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The African Times.

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

"Talk to me anywhere of Power, and I'll tell you of Protection. Mention a Magistrate, and the idea follows of Property. Show me any Government, and you are to see the proposed interest of those governed. Power constituted otherwise is a monster that is impossible in every system where there is any notion of the justice of God or the good of mankind."—EDMUND BURKE.
"If any Colonist suffers from injustice, whatever may be his class, his condition, or his colour, he has a right to redress at the hands of the Colonial Minister in this country."—EARL OF CARNARVON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
August 2, 1866.

Vol. VIII., No. 93.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1869.

[PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
Subscription, 6s. per Ann.]

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
West Coast Mail and other Steamers.....	113	The Outrage on Mr. Turner.....	119
Gaol Discipline at Sierra Leone—An Inspector Demanded.....	113	The Late Chief Magistrate of the Gold Coast.....	120
Liberia.....	115	European and General Political Affairs.....	121
Gold Coast—News from Accra.....	116	Imperial Parliament.....	121
Gross Outrage by Administrator Glover.....	116	Enlargement of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone.....	122
Important Errata in Leaders of March Number.....	118	Gold Coast.....	122
Future Non-Participation of Governors in Customs Seizures and Fines.....	118	Doctor Livingstone.....	123
The British and African Steam Navigation Company.....	118	Death.....	123
A Judicial Staff at Sierra Leone for the Whole West Coast.....	119	Climate of the West Coast.....	123
		Subscriptions to the "African Times".....	123

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.

MAY, 1869.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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 Steamship BONNY, Captain R. F. LOWRY, will sail from GLASGOW on APRIL 29, and from LIVERPOOL on MAY 6, for SIERRA LEONE, and thence to CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, and OLD CALABAR.

For Freight, passage, and other information apply in London to ALEX. WALKER, 158, Leadenhall-street; in Glasgow to TAYLOR, LIVENLAND, and Co., 91, Buchanan-street; and in Liverpool, to ELDER, DEMPSTER, and Co., 2, Brunswick-street.

WEST COAST MAIL AND OTHER STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES.

The African Mail Company's ship Lagos, with the usual monthly mails, on the 24th March.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's ship Congo, for the various ports on the West Coast, including the river Gambia, on the 6th April.

The African Mail Company's ship Calabar, with the bi-monthly mails, including the Gambia, on the 10th April.

The Mandingo will carry out the mail of the 24th April.

The Bonny will leave on the 6th May.

ARRIVALS.

The Mandingo, on the 2nd April, with the usual monthly mails.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's ship Bonny, on return from her first voyage, on the 7th April, with a full cargo.

The Atheniab, on the 20th April, with the usual bi-monthly mails.

GAOL DISCIPLINE AT SIERRA LEONE—AN INSPECTOR DEMANDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Supreme Court, Sierra Leone, March 16, 1869.

Sir,—The discipline adopted in the criminal prisons of England occupies just now considerable attention in that country. Bad discipline makes incurable villains; good discipline holds out the sunshine of reformation. The object of all confinement should be that a man may emerge from his captivity a better and certainly a not far worse man than when he entered into it. This most desirable object can never be achieved unless by the adoption of wholesome regulations within the prison walls—sufficiently stern, yet sufficiently humane—so as to mingle the laws of punishment and the laws of humanity in perfect and homogenous form. But the best regulated prison in the world is likely to fall into bad habits, and the hand of time too often relaxes stern rules and strict regulations. The tyranny, disorder, and abuse of power which at one time flagrantly existed throughout the prisons of Great Britain and Ireland have been rectified by the appointment of prison inspectors, who report upon the state of each prison, and to whom every outraged prisoner has

free access. The suggestions made by those important officials are acted upon by the Government at the Home-office, and hence those sad receptacles of human sorrow, misery, and guilt are no longer a degradation and blot upon Christian civilisation in England. I beg leave to suggest from the wholesome precedent that we should have an *Inspector of Prisons for the whole of the West Coast of Africa*, for if such an office existed, the prison of Freetown would not have become as it is, a foul nest for the worst and most leathsome of crimes to engender in. Not merely in point of gaol discipline have the inspectors in England made beneficent changes, but in the actual construction of the prisons themselves—roomy, well-ventilated cells, ample yards for exercise, and a wise division of criminals, so as to keep apart the one who stands upon the threshold of crime from him who has made crime his profession and said in his heart "evil, be thou my good." Such are a few of the salutary suggestions made by the prison inspectors throughout England. Not merely are we deficient in our prison at Freetown in our code of discipline, but the very construction of our wretched and over-crowded cells is suggestive of vice in itself. The word anarchy, however, is far more applicable than discipline to our prison, nor is it long ago since an ex-Colonial Secretary, it is alleged, was nearly murdered by a prisoner then undergoing active punishment. Although I do not think that either patriotism, intellect, or the public service would have suffered any great loss in the destruction of the sluggish official referred to, still the jeopardy in which he was placed upon the occasion alluded to shows a miserable want of discipline and order to have existed within our prison walls. Nor do I expect any change for the better in any of our prisons along the whole Western Coast (many of them being in a still more deficient state than our own) until we see gazetted an "Inspector of Prisons for the West Coast of Africa."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. RAINY, Barrister-at-law.

From our Special Correspondent.

Sierra Leone, March 16, 1869.

A good priest is one of the greatest blessings a civilised community can enjoy. He is the peacemaker upon earth; and whilst his hand points to a better and more enduring world, he reveals to us glimpses of heaven and of unbroken joy. Such a priest has been well and happily described by the tenderest and most felicitous of poets:—

And as a bird each fond endearment tries,
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds and led the way.

Bishop Beckles of Sierra Leone bears no unworthy likeness to the portrait drawn by Oliver Goldsmith. He does honour to his sacred mission, and at the mention of his name, calumny, scoffing, infidelity, are silenced. But the labourer is worthy of his hire, as we read in Divine Writ, and they who preach the Gospel should be enabled to live by its teaching. When I look upon the large area of our Bishop's spiritual labour—the Gambia, Cape Coast, Lagos, &c.—the honoured burden of sustaining his boys at the University in England, the expenses attendant upon a policy of life assurance in our climate (the mighty necessity of which common sense dictates), calls made upon him in every direction by misfortune and poverty in its thousand forms; with all our zeal in economy, I must pronounce that our Bishop's income of 900*l.* per annum (500*l.* of which we pay) is ridiculously small, compared with his labour and his burdens. I know that our good Bishop has his enemies, as all good and truly earnest men in every walk of life will have to the end of time. The false, the shallow, the truckling and sycophantic do not estimate one who loves to hear the eternal truths of the Gospel preached by native tongues, and lends his spiritual encouragement to the children of Africa in the propagation of God's Word. The devoted fulfilment of his heavenly mission, extending over a period of ten years, raised up to his lordship a few years ago powerful enemies here and, I regret to say, at the Colonial-office in Downing-street; but things are now changed, and his lordship has become very popular. *He must keep him here*, and at the same time show him our high estimation of his virtues, by improving his worldly position. This can be done without entailing a shilling additional expense upon the colony. The useless office of colonial chaplain, with an income amounting to upwards of 600*l.*, and at times exceeding the total income of the Bishop, ought at once to be abolished, and I respectfully suggest the justice and propriety of incorporating this office with the bishopric. The confidence of the native population will be created by such an amalgamation, for the seeds of the Gospel can never fructify when scattered by hostile hands. Our Bishop knows us through the glass of truth itself undimmed by prejudice, and we know our Bishop. If it be urged that he would not be equal to the discharge of the double duty entailed by the amalgamation of the bishopric

with the chaplaincy, I answer that a temporary sojourn now and then at Teneriff or Madeira, during the rainy season, would enable his lordship to return to the guardianship of his fold, with renewed energy and benefit to his flock. I also deem that he should have a seat in the Legislative Council, for we must not forget that the noblest assemblage in the world—the Parliament of England—begins by prayer and the lowly supplication for Divine grace to guide all its councils. I know that in the sentiments I have expressed in this communication I am sustained by the opinion of the good people of Sierra Leone, and we must put our shoulders to the wheel to effect for a good and Christian gentlemen what his own unworldly and unobtrusive nature would never urge or bring to light.

Unpractised he to fawn or seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;
For other arms his heart had learned to prize,
More bent to raise the wretched than to rise.

My theme is a noble one, largely affecting the spiritual and worldly interests of the West Africa settlements, and I recommend it from my heart, to the consideration of all reflecting men!!!

Talking of the salary of the Bishop, I may mention that the 300*l.* per annum increase in the Chief Justice's salary is an increase unworthy of his great position and unquestionable talents. There is a wider difference than that represented by these few pounds between the intellect, integrity, and learning of Chief Justice French and jury-destroying Ex-Judge Carr, the now pensioned hermit of Blackheath. We now enjoy a revenue of nearly 70,000*l.* a-year and yet pay for the discharge of onerous and daily increasing duties as we did when our revenue did not amount to one sixth that sum. I know that there is a certain class of Europeans in Sierra Leone opposed to a just and liberal payment to our high officials, because they fear that increased pay is certain in the end to secure a more efficient and higher order of officials. The Huggins, Montagu, Pyke, Shaw, Ashwood, and Primate class, notoriously deficient in every quality that can win admiration or command respect, like the "low level," and tremble to be associated with such men as Chief Justice French and our able Queen's Advocate, the Honourable Mr. Philippo. I have played no unobtrusive part in elevating and purifying the bench and bar, and, with God's help, will continue to do so.

