

The African Times.

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

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

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

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AFRICAN AGENCY

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

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

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

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,
121, Fleet-street,
London, W.C.

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

OCTOBER, 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, ACCRA, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, and OLD CALABAR.

The fine new Steamship CONGO will sail from GLASGOW on the 23rd SEPTEMBER, and from LIVERPOOL on the 1st OCTOBER, for MADEIRA, SIERRA LEONE, SHERBRO, CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, and OLD CALABAR.

CARGO will also be taken by this Steamer for GABOON, CONGO, St. PAUL DE LOANDO, and other PORTS on the SOUTH COAST, if inducement offers. Such Cargo to be transhipped at Bonny, and forwarded by Branch Steamer at Ship's expense, but Shipper's risk.

Arrangements will also be made for their calling at other Ports when inducement offers.

For Freight, passage, and other information apply in London to ALEX. WALKER, 168, Leadenhall-street; in Glasgow to TAYLOR, LAUGHLAND, and Co., 91, Buchanan-street; and in Liverpool, to ELDER, DEMPSEY, and Co., 2, Brunswick-street.

WEST AFRICAN STEAMSHIPS.

ARRIVALS.

August 30, the Lagos, with the usual mails.
September 9, the British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Congo.
September 16, the Calabar with the bi-monthly mail.

DEPARTURES.

August 24, the African Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Biafra with the monthly mail.
September 2, the British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Roquette.
September 4, the African Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship M'Gregor Laird.
September 14, the African Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship (extra steamer) Norway with the bi-monthly mail.
The Lagos will take out the mail of the 24th.
The British and African S.N.Co.'s Ship Congo will sail Oct. 1.

A WICKED ORDINANCE.

SETTLEMENTS ON THE RIVER GAMBIA.—HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES G. E. PATRY, ADMINISTRATOR.

*Victoria Regina.**

An Ordinance to give certain summary powers to the Chief Magistrate.

Whereas it has become expedient that the duties hitherto performed by two Justices of Peace, or by two Commissioners of the Court of Requests, should also be performed by the Chief Magistrate as occasion may require: Be it therefore enacted by the Administrator of the Settlements on the River Gambia, and their dependencies, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

1st. That wherever in any of the Ordinances of the said Set-

* A specimen of colonial official Latin, surely not worth paying the fortunate Mr. Fowler 800*l.* a-year for!—ED. A. T.

tlements powers are given to two Justices of the Peace, the same powers are hereby conferred on the Chief Magistrate.

2nd. That wherever in any of the Ordinances of the said Settlements powers are given to two Commissioners of the Court of Requests, the same powers are hereby conferred on the Chief Magistrate.

3rd. That the Forms scheduled in any Ordinance referred to in the two last above-mentioned clauses may be so varied as to render them applicable to the Court or other place of sitting of such Chief Magistrate.

4th. That the summary powers conferred by this Ordinance on the Chief Magistrate shall also be conferred on the Manager of M'Carthy's Island or person lawfully acting as such.

5th. That the word Chief Magistrate shall be read to mean the person lawfully performing the duties of that office for the Settlements on the River Gambia.

Read a second time the 14th, and passed through Committee on 16th August, 1869.

HENRY FOWLER, Clerk of the Legislative Council.
August 16, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

44, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C., Sept. 9, 1869.

My Lord,—I have been requested to forward to your lordship direct the duplicate original of a memorial respecting an Ordinance which it would appear has been forwarded to your lordship for the approval of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The original of the enclosed memorial has been sent to the Colonial-office in the regular way (as prescribed by the regulations), addressed to your lordship.

I must confess that it is not without feelings akin to terror that I see such an Ordinance framed and forwarded for approval. I feel, my lord, that if such powers as these be centred in the hands of an official in any settlement on the West Coast of Africa, the consequences may be more grave and serious than I like to contemplate. I see from the *Gazette* that Mr. Chalmers, in whom the colonists seem to have so much confidence, is removed to Cape Coast Castle, and that, therefore, these extravagant and extraordinary powers may be entrusted to a man unqualified by education and training, to discharge them properly, efficiently or impartially, and as to what may be the result of such crude legislation, I dare not at the present moment hazard an opinion.

That the Bill or Ordinance is imperfect and insufficient in its details I need not say. These facts are apparent on the face of it. But that such an Ordinance should be forwarded at all for your lordship's approval seems to me to exhibit such a total indifference to consequence that I dare not in an official communication to your lordship, permit myself to comment thereupon lest I might be betrayed into some unguarded expression.

For my own part, and speaking on behalf of the people of the Gambia, I feel satisfied that your lordship is too good, too just, too honourable, even to recommend such an Ordinance for the approval of Her Majesty.

I will conclude by saying that such an Ordinance proves more powerfully than a hundred arguments the character and intentions of Administrator Patey, and how woefully he is misled by this Mr. Fowler, his secretary, to whom the authorship of the Ordinance in question is ascribed.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

THOMAS F. QUIR.

To the Right Hon. Earl Granville, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing-street.

COST AND SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN THE GAMBIA, ETC.

To the Right Honorable Earl Granville,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.
Bathurst, River Gambia, 13th August, 1869.

My Lord,—From a small community like ours, consisting of five English and four French mercantile establishments, with some seven or eight European and native importers of small value, there is raised an annual colonial revenue of over 20,000*l.*, which is supplemented by a Parliamentary grant of 1,500*l.* per annum.

It is scarcely credible that for this small trading community on a sandbank three and a-half miles in length and one mile broad (the half of which is an uninhabitable swamp) and a population of about 4,000, of whom about 50 only are Europeans, it should be necessary to support a staff of civil officers, whose pay and allowances according to the official estimates for the current year are:—

Fixed Salaries	£9,624 14 6
Temporary and Provisional Allowances	145 13 0
	368 7 6
	£10,138 15 0

Which, with 1,058*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* for pensions, and the items in the estimates under the heads of Hospital, Police and Gaol, Transport, Works and Buildings, Aborigines, and other charges, make up a civil expenditure of over 20,000*l.* a year for this little settlement.

The paucity of our numbers, the want of Parliamentary influence, and the advantages which the administrator of a small colony possesses in making a biased report upon any representation of the merchants and inhabitants, which they never see, and therefore, if incorrect, have no means of correcting, and the convenient mode he has of writing them down as factious, preclude them from getting that redress which, we feel confident, Her Majesty's Government would afford to us, did they really understand our position.

We have been told by high authority that this settlement is maintained for Imperial political purposes. This we do not believe; if, however, such be the fact, then we respectfully submit the Imperial treasury should contribute more than 1,500*l.* towards an expenditure of over 20,000*l.* per annum.

But, presuming, as we do, that this settlement—though originally it may have been established for the suppression of the slave-trade, as well as for the encouragement of commerce, is now purely a commercial station, and that no Imperial political policy is involved in its maintenance, we think the time has arrived when the colonists should be allowed to take a greater share than they are now permitted in its Government.

Firstly. On the present constitution of the Legislative Council in this colony, consisting as it does of the Administrator, the Collector of Customs, the Chief Magistrate, and one mercantile member, so that the Government have three votes to one, and in the event of one of the official members voting with the mercantile member, the Administrator would have the casting vote; the Government virtually therefore have four votes to one. When your lordship considers the three official gentlemen have no pecuniary interest in the colony beyond their salaries, we trust your lordship will grant to the tax-paying community an additional mercantile member in the Council.

Secondly. We contend we are overburdened with too expensive a civil staff, much more than is required for the wants of a small trading community within fourteen days' steam communication twice a month with England, and forty-eight hours' steam communication with the Governor-in-Chief in Sierra Leone. Why is it necessary there should be an Administrator with his attendant staff? As a proof, we would mention the fact of the present Administrator, Admiral Patey, absenting himself from the colony for three months in each year since his appointment. We believe a mayor and corporation elected from our body could better manage our local affairs than is done at present, and as well as similar bodies in the different boroughs in England, where much greater interests are involved. But if this proposition is too liberal a boon for Her Majesty's Government to grant us, then we would suggest that the Chief Magistrate should be President of the Council.

Our experience is in favour of gentlemen who have received a legal education; they respect the Constitutional rights and liberties of the colonists, and do not expect to bring them under quarter-deck discipline.

The best Governor this Colony ever had was Sir Richard Graves M'Donnell, a sound Constitutional barrister, during whose short term of Government the Market was built, and the funds for the Hospital raised, with one half the present amount of colonial revenue.

