen, but not the best;" and, of course, it could not for a moment be expected by any reasonable man that the produce from the whole of the gold matrix would be at this rate; but the established fact that such and better specimens can be obtained, even from the mere surface, proves, we think, incontestibly, that the new South African goldfields, the ancient "Sofala," or "Ophir," will prove at least quite equal in importance and yield to those of California and Australia. That the discovery and working of these rich goldfields (probably of much greater extension than has yet been imagined) will have a most important influence throughout the whole of Africa, from West to East, south of the Zambesi, is equally incontestible. As the only ruling civilised power there, Great Britain will be compelled, by the claims of humanity, to say nothing of higher considerations, to extend the protection of her flag to the natives already earnestly beseeching it, and to other tribes that will successively demand it, as their only means of preservation from the great army of gold-diggers that will certainly be soon pouring into the territories where the coveted deposit exists, and roaming in force over the adjacent ones, in search of new fields of auriferous wealth. While looking over the intelligence for many years past from the infamous Transvaal Republic, Orange Free State, &c., we have often felt a painful anxiety to find the adequate motive that should stir up and force the British Government to take some measures for rescuing the native tribes beyond the Natal frontier, and up to the Zambesi line, from those wars of extermination which were constantly waged against them. It was difficult to discover what this motive should be, because of the strong objections existing among all English politicians to every extension of the limits of British territory everywhere. But what we could not find was already there, prepared long ages ago by the Divine hand, for this great extremity of South African need; and the Transvaal Republic, which would have been allowed, most probably, to continue indefinitely its course of iniquity until all the native tribes within hundreds of miles of Pretoria or

Pocheestroom should have been exterminated, will now, we hope, soon be put an end to; and security and peace be made to preside over districts where *living children, too young to be removed, have of late been burned under masses of dry leaves* (see our last number), while those a little older, whose parents had also been butchered, were carried off, under the name of deserted children, to become slaves and concubines. We have before, both in this paper and in "The Course of Divine Love," alluded to the new role which gold discoveries now play in the world's affairs—that they are made to people and civilise, instead of to depopulate and ruin the countries in which they are made; and that it is, to say the least, extraordinary and worthy of remark, that hitherto the nations who have had these new treasure-houses under their command, are only those—the United States and Great Britain—a portion of whose people are circulating the pure Word of God, and sending preachers of Christ's Gospel among the heathen throughout the world. In looking over the map of South Africa, we can now believe in the probable introduction within a short period of railroads from the Coast to the goldfields on the Zambesi, every station on which may become a radiating point for the propagation of the Gospel of our dear Lord and Saviour among the surrounding peoples; and we venture to express the earnest hope that the reluctance felt in official quarters to the extension of English dominion, with its attendant obligations and involvements, will not delay the granting of that British protection to the native tribes soliciting it, and the declaration of British sovereignty over the whole of South Africa, which is indispensable to the eventual building up of those countries into a great South African State. It is only thus that an enormous amount of crime and suffering can be prevented.

While thus rejoicing over the gold discoveries in South Africa, and the hoped-for results above alluded to, we return with increased interest to those countries for the advancement of which, and of others on the West Coast, we are especially labouring; and we wonder when the natives of the Gold Coast will set earnestly to work to develop the not less rich resources of their own goldfields, from the mere superficial washings of which some hundred millions of ounces of the precious metal have, during the last two or three centuries, been sent in dribbles to Europe. In these countries of the Gold Coast there is now a sufficient population to undertake and carry on vigorously that development; and there ought to be among the educated portion of these people many who could, under arrangements with the kings and chiefs, direct and superintend that development to their own advantage, and that of the country and people at large. Lands that possess such resources and such a population ought not to be ever in fear of an Ashantee invasion. They have the means, if they will only earnestly avail themselves of them, of becoming a confederation, under British protection, so powerful as to induce and, if necessary, compel their neighbours to live in peace and amity with them; and we do sometimes indulge the hope that one result of the troubles lately arising from the abominable stupidity and incapacity of European officials out of the Exchange of Territory Treaty between the Dutch and English Governments, will be to bring about a union of kings and chiefs, and an enlightenment among them as to the dangers and resources of their countries, that will lead to the general adoption of wise, prudent, and vigorous measures for effecting the desirable objects to which we have thus briefly called attention. Because there is one thing we would have them to bear especially in mind; and that is, that if they do not themselves set earnestly about that development, the time may come when some discovery of the golden matrix may be made at the Gold Coast, as that in South Africa was made by Herr Murch in Matjen's territory; and other people may flock in to do for the Gold Coast goldfields, what the natives themselves ought to have done—viz., *efficiently work them*—an immigration which, among such a people as the Fantee and other Gold Coast tribes, might be productive of much confusion and evil, and would, on many accounts, be greatly to be deplored.

