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[Transmission Abroad.

The African Times.

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

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

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

Vol. IX., No. 99.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

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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.

NOVEMBER, 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 BONNY, Captain R. F. LOWRY, will sail from GLASGOW on the 23rd OCTOBER, and from LIVERPOOL on the 1st NOVEMBER, for MADEIRA, GRAND CANARY, 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, and such other PORTS on the SOUTH-WEST COAST of AFRICA as may be arranged. Such Cargo to be transhipped at Bonny, and forwarded by Branch Steamer at Ship's expense, but Shipper's risk.

Goods to be at the Loading Berth in Glasgow by 6 p.m. of the 22nd Oct., and at the Loading Berth in Liverpool not later than 6 p.m. of the 30th.

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, 158, Leadenhall-street; in Glasgow to TAYLOR, LAIDLAND, and Co., 91, Buchanan-street; and in Liverpool, to ELDER, DEMPSTER, and Co., 2, Brunswick-street.

WEST AFRICAN STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS.

On September 28, the R.M.S.S. Mandingo, with the monthly mail.

On October 8, the B. and A.S.S. Bonny, with full cargo and nine passengers.

On October 15, the R.M.S.S. Athenian, with the bi-monthly mail.

DEPARTURES.

On October 1, the B. and A.S.S. Congo.

On October 5, the R.M.S.S. Co.'s Ship Lagos.

On October 14, the R.M.S.S. Co.'s Ship Mandingo.

The R.M.S.S. Co.'s Ship Benin is appointed to carry out the monthly mail on October 24, and the B. and A.S.S. Co.'s Ship Bonny to sail from Liverpool for the usual ports on the West Coast, including cargo, &c., for the Gaboon, Congo, St. Paul, &c., &c., on November 1.

THE CONDITION AND WANTS OF THE GAMBIA SETTLEMENTS.

Letter to Earl Granville, forwarding duplicate copy of Memorial of Merchants published in our last.

London, September, 1869.

My Lord,—I have been requested by the principal British merchants in Her Majesty's settlements on the River Gambia to enclose direct to your lordship the duplicate original of a letter addressed by them to your lordship, the original of which was forwarded through the Administrator of the said settlements in the manner required by the regulations. I have also been requested by my colleagues, in forwarding this appeal to your lordship, to support it by such observations as my very long connexion with the West Coast of Africa, and the Gambia Settlements in particular, might suggest.

I have, therefore, my lord, with the utmost deference, and, I may truthfully say, from a deep sense of duty, taken the liberty

of supplementing the letter of my fellow merchants by a few observations of my own.

That the taxation of the settlement of Bathurst is disproportionate to its resources I believe, but still, if the taxpayers exercised due control over their funds, I think the duties and taxes would be paid much more willingly than they now are. It is but natural that people who pay taxes should have some voice in the expenditure thereof, and, from my intimate knowledge of the place and of its trade, I am most decidedly of opinion that the civil establishment sought to be maintained at the Gambia is far too large for the requirements of the colony, and a great saving might be effected by its reduction, without impairing the effectual management of affairs. I will also go a little further, and say that my firm belief is that, in consequence of the frightful ravages made by the cholera all over the River Gambia, it will be impossible for the next two years to raise the revenue required to pay the present estimated expenditure; resource must therefore, I fear, be had either to a loan, or prompt reduction of the civil establishment. Allow me, with the greatest respect, to call your lordship's attention to the fact that the resources of the Gambia Settlements depend entirely upon agriculture; there are no mines, no manufactures within them; it has nothing to rely on but its crops. The cholera began its havoc this year just as the season for planting was approaching, and the panic and demoralisation consequent upon the frightful mortality produced by an epidemic hitherto unknown, and so deadly in its effects, have had the effect of almost entirely stopping the progress of farming operations in the upper portions of the river, whilst I am credibly informed that in the lower river, or that portion between Bathurst and Fort George, MacCarthy's Island, about 200 miles along the river, the tillage is far below the average. It appears that in the upper river, or that portion above Fort George—that is to say, from MacCarthy's Island to the Falls of Barraconda, about 200 miles more—a terrible famine has been superadded to cholera. The panic-stricken natives on the approach of that disease seemed to have lost all hope; they fled terror-stricken away into the interior, and abandoned all care for their villages, and sought only to avoid the dreadful pestilence, and now that it has in a great measure disappeared, they have returned to their villages and homesteads, which have gone to wreck and ruin during their absence, too late in the season to plant. I fear to trespass on your time, and, therefore, cannot permit myself to attempt any detailed description of the sufferings of these poor people, for whom nothing is being attempted to be done.

It is evident that under these circumstances the demand for English manufactures will of necessity fall off, and consequently there must be a decrease of importation, and a large diminution in the exportation of produce. Now, as our revenue depends entirely upon its imports and exports, the logical and evident result must be a very large diminution of the colonial revenue. With these deplorable prospects, it becomes my duty, my lord, to entreat of you to take our sad position into your most serious consideration. I believe that great good may be derived from allowing practical men having some knowledge of the place and a deep interest in its welfare to have some voice in the management of its affairs.

I repeat, that I quite endorse the opinion of my colleagues, that our civil staff is far too large and too expensive. I speak from a thorough knowledge of the facts when I say that the colonial expenditure has been needlessly doubled during the last twelve years.

During the time that I held a seat in the Legislative Council in Gambia, I protested year after year against this increase of our establishment and improper additions to the pension list, as my correspondence and the minutes of the proceedings of Council will prove, but my protestations were vain, and I was controlled in almost every instance. In fact, as your memorialists say in their letter, anything like constitutional opposition to the Governor of an African settlement in any hobby, is branded as factious and personal, and the motives of the opposition are most unjustifiably and unreasonably impugned.

I have long since thought that the office of Administrator was one that might be abolished along the entire Coast. A great saving might thus be effected, a Lieut.-Governor might be appointed to assist the Governor-in-Chief in case of need, and if it be considered advisable to withdraw the troops, I feel confident that this might also be done gradually, provided that a certain amount of self-government were given in exchange, and entire control over the expenditure. If such control were given the settlements in the Gambia would, I verily believe, be much more economically and better served than they now are.

There are many other suggestions that I could offer, by which heavy expenditure to the Imperial Government might be saved, but to which perhaps I have no right to refer in a letter of this sort; but one is so manifest that I cannot help alluding to it.

Your lordship is no doubt aware that there are two British lines of steamers running direct to the Coast of Africa, and along it—at the present time four boats a-month each way, viz., one from Liverpool and the other from Glasgow; now, nothing would be easier than for the Governor-in-Chief to visit all parts of the Coast in these steamers, with more comfort and despatch than he now can do, and thus dispense with the necessity of maintaining a steam yacht for the use of his Excellency, the cost of purchasing and maintaining which appears to have been an eyesore in the estimates connected with the British Settlements on the West Coast of Africa, and met with some opposition when the last vote was taken.

In conclusion, on the part of myself and fellow-colonists, I have most respectfully to request a full and thorough investigation into the charges and complaints forwarded to your lordship against Admiral Patey, whose total unfitness to administer the Government of our colony must, I respectfully submit, be manifest to every impartial-minded person.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) T. F. QUIN.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c., Downing-street.

GAMBIA REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1870.

REVENUE.	
To surplus revenue now invested in New Zealand Bonds	£4,000 0 0
To balance in hands of Crown Agents in England (estimated for Dec. 31, 1869)	3,500 0 0
To balance in Colonial chest, ditto, ditto	2,500 0 0
To estimated revenue for 1870	18,640 0 0
Estimated available revenue for 1870	£28,640 0 0
EXPENDITURE.	
Estimated expenditure for 1870	£28,416 0 0
" " for 1869 was	20,377 6 6
Increased expenditure for 1870	£8,039 10 5

In the above account of estimated expenditure, £8,450 was assigned to works and buildings, &c.

Repairs of Government House: unexpended vote, 1869	£750 0 0
General repair to Government House and buildings	250 0 0
Erection of public latrines	300 0 0
Drainage of swamps, &c., estimate by Mr. Bourne	4,000 0 0
Erection of lighthouse, Cape St. Mary	1,000 0 0
Dwarf wall and railing round public cemetery	800 0 0
Fencing in cholera graves and erecting memorial	150 0 0
Erection of a wharf at Custom-house	1,000 0 0
Digging and filling-up public wells at Bathurst	200 0 0
	£8,450 0 0

At meetings of Council, 2nd and 3rd September, the following alterations were made:—

Added to general expenditure:—	
Additional tidewater	£40 0 0
Added for works, buildings, &c.:—	
Furniture for Government House	£500 0 0
Drains, bridges, roads, &c.	1,140 0 0
Purchase of house for Governor at Cape St. Mary	700 0 0
Sea wall at lower part of Half Die	300 0 0
	£2,640 0 0

Raising total for works, buildings, &c., to £11,090 0 0

Deducted from above estimate:—	
Repairs to Government House buildings transferred to Government buildings in general	
Drainage of swamp, reduced for 1870 from £4,000 to £1,500: decrease	£2,500 0 0
Dwarf wall to cemetery, altered to railings or planting trees for fence: reduced from £800 to £400: decrease	400 0 0
Erection of wharf, reduced to a boat wharf: reduced from £1,000 to £500	500 0 0
Reduction under head of public works, &c.	£3,400 0 0
Error in expenditure estimate of £28,416, under the head of pensions	1,000 0 0
Total reduction	£4,400 0 0

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY MR. FOWLER.

