

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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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.

N.B.—Open Policies on Insurance for Produce from the Coast by the Mail Steamers; but intended Shipments should be advised if possible.

THE

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE DEATH BLOW TO STEAM MONOPOLY ON THE WEST COAST.

SHIP BY THIS COMPANY'S VESSELS.

FOR RATES OF FREIGHT, &c., SEE ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 87.

WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The West African Royal Mail Steamer Mandingo, with the above mails, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st December, 1868, bringing specie, fourteen passengers, and a full cargo of goods.

The West Coast was generally healthy.

The Bi-monthly Mail Steamer Athenian arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst., also with a full cargo and eleven passengers.

QUARANTINE AT THE GAMBIA.

BOARD OF TRADE, JAN. 14.—The Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, from the Administrator of the Gambia, intelligence that cholera in its epidemic form has broken out at St. Louis, on the Senegal River, and that as a precautionary measure he has issued instructions to place every vessel arriving from Senegal, Goree, McCarthy's Island, or intermediate ports under quarantine.

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.—A letter from St. Louis (Senegal) says: The cholera has suddenly broken out in this place with frightful intensity, and by the 7th December there were more than 100 deaths a-day. The epidemic has shown itself in the most violent form; at the beginning of the month the sanitary state of the town was excellent, but a single night sufficed to overturn it. In the morning the appearance of the scourge was known, as well as the fact that 80 persons had perished during the night. The Europeans, who had suffered severely by the late prevalent fevers, resist the choleraic in-

fluence better, but the natives, and especially the negroes, are decimated. The disease is supposed to have been brought by the caravans which come from the Soudan and Morocco to barter in Upper Senegambia. The Moorish tribes have abandoned their encampment on the bank of the river to take refuge on the higher plateau, and in flying they have left a long train of corpses. At the latest news the epidemic had not appeared at Goree.

SIERRA LEONE.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST MR. WALCOTT, LATELY ACTING-QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

In our last we gave a brief account of Mr. Walcott's commitment, on the 20th November, by the Police Magistrate at Sierra Leone, on a charge of perjury; the bail required being two sureties in 200*l.* each, and Mr. Walcott in 400*l.*; and that being unable to provide these sureties he was conveyed to the common jail.

On the 13th December, Mr. Walcott came up before the Supreme Court, and proposed to give four sureties at 50*l.* each for his appearance to take his trial, but Mr. Bannerman, one of the proposed sureties, stated to the Court that he had requested Mr. Walcott to withdraw his name.

Mr. Walcott complained that no case had been made out against him in the depositions before the Court, and that therefore he was entitled to be discharged on his own recognizance. He also complained that the amount of bail required by the magistrate was excessive.

The Chief Justice: Looking at the serious charge preferred against you, I think the magistrate was quite right in fixing the amount of bail at 400*l*. You are not a Krooman. You have held a very high official position in this colony and been treated with the greatest confidence, and it seems unaccountable that you are unable to find bail. I have a lively recollection of some of the circumstances referred to in the depositions—and I must say, Mr. Walcott, that you did not act honestly by the Court in the matter.

Mr. Walcott then proceeded to read the depositions and repeated that no case had been made out against him.

The Chief Justice: Can you give bail?

Mr. Walcott replied that certain influences had been brought to bear against him, and he could not get one of the sureties to stand for the amount required.

The case was then adjourned until Monday, the 21st, in order to enable Mr. Walcott to produce his sureties and to give notice to the prosecutor and committing magistrate.

Mr. Walcott was then sent back to prison.

On the 21st December, Mr. Walcott again appeared before the Court in the custody of the gaoler, and applied to the Court to be discharged altogether, on the ground that no case of perjury was made out against him in the depositions. He also applied to be allowed to give such bail as he could procure, if the Court thought that a prima-facie case of perjury was made out against him.

Mr. Walcott's argument merely amounted to this—that the charge depended entirely on the evidence of Mr. Rosenbush, and that his (Walcott's) oath was as good as Rosenbush's.

Mr. Rainy, the prosecutor, was heard against the application, and submitted that it assumed the shape of an appeal against the commitment.

The Chief Justice stated that the learned counsel need not deal with the first ground of the application.

Mr. Rainy then urged that the charge was of a very serious nature, indeed, and that he could not consent to the bail offered. However, he agreed to take Mr. Pinnock's alone for 100*l*. Mr. Rainy produced the minutes of the Supreme Court, which showed that the Court had before it only three unopposed motions on Friday, the 20th March, and that the Court rose about twelve o'clock at noon upon that day and did not sit again until the following Monday. The learned counsel then submitted that Mr. Walcott had ample time on Friday, 20th, and Saturday, the 21st, to obtain an order to examine Mr. Rosenbush if Mr. Walcott thought he was a material witness for his defence.

The Court decided that Mr. Walcott should enter into his own recognisance for 150*l*. and give three sufficient securities at 50*l*. each for his appearance to take his trial at the next criminal sitting, and referred the taking of bail to the police magistrate. Mr. Pinnock declined to stand for more than 50*l*.

FYFE v. HUGGINS—CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Fyfe petitioned the Acting Governor-in-Chief on the subject of the alleged detention of his salary by Mr. Acting Chief Justice Huggins. The Acting Governor replied as follows:—

The Acting Governor to Mr. Fyfe.

Government House, December 22, 1867.

The Acting Governor has received Mr. Fyfe's letter of this day's date.

The Acting Governor referred Mr. Fyfe's petition of the 26th November to the Acting Chief Justice, who informs his Excellency that Mr. Fyfe has received his salary.

The Acting Governor can therefore pronounce no opinion in the matter, but will leave it for the information of his Excellency the Governor when he returns, as requested by Mr. Fyfe.

Mr. Rainy to the Hon. Horatio J. Huggins.

Freetown, January 18, 1868.

Sir,—I beg leave to inform you that Mr. J. T. Fyfe has instructed me to take legal proceedings against you for the recovery of the sum of 18*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. due to him by you as per enclosed account.

I should be glad to get your reply to this application with as little delay as possible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. RAINY.

The Honourable Mr. Huggins to J. T. Fyfe.

Da.

For this sum paid by the Treasurer to Mr. Fyfe for his salary as your clerk from the 1st to the 30th September, 1865, and which, along with your salary, you desired him to take to Mr. Heddie . . . £8 6 8
To ditto from 1st to 31st October, 1865 . . . 8 6 8
To ditto from 1st to 16th November, 1865 . . . 4 3 4

Ca.

By cash received from you in October, 1865. . . 2 0 0

£13 16 8

Mr. Justice Huggins to Mr. Rainy.

January 18, 1868.

Sir,—I am not in Mr. Fyfe's debt.—Your obedient servant, Wm. Rainy, Esq.

HORATIO JAMES HUGGINS.

A writ was then served on Mr. Justice Huggins. The plaintiff's claim was stated. Mr. Justice Huggins pleads that he was never indebted. The plaintiff joins issue. The cause is set down for hearing at the March sittings of the Supreme Court, 1868, and then, on the 10th March, the following letter is sent to the plaintiff's attorney:—

Gloucester-street, Freetown, March 10, 1868.

Josephus Theophilus Fyfe v. the Hon. Horatio James Huggins.

Sir,—I am instructed by the defendant to pay you the debt and costs in this action, and if you will have the goodness to let me know the amount I will send it to you forthwith.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. MONTAGU, Defendant's Attorney.

To Wm. Rainy, Esq.

Gloucester-street, Freetown, March 12, 1868.

Fyfe v. Huggins.

Sir,—I have just seen Mr. Huggins, who has authorised me to accept the terms of your memorandum, paying five per cent. interest only. Do you agree? If so I agree.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. MONTAGU, Defendant's Attorney.

To Wm. Rainy, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.

CAPE PALMAS BOARD OF TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Palmas, Liberia, Dec. 10, 1868.

Sir,—During the present year the leading merchants and traders of Cape Palmas have formed *The Cape Palmas Board of Trade*, the objects of which are the protection and development of the interior and coastwise trades, and the interests of its members therewith connected. The annual meetings of this association for the election of its officers take place in the month of October of each year. The following gentlemen have been chosen for the present year: John W. Cooper, President; Jos. T. Gibson and Jas. W. Dossen, Vice-Presidents; R. S. McGill, Treasurer; W. F. Nelson, Recording Secretary; Ellis A. Potter, Corresponding Secretary; Chas. H. Harmon, D. R. Fletcher, Jas. W. Ashton, and Jas. R. Dennis, Directors. They invite the co-operation of like associations on the West Coast of Africa, and elsewhere, where there is an interest.—I beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

ELLIS A. POTTER, Corresponding Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, Dec. 1, 1868.

Sir,—I presume you have already been informed of the arrival of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief at Accra. Sir Arthur landed here on the 10th of November, and on the following day a deputation of the educated natives, headed by Messrs. R. Hansen, W. Lutterodt, E. Bannerman, and G. F. Cleland, waited on his Excellency with a congratulatory address, which was read by Mr. R. J. Hansen. The deputation was introduced by Captain Russell, the civil commandant. Sir Arthur received the address most graciously, and after replying in a suitable manner, his Excellency acquainted the deputation with the principal objects of his visit to these parts, and expressed his willingness to listen to any suggestions any of them had to offer relative to the questions of the day. After an interview of about forty minutes the deputation retired. Enclosed you have a copy of the address. I beg also to forward you the copy of a memorial from the Europeans and principal natives of Accra to the Governor-in-Chief respecting Captain Russell, with a copy of Sir Arthur's reply.—Yours truly,

E. B.

ADDRESS FROM THE EDUCATED NATIVES OF ACCRA TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR A. E. KENNEDY.