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

BEFORE our next number is published the members for the new Parliament will have been elected. Profoundly impressed for many years past that the peace and safety of Great Britain, on which, under God, the efforts for the Christian civilisation of the heathen world mainly depend—that this peace and safety are threatened by the continual increase of evil influences in her public councils—and that the best guarantee for good official appointments in the West African, as in other of her colonies and settlements, would lie in the greater predominance of an active Protestant Christian influence in those councils—we have been for some time (and before Mr. Gladstone's motion for the disestablishment of the Irish portion of the Established Church) endeavouring to promote the union of Protestant Christians of all denominations for effecting this object. Our efforts have not yet been attended with success; but at this important period in our country's history, we think it right to put on record the effort, by publishing in our columns the following address, long since printed by us, with the hope of furthering it.

Protestant Christian Electoral Union.

Hitherto there has not been any general combination among Protestant brethren in Christ for the creation of an effective Christian representation in Parliament, and in the National Executive Government. Christians in their several localities have joined the Conservative, Whig, or Liberal camps, without any other considerations than to secure the triumph of a mere worldly political party, and the advancement of some sectional object. They have never yet as a body proclaimed by combined operations their conviction that Christ is Sovereign Lord—that His supreme government of earth is a reality—and that it is their duty to use all their powers that the laws of His kingdom should be made to prevail in, and be promoted by, a so-called Christian State. Every reflecting Christian must admit that in this the brethren of Christ Jesus have betrayed His cause, and that much evil which they might have prevented has been thus allowed to prevail; that they have politically preferred mere worldly objects and sectional triumphs to the spread of His truth, the glory of His name, and the vindication of His rightful claim to universal sovereignty. Is it not time, then, brother Christians of all sects and parties, that this be remedied? time that you should make your combined influence effective for your Lord and Elder Brother, and, consequently, for the national promotion of good at home and abroad? Ought not the triumph of Christian principles and Christian laws to be your first political consideration, sectional and sectarian objects and worldly differences being relegated to a subordinate position? A great political change is now being made; a large body of new electors are on the point of being admitted to the exercise of political power. Among these there cannot fail to be a large proportion of brother Christians, for it is pre-eminently the orderly self-denying Christian workman who occupies the best position among the class to which he belongs. Without some Christian electoral organization these will go, as other Christian electors before them have gone, into one or other of the mere worldly parties, whose ends and aims are all worldly, who are chiefly led by men who are either quite indifferent to, or haters or deniers of, Christ and His sovereignty. They will thus swell the powers of evil (for all is evil now that is not of Christ Jesus), and as electors contribute to the triumph in legislation and government of principles and measures which as Protestant Christians they must or ought most deeply to deplore. In the whole history of Christian civilization in this country, the times were never more perilous than now, when a long-organized Christian state, free for 300 years from foreign spiritual tyranny and error, ought to be mighty for the spread of Christ's truth and the honour of His name—instead of which the most dangerous and demoralizing principles, subversive of individual happiness and of all national recognition of Christ and His supreme exclusive claims, are promulgated and advocated, and strive for absolute sway; while the great Protestant Christian body of the land,

instead of making a combined effort against this flood of evil, swells by its individual units one or other of the great worldly hosts who toss Christ, His claims, and His religion to and fro in party strife, to be politically trodden under foot in party triumphs.

Protestant Christians, to the rescue!—in meekness, gentleness, and love, but firmly, boldly, elevate the banner not of a sect or party, but of your Lord and Saviour, your great Elder Brother, who ordains or permits the rise and fall of nations according to His sovereign will, and to His eternal plans for the vindication of His honour and the triumph of His kingdom.