Financial Statement.	
Receipts to August 31, £11,385	Expended to Aug. 21 £9,106
" estimated to Dec. 31, 6,000	Estimated to Dec. 31 7,000
	£17,385
	16,006
Balance on 1869	£1,279
New Zealand Bonds	4,000
Parliamentary Grant this year	1,500
Estimated additional balance on December 31, 1869, at Gambia	2,500
Ditto balance at Crown Agent's	3,500
	£12,779
Estimated revenues for 1870	18,640
Deduct Parliamentary Grant for 1870, as doubtful	1,500
Corrected estimated expenditure	£29,919
Estimated surplus December 31, 1870	£7,919

Unofficial Remarks on the above by a Colonist.

The £4,000 for drainage was estimated by Mr. Bourne to extend over four or five years, yet the entire sum was at first placed on the estimate for one year, 1870.

Repairs to Government House.—There was a vote last year under this head for £2,500, of which it is said £750 will be unexpended this year, and will be revoked next year: but beyond this a vote was asked for £250 for Government House buildings—viz., to raise an upper storey on each wing, which had been already commenced without any vote, and is really a waste of public money, for the Government House at Bathurst is allowed to be one of the best on the Coast.

The real object in swelling out the expenditure is not only to keep up the present high rate of duties, but to increase them, for Mr. Richmond, in his report, recommends the duties on imports to be assimilated to those in Sierra Leone, as well as to continue the export duties, so that we should be taxed higher than our neighbours at Freetown.

SIERRA LEONE.

THE CHAPLAINCY OF THE GAMBIA.—We are happy to note the permanent appointment of the Rev. George Nicol, native pastor of Regent, to the vacant post of Chaplain at Bathurst, Gambia. The reverend gentleman had, since the death of the Rev. Mr. Weatherstone, late Chaplain of that place, applied for that post, through Sir A. E. Kennedy, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Having been strongly recommended by Sir Arthur, and supported by some influential friends in England, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the appointment on Mr. Nicol. We have to commend the Editor of the *African Times* of London for having from time to time advocated, among other matters, the appointment of qualified native agents for the posts of chaplains at the Gambia and at Cape Coast—thereby aiding in bringing to the notice of the Imperial Government the propriety of doing so. It should be remembered that in some of our past issues, we advocated the same measure, and now we exceedingly rejoice to find that the door is thrown open. Many thanks to Sir Arthur Kennedy for the achievement of the cause we have had to advocate. It is hoped he would do his best for us in other desired objects.—*Day Spring.*

TRADE.—On account of the great quantity of rain which has fallen during the last month trade has suffered very materially. Dulness pervades the entire market and merchants and traders complain most bitterly. There is, however, a fair supply of oil, kernal, hides, &c., but buyers show no disposition to operate.

PETITION FOR RE-ESTABLISHING TRIAL BY JURY IN SIERRA LEONE, AND FOR A POPULAR REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c.

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the settlement of Sierra Leone,

Showeth,—That your petitioners, encouraged by the permission given them by your lordship to suggest reforms in the administration of justice, and feeling how desirable are those reforms, and to what benefit they will tend if carried out, would most humbly crave from your lordship the restoration of trial by jury in civil cases, of which they were deprived in the year 1866 by allegations made to mislead the Colonial-office, and

at which your petitioners feel the greatest indignation, and which allegations unfortunately proved too successful in depriving your petitioners of a great constitutional safeguard.

Your petitioners would beg most respectfully to assure your lordship that the motives which led to sweeping away of one of the chief rights of Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects in this settlement were other than they were represented to be. So far from the improved administration of justice being aimed at, the object of the perpetrators of this political outrage complained of was to give licence to certain European officials, high in authority, to abuse, beat, and kick about with impunity their African servants, as was done by Messrs. Pike and Marston and Dr. Bradshaw. Were your lordship to order an inquiry to be made in this matter, your petitioners feel certain that it would reveal such cruelties and wrongs to the African race as to make honest Englishmen blush at the dark deeds committed by a certain class of their countrymen; and would show what abuse of power Europeans of a certain order are capable of, when allowed the free exercise of their natural propensities, and unrestrained by law. It would appear to your petitioners that only to men of this stamp, influenced by feelings of inbred hatred to the black race, that the verdicts of African jurors would be unsatisfactory and distasteful; for the very idea of men of colour sitting in judgment upon them, apart from any other consideration, as experience has most undoubtedly proved, is sufficient to arouse the most rancorous feelings and to foster plans for the most deadly revenge. Your petitioners would not be understood to say that every single verdict given by a native jury has been satisfactory; this, in fact, my lord, would be saying too much; but they do say that the charge alleged against the native jurors of favouring their own countrymen is unfounded and most malicious, as not a single instance can be brought honestly in support of it, while your petitioners could establish a similar charge, were it necessary, against those very Europeans who are entrusted with absolute judicial power without the assistance of jury. Not even in England, where civilisation has reached its meridian and learning its highest point, are verdicts returned by a jury always satisfactory; still this is not deemed a sufficient reason for abolishing trial by jury. Your petitioners feel an honest pride, my lord, in asserting that the inhabitants of this settlement are as loyal, peaceable, honest, and virtuous people as any other of Her Majesty's subjects.

It may not be necessary to call your lordship's attention to the fact that the native population of this settlement amounts to 45,000, whilst the white population does not exceed 100; and your petitioners most respectfully, but most firmly, submit that it is unfair that the interest of this minority should be unnecessarily protected at the expense of the overwhelming majority. Really, my lord, your petitioners cannot but feel hurt at what they consider so gross and palpable an injustice; and, although they are unwilling to attribute it to complexional difference, yet it is difficult for them to get over the conviction that the same justice held out to the whites is wholly inapplicable to the blacks, notwithstanding their being equally British subjects, and said to enjoy the same privileges.

Furthermore, there is no confidence whatever in Mr. Huggins, and your petitioners, therefore, protest most strongly against his being vested with the power of deciding cases without a jury. Recent transactions, my lord, connected with Mr. Huggins have shown how utterly ignorant or cruel he is to participate in the administration of justice. It is necessary to call your lordship's attention again to his illegal whippings and excess of imprisonment, contrary to the law laid down for his guidance? Whatever course your lordship may be pleased to adopt relative to Mr. Huggins, there will and can only be one opinion formed by your petitioners, and that is, that he is unfit for his present office, or any office of trust whatever; and your petitioners affirm this from careful observation, and long experience.

Your lordship's petitioners would humbly solicit attention to another subject of vital importance. The revenue of this settlement amounts to 70,000l., almost all of which is obtained from the people, and yet they have never had a voice in the legislation and government of their country; nor have they a representative either in the Legislative Council or elsewhere to support their interests. Your petitioners would submit, my lord, that taxation without representation is not only opposed to the well being of the people, but contrary to the very spirit of the British Constitution. Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that your lordship will be graciously pleased to cause an inquiry to be made into the allegations set forth in the petition of the inhabitants of this settlement against the Ordinance abolishing trial by jury in civil actions, and also into the records of the Supreme Court, in order to ascertain whether the grounds alleged by ex-Governor Blackall and Messrs. Huggins and Bravo for abolishing trial by jury were well founded or not, and if not well founded, then that your lordship will be pleased to advise Her most gracious Majesty to revoke the Ordinance which de-

prived nearly fifty thousand natives of a great constitutional right granted to them since this colony was established, and your petitioners further pray for an enlargement of the Legislative Council by adding thereto as many members as your lordship may see fit, to be elected by the people themselves—a measure which your petitioners believe cannot fail to produce most beneficial results to the people of this settlement, as well as to bestow lasting glory on your lordship's administration. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Sierra Leone, July, 1867.

This petition bears the signatures of a very large number of the most influential Africans in the Colony.

STATE OF THE FANTEE COUNTRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, September 7, 1869.

Sir,—There seems to be no doubt of the Fantee chiefs having seized and detained a number of Ashantee traders who were in Assin, in reprisal for the seizure of Fantees by the Ashantees. The Fantee chiefs in confederation seem now determined to go to war against Ashantee, and also to attack Ashantee for having assisted the Dutch to bombard Dixcove.

Again, I have to report that every mail from England brings news from Mr. Usher to the effect that he may be expected out by the following steamer, to resume the reins of government; and again I repeat, that if there is any truth in this, and he does come out again, it will be most disastrous, both for the people and the Government. No one can believe in any desire to do good here if such a man be allowed to come out again in authority.—Yours truly,

FANTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, September 19.

Sir,—We have had the old report again—"Usher returns immediately." Surely this must be a lie, but it has a strong life? There has been another report, that one of the Ashantee princes was on his way to Cape Coast, sent by the King, very likely about the European prisoners that were taken by the Ashantees in Krepee. There is no sign of him yet though, and it looks as if the Ashantees were mustering strong for mischief.

The Fantees will move on the 22nd to attack the Dutch for their destruction of Dix Cove. The gold trade seems to be quite stopped; the largest houses scarcely take half an ounce per day. There is a fair quantity of palm oil, however, at Salt Pond.—Yours,

FANTEE.

