

The African Times.

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

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

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

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AFRICAN AGENCY

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

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

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

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,

121, Fleet-street,

London, W.C.

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

DECEMBER, 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 ROQUELLE, Captain JOHN GRIFFITHS, will sail from GLASGOW on the 23rd NOVEMBER, and from LIVERPOOL on the 1st DECEMBER, for MADEIRA, SIERRA LEONE, MONROVIA, 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 Nov., 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.

NOTICE.—Shippers are respectfully informed that, early next year, this Company will despatch two Steamers monthly, to the West Coast of Africa.

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

WEST AFRICAN STEAMSHIPS.

ARRIVALS.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Biafra, on the 27th October, with the usual monthly mail.

British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Roquette, on the 12th inst.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship McGregor Laird, on the 14th inst.

DEPARTURES.

British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Roquette, on the 1st November.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Lagos, on the 4th November.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company announced a further despatch of a ship on the 14th, with a bi-monthly mail, but, as in August, did not send one.

The Royal Mail Steamship Biafra will take out the mail on the 24th inst.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Roquette will leave Liverpool on the 1st December.

THE FRENCH IN SENEGAL.

Official accounts have been received of an expedition sent from St. Louis to reinforce and revictual the post of N'Diague, about seventy miles up the country. The convoy, which consisted of 75 mules, 80 camels, and 100 oxen, was escorted by 420 men, with two pieces of artillery, under the orders of Lieut.-Colonel Le Camus. The march commenced on the 12th September, through a most difficult country, encumbered with thick brushwood, and in intense heat, the thermometer standing at from 40 to 45 degrees Cent. (104 to 112½ Fahr.), and although the troops only moved in the early hours of the morning, two men were killed by sunstroke. On the 15th the column, over-

whelmed with fatigue and thirst, arrived near the village of Louga, at a spot where the men expected to obtain water, and in fact the wells were found, but they had been filled up by the enemy. The commander was informed that there was a plentiful supply in the village, but fearing that the place was fortified, and that he might be led into an ambush, he sent out a reconnoitering party of about 150 strong, under Captain Bois. Hardly had this small troop reached the entrance of Louga than it was assailed by a terrible fire from an enemy five or six times more numerous than itself. It immediately commenced a retreat and fell back on the camp, which it regained in good order, but after suffering severe losses, as more than a hundred men were missing at roll-call. The Colonel then resolved upon turning the enemy, so as to reach some extensive ponds which lay further on, and with that view he marched, on the morning of the 16th, in the direction of St. Louis. The natives, considering that he was retreating, issued from their hiding-places, and, to the number of 6,000 or 7,000, fell upon the troops, which, making a flank movement, continued their march in the midst of an incessant fight. At length, however, the enemy, being decimated by the fire of the soldiers, took to flight, after a battle of three hours, leaving 600 dead on the field, but carrying off their wounded. The success was complete.

GAMBIA.

The *Government Gazette* of October 2 contains the following:—
"September 18, 1869.

"His Excellency Major Bravo has been pleased to appoint William Chase Walcott, Esq., advocate and attorney-at-law, and member of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, to be the Acting Chief Magistrate of the settlements on the River Gambia, vice D. P. Chalmers, Esq.

(By his Excellency's command.)

"WILLIAM COLE, Acting First Writer."
"Public-offices, Bathurst, Gambia, Sept. 22, 1869."
"NOTICE.

"The Police-court will in future sit every day, Sundays excepted, at twelve o'clock, and the Court of Request every Friday, and at the same hour, in accordance with the Ordinance to give certain powers to the Chief Magistrate."

"W. CHASE WALCOTT, Acting Chief Magistrate."
With reference to the first of the above announcements, the *Sierra Leone paper*, the *West African Liberator*, makes the following remarks: "For the present we will only state for the information of our Gambian friends that this is the same Walcott who was committed to take his trial in the Supreme Court for perjury, and for whom Major Bravo, as Police Magistrate, took bail. This Major Bravo well knew that when the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Phillippo, abandoned the prosecution he denounced Walcott in the strongest terms for having made a false affidavit, by which he committed a gross fraud on the Court. Major Bravo also knew that the learned gentleman moved that Walcott should be struck off the roll of advocates and attorneys, and that he obtained a suspension from Walcott's practising in any of the courts for some time. Chief Justice French has had to tell him in open court that he would not believe him on his oath; and when he was reinstated, as an act of mercy, his Honour administered a terrible rebuke to Walcott."

EFFECTS OF THE CHOLERA AT BATHURST.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Y. F. Clement, Native Minister, dated Bathurst, June 17, 1869.

The society is very much unsettled, in consequence of the cholera, by which more than forty members have been made to change time for eternity. When the mail arrived on the 6th inst. from England for the Coast, it was reported by the Registrar that the number then buried was fourteen hundred. It is now above two thousand. I have lost some of my relations, my father and servant, my sister-in-law and her husband (both died in one day) by the cholera.

The mission servant who was left to take care of the mission house at night died also. It is altogether out of the question to attempt enumerating the number that died by the cholera. The cholera has caused a great drawing back as to pumbers and in a pecuniary point of view.—*Wesleyan Missionary Notices*.

SIERRA LEONE.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, a despatch from Earl Granville, dated August 14, 1869, was read out by the Chief Justice, showing that a male, under sixteen years, convicted of larceny after some previous convictions, is liable to be whipped, the instrument and strokes to be specified by the judge passing sentence on him. The Chief Justice remarked that hitherto doubts have existed in this respect, but he had always been acting upon the rules prescribed by law. [Is not this despatch of Earl Granville's, in which he thought necessary to state

that males under sixteen may, under certain circumstances, be whipped for larceny, and the subsequent remark of the Chief Justice, conclusive against Mr. Huggins' whipping sentences on Thomas and others, all much above sixteen years of age—and some almost aged? And is it not therefore an added disgrace to the Colonial office that he should still be allowed to sit as a judge of the Supreme Court, and as sole judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Such a thing would not be tolerated in England; why should it be imposed on Sierra Leone?—*Ed. A. T.*]
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—During a sitting of the Supreme Court lately, the Acting Crown Prosecutor called upon the Court to discharge forthwith twenty-three prisoners who had been committed to take their trial on divers criminal charges, as there was no legal evidence against them.

EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE OF REVENUE AT SIERRA LEONE.*

In a previous number we laid before our readers a remonstrance from the Gambia to the Colonial office against the extravagant official expenditure of that small colony, whose revenue of 20,000*l.* a-year is for the most part consumed in some way or other by the host of favoured official locusts. We are glad to see that this has stirred up anew the champion of public right in Sierra Leone to expose the public waste there, entailed on the colony by past corrupt administrations. The editor of the *Liberator* says:—

"It is time that we should have full compensation for our 70,000*l.* We are paying a set of men here, employed by the Government, not for our benefit but for others, large sums of money, and we get as little as possible for the improvement of the country. If the wealth of England was squandered in this extravagant manner on her officials she would be as helpless now as she was under the yoke of the Romans. Why should poor Africa for seventy long years, after suffering all the tortures which slavery could possibly entail on her, still have her heart's blood wrung out, to satisfy money-hunting official adventurers? The quality of the men given to us—with very few exceptions—is not equal to the enormous sum we are called upon to pay for their services. Our official staff, too, is by far too great; we can have the work done by half, or at most by three fourths, the men. We do not want an inspector-general of police at the enormous salary of 500*l.* a-year, neither do we require an auditor-general at 600*l.*; in fact we do not want this officer at all, as we have repeatedly stated in our previous issues. A sergeant in the Army can easily do the work of inspector of police for about 200*l.* per annum, and a good accountant, under the supervision of the Colonial Secretary, can do the work of Mr. Primet without proving an additional expense and burden to taxpayers. Native agents do all the heavy work, while they get but a pittance of a pay, and we denounce this as bordering upon injustice and oppression. Let him who does the work receive the pay, and not the one who ought to do, but shirks it. These glaring abuses ought not to be allowed to prevail any longer in a colony of 45,000 inhabitants who raise 70,000*l.* as revenue; ventilation must be given to them in order to afford materials to Members of Parliament who are now engaged on our side to bring forward all affairs connected with West African Settlements before the House of Commons. We are determined to devote our undivided attention to the repeatedly-called for reforms till the next session of the British Parliament, and shall use our best endeavours to root out the obnoxious weeds which have so long proved injurious to our soil. Our sister settlement, the Gambia, seems to labour under similar disadvantages, and is now trying to rid herself of them. Wasted revenue, official thralldom and incompetency, and the reluctance of the Government to permit the people to participate in their own affairs, form just ground for complaint."

We call upon the Educated Africans in all the West Coast Settlements to protest henceforth earnestly and continuously against the official waste and plunder by which they have been so long injured and disgraced.—*Ed. A. T.*

Cape Coast, Sept. 27, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—I send you for publication a letter addressed to the Acting Administrator, Mr. Simpson, by the whole body of merchants at Accra, the principal seaport town in the Eastern Districts. By this letter you will be able to judge of the state of affairs in that unhappy locality, where we are told British rule exists.

The people do not require that Her Majesty's pet West India troops should lose their valuable lives in fighting their cause.

* The Legislative Council of Sierra Leone consists of the Governor, (President), Chief Justice, Queen's Advocate, Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer, Commander of the Troops, and two unofficial members only, Mr. Heddle and Mr. Ezidie.

All they ask is that out of the 9,000*l.* now in the Colonial chest at Cape Coast (of which they are large contributors) a portion should be given them, so as to enable them to drive their common enemy from their borders. And, would you believe it, they cannot get enough to buy ammunition with? Surely Earl Granville cannot be aware of the fact that the Eastern Districts of the Gold Coast are in hourly danger, and that from the money the people themselves contributed they cannot get enough to help them in time of great need. NOT A NATIVE.

Accra, August 31, 1869.

To his Excellency W. H. Simpson, Acting Administrator, Cape Coast Castle.

Sir,—We beg most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st August, and to thank you for the arrangement which you inform us is being made for placing a steamer in the River Volta. We have the honour to notice your remarks with respect to Dompney, and the position in which he at present appears. We most respectfully submit that he is not at the present time a marauder, but is really playing a very important part in the preservation of the Protectorate from actual invasion. It is entirely owing to the recent movements of Dompney that the Ashantees have hitherto been prevented making farther progress, and it is certain that should he be entirely defeated that nation must inevitably take possession of Croboe.

The position of this country is already very equivocal, for, although hitherto a most faithful and well-affected people, it is by no means improbable that, seeing no chance of receiving help or supplies from the Coast tribes, in whose defence they are now suffering, their allegiance will be shaken, and they will tender submission to the Ashantees and co-operate with them in their offensive movements. Croboe once lost to us, our chief point of defence is gone, and there will be nothing to prevent the Ashantees from making a direct descent upon the Coast tribes. The Accras are at the present time willing, and indeed anxious, to march to the assistance of the Croboes, they are only detained by a want of sufficient means, and, therefore, seeing the present position of the tribes, we venture to press upon your Excellency the urgent necessity for aiding the Accras and Croboes with ammunition of war,* and also with a grant of a sum of money. Your petitioners farther, as a body of merchants and traders, and as such contributing largely to the revenue of the districts, have to remind your Excellency that their trade for years past has been seriously injured by these disturbances, and that recently it has still more suffered; and that should the Ashantees once gain possession of Croboe, there can be no doubt that our trade must entirely cease, and our withdrawal from the settlement ensue as a natural consequence.

In conclusion we beg that you will urge these affairs upon the notice of Sir Arthur Kennedy, and also that you will honour us by giving them your favourable consideration.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Julius Ungar, J. J. Clayton, A. B. McIntire, H. L. Rottman and Co., A. I. Triggs, J. J. Amies, T. H. Ashmore, W. A. Lutterodt, Wm. Addo.

CAPE COAST MAGISTRATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, October 18, 1869.

Sir,—I have the greatest pleasure in recording the public opinion as regarding three gentlemen who have been sitting on the judicial bench since the departure of that ever-to-be-remembered Mr. Parker.

Dr. Mosse, who was for some time Assistant Magistrate, gave universal satisfaction. His departure was deplored by all classes.

Mr. Grant, who held the appointment of Chief Magistrate, performed his duty in a manner that has never been equalled, except by Corner. He is essentially the judge. It was the fifth time during the last ten years that he has occupied that important post, and on all occasions he has commanded the entire confidence of the public. If they are so hard up for an Administrator for the Gold Coast, why not, in Heaven's name, appoint a gentleman like Mr. Grant, whose education, position, and interest in the country eminently qualify him above all others for the post. When the Supreme Court was established here he was appointed twice as Chief Justice. He has been member of Council, and he has since held the position of Chief Magistrate twice. It would be a blessing to the Gold Coast if such a man as Mr. Grant was at the head of affairs here.

Mr. Chalmers, our new Chief Magistrate, as far as he has gone, has proved himself an honest, upright, and learned man. He gives no encouragement to tale-bearers, and performs his duties with an amount of painstaking never equalled here. If he continues as he has begun he will be a blessing to the Gold Coast.

* Our latest advices state that the Acting Administrator has since done this.—*Ed. A. T.*

All his judgments have been marked by learning, and we all pray that he may be blessed with good health and strength to resist the craftiness of certain men here who represent houses in England. We think he knows well what he is about, and so we have no fear.—Yours, in haste, PUBLIC OPINION.

THE FANTEES, DUTCH, AND ASHANTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, Oct. 20, 1869.

The Ashantee messengers have arrived and delivered their message, which is of the precise old stamp—viz., "that their King is the king of the black man and, the Queen, of the white man; and, in addition, that the traders who have been detained by the Assins should be delivered up." The constable sent up by the Government to Ashantee some time since has been detained, and, report says, put in irons. Mr. Simpson, Acting Administrator, has detained the Ashantee messengers, who are quite inferior men, whom the King does not care about. We have not any intelligence yet about the Europeans who were captured and taken into Ashantee.

The Fantee Army was to have been in motion against Elmina, &c., on the 21st September. There has not been any move yet. The want of a supreme command, whether of one or more, among them is the cause. Without this they are a mere ungovernable horde. The "FANTEE CONFEDERATION" must have a powerful executive council or head, or it will not do any good, especially as the Dutch seem to be roused to new vigour. They have built new forts at Elmina, and sent men to Commendah to rebuild and improve the Dutch and old English forts there, and thus protect the place from Fantee inroads. The 800 white troops they have got out enable them to take up a more determined position than before. But if the Fantees had only a good directing head that all acknowledged the Dutch would be sent to the right about. More by the next steamer.—Yours truly, O.