May it please your Excellency,—We the undersigned educated natives of Accra approach your Excellency in order to congratulate you on your arrival in this part of your government.

We rejoice sincerely that your Excellency has at length come amongst us, so that you may judge for yourself what is required for the amelioration of our country.

Deplorable as is the state of matters in the Eastern Districts, we feel confident that this visit on the part of your Excellency will tend to place matters on a footing more satisfactory to all classes, being assured that your Excellency has at heart the interests and welfare of Africa and all Africans.

In conclusion, we beg to assure your Excellency that we are ready to assist in carrying out any measures which your Excellency may deem fit to adopt to restore peace and bring about a renewal of trade in our district.

We pray that your Excellency may be blessed with good

health during your stay in Africa, and long life to enjoy at home the well-earned reward of your long-extended public services in every quarter of the globe.—Your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,

R. J. Hansen, W. A. Lutterodt, G. F. Cleland, W. G. Bruce, C. L. Vanlare, R. Bruce, John Smith, Peter Vander Puye, P. Schandorff, George Lomotay, John Doo, C. Lokko, J. K. Blankson, John Sackey, W. Quarte, Edmund Bannerman.

Accra, November 11, 1868.

MORE OF JUDGE PARKER'S DECISIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, December 7, 1868.

Sir,—You will doubtless hear by this mail from various correspondents respecting the affairs on the Volta. A treaty of peace has been signed by the two kings, Tackee and Cudjoe, and the Addah chiefs on the one part, and some persons on the part of the Awoonlahs. Some people say that the Awoonlahs will not act up to the treaty, and perhaps repudiate it on the ground that the parties who signed for them were unauthorised to do so. This excuse, however, will not be entertained, as the Governor-General gave them ample time to send properly-accredited representatives. Sir Arthur Kennedy has taken considerable pains to try and put an end to the war, and I believe if the peace is again broken that he will not be disinclined to adopt other measures than those that have been hitherto employed. An immense advantage has been gained in placing a steamer on the Volta. Although the Eyo is not permanently stationed there, the very fact of the Awoonlahs knowing that she can at any time return and go up and down the river will have its proper influence. The commercial advantages also will be incalculable.

Mr. Simpson, Governor of the Gold Coast, is here, and has had a very busy time of it since his arrival. He has been literally inundated with petitions and complaints against the Hon. William Alexander Parker, the learned Chief Magistrate of this settlement. I have not time to give you an insight into anything like the tenth part of the charges that are brought against his Honour—besides which, he and his concerns are getting stale now. However, there is one case which is so very extraordinary that you must pardon me for bringing it to your notice. In the month of March last Mr. James Bannerman sued one Implem for slander, and obtained ten pounds damages, with costs. The case was heard by three magistrates, who, being fully satisfied that the plaintiff had proved his case, gave judgment as above. Well, Sir, during the reign of terror, Mr. Parker, without any notice of appeal being given, and, indeed, without any appeal being even made, had Mr. James Bannerman brought before him (without a summons) and after abusing him and the magistrates for fully an hour, he ordered him to pay back to the defendant Implem two pounds for every one pound that he had received on the decree of the Magistrates' Court. And at the same time he ordered Mr. James Bannerman to pay to this same man Implem the sum of ten pounds because Mr. James Bannerman had in another case acted as attorney for a person who had sued this same Implem, and who, failing to prosecute, had forfeited to the Court five pounds that he had been bound over in to prosecute Implem, and which five pounds Implem refunded to the prosecutor; for this five pounds paid into the Government chest, Mr. Parker ordered James Bannerman to repay Implem ten pounds and all the costs of some *fictitious appeal*. In short, Mr. Parker gave a decree against Mr. James Bannerman on this occasion for the sum of seventy-four pounds nine shillings, or, as put down in the decree, for *double the amount* either he, Mr. James Bannerman, or his client in the former case (whom he had never seen since) had ever received from Implem; and, in addition to that, to pay some ten pounds more for alleged costs of the alleged appeal!

The very next day Mr. Parker had Mr. James Bannerman arrested on the charge for which he was afterwards taken up to Cape Coast, and put into the closest confinement and kept there. In the meantime his house is entered, and all his property sold to satisfy this extraordinary decree; but instead of the proceeds of the sale being given over to Implem, the Clerk of the Court and some of the other sharks attached to the Court divided the greater part amongst themselves. I know that people will find it difficult to credit what I am now writing, but it is nothing but the truth. The matter has been brought before the Administrator, who is making some inquiry into it. This is one case out of one hundred and one. It is said that William Christian Fynn, the Clerk of the Court mentioned above, is about being prosecuted for some of the illegal acts perpetrated during and subsequent to the reign of terror. Another of Judge Parker's worthy tools, Henry Richter, the gaoler, who was convicted of the base and cowardly assault on his victim, Finlason, is also about to be invested with the order of the sack. He was fined forty shillings

for the brutal assault on Finlason. It is rumoured that Judge Parker himself is also about to receive the reward of his eminent services on the Gold Coast.—Yours most truly,

EDMUND BANNEWMAN.

Note.—We insert the above extraordinary statements of alleged judicial acts on Mr. Bannerman's authority. If sent by any other person we should have thought that they must be an invention, and should not have allowed them to appear.—Ed. A.T.

PEACE IN THE RIVER VOLTA.

TREATY OF PEACE

Entered into at the River Volta on board the Colonial Steamer Eyo this 30th day of November, 1868, through the mediation and in the presence of his Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B., Governor-in-Chief, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and between the undersigned representatives of the Ahwoonah and Addah Nations of the Protectorate.

Whereas an unhappy war broke out in the month of March, 1865, and has continued up to this time, whereby much damage has been caused to the trade and social welfare of the Ahwoonah and Addah Nations, their dependents, and allies, who are members of the same Protectorate, and whose interest it is to live together in peace and amity.

It is hereby agreed by the representatives of both people that there should be peace and friendship between the two nations henceforth and for ever.

The following articles, being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:—

1. The River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders, and both parties to this treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

2. The Ahwoonah and Addah Nations undertake and promise to observe and enforce the foregoing articles as being absolutely necessary to the peace and prosperity of all the tribes and nations bordering on the Volta.

3. If any difference or dispute should in the future arise between the Ahwoonah and Addah Nations, or between either of them and any other tribe or nation, it shall be submitted to the Governor-in-Chief, whose decision, after full hearing, shall be final and binding upon both parties.

4. Other tribes and nations having been unhappily drawn into this war as friends or allies, the Ahwoonah and Addah nations agree and solemnly promise that they will immediately call upon all such to lay down their arms and consolidate a peace which is honourable to all parties.

In proof of our truth and sincere desire for peace we subscribe our names to this treaty, a copy of which will be retained by each party.

(Signed)—King of Ahwoonah; Abraham Augustt, on the part of the King of Ahwoonah; Garmoo, his mark (X), King's Messenger; Jordor (X), Second Officer, Jellah Coffee; Arborjee (X), representative of Armayar; Though (X), representative of Arcoonah; Potee (X), for Yarkoe tar Marcure; Though II. (X), for Tormashee; Whosoomoo (X), for Foles of Jellah Coffee; Acallee (X), for Chief Jorcoetoe. Addahs—Aelue (X), Chief of Addah; King Tackee (X), King Cudjoe (X), Tayee (X), for Dosoo; Icco (X), for the King of Christiansborg.

Witnesses—(Signed)—John H. Glover, Administrator of Lagos; Charles Wm. Andrew, Commander H.M.S. Lee; Thos. Geo. Lawson, Government Interpreter, Sierra Leone; William Addo, Government Interpreter at Accra.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, December 7, 1868.

Sir,—I send you enclosed herewith a copy of a treaty of peace which was signed on the Volta on the 30th of last month by Kings Tackee and Cudjoe of Accra and other persons supposed to represent the Addahs and Ahwoonlahs.

You will observe that the late chief disturbers of the peace, the Aquamboes, are not represented in the treaty, and it does not appear that any measures have yet been taken to secure their acquiescence to it; I believe, however, that the Governor-in-Chief gave the Ahwoonlahs to understand that he would hold them responsible for the Aquamboes, who are their allies.—Yours truly,

ACCRA.

THE TREATY FOR THE PACIFICATION OF THE VOLTA.

We are happy to state that on his way up from Lagos the Governor-in-Chief, Sir Arthur Kennedy, C.B., called at Jilla Coffee, saw the King of Awoonlah, and obtained his signature also to the treaty which we inserted in our last number. Sir Arthur's conduct in these matters has shown just the striking contrast we anticipated to that of Major Blackall, his unworthy predecessor. In a letter from Christiansborg we are told of

rumours that the Aquamoos (up the river) have been committing excesses since the peace was signed. We hope this will not prove to be correct, and that Sir A. Kennedy will have had the satisfaction of restoring entire tranquillity without the necessity of recourse to any hostile proceedings, which must undoubtedly be employed by the Governor at Cape Coast if disturbances continue.