Let there be an immediate general organization of all Protestant Christian electors, and let every one vote henceforth for members of Parliament according to a fixed and determined plan. This may be done without any sacrifice of mere worldly political opinions—without any sectarian compromise; although we can never admit that any such consideration should weigh in the scale with Christian duty. It is not asked that the Christian electors should cease to be Conservatives, Whigs, and Liberals in things not relating to Christ and His cause, but only that they should rise superior to political party ties and views whenever Christ's cause demands this; and that, as a necessary effective preliminary, they shall give their votes only for such men as can be relied upon, so far as fallible human judgment can go, to be as one with them in Christ Jesus—as only party-men in legislative discussions on points with which the spread of Christ's kingdom, the honour due to His name, and the vindication of His claims are not connected.

Protestant brother Christians! there is not a day to be lost! Infidelity, worldliness, Rationalism, and indifference on the one side, Ritualism and Romanism on the other, are warring hotly against the honour of your Lord, your peace and safety, and the peace and safety of those helpless ones whom God has committed to your charge, and who are at all times among the most severely tried at periods of national judgments. Remember that you are citizens of a Protestant State, and that every Christian man's share of earthly power is a trust to be used for God and truth. Owing to the disunion among Protestant Christians, whom the enemy have played one against another, you are now beginning to be looked upon politically as a feeble minority in the land. There is a growing lack of recognition of Christ in the Legislature and in the action of the Executive. Who ever hears of a man being preferred for the public service because, other things being equal between himself and other candidates, he is likely to represent a Christian manner? Protestant Christian Government? The time has indeed but too manifestly come when the national, and therefore every individual safety, demands that *Protestant Christians* shall claim and exercise their legitimate share *as such* in legislation—their legitimate share *as such* in the formation and in the action and appointments of the Executive.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN—FLIGHT OF THE QUEEN.

MADRID, September 29, Evening.—General Novaliches, having been defeated by the insurgents, and being wounded, re-entered Madrid yesterday. The rising at the capital has been of a peaceful character, the troops fraternising with the people to the cry of "Down with the Bourbons," "Long live the Sovereignty of the People." Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre, is expected here to-morrow. The Royal arms on all public buildings have been removed by the people.

BAYONNE, September 30, 7.50 P.M.—Queen Isabella left San Sebastian this morning, and was accompanied to the frontier by Spanish halberdiers. Her Majesty breakfasted at Hendaye at 11 A.M., and arrived at Biarritz at 2.25 P.M., where she had an interview, lasting fifteen minutes, with the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie, and the Prince Imperial. She arrived at Bayonne at 2.45 P.M. by special train. The Royal family will inhabit the Imperial Castle at Pau.

MADRID, October 7, Evening.—General Prim arrived here at two o'clock this afternoon. The frantic enthusiasm of the population was unequalled, and passes all description. The entire town turned out, and the crowds in the streets were immense. Deputations arrived from all parts, and they, with the troops, sailors, and civic bodies, escorted the general. It took upwards of four hours for the procession to pass through the streets. The

traffic was completely stopped, and several men and women were crushed to death by the crowd in front of General Prim's hotel and in the Puerta del Sol. French, Italian, and Swiss deputations and musical bands accompanied the procession. The Supreme Junta has been elected by universal suffrage, with Marshal Serrano and General Prim as honorary presidents, Aguirre as acting president, Ribero and Vega Armigo as vice-presidents. Don Juan has abdicated his rights to the crown of Spain in favour of his son, Don Carlos.

BARCELONA, October 8, 8 30 P.M.—The Pontifical corvette Concepcion is expected at Marseilles, from Civita Vecchia, to convey Queen Isabella to Rome.

MADRID, October 9, Evening.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a document emanating from the Junta, containing a declaration of rights, which includes elections by universal suffrage, liberty of religion and education, the right of public meeting and peaceful association, and liberty of the press, with a special press law, administrative decentralisation, granting autonomy to the communes and provinces, the jury system in criminal trials, equality before the law, and irremovability of the judges.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—A decree defining the form of election to be held in the colonies for deputies to the Constituent Cortes is shortly to appear. Negroes will not be permitted to vote so long as slavery exists. The colonial deputies will come fully empowered to propose the best means for putting down slavery. The Junta has resolved to propose that the colonies should be represented in the Cortes by four members. The Junta also proposes that all children born of women who are slaves shall be declared free, their freedom to date from the 17th of September.