DISGRACEFUL STATE OF THE ROADS AND EUROPEAN CEMETERY AT ACCRA.—POOR CAPTAIN CROZIER'S GRAVE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, August 28, 1869.

Sir,—Mr. Simpson, our Acting Administrator, has caused the erection of a wharf and landing-place at Accra, which everyone arriving here admits is the most creditable and useful public work on the Gold Coast. We are much obliged to his Excellency for it. It is true we have had to "pay through the nose" for it (some 5000*l.*), but still we thank him for it, as we have lots of money in the Accra chest, and we prefer to see it even extravagantly spent in the place than to have 600*l.* one day and 1,200*l.* the next carried off to Cape Coast and thrown away in an unaccountable manner. Whilst acknowledging what Mr. Simpson has caused to be done for Accra in this respect, perhaps his Excellency will excuse my calling his attention, through you (unless he is one of those who pretend not to read the *African Times*) to the state of the public streets and roads in and about Accra, and also of the cemetery. The streets of Accra are not only places where all kinds of rubbish and filth are cast daily, but they are also used by the juvenile portion of the inhabitants as privies. Were it not for the pigs that are permitted to roam at large in our streets in the capacity of scavengers, I really do not know what we should do. It is a matter of astonishment that the filthy condition in which the authorities permit the streets to continue has not already produced cholera or some other dire epidemic. The roads leading from the towns, especially the carriage-roads in the immediate neighbourhood of Jamestown, are rendered impassable, partly by reason of being overgrown with prickly pears, and partly in consequence of deep pits having been dug in various places. On the occasion of the funeral of the late Mr. Irvine, the procession was compelled to make a considerable detour in order to avoid a deep pit dug almost in front of the cemetery. As for the cemetery itself, it is a standing disgrace to the Christian community of Accra, more especially the Government and the European residents. I walked to the cemetery a few days ago for the purpose of making an inspection of its actual condition. I found that there was no gate to it, nor anything to obstruct the entrance of the pigs, a herd of which

were engaged in making geological researches amongst the graves. Most of the graves had been so interfered with by the swine that they had sunk some feet, and the coffins in a few were exposed to view. The grave of a late Civil Commandant of Accra, Capt. William Crozier, was in the most dilapidated and disgraceful condition of all. There was nothing at all to mark the spot that contained the remains of so respected and important a public functionary; there was not a stone even over it, and it had sunk some three feet. The day after my visit to the place the sum of fifty dollars was raised by subscription amongst the native and European residents of Accra for the purpose of putting poor Crozier's grave in a decent state of repair, and placing a stone with an inscription over. Surely the authorities might spare a few pounds for these purposes before taking away eight thousand dollars from us to squander in another district. I really hope and trust that Mr. Simpson and the Civil Commandant will bestir themselves in these matters.—Yours truly,

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, August 23, 1869.

Sir,—You will doubtless have learned from your special correspondent at this place, the painful intelligence of the death of our most estimable friend Mr. Irvine, which lamentable event occurred suddenly on the 30th July. The imposing mournful procession of all classes which followed their friend's remains to his grave fully testified to the unqualified esteem and respect in which he was universally held. This mournful event has led to the subject of my present communication, which is to solicit with earnestness your powerful advocacy in favour of the imperative necessity of putting into decent repair the European Cemetery here. I am not an adept at denunciations, otherwise I might, perhaps, be able to find words sufficiently strong to denounce the utterly disreputable state the place is now in, it being a standing mark of infamy and disgrace to the local Government and to the inhabitants of Accra, more especially the European portion of the community. At present it can only be described as a jungle full of pits made by pigs, hyenas, and rats, partly surrounded by a few loose stones, the road leading to it (formerly a splendid carriage-road) being the filthiest public privy in all Accra. May I, Sir, through you, ask a question of the white men of Accra? Gentlemen, some of you have been resident here for years, and are aware, or, at all events, by this time you ought to know, that the Government will not do anything towards putting into decent repair the last resting-place for Europeans. Why not, in one of your numerous meetings on matters of comparatively less importance, raise a fund for the purpose of repairing the burial-ground, the present condition of which is a disgrace and a stigma on you? Sir, I shall be glad to see my question practically answered, and remain, Sir, yours obediently,

A NATIVE.

TREATMENT OF GERMAN MISSIONARIES BY THE ASHANTEES, &c.

From the Special Correspondent of the *African Times* at Accra.

Accra, August 30, 1869.

Sir,—It is again my painful duty to communicate evil tidings. Whilst the country is in its present wretched condition, we have to deplore the early death of one of its greatest benefactors—I mean Mr. Nicol Irvine, the oldest European merchant and resident of Accra, and formerly a justice of the peace and member of the Legislative Council for these settlements. This calamity occurred on the 30th ultimo. The services which the late Mr. Irvine rendered to the eastern districts of the Gold Coast are too well known in these parts to require any mention here; I need only say that his loss is universally acknowledged to be irreparable. It may with truth be said of him that he quitted this world without leaving a single enemy behind him. His obsequies were attended by King Cudjoe and the Civil Commandant of Accra, as well as by all the Europeans and a vast majority of the natives of the three towns of Accra. It would require a better pen than I possess to do justice to the worth of the friend whose loss we now mourn; therefore let me proceed to other subjects.

You will doubtless have heard from other sources of the state of affairs on the other side of Volta.

The latest authentic intelligence from Crepee is to the effect that the Ashantees, having been worsted by the Crepees under Dompney in every engagement, had applied for reinforcements from Coomassie, which had arrived under the command of the chief captain of the king's guard. The poor German missionaries and the lady and child whom the Ashantees took prisoners at the capture of Anum (in Crepee) have been sent to Coomassie. They were compelled to march on foot the whole distance, some 200 miles, under a raging sun, and it is reported that the lady and child had succumbed to the fearful hardships to which the party had been subjected. There is also a French

gentleman prisoner in the hands of the Ashantees. I am not aware of the place where he was seized, but I believe it was at Hoe in Crepee, to which place he had gone to make arrangements for the purchase of palm-nut kernels. I believe he was connected with the French factory at Elmina. Chica, a place sixteen miles to the east of Quittah. Two of the Frenchman's clerks were killed at the time of his capture, they having resisted, and, it is reported, killed a dozen of the enemy before they were overcome.

The Ashantees have divided their army into two parts, one division, with the Aquamboes, is acting against Dompney and the Crepees, and the other division, allied to the Ahwoonahs, is occupied in engaging the attention of the Agolims, an Accra tribe in the interior of the Ahwoonah country. The Ashantees and their allies, although they are in possession of the burnt and abandoned towns and villages of the Crepees, have met with nothing but disaster in the field hitherto. It is true that the men which the Ashantees have as yet brought into the field are composed of the scum and ruff of their armies, and that their best troops are only just now about to be engaged; still I have every hope that their invasion will end only in their ruin, provided the Accras do their duty. The Akims and Aquapims have taken the field, and occupied such a position as will enable them to prevent further reinforcements pouring either into Crepee or the Protectorate from Ashantee, and, at the same time, shut up the forces already there. The force of the Akims and Aquapims is close upon ten thousand, and they are superior to the Ashantees in every respect. The Crepees and Agolims have sent at least twenty messengers and letters to the Accra chiefs begging them to hasten to their aid, but there are no signs of their doing anything to help their friends and allies in distress. It is just possible that the King of Ashantee, exasperated at the ill success of his Crepee expedition, may take it into his head to direct the whole of his strength against the eastern districts. In this case the Akims and Aquapims must retreat to Accra, and then nothing will be left for us but to hide ourselves in the Atlantic Ocean. But if the Accras were to make a timely move into Crepee or Agolim, and destroy the enemy's forces now there, and then form a junction with the Akims and Aquapims, and the other allies, the tables would be turned against the King of Ashantee. But the Accra kings are powerless to move their people, and the danger of delay being so patent, the educated natives have, for their own safety resolved to take matters into their own hands. For this purpose a meeting of the principal educated natives of the three towns of Accra was held on the 13th instant, in James-town. I am not at liberty to publish at present all that transpired; but a committee of six of the most influential of the number was appointed to carry out the measures proposed at the meeting, and at a subsequent meeting, between this committee and the kings, the latter have consented to act with, but under the educated natives for the future in all matters affecting the welfare of our common country. So far so good. I shall keep you informed on the subject from time to time. The new Civil Commandant of Accra, Captain Lees, arrived here on the 14th, in the R.M.S.S. Mandingo from England. On the 17th he took over the charge of affairs from Captain Russell. The latter proceeds to England. He is one of a very few commandants whom we have not had occasion to alter our good opinion of and esteem for up to the last hour of his departure. I must say that it is to be much regretted that the Government did not think fit to take heed of our application to secure the services of a man so eminently fitted for this post as he had proved himself to be. I trust that five or ten years hence I shall have to address you in a similar strain of his successor.

A BRITISH FORT WITHOUT A BRITISH FLAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, September 10.