GOLD COAST.

Struggle between Judge Parker and Mr. Jones, J.P. and Deputy-Collector of Customs at Cape Coast, for the possession of the Bench at a Coroner's inquest, and total defeat of the latter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Dec. 21, 1868.

Sir—Many strange scenes have been enacted in the court presided over by our famous chief magistrate, Mr. William Alexander Parker, but one of the strangest and most unbecoming is that which I am now about to describe. I shall give it to you in the words of an eye witness—

On Saturday, the 5th inst., a female died in the Colonial Hospital at Cape Coast, under circumstances that seemed to demand an inquiry. Mr. Thomas Jones, the colonial surgeon, who is also a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-collector of Customs for the Gold Coast, at once summoned a jury to hold an inquest on the body, and having constituted himself coroner, proceeded with the jurors to view the body in the hospital, and from thence to the Court-house, on reaching which he at once seated himself on the chair usually occupied by Judge Parker. Mr. Jones had not been ten minutes in his place (or out of his place, whichever you please) when in comes Mr. Parker in a state of the greatest excitement (as usual), and infuriated as a mad bull. His Honour immediately he entered the Court-house addressed Mr. Jones thus: "Mr. Jones, how dare you presume to occupy my seat; confound your impudence—come out of there, sir, you impertinent fellow." "Here, Baudo (to Policeman No. 1), turn that fellow out, turn him out, sir." Baudo hesitated, so Judge Parker himself mounts the raised platform with Baudo, and they both lay hold of Mr. Jones, and a struggle ensues which baffles all description, and ends in the defeat of the Colonial surgeon, who is ignominiously turned out of the coroner's seat and, just as he is making his forced exit, his books and papers, &c., are hurled at his head by Judge Parker. After Mr. Jones had sneaked down the steps, and whilst he is still within hearing, Mr. Parker addressed the sergeant of Police thus: "Sergt. Ward, how dare you allow that Welsh veterinary surgeon to sit on my seat? Never you do it again; if you do I shall have you dismissed and punished." After the expulsion of Mr. Jones, Judge Parker appointed Lieut. Overstone, of 2nd W. I. R., to act as coroner, and the inquest was commenced *de novo*, as the other jurymen had availed themselves of the confusion caused by the fracas between Scotland and Wales to skedaddle. At the termination of the proceedings the jury finally came to the conclusion that "The deceased came to her death from hunger and improper treatment; and that the conduct of the Colonial Surgeon was highly neglectful, &c."—Yours,

A VERY OLD CORRESPONDENT.

REPORTED HOSTILITIES IN THE VOLTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Christiansborg, December 20.

Sir—There is a report that the Aquamoos are still likely to give the Governor-General some trouble, and that since the treaty between the Awoonah and Addas was signed under his auspices, the Aquamoos, with some Ashantee marauders, attacked Crepee, and that some bloody battles have been fought. But if this be true, and such conduct be persisted in, we feel confident the Governor-General will give the necessary orders to bring those savages to reason. What a pity the Governor did not go into the Volta in August and September instead of December. I do not consider this, when the water was at the lowest, to be at all a fair trial.

Mr. Parker is coming up here again on the 17th January, it is said, to hold his sessions. It is a great pity that you have not been able to rid us of this man, whose personal peculiarities make him quite unfit to be a magistrate or judge.—Yours truly,

O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, Dec. 21, 1868.

Sir—Since my last I have received intelligence from the Volta districts, which enables me to write more positively respecting matters down there.

The King of Ahwoonah has now signed the treaty, and the two Accra kings, it is generally believed, will soon return to Accra.

All parties and classes are sincerely desirous—for the kings'

own sakes, and for the general interests of the district—that they should return within the period given them by the Governor-in-Chief—viz., eighteen days. I am still of opinion that if the Governor-in-Chief could have spared time it would have been better to have had a regular meeting of all the kings and chiefs connected with the late wars at Adda, and to have concluded there a formal peace, which would have been better understood, more solid, and more satisfactory. I am also forced to repeat here that the Basle missionaries were greatly instrumental in dissuading Sir Arthur Kennedy from calling such a meeting of chiefs. King Tackee told Sir Arthur that he and his brother chiefs did not wish the missionaries (German) to mix themselves up with the peace negotiations, as "their palacer was not good." This speaks for itself. I have not the least doubt that we shall yet have troubles on the Volta, whether the kings come up at once or not; but at the same time I think that we are justified in saying that the Governor-in-Chief has employed all the pacific means at his command, unless he could have made a longer stay, to procure peace. The Europeans and natives have sent his Excellency a letter of thanks for the great trouble he has taken in the matter. Sir Arthur Kennedy has gained for himself the esteem and respect of all classes in the Accra district, and his official acts and demeanour to the people is most favourably contrasted with that of his predecessor. I hope in my next to be in a position to report progress.—Yours in haste,

E. B.

CHIEF CIVIL COMMANDANT OF ACCRA.

The Memorial of the undersigned European and Native Merchants, Chiefs, and other Residents of the Accra District, to his Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief, &c., &c., Humbly Sheweth—

That your memorialists having heard that Captain C. E. Russell, the present Chief Civil Commandant of the Eastern Districts, is likely to be superseded in the commandantship, beg most respectfully to represent to your Excellency the evil effects arising from the frequent change of commandant.

That it was the intention of your memorialists to have brought this subject to your Excellency's notice even before the arrival of Captain Russell to assume the commandantship, had your Excellency visited this place.

That your memorialists congratulate themselves at the very moment of your Excellency's arrival at Accra in having a commandant in whom all classes have the greatest confidence, and for whom all entertain the utmost esteem and respect.

That your memorialists are satisfied from experience that one of the principal causes of the present backward state of the Eastern Districts is that, from unavoidable circumstances, the local government cannot retain, for any reasonable period, the services of an efficient commandant.

That your memorialists respectfully submit that, under ordinary circumstances, a military officer is not suited for the post of civil commandant, inasmuch that the exigencies of the public service may at any time cause his removal.

That Captain Russell having proved himself in every respect fitted for the post he now occupies, your Excellency may be pleased to secure his services permanently by offering him the commandantship with such a salary as may induce him to accept the appointment.

That since the increased duties came into operation not a single penny has been expended for the benefit or improvement of the Eastern Districts, and your memorialists would respectfully submit that an increase to the present salary of the civil commandant, so as to raise it to that formerly attached to the office—viz., 500*l.* per annum—would not be by any means misapplied.

In conclusion, your memorialists beg your Excellency to petition the Horse Guards to allow Captain Russell to be "seconded," so that he may continue his duties as civil commandant at Accra for some years.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
(Signed), Nicol Irvine, John J. Clayton, Julius Ungar, J. J. Aymes, Edward Walker, William Macgeorge, T. B. Freeman, T. H. Ashmore, Peter Peace, Pedro Curco, Lebrecht Hease, Edmund Bannerman, George F. Cleland, J. K. Blankson, Charles P. Guiseppi, Daku Quamina (X), Chief of Accra; Quao Nonoo (X), ditto; Ahmoo Dankawah (X), ditto; Abbeo Quamina (X), ditto; Tago Anshah (X), ditto; Narkoo Aidan (X), King of Christiansborg; Tettah Woollookoo (X), Second Cabboccer of Christiansborg; Badoo Aidan (X), Chief of Christiansborg; Adoom Agbo (X), ditto; William G. Bruce, John Dadoo, John Smith, William A. Lutterodt, John W. Hansen.
Accra, Nov. 14, 1868.

ACORA.

Reply of the Governor-in-Chief to the above.

Accra, Nov. 14, 1868.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of

a Memorial praying that Captain C. E. Russell, the Acting Commandant of Accra, should be appointed to that office permanently with an increased salary.

It is very satisfactory to receive your testimony in Captain Russell's favour, and it will have due weight with me when the time arrives.

I fully agree with you as to the evils resulting from the constant change of commandants, which must militate against your interests and tend to lower our legitimate and useful influence over the native population; and you may feel assured I will, to the extent of my power, endeavour to remedy so serious an evil.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
(Signed)

A. E. KENNEDY, Governor-in-Chief.

To Nicol Irvine, Esq., and the Gentlemen
and Chiefs signing the Memorial.

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY AT LAGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, December 4, 1868.

Sir—Their Excellencies the Governor-in-Chief, Sir Arthur Kennedy, C.B., and Captain Glover, our Administrator, arrived here on the 2nd inst. from the Windward Coast in the Colonial steamer Eyo. They have explored the river Volta, and reached as far as Batoo, about forty miles up, and we are glad to learn that Captain Glover has done good service for Her Majesty's Government in drawing up a chart for the entrance and navigation of that river as far as he ascended. Sir Arthur speaks very highly of him, and we look forward to his report being published from Downing-street, and that you will not fail to have it in your esteemed journal for general information. We feel interested in our Administrator, who is really a *hard-working man* and a regular John Bull.

Sir Arthur and Captain Glover rode about the town yesterday, and the natives greeted them warmly, showing their sense of what the latter has been doing. The natives on horseback, with a very large attendance, paid a visit to the Governor-in-Chief to-day and were well received. I don't think you will hear of a single complaint made to the Governor-in-Chief; but, on the contrary, that we are all content now with Governor John, under whom Lagos is really making great progress.—Yours truly,
OLOGUNBUDU.