PROPOSED EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY.—The last act of the Central Revolutionary Junta of Madrid has been to propose the gradual extinction of slavery in the colonial possessions of Spain. This proposal is founded upon the declaration that the maintenance of the slavery of the negroes is an outrage upon human nature, and a disgrace to the only nation in the civilised world which maintains it in all its integrity, and ought, therefore, to be got rid of. The enfranchisement of the negroes will require the adoption of other measures, in order, it is said, to render the step just to all persons interested, as well as advantageous to the blacks themselves; and these measures, it is further said, can only be framed and adopted by the Constituent Cortes. At the same time, the Provisional Government may do something to satisfy offended justice, and to give evidence of the confidence which they entertain in the concurrence of the Cortes in this measure of justice and humanity; and with this object the Junta asks them to decree that all the children of slaves born after the 17th September, 1868, shall be free. No decree has yet been issued upon this motion, but there seems no reason to doubt that one will soon see the light.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

A despatch from Madrid, received in Paris October 6, asserts that the Provisional Government has decided to pronounce the enfranchisement of the children of negroes in the Spanish colonies, as a preliminary to a law which is to be submitted to the Constituent Assembly for the complete abolition of slavery.

NATIVE WARS.

The Porto Novians are in war with the Weme (a neighbouring town.) The King himself has gone to battle, and Falola, King of Okeodon has come down to his assistance.

The war, so disgraceful to the British authorities, in the eastern districts of the Gold Coast has long since ceased to be an Awoonah war—it is now an Aquamoo. From allies of the Awoonahs the Aquamoos have now become principals. It is these who blockade the Volta, and rob and murder those who would use it for trade with Krepee, &c. There have been several battles fought on the Volta since March last, with considerable loss on both sides. The Akim chief, Dompere, has burnt two Aquamoo towns, and was lately within eight miles of the principal town. These Volta troubles must be put an end to. Peter Nyako, a Croboah, is now the great medium for supplying the Aquamoos, and even the Ashantees, with powder, lead, and salt; thus sowing discord and ill feeling between Croboah and Accra. People are daily being killed by the Aquamoos on the Volta while on their passage to Accra with cotton.

PERMITTED IMPORTATION UNDER ANY FLAG INTO THE FRENCH SETTLEMENTS ON THE GOLD COAST AND THE GABOON.

The following is the official publication, in the *London Gazette* of September 25, of the intelligence given in our number of September 23:—

“BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL, SEPT. 24.—The Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, an Imperial decree, dated Sept. 12, 1868, authorising the importation of merchandise under any flag into the French Settlements on the Gold Coast and the Gaboon. The following are the articles of this decree. Art. 1. Merchandise of every description, and from any port of departure, may be imported under any flag into the French Settlements on the Gold Coast and the Gaboon. Art. 2. On and after the 1st of January, 1869, these settlements will be subject to a tax, the maximum of which is fixed at 4 per cent. *ad valorem*. Art. 3. This tax can be diminished or suppressed by an ordinance of the governor in command of these settlements. Art. 4. Produce shipped on board foreign vessels in the French Settlements on the Gold Coast or the Gaboon is subject, on its importation into France, to a flag-tax of 20 francs per ton of freight, in conformance with the provision of the law of the 30th of July, 1861, relative to the Customs Regulations of the French West Indies and the Island of Réunion.”

NATAL, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1868.

THE GOLDFIELDS.—The great excitement has been the tidings from the goldfields in Matjen's territory. The existence of those fields has now been placed beyond a doubt. A specimen of the quartz has arrived in Durban, and been exhibited at the store of Mr. A. W. Evans. Numbers of persons have eagerly sought a look at it. The specimen is very rich indeed, and Mr. W. H. Evans is of opinion that a ton of such quartz would yield from 200 to 250 ounces of gold. It was a picked specimen, but not the best.

CLAIM OF BRITISH PROTECTION BY NATIVES.—It is important that Moselekatshe has virtually recognised Matjen's sovereignty over the Victoria goldfields by declaring as his *southern* boundary the N'khuezi stream, which is fifty miles to the north of the Tatin, where the diggers are. Matjen, in his turn, *seeks to become a British subject, and has permitted the British flag to be hoisted in his territory*. Surely the High Commissioner will not shrink from accepting the responsibility entailed by such a request. The only bar to the annexation of this territory was the possibility of complications with Moselekatshe, who is too strong a chieftain to be despised. That difficulty, by his own act, is now removed, and the British Government is asked, in the interests of civilisation, of peace, of commerce, of all the considerations that can possibly weigh with an enlightened power, and more than all by the native occupants of the soil themselves, to hoist her flag, to assert her supremacy, and to add another to that long roll of peacefully-acquired possessions which she holds, not only for her own direct gain and benefit, but for the furtherance of a beneficent progress throughout the world.