Sir,—Can you inform me if the British Government has withdrawn its flag from Accra for good, or whether the reason that no flag has flown over the forts here for the last eight months is because the Government is too hard up to afford one? It is a fact that for the last seven or eight months the British flag has ceased to fly over the forts and Government buildings at Accra. For one month previous to that period the ragged remains of an old flag floated over Fort Orre Coeur, but even that has long ceased to be visible. What is the cause of this? The authorities cannot plead poverty or an empty chest for during the last eight months the Accra chest has at no time contained less than sixteen to eighteen hundred pounds. The fact is, they can offer no excuse for this. It is simply neglect of duty on the part of those whom it may concern, and it has naturally led to most unfavourable impressions and observations on the part of all, especially of the natives and chiefs of the late Dutch town, who say that, in the time of the Dutch, there was always a decent flag floating over the fort, to remind them of the power which pro-

TECTED them without charging them for it; whereas now they pay much and see no flag and get no protection.—Yours truly,

CRIVE COEUR.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, September 18.

Sir,—Mr. Simpson, Acting Administrator, came down here from Cape Coast in the Biafra, and left on the 16th with Mr. Addo (interpreter) for Akrapong. He says he will go to Aquamboe or even to Coomassie. All I say is, *Cui bono?*

The Akrapongs and Aquapims have had several skirmishes with the Ashantees; one on the 14th inst. is said to have been severe, without any decisive advantage to either side. But the Aquapims have called up all their reserves. Dompney and the Crepees have several times defeated the Ashantee force in that quarter, which has retreated to Aquamboe for reinforcements and to prepare for a final attack on Dompney. The treacherous Croboes are furnishing them with arms and ammunition. Our kings having been unable to move the Accras, an educated native committee now acts with the kings in the government of the country. The first thing is to finish this war, for no good can be done till then. The committee are, therefore, engaged in raising the means for this. There is 2,000*l.* in the Accra chest, but although the Civil Commandant recommended that 400*l.* should be given in aid, this was refused, and the Europeans refuse their aid because they say they have paid the Government quite enough and the Government ought to do it. The committee, however, has managed to purchase 250 kegs of powder and lead, sufficient for 15,000 men for a three months' campaign. The kings, captains, and town companies have sworn to set off in twenty-one days from this. When once in the field we must trust to Providence for further supplies. The Volta is full of water and the "Fly" is to enter it with a view of frightening the enemy, which is all the aid our kind protectors, who levy such heavy custom duties, will afford us. More by next mail.—Yours truly,

ACCRA.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP AT FERNANDO PO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Fernando Po, Aug. 18, 1869.

Sir,—I have no doubt that it will gladden the hearts of British Christians when they are made aware of the fact that the Spanish Government has kindly permitted the Protestant religion to be re-established in the island. This is a great boon to the inhabitants; but this will not suffice unless one of the Christian denominations interest themselves in our behalf—the people here now thirsting for the knowledge of the Gospel. I have no doubt the people will give more attention to the truth than heretofore. Could not you and others interest yourselves in our behalf? Application is now in preparation to be sent to Dr. Crowther to this effect, and the list of subscriptions is now going on rapidly. Mr. Struthers, agent for Mr. John Laughland, of Glasgow, has kindly taken a lively interest in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

T. R. PAINCE.

ERUPTION OF THE CAMEROONS MOUNTAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Victoria, September 8, 1869.

Sir,—The Cameroons Mountain is in eruption, after having been quiet, it is said, for several centuries. I will send you, as soon as possible, as full details as I can of this interesting event.—Yours sincerely,

A. S.

WAR IN BONNY RIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bonny, September 13.

Sir,—The long-looked for war between the two Pepples, Anvira and Manille, has come at last. As there is a gunboat here just now for our protection, we have no fear of any loss or damage; but among the natives all is trouble. Stockades have been raised by each party, and there has been a good deal of skirmishing between them; and, as they have cannon, they may do some harm to one another.—Yours,

B.

THE REV. W. WEST, Wesleyan Missionary Superintendent on the West Coast of Africa.—We regret to see the following in the leader of the *Wesleyan Missionary Magazine* for the present month: "Sad news comes from Cape Coast. The Ashantis have made a raid on Dix Cove, pillaged the town, and pulled down nearly all the houses." In the midst of the confusion and disaster arising from tribal jealousies and conflict, we regret to say that failing health compels the Rev. W. West to leave his post and to seek repose in his native land. Many prayers will be offered that his valuable life may be spared."

The African Times.

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NOTICE.

We beg to call the attention of our subscribers to the fact that another year of subscription became due after the publication of our June number. Those who have not yet paid for 1868-9—viz., to June, 1869, and arrears—ought now as a matter of conscience to pay up to June, 1870—that is, an addition of five shillings to what was before owing. We ought not to have to make these appeals; we do our duty, we are entitled to demand that our subscribers should do theirs.

The African Times.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

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RESTORATION OF TRIAL BY JURY.

THERE are some institutions that lie at the very foundation of security for persons and property, and therefore without which there cannot be any real liberty. Among the most important of these is the time-honoured British one of "trial by jury," the curb of tyrannical authorities, and of the private oppressor and wrong-doer. But to exert this beneficial influence the institution must be perfect and unimpaired; it is not sufficient that the right to its protection in the case of criminal charges should be preserved, for an obnoxious individual may be as effectually ruined by the injustice of civil as of criminal tribunals, while a pecuniary *amende* is the only recompense that can be demanded for some class of offences. The protection of this institution must therefore be maintained also in all those other cases in which pecuniary results are sought for of an amount that takes them out of the category of the trivial and unimportant. When we say that the institution must be perfect and unimpaired, we do not mean to contend that even where it exists in its fullest perfection it is altogether free from irregularities and abuses, but only that it must embrace all cases, both civil and criminal, within the limits above stated. No mere human institution, or institution worked by human agents, can be perfect; the imperfection of the agents must occasionally mar the exercise of it; as the strength of any object is only that of its weakest part, so the perfection of trial by jury cannot rise beyond that of the jurors. But with all its imperfections, trial by jury infinitely transcends trial by a judge only; and it justly gives to every individual in the community a feeling of protection and safety which never can exist when the persons and properties are at the mercy of one man, subject like other men to human frailties and errors, imperfections, and perhaps vices, however keen his perceptive faculties or strong his reasoning powers may be, and so much more accessible and subject than any proper chosen body of jurors can be to impure bias and to corrupting influences. To deprive, then, a community that has once enjoyed it of this great safeguard against oppression and wrong, is a grievous offence and crime against every one of its members. On this ground we have ever looked upon Governor Blackall and the worthless instruments who leagued with him for the meanest and basest of motives, to deprive the people of Sierra Leone and of the West Coast generally of trial by jury in civil cases, as among the vilest of public criminals. True the law which punishes severely enough a conspiracy against an individual is powerless as regards these base conspirators against a whole people, who have, on the contrary, received and enjoy the fruits of their successful villany, the "consideration" for which they thus consented to cover themselves with infamy in the annals

of the West Coast of Africa. We were present when the question of the operation of trial by jury was mooted by one of the official witnesses examined before the House of Commons committee. The witness expressed his opinion that trial by jury was unsuited to Africa, or rather that Africans were unfit for it; and when pressed by a member of the committee for examples in proof of this, he could only adduce the fact of an African jury having given 50*l.* damages for an assault (horsewhipping, we believe) by a European Government servant at Sierra Leone on a native, and on that occasion an independent member of the committee suggested to the witness that probably if he had been the individual horsewhipped, he would not have looked upon the 50*l.* awarded by the jury as excessive. Nor was it excessive. If ever a people needed the protection which such damages could give, it has been the African people. Degraded in the estimation of the civilised world, by the guilty action of that world in making slaves of millions of them, at the cost of the lives of other tens of millions; and subjecting them in their slavery to all the most vile and brutal of human passions, in the indulgence of which countless thousands of them were atrociously murdered; and the cries of myriads upon myriads ascended to Heaven for vengeance, the African people had and have need of even extraordinary safeguards against European brutality; and, considering that as servants of the British Government, the European officials at Sierra Leone and other West Coast Settlements were employed there by that Government, to assist in removing that stigma of degradation and inferiority from that people, we maintain that any such official who dared thus to indulge his evil passions, in direct opposition to the policy of the Government that appointed him and assigned him his income, merited the full amount of pecuniary penalty that a verdict of 50*l.* damages and costs involved. Holding this view, and maintaining that it is a just one, we have never ceased to wonder at the success of that vile official conspiracy which induced the responsible Ministers of the British Crown to deprive the African people of the right of trial by jury in civil causes. As we have never ceased to wonder, so have we never ceased our efforts to re-obtain that protection and safeguard for those who have been so unjustly and cruelly deprived of it. We hail therefore with delight the new petition from the people of Sierra Leone to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying for a revocation of that iniquitous Ordinance which deprived them of it; which confiscated, as they most justly say, the Constitutional rights of nearly 50,000 people in Sierra Leone alone, for the gratification of perhaps a score of European officials, the majority of whom we would hope are incapable of those offences which alone could bring them within the power of an African jury for pecuniary redress of wrongs. This petition bears the signature of some hundreds of the educated and principal natives of the colony, who feel acutely the unjust stigma cast upon them and upon their countrymen by that Ordinance which has made such men as Mr. Justice Huggins—the man who, as judge, ordered the infliction of 2,200 illegal lashes with the cat-o'-nine tails, and upwards of twenty years of penal servitude—has made, we say, such men sole arbiters in the Civil Courts of this colony. And we do venture to hope and believe that this petition will have the earnest support of the present worthy Governor-in-Chief. Sir Arthur Kennedy has done much already for the welfare of Sierra Leone and its people. He seems to have risen to the comprehension that a community among whom, thanks to the Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, education is now very extensively diffused—a community that is sending many of its young men to England that they may become surgeons, lawyers, and engineers, and a constant succession of its maidens that they may receive the education and training of English Christian gentlewomen; a community that contributes a revenue of above 70,000 a-year—is entitled to more consideration than such men as Major Blackall and his worthy (P) favourites were willing to accord. It is impossible for us to believe that a ruler seemingly so just and acute has failed to observe the recent errors in the administration of justice, aggravated by that very Ordinance of which the

petition claims the annulment. He evidently feels a warm interest for Sierra Leone and its people, an interest which has won for him their affectionate regard, and knows, as well as we know, that his influence for good would be increased by his obtaining for an injured people the restoration of the Constitutional right to the possession of which they justly attach so much importance.