I am happy to say that the chaotic marks left upon our statute book by the ignorance and presumption of Mr. Huggins will soon be effaced. We have now in our Queen's Advocate a thoroughly earnest man, who can remodel our statute book and make every intelligent man master of that case under the rules and ordinance of which he enjoys the privileges of citizenship. In England this great work has been going on silently, yet earnestly, for a series of years, and some of the keenest intellect has been engaged upon it. The people of England found that their statute book, from its immensity and the variety of periods in which it was put together, was becoming a contradictory mass of endless maze and confusion, and that statutes long obsolete or repealed still usurped a place in the mighty volume. So they set about the great task of remodelling, and in those labours an ex-Colonial Attorney-General has won for himself pre-eminent distinction. I feel certain that in the great task of remodelling our statute book Mr. Philippo will command the aid, vigour, and acumen of our veteran advocate, Mr. Magnus Smith. The honourable and learned Queen's Advocate will thus leave behind him a reputation never yet acquired by any of his predecessors, and which the wayward and accomplished Pine or stupid Huggins could not have effected. These additional labours falling upon our Queen's Advocate, and interfering with his private practice, should be rewarded by additional pay. In fact, his pay and that of our Colonial Secretary are notoriously inadequate to their positions. That the present Queen's Advocate should only receive the salary enjoyed at one time by a Huggins, and the Colonial Secretary the same pay as was enjoyed by Mr. Nicol, the most obtuse and unpatriotic of Africans, is an absurdity and gross anomaly which we should not tolerate for a day.

Mr. Algernon Montagu, an ex-Tasmanian judge, whose continued official employment is really disgraceful to Her Majesty's Government, has lately resumed his practice in the Supreme Court, and become a great advocate for abolishing the system introduced by ex-Chief Justice Carr (when he extinguished trial by jury) of taking down in writing, by the officer of the court, the evidences given at the trial of all civil actions. This mode of taking down the evidence is the only check we have on the presiding judge, whose notes taken at the trial would otherwise be conclusive upon any suitor appealing against his judgment. I regret to say that Mr. Montagu's views are sustained in high quarters, but it is to be hoped that so long as Sir Arthur Kennedy presides at the council board, no ordinance carrying out Mr. Montagu's views will ever become law unless trial by jury

be restored to us. Mr. Montagu is not merely an advocate and attorney of the Supreme Court, but he is also Registrar-General and Keeper of our Public Records, and it is surprising that a gentleman holding this office should be permitted to exercise his profession of advocate and attorney—an anomaly which not only militates against the due administration of justice, but does much to shake public confidence in our institutions. In his capacity of Keeper of the Records, Mr. Montagu is master, as it were, of the position, and can not only command the materials upon which his client's case may be based, but can anticipate his adversary's case. I may mention that in a celebrated action in which Mr. Montagu himself was the defendant, it transpired, among other discreditable transactions, that he was in the habit of charging his clients for fees paid by himself as attorney to himself as Registrar-General, but which fees he never in fact gave the public credit for in his account. It will hardly be credited that ex-Governor Blackall, with a full knowledge of these circumstances, promoted Mr. Montagu—who was of course one of the conspirators against African jurors—to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench immediately after trial by jury was abolished, and but for the spirited petition addressed to the Colonial-office by the native population against Mr. Montagu, and which appeared in your valuable journal, his appointment would in all probability have been confirmed.

It is rumoured that Mr. Huggins has been called upon to account for the immense arrears which have accumulated in his court, making him a second Eldon, without a fraction of the vast learning and legally constituted mind of that great judge. There are two courts attached to his office, the Land Court and Escheat Court, where he never presides, and where of course he never blunders or lays down his villainously bad law. If this characterless and incompetent judge were at once removed from the judicial seat which he has too long dishonoured by his presence, a still further increase of pay could be extended to our able and all-efficient Chief Justice, who should perform the work alone until we get the two additional judges for which you have so ably pleaded.

The announcement relative to Mr. Sheridan's notice, which appeared in the *Standard* newspaper of the 19th of February last, augurs serious changes amongst our legal officials, and we would fain believe that Huggins' and Montagu's days are numbered. You have long warned the former person that the hour was at hand when his notorious incompetence would bring shame and degradation upon him, but his miserable vanity and ignorant self pride have blinded him to facts which all men but himself could see. I am not a censor by nature, nor is the task of fault-finding congenial to me. Upon this account I hail with sincere delight every increased honour bestowed upon such men as Sir Arthur Kennedy, Chief Justice French, and Mr. Philippo, the new Queen's Advocate, because we are honoured by the exercise of their administrative powers. These good and able men, from the moment they set foot upon our shores, have daily increased our admiration of their splendid qualities and their spotless integrity. We are wisely lavish of the public money when such men as they serve the State, inspiring general confidence and universal faith in all their administrative acts. Mr. French ascended a bench degraded for a quarter of a century by the greatest and most timid of sycophants, who closed a thoroughly useless and unhonoured career by taking with him the right of trial by jury, the highest jewel that the English Constitution owns. Thus the new Chief Judge had not merely to struggle against the prejudice entailed by the poor intellect and public reputation of his predecessor, but unhappily he found himself associated with Mr. Justice Huggins, a man without one of those qualities which alone justify the raising a man to the responsible position of a judge. Over all these obstacles Mr. French triumphed, a fact which thoroughly justifies me in the advocacy of every step that may tend to elevate his Honour's public position or increase his social comforts. Whatever additional honours are bestowed upon him, I can justly apply to him the words used by Byron as regards Tom Moore—

"He wore them well, and may he wear them long!"

LIBERIA.

We have received the Annual Report of the Colonisation Society of America, and regret to find that the number of emigrants last year to Liberia was only 453 (being 180 less than in 1867), although the *Coloconda*, the Society's ship, was prepared for 600. Many intending emigrants seem to have backed out at the last moment, owing to the political changes in America.

We are glad to see that Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, lately appointed Consul for Liberia in that town, had placed 1,000*l.* sterling at the disposal of the Society, "for the passage and settlement in Liberia of emigrants selected

with reference to their fitness to promote the regeneration of Africa."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Monrovia, December 11, 1868.

Sir,—The President's message to the Congress of the Republic was delivered on the 7th inst. It was well received, and contains many very important and vital suggestions. From it we learn that the receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1868, from all sources, amount to \$81,691, 24; the disbursements for the same period are \$68,332, 50; while the entire national debt, as registered in the departments of the several counties, amounts to \$66,636, 94, which is held exclusively by, and is in the hands of, her own citizens. It contains proposals for its liquidation by interest bonds, reserved revenue, or an annual payment of 25 per cent., which will probably pay off the debt in four years, without in the least affecting the operations of the Government.

It suggests a compulsory system of education, the full advantages of which are to be enjoyed as well by the aborigines as American-Liberians; the recognising of the entire aboriginal population upon our territorial limits, granting them civil and political rights, and confirming their rights to their town sites and farming lands; protection in their sea-going propensities by passports, and compelling the abolition of the uses of sassy-wood, making the administration of it a criminal offence, and, if fatal, capital; ignoring their system of domestic slavery, polygamy, and gregrees, and recognising them as crimes by the civil tribunals, as well as an interior bureau to which matters of the aborigines shall be committed.

It suggests, also, amendments in the Admiralty procedure, and an increase of the Judicial Sessions in Montserrat County; alterations in the Port of Entry and Licence Laws, and recommends that the Government enter into arrangements with the U.S. Government, by which the emigrants may be increased and the mutual interests protected.

The Supreme Court meets at Monrovia; its sittings commence January 11 proximo. Chief Justice C. L. Parsons sits in banco for the first time as Chief Justice, though long an associate judge on the bench of this court. His associate judges are: J. Miner, of Montserrat County; S. S. Herring, of Bussa County; J. Snowden, of Sinoe County; and R. H. Silson, of Maryland County. It is rumoured in Cabinet and legislative circles that Judge Silson will resign after the present sitting of the Supreme Court, to take orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church; and a Mr. Potter, an attorney and counsellor at law, well read, and of much eminence as a lawyer, a gentleman of talent and refined educational acquirements, having much experience as the leader at the bar of his county and as an accomplished merchant, is very favourably spoken of as his probable successor as Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and Admiralty, at Cape Palmas, Maryland County, and Associate Judge on the bench of the Supreme Court. We can say with much solicitude that we look forward to this appointment with the greatest hope for the legal advancement of the county and republic, whose legal status (like our own on the West Coast) needs purification; as we learned a short time since while at Palmas on business that Mr. Potter, while on the bench of the Court of Monthly Sessions, had done much to elevate and develop its workings, and to advance its usefulness to the people, particularly as to matters of the probate jurisdiction of that court and the interests of widows and orphans, and when his business engagements demanded his resignation the whole county regretted it. We also learned that he was the best-read lawyer at Palmas, and possessed the largest law library, many volumes of which were presented as the testimonial of his former friends and associates in his native city, New York, U.S. America, while he was judge of the Monthly Court, 1864. OCCASIONAL.

GOLD COAST—NOTES FROM ACCRA.

Mr. Simpson, Acting Administrator, arrived at Accra on the evening of the 15th February, in the mail steamer *Mandingo*, which came in thirty-six hours before she was due. Lieut. Phelps, of the 2nd West India Regiment, was also a passenger from Cape Coast Castle to Accra by this packet. The Administrator landed at eight p.m., so that the usual honours and ceremonies were dispensed with.