THE DESTRUCTION AND PLUNDER AT DIXCOVE.

[We insert the following, as being from a dependable source, and as furnishing strong evidence in support of claims upon the Dutch Government for losses sustained by British subjects in the proceedings to which it refers.—*Ed. A. T.*]

Extract of a letter from the Rev. T. Laing, Assistant Missionary, dated Cape Coast, August 14, 1869.

On Monday morning, the 14th, the town of Dixcove was invaded by the Boosuah people and other Ahantahs. I went to Mr. Swanzy's factory, where I saw Mr. Alvarez, and begged him to use the utmost of his influence to prevent fighting and bloodshed, especially as no answer had been received as yet from the Governor to the letters sent to him on the 12th. He told me that he could not prevent it; and said further that the Boosuah people were coming to fight against his orders. I told him that it was then due to the Dixcove people that he should defend them against the enemy, and he said, "I cannot do it."

Mr. Sam asked him to go with him to the field to try to prevent their fighting, and he refused to go. Mr. Sam at last went to the field alone, and prevailed on the Dixcove people not to fight. He sent word to me that I must see Mr. Alvarez, and tell him that the Dixcove people were unwilling to fight, and he ought to go and order the Boosuah people also to withdraw. I went towards the fort, to tell Mr. Alvarez this, who saw me from the battery, and called out to me that I could not get into the fort, and, if I had anything to say to him, I must speak from the outside. I delivered him the message from Mr. Sam, and he said, "I will not tell the Boosuah people to withdraw, and they may fight."

About eight o'clock in the morning the fight commenced. Then Mr. Alvarez also began to fire at intervals upon the town of Dixcove, and set part of the town on fire. The first house he fired at was Mr. Swanzy's factory. Mrs. Sam told me of it, and I went to see it, and saw the gap made in the wall by the cannon ball, and the ball lying in the piazza. The fight ended between five and six in the evening, and as the people of Dixcove were coming to the town, Mr. Alvarez continued firing upon the town, with the intention apparently to drive them into the bush, so as to give an opportunity to the enemy to come and plunder the town. He succeeded in doing this. All the people ran away to the bush for their lives. The next morning the enemy came in and plundered the houses. I found my life to be in danger too if I had remained in the town, and I had therefore to run to the bush for my life, leaving all my property behind, the whole of which was plundered. And I am now quite destitute of everything, having no books, clothing, bedding, nor other necessaries.

After I had wandered seven days in the bush, exposed to all kinds of inconveniences and privations, I found my way back to Dixcove. And when I had been there three days, an English

WHAT THE COLONIZATION OF LIBERIA FROM THE UNITED STATES HAS DONE.—Among other things, this colonization has procured by fair purchases between 500 and 600 miles of continuous sea-coast in Africa, with territory enough inland to feed and clothe the whole coloured population of the United States. This was previously about the worst slave-trading coast on the whole continent. It was occupied by more than thirty barbarous tribes with whom treaties have been made, and we know not how many others. These tribes had for centuries been habitually at war with each other, for the sake of making prisoners to sell as slaves. Colonization has stopped all that, has stopped not only the slave-trading, but the wars. Those tribes now all live in peace under the Government and laws of the Republic of Liberia. Christian civilization, education, and the industrial arts are already extensively diffused, and rapidly spreading.—*African Repository*.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s., STAMPED.

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

NOTICE.

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.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1869.

MRS. MOSELEY'S CAPE COAST FEMALE SCHOOL.

Che dura vince! We write with our heart full of gratitude and praise to God that the long continued and increasing efforts for obtaining the preliminary arrangements which we considered indispensable to the permanent success of Mrs. Moseley's projected self-devoting effort at Cape Coast, have at length been crowned with success. Our deeply interested friends at Cape Coast were informed of this by the mail of the 24th October, although the certainty (D.V.) was arrived at too late to allow of our announcing it in our last month's issue. Yet a few days or weeks, and one of the African steamers will be bearing to the West Coast a rich tribute of Christian zeal and womanly sympathy in the person of one who relinquishes all the endearments of family and friends, all the refinements of advanced civilisation, because her heart is overflowing with love and pity for a female population growing up in an ignorance that leads to and perpetuates the deepest social debasement, and burns with a holy desire for their Christian and industrial regeneration. It has been a deep disgrace to Great Britain that her Protectorate of Cape Coast has not hitherto been attended by any Government effort to remove that almost impassable barrier against Christian civilisation that is raised by the continuance of the female population in that debased and degraded state to which they have been consigned from generation to generation. Thank God that disgrace is now about to be removed! He has raised up an instrument admirably fitted for the work; her earnestness has prevailed over official inertia and incredulity; and we have now the full conviction that her noble effort will receive that official protection and aid which, as before stated, we have considered to be indispensable to the permanent establishment in Cape Coast of a Christian industrial female school, wherein the present and future rising generations of African females may be brought under the civilising influences of instruction imparted by zealous and devoted Christian Englishwomen, of whom Mrs. Moseley looks upon herself as the first in time only. For although it may—as we pray and hope that it will—please God greatly to bless and prosper her individual exertions in this great and interesting field of labour, it is of course only a foundation that she will be able to lay. The leaven that is to leaven the whole lump of female degradation within the Cape Coast territories will need to be continually replenished; and the work will be begun in faith that He who has filled the one heart with ardent desire thus to labour in that portion of his vineyard, will fill other hearts from time to time with desire to go and do likewise; even as he has moved that of the present distinguished head of the British Executive on the West Coast, Sir A. E. Kennedy, to a full comprehension of the inestimable value of the effort about to be made by Mrs. Moseley, and to a determination to do all that is in his power, both as Governor-in-Chief

and as a Christian gentleman, to protect and further the noble work. We should fail in our duty if we did not here tender to his Excellency our most sincere and warmest thanks; and express our joy that the name of one who has already conferred so many benefits on Africa by his enlightened rule (because he feels what the duty of Great Britain really is on the West Coast) will be written indelibly in African annals as associated with this work and labour of love for the African people. Now that the work is, by God's blessing, about to commence, we think it incumbent on us to point out how great an advantage it will offer to many educated African parents in other towns of Cape Coast and the Gold Coast; and, the distance not being great, even in Lagos, so soon as adequate accommodation can be provided for them, Mrs. Moseley will, we believe, consent to receive the daughters of such Africans as can afford to pay for their instruction, although they may not be residents in Cape Coast. A growing want of such a place of education in that part of Africa has long been felt; hitherto such Africans in those parts have had no possibility of obtaining a refined Christian education for their daughters without sending them to England; a course which was attended with great risk, and entails a very heavy expense. In consenting to take upon herself this heavy additional labour, we think we are correct in saying that Mrs. Moseley hopes thereby to raise up a class of African lady teachers, who will be competent to instruct others of their race in those Christian principles, industrial pursuits, and social refinements which must be imparted in the first instance by one so admirably fitted to impart them as Mrs. Moseley undoubtedly is. And we cannot avoid expressing the hope and the conviction that the presence of this lady at Cape Coast will be productive of great good in other ways. It seems to us a matter of much importance that such a nucleus of polished female Christian society should exist, where young African ladies who return from being educated in England may find a congenial society, be surrounded by pure and holy, as well as refined associations and influences, and have a kind and sympathising friend and counsellor, ever ready to aid them in preserving the advantages they have obtained by education in England, and in setting before their African sisters who have not been so favoured an example of Christian purity and Christian love. And in proportion as the number of educated Christian women thus increases, it may be hoped that Christian English officials, having thus a society at command in which their wives would find themselves at home, might be induced to bring them out to add to the charms of that society, and to help in the great work of African social regeneration. The moral atmosphere of the place would thus become, in some degree at least, purified; and we might hope to see a more abundant fruit of the labours of those Christian missionaries who have been endeavouring to inculcate Gospel truths and Gospel principles. It is in the belief that such results may flow from the foundation of Mrs. Moseley's Female School, that we have given to her noble and self-devoted efforts all the support in our power, and persevered through evil as well as through good report, until now at last her preliminary efforts have been crowned with success, and the scene of her labours is about to be changed from England to Cape Coast. We were about to add, may God go with her! but we feel assured that he will go with her, and support her until she be rewarded by the blessings of many "who were ready to perish," but have found safety, and peace, and joy.