This arrangement would alone save the colony 1,000 <i>l.</i> per annum, for the salary of the Administrator is	£1,300 0 0
Horse Allowance	£41 1 3
Fuel and Lights	50 0 0
Two Labourers	36 0 0
	127 1 3

The Salary of Chief Magistrate	£1,427 1 3
	600 0 0
	£2,027 1 3

We propose to combine offices of Chief Magistrate with that of President of the Council, abolishing that of Administrator, with residence at Government House	£800 0 0
Horse Allowance	41 1 3
Fuel and Lights	50 0 0
Two Labourers	36 0 0
	927 1 3

Saving	£1,100 0 0
Before passing to other heads of expenditure, we would call	

attention to the pay and allowance of the present Administrator with that of his predecessors in office:—

The former pay was	£1,000 0 0
Table Allowance	200 0 0
Horse Allowance	41 1 3
Fuel and Lights	50 0 0
Two Labourers	36 0 0

£1,327 1 3

We were led to believe that under the new arrangement the pay was increased to 1,300*l.* per annum, and all allowances abolished, and that such an arrangement was to the advantage of the Administrator, both in the matter of pension and in his half-pay in case of absence, because the calculations for both would be upon a basis of 1,300*l.* instead of upon 1,000*l.*

Our Administrator, however, draws the 1,300*l.* and all the allowances except table money, and thus gets 1,427*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* instead of 1,300*l.*, and it is not likely that in a Council of all Government officials except one that any reasonable check can be put upon the Administrator.*

We next crave attention to the Collector and Treasurer's Department, which costs the colony,	£1,687 16 0
Pilotage and quarantine.	535 5 0

Total £2,223 1 0

We think the salary of the Collector and Treasurer excessive for so small a port as ours. Out of personal respect for Mr. Kneller and his long services, we did not before moot the question, but now that a new officer having no claims upon the colony may be appointed, we think such officer will be well remunerated at 500*l.* per annum, and we are satisfied an officer qualified by service in Her Majesty's Customs at home could be got for that sum, seeing that when this department was under the Imperial Customs, the Collector only had 400*l.* per annum. This will save 200*l.*, and we are satisfied that at least another 250*l.* per annum might be saved in these departments by rearrangement of the duties of the different clerks.

The pilot establishment is, in our opinion, upon a very bad system; the pilots are paid by the month, whether they bring in vessels or not.

Auditor. At present our accounts have to be sent down to Sierra Leone to be audited, and are generally from nine to twelve months behind. We suggest to your lordship to abolish this system, and to allow the accounts to be audited by the Council before payment, as was done at Sierra Leone under its first charter, and was found to work well in Council.

The above items give an annual saving of 1,675*l.*, and we are of opinion it might be easily increased to 2,000*l.*

The question of this large and expensive establishment becomes the more important as we understand his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has recommended to your lordship the adoption of the system to allow every civil officer six months' leave of absence, on full pay and his passage home and back paid by the colony, after two years' service on the Coast. This, my lord, will increase our expenditure at least 20 per cent., and it, therefore, becomes the more necessary not to keep up an unnecessarily large and expensive staff.

Her Majesty's Government has, so far as the civil expenditure of these settlements is concerned, disendowed us; in fairness and justice we beg to be disestablished likewise.

If, my lord, we are allowed to manage our own local affairs (and we do not see that we are more unfitted for it than our countrymen in the rivers Benue and Benin, where they have a larger trade) we could, with a sixth of the larger amount we have to pay for local government, subsidise powerful native chiefs to protect our trade in the river, and with one company of soldiers, or the frequent visit in the healthy season of one of Her Majesty's gunboats, we could protect ourselves here.

We are here, my lord, for the purposes of trade; it is not our wish nor our interest that the Government should maintain a large official staff at a cost of over 10,000*l.* per annum, but as long as retrenchment is left to governors and high officials on the Coast, so long will salaries, emoluments, and offices be increased under one plea or another, as our colonial expenditure has been more than doubled within the last twelve years.

We are not insensible to the fact that, in addition to the annual expenditure raised in the colony of over 20,000*l.*, the expense of maintaining the troops costs the British taxpayers another 20,000*l.* per annum, whilst the work of protection would be far better performed by the monthly visit of one of Her Majesty's gunboats on the station.

Forty thousand a-year, spent for the support of a colony of five English and four French merchants and some 4,000 native

* If officials dare to disagree with the Administrator, we see the result in the removal of Chief Magistrate Chalmers, the inhibition of the Colonial-Sergeant, and the suspension of the Collector of Customs.—Ed. A.T.

inhabitants, appears to us to be an unnecessary waste of Imperial and Colonial funds.

We have refrained, from feelings of delicacy, in asking our French resident merchants in joining us in this representation.—We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servants,

(Signed by the Principal Merchants.)

POLICE-COURT, SIERRA LEONE, MONDAY, AUGUST. 23.
(Before their Worships Colonel Anton and T. A. Rosenbush.)

WALCOTT v. M. H. DAVIES—LIBEL.

Mr. Rainy, for defendant: Your worship, you are aware that this is mail day, and I should like to know what are your intentions respecting the case of Walcott v. Davies, as I presume you have thought the matter over. Mr. Smith, who is also engaged in the case, is not here, on account of his being very busy preparing for the mail.

Bench: I have considered the case, and, so far as I know, it is closed, and I can have nothing to do with it. I see no warrant for commitment, and I cannot issue such a warrant. I am not responsible for the acts of my predecessor.

Mr. Rainy: It is said the Crown never dies, and I may fairly add that the police magistrate never dies; your worship, therefore, has everything to do with the case. When a person comes here and says he wants to protect his character (which is worth nothing at all), and refuses to be examined touching that character, he ought to be compelled to submit to be so examined. We have not yet made our defence, for we have not done with cross-examining Mr. Walcott.

Bench: Well, as I see both you gentlemen here, if you will agree to a re-hearing of the case, I shall be glad to listen to it.

Mr. Rainy: For my part, your worship, I have not the slightest objection; I am quite prepared.

Mr. Walcott: I object to any such thing. Let it go to the higher court just as it is.

Mr. Rainy: Yes, it will go if you can get a Bench warrant.

Mr. Walcott: I can get a Bench warrant, and shall do it.

Mr. Rainy: Oh, you think you can do everything, as such characters as you always do.

Bench: Well, I dismiss the case, and if complainant is disposed to take out a fresh summons he is at liberty to do so.

This decision was received with applause by a crowded court.

SIERRA LEONE NEWS.

(From the Sierra Leone Journals.)

His Excellency Sir Arthur Kennedy, C.B., left this, per R.A.M.S.S. Lagos, for Liverpool, on leave. It is rumoured that Sir Arthur will return in two months' time.

The Hon. Captain Kendall, Colonial Secretary, has been honoured with the appointment of Acting Administrator during the absence of Sir Arthur Kennedy.

John Ashwood, Esq., has been appointed Acting Colonial Secretary.

Major and Police Magistrate Brayo has received an appointment from England as Acting Administrator for the Gambia, during the absence of Admiral Patey.

Lieut.-Colonel Anton, who was at one time Acting Administrator of the Gambia, is now Acting Police Magistrate and Inspector-General of Police here.

The Hon. Colonel Yonge arrived from Liverpool on the 31st July. It is rumoured that the Colonel will soon leave this with troops for some other port.—*Day Spring*.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS.—We are happy to announce that our Colonial Secretary, the Hon. J. J. Kendall, whose claim to administer the general government was so ably advocated by the *African Times* some time ago, will fill the chair of Sir A. Kennedy during his absence.—*Liberator*.

RESTORATION OF TRIAL BY JURY.—The *Day Spring* says there are about fifty European inhabitants here, with little or no interest, asking to have the jury system put down, while there are 45,000 Africans with unbounded interest calling loudly for its establishment. Surely Earl Granville cannot disregard the earnest request of so many thousand inhabitants, particularly when he sees the wrongs they have suffered since they have been deprived of their strongest bulwark! Judging from the noble earl's communication, we feel confident that he will adopt such measures as to convince the world that the welfare of the people of Sierra Leone, so long tyrannised over, is his first and great concern.

BRITISH "QUIAH."—At a public meeting held shortly before Sir Arthur Kennedy's departing from Sierra Leone to England on leave, he took the sense of the principal merchants, and explained the declared Government policy, with respect to giving up the "Quiah" lands to the native chiefs under certain conditions for the future security of British traders and the peace

the colony. It appeared that the revenue from the "Quiah" was about 300*l.* a year, while the expenditure was 1,928*l.* There was a free discussion of this important subject. Mr. Rosenbush and some others expressed at first what they considered to be grave objections to the proposed measure, but after the explanations given by Sir Arthur Kennedy there seemed to be a general acquiescence in the Government views. Sir Arthur, in reply to Mr. Rosenbush, said: "Whoever may have to reside among the natives of the Quiah, after the abandonment of their country by our Government, will be safe enough, as there will be such conditions made to bind them to protect such British subjects that may have to dwell within their borders." Sir Arthur further remarked that it would be most prejudicial among the chiefs were we to sell their country instead of delivering it to them honourably; they will naturally conclude that our object to acquire their territory was to do so in order to effect a future sale of the same, and to make money out of them. Sir Arthur emphatically declared that, should the measure proposed relative to our resigning the Quiah lands to the kings and chiefs be carried out, it will show to the world and convince the Timmanees themselves that the British Government does care for the acquirement of peoples' territories from them. Sir Arthur proposed to the Council that he intends to make the Alli Cally of Port Lokkoh and Bey Cantah to understand fully the conditions on which the country is to be restored to them; he believes they are men of good understanding and may be relied on.