The Administrator held a meeting with the kings, chiefs, and leading merchants and others on the 16th, and on the following day another with the European and native merchants and residents alone; particulars of these two meetings will be found fully detailed in the letter from our special correspondent at Accra in this number.

The navigation of the Volta from Crepee and Porn to Addah is still as unsafe as it has been since the commencement of

hostilities in 1865; the Volloes and the Doffors (Aquamboe towns on the east bank of the Volta) and the Mlarfees continue to keep up hostilities and to make marauding incursions into our territory. Trade in that neighbourhood has entirely ceased.

The Ashantees have invaded the eastern provinces of the protectorate. The exact force of the invading army cannot be ascertained, but that it is considerable is evident from the fact that they have corps in Ahwoonah, Crepee, Aquamboe, and on the borders of Aquapim and Crobo. They had commenced plundering, burning, and destroying the Aquapim plantations and villages.

The King of Aquapim has received a formal message from the Ashantee Captain-in-Chief of the invading army to the effect that his master, the King, has got no palaver with Aquapim, Akim, Accra, or with the British Government, but that he had been sent to assist the Aquamboes and Ahwoonahs to punish the Addahs, Agotims, and Crepees. The Aquapims replied that those three tribes were, like themselves, part and parcel of Accra, and any harm done to either one of them would bring the whole to their aid.

Ashantee Ambassadors had arrived at Ahwoonah bearing presents from the King of Ashantee to the King of Ahwoonah. Amongst other articles there were the following—viz., a cabbooeer's large umbrella, a gold-headed sword, and a silver-mounted message cane. The King of Ahwoonah having accepted these presents, has thereby acknowledged himself a vassal of the Ashantee monarch. There were also three young slaves (two girls and a boy) to be sacrificed by the Ahwoonahs in honour of Quaku Duah, the late King of Ashantee.

Mr. Simpson, the Administrator, left Jamestown (Accra) on the morning of the 20th February for Odumasi, in Crobo, with the express object of ascertaining for himself the real truth respecting the recent alarming rumours relative to the hostile movements of the Ashantees, Aquamboes, &c. Mr. Simpson was accompanied by an interpreter and attended by six of the armed police. It is believed that the Government will no longer be disposed to prevent the Accra tribes from resisting the invasion of the Ashantees and their allies.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's steamship Bonny, commanded by Captain R. F. Lowry, arrived at Accra on Friday, the 19th of February. On the arrival of this vessel several of the principal European and native residents went off to welcome and congratulate their old and esteemed friend, Captain Lowry, who entertained them with his usual well-known hospitality. These gentlemen on their return to the shore spoke in high terms of the civility and respect paid towards them by the officers and stewards of the ship, which was so very different to what they had usually experienced from the servants and officials of the old line. The Bonny took in eighty puncheons of oil at Accra, and on her way home she will find more oil and other produce waiting for her.

There were three French ships lying off Accra on the 23rd February. Since the 1st of December no less than twelve or fourteen French vessels had called at that place to obtain canoe-men, carpenters, coopers, and labourers for the new French factories which have been established between Jellee Coffee and Little Popo, where two very wealthy French firms are busily engaged in cutting each other's throats.

The native coopers, carpenters, and stewards and others who arrive at Accra by every mail from the oil rivers complain bitterly of the cruel treatment they are subjected to at the hands of some of the traders in those rivers. Several of these poor fellows frequently come home without a farthing of their wages, and minus half their teeth, after two years' service. They can obtain no redress from the local authorities, as they will persist in leaving Accra without having previously entered into a formal written engagement with their employers or their agents before the Civil Commandant.

CRICKET ON THE GOLD COAST.—A cricket match was played at Accra on the 13th February, between a party of the resident Europeans and eleven natives of Accra, in which the Africans were the victors. At a subsequent match, played on the 18th, in which the Governor of the Gold Coast played on the English side, the Africans were defeated, but in the concluding match, on the 20th February, the blacks utterly annihilated the whites. A very interesting match was played on Saturday, the 6th March, between eleven officers and men from H. M. S. Danae on the one side, and a mixed eleven of the English and African cricketers of Accra. As there was not time to finish the match, the naval men claimed the victory on the first innings, but there was a moral certainty of the victory being on the Accra side had the match concluded, as the score will show: Danae, 1st innings, 68; 2nd innings, 10; total, 68 runs. Accras, 1st innings, 42; 2nd innings, 20; with nine wickets to go down; so that ten men had to obtain the small number of 7 to win; but, according to a previous agreement, the Danaes carried off the ball. The Danaes were entertained at dinner by the Accras at the con-

clusion of the game, and expressed themselves highly gratified at the warm reception they met with both on the field of battle and at the dinner table. Lord Lewis Gordon, sub-lieutenant, was captain of the Danae eleven, and John J. Clayton, Esq., captain of the Accra eleven. King Cudjoe, of Accra, was one of the guests at the dinner.

Up to the 9th March there had been no rain in Accra for nearly six months, in consequence of which man and beast were suffering for want of water. Game had become very plentiful in the neighbourhood, having been driven by the scarcity of water close to the towns. Nearly all the tanks were quite dry.

The merchants of Accra, as well as the kings and other natives, were greatly disappointed at the results so far of the Administrator's visit to the Aquamboe king. A treaty (the second within the past fifteen months) had been signed by the King of Aquamboe, in which it is said there is no allusion to the opening of the Crepee roads or to the presence of the Ashantees in those parts; the King of Aquamboe having, it is added, declined to discuss those two most important points, on account of which the Administrator chiefly visited Aquamboe. It was believed that the results of Mr. Simpson's policy would be most disastrous. We insert this on the distinct authority of our special correspondent at Accra, who holds himself responsible for the information.

Judge Parker left Cape Coast on the 6th March, in the Athenian, and joined H. M. S. Danae at Accra on the 7th. He proceeds to his new post at St. Helena in the Danae.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, March 20, 1869.

Sir,—I again take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you relative to the promotion of his Honour W. A. Parker, late Chief Magistrate here, to the Chief Justiceship of St. Helena, no doubt a fitting post for him. The constables will no longer now, I hope, be dancing attendance upon us. We all have to thank you for ridding us of this nuisance, and heartily wish the St. Helena people much joy in their new Chief Justice.

The promotion his Honour has received, not only in rank but in stipend, shows that the Government have a very low idea of the intellect and veracity of both white and black residents on the Coast, especially after the long-continued outrageous judicial conduct of this officer, for instance (avoiding all detail of his illegal cruelties as regards Finlason) his taking from this place to Cape Coast over seventy people on groundless charges, and having to charter a vessel at the Government expense to send them back to their country, after detaining them seven weeks; his disgraceful conduct in the Church at Cape Coast, in *presence of the Administrator*; his not being content with imprisoning rational beings, but, to show his authority and wrath, committing a dog even to prison, and making it sign a bail bond for its good behaviour; and, to crown all, his fight on the bench with Dr. Jones, who was acting as coroner at the time.

We are glad, it is true, to get rid of him at any cost, but we cannot help remarking the little notice taken by Government and its officials of such glaring facts. It reminds us of a lieutenant who commanded an expedition here some few years back, who got his company for dictating false reports of the progress of an expedition, while he was sitting on his haunches imbibing no small quantities of gin, &c.; not only being one of the means of placing the country in its present deplorable state, but causing great expense to the Colonial Government, as well as to private individuals. The then Governor, to secure this worthy gentleman's promotion, sent a draft letter to the Accra merchants and natives to the effect that they were perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the officer in command, the said letter to be copied and signed by them, but such was the feeling at the time that one and all flatly refused his Excellency's request; a very unusual thing here, I am sorry to say, the granting testimonials at the request of authorities, to the most unworthy individuals, having been but too common an occurrence.

VERITAS.

GROSS OUTRAGE BY ADMINISTRATOR GLOVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, March 4, 1869.

Sir,—From time to time I have perused in your valuable columns atrocities said to have been committed by British officials on the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia, but I believe that you will agree with me in saying that we can outdo those worthies at this little place from which I now write you.

Captain Glover, who has had the good fortune to hold the reins of Government here for several years, and the still greater honour of the power of disbursing a great deal of ready cash which *he says* he has spent in improving the sand-bank of Lagos, has a predilection (*after dinner, mind you*), of unceremoniously breaking into merchants' houses, knocking some down with his

own fists, and at other times resorting to the Domingo Martinez dodge of handcuffing gentlemen, dragging them from their houses through the streets at unheard-of hours of the night, and afterwards locking them up in a hole he has the presumption to call "Bridewell."

Pray, Sir, do not think I am romancing, because I enclose you a copy of an affidavit sworn to before the Chief Magistrate of this colony, by which you will perceive that on February 19, after his Excellency Captain Glover had dined, he took it (the idea) into his head of despatching some thirty or forty ragamuffins, which, for purposes of his own, he chooses to call "Houssa armed police!" to apprehend any one they liked (as they had no legal warrant), which order they carried out admirably, as you will perceive by the copy of affidavit enclosed. (Query—Do the Horse-Guards know what these so-called "armed police" really are? Because, independent of a police-force, and a detachment of one Her Majesty's West India Regiment *always here*, Captain Glover exults in the command of some 300 *armed men*, which command is at present *nominally* transferred to a Mr. Rowe, a Staff Assistant-Surgeon in Her Majesty's service, with two pieces of Artillery, six horses, a full band, a brass band, a full band of England's Jack on its forehead, and otherwise with all the appurtenances and matériel of a line regiment.) With these he takes an occasional filibustering expedition in neighbouring native territories, for the ostensible purpose of opening up commerce in some unheard-of locality, whilst in reality he succeeds admirably in crippling trade, making the name of Englishmen a word of terror to the natives in the interior; and last, though not least, establishing such a chaos of affairs, that it will soon be indispensably necessary for the Home Government to establish a Court of Bankruptcy amongst us, independent of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice now existing.