In order to give permanency to the proposed work at Cape Coast, so far as human arrangements can secure it, it is the intention of Mrs. Moseley to construct the necessary buildings and vest them in trustees for the uses and purposes now contemplated. It cannot be expected that the money already collected with this object by Mrs. Moseley's untiring exertions will suffice for the full realisation of the object. But it will serve for a beginning, and we have faith that when that money has been thus expended and the school is in partial operation, God will put it into the hearts of Christian friends who possess the means to supply the additional sums that may be needed for carrying out fully and entirely the great design we have already

dwelt upon. And here we think it our duty to remind the educated Africans on the Coast that hitherto they have done nothing toward this object so important for their long despised and neglected race. They themselves owe, for the most part, the present advantages which they derive from education to the Christian liberality of those in England who supply the funds for missionary and school purposes on the West Coast. But as they have heretofore received, so now it is their duty to give, so far as their means will allow; and it will reflect deep dishonour upon them if they do not so give. They are all interested that a sufficient building for all the school purposes indicated, and to be secured by deed in perpetuity for those purposes, should be erected at Cape Coast; and in assisting to the full extent of their power they will not only be doing their duty, but giving encouragement to a larger liberality for the same purpose in England, where their thus doing their duty cannot fail to produce a good effect. Our columns, our pen, our exertions, have always been gratuitously given for this noble work of Christian love projected and to be carried on by Mrs. Moseley; and they will be so still, and always, so long as God may permit us to continue our exertions, and until the top-stone of an ample edifice shall have been hoisted into its place, and an adequate permanent establishment for the Christian Industrial Education of African Females be thus secured.

MAJOR BRAVO AS ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE GAMBIA.

ALTHOUGH we opposed the continuance of Major Bravo in the post of Police Magistrate at Sierra Leone on the ground of public interests being thereby injured, we tried to accept his nomination as Administrator for the Gambia with silent respect. Not that we felt any confidence in him, or believed him to possess any talent fitting him for the post of Her Majesty's representative at the Gambia; on the contrary, we knew him to be perversely incapable of a proper discharge of its duties; but we were glad Sierra Leone was rid of him, and we wished to give him a fair chance in his new office, out of respect for those who mistakenly appointed him—though here we may as well remark that the word *mistaken* is possibly not well used, if it be true, as we are insolently told, that it is of no use to expose any misdeeds of Major Bravo, because he has very strong interest with the wife of a Cabinet Minister, and must therefore be upheld. A similar assertion as regards Admiral Patey seems borne out by his appointment to the Island of Incurables, St. Helena. Be this as it may, our course as defenders of African interests is plain, and we should betray our trust if we did not call attention, and very pointedly, too, to one of his first official acts at the Gambia—viz., the appointment of Mr. J. Chase Walcott to be Chief Magistrate. We have nothing to do with disputes in Sierra Leone between Mr. Walcott and others; and when he did not occupy any official position we did not trouble ourselves about him. But the case is widely different when we see him placed in the Chief Magistrateship of the Gambia by Administrator Bravo, and invested with all those powers which we denounced in the new Ordinance two months ago. We refer our readers to the brief statements respecting Mr. Walcott under the head of "Gambia," and we do not hesitate to say that if there was a real desire at the Colonial-office that the West African settlements should be governed as they ought to be, Major Bravo would be immediately dismissed from his post, and sent back to his regiment with an intimation that he was not henceforth to be considered capable of holding any other appointment than that of a regimental officer. His such appointment of Mr. Walcott is a gross abuse of the trust confided to him, and an insult to the Sovereign whom he is supposed to represent. Major Bravo knew that Mr. Chief Justice French had told him in open court that he would not believe him on his oath; and although it may have suited Major Bravo and Mr. Chief Justice French to have used him afterward to do certain dirty work for them in Sierra Leone, he ought to have been fully paid out of their own pockets, and not provided for at the expense of the Gambia taxpayers, and to the deep

disgrace of their court of (supposed) justice. We pass by the statement of Administrator Bravo in the *Gazette*, which he must have known to be untrue, that Mr. Walcott is a member of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, although this official publication of a known falsehood does anything but diminish Major Bravo's culpability. Had he been a member of ten honourable legal societies by payment of the required fees, this would not have made him fit, in the face of recent events at Sierra Leone, to be magistrate at the Gambia even for an hour. And here we leave the matter for the consideration of those superior Government authorities who have placed Major Bravo in a position in which he could do such public wrong.

CAPE COAST COURTS, MR. FINLASON, AND THE COLONIAL-OFFICE.

WE abhor litigation, and were at one time inclined to think that in the smaller settlements on the West Coast lawyers might very well be dispensed with. But it appears that we were wrong; that there is a great disposition in those places for litigation, and that the litigants like to have some one to speak for them in court, and demand justice on their behalf. Our political economists tell us that demand will always create supply. It did so in the Cape Coast courts; though we have heard people who cannot distinguish cause from effect, and *vice versa*, say that it was a supply which caused the demand. We adhere firmly to the politico-economical view, and maintain that it was the demand which brought Mr. Finlason and others into the Cape Coast courts to exercise the vocation of attorneys and pleaders. In Governor Pine and Chief Justice Barry's time the disposition to appear in court by pleaders was sanctioned and legalised by making it a source of revenue. Licences to practise and plead had to be paid for. Our objection to this at the time was that attached to the licence was a power reserved to the judge to rescind it. We did not comprehend how there could be the necessary independence under such circumstances. Mr. Finlason was one of the first to be thus licensed, and enjoyed great repute in the courts, which he endeavoured to justify and maintain by importing a fair quantity of law books from England, and diligently studying them. Time rolled on. During one of the judicial interregnums so prejudicially frequent at Cape Coast, the *locum tenens* of Chief Justice Hackett was Captain Hall, of one of the West Indian Regiments. This Captain Hall and Mr. Finlason were boon companions, and "hail fellows well met" in barracks; and possessed just so much respect for each other as might be imagined among rather free livers under such circumstances. (We commend this to the serious consideration of Mr. Chief Justice French.) In some extra hilarious moment they quarrelled, and then the importance of the Captain's judicial functions was soon made apparent. There was a dispute between Finlason and the doctor of the West Indian Regiment, also of course a mess companion, about some medical fees. The doctor summoned Finlason before Chief Magistrate Captain Hall for the amount. To those who know the Coast, and the practice of military magistrates and military judges there, it would be almost superfluous to say that the doctor convinced the military magistrate with whom he sat on the bench that he was entirely right and Finlason totally wrong; and it would be equally superfluous to say more about the latter than that he totally disagreed with the military magisterial authority. There were some passages of words between these parties in court very unbecoming in such a locality; an unjustifiable and vulgar insolence which degraded the bench, provoked a rejoinder which did no credit to the bar, but was certainly excusable under such gross provocation. As might be expected, the military-civil magistrate vindicated his authority by violence—he suspended Finlason. Judge Hackett returned soon after; he was a member of the military mess, and took, as was natural, the military mess view. Argument at the mess table went strong against Finlason, no doubt, as, in addition to being thus in disfavour with doctor and captain, Colonel Conran, then Governor as well as colonel of the regiment, was bitter in enmity