DESIRE OF BRITISH RULE IN THE TRANSVAAL, AND BRITISH CLAIMS TO THE TERRITORY.—Letters from Pochefstroom say: Our President is more powerful and ambitious than Napoleon I., for the latter conquered a country before he annexed it, whereas the former thinks the stroke of a pen all that is necessary to jump over the Bimbe Mountain into Delagoa Bay, and up to the Zambesi. This last proclamation is another proof that McCorkindale has Pretorius by the nose, and wants, through making a tool of him, to open a door in Delagoa Bay for the Yankees. (*Vide* McCorkindale's speech in Pochefstroom). We have heard a good deal about Yankees and Prussians coming to Delagoa Bay, but I have in my possession an old map of South Africa, which lays down all the land surrounding the bay as British territory since 1828, when it was ceded to Great Britain, by treaty of the natives chiefs with Captain Owen, R.N. Just now any change of government would be hailed with joy; America, Prussia, even a Turkish Government would be preferable to the present one, who have brought through their mismanagement this beautiful country to the verge of ruin. All the Boers in the country, excepting the doppers, would be glad to be under English rule. There are a few of the Hollanders in this republic, who would not wish for any change; it would not suit their book, as they would have to return to their former state of insignificance, and give place to better men. The boers blame these men's nefarious counsels for all the evils of misgovernment that we endure.

VALUABLE FIRE-CLAY IN NATAL.—Mr. Bazley is sending into town a wagon-load of fire-proof soap stone, which is described as superior to imported firebricks. Mr. Bazley has had it on his estate in the furnace under the battery the last five years, often at welding heat, and it is still as sound as ever. It is taken out of the ground in blocks of various shapes, but is easy to work into shape, being free from grit.

GERMAN GOLD-DIGGERS.—A private letter received from Germany states that a mining company for the Victoria goldfields is being organised in Berlin.—*E. P. Herald*.

BIRTH.

ROBBIN.—On the 8th ult., at Lagos, West Africa, the wife of H. Robbin, Esq., of a daughter.

THE NEWS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The hope which Sir Roderick Murchison has expressed that in the course of a few weeks news may reach England of Dr. Livingstone's arrival at Zanzibar, and that Dr. Livingstone himself may be among us to receive a Christmas greeting, will be shared by all to whom Dr. Livingstone's name is known. The latest dates of direct information with respect to the great traveller's movements and whereabouts will seem to the reader unversed in African distances and delays discouragingly remote. But there is no reason, Sir Roderick Murchison urges, for alarm. Notes written by Livingstone in October and November, 1867, from Marunga and Cazembe, places which lie S. and S.S.W. of Lake Tanganyika, have been received by Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar. Livingstone, it appears, when he last wrote, had been living for three months with a friendly Arab tribe, waiting for the close of a native war, before proceeding to Ujiye, with the intention of exploring Lake Tanganyika, and thence pushing on to Zanzibar. At Ujiye Livingstone would find provisions, medicine, letters, &c., and would learn the discoveries of Sir Samuel Baker. This information, Sir Roderick thinks, would induce him to attempt the solution of “the great problem of the Nilotic watershed of Africa, by determining whether the great lakes (Albert Nyanza and Tanganyika) are united or separated by highlands, and if separated, by ascertaining into what river-system Tanganyika discharges its surplus waters.” Ten months would suffice, probably, to complete this work and to bring Livingstone to the seacoast. The report received by telegram from Bombay early in this month to the effect that Livingstone was within a week's journey of Zanzibar, confirms, and is itself confirmed by these probabilities, and increases the confidence with which we may look to see our great African explorer amongst us before the year is out.

FROM THE “LONDON GAZETTE.”

DOWNING-STREET, Oct. 1.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant P. J. Hankin, R.N., to be Colonial Secretary for Her Majesty's Settlement of Sierra Leone, on the Western Coast of Africa.

1st West India Regiment.—Gentleman Cadet W. A. Broome, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Fowler, transferred to the 3rd West Regiment.

2nd West India Regiment.—Lieutenant C. E. S. Ruthven, from the 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Maffett, who exchanges; Gentleman Cadet E. J. Sargent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice G. Roe, promoted.