THE NEW LEAVE REGULATIONS.

WE briefly alluded in our last to the proposed new leave regulations as involving very important considerations, both as regards some of the existing West Coast officials, and the filling up of future vacancies in the public service in the West Coast Settlements. We have not seen a copy of these proposed regulations under which, as we are informed, Government officials are to enjoy the right to six months' leave in every two years, on full pay, and with free passage to and from England. But we presume that as these leave regulations are framed solely on the ground of such absence from the Coast being necessary to the preservation of health, and as such necessity cannot exist as regards Africans, the said right of leave, with its valuable accessories of full pay and passage money, is only to be enjoyed by Europeans, and not by native African officials. To give such privilege to the latter would indeed be to introduce a system of leave for Government *employés* which does not exist in England, nor, so far as we are aware, in any other country in the world; and it does not seem at all likely that such extraordinary liberality in the public service, as the allowance of three months' leave out of every twelve, would first be bestowed on Africans. We therefore take it as granted that only European officials employed on the West Coast are to be the happy recipients of this liberality. Some points of great interest to the people of the African settlements, therefore, immediately present themselves for consideration. We choose to presume—what ought to be, but what, unfortunately, is not the case—that every European taken into Government employ on the West Coast, whether originally by appointment of the Colonial-office, or by appointment in Africa confirmed by the Colonial-office, is so appointed because, or with the full certainty, of his being fit in every respect for the office he is appointed to. Well, this supposed efficient official is to have, periodically, six months' leave; what guarantee is there to be that the person who becomes his *locum tenens* for those six months shall be equally efficient, so that the public service shall not suffer, and what remuneration is this substitute to receive? The remuneration of course, whatever it may be, must be paid by the colony in addition to the salary of the absent official, and the expenses of his voyage. Here is a direct double interest which the settlements have in this question—i.e., the African people in them—viz., as regards *fitness for the duties*, and as regards *expense*. But this is not all. We will take a case in point for illustration. There are many of the offices of trust the incumbents of which give security. Mr. Kneller, for instance, Collector of Customs and Treasurer at the Gambia, has given what the Government has deemed adequate security as regards the money under his control. Mr. Kneller, as is at present the case (only that in the present case he is interdicted by a hostile Administrator), is absent on his leave, and a Mr. Fowler—a man recently introduced into the Government service on the West Coast—not by appointment of the Colonial-office, but only by confirmation of that office—this Mr. Fowler, who has given no security, becomes Mr. Kneller's *locum tenens*; not by any delegation from Mr. Kneller in virtue of which Mr. Fowler's acts would be the acts of Mr. Kneller, and Mr. Kneller would be answerable for Mr. Fowler's defalcations should he prove a defaulter, but by appointment of his patron and friend the Administrator, who does not take any pecuniary responsibility to the colony in making such appointment. And this is a very serious question. Even in this instance of the Gambia, it appears by the financial statement, which we publish in another column, that Mr. Fowler, the non-security giving *locum tenens* of Mr. Kneller, has several thousand pounds, and valuable securities of the colony, entirely at his own disposal and in

his power; while, in the case of a colony such as Sierra Leone, the amount, at any given time, would be very much greater, the revenue of Sierra Leone being nearly four times that of the Gambia. In the present pressing need of the West Coast Settlements for every penny of their revenue for those improvements without which their progress must be disastrously cramped and slow, the loss of some thousands of pounds by any of them, through the defalcations of a non-guaranteed *locum tenens* of a guaranteed collector or treasurer, would be a very serious thing; and we do say unhesitatingly that it is the duty of the Colonial-office to impose as a condition of the leave of any such responsible officer, that the person who temporarily performs his duties should be equally guaranteed, either by the Administrator who appoints him, or by some other person or persons. But there are other considerations than pecuniary ones involved, and considerations, too, of the very highest importance. Take another case in point—viz., that of the Chief Magistracy of the Gambia. We published last month, and briefly commented upon, a most objectionable Ordinance, enacted by the Gambia Official Legislative Council at a most objectionable time—and we said unhesitatingly that, after full consideration of all the attendant circumstances, it did appear to us as if the intention was to give the fearful powers conferred by that Ordinance to Mr. Fowler (already referred to) or to some other irresponsible creature of the Administrator. Are the lives and properties of the people of Lagos, Cape Coast, Accra, and the Gambia to be from time to time, for six months at a time, during the absence of the Colonial-office-appointed Chief Magistrate, at the absolute mercy of some creature of the Administrator—which, as shown lately in the case of Mr. Lovell, at Cape Coast, is equivalent to the making an absolute tyrant of the Administrator, who may himself at the time be only acting—only the *locum tenens* of a Colonial-office-appointed Administrator. Then, again, look at Sierra Leone, with no court of appeal, save as from the chief or assistant-judge of the Supreme Court, to the same judge or judges as appeal. Imagine Sierra Leone for six months under the sole judicial management of Mr. Huggins; and imagine Mr. Montague or Mr. Walcott acting at the same time as Queen's Advocate by delegation of the absent holder of that office, or by appointment of some other Governor-in-Chief than Sir Arthur E. Kennedy; or imagine, through the action of the same system, the said Mr. Montague or Mr. Walcott, at the same time, one as Queen's Advocate and the other as Chief Police Magistrate, by virtue of such delegation or appointment, Mr. Huggins being also the only judge! Are not these indeed points of very serious interest? And are we not entitled to demand, on behalf of the African people, that they shall be very seriously considered by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his permanent Colonial-office advisers? We do demand this on their behalf; and here we must stop for the present, as we find the question far too large to be disposed of in this article in the brief limits within which it is necessarily restrained.

THE AFRICAN LETTER IN FAVOUR OF ADMIRAL PATEY.

WE have never ceased to feel, from the earliest stage of our editorial labours, that it is only by a most patient continuance in well-doing that we can accomplish the work God has given us to do—the relief and benefit of the African people; the procuring a good and honest administration of affairs, with a pure and impartial dispensation of law and justice, and equal rights and protection for all classes in the various settlements, without distinction of colour, together with such an application of the public revenue as should foster and impel the development of natural resources, and that increase in commerce and material wealth without which it is impossible to introduce those appliances which are indispensable to the existence and extension of civilisation. And we have been constantly prepared for difficulties in our work, proceeding from the Africans themselves. We have found it necessary to expose on more than one occasion the

system of addresses presented to officials on the eve of their departure from the Coast, and the culpable facility with which Africans sign or allow their names to be attached to testimonials in favour of men of whose conduct towards them they may have been previously bitter denouncers in our columns. Nine times out of ten the whole thing is a sham; Mr. So-and-so, who happens to possess some influence among the natives, undertakes the business at the instance of the individual whose praise the testimonial or address is to proclaim, and fear, or interest, or good nature does the rest. We do not mean to say that the testimonial to Admiral Patey's merits addressed to Earl Granville by Mr. Reffles, which appears in this paper, thus originated, or was thus obtained or given; we believe, on the contrary, that it has been motivated by real feeling—feeling not so much in favour of Admiral Patey as in anger against the persons who are therein denounced as enemies of the African people. The Ordinance alluded to in that letter was fully exposed and condemned by us at the time; we showed its bitter injustice, and the insincerity and deception of its preamble; and were not sparing in our exposure and rebuke of those from whose devices (and for the furtherance of whose ends) it emanated. But we cannot see why this letter should have been written, and sent to us for publication at the present time, except it is to remind us once more of the difficulties in our work proceeding from the Africans themselves. We have never complained of Admiral Patey in his general conduct toward the African people in the colony, although we should have done so had it been earlier reported to us, of his compelling free hired labourers to work on the prison treadmill when there was not a sufficient number of prisoners to work it. Nor can we see why the mere assertion that Admiral Patey is agreeable to Mr. Reffles, who has been some eighteen months away from Bathurst, and his friend, should be so satisfactory to the Colonial-office. There is no denial, no disproof, in the letter of any of the allegations against Admiral Patey, either as regards the occurrences in the gaol of Bathurst, or his conduct in the matter of the outbreak of cholera, during which some 1,500 poor African victims found graves in the Admiral's cholera pits. It is no answer to these allegations that Messrs. Brown and Kneller have never been known as true friends of the African people, but have been systematically among their oppressors. Here, at least, was an occasion in which—(we care not what their secret motives may have been, but can only hope they were to vindicate the claims of outraged humanity, and, as members of the Legislative Council, to protest against their being held in any degree responsible for the fatal course of conduct which they exposed)—here, at least, we say was an occasion on which these persons did come forward as friends of the African people. And having the true interests of Africa at heart, how did we meet them? We did not hurl the past at them, nor sneeringly ask, "Is Saul also among the Prophets?" but in view of the awful misdoings against the African people which they exposed, we held out to them the hand of fellowship, rejoicing to believe that the day was approaching—a day which we have always predicted must come—when European merchants on the Coast would make common cause with the educated Africans for mutual defence and protection against the aberrations of authorities who are practically irresponsible, because the Colonial-office gives them its private ear, and determinedly upholds its favourites; as in the flagrant case of Mr. Ussher, who, month after month, insults the people of the Gold Coast and Cape Coast, by announcing his immediate return to resume his authority over them. The impunity of Government officials on the Coast has arisen in a great measure from the Europeans and educated and other natives forming two distinct camps. But this must soon cease. The interests of the educated natives and of the European mercantile residents are substantially the same; the educated natives are now too large and too rapidly-increasing a class—increasing both in numbers and wealth, to be oppressed and domineered over by the Europeans by aid of any corrupt alliance between the latter and the Government officials, and we