against him because he was a correspondent of the *African Times*, and had protested against the Governor-Colonel's mild and conciliatory proceedings with kings and chiefs of the Protectorate, in kicking them with his own foot down the steps of Government-house when they dared to disagree with him. Finlason offered to apologise to Captain Hall, if the latter would do so to him for his unjustifiable and provoking language. Judge Hackett demanded that he should humbly apologise unconditionally, although he stated in court that Captain Hall ought never to have used such language. Finlason refused, and Hackett interdicted him from pleading or practising in future in the Cape Coast courts. In an evil hour, Finlason, not aware of the full extent of Conran's animosity, then new-born, appealed to him against Judge Hackett's decision. Conran forwarded this appeal to the Secretary of State, recommending, of course, that the prayer of the petition should not be granted. Lord Carnarvon confirmed the interdict according to custom. Judge Hackett's act was, no doubt, most unjust; but he was competent to make it, and it was a grievous mistake of Finlason's to petition the Executive in any way against it. The only excuse we can make for him is that he had been accustomed to see the Executive interfere very much in the courts on the Gold Coast, where Administrators and Governors often sit on the bench and direct poor deluded, subservient magistrates what they are to do. This error has had fatal results for him ever since. Mr. Parker maintained that he had no power to remove an imperial interdict. During Mr. Grant's Acting Chief Magistracy, however, he allowed Finlason to practise in his courts, where all his former popularity revived. The present Chief Magistrate, Mr. Chalmers, of whom we are glad to hear favourable reports, continued to allow him to practise, until a suitor, for whose opponent in a cause Finlason was to appear, tried to get rid of him by asking of the Acting Administrator Simpson whether the interdict had been removed; on which Simpson, the friend of Doctor Jones, Finlason's bitter enemy, wrote in reply, informing him "that the interdict was in force, that it had never been repealed, that it could not be set aside at Cape Coast, and that Finlason had no right to appear in that court either as agent, attorney, advocate, or in any manner whatsoever." This being produced, as intended, to Chief Magistrate Chalmers, Finlason was of course turned out of court.

Now against this we enter our protest; not, be it understood, against Mr. Chalmers' action in the matter, but against the supposition on which that action was founded. We maintain that Chief Magistrate Grant or Chief Magistrate Chalmers has as much power to reinstate Mr. Finlason in all his privileges, as Judge Hackett had to revoke them; that the question of his practising or not is a matter for the Cape Coast Court alone, and is quite without the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or of the Cape Coast Executive. And we do not advance this on slight grounds. We have the present Secretary of State's own authority for it. In paragraph 3 of Earl Granville's despatch to Sir Arthur Kennedy, No. 18, Feb. 26, 1869, published in the *African Times*, May 22, p. 133, we read:—

"And, first, it cannot be too clearly explained that the Secretary of State is not a court of appeal against the decisions of any competent court of justice. Any assumption of appellate functions by the Executive Government would be an improper interference with the independence of the courts."

In paragraph 4, same despatch:—

"If, therefore, any person considers himself aggrieved by the decision of a competent judge, and desires redress, his proper course is to carry his case before a court of appeal."

Now this is perfectly clear; here is Cæsar's decision, and we appeal unto Cæsar, and submit that in justice to a British subject, with whose rights, as a citizen, no Executive Government has any legitimate power to interfere, Earl Granville is bound, without a moment's further delay, the wrong done being thus brought before him, to remove the interdict against Mr. Finlason, so far as the Imperial Government or the local Executive is concerned. And

we have confidence that he will do this act of common justice. It is monstrous that an error, for such it manifestly was on the part of the Imperial Executive, should be used year after year as a weapon of grievous wrong and offence against a British subject to deprive him of his legitimate rights, by the petty tyranny of unprincipled public servants and the vindictiveness of local jealousies. We are not now pleading Finlason's cause; the individual disappears from us in the magnitude of the public question; we plead in Finlason the cause of every British subject; and we feel confident of redress, because we are convinced that Earl Granville is not a man to stultify his decision, recorded in the very emphatic despatch which we have above quoted, and to the decision expressed in which we again confidently appeal. But we cannot lay down our pen without first calling attention to the petty tyranny and aggravation of injustice exhibited in Acting Administrator Simpson's letter. Even if the Executive had ever possessed the right, as Earl Granville conclusively shows it never did, to interdict Mr. Finlason from practising as an attorney or advocate—the right to do which is granted by licence of a local court—there still never would have existed even the shadow of a shadow of right to interdict him from appearing in such court as "an agent," the right to do which, if he be legally appointed, is inherent in every British subject, and cannot be taken from him by the irresponsible decree of a small local, or any other court. Indeed, if our memory be not in fault, the justly-respected present Governor-in-Chief, Sir Arthur Kennedy, distinctly stated to Finlason, in the presence of this same Simpson, at Government-house, on the occasion of Sir Arthur's visit to Cape Coast, "that he, as Queen's principal representative, could not prevent Finlason from appearing as an agent provided he had a power of attorney; and, in fact, that the Queen herself could not exercise that power without a special Act of Parliament, which he did not think would ever be passed." This position was clearly right; there is no power in any portion of the Executive to deprive an individual of his legal inherent rights as a citizen. And if our memory is further faithful, this same Simpson replied to Sir Arthur "that he was never aware that Finlason was prevented from appearing in court as an agent, it was only from practising as a lawyer (laying a stress upon the word practising, as distinct from the right to give advice). And yet this man dares, as Acting Administrator, dressed in a little brief and most undeserved authority, to write that letter, which was made the instrument for shutting the court against Finlason in every capacity. When will the Colonial-office put an end to such disgraceful petty tyrannies, by appointing only men who will be guided by conscientious scruples and judgment in their performance of public duty?"

THE CREPEE WAR.