3rd West India Regiment.—Lieutenant P. O'Brien Butler, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Boddam, who exchanges.

HALF-PAY.—Captain and Brevet Major W. T. Goldsworthy, from the 91st Foot, to be Major, without purchase.

AGENCY OF AMERICAN BLACKS IN AFRICA.

There must be a better theory than that of natural causes to explain the condition of the continent of the black race. It is the theory of *time*. In the Providence of God, nations and centuries are as very little things. Africa has been shut in by its deadly climate from the European world, and reserved for our days, like Pompeii. The fulness of time had not come to pass sooner. Travellers had been waiting for the discovery of quinine. Not until the printing-press became universal were such inventions as have since ennobled the human race possible; and the steam-engine and the telegraph could only grow out of a general intellectual activity over the whole reading world. The maps of Africa have at last lost the familiar words, in large letters, “*unknown regions*”—words which told how little geographers had to say. Now is our opportunity. Inquisitive Mohammedans, from the interior, are the guests of Liberian professors in Monrovia, and carry home with them Arabic Testaments. Coloured evangelists are to be the means of civilising Africa, for the climate, deadly to whites, is to them kindly and wholesome. Such coloured evangelists the American Colonisation Society has been rearing and educating, because we are persuaded that the plough, the loom, and the Bible will go together into the country, and that Africa will be civilised by her sons. Reverently, yet wisely, spoke that good missionary, *Bowen*, who knew Africa well, when he said that God perhaps punished *America* by sending her the blacks as slaves—the guilt of the enslavement being expiated by our national suffering; but for Africa there was no way of blessing so grand as this educating a whole nation of missionary blacks—who went away barbarians, but would come back *civilised Christians*, with the axe and the Bible, to open highways, and build school-houses, and save souls.—*African Repository*.

A WAGON TRAIN TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD DIGGINGS.—The *Natal Mercury* advertises a wagon train to the Victoria goldfields, to start from Durban as soon as there is grass for the

cattle, probably about the 28th of September. The charge for each passenger “right through” is 30*l*., which includes provisions. Each passenger is to be allowed luggage not exceeding 100*lb*., “exclusive of his gun and 5*lb* of powder.” Arrangements are made for accommodating 100 men, to be divided into messes of ten each. As soon as 50 have taken places the contractor will engage a medical man to join the party. It is supposed that this train will be the first party from Natal to reach the diggings.

IMPORTANT ELEMENT FOR CHRISTIAN WORK IN AFRICA.—Speaking of the Africans in the United States, and how God has overruled slavery there for some great and wise purpose, an American Episcopal clergyman says: “There are of these people now some 600,000 who profess the faith of various religious denominations in this country—more than among all the adhering converts or communicants of all Protestant denominations among all the Pagan nations, under the auspices of all the Protestant missionary societies in the world.”

INJURY TO COTTON CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The cotton crop has, it is said, everywhere undergone great injury from worms and rain, and the anticipations which were based upon it are likely to be disappointed. A short time ago the prospects of the planters were more favourable than they had been since the war. Very soon, however, we learned that the Sea Island crop had been greatly damaged, and now Georgia, Alabama, and Florida are to be added to the unfortunate states. Southern men were employed to a great extent in managing the plantations, and their fortunes depended on their success. They had raised a splendid crop, and at the last moment they are deprived of it. This loss will be felt by North as well as South, for the capital required to put the plantations in working order came from Northern men. It may also prove that the disappointment will make further trouble with the negroes, who in some cases were to be paid according to the crop gathered. The partial failure is much to be deplored for many reasons, besides the loss of money which it involves.

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N.B.—The Copies for Subscribers on the West Coast of Africa will be sent out by the mail steamers of 10th and 24th October.

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LAMPLOUGH'S

EFFERVESCENT

PYRETIC SALINE.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Sparks, Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants from the port of London, writes: "From my personal and professional use and knowledge of the value of Mr. LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, for many years past, I have great pleasure in bearing my cordial testimony to its efficacy in the treatment of many of the ordinary and chronic forms of Gastric Complaints and other forms of Febrile Dyspepsia.—August 5, 1857."

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

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

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

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

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

In another case of severe Vomiting, the patient was relieved after the third dose, and fell into a refreshing sleep.
Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director, became a warm advocate for its use in various diseases, and had the Pyretic Saline direct from the proprietor for personal and family use.

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

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

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