have been looking therefore with earnest interest at the deepening symptoms of a union for the effectual curbing of administrative and legal tyranny, and securing good, honest, enlightened, and economical government. And we recommend this to the serious consideration of our African friends at the Gambia. We have nothing to do, nor have they anything to do, with the question whether those who have exposed the fatal administrative acts and errors of Admiral Patey have been actuated by some other unacknowledged motives, and not alone by those of justice and humanity, as they allege. What they have done has been done for Africans, and not in opposition to some effort of Admiral Patey for the benefit of Africans. If Mr. Reffles and his friend could have put their finger upon some attempted administrative acts of Admiral Patey for the great benefit of the Africans at the Gambia, could have shown that these had raised the ire of the European merchants, and that the charges brought against Admiral Patey by the latter originated only in this, and had no other object than to prevent the Africans from receiving such great benefits, then they would have made out a *prima facie* case which would necessarily have thrown a grave suspicion upon those who are now called Admiral Patey's enemies. But they have not shown this, and until they do show it, or until the alleged facts which tell so heavily against Admiral Patey are disproved, we must continue to assert that Admiral Patey ought to be removed from his post of Administrator of the Gambia. We know that in consequence of the accusations and complaints, beneficial changes have been made by Admiral Patey; but these have nothing to do with the previous charges and complaints, save partially to establish their truth. Those accusations still stand out grimly before us with their ghastly array of alleged facts, hitherto only denied but not at all disproved; and it rests with Admiral Patey entirely to disprove them (which we do not see how he can do) before he or any one else, European or African, is entitled to ask that he may be continued in the office he holds.*

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN WEST AFRICA.

As Romanism is becoming very bold at Sierra Leone, we think it right to show our readers there and elsewhere on the West Coast what it is in its acts and in the opinion of eminent men of differing professions and creeds. We do this because we cannot imagine anything likely to be so fatal to a healthy African progress in Christian civilisation as the successful propagation of the principles and practices of the Roman Catholic Church in the West African settlements. Let our readers bear in mind that there is no freedom in its creed; it demands an implicit faith in all its calculated fables as well as in its truths; and is ever seeking the power everywhere to make itself dominant and exclusive. We ask our readers to peruse the following:—

BIBLE BURNING IN LEICESTERSHIRE.—A correspondent, writing from Market Harborough, informs us that the heads of a Roman Catholic Sisterhood, recently established in that town, took possession last week of a considerable number of "Protestant" Bibles belonging to some of their pupils, and burned them all in the kitchen fire of their establishment. Some excitement prevailed in Market Harborough in consequence of this incident.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LORD CAMPBELL'S OPINION OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The following extract from Lord Campbell's "Life of Lord Brougham" is worthy of attention, as being the opinion of a great Roman Catholic emancipator: "The fashionable belief (of which I was one of the many dupes) then prevailed that the Roman Catholics when they were no longer persecuted would no longer be intolerant, and that being relieved from all civil disabilities, they would live quietly and contentedly, like the members of other religious persuasions which differ from the Established Church. We ought to have known them better, and to have provided against their incurable propensity to prefer the power of the Pope of Rome to that of the King and Parliament of their native land."—Lord Campbell's "Lives of Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham," page 361.—*Echo.*

THE DISSIDENTS AND POPERY.—"Some Dissenters, too" (says

* Since the above was in type, we have it upon the authority of the Times that Admiral Patey, late Administrator of the Gambia, has succeeded Admiral Elliott as Governor of St. Helena.—*Eco. A. T.*

the celebrated Nonconformist divine, the Rev. T. Bimney) "may lay to heart with manifest advantage the lessons taught them by passing events. It may be easy to argue against national establishments and the Royal Supremacy, the demonstration may be complete of the impropriety of secular legislation in religion, and in favour of unrestricted religious liberty; that the law should know no man in his religious character; that all religious bodies should be treated by the State equally and alike, and every Church have a clear stage and no favour. So far as Popery is concerned, I am beginning to be suspicious of carrying this theory partially out; not, indeed, because the theory is itself erroneous, but because Popery is not a thing to which it can be applied. Popery is not simply and purely a religion; it is a great and mighty ecclesiastical confederacy, that desires and aims at political pre-eminence; it is a terrible, compact, almost physical unity, animated by a spirit of intense hatred to real liberty, civil or religious. It requires to be held in check by law, not because its tenets are not true, but because its heart is not to be trusted; not because its creed is a corruption of the faith, but because its tendencies are inimical to freedom; not because it ignores this or that Church, but because it is a power dangerous to the State. It will join the Dissenter in his theoretical reasoning when it is low, will applaud him for liberality in striving to gain its own emancipation when it wishes to rise, will shout at times 'religious liberty' and the 'voluntary principle;' will smile, and bow, and take everything it can; and look humble, modest, and demure, as long as it is necessary, to gain its ends; and when, once gained, any opportunity for a spring forward or upward opens, it will take either with both force and ferocity, and care not if it crush in its headlong career the simple souls that served it in its need. Churchmen may find that after all Popery is really worse than Dissent; and Dissenters may find that an ecclesiastical establishment, though an evil, may with a Protestant Church be a less evil than stark Popery without an Establishment."—*Standard.*

AN AFRICAN LETTER TO EARL GRANVILLE IN PRAISE OF ADMIRAL PATEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

London.

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly publish the inclosed correspondence with Earl Granville, as being an African view of Admiral Patey.—Yours truly,

Jos. T. H. REFFLES.

The Right Honourable Lord Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c.

London, Sept. 4, 1869.

My Lord,—I have the honour most respectfully to venture the forwarding of the enclosed letter addressed to me per the last African mail from Bathurst, Gambia, by one of my countrymen, a respectable native trader of that colony, presuming that it will throw clearer light upon the subject of the Gambia question, and upon the satisfactory state of feelings the African inhabitants have towards the policy of Admiral Patey's administration of the Government in the Gambia, independently of the grievous charges preferred against him by his opponents.

I do admit that his Excellency Administrator Patey has his faults, but will say this, his love for justice speaks louder in the ears of the down-trodden African inhabitants of Bathurst, which excited the exaggerated reports and hyperbolic complaints got up by the haters of justice and good government, and thereby proved themselves enemies of the civilisation of the Africans by their advocating the non-apprehension of the time of Africans' civilisation. Moreover, the leading merchant of Bathurst and instigator of those reports and complaints is a colonist from the East Indies, and so is the ex-Collector of Customs from the West Indies. These two transplanted colonists, Messrs. Brown and Kneller, were perfect tyrants to the African inhabitants of Bathurst when they were in power; the former in his capacity as hon. member of Council, and the latter as Acting-Administrator. Being divested of the power they once sweetly enjoyed, and, more so, his Excellency Administrator Patey would not allow himself to be dictated by their prejudices feeling in the management of the Government breeds the hatred which is now cherished by them against him. Why did not the African inhabitants complain? Should your lordship require my person to give information I shall be too happy to come forward and do so in favour of the good Administrator, Admiral Patey, who, in seeking the true interest of Africans, would not allow himself to be guided by any unjust councillors.

Your lordship will observe the emphasis laid upon the two foregoing words, "tyrants" and "unjust." If your lordship would refer to the Ordinances of Bathurst, enacted by Acting-Administrator Kneller, assisted by this Mr. Brown and Chief Magistrate Chalmers, in December, 1867, repealing the Ordinance of June 11, 1852, without any satisfactory preamble to justify the abrogation of an established law in a British Colony (enacted

by a doctor of laws; one who was three years a Chief Justice and five years a Governor of the Gambia—Sir Richard G. M'Donnell, LL.D.), which was proved successful for fifteen years' standing, your lordship will perceive my meaning for using the emphatic tone, and will discover that those Ordinances were uncalled for; they were mere plots to assist the enactors to deprive a poor African lawyer of his right and the black inhabitants of Bathurst generally of obtaining justice on the law side. This poor African lawyer, who had spent some years in this country, was sent by his countrymen. On his arrival at Bathurst he applied for and was denied admission in the courts (because the time has not come that the black should sit among the white men in court), but by virtue of the Ordinance of the 11th June, 1852, he could practise as law agent upon written authority from his client, and be entitled to all the privileges and emoluments as an admitted practitioner, and he was practising with success, defeating the opponents of his countrymen on every hand. This, of course, gave offence to Messrs. Brown and Kneller, and when opportunity afforded (Administrator Patey being absent, ex-Collector Kneller assumed the Administration—Mr. Brown being the hon. member of Council) Ordinances were enacted repealing Ordinances 11th June, 1852, which gave the black lawyer a seat in court.