CHURCH AND MISSION-HOUSE BURNED—IRON ROOF WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, Dec. 2, 1868.

Sir—I regret to inform you that the church and part of the mission-house at Ebute Ero was burned down on the 22nd October last, through a fire that commenced at Ebute Alakoro; it has thrown the native minister and family and Church members into much tribulation. Subscriptions are being raised to rebuild the church. Will you kindly permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to call the attention of the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society in England to the said house, which requires great improvement; in fact, they ought to build a new house lower down toward the eastern part of the premises, and cover it with unflammable material. At present it is not five feet apart from the church, and covered with thatch. The church was built several years ago by the native convert Chief Jacob Ogubi, who is still a member of the same. All the other premises of the Church Mission in these parts are secured and free from catching fire, excepting this thatched one at Ebute Ero station. I hope they will try to have this also made fireproof. We pity the native minister, Mr. Morgan, who is a good old man. He will be surprised to see this, but we must speak for him, as he is too humble to speak for himself.—Your obedient servant,
LAZARUS.

ABEOKUTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

December 14, 1868.

A general meeting for more unity among all parties here was held on Friday, the 13th November, at the residence of James George, Esq., Treasurer of the Egba United Board of Management. This meeting, consisted of the Sierra Leone emigrants, creoles, native ministers and converts, and a few Egbas sent by the authorities to watch the proceedings. The Asalu, who is now the reigning power, thought it requisite that all Christians in Abeokuta should be under the direction of a civilised Christian president, to represent them in case of any matter arising between themselves and the heathen Egbas.

Thomas A. Williams, Esq., who had been elected as the head of Board of Management by the Bashorun and chiefs since July 18, 1866, is now confirmed with power by the Egba nation to act as such president for the civilised portion of Abeokuta. Mr.

Williams is himself an Egba (a Sierra Leone emigrant), possessing good Christian character of some thirty years' standing in the Wesleyan Connexion, and is well-known both at Sierra Leone and Lagos; and although deprived of the advantages of education, yet his well-tryed Christian experience, coupled with a sound common sense, has made a way for him to "read and mark." Among Christians Mr. Williams is widely known, and goes with the name of an "African Prophet." May God spare him long to live, and to try to help onward that Christian civilisation, peace, and a wide-spread legitimate commerce which is so anxiously expected, and which cannot be obtained without organised government, through the assistance of a civilised Board of Management in Abeokuta.

The meeting adjourned with several speeches and addresses from every side of the house, expressing the greatest satisfaction and thanks to President Williams and Jas. George, Esq., that—with unity, unity, unity for the advancement of Abeokuta—we must not only pull together, but pull one way.

ABBEOKUTA.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY REPRESENTED AT LAGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, Dec. 5, 1868.

Sir,—Last night I was present at a party here, and I saw among the company a European, whom I mistook for a Dutch ship steward. I was told, however, that it was the notorious Mr. Winwood Reade, who made a flying visit to Africa once and wrote stupidly of the Africans. He dresses so shabbily that the Africans present thought he was a respectable "Wolf," which the natives called "Ikoko." We chaffed him about his work. He stood up then like a ghost, saying, "No, no." I hear he has been to Whydah and will soon be going up to the Niger, to do the best he can to make a little money by a book against the very Africans who treat him hospitably.—I remain, yours truly
HOCO JOMBO.

THE LATE ALEXANDER ALLAN WALKER.

With the great "needs" of Africa always in our mind, the premature death of a promising young African is ever a painful event to us. But some such deaths are pre-eminently so, and this of the late Alexander Allan Walker is one of them. With his talents and acquirements he might have been an instrument of much good to Sierra Leone, where he was born, and to the other British settlements on the West Coast. There is a very great want of clever civil and mechanical engineers and draughtsmen there, and this is the profession to which Alexander Allan Walker was destined, and for which he had a most marked predilection. Sent to Scotland when a child, he made full average progress in his studies, evinced a peculiar talent for drawing and mechanics, and gave indications of a very high order of genius. He was kind-hearted, cheerful, and showed great wit and tact in conversation. These and other estimable qualities made him greatly beloved. His schoolmaster, writing of him, says, "I never knew so godlike a temper, or so amiable a boy." This accounts for the esteem in which he was held, demonstrated by the attendance at his funeral of the whole school to which he belonged, and of above a hundred gentlemen of the district. He had been a very active healthy lad, excelling his schoolfellows in athletic games, but long exposure to the wet during a day's field sports brought on acute inflammation of the bowels, of which he died after a few days' illness. We desire to express here our deep sympathy with the father who so dearly loved him, and the other friends who mourn for him; and as representing Africa in this journal, to lament the loss of a rising talent, that might have shed lustre on the place of his birth and endowed the West Coast with some of those engineering aids to material progress which it is so much requires.

FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 10.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard Pine, Esq., to be Clerk of the Courts and Keeper of Records in the colony of British Honduras.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 10.—Commissariat Department.—Ensign M. D. Sayers, 6th Foot, to be Assistant Commissary in the African Commissariat Department.

1st West India Regiment.—W. B. Pugh, Esq., late Captain 96th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Hon. Captain W. Thompson, placed on half-pay.

4th West India Regiment.—Lieutenant G. F. Coward to be Captain, without purchase, vice T. M. Quill, deceased; Ensign F. Griffin to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Coward; Ensign E. Birch to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice F. Blacklin, deceased.

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The African Times.

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AFRICAN DUTY.

We want every educated African to look beyond himself—beyond his own narrow personal interests; and, while not disregarding or neglecting these, which are essential, to consider himself as engaged in laying also a portion of the strong foundation of a superb future edifice—THE CHRISTIAN CIVILISATION OF HIS COUNTRY AND HIS RACE. That edifice has to be erected, and Africans must be God's workmen for building it, because this is in the ordinary course of His appointments, and it never could be erected if it must necessarily be a mere servile copy of a European one. All that has been effected hitherto by missionary labour—for it must be always remembered that nearly all the education that exists in Africa is the direct or indirect result of Christian missionary labour—has been to lay some few stones in the foundation of that great future edifice. Many more have to be placed before the courses of that foundation can be completed, and it is the duty of every educated African to be a zealous co-labourer in hastening that completion. A new year has dawned upon us; let each one now ask himself "What have I, that I have not received?" through what men call the chance, of rescue, or birth, that placed mine and me within the sphere of those Christian influences which have descended upon the coasts of Africa, and which have elevated me to the possession of freedom, light, and knowledge, while so many tens of millions of my race are still fast bound in the darkness and ignorance of heathen barbarism and superstition. We call upon all to do this; but we know, by the records of the past, that not all will do it, and that most probably only a few will do it; and that even of those few yet fewer still will be the number of those happy ones who resolve earnestly to do, as well as to think, about their duty; happy ones, because the man who thus reflects, resolves, and acts must and will be a happy man. He may have his trials and tribulations like other men; but he will feel ennobled by the consideration that he is engaged in a great and holy cause, the labourers in which always find blessings in their paths. A real earnest African spirit for Africa, among educated Africans, is indispensable to the progress of Christian civilisation. The prevalence of such a spirit will make them a compact body, and enable them to achieve advantages which they will never obtain while acting as men jealous of one another—divided among themselves, ever ready to be used by some official, or other European intriguer, for the furtherance of his selfish aims, and the temporary triumph of men and things which are opposed to the permanent interests of Africa and her children. The personal sacrifices we have made and are making for these entitle us to write strongly on this subject, in view of the *disunion* which we find to prevail everywhere among the educated Africans. There

is, we are ashamed to say, no practised European enormity on the Coast that fails to find among them, for some petty personal interest, apologists, defenders, and deniers; there is no effort of petty official tyranny that does not find among them active and willing tools and agents. A Huggins may help to rob them of the safeguard of the jury-box, may inflict illegal whippings and imprisonments on a score of victims, and prove himself in other ways altogether unfit for his judicial office, but he will not be without his defenders and adherents while he has any office to bestow or any money to dispense. A Parker, an Usher, and a Skues find ready and complacent African assistants and abettors in all the tyranny and evil they set themselves so greedily to perform. We attempt to lift a mere corner of the veil shrouding the infamies practised by Europeans in some of the oil rivers, where they are beyond the restraints of British law, and combine to exclude or oppress all of the so-called Sierra Leone traders who are not their mere satellites, and educated Africans can be found ready and willing, for a consideration, to tax the exposure with falsehood. We could show the action of this selfsame evil, this disunion among educated Africans, this subservience to their public enemies at the Gambia and Lagos as well as at Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, but we have no desire to dwell unnecessarily on what is so painful to us, because it is warring against the vital interests of the educated African community. What we have said ought to be sufficient to incite our readers to link themselves together for the common good. Could not some "Order" of "patriot brotherhood" be instituted among them, having for its head-quarters the West African metropolitan city, Sierra Leone, with corresponding branches at all the other settlements? Such an organisation might be made so powerful within the salutary limits of the law, that it should no longer be profitable for one of their number to sell himself into the service of their enemies, whoever and wherever such may be, because he could have moral influences brought to bear upon him, to convince him that in so doing he would be virtually severing himself from all identification with his own people. The evil about which we now write (the disunion and readiness of a portion to lend themselves to evil influences) is a great one, and the remedy must be a strong one, such as only a combination in an "ORDER OF PATRIOT BROTHERS" could apply. The Coast must be organised for good to counteract the traditional influence and practice of evil; or we fear we shall long have to lament the slow and inadequate progress in West Africa of that Christian civilisation and grand material development, in efforts for the promoting of which our thoughts and energies are constantly employed.