BENCH OF UNPAID MAGISTRATES.—We have to thank His Excellency J. J. Kendall, the newly-appointed Administrator-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements, who has no doubt carried out the wishes of Sir Arthur Kennedy, for giving us a bench of magistrates; the gentlemen selected for this honour being the Honourable John Ashwood, Dr. McCoy, and W. H. Randall, Esq. Some time ago a similar honour was conferred on T. A. Rosenbush, Esq., a banker of this city.

MAJOR BRAVO AS POLICE MAGISTRATE.—The conduct of Major Bravo during the investigation of the alleged libel case brought by his friend and *protégé* Walcot, the Editor of the *Wasp*, against us, would be entirely inexplicable to distant readers if we did not bring the following facts to their notice. The alleged libel was contained in our leading article of the 2nd July last, and this attack was in reply to one, most unjustifiably unprovoked and uncalled for, made upon us in the first issue of his so-called paper. In this same leading article we put in a powerful protest against Major Bravo for writing a most insolent and infamous letter, reflecting on Mr. Rainy's professional character, and recommending suitors in the Police-court to his friend and *protégé* Walcot, the Editor of the *Wasp*, as a clever lawyer and an honest man. Major Bravo winced under our pen, and like a caged lion, he growled and beat himself about, unable to avenge the annoyance we had given him. But the moment the Editor of the *Wasp*, who groaned most piteously beneath our strokes, and his own line of conduct proves this, applied to Major Bravo for a summons against us, he unhesitatingly acceded to the unreasonable request. Thus, it would seem that Major Bravo has been, in fact, investigating a case in which his own magisterial conduct is most seriously implicated; and what wonder that he should show a decided prejudice against our cause! He has not had the common sense even to suppress his feelings towards us, but has from time to time given utterance to them in open court, to the utter astonishment and indignation of all present. Truly, a magistrate under such an influence is unfit to sit in judgment in so important a case.—*Day Spring.*

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.—The *Liberator*, while showing the impossibility of Mr. Montagu being made Acting Queen's Advocate, adds: "While on this subject we cannot help remarking that there is a legal gentleman at our bar in every way well qualified for the post of Queen's Advocate; one who would do honour to the Crown, and give general satisfaction to the public. We mean, of course, Mr. Magnus Smith, whose independence of character and whose personal integrity have long ago won for him undying fame. It is to be hoped that, in the event of Mr. Phillippo's resignation, the Government will offer the appointment to Mr. Magnus Smith, than whom there is not a better qualified person in our settlement to fill the important post."

THE ASHANTERS — DUTCH — MR. USSHER — REVENUES — MRS. MOSHLEY'S SCHOOL, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, August 28.
Sir, — There seems to be little or no doubt that some bodies of invading Ashantes are already within the formerly "Protected Territories." The Dutch Government is also said to be sending out troops, to vindicate its honour against the Fantees. If matters progress in this way, I expect that before the end of the year there will not be any demand for anything except

munitions of war, rum, tobacco, and provisions. Mr. Usher, too, manages to keep alive here from month to month the rumour of his immediate return to fulfil the duties of Administrator here. I can only say that his ideas of the duties of an Administrator as established by his conduct while here, are such that it would be a grievous mistake, and wrong on the part of the Government, to send him back to us; besides which, if he adopted the same policy in native matters that he did before, the whole country would be soon in a state similar to what it was before Sir Charles Macarthy visited us, and fought and died for us.

All your anticipations about our revenue are being realised. It has been increasing every month, and I believe there is now nearly, if not quite, 7,000*l.* in our Colonial Chest. Alas, how much good might be done, if, as you have said, there was a (beneficent) policy—and if there was not any waste! But go on with your good work, and help us all you can. I hear that Mrs. Moseley will soon be coming out, and carrying into effect her good intentions of establishing the female school, so much wanted out here. We want such ladies here as Mrs. Moseley; the good their presence would do is incalculable. At present, there is not one European lady in Cape Coast. I hope, with all my heart, that the good news of Mrs. Moseley's coming out soon is true, and that she will soon be here. When the school is really established, I believe she will not find herself without some zealous supporters. Expect to hear again from me shortly.—Yours, &c.

STEAMER TO GABOON, CONGO, AND ST. PAUL DE LOANDO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company have published the following dated Liverpool, Sept. 13, 1869:—

Dear Sir,—We beg to inform you that we have now made arrangements for conveying cargo at through rates by this Company's steamers to Gaboon, Congo, St. Paul de Loando, and such other ports on the South West Coast of Africa as may be arranged.

The goods will be transhipped at Bonny, and forwarded to their destinations by branch-steamers.

Homeward cargo will also be conveyed in a similar manner.—We are, Sir, yours truly, ELDER, DEMPSTER, AND CO.

A GROSS FEEDER IN COLONIAL PASTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, River Gambia, August 17, 1869.

Sir,—Allow me to give you an instance showing how favourites are advanced, and the community is taxed for their support, in this colony.

Mr. Henry Fowler, who held some minor acting appointment in British Columbia under Sir Arthur Kennedy, with whom Mr. Fowler boasts of considerable influence, and, as the facts will show, with some reason, followed his chief to the Coast of Africa, having secured the appointment of first writer in the Administrator's office here, with a salary of 300*l.* per annum, if his patron could do nothing better for him down the Coast. Unfortunately for the Gambia, Sir Arthur Kennedy, having no better opening at the time for his *protégé*, located him here. Admiral Patey, who, left to himself, was getting on quietly and peaceably in the administration of his government, was no match for this designing man, who soon saw that if he could only get Administrator Patey into hot water with his officials and the merchants, he would be master of the situation, for the Admiral is no scholar and a poor scribe, entirely dependent upon Mr. Fowler for his despatches. The latter soon succeeded in getting the Admiral at loggerheads, not only with his civil officers (who stand no chance in the uneven contest of official correspondence when an unscrupulous man wields the pen, and can write private reports and confidential despatches which the subordinate official never sees), but extended his quarrels to the military officers, merchants, and chief inhabitants, so that the poor Admiral, although the responsible, is really only the nominal Administrator, and the irresponsible Mr. Fowler is supreme. In February last Mr. Fowler stated he was to be appointed Collector and Treasurer, and Mr. Kneller was to be promoted to be Administrator at Cape Coast. The vacancy, however, did not occur, but it was necessary to get rid of Mr. Kneller to make the vacancy for Mr. Fowler, and consequently Mr. Kneller has been reported as contumacious, and, without any charges being brought against him or any opportunity given him of defending himself, he was ordered by the Governor-in-Chief to proceed to Cape Coast, not as Administrator, but as Assistant Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, the joint salaries of which are about 400*l.*, whilst Mr. Kneller's post as Collector and Treasurer is worth 700*l.* per annum; and on his declining to make the exchange he has been interdicted, and

his appointments handed over to Mr. Fowler, who now holds the following appointments, viz.:—

First Writer	230 <i>l.</i>
Clerk of Council	100 <i>l.</i>
Coroner	100 <i>l.</i>
Notary Public	30 <i>l.</i>
Acting Collector of Customs, Treasurer and Superintendent of Pilots (half salaries)	350 <i>l.</i>
	680 <i>l.</i>

Thus, in one year, this favourite's income has been advanced from 300*l.* to 880*l.* per annum, whilst there are many deserving natives and poor Europeans fully qualified to hold some of these posts, to whom the salary would have been a great boon.

The desire seems to be to drive all conscientious and independent-minded gentlemen from the Colonial service on the Coast, and fill the offices with men of much lower standing and position.

In our own small community the only two married civil officers who are living here with their families, respected and esteemed, have been interdicted, and leave us by this mail. What hope is there, Sir, for the advancement of Africa if all subordinate officers are to be held by unscrupulous men?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE AND FAIR PLAY.

ANOTHER SHAMEFUL CASE OF FAVOURITISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, August 7, 1869.

Dear Sir,—You have noticed with just censure the conferring of so many offices on Mr. Thomas Jones, the Colonial Surgeon here. If he had been a man of superlative merit, this heaping of lucrative appointments upon him, although it might have been overlooked, could not have been defended. But so far from there being any such merit in him, I assure you that not a white man in the place will speak to him. We all think here that Mr. Simpson's conduct in thus overwhelming him with official benefits is inexplicable, and especially since the new Colonial Chaplain, Mr. Smith, arrived. The superintendence of the Government Printing Press has always been attached to the chaplaincy, but notwithstanding the Rev. Mr. Smith's arrival, Mr. Jones continues to hold it tenaciously. It is most unfeeling and unjust, and it is disgraceful in Mr. Simpson, the Acting Administrator, to permit it. You will be glad to hear that the chaplain seems to be a really worthy man; he is also an eloquent man. And what makes Mr. Jones and Mr. Simpson's conduct with regard to the Printing Press appointment still more odious is that the Rev. Mr. Smith has a wife and seven children in England. Just look again at the appointments now held by Mr. Thomas Jones:—

THOMAS JONES'S APPOINTMENTS.