We hate war; but we know that it is sometimes inevitable; and when inevitable we like to see it carried on with vigour and decision. If there be not exaggeration in the accounts which reach us from Accra, the war against the Ashantees, &c., in the Volta districts is at last to be thus prosecuted. We hope it is all true. Petty but cruel hostilities have been ruining the Eastern provinces and their trade for now three or four years past. With a protecting Government that has ceased to protect—at least actively—and a people unused for a couple of generations to act alone, the Ashantees, and their Awoonah and other allies, have had it pretty much their own way, and would have extended their mischievous operations, but for the unexpected and firm resistance of the trans-Volta Crepees, under their chief, Domprey, who have valiantly and, so far successfully, defended their country. It became evident, however, that their resistance could not be much longer continued, and that they must be reduced by the forces that were being brought against them, unless the Accra and other seacoast tribes came in to their assistance. The native kings and chiefs were found powerless of themselves to give the required aid. And we are happy that it was so. All our efforts for years past have been directed to the forming of a public opinion among the educated

community in the West Coast Settlements that should emancipate them from that enervating dependence on Government officials which unfitted them for any real service to their country. We looked upon this as indispensable to prevent ruin, from the moment that the British Government, after the sitting of the last House of Commons Committee, decided that in future the people of the so-called Protected Territories would not be further assisted in defence, except by grants of arms and ammunition, &c.; which of course could not be denied without the most flagrant injustice in times of danger, seeing that the British Government was the sole recipient of public revenue in those territories, through duties, &c., levied in the seaport towns. This decision of the British Government was an invitation to the educated natives and kings and chiefs to form a government of their own; and it ought without delay to have set about the work of aiding and counselling them in doing it. We have urged this as a sacred duty, but it has never been done; and so far, indeed, from being done, there seems to have been an official dislike to all attempts of the natives to deliberate and act in combination. The course they have pursued with regard to the Eastern tribes and Accra people, who wanted to put an end to the disastrous and ruinous hostilities in the Volta districts, and with the Fantees in their combinations against the Dutch and Ashantees, rendered necessary as a result of Mr. Ussher's ignorant and unstatesmanlike proceedings, are all that it is necessary to adduce here in proof of this. There was a sort of dog and manger policy, saying, We do not intend to defend you, and we will not, if we can help it, allow you to get into a condition to defend yourselves. It became thus day by day more evident that nothing short of an extreme public danger could suffice to rouse the latent spirit of the people, and impel them to united and energetic action. As the atrocities of the Dutch, assisted by Mr. Ussher, at Comendah, and the alliance of the Elminas and Ashantees roused the Fantees, their kings and chiefs, to independent and combined operations, so has the impending utter ruin of their countries operated at last upon the influential educated natives at Accra, without whose co-operation and direction the kings and chiefs of that part of the seaboard were powerless. One of the first results of this awakening to patriotic energy was that a good understanding, if not actual alliance, between the Fantees and the Eastern tribes, for mutual aid against the public enemies of both, was effected; and this was soon followed by the formation of an educated native committee at Accra, who did not shrink from heavy personal sacrifices, and under whose leadership the otherwise powerless kings and chiefs have ranged themselves, and are already in march with their forces to the relief of the industrious Crepee people, the interruption of whose cotton-planting by the Ashantees has worked such mischief in Accra. We rejoice, we say again, at this evidence of an energetic public opinion and sense of individual and collective duty among the educated natives, as well as among kings and chiefs; and we hope that the result of the campaign they have undertaken will be to develop among them this germ of a future efficient native government that may act under the auspices of the so-called Protecting one. We hail what is passing in Fantee, and among the Accras and other Eastern tribes, as evidence of a transition state—of an awakening from that dependent stupor which has hitherto kept them powerless. We do not hesitate to say that if there be a sound alliance between the hitherto divided and almost antagonistic Fantees and Easterns, the position of the Dutch at Elmina and elsewhere on the Coast will soon become untenable (except at a cost which the Dutch people at home will never submit to), notwithstanding their white troops and new and improved fortifications. If the native committee of Africa effect, by their combinations and leadership, the liberation of the Eastern Districts from the desolating barbarians who have for so long a time been spreading bloodshed and ruin through them, we hope that the British Government will direct its subordinates on the Coast to examine assiduously the question of future relations, as respects government of the territories by means of these men and the Fantee and other kings and

chiefs. It is certain, and we look upon this as an irresistible element of future progress and good, that if these separate and united combinations of natives effect a national deliverance, the kings and chiefs will never again submit to be kicked down the steps of Government-house by an irate Administrator; nor will the educated committeemen consent to be any more the mere lacqueys and slaves of capricious and licentious tyrant officials, waiting, like dogs under the table, for crumbs from the hands of masters who are as ready to apply the whip as to give the sop. Such a change among the people will render necessary a class of officials who will set earnestly and purely, with conciliation and kindness, with respect and self-respect, about the so-long-delayed work of African regeneration in those countries, and the development of those material resources which ought to make them greatly useful to the rest of the world and greatly prosperous in themselves.

THE RETURN OF MR. USSHER AS ADMINISTRATOR TO CAPE COAST.

We look upon Mr. Ussher's return as Administrator to Cape Coast as an outrage on the people there, and as putting in hazard the character and interests of Great Britain on the Gold Coast. Until the steamer of the 24th October had really sailed with this old official offender on board, we refused to believe that the authorities in Downing-street could have permitted such a return. The evidence of his disgraceful unfitness in every way to represent Her Most Gracious Majesty as the chief of the Executive acting in her name on the Gold Coast, which we laid unsparingly before the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1868, has been disregarded by the Colonial-office, which seems entirely to have overlooked that great blow inflicted on the so-called Protectorate by Mr. Ussher's proceedings in the matter of the transfer of settlements under the British and Dutch treaty. The transfer of inhabitants from British to Dutch rule was made by him without any consultation with the natives and their chiefs, who were thus given up to new masters like so many bartered cattle. Such conduct on the part of the chief of the Executive in a matter of such vital importance to the natives and their country, and which has led to the sacrifice of so many lives, and to a warfare which will cost many more, and do immense injury to trade, ought alone to have been held as disqualifying him from any further public trust. But the Colonial-office have not so judged, and Mr. Ussher has been permitted to resume his post as Administrator. Nothing is therefore left to us but to have the matter brought before the House of Commons next session. Meanwhile, as Her Majesty's Secretary of State has thought fit thus to permit his return as Her Majesty's representative, we shall not allow anything that occurred in the past, and which has already been urged against him at the Colonial-office, to prejudice us in our estimate of his future conduct in the management of Cape Coast affairs. It may be that the ordeal of the past may have induced prudence, if not brought repentance; and none would rejoice, for the honour of the British name, more than we should do to find that he no longer considers statecraft to consist in capricious tyranny and calculated deceit, and has evinced a sincere desire to pursue a course blameless in the sight of all men. At the same time, we feel bound to repeat that we do not believe him to possess the abilities or the peculiar character or knowledge that ought to have been especially sought at this time in an Administrator for Cape Coast. A correspondent writing when it was not believed Mr. Ussher would return, wants to know why, under such circumstances as the present, which require most delicate and honest management, and the especial confidence and goodwill of the kings and people, the Colonial-office did not avail itself of such a man as Mr. Francis C. Grant, as one eminently qualified in every way for the post of Administrator, if the pacification and prosperity of the Protectorate be really the object desired in Downing-street. Our correspondent seems to be entirely ignorant of the way things are managed in that peculiar official locality, or he would not have asked such a question. The day will undoubtedly come when the know-

ledge and abilities of such men as Mr. F. C. Grant, Mr. T. B. Freeman, and others are recognised in official quarters in England—but the time is not yet. This, however, does not excuse the Colonial-office on this occasion, because they might have appointed Mr. Wm. A. Ross, formerly Colonial Secretary and Acting Governor at Cape Coast, without violating any of those sacred red-tape rules which are regarded as outweighing the interests of subject countries and peoples. We cannot understand why such a man as Mr. Ross, to whom, with his brother, Cape Coast is indebted for its Church, and who gained as fully the love and affection of the people as Mr. Usher did their hatred and contempt, should have been so long unemployed on the West Coast, and such men as Colonel Bravo, who has dared to nominate a Mr. Walcott to be Chief Magistrate at the Gambia, and Mr. Usher, whose particular deeds we need not here rechronicle, preferred before him, and petted and supported in all their official and unofficial misdeeds. The fact no doubt is explicable in the practice of Government departments; but having the interests of the West African people deeply at heart, we may at least be permitted to deplore its existence.