These gentlemen (one of them a Prussian), who had the honour of wearing Her Majesty's Colonial "Bracelets,"* and a night's lodging in Capt. Glover's so-called Bridewell, were arraigned the following morning before the police-magistrate, who, immediately on taking his seat on the bench, coolly informed the Prussian gentleman that it was "all a mistake his being handcuffed and lodged in Bridewell at all!" and ordered his immediate discharge. The other gentleman (unfortunately for him) was a *British subject*, so after going into evidence, the magistrate remanded the case until the following Monday, when his Worship, after informing the British subject that he (the Englishman) was *very wrong*, dismissed the case without inflicting a fine of a single penny, thus confirming that the arrest took place *after dinner*! Enough! The leading barrister on the Coast of Africa, and the courageous champion of public rights, will shortly have Mr. Glover, along with other notoriety, within his clutches, and I am vain enough to imagine that they will receive a salutary lesson at his and your hands. I enclose my card, and beg to remain,

Sir, your obedient servant,

TESTIS.

P.S.—I should not be doing justice to the Prussian gentleman were I not to add that he has resented Capt. Glover's disgraceful and ungentlemanly treatment to the uttermost. He has placed the whole matter in the hands of the newly appointed Consul for the North German Confederation (Baron von Rauchhaupt), through whom he must appeal to his country for that redress which may perhaps teach Mr. Glover, if not a lesson, at least that politeness and discretion are indispensable to the qualification of anyone who attempts to rule.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. TURNER, ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

On this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, on the West Coast of Africa, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the colony of Lagos, William Daniel Turner, of Lagos, who maketh oath and sayeth as follows:—

I am a British subject. On the evening of the 19th instant Captain Méyer, my employer, arrived from Jellah Coffee, and, according to his custom on his arrival, he gave his Kroomen, numbering some thirty, a small case of gin in order to enable them to enjoy themselves.

Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock p.m. they were singing on the premises of Captain Méyer, when the head Krooman was seized by a policeman who entered the premises of Captain Méyer, and taken to Government-house and subsequently lodged in gaol.

Captain Méyer, being indignant at the treatment his Krooman had received, ordered deponent to go over to Government-house to see his Excellency John Hawley Glover on the subject. Captain William Rascher, of the North German brig Sigler, volunteered to accompany deponent. On our arrival at Govern-

ment-house and on going up the steps, we were stopped by a policeman who inquired from us what we wanted. We told him the purport of our errand, when he informed us both that the Governor was dining and refused to see us. Deponent asked the policeman if he would be kind enough to inform him when the Governor could see them after dinner. He informed us that he could not promise, as he was obliged to go where he was sent. Deponent returned and reported the circumstances to Captain Méyer, who ordered the gate to be locked, and the Kroomen continued their singing. Previous to all this, about eight of the clock p.m., a policeman came and in a peremptory manner ordered the singing to be forthwith stopped by the Governor's order. I immediately, and whilst the policeman was there, reported the circumstance to Captain Méyer, who told me to tell the policeman that in his (Captain Méyer's) opinion the Kroomen's singing was a far less nuisance than the Houssa band. Before gunfire, at nine o'clock p.m., the singing had ceased, and all the Kroomen were in the yard. When the gate was reopened, deponent and Captain Rascher were in the yard smoking, previous to retiring to rest for the night. We heard a voice, and in a few seconds thirty or forty Houssa men, armed with cudgels and side-arms, rushed into my yard. They immediately rushed on Captain Rascher and deponent and forced them out of Captain Méyer's yard, and on our way to Government-house deponent was struck several times by the Houssas.

On our arrival there we were received by his Excellency in person, who inquired, "What is all this?" Deponent answering, said, "I do not know, Sir," when his Excellency with his own hands pushed deponent towards the guard-room with great force, at the same time giving the order to place us both in the guard-room under the house, which was done. Whilst in the guard-room his Excellency visited us again with a lantern, and after looking in both our faces, gave the order himself to "hand-cuff both those men and take them to Bridewell." We were accordingly handcuffed to each other, and marched a distance of about two miles through the streets and lodged in Bridewell. On our arrival there the sergeant of police in charge took the irons off us, when we were shown into the yard of the prison. I remonstrated with the gaoler, telling him that we were Europeans, and must have some house to go in during the night. He then showed us into a room stinking with excrement and otherwise in a most filthy state, informing us that these were our quarters for the night. We refused to go in, and walked the yard for the night.

About one o'clock in the morning Dr. Simpson, Colonial Surgeon, brought our release; he and Captain Méyer having bailed us out. We were then obliged to walk back with our clothes completely wet with dew, and arrived at home about two o'clock a.m.

The next morning we appeared before the police magistrate, Mr. J. Gerard, Lieutenant in the 2nd West India Regiment, who, immediately he came into court, dismissed Captain Rascher, and said it was all a mistake bringing him there at all. Mr. J. Gerard, the police magistrate, then went into evidence against deponent, upon which he remanded the case until the following Monday, when deponent appeared again, and the said police magistrate discharged deponent in about the following words—viz.: "I have conferred with the Chief Magistrate, who confirms my own ideas that you were decidedly in the wrong in sending such a message to the Governor; but I dismiss the case, and hope it will not occur again." Deponent then left the Court.

Immediately on arrival at home deponent wrote the following letter to his Excellency Captain Glover, dated the 22nd February, 1869:—

"Sir,—I have to demand from you an ample apology in writing for the gross outrage committed on myself by you and your men on Friday evening last, together with the sum of fifty pounds sterling, to be given to some local charity or charities of my naming. Should these demands not be forthcoming on or before the first day of March prox., I shall instruct my solicitor to commence legal proceedings against you elsewhere. Waiting your prompt reply, I am, Sir, your obedient servant."

To this letter deponent has received no reply. On the 24th day of February, 1869, deponent addressed the following letters to his Honour Benjamin Way, Chief Magistrate of Lagos—viz.:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to request that you will inform me whether any warrant was issued against me on the night of the 19th instant, and if so I beg respectfully that you will furnish me with a copy of the said warrant, together with a certified copy of the sworn information which led to its being issued against me.

"I am prepared to pay the usual fee for those documents.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"W. D. T."

To this letter deponent has also received no reply. On the 25th February, 1869, deponent wrote as follows to Sigis Reineke

Wilkey and John A. Payne, Esq., both Clerks of the Court at Lagos:—

"I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether any warrant was issued against me on Friday night last, and if so I beg that you will furnish me with a certified copy of the same, together with the sworn information which led to me being arrested and ironed on the night above named.

"I am prepared to pay the usual office-fee for those documents.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
"W. D. T."

To those two letters deponent has also not received replies. Deponent really believes that no information or warrant was issued against him at the time of his arrest. That Captain Meyer, the principal of the house, was at home at the time deponent was made a prisoner.

That no martial law was proclaimed in this colony at the time in question nor subsequently.

Deponent makes this affidavit conscientiously believing the same to be true. W. D. TURNER.

Heard before me the 26th Feb., 1869,

(Signed) BEN. WAY, Chief Magistrate.

A true copy, W. D. TURNER.

I, Charles Foresythe, notary public, duly authorised, admitted, and sworn, residing and practising in Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, on the West Coast of Africa, do hereby certify that the annexed instrument, purporting to be an affidavit of William Daniel Turner, of Lagos, merchant, duly sworn to before his Worship Benjamin Way, Chief Magistrate of the settlement of Lagos aforesaid, was, at the express request of the said William Daniel Turner, duly registered in my Notarial Register in page 235.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal of office, at Lagos aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine,

(Signed) CHAS. FORESYTHE, Notary Public, Lagos.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s., STAMPED.

You are earnestly requested to allow your name to be added to the list of yearly subscribers. Price 5s. per annum for each copy, payable in advance.

NOTICE.

All our Subscribers at Lagos are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Mr. W. P. Richards. The 1870 Subscriptions ought to be now paid.

The African Times.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1869.

IMPORTANT ERRATA IN LEADERS OF MARCH NUMBER.

After line 29, page 107, ending with the word "whose," turn to page 109, line 60, commencing "erratic," and read on to end. After line 59, page 109, ending with "magistracy," turn back to page 107, line 30, commencing "are placed," and read on to end.

FUTURE NON-PARTICIPATION OF GOVERNORS IN CUSTOMS SEIZURES AND FINES.