Colonial Surgeon	£300
Colonial Secretary & Deputy Collector of Customs	300
Coroner, worth	150
Postmaster	100
Inspector of Prisons	50
Inspector of Printing Press	100

Total 1,000*l.*

And besides this he draws two guineas a day when he goes to outstations; and he is always going somewhere! Is this right?

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND ADMIRAL PATEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—You said truly in your leader of last month, with reference to a paragraph of Mr. Monsell's speech in the House of Commons, that if the head of a mercantile firm in England received accounts of quarrels and dishonourable practices among persons in his employ abroad, he would soon find out who was right and who was wrong; &c. Allow me to ask what are these pretended difficulties with which the Colonial office has to contend in finding out which of the belligerent parties at the Gambia is in the right? What right has it to remonstrate, as Gambia is in this case and as regards Mr. Huggins, against it has done in this case and as regards the colonies. What is it, being made a court of appeal from the colonies. Surely and what are its half dozen secretaries maintained for? Surely not for home politics alone; if so, the sooner it is called by some other name the better. Who would listen to such an excuse from the Home or Foreign office? I have, as you know, had a long colonial experience, and I say it would be no difficult task for the Colonial office to find out (as a general rule) who was right and who was wrong, if it acted in the usual way, and did not listen to confidential and *ex parte* statements, which a sub-ditath never sees, and cannot therefore refute. Let the evi-

dence on both sides be taken down before both parties, and a summary of the evidence be written and submitted to the home authorities without further comment. Unfortunately for the service, the reverse is the case. An officer appeals to the Secretary of State or the reverse; but the officer has no chance of answering or explaining away the Governor's charges. Surely this is a one-sided view of justice, which appears to have been adopted to the full extent lately at the Gambia. The three Government officers at all connected with the inquiry on the prisoner who died, but whom the jury returned as murdered, in the goal, are, I am told, either suspended or sent off to a more distant or worse climate without additional pay. This may be accidental; but to those who know or take any interest in the West Coast of Africa, it looks as if Mr. Monsell had made up his mind to cut the knot by supporting his *humans Administrator* through thick and thin. I see by your last what has been done with Mr. Chalmers, the Chief Magistrate, because he did not manage to get the Administrator whitewashed; and now I am curious to know what will be done with the "interdicted" Colonial Surgeon and the suspended "Collector of Customs." I hope you will persevere in bringing these matters before the House of Commons. That assembly exercises, I know, very great indulgence toward Ministerial explanations, but surely it will not be so gullible as to believe that everybody is wrong but Admiral Patey and his *dms damns* Mr. Fowler.—I am, dear Sir, yours, SPECTATOR.

DEATHS.

We deeply regret having to record the loss of Thomas Hughes, Esq., for many years one of the leading native merchants of the Gold Coast, who died at Europa Cottage, Cape Coast, on Sunday, the 11th July, 1869. Mr. Hughes was much beloved by the whole community, and his loss is one of the greatest that has befallen the Gold Coast for many years past. His influence with the natives and their confidence in him was such that no matter of importance was ever adopted without his being first consulted. He was a patriot in the fullest acceptance of the word. Thousands, we are told, gathered round his grave on the 12th July, and their evidently real sorrow testified that he was a good man. Mr. Hughes was a great supporter of Her Majesty's Government at Cape Coast. During the Ashantee War he took active action in support of Mr. Richant Pine's government; and when the time came Mr. Hughes, although notoriously very much reduced in circumstances, politely refused to receive any remuneration for his great services. Subsequently Colonel Cochrane, with his coarse barrack-room notions, availed himself of every opportunity to insult and annoy Mr. Hughes, so that for some time he and others were forced to seek safety at Bimina. At a later period it was through his great influence that several Ashantee captives were given up by the Chief of Assin to be returned to the King of Ashantee, by which another war with Ashantee was prevented. Mr. Hughes's kindness of disposition was very remarkable. He had great knowledge of native medicines, and many lives were saved by him, particularly of those afflicted with dysentery, for which he discovered a specific, which was noticed in the *African Times* some time ago.

We are also grieved to record the sudden death of Nimbo Irving, Esq., at Accra, Gold Coast, at 8.30 p.m. on the 30th July, 1869. At 4.30, while complaining of a slight headache, he was seized with a fit, which was followed by five others in rapid succession. An eye-witness, an attached friend, writes, "It was really fearful to see such a fine, apparently healthy, strong man cut down in four hours." He had suffered greatly from anxiety through the mercantile difficulties arising out of the state of the Eastern districts. His remains were followed to the grave by all classes of Africans and Europeans, and all felt that in him they have lost a valued friend.

FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE," TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
DOWNING STREET, SEPT. 13.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Witter Jackson, Esq., to be Magistrate for Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gambia, on the Western Coast of Africa.

DO COMING EVENTS ALWAYS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE?

In its criticism on certain arrangements made by Lord Alvanley, with the Great Eastern Railway, to the prejudice of the latter, when they had to pass through his lordship's land, the *Star* says: "The *Times*, sold hand and foot for a price to the feudal interest, constantly quotes odds and ends of facts, to show the ignoble feudalists to which Prussia is in bondage. England is the only country, pretending to have reached the modern stage, in which such a transaction as that we are speaking of is at all possible. It has certainly been impossible in France since '89, but the English '89 is yet to come."

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s., STAMPED.
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The African Times.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869.

FUTURE OF THE WEST COAST SETTLEMENTS.

Nor one of the British West Coast Settlements can be either abandoned, ceded, or exchanged without the full and free consent of the people interested. This is our brief reply to the queries and suggestions of past and present Under-Secretaries for the Colonies in the House of Commons. It is not our business here to enter upon a consideration of the new policy of Downing-street with regard to British colonies generally, as shadowed forth in Colonial-office despatches and official and other authoritative declarations in Parliament. The policy of setting all the purely British colonies free from the mother country, and thus casting off her emigrated children in order to save the supposed burthen of their protection may prevail, and Great Britain may stand out among the nations as an almost branchless trunk, hastening rapidly thereby the inevitable period of her utter prostration; but even then the West African Settlements occupy so exceptional a position in their relations with her, that they could not be included in this general policy without bringing upon her a degree of odium and judgment which no nation can afford to incur and provoke. These settlements were *not* founded, as Mr. Monsell asserted that they were, for the purpose of suppressing the slave-trade. One at least of them—that of Cape Coast and the Gold Coast—was founded for the express purpose of carrying on the slave-trade, in order to procure a supply of labour to the plantations in America and the sugar colonies of the Antilles; and the others for objects of Imperial policy, at periods when the new suicidal doctrine of the uselessness of colonial possessions had not become an article of political faith among any class of politic men. Up to a very late period the Government and people of Great Britain looked with a most jealous eye upon all extension of dominion by France on the West Coast of Africa, and this not because of French slave-trading proclivities, but because an increase of French establishments there was deemed to be menacing and prejudicial to British interests. The efforts to colonise Sierra Leone from Britain and Nova Scotia, and its subsequent history as the asylum for liberated slaves, are too well known to render any detail or comment necessary here. The Gambia settlement was a consequence of the restoration of Senegal to the French under the provisions of the treaty of Vienna. British merchants had established themselves in the captured French colony; under the severely exclusive French system this was no longer a place for them when it was restored; they consequently removed their establishments to the sandbank at the mouth of the Gambia, and thus Bathurst was founded. For a time they ruled themselves; but the Colonial-office stepped in and organised British colonial government in the rising settlement. The Cape and Gold Coast settlement consisted, as already stated, originally of slave factories, and only at a comparatively recent period was made accessory to the carrying out by Great Britain of her policy of repentance; while Lagos, of which we ought to know something, although ostensibly annexed for putting an end to the slave-trade in those parts, would, we believe, never have been so annexed had it not been pretty well understood, that if not made a British it would soon become a French possession. On these grounds the West Coast settlements occupy an exceptional position among the colonies of Great Britain. Again, we do not believe that any one of the colonies peopled by Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen could be subdued and subjugated by any force that it would suit the purpose and

means of any foreign power to send against it; but this cannot be said of the West Coast settlements. If abandoned to themselves by Great Britain, and left without her protection, they would be immediately exposed to foreign aggression, and be compelled to admit some other sovereignty; and few things could be more disgraceful than this to Great Britain, after her having been the means of raising up an educated native class attached to English rule, if that rule be what it ought to be. Strong, however, as these reasons are against abandonment, and unanswerable as the arguments are against cession or exchange, without the full and free consent of the people interested, we should have very grave and painful doubts of their prevailing against the new doctrines now held in high places with regard to British colonial possessions, if we were not able to show that these West African settlements are at present in a position to pay all the expenses of their government and necessary protection, except so much of the latter as can be given by the British Navy without any outlay beyond what Great Britain must necessarily incur in keeping the police of the seas and protecting the commerce of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, &c., with the Coast of Western Africa, unless she intend to descend altogether from the position of a first-rate naval power, in which case, as Grattan most truly said, "she will be nothing."