THE NEW STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

Hip—hip, hurrah! The old English cheer ought to be heard all along the African Coast as the first ship of this new line of steamers, the *BONNY*, arrives at her several ports. 1869 opens under happy auspices for West Africa. A new line of steamers, at reduced rates of freight and passage, to and from and between her principal ports means the removal of great abuses—means new life and vigour for production, trade, and commerce—means an increase of the elements by which alone African national wealth can be created. Hip—hip, hurrah! then, for the *Bonny* and her sister ships, the *Rokelle*, the *Zaire*, and such others as the British and African Steam Company may be encouraged to build by the support given to them by the merchants and traders on the West Coast. And of that support we should feel ashamed to doubt, provided it be deserved, for the need of this new line of steamers was very great. Every successive mail brought to us increasing complaints regarding the inadequate accommodation given by the old Company, and the insolent and unconciliatory spirit in which the carrying trade in goods and passengers on the West Coast was performed by them. And the case was a hopeless one without the establishment of a new line of steamers. Monopoly too generally begets oppression, plunder, and a contemptuous indifference to all other interests but its own and that of the happy chief ministers of its grinding tyranny. Disturbed

for a short time only by one ill-directed attempt at remedy, the African Steam Ship Company, with their Royal Mail Packets and their heavy subsidy from the British Government, have enjoyed a monopoly of sixteen or seventeen years. And during that time they have used their power in a way to justify the denunciations that from time immemorial have been hurled upon monopolies by their suffering victims. In a word, they studied no one's pleasure, or convenience, or profit, but their own; until, hardened by impunity, they regarded themselves as placed beyond the reach of that "Nemesis" which always dogs the footsteps of offenders against humanity and justice. Their conduct in the case of the poor *Krooman Sna*, which would justify remarks tenfold stronger than any we are now making, proved that nothing but a healthy competition could possibly overcome the selfish arrogance of this corporate body and its ruling authorities and agents. We felt this so strongly that we had ourselves some time since made great progress toward the establishment of a new competing line of steamers for monthly service; and we only discontinued our efforts when we were assured that the projected Glasgow and Liverpool line would become a speedy reality. That competition has now commenced with the departure of the *BONNY* from Glasgow on the 18th, and Liverpool on the 25th January, 1869; and we hope and believe it will be conducted in a way to ensure success. Even its approaching shadow has been beneficial to the African trade. When it became certain that the *Bonny* would be launched before the end of 1868, and be able to commence her service early in the present year, the rates of freight of the old Company—those rates which seemed against all remonstrance as to their being unjustifiably excessive and pernicious, to be like the law of the Medes and Persians that altered not—those rates underwent a modification, the benefit of which has already been felt, and which would have been hailed with gratitude had it been a spontaneous offering to justice, instead of being wrung from them by the knowledge that their approaching opponents were about to make such reductions in the tariff. Do our friends on the West Coast believe that this would ever have been done except as it was done—to meet a coming competition? Certainly it would not; although the company, so far as we can judge from the studiously guarded accounts, were making thirty to forty per cent. per annum on their capital, notwithstanding a pretty good amount of self-indulgence among the chief administrators. No—it was only when there seemed a certainty that a new company would be formed, that the bi-monthly service, so long solicited, was accorded to the half-strangled trade of the Coast—it was only when the launch of the first of the new line of steamers was an almost immediate certainty that the oppressive tariff underwent a modification. The coming competition and the authors of that competition are, then, to be thanked for all. And there is more in the background that they are to be thanked for. That old monopoly, which grudged any concession to the African trade, which stood insolently erect on its vantage ground, and acted, if it did not say, "you shall have just what I choose to give you and no more"—chose to consider that it had made ample provision for the wants of the African traders. In a circular they have just issued (Jan. 9) announcing that they are about to make further reductions in their rate of freight (another tribute to the value of the competition now established) they say, "The Directors have at all times endeavoured to meet the requirements of the trade," &c. Nothing can be less true. Is it meeting the requirements of the trade when oil received on board their bulk to be sent to England by the next steamer, remains there three months before it is despatched, to the manifold loss of the owner? Is it meeting the requirements of the trade when two of the Lagos native shippers hire at a great expense two steamboats, to take out 800 bales of cotton to put on board the steamer, and all she can or will receive (we know not which) is about 110 of them, thus involving the owners in great unproductive expenses? And if they had at all times endeavoured to meet the requirements of the trade, how comes it that all at once they have made the discovery of their not having

hitherto succeeded in so doing, as is evidenced by their announcement in red letters at the foot of their new tariff issued on the 15th inst.: "The Directors contemplate affording facilities for more frequent communication with the West Coast of Africa. As soon as they have matured their plans, due intimation will be given." All we can say is, better late than never; repeat our thanks to the new Company which has so *illuminated* the old one; and re-urge on our African friends the absolute necessity of adequately supporting that new Company, provided it does its work respectfully, honestly, and well, because if they omit to do this they will come again speedily under the yoke of a despotic monopoly, that will be made tenfold insolent, if that be possible, by success. Not being hampered by any mail subsidy conditions, the *Bonny*, which leaves Liverpool one day later than the mail steamer, is intended to arrive at Sierra Leone and all the other ports below two days at least before the mail steamer; and her homeward dates are to be so arranged as that she shall also be everywhere two days in advance, at the same time giving longer time at Lagos and elsewhere for the shipment of goods by her. The rates for passengers, also, as given in an advertisement we have inserted, show a considerable reduction, and establish a fresh claim to hearty and energetic support. Hip—hip, hurrah! then, for the new line of West African steamers, the vessels of the British and African Steam Navigation Company.

A JUDICIAL STAFF AT SIERRA LEONE FOR THE WHOLE WEST COAST.

We did not need any additional evidence of the necessity of such a new judicial organisation for the West African settlements as we last month recommended. It is impossible, we think, for any one to look over the files of the *African Times* for the past year without feeling that some such reorganisation is imperative, if it be desired that the administration of justice should be respected, and that it should produce the civilising fruits that ought to be derived from it. But if any further evidence were necessary, surely the letter from Accra in our present number, stating the course said to have been pursued by Chief Magistrate Parker, with regard to the cases of *Bannerman v. Implem*, and of a person, name not given, *v. this same Implem*, and subsequently with *Bannerman*, has abundantly supplied it. We look at the particulars given with utter astonishment. If the writer, whose signature is attached, had not vouched to us for their entire correctness, we should have deemed the whole narration unworthy of credit. In one case a bench of three magistrates had adjudicated—*Implem* had been fined and had paid; in another the plaintiff, or prosecutor, had failed to appear against *Implem*, evidently by some arrangement between him and *Implem*, because the latter refunded him the five pounds he had forfeited to the court for non-appearance. We are not to be understood as vouching in any way for the purity and justice of these magisterial decisions, because we know nothing of them. Mr. Parker, according to the account given, revises these proceedings without an appeal having been made to him against them; decrees not the simple restitution to *Implem* of any moneys he may have paid to *Bannerman*, but that *Bannerman* should pay to *Implem* two pounds for every one that *Implem* had paid either to *Bannerman* or to the court for the estreated recognisances of the non-appearing prosecutor—decrees this with immediate execution—and, on the following day, has *Bannerman* arrested on a criminal charge and consigned to close confinement; the natural result being that *Bannerman's* property is swept away to satisfy the extraordinary decree; and the non-natural result, that *Implem* does not get the money, but that the myrmidons of the court eat up the greater part of it. Had we not previously before us the proceedings in Chief Magistrate Parker's Court in the cases of *Good v. Finlason*, — *v. Kendall*, the *Queen v. Finlason* on the complaint of *W. Cleaver*, the *Queen v. the Bannermans* promoted by the same Judge Parker, and generally at Cape Coast and Accra, we should have requested our readers to suspend their opinion until Mr. Parker could