ONCE again we are justified in exclaiming "Magna est veritas." We can afford to be stigmatised and abused by agents of corruption everywhere, while we continue to see from time to time substantial fruits of our advocacy of what is decent and just and true. We thought it to be impossible that our exposure in our number for November last of the scandalous and unjustifiable seizure and confiscation at Lagos of 3,752 cases of gin, following as it did on the track of the revelation by Mr. Rainy, in 1866, of the Sierra Leone customs seizures in the time of Governor Blackall, could remain barren of results. The whole history both of the customs seizures and confiscation at Sierra Leone, condemned by the Privy Council in England, and the above-mentioned seizure and confiscation at Lagos, set aside, after unjustifiable delays, by the Duke of Buckingham, pointed so undesirably to the participation of governors and collectors of customs in the produce of seizures, as the evil root from which those acts of abomi-

nable injustice directly sprang, that the Colonial-office could not need further illumination on the subject. An alteration in the law was inevitable; and we thank the Colonial-office for having now directed the passing of local ordinances at Sierra Leone and elsewhere on the West Coast to effect the desirable change. Governors are no longer to participate in the results of customs seizures. The Ordinance or Bill submitted to the Legislative Council at Sierra Leone, in order to its being passed through the requisite stages to become law, is entitled, "An Ordinance to abolish the present application of penalties and forfeitures under the Customs Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof." Under the vicious laws hitherto in force—which, however, found an advocate and admirer in Colonel Yonge (at present commanding the troops at Sierra Leone, and by virtue of such office* a member of the Legislative Council)—the proceeds of seizures were divided equally, one third to each, between the governor or lieutenant-governor, the collector of customs, and to the seizer or informer. Under the new Ordinance, the nett proceeds are to be passed to the credit of the revenue; a power being reserved to the governor to award a portion not exceeding one third, in such proportion as he may direct, to any person or persons "who may have seized, informed, or sued for the same." We shall never again hear of such seizures as those at Sierra Leone under Governor Blackall and Mr. Shaw, or at Lagos under Administrator Glover and his Collector of Customs. But there is one question that we feel bound in justice to ask. Since Her Majesty's Government have thus condemned the law which they had formerly directed to be passed in those colonies, and which they allowed to remain in force notwithstanding that the inevitable iniquity of such law was clearly pointed out, ought they not, in common honesty and justice, to repay to the revenues of Sierra Leone all those heavy costs and charges—amounting, we believe, to between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*—in which Mr. Shaw, the Collector of Customs, was condemned by the Privy Council, under the able pleading of Mr. Rainy, and which they allowed Governor Blackall most iniquitously to pay for him out of the revenues of the colony;—and again, to Mr. Regis, the amount of loss and damage and costs sustained and paid by him in and through the before-mentioned Lagos seizure, and which amounted, we believe, to nearly 1,000*l.*? Whatever may be done as regards recouping the revenue of Sierra Leone, we hope that for the honour of the country they will not allow a foreigner, which Mr. Regis is, thus to suffer under a law which was a disgrace to a civilised country in the present age, and which Her Majesty's Government have found it to be their duty now to repeal. We hope Mr. Regis will memorialise Her Majesty's Government on the subject, and that Her Majesty's Government will make that restitution which justice and the national honour seem to us imperatively to demand.

THE BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE coming fact which we hailed with joy in January, has, in April, become a fully established one. The three fine new steamers of the new Company have all in turn, and in due order, left this country with full cargoes for the West African Coast, and one of them has also returned and is advertised to commence her second voyage on the 6th of May. We have not, therefore, now to do with intentions, but with acts; the Company and its steamers are vigorous realities, and the commerce of the West Coast of Africa is rejoicing at increased facilities and diminished burthens. The arrival and departure of three steam vessels every month, instead of only two as heretofore, and of only one until within the last three years, is a fact full of great significance for West Africa. Instead of the horrid slave-traders, stimulating violence and bloodshed, and carrying away their cargoes of human woe, the peaceful praws of magnificent steamers now cleave the waters on the African shore, inciting to peaceful agriculture, to

* We shall at another time ask why?

enriching pursuits, and ameliorating trade; and bearing away the rich products of a tropical clime, the growth and preparation of which should diffuse happiness and insure peace. The healthy competition of two independent and unconnected lines of steamers—and we can see no reason why it should not be at the same time a courteous and friendly competition—must greatly benefit the trade and people of the West Coast. We cannot admit a doubt of the actual commerce of the West Coast with Great Britain being quite adequate to the support of two lines of steamers so as to make them both good paying lines; and to give very satisfactory remuneration to the shareholders whose capital is invested in these enterprises. But our friends on the West Coast must not forget for a moment how grievously they have suffered heretofore under the absence of such a healthy competition, and of adequate facilities for carrying on their trade with England; nor must they forget that it is entirely to the new comers they owe reduced rates of freight, increased facilities, and more respectful treatment; and that if they wish to preserve these advantages they must, one and all, make the providing of full cargoes to the ships of the new Company their individual and personal concern. They must not fail to bear in mind that the old Company enjoys postal subsidies from Great Britain and Sierra Leone of nearly twenty-four thousand pounds a year, or one thousand pounds for each voyage out and home of the twenty-four voyages its vessels now make each year to the Coast. Even if our friends looked on both companies with eyes of equal favour, and that seems to us to be impossible, after the very bad treatment they have received from the old Company—yet even then they must feel the necessity of compensating the new Company's ships for the absence of this one thousand pounds per voyage subsidy, by taking care that they have always full cargoes. If, by their apathy, they were to allow this new Company to become disgusted, so as to cause them to withdraw their fine vessels, the Bonny, the Roquette, and the Congo, from the West African Trade, they would then have no one but themselves to blame for being thrown back again into the jaws of a grinding and insulting monopoly, which would assuredly not show them any mercy.

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

OUR observations on this most important subject will this month be very brief. We are so fully convinced—every mail bringing record of fresh facts to strengthen our conviction—of the imperative necessity for such a judicial staff to be so selected, so paid, and so employed as we have proposed, that we rejoice at all evidence of the question making way. A Bill, necessarily arising out of the Ordinance for establishing a legal Court of Appeal in the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, came in February under the consideration of the Colonial Legislature. Thanks to Sir A. Kennedy the discussions in that Council are now public, and we are glad to see the *African Interpreter* giving them that prominence in its columns by which they may come within the cognisance of all the inhabitants of the Colony. The Bill we now allude to was laid before the Council by order of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and has for object the abolition of the former Court of Appeal in the colony, which consisted of the Governor and Council. As the Queen's Advocate observed, "There is now (nominally at least) a Court of Appeal for the whole of the West African settlements." He said: "Suppose a case were tried before the Supreme Court when sitting at nisi prius, there was an appeal to it in banco." But although there was an effort to make it appear that such an appeal, to a court of only two judges, was in some degree satisfactory, there was an evident conviction in every mind that it is an absurdity. Mr. Ezzidio evidently felt it very strongly, and did not hesitate to give expression to the public dissatisfaction with one of the two existing judges, Mr. Huggins, although he did it in a very delicate way. The Governor-in-Chief, as governors-in-chief no doubt ought, strove to make the best of the absurd blunder of the Secretary of State in having constituted so defective a Court of Appeal as that emanating

from the Supreme Court as now organised undoubtedly is—but his honest good sense got the better at last of his official reticence, and he could not help saying, "I do not think it improbable that at no distant date you may be able to appeal from one judge to three judges. I shall not be astonished if that be found necessary." This is so far encouraging. We are indeed sure that so sensible a man as Sir A. Kennedy would not be astonished at such a change. The matter of astonishment seems to us to be that men of such undoubted ability, as we have at the Colonial-office in England, should have ever thought of constituting an Appeal Court where appeals from Dick or Harry lie to Dick and Harry, without any third judge to give a casting vote should Dick and Harry disagree, and to give real authority to the decision, and make it satisfactory to appellants and the public, should they agree. We beg pardon of the judges of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone for the familiar way in which we have stated the existing absurdity under familiar names. We mean no disrespect. Though we disapprove in every way of Mr. Huggins as one of the judges, still while he is judge of this court, even while calling for his removal, which we do, and shall never cease to do, Her Majesty's commission in him, however misplaced we may deem the trust to be, must be treated with respect; while, as regards Mr. Chief Justice French, we scarcely need say to readers of the *African Times*, that we respect both him and his office. We have thought it right to take notice of this important discussion in the Legislative Council. We hope it foreshadows an efficient and satisfactory Court of Appeal for the whole West Coast; and we cannot doubt that if such a court is constituted as we have proposed, the other portion of our proposal will still be adopted—viz., that the two puisne judges should go on circuit regularly to the other settlements. Sierra Leone alone could not be saddled justly with the expense of three judges, paid as able and really learned judges ought to be paid, merely to constitute within it a satisfactory Court of Appeal for the whole West Coast, and the other settlements could only justly be called upon to support the puisne judges as we have suggested because of their dispensing justice regularly in such settlements. Mr. Parker has now been removed from Cape Coast, and will not, we hope, have a successor; which he need not have if a judge from the Supreme Court at Sierra Leone makes periodical visits there to dispense justice according to British law.

THE OUTRAGE ON MR. TURNER.