To begin with what may be called the metropolitan colony, as having been and continuing still to be the cradle of education for all the others, through the great efforts and sacrifices made, not by the British Government, but by the Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies. Sierra Leone, with a revenue of now 70,000*l.* a-year, and which we doubt not will soon be 100,000*l.* a-year, does not need anything from the Imperial exchequer, if a popular government and liberal institutions be created in her; and it is because she does not need anything that it is time she was allowed at least so much of self-government as should relieve her from the incubus of European officialdom in all public employments that the growing intelligence, education, and wealth of her native citizens fit them to hold and perform the duties of. It is time that she had municipal institutions—time that the majority in her Legislative Council should consist of deputies elected by those whose trade, commerce, and industry supply that 70,000*l.* a-year—time that she should be relieved of military magistrates, and of such importations as a Montagu, a Shaw, a Marston, who do her gross wrong while they remain in office, and may wrong her subsequently, though in a less degree, by pensions to be charged on her revenues, every penny of which is needed for those material improvements of which as a rising seaport she stands so much in need. Then, again, her nearest sister settlement, that of the River Gambia, with a revenue of above 20,000*l.* a-year, levied almost entirely on the commercial industry of five English and three or four French mercantile houses; she does not need anything from the British taxpayer, since the Government of the British taxpayer declines to make in her, as in all her sister settlements, at the Imperial expense, any of those public works which formerly marked the rule of a civilised power in its colonial possessions. We do not hesitate to say, that with such a revenue there ought to be 10,000*l.* a-year surplus to employ in public works, and the protection and extension of commerce up the river, if the British Colonial-office would cease to send her an absurdly and oppressively excessive official staff of Patys, Fowlers, and others. Give her local self-government in which the educated Africans shall have their due weight and representation, with an Imperial Magisterial Commissioner to prevent any one class in the community from doing wrong to, or making itself a tyrant over the rest, and she, too, does not want anything from Downing-street. The Cape Coast settlement, which includes the Gold Coast and trans-Volta seaboard as far as Quittah, deceptively entered in the estimates laid before the House of Commons as having now a revenue of 8,000*l.* a-year, has, effectively, one that must reach to nearly 30,000*l.*, which might, and would, soon become 60,000*l.* under good government. Simplify and reform the official staff there;

do not injure the country and disgrace ourselves by sending her Usahers, Parkers, Skues, Elliotts, Joneses, and such-like official pests; associate educated natives with her Government in Legislative and Consultative bodies; and there would soon be a large surplus for those public works and institutions without which civilisation cannot extend or material resources be developed in her. She, too, needs not one penny from the British taxpayer. As to Lagos, her revenues increase so rapidly, thanks to the commerce which is fed by the active energy of the persevering and industrious Aku peoples in her vicinity, that she notoriously is able abundantly to provide for all her wants, and would soon be able to do so still more abundantly if her enterprising educated Africans were admitted to that share of legislative and local executive government to which they are so clearly entitled. But it will be said, these settlements, or at least three of them—viz., Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast—would still be a burthen upon Great Britain for military forces for their protection. We deny this altogether. Sierra Leone does not really require troops except for swelling the pageant of Government; everything she wants in the military line she could locally raise under enlightened superintendence and could also pay for; her police force, which at present costs far too much, might be militarily organised, and would be all that she needs or is likely to need for protection other than naval. The Cape and Gold Coast settlements which have been informed that they must in future see to their own internal protection—need nothing more in a military form than some local disciplined corps to garrison the Castle and even Bathurst, where the military might be thought indispensable, would, we are convinced, soon be ten times more prosperous and secure than she is at present, if her Government was, as we have stated that it ought to be, in the hands of those whose interests require that they should cultivate friendly relations with the surrounding natives, and if a British gunboat were frequently to be seen in the Gambia waters. No—there is no reason, on the score of Imperial economy, that the British Government should abandon (or cede) any one of the West African settlements; to do so without having first organised good local self-government, by which order and the progress of Christian civilisation might be secured, would be a disgraceful outrage and wrong to mankind, and an insulting return to Almighty God of that talent of power which he bestowed, that as a Christian nation she might endeavour to extend the kingdom of his dear Son, to whom he has given all rule and dominion and power on earth, as in heaven.

ORDINANCES BY SURPRISE.

We last month inserted a complaint from Lagos of four Ordinances having received the Royal Assent in England, and been promulgated in Lagos, without the people there, who are deeply interested in the matters to which they relate, having had the least idea of the changes to be effected by them, until they were thus published as law. There can be no doubt that great wrong has been done in many instances, and some very serious mistakes been made through this very objectionable practice of the secret enactment of Ordinances by Legislative Councils composed only of officials, or of officials with the addition of one non-official member, perhaps scarcely less official than the officials themselves, in consequence of his interests being best served by acquiescence in the proposed measures of the ruling authority. We proceed to argue on the broad principle that in a British Colony no law ought to be enacted that is not for the public good; and that, therefore, where there is no popular representation, no association of the people in the making of laws—as is more or less the case in the Crown Colonies on the West Coast of Africa—there ought to be a publication of the proposed law before the Ordinance is sent home for the Royal sanction. We beg to call the particular attention of the Colonial-office to this subject. We do not believe that there is, indeed we are quite sure that there cannot be in this country, any desire to do, or to sanction what may be wrong, or prejudicial to those under Her Majesty's rule, and we therefore venture

to suggest the adoption of some such regulation as the following for the guidance of Governors and Administrators of British Crown Colonies—viz., that, unless under exceptional circumstances, or in very pressing emergencies, no Ordinance whatever of any Legislative Council shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State for approval, until one full month after the same shall have been made public in the colony, in such manner as to bring the proposed enactment to the knowledge of the people generally, so as to admit of their, or any of them, stating their objection thereto, if any, in petition or memorial to the Secretary of State, to be forwarded, with the proposed Ordinance, by the chief authority of the colony or settlement. Such a system as that followed with the four Lagos Ordinances to which we have referred, is manifestly *wrong*, in the strongest sense of the word, even were the Ordinances quite unobjectionable, which, as regards two at least of them, is said not to be the case. We do hope, therefore, that these observations of ours may lead to a change of system. It was a particular recommendation of the last House of Commons Committee engaged in the consideration of West African matters that the people in the various settlements should be prepared as rapidly as possible for self-government. How this is to be done if the people are always to be thus legislated for by surprise is what we cannot understand; and as there must be a desire on the part of the authorities in Downing-street to act in accordance with the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee, we dismiss the subject for the present without any further remarks, beyond a repetition of the hope that Her Majesty's Government will command that there shall be no more "Ordinances by surprise."

NEW BATHURST ORDINANCE—JUDGE HUGGINS—NEW LEAVE REGULATIONS.

We regret that we have not space this month to do full justice to the above-mentioned matters, which are so mixed up together, as regards consequences, that they must be considered *en masse* as well as separately. Grossly objectionable as the new Ordinance proposed by Mr. Fowler is in itself, and in the circumstances under which,* and the seeming purposes for which it was concocted, and serious also as is the continuance of Mr. Huggins as judge, after his proved inhuman maladministration of the law, both the one and the other become tenfold so when we look at them in the light of a six months' absence on leave every second year of the responsible Chief Magistrate at the Gambia and of his Honour the Chief Justice of Sierra Leone. Without going further into the consequences as regards the Coast generally of the new system of leave proposed by Sir Arthur Kennedy, and the arguments in favour of certain radical changes as regards official appointments which it necessarily suggests, and which we propose to deal with in our next, we must be allowed to express the hope that Mr. Huggins will be removed to some other sphere before the period of leave arrives for Justice French; and that some regulation will be made by the Secretary of State that will prevent the Acting Chief Magistracy at the Gambia from falling for six months into the hands of such an official as this Mr. Fowler seems to us to be. The greatest evils that have been inflicted on the West Coast have been through the favourites of Governors rather than by the direct acts of the latter; and there is nothing over which it is more necessary for the Colonial-office to exercise a constant and effective control, than that of the importation by successive Administrators of new races of official favourites to injure and plunder the people.