MR. LOVELL'S SHAMEFUL TREATMENT AT CAPE COAST.

We understand it is the intention of Mr. Joseph Lovell to take legal proceedings against the Cape Coast magistrate and authorities by whom he was so illegally and tyrannically imprisoned a few months ago. Mr. Lovell is said to claim heavy damages, and we must say he is most fully entitled to them, the two writs—one against person, and the other against goods—in the hands of the constable at the same time, being a fact that can be established in evidence.

THE AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

We cannot in any way vouch for the truth of the following, which appeared lately in a Sierra Leone paper, relative to the steamship Norway, of this Company, when at that port on the 1st (3rd) October, but past experience only too fully justifies us in believing it, in default of satisfactory evidence to the contrary. The paragraph is as follows: "Several respectable persons who had occasion to visit this steamer while she lay in harbour, have informed us that they witnessed acts of gross brutality towards some coloured persons committed by the subordinate officers of the Norway, such as kicking people in the face, knocking them about, &c., &c. We are sorry to have to record that, judging by the statements of some gentlemen who saw what they relate, it would seem that the people on board this Norway are determined that the old Company shall not have any customers. There is more grumbling now than ever against their smaller steamers, and the general feeling of dissatisfaction will lead sooner or later to a state of things which must result in serious loss to this mercantile company, which, after all, has in its day been very useful to Africa. No warnings (be the spirit in which they are conceived ever so friendly, be the manner in which they are expressed ever so earnest) seem to be heeded. It is apparently a case of *Quem Deus*." We do not want to see this old Company go to ruin, notwithstanding our just causes of complaint against it; and we therefore earnestly advise the shareholders to call their executive to a sharp account about these matters. We tell them plainly that nothing short of this can save them from an eventual catastrophe!—Ed. A. T.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The following is the text of the letter (dated August 31, 1869) received by the Bombay Government from Dr. Kirk, political agent at Zanzibar, relating to the supposed arrival of Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that an Arab caravan arrived here two days ago from the interior, bearing a letter from Syud Majid's agent at Anyayembe, in the country of Anyamwezi, addressed to his brother at Zanzibar, in a P.S. to which the arrival of Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji is mentioned. I forward a copy of this extract in translation. I am informed that the native messenger who saw Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji was one month on the way to Anyayembe, and that, therefore, this information is at least a few months old. I understand that a caravan is expected on the Coast in about a month, when we may possibly receive further news of the great explorer. The

road between the Coast and Ujiji is at present open and safe, even to small bodies of men.—I have the honour, &c.,

"J. KIRK, Political Agent and H.M.'s Consul, Zanzibar.
(Translation.)

"Postscript.—Be good enough when the slave returns to send a box of brandy similar to that which came for the white man, one of which was broken on the way, so that none remained. And he (the white man) has reached Ujiji, and may pass this way, and on his coming we will give it to him. Do not neglect this.

"Dated 4th Rabin-el-Awul 1286 (June 12, 1869)."

DR. LIVINGSTONE AND HIS DISCOVERIES.

At the opening meeting of the session of the Royal Geographical Society, held November 8, the President said: The two objects which most occupied our thoughts when the previous session closed, and on which I dwell in my last anniversary address, are now, I rejoice to say, in the way of being satisfactorily carried out. Our illustrious associate Livingstone, whose life has been despaired of by the multitude, but of whose reappearance among us, as you know, I never doubted, will, I trust, bring us ere long the first account of a region of Southern Africa never previously visited by a European; and thus, by actual observation, will have set at rest all theoretical speculations respecting the hydrography of that vast portion of Africa lying to the north of those territories watered by the Zambesi which he had previously made his own. I therefore joyfully hope that at no very distant day we shall hear from his own lips the description of his travels during the three years which have elapsed since he entered South-eastern Africa on his last expedition. In his expected communications we shall doubtless be enlightened not only respecting the true configuration of the great Lake Tanganyika, first visited by Burton and Speke, but also as to the main watershed to the south of it, which he has now traced. The facts, as communicated in one of his last letters to Dr. Kirk, from Lake Bangweolo, dated July 8, 1868, will be explained to you this evening. We now know that he had discovered a chain of lakes connected by rivers far to the south; but whether these waters, after feeding or flanking the great Lake Tanganyika, really constitute the ultimate sources of the Nile, as Livingstone supposes, can only be a conjecture so long as no traveller has observed the connection between the northern end of Tanganyika and the Lake Albert Nyanza of Baker, which is very far distant from the southern lakes of Livingstone. But I confidently hope that this point will be finally determined by Livingstone himself; as it appears from Dr. Kirk's information that he has touched at Ujiji, and must have there received the supplies, despatches, publications, and medicines which have so long been waiting for him. Should these South African waters, now laid open by Livingstone, flow into the Lake Albert Nyanza, the south-western extremities of which are as yet wholly unknown, (though we trust to be soon defined by Baker), then, indeed, the great modern problem will have been solved, and we must go back to the old geography of Ptolemy, and acknowledge that he was right in placing the ultimate sources of the Nile very nearly in the same southern tract in which Livingstone has now found them. In this event it will also give me much pleasure, at our ensuing anniversary, to assign to Dr. Beke, Mr. Arrowsmith, and Mr. Findlay, all the credit which is their due for their support, on theoretical grounds, of this great southerly extent of the Nile basin. In his wonderful labours Livingstone has not merely been the Christian missionary and geographical explorer. He was also accredited as Her Majesty's consul to all the states in the interior. Such being the public mission with which the great traveller was entrusted, let us now confidently believe that Her Majesty's Government will authorise, on his return, the grant of a suitable pension to the man whose labours have shed so much renown on Britain, and that our gracious Sovereign, who has, I know, taken the deepest interest in his career, will reward him with some appropriate token of her goodwill. (Cheers.)

A long correspondence was then read by the Secretary, chiefly of a geographical nature, describing the travels of Dr. Livingstone. The first was a note to Dr. Kirk from the doctor himself, bearing date July 8, 1868, and written from near Lake Bangweolo. The following is an extract: "I have had no news from anywhere for two years and upwards. The Arabs have all been overflowing in kindness. I borrow this paper from Mohammed Bozarib, for I am up here without any. . . . I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile between 10 deg. and 12 deg. south, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy. It is not one source from a lake, but upwards of twenty of them. Lake Liemba, which possibly is an arm of Tanganyika, has four rivers flowing into it. One I measured, and found it to be 294 feet, say 100 yards high, and waist deep, and flowing fast in September. . . . Taking these four rivers

as one line of drainage (a fifth from Marenga must be added), then the Chambeze flows from the side into the centre of a great valley, and receives three streams as large as the Isis at Oxford, or Avon at Hamilton."