have had an opportunity of explaining or denying the alleged facts. But with such a mass of evidence before us, we feel justified in regarding the alleged facts as strictly true, especially as our only purpose is to base thereon an additional argument for an immediate reorganisation of the administration of justice generally in West Africa according to the suggestions made in our last number. That such a course of action as is here attributed to Chief Justice Parker should have been possible on the West Coast, in the presence of so-called Administrators and Acting-Administrators, and with such a man as Sir A. Kennedy for Governor-in-Chief and Mr. French as Chief Judge of the Supreme Court at Sierra Leone, proves, we say, incontrovertibly the necessity of a judicial establishment of the nature indicated, and that the men appointed as judges must have the qualifications we have already pointed out. These qualifications Mr. Huggins, the existing second Judge at Sierra Leone, does not possess. The petition from Sierra Leone concluded in our present number, and which supplements and justifies previous petitions, fully establishes this. But in addition there is the very grave and serious objection to him involved in the proceedings in the case of Fyfe v. Huggins. True to our professed principles of not heaping up accusations against a man when we believe one ought to suffice—and convinced that if the Colonial-office could be made to understand the grievous excesses committed by Mr. Huggins in the illegal whippings and imprisonments inflicted by him, these alone must be enough to show his total unfitness to remain in the position of a Judge of the Supreme and Appeal Court at Sierra Leone—we did not bring prominently forward as we should otherwise have done this case of Fyfe v. Huggins. But it is one of exceeding gravity. Copies of all the legal documents in the case have long been in our hands, and we have sought in vain in them for some justification of the course pursued by Mr. Huggins. In Judge Carr's absence Mr. Huggins becomes Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Fyfe, Judge Carr's clerk, becomes his clerk. Under Mr. Carr, Fyfe received Carr's and his own joint salaries, and handed them over to Mr. Carr, who then paid Fyfe. The same course was followed under Mr. Huggins as regards Fyfe's receiving the joint salaries of himself and Mr. Huggins; but Mr. Huggins, out of 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* thus received by him belonging to Fyfe, had only, it was alleged, paid the latter 2*l.* Fyfe then petitioned the Acting Governor to order Mr. Huggins to pay him this 18*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* balance of his salary which Mr. Huggins had received from the Government on Fyfe's account. The Acting Governor replies that Mr. Huggins informs him Fyfe has received his salary. Mr. Rainy arrives in the colony. Fyfe employs him against Mr. Huggins. Mr. Rainy writes to the latter stating the claim, and that he is ordered to take proceedings for its recovery if it be not at once paid. Mr. Huggins' reply is beautifully laconic, and would have been admirable if true. We give it entire: "Sir, I am not in Mr. Fyfe's debt." Proceedings are taken; the cause is set down for hearing before Chief Justice French; it remains several days on the cause-list of the court, and then Mr. Huggins—Mr. Justice Huggins—accords to the majesty of the Law what he would not accord to moral justice. His attorney writes to Fyfe's attorney that "he is instructed by the defendant to pay the debt and costs in this action," and the debt and costs, with interest on the former, were paid accordingly. Now we are sure that such a case requires no comment further than this, that, as the unauthorised whippings and imprisonments prove his legal unfitness for the office of judge, so his denial of Fyfe's debt, which he afterwards paid upon legal compulsion, without allowing it to come into court—thereby, we presume, admitting that he had no just defence—proves his moral unfitness; and legal and moral unfitness should make it impossible for any man, whatever other qualifications he may possess, to sit as one of the Judges in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal of Sierra Leone. Civilisation, legal right, moral principle must be illustrated and established in our possessions on the West Coast of Africa if these are ever to become a glory to us instead of a shame and a reproach;

and for this the judicial establishment for the Coast must consist, not of Hugginses and Parkers, but of men who will reflect honour on the bench, curb the tyrannical and licentious proclivities of administrators and subordinate officials, and create a record of decisions, judgments, and precedents to which a future wide-extended civilisation in West Africa may point with pride and gratitude, as derived from that Great Britain which first among European nations awoke to a sense of what was due to Africa on the score of Christianity and of natural justice, and brought the whole weight of its diplomacy, and its moral as well as its naval power, to bear against that slave-trade which was robbing Africa of her children, and deluging their land with blood and tears.

LAGOS AND ABEOKUTA.

"An Aku man," writing to us from Lagos in reply to a letter of "A True Correspondent" which appeared some months ago, gives a very succinct version of the well-known facts which have gradually led to the blessed change which has taken place in this latest-born of British colonies or settlements. He says in effect that Lagos was formerly one of the great rendezvous of the slave-trade—a place of unheard-of barbarity and cruelty. Its present promising state began with the fight between Kosoko and Akitoye. To sweep away and clean off the cruelties of this dark place of the earth must needs take some hard and rough rubbing. Akitoye being driven from his throne, took refuge in Abeokuta, and subsequently came to Badagry, where the energetic missionary, the Rev. C. A. Gollmer, arrived at about the same time. The lamented Colonel Beecroft was then at Fernando Po; Mr. Gollmer advocated with him the cause of Akitoye. Mr. Beecroft carried the case to England, and the result was the taking of Lagos and reinstatement of Akitoye. This gave Consul Campbell authority in Lagos, and led eventually to the cession of Lagos to the British Crown.

Coming to the present difficulty with Abeokuta, he says that the object of placing the constables on the road by Administrator Glover was to prevent the kidnapping there by the Egbas of unfortunate runaway slaves—men, women, and children—who were fleeing to Lagos; that the kidnappers came beyond what had been considered by both Lagos and Abeokuta as the boundary line of Abeokuta, into farms under the very nose of the Lagos Government to take back those unfortunates. He says, further, that Okemetta never did belong in any way to Abeokuta, unless every place that may have been at times overrun by slave-trade and kidnapping marauders is to be thenceforward considered as belonging to those marauders, because they have killed and stolen a portion of its unhappy people; that the tribes between the sea and Otta are neutral frontier tribes of Lagos, over which she now extends her protection at their own desire; that under that protection they have felt the blessings of tranquillity and peace, and are now so enamoured of them that men, women, and children would all oppose any claim of Abeokuta to any right or authority over them.

This appears to us, putting aside abuse of ourselves and the Egbas, to be the substance of "An Aku Man's" paper, and we are glad that our insertion of "A True Correspondent's" letter has elicited the information which we had hitherto asked for in vain, as to why the Lagos Government had placed the constables on the roads between Lagos and Otta. The "Aku Man's" misinterpretation and abuse of ourselves does not move us; and we are glad to get dependable information from every quarter on matters important in the question of the spread of Christian civilisation. We are neither Egbas nor Yorubas, and we advocated and strove for the annexation of Lagos, in order that it might become a great radiating focus of Christian civilisation and healthy material progress, and that the gross scandal of the holding of large bodies of domestic slaves there by educated African-born British subjects might be put an end to; we advocated this, which we are glad to find that "An Aku Man" regards as having had such blessed results, and being big with so much future glory to God and blessings to his human creatures—we advocated and strove for this, we say, at a time when,

if we do not mistake, our "Aku Man" was himself one of those slaveholders whom we were striving to bring under the humane, salutary, and Christian restraints of those British laws to which they owed obedience.

The "Aku Man" takes us to task for advocating the right of Abeokuta by conquest to the whole territory down to the sea or mouth of the Ogun, and is most virtuously indignant that we should advocate any such right on the part of heathen. But this is altogether a mistake on the part of "An Aku Man," which nothing we have written can justify. What we said was that "it is for the permanent mercantile interest of Lagos that she should not be mixed up with the wars and disputes of the interior, except as a great civilised pacificator, as the representative of British Christian civilisation, acting for the amelioration of adjacent heathen lands; that if she holds absolute possessions on the main land, she can scarcely fail to be involved in such wars and disputes; and that the sale and gift of lands at Ebute Meta, constituted an absolute claim and assumption of British authority over that portion of the main land." And to this we adhere. But this does not advocate the right of Abeokuta to such lands, because we do not know whether she has such right or not; we do not know whether the people there admit such right or not; it is merely stating that in our opinion it would have been better that Lagos should not have had any real or supposed right to them. To protect the neighbouring weak tribes against unjust aggression, and to prevent their engaging in depopulating and impoverishing wars, is a portion of her duty, a portion of the high civilising mission she has to fulfil; and she can best fulfil this by evidencing in all her acts, that there is no desire of aggression on the part of her authorities, but only the desire to make her proper influence respected by all, for the good of all.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS AND SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

SPAIN.—There has been an outbreak at Malaga similar to that at Cadiz. The Malaga one has also been put down by the troops, it is said with the loss of 600 to 800 men on both sides. Advice from Cuba, received up to January 17, state that the insurrection is nearly suppressed. The elections for the Constituent Cortes were held throughout Spain on the 15th and 16th inst. The result is stated to be that of the members elected 252 are Monarchists, and about 100 Republicans, the total number of Deputies being 352.

TURKEY AND GREECE.—A Conference of the Great Powers assembled at Paris on the 9th inst. to arrange, if possible, the differences between Turkey and Greece. The Conference have drawn up their Protocol (on the 16th) in which they declare what is international law on those points involved in the Greek and Turkish dispute, and invite Greece to conform to it. And there the matter ends, so far as the Conference is concerned.

PRUSSIA.—The tone of the North German semi-official press is very hostile to Austria.

Baron Kuhn has estimated the strength of the armies of the great military Powers of the Continent as follows: France, 1,350,000; North German Bund, 1,028,946; South Germany, 200,171; Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, 1,053,000; Russia, 1,467,000; Italy, 480,461—making a grand total for these six Powers of over 5,578,000.

REPORTED ARMAMENTS IN RUSSIA.—The *Suburban Gazette* of Vienna, states that the Russian governor of Poland is actively occupied in the equipment of the army of the south-west, which is stationed in that kingdom and on the Pruth, and which consists of thirty-seven divisions. Breech-loaders have been ordered for these troops, and a portion of the weapons have already been delivered. Several measures have been taken to complete the effective; the soldiers on leave have been recalled; the men who have completed their service and are disposed to re-engage will receive a certain sum, and 400 roubles will be paid to every non-commissioned officer who re-enlists.

THE BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

London, 158, Leadenhall-street, Jan. 7, 1869.

Sir,—It is patent to every commercial man that in this advanced stage of the nineteenth century, competition constitutes the very essence of trade and is the very air we breathe; but competition should be carried on fairly between gentlemen who represent large and important companies, and without a spirit of acrimony and misrepresentation of facts that would disgrace rival showmen.