THE FIRST AFRICAN LOAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND THE FIRST AFRICAN SAVINGS BANK.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Sierra Leone, prior to the departure of Sir A. Kennedy for England, Sir A. Kennedy, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposed that the colony should contract a loan of 40,000*l.* for public works and buildings,

* The vacancy of the Chief Magistracy, which induces the belief that it was contemplated to make Mr. Fowler Chief Magistrate *pro tem.*

which was agreed to. This is an important step in advance. There are many public works which it is of absolute necessity to health and commercial progress should be effected, and we long since pointed out that it was hopeless to expect these to be paid for by savings from year to year; but that, the revenues of the colony being constantly augmenting, the necessary funds ought to be raised by a loan, for which it could give ample security both as regards interest and repayment. Without knowing at present on what works this 40,000*l.* is to be expended, but having implicit confidence in the present able Governor-in-Chief, we heartily congratulate the people of Sierra Leone on the sanction of this wise measure by the supreme Executive authority in England. It is a much wider step in advance than the people of Sierra Leone generally will be able to comprehend; nor is it at the same time without deep interest for the other West African settlements. It establishes a precedent, that where there is an ample revenue, and a necessity for those public works, without which commerce and industry find themselves injuriously cramped and restrained, the Imperial sanction to a loan, on the security of the local revenues, may be obtained. We shall enter more at large into the consideration of this subject on another occasion. We hope and believe that the 40,000*l.* thus to be raised will be wisely expended, and that the public will get as much as may be possible for the money. We should have trembled as regards the result had such a man as Major Blackall been now at the head of affairs; but with Sir Arthur Kennedy, we feel that the colony is secure of the money not being eaten up by unworthy parasites. After the question of necessity for the expenditure, and guarantee for a wise and honest expenditure, comes that of the raising of the money that is to be expended. Regarding this, it has been stated, on authority said to have been given by the Governor-in-Chief, "that, although the whole of the amount of the loan referred to could be raised in England, yet his Excellency prefers raising a portion of it from the inhabitants of Sierra Leone by means of a savings bank to be established there, wherein anyone could deposit so much of his earnings. Small sums as well as large amounts of money will be received. Clerks and mechanics will be privileged to deposit from 2*s.* 6*d.* and upwards from their earnings monthly. Merchants, officials, ministers, traders, and all will find it most profitable to deposit as much money as they like in the bank. After waiting for some time, if no sufficient amount of money be forthcoming from Sierra Leone towards the loan in question, the Government will abandon all idea of establishing the savings bank, which is much desired in this settlement." We have given this statement nearly, as it has appeared in the journals of the colony, and we cannot refrain from saying that this privilege to the people of Sierra Leone of the establishment of a Government savings bank, concurrently with the other privilege of allowing them to raise a loan for necessary public works, is one of almost inestimable value. We should be glad to see, and we fully expect to see, that the whole of the money for the public works authorised will be supplied in this way. It will be a proud thing for Africa that this should be the case. We are claiming for the people of Sierra Leone the right of self-government—the right of emancipation from the oppressive yoke and burthen of a host of English officials now occupying positions for which there are Africans fully, equally, and better qualified. We should be strengthened in our work for them, and at the same time proud to show how ready the Sierra Leoneans are to appreciate and respond to every valuable concession made by the British Government in their favour. Let them look well to it. They want, or ought to want, a Government Savings Bank; they want, or ought to want, to see their city enriched by useful public works; and they ought to feel how great an advantage it is that the interest of the loan should not be sent out of the country.

THE HARBOURMASTER OF LAGOS.

The Harbourmaster of Lagos is said to have come into that region as master's assistant on board H.M.S. Pandora, whence he was transferred to the Handy, from which Go-

vornor Freeman promoted him to his present office, which, in addition to other legitimate advantages, confers a salary of 350*l.* per annum. Many scurrilous things have been written to us respecting him; by persons who seem quite to mistake the character and objects of the *African Times*; but there is one complaint which, if well founded, seems to us a very grave one. It is, that he adds to his duties and emoluments as Harbourmaster, other duties and emoluments as bar pilot, which latter amount to from 30*l.* to 60*l.* per month. Now, if there were not any competent bar pilots in Lagos except this Mr. Harbourmaster, we should look upon this combination of employments in the hands of one person as unjustifiable, and likely to lead to great abuses, and should say, let him pilot ships, but some other person be made Harbourmaster; how much more, then, when there are competent certificated pilots, who have scarcely anything but their pilot fees to depend upon, and who must, of course, be defrauded by the unfair competition of a Harbourmaster whose offered services as pilot many captains of vessels would think it imprudent, if not dangerous, to decline. We must confess our surprise at Governor Glover permitting the continuance of this abuse and wrong. It seems that, in addition to other certificated pilots, there is an Englishman, reported to be a worthy man, holding the office of Government Pilot with a salary of only 100*l.* a year for the support of a wife and family; whose appointment was given to him by Governor Glover for brave and seamanlike conduct by which a vessel was saved from destruction. This Government Pilot, if we are rightly informed, has generally to do all the Harbourmaster's hard or dirty work, such as sounding the dangerous bar, finding the navigable channel, &c., and piloting vessels in rainy and rough weather, at which times the Harbourmaster is not unfrequently sick. Now we must say that we think, with our Lagos correspondents, that there is much unfairness in this, and we hope Captain Glover will find a remedy for the abuse, which is one of those that bring discredit upon British rule. We know nothing of any of the parties; but if the facts are as above stated, we think the Harbourmaster ought to be called upon to decide whether he will be harbourmaster or a bar pilot, and compelled to choose between the two, the one being incompatible with the duties of the other. Surely there must now be some competent educated African who might be made, and who would honestly and faithfully perform the duties of harbourmaster, while the present Harbourmaster was engaged in the more profitable employment of piloting vessels, and the Government Pilot, having his salary increased by a portion of the pay at present given to the Harbourmaster (which might be reduced to 250*l.* per annum), have entrusted to him the duty of bar sounding, &c., which it seems that he now satisfactorily performs. Fair play to all, and no favouritism ought to be the invariable determination and practice of a good Administrator.

THE OLD AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

It used to be the fashion to say that the directors and managers in England of the African Steamship Company were not cognisant of the evil acts and rascalities of but too many of their servants on board their ships employed along the West Coast of Africa. But we always had our doubts as to the truth of this. The old proverb of "Like master like man" constantly recurred to our memory. We felt that a high principle at head-quarters would and must necessarily induce the exhibition of high principle also among all the servants of the Company. We think that any one who reads the brief correspondence published in this number of our paper, between a shipper of goods to Africa and the manager and secretary of this Company, will hold all our past doubts to have been more than justified. The correspondence does not need any comment from us; it only requires some brief explanations to bring it home fully to the understanding of all our African friends. The African Steamship Company met the advent of the British and African Steam Navigation Company with a reduction of rates of freight. The new Company, of course followed the lead, and offered to carry goods on the same footing as the old Company, was now prepared

to carry them. But as the British and African Company have only one ship per month at present on the line, leaving Liverpool on the 1st of each month, the directors of the old Company sent out secret lists to shippers, of freights to be paid by the Athenian on the 4th August, much below what had been previously paid in any case. The new Company therefore received all goods for their ship of the 1st August on the same terms as those at which the Athenian was offered. Although it was not so stated in the old Company's circulars alluded to, still no doubt was felt generally that the rates of freight by the Athenian were to be the rates of freight by the Biafra on the 14th. Some, however, who knew the old Company better than the victim who has been seeking redress in vain seems to have known them, stipulated for the reduced rates before they sent their goods on board the Biafra, and then their goods were received at those rates. Others who had no suspicion shipped without this precaution, and, like our friend whose letter we publish, had the mortification to find that not only was the Biafra detained unceremoniously till the 24th, as we showed last month, but that they were also mulcted in the difference between the Athenian rates and the old scale. The pretension of the old Company is, we are told, that all shippers who do not give their exclusive patronage to the old Company shall be made to pay full rates by all other ships except by that of the 4th of the month; so that by the ship of the 24th, which carries a mail at the expense of the country of 20,000*l.* a year, rates are to be paid by the *unpledged* shippers nearly double those paid by ships that do not receive any subsidy! We do not hesitate to say that this is as impolitic as it is iniquitous. It is a bold assertion that the old Company claims a right of permanent exclusive monopoly on the West Coast, and that it is to be supported in it by grants of public money. We oppose this, and will oppose it with all our might; and every shipper on the West Coast of Africa who understands his true interests will oppose it also. The correspondence we have published will be laid with explanations before the Postmaster-General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and we know very well that the old Company may bid adieu when their present contract expires, to that Government subsidy of 20,000*l.* which now bolsters them up and enables them to pretend to a continuous monopoly. This conduct of the old Company has of course stimulated the new one to increased exertion, as shown by the announcement in this day's paper of the construction of three new steamers, so as to enable them to run one on the 1st, and another on the 15th of every month, from Liverpool; and of their being now ready to receive goods for trading stations below Fernando Po down to St. Paul de Loanda. These are great conquests gained by the African trade through the spirit of enterprise. Let all our friends both in England and on the West Coast do all they can to consolidate and secure them, so that they may never again be wrested from them by any monopoly; and more especially by one whose former conduct has made it so justly unpopular, and whose heavy exactions greatly retarded the natural increase of commerce with West Africa.

A SHIPPER PER THE "BIAFRA" AND THE AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

We have been requested to insert the following correspondence preparatory to bringing the whole affair under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, from which this African Steamship Company receives a Post-office subsidy of 20,000*l.* a year!

London, August 20, 1869.