IT is exceedingly difficult to find men who can be safely entrusted with power. Too many will use it for the indulgence of their vices or their passions; and we should sympathise with the Colonial-office under the difficulties which this human perversity or frailty creates for them in the matter of appointments to the West African settlements, were it not but too notorious that interest and partiality outweigh with them those considerations of fitness which alone ought to determine their choice of persons to fill the important offices at their disposal. In one of our leaders in our March number (sadly mutilated by a printer's error, as above explained) we alluded in terms of reprobation to the gross abuse of police powers in the little island of Lagos, as evidenced in the almost indiscriminate handcuffing of men, women, and children, apprehended often on the most trivial grounds, and not unfrequently by mere ignorant official caprice, or an unjustifiable exercise of official power. Our allusion then was to the case of the comparatively defenceless Africans, who, as the tribunals have been hitherto constituted, and as justice has been hitherto administered at Lagos, have little or no hope of redress against authority. We could not then of course imagine that a similar outrage upon a European—an Englishman—was so speedily to be chronicled in our pages; so soon to thrust its hateful details into our columns, as if to justify our denunciations of a practice which has no little influence in making the British rule offensive and odious among the African people in that island colony or settlement. And we must say there seems to be a degree of retribution in this new exercise of official tyranny—a retribution which, though

it does not in any way diminish the official guilt, was not unmerited by the European section of the community. These had always beheld unmoved the gross abuses of authority practised upon the defenceless Africans; they connived at, and were not unfrequently parties to those abuses, instead of standing forward, as they ought to have done, in defence of the weak and the oppressed against the brutal outrages of ignorant or irreflexive officials. And, as a rule, we have been hated, and abused, and vilified by Europeans, from the Gambia to the Cameroons, because the *African Times* upheld the claim of African British subjects, or African inhabitants of British settlements, to a full and equal protection with Europeans against the undue exercise of official power, and, whenever necessary, against the brutal exercise of authority by both unofficial and official Europeans upon the natives supposed to be living under the protection of British laws, or of British authority where British laws are not in force. But we now ask them to consider well whether the gross outrage of Captain Glover, the Administrator of Lagos, upon the person of Mr. Turner, an Englishman, and Captain Rascher, a subject and citizen of the North German Confederation, does not afford ample evidence that they, too, unless they are content to be at all times mere degraded toadies and sycophants of British officials, who seem to admit of no restraints in the exercise of their authority, save such as their own ungoverned wills may impose—that they, too, unless they are content to be these mean and despicable things, require the protection of an independent public journal such as the *African Times*, which may bring their just complaints before the bar of public opinion, and before the Home Government, whose duty it is to check and to punish all abusive exercise of authority by their officials, or the agents of the latter, and for whose acts the latter ought to be strictly responsible. What we desire—what we claim—what we insist upon, and shall never cease to struggle for, while God gives us power to continue the strife, is that every individual, whether European or African, living within British settlements, or under the supposed protection of British laws on the West Coast of Africa, shall equally conform to, and be equally under the protection of those laws; and that no British Administrator or other official shall dare to set his individual will or caprice above law; or that if he at any time does so dare, his crime shall be visited with speedy and adequate rebuke and punishment. We ask attention to the details given (page 116) in the affidavit of Mr. Turner, and the letter on the same subject of this gross outrage by Administrator Glover, upon the persons of Mr. Turner and Captain Rascher. We have long contended in direct opposition to the seeming Downing-street view, that, as a rule, there are no other classes in the British community so unfit to be trusted with civil official power in British colonies or settlements, as officers of the Army or Navy, and pre-eminently of the Navy. The old quarter-deck tyranny, enjoyed and exercised by them under the old mutiny laws, seems to be engrafted into their very nature; and whatever their other qualifications may be, renders them unfit for civilian command. It was, no doubt, disgraceful to Captain Glover, and an obstacle to post-prandial repose or quiet conversation with his lady or other guests, that the boisterous kroomen, who, in the adjoining compound of Captain Meyer, were greeting their master's return to Lagos in their usual manner, should have had such powerful lungs, and should have so powerfully used them. But these kroomen songs are not unusual in Lagos, were never, we believe, declared to be unlawful, and could not, therefore, have been deemed offensive novelties either by the Administrator or his guests. But we seem to see the whole process. Captain Glover, not the mildest or least irritable of naval officials, was not in the humour for kroomen melodies, or these melodies did not combine well with the exquisite harmonies of his Housa band (of which, and his Housa regiment, we think it now time to take more notice than we have hitherto done), and, in his quarter-deck ire, declared before his guests his determination that the row should be put an end to. He sent an order (not a polite request) to that effect. A non-immediate compliance

must have inflamed the official's vanity thus rebuked. Then Capt. Meyer's yard is forcibly entered—the head krooman seized and marched off to prison. Capt. Meyer sends to remonstrate—his delegates, Mr. Turner and Capt. Rascher, are refused admission to the high official presence—obedience and not reasoning is what the etiquette of quarter-deck command requires from meaner things; and all things are meaner to the thoroughgoing quarter-deck mind. The singing or yelling (if Capt. Glover so will to call it) ceases; but not so the official wrath. A band, some forty of his Housa regiment (Mahometan raw levies from the Upper Niger), are sent to enter forcibly the yard of Capt. Meyer, and arrest Turner and Rascher, who were there quietly smoking their cigars, and bring them, well beaten en route of course, to Government House. Arrived there *his Excellency* himself helps to eject them from his august presence, and thrust them toward the guard-room. A little later he visits them there, lantern in hand, to examine their faces; and this offensive survey completed, gives the sublime command, "*Handcuff those men and take them to Bridewell.*" And thus, handcuffed to each other, these men—these Europeans—this Englishman and this North German, who had not committed any offence known to the law, or of which the law could have cognisance, were marched about two miles, through streets and people, to the so-called Bridewell. For the treatment they received there, and the mode and circumstances of their deliverance and return home, we refer to Mr. Turner's affidavit. In the morning they appear before the magistrate—of course an officer of one of the West India Regiments. Mr. Rascher is summarily dismissed (the existence of such a person as Count Bismarck having no doubt flashed across the quarter-deck official mind during the visions of the night), with the satisfactory intimation that he had no business to have been there at all; the Englishman, to break the Governor's fall by a seeming magisterial conviction that there was something in it, underwent the form of being remanded. Appearing under the remand, he was informed that the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Way, had also sat upon the case (in secret); that they were both of opinion Mr. Turner was decidedly wrong; but that there was nothing they could detain or fine him for, even in costs; and that they hoped it would not occur again (such an outrage by Captain Glover we suppose he meant). From this judgment (vide deposition), we see that the arrest was alleged to be for a message sent by Captain Meyer, of which Turner was only the mouthpiece, in which the relative musical merits of the kroomen and the Housa band were mooted. For this a British Administrator dares to bring his quarter-deck instincts into play, and abuses the powers confided to him by his Government, by ordering a forcible entry into a German's property, and by arresting with violence, by handcuffing, by marching with indignity through public streets, by filthily imprisoning, and by subjecting to the indignity of examination at a police-court, an Englishman and a subject of the North German Confederation. We have no hesitation in denouncing this as a gross official crime. We are informed that the Supreme Court at Sierra Leone has been appealed to by the Englishman for pecuniary damages against Captain Glover, and that the Prussian has placed his case in the hands of his Consul. We do not know to what extent the courts at Sierra Leone can afford pecuniary justice to Mr. Turner (although we know Mr. Rainy will do all that can be done), nor what reparation the Government of his Prussian Majesty may demand from that of Great Britain for her outrage on Captains Meyer and Rascher; but we do know that it is time that the Colonial-office should visit with just and adequate displeasure such official misdeeds as have been perpetrated by an Usher, a Parker, a Skues, and a Glover.

THE LATE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE GOLD COAST.

It is impossible that we can allow the removal of Mr. Parker from the office of Chief Magistrate at Cape Coast to pass without some few remarks. He has been for the past eighteen months a very prominent figure in our

columns by reason of an almost uninterrupted series of most unjustifiable, oppressive, and, at times, seemingly imbecile acts. We have called loudly for his removal—the safety of every class of inhabitants in the Gold Coast towns, and the honour of the British Government, made that removal imperatively necessary. He had been a principal actor in many of the Usher Skues's atrocities, and while he remained to disgrace the magisterial bench by new judicial vagaries and illegal outrages, we could not hope for a better state of public feeling with respect to British officials on the Gold Coast. But Mr. Parker has gone. It is not too much to say that the colonial authorities at home found it impossible to retain him any longer at Cape Coast without assuming the responsibility of his acts before the British Parliament. Not that the Lords or Commons are ready to listen to any colonial complaints, and much less to those from the West Coast of Africa: but that the judicial condemnation of Mr. Parker's acts by the Chief Justice of Sierra Leone afforded an opening which would most certainly have been availed of by some member of the House of Commons during the present session. Well, the Colonial-office have removed Mr. Parker; but how have they done this? Have they given any satisfaction or even verbal reparation to his suffering victims, some of whose lives have been almost sacrificed through his illegal judgments and general arbitrary proceedings, by a public reprobation or condemnation, or even censure of those acts which have brought such deep disgrace on the administration of justice at Cape Coast, and so deeply injured many innocent individuals? No; Mr. Parker has been removed certainly, but he has been removed to a nominally superior appointment, in which he will enjoy a higher salary than at Cape Coast. True it is, to the comparative banishment of St. Helena he has been transferred, but he is made Chief Justice there. We have no vindictive feelings against Mr. Parker, as we never had any personal animosity against him, and we do sincerely hope that he will so conduct himself at St. Helena as to redeem the character he so justly lost at the Gold Coast. Our complaint as regards this matter is against the Colonial-office here. We should like to know what degree of official delinquency and turpitude is necessary to deprive an official of the favour and protection of the authorities in Downing-street—what extent of outrage one of their officials may commit against British subjects, and others under British protection, and still remain entitled to official promotion. And, again, we should like to know who is to compensate the victims of such officials to whom the Colonial-office so adheres as to shield them from the just claims that would be brought against them if opportunity were allowed. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Parker's return to England or Scotland would have been the signal for legal proceedings against him before the superior British tribunals for his alleged judicial misdeeds at Cape Coast, but the Colonial authorities step in to his relief. When they can no longer support him against public opinion and the judicial censure of such a man as Chief Justice French, they promote him to the Chief Justiceship of St. Helena, and send a ship of war to remove him direct from Cape Coast to that place, so that he may never come within reach of an English writ. There is something in this yet to be explained, and it is not impossible that this something may yet be elicited by a question in the House of Commons.