Interested as I am in the success of the above Company, I complain of the utter misstatement of facts by Mr. P. D. Hadow, the Chairman of the African Steam Ship Company, as delivered at the half-yearly meeting of that Company, and reported in the *Money Market Review* of the 12th December.

Mr. Hadow observes that he "is told there is going to be competition," but "he knows nothing about it," although he had repeatedly written on the subject, and knew that the pioneer ship, the "Bonny," was ready for launching; and then, after a profusion of appreciation of fair and honourable dealing, proceeds to accuse their competitors of having acted exactly the reverse.

He says, "I do not think it is a fair and honourable thing for any person about to institute a trade and establish a line of steamers to encourage the commanders of our old service, and stir them to entice the officers, to leave their old masters and take on with new;" this he has met with, and dismissed the servants so sinning.

Now to the above assertion, made without offering any proof, or stating the authority upon which he bases such a charge, I beg to say that our Chairman wrote to the Directors of the African Steam Ship Company giving the most direct and unequivocal contradiction, stating "they had been entirely misinformed, and that in no instance had our directors made such advances; but that on the contrary, repeated overtures had been made by their officers and declined."

To this gentlemanly and straightforward conduct of our directors, and as a specimen of Mr. Hadow's "fair and honourable spirit," he replies, through their secretary, without any explanation or excuse, that "they have nothing to alter or amend," without a proof given, or a fact advanced, to support the outrageous charge made by Mr. Hadow, against a body of gentlemen certainly inferior in nothing to the directors of the African Steam Ship Company.

I must further state that our Chairman, wishing to conduct our business on the most amicable terms with the old Company, desired, in a letter to them, to enter into arrangements as to days of sailing &c., so as to give the greatest public facilities without interests clashing; to which they replied "declining entertaining any proposition from the Company of whose directors you sign yourself 'chairman.'" This, of course, means *monopoly*, and the most uncompromising opposition and hostility; coupled with a covert personal insult to our Chairman, which they might well have dispensed with.

It is not a little extraordinary that the old Company—notwithstanding "their great and increasing vigilance," that the "African trade has been increasing," that their present vessels are unable "to meet the increased requirements of the trade," and further, that the Clyde commerce with Africa has never been catered for by them—should have delayed until this Company is started to order, as they have done or are about to do, three new ships, with a carrying capacity equal to 20,000 tons annually each way.

In spite, however, of their peculiar estimation of fair and honourable dealing, I am confident there is room for both lines of steamers to the West Coast of Africa; and that, with a straightforward and open competition, the interests of trade will be served and Africa benefited thereby.

Trusting you will kindly give a place to this explanatory letter, I am, Sir, yours obediently,

ALEX. WALKER,
London Agent of the British and African
Steam Navigation Company.

SIERRA LEONE PETITION RE MR. JUSTICE HUGGINS.

(Concluded from our last, p. 75.)

And besides these seven cases, there was the case of the Queen v. Benjamin Johnson, whose offence it will be found by the information against him (an office copy of which, marked C, was also annexed to the before-mentioned third petition) was that of falsely pretending that three rings were gold, and selling and obtaining money for them as such, when he knew that they were not gold.

This offence, as will be found by the 88th section (a copy of which is annexed, marked J) of the 24th and 25th Vic., cap. 96, is a misdemeanour, and part of the law with regard to misdemeanours is that they are not liable to severer punishment for being committed after previous convictions, it being only felonies that are so liable. The punishment the prisoner was liable to in this case was therefore simply that prescribed by the 24th and 25th Vic., cap. 96, for obtaining money by false pretences, which, as will be seen by reference to section 88, was, as regards penal servitude, "to be kept in penal servitude for the term of three years." But it will be found by the endorsement on the copy of the information in this case, that the sentence Mr. Huggins passed upon this prisoner was ten years' penal servitude, that is, *seven years' penal servitude* beyond the punishment the

prisoner was liable to. It has been noticed in the third of the previous petitions that the Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 47, which raised the punishment of penal servitude in the mother country to five years, is, by virtue of the Ordinance of the Local Legislature, a copy of which is annexed, marked F, not in force in Sierra Leone.

Thus there were eight cases in which Mr. Huggins passed sentences for unlawful punishments, in which its being stated in the informations against the persons proceeded against that they had been previously convicted and their being found guilty of the whole of the informations would not cause the sentences to be in the slightest degree less unlawful, and your petitioners humbly submit that cases more strongly exhibiting great want of knowledge of law on the part of Mr. Huggins, and great incapacity for the performance of the duties of the post into which he has intruded himself utterly without fitness for such post, could scarcely be conceived, and that were there these eight cases only against Mr. Huggins they alone ought to cause this settlement to be relieved from the evil it is suffering from his holding a judicial post in it.

There is, however, much more against Mr. Huggins than these eight cases, and it may be requisite that in it should here be brought distinctly into view that the whole number of the cases in which Mr. Huggins passed unlawful sentences is not eleven, but upwards of twenty. Your petitioners take an opportunity here also of correcting an inaccuracy which occurred in the second of these petitions to your Grace, in which, owing to a miscomputation, it was stated that the number of cases in which unlawful sentences were passed by Mr. Huggins was twenty-three, and that the number of persons upon whom these sentences were passed was twenty, whereas the true number of cases, inclusive of that herein first adverted to, is twenty-two, and the true number of persons nineteen.

Your petitioners, with reference to a part of your Grace's despatch of the 22nd of September, beg to say that the sole object they have in view is to procure the bad state of the administration of justice which exists in Sierra Leone in consequence of Mr. Huggins being the holder of a judicial post in it, and the evil which arises to all in the settlement from that bad state of the administration of justice, to be put an end to. They have no feeling towards Mr. Huggins beyond that which arises from his being the source of the evil this community is suffering from. But they have had opportunities of seeing what Mr. Huggins is thoroughly, and they know that while he is in a judicial post in this settlement there will never be a better state of things in it. It may be seen from these petitions to your Grace what was the state of things with regard to the criminal business in the Supreme Court while Mr. Huggins was officiating in that court, and the state of things which existed at the same time in that court with regard to civil business was not better—civil business that required the legal knowledge and skill which should be possessed by a person in a judicial post could not, in fact, go on under Mr. Huggins. And the state of things which now exists in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, in which Mr. Huggins is at present officiating, is just the same—that business, requiring the legal knowledge and skill which a person in a judicial post should possess, cannot go on under him. And what resulted from his officiating in the Land Commission Court was that business could not go on in that court at all, and the consequence of Mr. Huggins being in a judicial post would inevitably be always the same.

In conclusion, your petitioners, humbly submitting the present petition to your Grace, beg to again humbly appeal to your Grace's justice and goodness to save and protect this community from the manifold evils arising from its being surrendered to a bad state of the administration of justice; and they humbly pray that if it should appear to your Grace that any material part of that they allege against Mr. Huggins is not at present substantiated, it may not be assumed that it cannot be substantiated, but that an inquiry before duly-authorized functionaries may be directed to take place within this settlement, to ascertain how far the matters alleged by your petitioners are or are not well founded, at which both parties—both Mr. Huggins and your petitioners—may have an opportunity of adducing evidence in the usual manner, and at such an inquiry your petitioners undertake to substantiate every material part of what they have alleged. And in case your Grace should be satisfied, either before or after such an inquiry, that the complaints made in this and the preceding petitions on the same subject are well founded, then your petitioners humbly pray that this settlement may be relieved from the evil it is suffering in consequence of Mr. Huggins holding a judicial post in it, by his appointment to such post being revoked, your petitioners believing this to be a constitutional course of proceeding in such a case, it having been the course pursued in the case of Mr. Langslow, formerly a judge in Ceylon, and having subsequently been confirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; or in case your Grace should not think proper yourself to revoke the appointment of

Mr. Huggins to a judicial post, then your petitioners humbly pray that the complaints made in the said petitions may be referred to his Excellency the Governor and Council of this settlement, or to the Right Hon. the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and that your petitioners may have notice of such reference, in order that the proper steps may be taken on their part before the said Governor and Council or the said Judicial Committee in support of the said complaints.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed)—J. B. Pratt, Christ. Taylor, Wm. Lewis, T. W. Hughes, Isaac Jno. Lake, Wm. B. Thomas, J. B. McCarthy, Robt. T. Taylor, G. P. Bull, William Macaulay, Thomas Bright, T. Pilot, J. G. Decker, Samuel T. Macfoy, J. A. Lacky, Thos. F. Hazeley, John Shaw, Thos. Miller, Henry Ruffie, Saml. B. Thomas, John William, Edward Carney, Jas. Wm. Shaw, J. W. Paris, Thomas Danl. Scott, Daniel Carpenter, Benj. Geo. Porter, Robert Heddle, J. W. McCaulay, Joseph Macaulay, John Coker, Thomas Wilcox, Geo. Hart, Thomas Buckle, John Cole, J. H. George, Charles Peters, James N. Williams, E. Davis, Wm. Knox, M. J. Monday, Archibald Isaac Edward Cornell, William Peacock, Thomas J. Taylor, J. D. Coker, J. E. Smith, Jno. Lumpkin, S. Bright, J. A. Wise, A. C. Williams, T. J. McCaulay, Joseph Jarrett, Thomas Hazeley, Jas. Benjamin, John Henry Johnson, Jas. Benj. Cole, William Cole, George W. Davis, Joseph T. Depiver, S. Boyle, Thomas George Hope, B. Marene, James C. Smith, Richard Grey, Moses Terry, William J. Davis, J. A. Palmer, William Macaulay, James Wilson, Henry Williams, John Wm. Williams, S. G. Bidwell, John Thomas, Edward Moorley, James Taylor, D. W. Lewis, John Taylor, Thomas Thorpe, Joshua T. Vincent, Daniel B. Johnson, Richard R. Pratt, George W. Dougan, Edward Cole, Jno. Thos. Davis, Jno. B. Taylor, W. W. Osborne, James William, Saml. Thos. Smith, Thomas Coker, Thomas Turner, John Cole, David Dixon, John Sawyer, James Nicol, James Wilson, John Taylor, George Lewis, William Lewis, Harry Carrol, James Thomas, Chas. W. McCaulay, T. J. Sawyer, P. Nicolls.