This is only one of the many evils which they have done to the inhabitants of Bathurst under colour of Ordinances Sanctioned by Her Majesty. The evil in obtaining her Royal sanction to the passing of close-door Ordinances upon false representation, which were afterwards used for the crushing of her loyal subjects, and is one which ought not to be overlooked and the perpetrators ought not to go unpunished.—I have the honour to be, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH T. H. REFFLES.

Earl Granville's Reply.

Downing-street, Sept. 16, 1869.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge your letter of the 4th inst., with its enclosure from an African trader at the Gambia, and to acquaint you that it has been satisfactory to his lordship to learn from your letter the estimation in which Admiral Patey is held by the native population of that colony.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

MEDLEY ROGERS.

PETITION FOR A COURT OF APPEAL IN SIERRA LEONE.

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Sierra Leone, to the Right Honourable Earl Granville, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, soliciting the establishment of a Court of Appeal in the Colony.

May it please your Lordship,—That during a period of eighty years the colony of Sierra Leone enjoyed the priceless advantage of trial by jury, without a single proved abuse upon their part, and that three years ago this great right was abruptly withdrawn from them at the suggestion of Governor Blackall, sustained by ex-Chief Justice Carr, who for a quarter of a century presided over juries in this country, and never found fault with verdicts until the eve of his leaving our colony for ever upon an ample pension.

We beg most respectfully to remind your lordship that this is the eighth petition arising out of the withdrawal of trial by jury which has already reached the Colonial-office, and that the illegal and oppressive sentences passed by a judge in this colony presiding without the safeguards of a jury have just been brought under the notice of the House of Commons and established the necessity of a solemn inquiry.

That we deeply regret to inform your lordship that in the absence of trial by jury we have lost all confidence in the administration of law in our courts of justice, a state of things eminently destructive to the hitherto advancing interests of our settlement.

That the enormity of the withdrawal of our constitutional rights of trial by jury is still further increased by the absence of all courts of appeal in this colony, and a memorable instance has just been furnished to the House of Commons in the case of one Thomas, who underwent 150 lashes and one year's imprisonment contrary to law, and had no appeal against the barbarous and inhuman sentence, unless to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, at an expense of 300l. or 400l.

That in the debate to which we have the honour to allude, the right Honourable gentleman the Under-Secretary for the Colonies distinctly declared that examining into the decisions of judges formed no portion of the duties of the Colonial-office, which statement affords a still further justification for establishing a court of appeal in our settlement, in place of, in our utter hopelessness, being compelled to inundate the Colonial-office with petitions to save ourselves from illegal and barbarous prosecutions.

That the genius of the age favours the wide-spread establishment of courts of appeal, and even in England, upon matters of fact and evidence quite independent of law, the proper authorities, it is said, are about to relieve the Home-office of its hitherto irksome duties upon this head, and establishing in its stead a properly constituted court of appeal.

Your lordship will be further pleased to see that, constituted as we are at present, by the time an appeal reaches England, and could be brought before the Privy Council—even supposing that a poor wretched prisoner like Thomas could command 300*l.* to prosecute the appeal—the unjust punishment would still have been suffered, as was the case of Thomas, nor would he have the smallest redress, as ruled by his honour Chief Justice French of this colony in the case of Thomas v. Huggins.

It is further respectfully submitted, that if we enjoyed the constitutional privilege of a court of appeal, illegal and barbarous judgments could be instantly stayed in their execution until tested by this superior tribunal, which in some degree might atone for or remedy the dreadful social ills resulting from the absence of trial by jury.

The events which have recently taken place in the House of Commons upon the motion of the honourable Member for Dudley, seconded by a political opponent of great social position, and the all important condemnation which your lordship in one of your despatches administered to six of the judgments delivered by a judge presiding in a court of law unassisted by a jury, inspires us with a well-grounded hope that you will not only restore trial by jury to our settlement, but also establish a cheap and efficient court of appeal to redress heavy social wrongs committed by prejudiced judges.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

EXTRA POSTAGE ON LATE LETTERS—FAVORITISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, September 10, 1869.

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the deeds of some of our officials on the West Coast, if you would allow me only a small space in your invaluable journal.

Our postmaster, Charles Foresythe, who holds so many appointments—viz., clerk and cashier in the Colonial Secretary's Office, postmaster, notary public, &c.—and who is reported to be also doing business in the style and firm of Henry Williams and Co.—[*we thought this was prohibited by the Home Government*]*—has for a few months printed a notice respecting postage of letters, "that late comers are to pay extra postage." Considering how uncertain the departure of the steamers is from this place, this is very unjust—the post-office ought to afford the greatest facilities possible. And yet, not only is this notice given by Mr. Foresythe, but it is also approved by Governor Glover, and that all these extra fees received are for the postmaster! Now this I may call a false pretence of receiving money in the name of the Government. Mr. Foresythe is a Timneh Creole, redeemed by the sheriff of Freetown when a boy, to whom he owes his education, and has got up to such favour that it is said whatever he suggests to the Governor is sure to be done.

These extras are taken from Africans, who are not interested with Mr. Foresythe. I was in the post-office at the closing of the Athenian's mail. There were several persons whom I may call his favourites, who were late according to the specified time, but he did not take a pin as extras from them; others who saw this, of course, expected not to pay the extra tax, but he demanded the extras, and told them if it was not paid he would throw their letters to them, and they would then see whether they could post them or not.

I shall be most happy to know from you, Mr. Editor, whether the habit of receiving extra postages is practised in England, and whether this mode is sanctioned by the General Postmaster of London to be adopted here. There are always too many letters now left behind, simply because the parties are late, and could not afford posting them according to Mr. Foresythe's new taxing regulation, which is a great hardship when the reply ought to have gone by the same steamer.

If you love poor Africans as your real friends, please try and help us in this thing.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

WILL O' THE WIND.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—An extra fee is paid in England on late letters, but it is affixed to the letter in stamps, and is not a perquisite of the postmaster, but goes to the Post-office revenue. We are sorry to hear of impediments in posting at African post-offices. As the postmasters have really so little to do, we think it is incumbent on them to keep the letter-bags open for every one until the last moment possible. Postmasters are servants of the public, and should give the public the greatest possible accommodation.—Ed. A. T.

THE REPORTED SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee, the missionaries who left Zanzibar in June, and have just arrived in Falmouth, bring intelligence of Dr. Livingstone. Dr. Livingstone was seen about fourteen months since by an intelligent and apparently trustworthy Arab at Lake Targanyako, and he was then making his way to the western part of the lake. No doubt of his safety existed at Zanzibar. It was expected that he would be first heard of at Congo, or some other place on the West Coast of Africa.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Livingstone was alive and well as late as July in last year. A telegram from Bombay states that Dr. Kirk has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated "Lake Banglawo, July 8, 1868," saying, "I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile, between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south." The great explorer was then in good health and spirits. A letter of Dr. Kirk to the Bombay Government has also been published, stating that a caravan which has reached Zanzibar reports Dr. Livingstone's arrival at Uiyi. The road between the coast and Uiyi was open and safe, and small parties of men and another caravan were expected.

DOLEFUL COMMERCIAL FOREBODINGS.

The *Standard*, in one of its late City articles, says: "Towards the end of next month it is feared there may be mercantile embarrassments, not so much through reckless trading, as through the process of exhaustion succeeding the memorable epoch of 1866. The absence of activity is felt in every department, and the result is that this having continued nearly three years, houses the partners of which hoped to survive the great crisis, will have to succumb. It is quite evident that the profits of trade since the middle of 1866 have been very restricted."

THE NEW COLONIAL POLICY.

The *Standard*, writing of Earl Granville's famous New Zealand dispatch, says "that the principles laid down in it, without parallel for its audacity of statement, its ignorance of facts, and its mischievousness among English State papers, proclaim a complete revolution in the whole of our Imperial system; and are virtually a notice to all the colonies that they are henceforth discharged from the empire."

EAST AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Letters from Aden state that the boats of one of the British slave-trade suppression steamers, cruising between Zanzibar and the Arabian coast, had recently captured a slave dhow with 236 slaves. About 1,000 poor victims had been thus liberated during three months; and yet so many dhows had escaped with their human cargoes that the nefarious trade must have been a very profitable one.

THE INDIGO OF COMMERCE—ITS GROWTH AND PREPARATION.