EUROPEAN AND GENERAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.—The railway dispute between France and Belgium seems to be as far as ever from being settled, and begins to wear a very ugly aspect, as France does not recede from any of her pretensions.

STATE OF EUROPE.—The *Press*, the organ of enlightened French Conservatives, says: "All enlightened minds feel a deep-rooted conviction that the present state of affairs can't last; that before many months, nay many weeks, are over, questions far more momentous than the Greco-Turkish difficulty will have to be decided either by pacific means or by war. Cabinets, publicists, and men of business are all expecting an event, a word, a mere spark, that will fire the train and cause a general blow up."

SPAIN.—The Cuban insurrectionists are now causing great inquietude at Madrid. In the Cortes on the 17th, Admiral

Topete stated that the iron-clad frigate *Victoria* left for Cuba on the previous day. Twenty-two vessels were already at the island, and others were preparing to leave for the same destination, but there were not sufficient sailors to man them. Admiral Topete added, that the present Spanish squadron might not perhaps suffice to maintain the integrity of the island as a portion of the Spanish territory. The Cortes then took into consideration a proposal authorising Admiral Topete to levy sailors for the equipment of the fleet, which authorisation having been given, this measure will be carried into immediate execution, and all disposable vessels will successively sail for Cuba.

Two hundred and sixty political prisoners have been shipped from Cuba for Fernando Po; there are among them many persons of wealth and social position.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CUBA.—According to actual arrangements, the abolitionist leaders in the Cortes (Madrid) intend to bring on the great debate when the 5th clause of the Constitution is presented.

UNITED STATES, Re Cuba.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington have passed a resolution declaring—"The sympathy of the people of the United States with the people of the Island of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence, and to establish a republican form of Government, guaranteeing the personal liberty and the equal political rights of all the people, and that Congress will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it expedient to recognise the independence and sovereignty of such Republican Government." It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this action on the part of Congress, sustained as it is by the general sympathy of the American people.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon, April 17.—A mutiny has occurred among the soldiers of the Zambesi expedition, stationed at Mafra, eighteen miles from Lisbon. Troops have been sent from here to suppress the tumult, and bring back the regiment destined for Zambesi to Lisbon. The expedition is to embark at this port immediately.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 2.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Mr. J. LOWTHER, in moving for some returns relative to the West Coast Squadron, contended that, the slave-trade being now extinct on the West Coast, there was no justification for the continued employment of a squadron there at a great expense of money and life.

Colonel SYKES thought the Government would be justified in now further reducing the squadron. They had already taken a step in the right direction.

Mr. CHILDESS said he might state that the Government had a further reduction in contemplation. What the exact extent of that reduction might be he could not now state, but he hoped that they would be able to effect it, after proper communication with the Foreign-office and Treasury, and a due consideration of our possessions on the West Coast of Africa and the present position of our trade. It would be altogether out of question to withdraw the squadron entirely from the West Coast. There was a considerable amount of commerce to be protected there. We had settlements of some importance, and it was most important that in fixing the strength of the squadron upon the coast they should have due regard to the extent of our commerce and the requirements of our colonists; but the great element of the slave-trade would no longer enter into their calculations in estimating the force that was required.

Mr. CORRY said that a great deal of the mortality arose from the length of time that ships were kept upon the station.

Mr. KINNAIRD reminded the House that it had the testimony of every First Lord of the Admiralty to the efficiency of this squadron in the past; he thought, however, that a time had now come when a reduction might safely be effected in its strength.

Mr. LOWTHER then withdrew his motion.

COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS.—The annual meeting of the Company of African Merchants was held on the 26th March. There was a fair attendance of shareholders, and the chairman of the Company explained that in consequence of the non-arrival of the Portuguese mails, which should bring detailed accounts from some of the Company's stations, the Board was unable to submit a full report and balance-sheet, but, having examined into the Company's affairs, they felt warranted in recommending a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, which, though not quite so much as formerly paid, was equal to about 9 per cent., and, therefore, a fair return upon the capital. It would be paid out of the year's profits without trenching upon the reserve fund. The report was adopted, and the dividend declared in accordance with the recommendation of the Board.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF SIERRA LEONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sierra Leone, February 26, 1869.

Sir,—The purification of the Legislative Council which has taken place by the withdrawal of Mr. Shaw, whom ex-Governor Blackall imported here from Longford, and placed at the head of our Customs in 1864, when he was scarcely twenty-two years of age, and whose seizures were denounced, and himself condemned in damages and costs by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but which damages and costs the ex-Governor paid out of the public treasury—suggests a befitting time for the enlargement of the Council itself. In place of a Star Chamber, as it was under the blighting presidency of the ex-Governor, and the servile toadyism of ex-Chief Justice Carr (the now pensioned hermit of Bennet-park, Blackheath), the Council sitting with open doors under the presidency of Sir Arthur Kennedy, sustained by such men as Chief Justice French and our distinguished Queen's Advocate, the honourable Mr. Phillippo, has become a great national institution, to which patriotism and the healthful breath of freedom have in the fulness of time lent their undying vigour and heaven-born power. Under such auspicious circumstances, I hope, Mr. Editor, that your able pen will advocate its enlargement, for with a wise and well-considered enlargement, its power and popularity must necessarily extend. There are three names which must suggest themselves at once to our readers, whose addition would bring increased popularity and ability to our Council; we mean Messrs. Rainy, Rosenbush, and William Lewis, senior. Mr. Rosenbush was the first who taught the great and complicated science of banking to Africa, and thus has rendered incalculable service to this colony; and of his administrative ability there can be no question in the mind of any man. Mr. Lewis, who was formerly the Vice-President of our Chamber of Commerce, enjoys a wide-spread popularity amongst the native community, and is in every respect competent for the post. If Mr. Rainy could be induced to join the Council, to speak of the transcendent qualities of the star of his profession, and essentially the man of the people, would be both vain and superfluous. He has suggested some of the best reforms for our colony, and we believe in his moral fortitude so firmly that we do not think he would shrink from the task of carrying out his own wise suggestions. Only think of the popularity and the wide-spread confidence that his name alone would create throughout our colony! Think of the services that his varied legal knowledge would render to the Council in the construction of their laws. Its ancient and honoured power of appeal—lost through the incompetence of ex-Chief Justice Carr and Mr. Huggins—might once more be restored, and large sums of money be saved to the colony. Mr. Rainy could show in his new capacity that his power in the construction of what was good, healthful, and conducive to the interests of the State, was as great as his unquestionable power to hunt out corruption, trample upon falsehood, and rout into darkness and oblivion bigots and tyrants of every hue and denomination. Commerce itself would hail the presence of Rosenbush and Lewis at the Council Board—the spirit of liberty, and the sacred genius of patriotism would see in Mr. Rainy her untiring champion and most unpurchasable son.

May we shortly see those bright additions to our little senate! I am, Mr. Editor, yours truly,

A LOOKER-ON.

GOLD COAST.

From the Special Correspondent of the African Times at Accra. Accra, March 9, 1869.

Sir,—Since I wrote you in December I have been able to obtain more authentic information relative to the signing of the treaty on the Volta, and respecting other matters that transpired about the same time. I have had several conversations with both Tackee and Cudjoe in the presence of witnesses, and I gave both to understand that I was seeking for information with the view of making use of it as the special correspondent of the *African Times*, and therefore you may implicitly rely on the following:—

These two kings signed the treaty very reluctantly, and only at the urgent solicitation of certain natives of Accra on the spot, who exerted themselves to the very utmost to induce them to do so, whether the King and chiefs of Ahwoonah signed or not. It had been agreed between the Governor-in-Chief and the King and chiefs of Addah and Cudjoe that the King of Ahwoonah should be present in person. Nevertheless he did not make his appearance. This satisfied the chiefs on our side that the Ahwoonahs never intended to observe the treaty. In obedience to the orders of Sir Arthur Kennedy, Kings Tackee and Cudjoe left Addah and came up to Accra, so that the Ahwoonahs and Aquamboes should have no excuse for creating further disturbances on the Volta. Since their return matters remain in statu

quo on the Volta. The Ahwoonahs have received presents from the Ashantees, and have allowed an Ashantee armed force to enter their country; and they have taken no measures to induce their allies, the Aquamboes, to lay down their arms, as they are, by Article 4 of the Treaty, bound to do. Whilst our people have observed the treaty, the enemy are engaged in preparations, in conjunction with the Ashantees, to invade our territories once more. I have said from the beginning that it was a good thing to have this treaty signed, so that it might be seen who were the real disturbers of the peace; but I have also always expressed the opinion that the Ahwoonahs never had the remotest intention of keeping to its terms.