Dear Sir,—I cannot conceal my surprise that after receiving goods of mine on board the Biafra for Lagos, to sail August 14, and detaining the ship to 24th, Messrs. Fletcher and Parr have charged the full scale rates on these goods, although they are taking goods of other parties per Biafra at the same rates charged per Athenian. The freight thus paid by me amounts to 12*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* I protest against the overcharge that has been made as a gross injustice to my correspondents in Africa, and beg to be understood as distinctly claiming from the Company the difference between the amount thus paid and the amount at which they would have stood if charged at the same rates paid by other shippers.

Will you have the kindness to inform me whether the

difference will be repaid to me here or in Liverpool.—I remain, Sir, &c.

Duncan Campbell, Esq., African S. S. Company.

London, August 24, 1869.

Dear Sir,—Referring to my letter of the 20th inst., relative to overcharge in freight per Biafra, I have now to state that my claim on your Company for the same is 5*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, the difference between the rates at which you charged freight to other shippers and that so unjustly charged to me.

I shall feel obliged by a cheque for the above-mentioned amount, and remain, &c.

Duncan Campbell, Esq., Manager African S. S. Company.

African S. S. Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, August 24, 1869.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letters of 20th and 24th instant, and I beg to state, in reply, that the rate charged you is in perfect accordance with the Board's orders.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

African S. S. Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, August 31, 1869.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your communication of 24th instant, crossed by mine of same date, and am desired by the Directors to inform you that they decline to entertain your claim for refund of freight per Biafra.—Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

London, September 1, 1869.

Sirs,—I have received your Secretary's letter of 31st August. The only reply I have to make at present is, that I consider your conduct in the matter of those charges most disgraceful.—In haste, yours obediently.

To the Directors of the African S. S. Company.

MEMORIAL TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED, DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Suprema Court, Sierra Leone, July 3, 1869.

Sir,—It has been said that zeal in the commencement of any undertaking and apathy in its final execution marks an ill-regulated and badly-balanced mind. What is true of an individual is applicable to a nation, who are but assembled individuals; and when I contrast the desire we once felt to raise some memorial to our sailor prince, and the apathy in the completion of the work which we have too long delayed, I think that we have exhibited ill-regulated and badly-balanced minds. This distinguished Prince, following out the counsels of one of the greatest authorities of antiquity, has visited all regions of the earth, and wherever he went, by the frank and unassuming dignity of his manner, has won golden opinions from all classes of men. It is well known in England how dear he is to the heart of his royal mother; and when he escaped the assassin's bullet in Australia (a blessed fact to be engraven for all ages on our future memorials), the exclamation of his brother—England's future king—showed how dear he was to him: "Oh, my God! poor Alfred; what will my poor mother say?"—sweet domestic words, showing how, in a palace, children reared after England's old fashion (a dear combination of head and heart) can exhibit the simple and unadorned virtues of the cottage. When the Prince, for the first time after the base attempt upon his life, appeared at the Crystal Palace in England, the whole immense audience rose, and the musical strains of fifty bands were drowned in the tumultuous music of the heart, poured forth by 50,000 enraptured beings.

Art opens to us here at Sierra Leone a lasting power to exhibit our joy. The transient emotions of the heart pass away, however potent they may be, but in the painter and sculptor are reserved the power of fixity for all ages. To us the opportunity is not given to secure the services of the great historians of thought, but a graceful and classical column, rendered still more graceful by inscribing the simple record of the life of our sailor prince, we can at least command. Let us at least redeem the scandal and public scorn entailed by ex-Governor Blackall's mock exhibition, and let his imaginary tenants in buckram make way for a right royal Prince in the fullness of flesh and blood. I shall not abandon this deeply interesting question, and at a future, but not distant, period entering more into detail, I shall respectfully suggest the site for the memorial, the inscription it should bear, and the ceremonies which should be adopted when it is revealed to public view by one who so worthily represents the illustrious mother of the Prince in his rule over at length happy Africa.

In a subsequent communication I will inquire into some circumstances connected with the subscription raised for erecting this memorial, and show the disaster which resulted from the

meddling of a Blackall protégé. — I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. RAINY, Barrister-at-law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Supreme Court, Sierra Leone, August 2, 1869.

Sir,—I promised at an early period to return to this subject, connected as it is with our glory and our shame. I little deemed, when our Prince was received with unbounded enthusiasm in 1862, by the people of Sierra Leone, that the memorial which was to commemorate this outburst of loyalty was to remain unexecuted, and that the money by which it was to be raised was, through the machinations of the Blackall clique, to pass from the honourable custody of Mr. T. B. Pratt into the custody of crawling officials. The shame of this inexcusable and disloyal transaction becomes more glaring when I state what has lately come to my knowledge—namely, that the Prince himself, in a conversation with Dr. Beccles, our truly Christian Bishop at Madeira, talked of the intended honour, and, with the tenderness and good sense which belongs to his august mother, suggested that the memorial should not consist in a perishable arch, but in some useful object. An hospital to be raised for the benefit of that glorious service upon which he sheds such honour and renown was, I believe, mentioned by the Bishop and approved by His Royal Highness. Thus two great objects would have been achieved—viz., the Prince honoured, and at the same time one of Sierra Leone's greatest wants—a seamen's hospital—supplied. But loyalty and charity have both perished under the blight of Upas Blackall and his miserable satellites. All people know the intimate and warm association which exists between the different members of the Royal Family, and the life of the Queen is but a beautiful diary of heart and home associations of the tenderest nature. The sailor Prince, of whom Her Majesty is so justly proud, in common with that great people over whom she rules, never fails to transmit to her accounts of the various honours he receives in his pilgrimage round the world; and, doubtless, Her Majesty has long since heard what her little colony of Sierra Leone purposed doing in honour of her son's visit. The commemoration must necessarily have been on a small scale contrasted with the gorgeous honour paid by other lands. However, it was the "widow's mite," not the less acceptable to the Prince on that account, nor to his widowed mother who has long sat on a lonely throne. Let us now, if we can, realise the depth of our degradation, and mark the whole infamy of this transaction. We should have been in a position ere this to communicate to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh the result of our loyal labours, and the "Alfred Seamen's Hospital" should have been an accomplished fact. But so far from this being the case, we have heard nothing of the memorial since the money was paid by Mr. Pratt into the hands of the Blackallites. It is melancholy and humiliating to think that "Blackall's Folly" and his imaginary Irish tenantry in Buckram should have been raised under the inspiring title of an exhibition, and that the memorial of a nation's homage, should lie neglected and cast away to complete oblivion. This is not the result of a people's apathy, but proceeds from a disloyalty of indolent and pampered officials. But their indolence and disloyalty must be chastised by the unmistakable voice of public opinion, and a people must not be plundered and a prince dishonoured in order to pander to their corruption or moral apathy. *The Memorial must be erected at once.* It is more than probable that the illustrious Prince will once more visit our shores, and great and everlasting would be our shame if he saw no grateful memorial of his first visit.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. RAINY, Barrister-at-Law.

MISSION WORK AT THE CAMEROONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cameroons, July 28, 1869.

Sir,—You will at once perceive that this communication is dated at a place concerning which very little or nothing has ever been inserted in your journal. You will therefore kindly give it an insertion, as I trust it will prove highly interesting to the public in general, and to this part of Africa in particular. New Year's-day, 1841, witnessed the arrival and landing at Clarence (now called Santa Isabel), Fernando Po, of the Rev. John Clarke and Dr. Prince, sent out, under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Society, as pioneers of the subsequently-established mission in these parts. Not many years had elapsed from the time of their arrival before they had succeeded in establishing mission stations both on the island and on the continent, one at Bimbia, about 1844, and another up the Cameroons river about 1846. Three years after the arrival of the first missionaries in Fernando Po, the small missionary band, having by that time increased to about four or five, was considerably augmented and strengthened. On February 16, 1844, a band of missionaries

and teachers from Jamaica arrived at Clarence Cove in the Obilmark. This noble band, including women and children, consisted of about forty-three persons, the greater number of whom were either black or coloured persons. These were all dispersed and located as was seen necessary. Printing-presses were had out, translations were begun, and the presses set to work. A missionary iron schooner, commanded by a missionary captain, was sent out and placed at the disposal of the missionaries to facilitate evangelical operations, by enabling them to visit the different places that lie along the coast, and thus maintain an unbroken line of communication between the island and the continent. Schools were established, churches formed, and the stations, Clarence especially (which was then the head-quarters), and Bimbia, flourished most wonderfully, and hopes of a very bright future were cherished, but these hopes were, as it were, nipped in the bud. Not that there was a lack of zeal and energy on the part of the workers, for each one, both white and black, did his part most willingly and faithfully. But death, discord, and necessity gradually weakened that strong band, until at the last it was shattered into fragments. Africa is a fatal place for whites. Several of the white missionaries died; one or two of them, owing to discord, felt it necessary to return home and labour somewhere else. As to the blacks, the most numerous body, a few died in Africa, whilst necessity compelled the rest to return to Jamaica. These are reminiscences of the past. Now for the present.