Indigo is found in the leaves of several plants, in which it occurs in a peculiar and very different state from that in which it constitutes blue indigo. When the plant is in full flower it contains most colouring matter, and it is then cut, and put, either as cut or previously dried, into vats and covered with water, fermentation takes place, accompanied with the evolution of carbonic acid and probably other gaseous products, and the yellow liquor is covered with a froth which in a little time becomes of a violet colour, and a substance is dissolved which is rendered blue by absorbing the oxygen of the air, and being rendered insoluble, it is precipitated; and this, when collected and dried, is indigo.

CULTIVATION.

The seed is sown in straight furrows, about a foot apart and usually in the spring season. Great care is required to keep the young plantation free from weeds, particularly in the early stages of vegetation. When the plants begin to blossom, which usually occurs about two months from the sowing of the seed, they are cut down about one or two inches above the ground, collected into bundles, and delivered at the factory. A subsequent growth from the same root is again ready for the sickle in six or eight weeks; and four crops are sometimes thus obtained from one sowing, but the produce diminishes rapidly after the second cutting, and it is seldom found profitable in India to obtain more than four harvests from the same roots. Among the Arab cultivators in Egypt the seed is sown only once in seven years, and two crops are obtained each year.*

MANUFACTURE.

Two distinct methods are pursued for extracting the colouring matter from the plants. In most cases it is extracted by fermentation, but in some instances by scalding. In both cases the

* Qy.: Might not this be the mode suited to West Africa?—Ed. A. T.

whole plant, stalks and leaves, is subjected to the process, as colouring matter is yielded by every part. Where fermentation is the process used three wooden vats are provided, and are placed at different levels that the contents of the first or highest can be readily transferred to the second, and again from this to the third or lowest vat. The upper vessel, which is also the largest, is called the steeping vat; in this the plants are loosely laid, in sufficient quantity to cover the bottom, and water is poured over them until they are all covered to the depth of three inches; heavy wooden-frames are then laid upon the plants, to prevent their rising during the fermentation process. In about eighteen hours this process usually begins; the plants swell and give off large quantities of gas, which tinges the water with a lively green colour. This fermentation is allowed to go on until all the colouring matter, or grain, as it is technically called, is extracted; after which, the turbid liquor is drawn off into the second vat. If this is done too soon there will be a loss of colouring product; and if it is deferred too long, so that the putrefactive fermentation commences, the quality of the dye will be injured. Immediately upon the drawing off of the liquor from the steeping vat this is cleared from the refuse plants and washed, and a supply of fresh plants is subjected to the process. The turbid liquor, upon being received into the second vat, is violently agitated and beaten and beaten, in order to separate the pulp or grain from the water. A great quantity of air-bubbles are driven off by this beating, and the colour of the contents of the vat changes from green to deep blue. Some lime-water is added at this time, which assists in the separation of the grain. This beating process must be continued so long as to separate all the grain, but if carried beyond this point a second fermentation would begin, which would materially injure the quality of the indigo.

When the grain has subsided to the bottom of the vat, the supernatant liquor is drawn off and the grain is discharged into the third vat, where a further subsidence and drawing off of liquor ensue, and the grain is next transferred to sacks, which are hung up to drain; it is then placed in small wooden boxes, which are exposed to the sun and air until all moisture is evaporated, when the process is completed, and the indigo is packed in chests for shipment.

The method here described is that commonly pursued in America and in some parts of India, but in the great indigo factories of Bengal some part of the drying is effected by the agency of fire. When the beating process has been performed the contents of the second vat are transferred to the boiler, the bottom of which is of iron and the sides of masonry. In this the evaporation is carried on until the grain is of sufficient consistency to be transferred to large cloths, in which it is gradually dried by exposure to the air and sun. The great advantage of this mode of proceeding is that it effectually prevents any fermentation after the first separation of the grain, which evil is very likely to be experienced, notwithstanding the utmost care being used to prevent it.

OBSTACLES TO ADVANCEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, September 27, 1869.

Sir,—I am very sorry to inform you that, in spite of the trouble, risk, and pains taken by you for the prosperity of Africa and her people, little or no progress is making here—I mean on the Gold Coast. It is impossible that, with the present system, any good can be effected. The officials that come here from England are, for the most part, of the lowest class, having in the first place a great dislike to the educated Africans, and using all their efforts to retard civilization; and, in the second place, making tools of the Africans to fill their own pockets. I will give you an instance: Mr. Thomas Jones, our Colonial Surgeon, whom some people contemptuously call "the Welsh Horse Doctor," holds seven different appointments, amongst which that of coroner. Could you tell me who it is that, whilst this worthy coroner is holding an inquest (which he knows nothing about) on some deceased person, performs the duties of his six other appointments? Why, Sir, the blacks, and if the blacks are capable of doing the work, why should they not be entitled to the pay instead of Thomas Jones, who only attaches his signature to documents prepared by the blacks. I say that this mode of procedure is disgraceful to a Government that pretends to civilise and prepare Africa for self-government. It is a downright robbery to heap so many appointments on one person, where there are plenty to be had who would devote the whole of their time to their duties, and perform them satisfactorily.

Another obstacle to the progress of civilisation on the Gold Coast is the want of competent and independent natives in good positions. Unfortunately, the few who have had the good luck to get into good positions through the support of English mercantile houses, and acting as talebearers to the officials on the

Coast, are in every way against the young beginners of their own colour, from dislike to see any of their countrymen getting to the same position. An American captain or supercargo arrives with a cargo, say of rum and tobacco; a young man goes to him to get credit for a few casks, as is usually done. The captain tells him, "All right, what is your name? I shall see Mr. —, and if you call again I shall let you know what I can do for you." The captain of course sees Mr. —, tells him everything. Mr. — replies: "I am going to buy 200 casks from you, and your selling two or three casks spoils my profits; do not sell any to the young man, but tell him to come to me and buy." The captain agrees, and communicates this to the young man, who, if he is a fool, goes to Mr. —, who supplies him at 25 per cent. higher than the captain's price, and, over and above this, the rum is applied well with water. The consequence is, the young man cannot avoid being a loser; and then, if the amount is not paid at the time stated, the affair is handed by Mr. — to some so-called legal practitioner, which completes the young man's ruin.

Then, with political or other matters, in which the interests of the country are involved, instead of seeking the interests of the country, they say yes and no to everything which the Governor thinks proper to propose. That this is a positive fact cannot be denied, because I have heard instances wherein these men have complained that, as there are only either one or two natives in the Council or meeting, they cannot, with any hope of success, oppose the Governor, Chief Magistrate, Colonial Secretary, and Clerk of Council, and that it would therefore be doing no good to the country or any body, and a great deal of harm to themselves, to make enemies of these officials by opposing them. The fact of the matter is, these one or two natives are only taken up by the officials that they may be talebearers to them, and to back them in their malpractices.

I dare say you knew all this before, but it is as well to confirm it to you, that you may see what very great difficulties there are in your way when you are struggling for the welfare and advancement of the native people of these settlements.—Yours, ONE OF THE YOUNG BEGINNERS.

FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE" OF TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

WAR-OFFICE, October 5.—African Commissariat Department.—Deputy Assistant-Superintendent of Stores J. N. Marsden to be commissary.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Rev. Canon Kingsley, in his address on education delivered at the annual congress of the "Social Science" at Bristol on the 1st October, gave utterance to the following most just remarks, which embody the "mature decision" of all religious and thoughtful men on the subject of education and its influence on the progress of Christian civilisation: "I can conceive few objects, if any, more important to a well-ordered state than the education of its women, for that will, in the long run, educate the men. The public opinion of pure, prudent, cultivated women is a moral power which, as history shows us again and again, the men of a state cannot resist. 'If one only of the parents of a child,' says a wise man, on this matter, 'could be sensibly and well educated, it would be most for the public good that it should be the mother.' Who doubts it? Or rather, I meant to say, who could doubt it if he would use his common sense?"

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SHIPPEERS are respectfully informed that early next year this Company will despatch TWO STEAMERS MONTHLY to the WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The fine new Screw Steamers
 BONNY Captain R. F. LOWRY,
 ROQUELLE Captain J. GRIFFITHS,
 CONGO Captain W. H. CROFT.
 Are intended to SAIL MONTHLY between GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, and the following Ports on the West Coast of Africa (calling at MADEIRA)—viz., SIERRA LEONE, SHERRBRO, CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, and OLD CALABAR.

For further information apply in London to ALEXANDER WALKER, 158, Leadenhall-street; in Glasgow, to TAYLOR, LAURENCE, and Co., 20, Oswald-street; and in Liverpool to ELDER, DEMPSTER, & CO., 2, Brunswick-street.



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Are manufactured in suitable styles for all occasions, and in the various substances of cloth for all climates.
MORNING & BUSINESS SUITS . . . 42s. to 84s. | DRESS & PROMENADE SUITS . . . 59s. to 114s.
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Contains Forty-three Engravings to represent the Fashionable Styles, a List of Prices, and novel rules for Self-measure. Price 6d., deducted from a purchase.

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

Messrs. Samuel Brothers find it necessary to state that the Postage of Letters must be Prepaid, or they will not be received.



LAMPLOUGH'S

EFFERVESCENT

PYRETIC SALINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. STREVEN, 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 Enteritic Irritation, and also in Low Fevers, attended with Derangement of the Digestive Organs."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

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

CANTOR and CO., SIERRA LEONE.