The next communication was a very full despatch from Dr. Livingstone to the Earl of Clarendon, dated July, 1868, and sent from the same place as the note to Dr. Kirk. It was an interesting account of the great traveller's explorations, written in excellent spirits, and speaking hopefully of the result of his labours. It gave details of the general facts mentioned in the above quotation as to the sources of the Nile. The postscript to this despatch was: "Always something new from Africa—a large tribe lives in underground houses in Rua. Some excavations are said to be thirty miles long, and have running rills in them; a whole district can stand a siege in them. The writings therein, I have been told by some of the people, are on wings of animals."

Another communication was the following comment of Dr. Kirk, in a letter written from Zanzibar, September 7, 1869, to Mr. C. Gonne, Secretary to the Government of Bombay: "Sir,—The chief point of geographical interest in the present letter is Dr. Livingstone's statement that the sources of the Nile are to be found in the lakes and rivers that drain the great valley in which Chazembe is situated, and lying to the south of Tanganyika between 10° and 12° of south latitude. The town of Chazembe, from which Dr. Livingstone's previous letters were dated, has been already visited and described by the Portuguese missions. It is situated on the shores of one of a chain of lakes and rivers that flow northwards. The Chazembe, having collected by many streams the waters of the northern slope of the damp, elevated plains, flows to join Lake Bangweolo; this again is connected with Lake Moero by the Loapula, on whose banks the town of Chazembe is built. Moero is in its turn drained by the Lualala into another named Mange, and here exploration ends. Natives have told Dr. Livingstone that Mange is an island-studded lake, from whose waters join the Lufira, a large river coming from the western side of the same great plain, whose eastern slope is drained by the Chambeze. This united stream some say enters the Tanganyika, and thence by the Loenda into Lake Chowembe, but Dr. Livingstone's informants are not unanimous, and some assert that the Lufira passes to the west of Tanganyika, and so to the Lake Chowembe, which Dr. Livingstone thinks is the same as the Lake Albert Nyanza of Sir Samuel Baker. In fact, the interest of the journey centres in the southern connexions of the Albert Nyanza, and Arab traders generally agree in thinking that a water communication does exist between that and the Tanganyika, but I have not met with any one who professes to have traced out this communication. From Arabs who visit Chazembe I learn that the lakes now described by Dr. Livingstone are of considerable size, probably from five to ten days' march in length, and, like Nyassa, Tanganyika, and the Lake Albert Nyanza, overhung by high mountain slopes, which open out in bays and valleys, or leave great plains, which during the rainy season become flooded, so that caravans march for days through water knee deep, seeking for higher ground on which to pass the night. The country abounds with large game and domestic cattle, while the climate is spoken of as not unhealthy, and is certainly a contrast to the Zanzibar coast, if we may judge from the tanned, healthy traders who return."

Sir BARILE FRERE stated that he also had received a letter similar to the foregoing from Dr. Livingstone.

The President said he could not but congratulate the Royal Geographical Society upon these contributions to their knowledge of African exploration; and those who had stood Dr. Livingstone's friends had the gratification of feeling that his patience, courage, and perseverance entitled his labours to be ranked as heroic of the most perfect kind. (Cheers.)

Captain SHEPARD OSBORN said he was of opinion that if Dr. Livingstone lived—as God grant he might—he would meet Sir Samuel Baker working his way to the south.

The President said in his mind the problem had been solved, and we should in a few months be giving Dr. Livingstone a reception such as had been seldom seen. (Laughter.)

After a few explanations from other gentlemen, the proceedings terminated.

THE ANNUAL NIGER EXPEDITION.

The vessels engaged in the Niger expedition had returned to Lagos, without meeting with any hostilities from the natives, who appeared desirous of being on good terms with the white men, and were most anxious to open commerce with the traders. The expedition enjoyed very good health whilst up the Niger, Her Majesty's ship Lynx being the only vessel on board of which sickness made its appearance, three of the crew having died from fever.

EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

BOMBAY, October 21.—H.M.S. Forte ran aground near Cape Guardafui, while cruising in quest of slave dhows. She sustained considerable damage. It is stated that the Arabs have fired upon H.M.'s gunboat Clyde, near Muscat. It is expected that H.M.S. Daphne will shortly proceed to the Persian Gulf.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.—It will be gratifying to hear that a legislative Act has been published abolishing the slave auctions. No slave auctions, therefore, are henceforth permitted. Judicial sales have to be effected by tender; husband and wife cannot be sold apart, nor children under fifteen years separated from their parents. Thus a great step has been made, paving the way by further gradual emancipation to the final abolition of slavery in Brazil.

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against using any LABELS, CAPSULES, BRANDS, or MARKS made in imitation of, or only colourably differing from, the labels, capsules, brands, and marks used by Messrs. J. and F. MARTELL, of Cognac, in the course of their business of Exporters of Brandy. And notice is hereby given, that injunctions have already been granted by the High Court of Chancery of England restraining the use by certain wine merchants of labels, capsules, brands, and marks made in imitation of, or only colourably differing from, the labels, capsules, brands, and marks so used by Messrs. J. and F. Martell. And further take notice that, on Messrs. J. and F. Martell agreeing not to prosecute certain proceedings then about to be commenced by them against Mr. James Finlay, lately of No. 4, Inner Temple, Dale-street, Liverpool, Merchant, but now of Aberdeen, N.B., with reference to the user of labels made in imitation of the labels used by Messrs. J. and F. Martell, he, the said James Finlay, addressed and sent to Messrs. J. and F. Martell an apology and undertaking, from which the following is an extract: "I am now satisfied that the use of the latter labels was improper, and that they were infringements of your registered label. I therefore hereby apologise for my conduct in the transaction, and I undertake that the brandy bottled and labelled as aforesaid shall not be represented, sold, or offered for sale as your bottled brandy, and also that all the labels upon the bottles shall be removed therefrom immediately on their arrival at Lagos; and I further undertake not to use any labels made in imitation of, or only colourably differing from, the labels used by you, and I authorise you to publish or otherwise make use of this letter as you deem convenient, it being expressly agreed that no proceedings are to be taken with reference to the transaction either against myself, my brother, or Messrs. Marcus, Ward, and Co., of Belfast, who printed the first-mentioned labels." And notice is hereby further given, that proceedings will be taken against any person or persons who shall affix or apply, or cause to be affixed or applied, to any bottles of brandy or to any corks, or to any cases containing bottles of brandy any labels, capsules, brands, or marks made in imitation of, or only colourably differing from the labels, capsules, brands, or marks used by Messrs. J. and F. Martell as aforesaid.—Dated this 27th day of September, 1869.

W. and H. P. SHARP,

92, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.,
Solicitors for
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BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SHIPPERs 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,
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Are intended to SAIL MONTHLY between GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, and the following Ports on the West Coast of Africa (calling at MADEIRA)—viz., SIERRA LEONE, SHERRBO, 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, LAUGHLIN, and Co., 20, Oswald-street; and in Liverpool to ELDER, DEMPSTER, & CO., 2, Brunswick-street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A case of Jungle Fever had been treated with the partial contents of one bottle with perfect success; the medical attendant, of consi-
derable 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.

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