Out of this large and noble band of about forty-three, two only at present labour in the mission here, one white, who has just left last month on a visit to England, and one black. Since that time individual missionaries have been sent out at different intervals both from England and Jamaica. But missionary operations at present are totally insignificant compared with what they were in those times. The once flourishing mission of Fernando Po has been broken up since May, 1858, when Don Carlos Chacon's royal decree declared Popery to be the only religion tolerated there. A safe and quiet retreat on the continent was sought out and found, a piece of land was purchased of King William of Bimbia, seven miles from that place a small Christian settlement was commenced, named Victoria (August, 1858), and a little remnant of the broken-up church transferred to it, which remnant has been made the basis of operations, upon which a new church is now growing at a moderate pace, under the pastorate of a black missionary, who, beside his various ministerial duties, conducts a fine and flourishing day-school. Bimbia Station, seven miles from Victoria, had been almost entirely deserted. That bright light which had once burned there had about this period dwindled down to a mere spark, and would have gone out entirely but for the blessed influence of the Gospel at Victoria. Cameroons is at present the head-quarters, nominally so. The effects of missionary operations here have been in a great measure rendered ineffectual by internal discords in the church and ministry, some of which have manifested themselves in a manner which reflects anything but credit on the mission cause. Party spirits have been fostered, dissensions have been created, one especially of a most direful tendency had nearly ruined the church. It may be asked, "What could be the cause of all this?" Why, because the members of the church here are wholly uneducated and incapable of reasoning for themselves, and on these accounts can easily be turned about to advantage or disadvantage as the case may chance to be. Does not this circumstance reflect some disgrace on the Baptist Missionary Society, that during more than half a century's labour in Africa it has not been able to train up one single teacher, either in Africa or in England, capable of taking a common day-school under his own care and supervision? From Fernando Po parents have been obliged to send their children to the Church Missionary Grammar School at Sierra Leone for education. In Cameroons here the missionaries have been obliged to employ young men as teachers who can, with much difficulty spell through a verse or a paragraph, and with equal difficulty scribble a line in the most illegible hand possible, at the rate of 21l. average per annum, on the just ground that their capabilities do not entitle them to a higher salary. They have been enjoined to put aside all their other duties and attend only to those of the mission. They have promised compliance, and what has been the consequence? Their wages being so very small for the support of their families, and living so very hard, they have been unfaithful to their promise, and have clandestinely engaged either in carpentry or in the oil trade, in some instances in both. At present there is not one of them in the mission employ; they have either been dismissed or have resigned, with a view to better their circumstances otherwise. Teachers are badly wanted, and on two occasions teachers have been applied for and obtained from Victoria School (credit to the conductor of that school) for stations up here, with scarcely any remuneration beyond their feeding. One justly became dissatisfied and returned home; the other still remaining is discountenanced, and his services as a school teacher and compositor

in the printing-office are not recognised by the other missionaries, excepting the one under whose direction he labours. Why so? Because ministerial discord and dissension are at the bottom of it. One of England's greatest philanthropists said that, "If Africa is to be evangelised she must be evangelised by her sons." Of course, not exclusive of the aid of England's sons, but a black ministry with one or two whites at its head will be found more effectual than otherwise. The following fact will be seen to give much force to this suggestion. White missionaries are obliged very frequently to go to Europe to recruit their health, no doubt at a heavy cost to the Society, to say nothing of the disadvantage that their stations must suffer owing to their absence, which sometimes is rather protracted. The two oldest missionaries in the mission now, excepting the superintendent, are blacks. One has been out twenty-five years, and the other twelve years, yet they have not once had occasion to go to Jamaica to recruit their health; whereas the whites, without exception, have found it necessary to go to England, some at rather short intervals. Should the question be asked, "Why are not some youths taken out of the day-schools at Cameroons and Victoria, and sent to England, or even to the Sierra Leone Grammar School, to be trained up as teachers and native preachers?" or "Why cannot a boarding school be established at Victoria?" the answer, no doubt, will be, "Oh, it will cost the Society a very large amount of money." Undoubtedly true; but isn't it a generally acknowledged fact, and don't we ourselves know it from experience, that it is always best, in the long run, to purchase things at wholesale prices? A wholesale purchase may entail on the purchaser a heavy expense at once, but in the end it will be found far cheaper than purchasing at retail prices. Victoria is a cheap place—food and fish so very plentiful that the missionaries up here send all the way down there very often to buy food, which requires only tobacco and salt to buy it with, and which can be had every day. Victoria being a market town, a boarding school once established there, with competent teachers and a constant supply of books and other requisites to be sold to the pupils of the school, will, in the course of a few years, supply the different stations in the mission with young men capable of taking schools and churches under their own care, and in this way the work of evangelisation will be more surely and steadily carried on, and the Society's labours and expenses be more than amply rewarded; also, in course of time, the school will become a self-supporting school.

I might go to a far greater length, but I fear I have already trespassed too far upon your columns. I must therefore conclude. At the same time permit me, dear Sir, to express the hope that these lines of mine may obtain a ready insertion in your journal, the publication of which, as is universally known, has the welfare of Africa and her sons in view. I write these facts not for mere general information, but with a view, through you, to call the attention of the Baptist Home Committee to the state of things as they really are in these parts. As a friend of Africa, by so doing you will do this almost unknown portion of her no ordinary amount of service.—Wishing that your life may be long spared for the good of Africa and her sons, I remain, Sir, yours most respectfully,

FERNANDO PO.

AUGUST!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—Mrs. Beecher Stowe has said that there is something in the character of the African race which will in no distant future develop a higher phase of civilisation than any as yet known in the history of the world. I rejoice in the columns of your valuable journal to print the sacred prophecy of this gifted woman, and I know that the *African Times* will not be wanting in every exertion towards the fulfilment of this prophecy. The words should be written in letters of gold, and be engraven in the heart of every true and honest African from one generation to another. I recall those words at a befitting and auspicious time, for it is August. It was in this month now, as well as I can recall, about thirty-five years ago, that slavery was for ever struck down through the fierce energies of Brougham, the vast moral power wielded by Romilly, Wilberforce, and Buxton, finally crowned with the persuasive eloquence of the great O'Connell. A few years subsequently the apprenticeship system disappeared—the last link left of a chain of dreary captivity and horrors. Since that memorable period how Sierra Leone has advanced in the great march of civilisation!—in commerce, self-energy, and all the glorious attendants upon free and unfettered action! When, however, I look round, in the full pride of the advancement we have made, we still are reminded that no human enjoyment is without its alloy. The jury-box is empty, and the lash (that bitter legacy of days gone by) still resounds in our ears. Well we ought to strive—earnestly strive—through the energies of your journal, to expunge that jury-box and to silence that lash. This last vestige of barbarism, which has always reigned before

an advancing civilisation, must not continue to be one of our institutions here. As punishment has lessened crime has decreased, as has been clearly proved in England in the cases of burglary or forgery, once punished by death: whilst in those states of the great continent of America where the punishment of death has been altogether abolished the crime of murder has sensibly decreased. Our great ruler, Sir Arthur Kennedy, will soon get us an Inspector of Prisons from England; and I trust that under his immediate administration our gaul barbarisms will for ever disappear. However, let us make no angry controversies, but with one accord and full national heart bless that month which saw the greatest of crimes for ever disappear from earth!—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. RAINY, Barrister-at-law.

Supreme Court, August, 1869.

We cannot forget the comparative insignificance of Jacob, as he stood before Pharaoh—of Daniel, in the Court of Babylon—nay, to those who lived in the land of Judæa, less than nineteen hundred years ago, how impotent before the great all-swaying Roman Empire must the humble Nazarene have appeared. But those empires have gone down; Pharaoh is known because of Jacob; Babylon because of Daniel; and Christ, not Caesar, remaineth a king for ever.—*Spirit of Missions, &c.*

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.—The celebrated Prince Talleyrand had a scale for asking the people who dined with him whether they would eat of this or that dish? It was a descending one, beginning by dukes and finishing with the plain Mr.'s. He habitually carved himself, and would say, for instance: "Monsieur le duc, will your grace do me the honour of taking some beef?" "Mon Prince" (which not being a French title, but a Roman one, is of a lesser rank), "shall I have the honour of sending you some beef?" "Monsieur le Marquis, shall I have the honour to offer you some beef?" "Monsieur le Comte, shall I have the pleasure of sending you some beef?" "Monsieur le Baron, will you have some beef?" And then, when he had attained to the humble commoner, he merely tapped his knife upon his plate with his right hand, fixing his eyes upon the face of the guest who was "last and least," till the latter perceived that the appeal was addressed to him; upon which the illustrious statesman was wont, monosyllabically, to say, "Beuf?"—*Once a Week.*

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The CONGO will sail from Glasgow on the 23rd instant and from Liverpool on the 1st October, at 1 p.m.

For further information apply in London to ALEXANDER WALKER, 158, Leadenhall-street; in Glasgow, to TAYLOR, LATHLAND, and Co., 20, Oswald-street; and in Liverpool to

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L A M P L O U G H ' S

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

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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 DIARRHŒA, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. LAMPLOUGH, 118, 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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