The Ashantees are pouring large forces into Aquamboe and Creepee, and if they are allowed to complete their arrangements undisturbed, they will conquer each province of these districts in detail. If Creepee is taken, good bye to the Volta and all cotton, ivory, and country cloths, and gold. Crobo will be the next, then Aquapim, then Akim, and then the sea-board towns from the Sacoom to the Volta; after which the Ashantees will have nothing to prevent them from attacking the Fantees on all points, with the aid of their newly-acquired tributaries. Messengers are coming in daily from all parts of the country—from Akim, Crobo, Aquapim, Creepee, and from the Volta—warning King Tackee of the movements of the Ashantees and their allies, and calling for help. The Creepees have sent to tell Tackee that if he has no longer power to protect them they must in self defence join the Ashantees. The Agotims have sent to say that unless the Accras come to their aid speedily they must form an alliance with the Ahwoonahs. The Aquapims and Akims have applied for ammunition for defensive measures.

Mr. Simpson, the Administrator, arrived here very opportunely on February 15, from Cape Coast, and I must do him the credit to say that he has not wasted any time in inquiring into the truth of these ugly rumours. On the day after his arrival, at noon, he met the three kings and all the principal white and native residents and merchants, and explained to them that the object of his present visit to Accra was to endeavour to restore peace on the Volta, and that he was determined to effect it at all risks. The Administrator invited the chiefs to speak out boldly all they had to say on the subject. They replied that on this subject there was now but one voice in Accra, and they begged his Excellency to allow Mr. Nicol Irvine to speak for them and all present.

Mr. Irvine then related briefly all that had occurred since the kings left Addah, and produced letters from all parts of the country corroborating his statements.

The Administrator expressed himself highly pleased at the unanimity which he perceived amongst all classes at Accra, as was made manifest by the fact of Mr. Irvine having been selected by the native chiefs, by the educated natives, and by the European merchants as their spokesman on such an occasion.

On the 17th, the European merchants and the educated natives met his Excellency again on the same subject—viz., the disturbed state of the country, and the combination of the Ashantees with the Aquamboes and Ahwoonahs. Mr. Irvine was again our speaker, but the Administrator invited information from any person present acquainted with the matter. Several individuals gave what information they were possessed of. Captain Russell, the Civil Commandant, corroborated all that was said as to the movements of the Ashantees, and the continued hostilities on the part of the Aquamboes. Every person present expressed his conviction that no peace could be secured on the Volta until the Aquamboes were thoroughly subdued, and that without delay, and when I tell you that the great champion of "peace at any price" from Christiansborg expressed himself to the same effect, and even declared his willingness to lead the van, I think you will give me credit for having persistently adhered to the policy I have preached so long—viz., a short war to secure a good long peace. The Administrator informed us that he quite coincided with us that such measures were absolutely indispensable, but that he could not agree with us in many points of detail, and he would therefore act in accordance with a plan he had already cut out and dried for himself before he left Cape Coast.

Mr. Simpson met the three kings and their captains on the 18th, but as I was not present I cannot inform you what took place; but I believe they endeavoured to impress on his Excellency the necessity of allowing them to proceed to immediate action and the danger of delay, and I know that they warned the Governor to beware of receiving any information from the friends of the Aquamboes and the Ahwoonahs during his journey into the interior and the Volta district.

His Excellency left for Odumasi in Crobo on the 20th February, with the view of seeing into the state of affairs for himself. On the 5th inst. a report reached Accra to the effect that he had arrived at Odumasi and had sent a message to the King of Aquamboe to meet him at that place, to come to some under-

standing, but that the king flatly refused to do so. It was subsequently further reported that Mr. Simpson had proceeded himself to Aquamboe, and had been forcibly detained there at the instigation of the Ashantee captain. On the following day, however, the Commandant received an official despatch from the Administrator, and he at once convened a meeting of the kings, chiefs, and merchants, to communicate to them the contents. This was on the 5th inst. The despatch was dated Aquamboe, March 8, and it informed the Commandant that the Administrator had concluded a treaty of peace with the King of Aquamboe—on paper!

The Administrator directed the Commandant to call all the chiefs and merchants together, and explain to them that peace was now perfectly established, as the King of Aquamboe had signed the treaty and the Volta was now open to all traders; the Administrator added that he hoped to be at Addah on the 12th, and he trusted to meet there a good number of the Accra merchants with their merchandise to accompany him up the Volta as far as Kporng, to prove that the Volta is now really open. The Administrator concluded by directing Captain Russell to inform Kings Tackee and Cudjoe that they were to proclaim to all their people that peace was once more established between them and the Aquamboes. This was the pith of Mr. Simpson's despatch to the Civil Commandant of Accra.

I cannot find words to express the feelings of disappointment and disgust which the contents of this despatch created in the minds of everyone, from King Tackee to his pipe-bearer. Mr. Simpson will find the Accras quite as unanimous on this occasion as they were on the day of their first interview with him. I enclose you a copy of a letter addressed to the Commandant by the three kings and the European and native merchants, also of the Administrator's letter. The kings and people generally are exceedingly exasperated at Mr. William Addo, the interpreter. Notwithstanding Mr. Simpson's treaty it is still believed by some that his departure from Aquamboe territory may be delayed longer than will be convenient to his Excellency; and his request in his despatch to Capt. Russell, for one *punchon of rum* and *twenty pieces of Mores chintzes*, to be purchased only at Mr. Addo's store, and to be immediately sent to him by canoe, strengthens the suspicions of both blacks and whites that there is a screw loose somewhere. The famous William Alexander Parker has really left the scene of his recent labours; he has received the reward of his eminent services on the Gold Coast by being promoted to the Chief Justiceship of St. Helena. The policy of Downing-street is to us inexplicable!

The state of trade of course remains as before. Creepee trade, I fear, is at an end for ever, as the Aquamboes, it is said, positively refused to allow Mr. Simpson to visit that country, and also declined to open the paths. Even if the Volta was really open, which it is not, it would be nothing gained unless the Creepee road was also open. The merchants are furious, and well they might be, for they have been most woefully deceived. Every store will have to be closed if things continue thus three months longer, and the ruined merchants will have to go elsewhere to seek for employment. What the natives will do time must show.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

By the Saxon steamer which arrived at Southampton on the 17th, in the, we believe, unprecedented short time of twenty-nine days from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, we learn that Dr. Livingstone was at Zanzibar on the 1st of January, and had left for England, via the Red Sea and Alexandria. This news has given the greatest pleasure to the inhabitants of Cape Town, who look with much interest for further details from England; but it seems to us to require confirmation before any credence is given to the happy news.

DEATH.

GIBSON.—Died at Cape Palmas, in child-birth, on Tuesday, March 9, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, the Hon. Mrs. Catherine Gibson, beloved wife of the Hon. Joseph T. Gibson, Vice-President of the Republic of Liberia, leaving three infant children, an affectionate husband, and a large circle of relations and friends to bemoan her irrecoverable loss.

THIRD WEST INDIA REGIMENT.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Maguire asked the Secretary of State for War if it was not true that the late paymaster of the 3rd West India Regiment absconded in December, 1866, and that previous to his absconding he forwarded cheques to officers on outpost duty for the payment of their men, which cheques were dishonoured on being presented, and that the officers who received these cheques were compelled to pay the men out of their own private resources; and whether the money so paid had since been refunded to those officers; and, if not, what were the intentions of the War-office as to its repayment. Mr. Cardwell replied that the case was still under examination.

CLIMATE OF THE WEST COAST.

In the Government Blue-book relative to the comparative health, &c., of seamen employed on various stations throughout the world there is the following relative to the climate of the West Coast, by Assistant-Surgeon J. Lambert, of the Espoir, which confirms the statements we have always made on the subject:—"I do not think the Coast, either ashore or aloft, nearly so unhealthy as it is constantly represented to be. On shore, from the little I have seen of it, Englishmen act very much as if they were at home, and indeed sometimes much more loosely; they smoke and imbibe alcoholic stimulants too much, and indulge especially in other forms of dissipation, which are all debilitating causes, preparing the way for the invasions of malaria. They do not look on themselves as belonging to another clime, and requiring special care and great attention to all those hygienic rules which apply with greater or less force wherever our race wanders, be it in the healthiest places possible, so far as external agencies are concerned, but which apply with especial force where, as here, many of the surrounding agencies are inimical to a healthy action of the animal functions. With temperance in diet, stimulants, and, generally, personal cleanliness as well as surrounding cleanliness, a free interchange of air in dormitories, exercise in the open air, and a moderate exposure to the sun, I think Europeans, fully grown and with sound constitutions, could remain many years on the Coast, and return to Europe without much impairment of health. This would be very much more true could merchants choose their trading stations. For obvious reasons at present the mouths of the rivers are chosen, which above all are the most unhealthy places, especially as in many cases pure water cannot be had, and river water, often impure, is used for all purposes. Aloft, with little communication with the shore, no general leave at notoriously unhealthy places, using distilled water, or good spring water when it can be had without exposing the men to too much fatigue or malaria, avoiding river waters, and rarely entering them; a free use of quinine when required; doing away with boat cruising, more berthing accommodation, a liberal supply of fresh beef and vegetables, allowing the men to buy stock at the various places, less drill aloft, great attention to personal cleanliness and the general cleanliness of the ship, I feel sure, putting aside the so-called infectious epidemics, which ought rarely to occur, the health of the cruisers would be as good as on any station, and better than on many."

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send a Statement of the same to the undersigned on or before the 21st June, 1869, after which day no Claims can be entertained and a Dividend will be declared.

EDWARD WALKER,
Official Administrator.

Jamestown, Accra, Feb. 6, 1869.

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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 Effervescent Pyretic Saline for several months in small repeated doses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

Messrs. ORR & Co, Madras; Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co, Calcutta; Messrs. TREACHER & Co, Bombay.
CANTOR and CO., SIERRA LEONE.

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