DEATH.

On the 20th inst., at Preston Mill, Kirkbean, Dumfries, in his fifteenth year, after a few days' illness, Alexander A. Walker, second son of Alexander Walker, Esq., formerly of Sierra Leone, Africa. His kindness of heart and cheerful disposition made him loved by all; and his relations and friends feel deep grief for his untimely loss.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Accra, at about 11 p.m., on the 23rd December last.

LYNX. 2, double-screw gun vessel, Commander J. W. East, at Devonport, is under orders to proceed to the West Coast of Africa.

GROUND NUTS.—The export of arachides from St. Louis to the 1st November was 3,257,321 kilos; from Rufisque, 8,250,350; and from the small ports, 535,168.

EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—Gerhard Rohlfs, the African explorer, with presents from the King of Prussia for the sovereigns of Bornou and Fezzan, reached Tripoli from Malta on the 16th December, and would leave there for Fezzan in January, to join the next caravan for Bornou.

RIVER ZAMBESI.—The Florence landed Captain Faulkner and the members of the new African Exploring Expedition all well at the mouth of the river. When the Florence sailed thence the party had put their little steamer together, and were soon to proceed up the river towards their destination.

Several papers unavoidably deferred till our next.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

ANY Gentleman about to visit this part of the world could be introduced to a profitable AGENCY of an agreeable character.—Apply, by letter, to Mr. HARDING, 29, Bow-lane, London, E.C.

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

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THE COURSE OF DIVINE LOVE.

By F. FITZGERALD, Esq., Author of "The Kingdom of Heaven," &c., and Editor of the *African Times*.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

This Company's Steamers are intended to SAIL MONTHLY between GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, and the following Ports on the West Coast of Africa, viz:—SIERRA LEONE, CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, and OLD CALABAR.

ARRANGEMENTS WILL ALSO BE MADE FOR THEIR CALLING AT OTHER PORTS WHEN INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

The Company's first Vessel, the fine new Steam Ship BONNY, R. F. LOWRY, Commander, will (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) sail from GLASGOW on the 18th, and from LIVERPOOL on the 25th JANUARY, proceeding from the latter port direct to SIERRA LEONE, and thence to CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, and OLD CALABAR.

Goods to be at the Loading Berth in Glasgow by noon of the 18th, and at the Loading Berth in Liverpool not later than noon of the 25th. Parcels will be received at the Liverpool Office up to noon of the 25th.

It is intended to dispatch the Company's second Ship, the ROKELE, on the 25th FEBRUARY, or as soon after as possible; the service thenceforward to be a regular Monthly one.

OUTWARD RATES.

GOODS.	To Sierra Leone.	To Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.
Ale, Porter, Soda Water, and Lemonade, per ton, 40 cubic ft.	35/	37/6
Anchors, Chains, and all other wrought iron, not enumerated, per ton 20 cwt.	50/	60/
Beads (not Coral) and Cowries, per ton of 20 cwt. or 40ft., at Ship's option	50/	60/
Biscuits (fancy) per ton measurement	50/	60/
Brass Rods per weight	55/	60/
Bread per weight	35/	40/
Bricks, Slates, and Tiles per weight	45/	50/
Butter and Lard per weight	50/	60/
Candles per weight	50/	60/
Canvas per weight	45/	50/
Cement per weight	65/	75/
Cigars per weight	55/	65/
Coffee per weight	65/	75/
Colours and Paints per weight	45/	55/
Copper and Sheathing per weight	50/	60/
Cordage per weight	60/	70/
Coral, Amber, Jewellery, and Plate on value per cent.	20/	30/
Cottons, Woolens, and all other manufactured and unenumerated goods per ton measurement	65/	75/
Cutlery per weight	50/	60/
Drugs per weight	55/	65/
Earthenware (common) per weight	35/	40/
Felt per weight	55/	65/
Flints per weight	35/	40/
Floor per weight	50/	60/
Glass per weight	30/	32/6
Glass and Chinaware per weight	40/	50/
Glue per weight	35/	40/
Groceries and Oilman's Stores (not otherwise enumerated), per ton measurement	40/	50/
Gunpowder (Kegs and other packages in proportion), per barrel 100lbs weight	4/6	6/6
Gunny Bags per ton measurement	35/	37/6
Guns and Matchets per ton measurement	37/6	40/
Hardware (not Cutlery) per ton, weight or measurement, at Ship's option	40/	45/
Hats per ton measurement	55/	65/
Iron—Hoop, Bar, Rod, and Nail per weight	37/6	40/
Iron Pots, loose per weight	60/	65/
Lead and Shot per weight	40/	45/
Lime, in casks per measurement	35/	37/6
Oil per weight	45/	50/
Perfumery per weight	55/	65/
Pipes, Clay per weight	35/	37/6
Pitch and Tar per weight	45/	55/
Provisions, wet per measurement	40/	50/
Ditto (not otherwise enumerated) per weight	40/	50/
Rice, in bags per weight	40/	50/
Ditto in casks per weight	50/	60/
Rum per measurement	32/6	35/
Rushes per weight	32/6	35/
Salt, in casks per weight	32/6	35/
Ditto in bags per weight	37/6	40/
Shooks per measurement	30/	32/6
Silks per measurement	95/	120/
Specie on value, per cent.	15/	20/
Soap (common) per ton weight	40/	42/6
Ditto (fancy) per measurement	55/	60/
Stationery, Books, Papers, &c. per weight	60/	70/
Sugar, raw per weight	55/	65/
Ditto refined per measurement	55/	65/
Tallow per weight	55/	65/
Tea per measurement	35/	37/6
Timber and Boards per weight	50/	60/
Tobacco per weight	35/	37/6
Wearing Apparel and Private Effects per weight	65/	75/
Wines, Spirits (except Rum and Geneva), and Liqueurs per weight	45/	55/

All with Ten per Cent. Primage, except Coral, Amber, Specie, Plate, and Jewellery. Goods from London will be conveyed at a through rate of 15s. per ton in addition to the above rates, and the Co.'s Agent there will sign through Bills of Lading.

HOMEWARD RATES.

GOODS.	From Sierra Leone.	From Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.
Arrowroot per ton gross weight	50/	70/
Beeswax per lb. nett	50/	70/
Cotton, Raw, press packed per lb. nett	3d.	4d.
Fruit per ton measurement	50/	60/
Ginger and Pepper per gross weight	60/	65/
Ground Nuts per weight	80/	100/
Ditto Shelled per weight	50/	60/
Gum per weight	50/	60/
India Rubber per weight	50/	60/
Ivory per lb.	7d.	8d.
Palm and Liquid Oils per ton gross weight	50/	55/
Palm Nut Kernels, in bags or bulk per weight	40/	50/
Ditto, in casks per weight	45/	55/
Seed in bags per weight	60/	70/
Ditto in casks or cases per measurement	50/	60/
Skins per weight	60/	70/
Specie and Gold Dust (delivered in London) on value per cent.	20/	25/
Wood per ton gross weight	50/	55/
Goods not enumerated, per ton weight or measurement, at Ship's option	60/	70/

All with Ten per Cent. Primage, except Specie.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From LIVERPOOL to SIERRA LEONE, or vice versa	£25	From LIVERPOOL to BENIN, or vice versa	£37
CAPE PALMAS	30	BONNY	38
CAPE COAST CASTLE	33	FERNANDO PO	39
ACCRA	34	OLD CALABAR	40
LAGOS	38		

For further information apply in London to ALEX. WALKER, 168, Leadenhall-street; in Glasgow to TAYLOR, LAUGHLAND, & Co., 91, Buchanan-street; in Liverpool to ELDER, DEMPSTER & Co., Managers, 2, Brunswick-street; and to Capt. LOWRY on Board.



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Are manufactured in suitable styles for all occasions, and in the various substances of cloth for all climates.
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Contains Forty-three Engravings to represent the Fashionable Styles, a List of Prices, and novel rules for Self-measure. Price 6d., deducted from a purchase.

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



L A M P L O U G H ' S

E F F E R V E S C I N G

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, 1856, state Surgeon-Major C. Murray Duff, M.D., &c., had called for a further supply of all that we could give him, and spoke of its remarkable effects in the Jungle Fever in quite enthusiastic terms, directing a further supply to be sent overland, besides what had already been forwarded by the Cape.

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

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