

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.

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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.

MARCH, 1870.

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, is intended to be despatched from GLASGOW on the 24th FEBRUARY, and from LIVERPOOL on the 4th MARCH, at 10 A.M., for MADEIRA, GRAND CANARY, SIERRA LEONE, MONROVIA, CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, JELLAH COFFEE, LAGOS, BENIN, BRASS, 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 up to 6 P.M., on the 23rd Feb., and at the Loading Berth in Liverpool not later than 10 A.M. on the 3rd March.

Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from the Prince's Landing Stage at 9.30 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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, LAUGHLAND, and Co., 91, Buchanan-street; and in Liverpool, to EIDER, DEMPSTER, and Co., 2, Brunswick-street.

WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Biafra, on the 27th January.

British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Roquette, on the 7th February.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Macgregor Laird, on the 18th inst.

DEPARTURES.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Mandingo, on the 24th January, with monthly mails.

British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Bonny, on the 4th February, with a mail.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Calabar, on the 15th February, with mail.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Biafra is appointed to take out the mails on the 24th February.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Roquette will leave Liverpool on the 4th March, with a mail.

SENEGAL.

Advises received by the late French mail from Senegal state that Latdior, the leader of the insurgents, has been defeated by a French column of troops, and compelled to retreat beyond Cayor. The rebels in the neighbouring parts of the country are surrendering to the French authorities.

REPORTED CESSION OF THE GAMBIA TO FRANCE.

In consequence of the current report about the cession of the Gambia, alluded to in our last, Mr. T. F. Quin, of London and

Bathurst, addressed a letter of inquiry and deprecation to Earl Granville on the subject. Mr. Quin's letter seems to have been dated January 12, and on February 4 the following reply was vouchsafed:—

Downing-street, Feb. 3, 1870.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ult., inquiring whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to transfer the Gambia to the French Government, and I am to acquaint you, in reply, that his lordship is not able at present to give any definite answer to your question, but that in no case could such an arrangement take place without the intervention of Parliament.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) FREDERIC ROGERS.

THE NEWLY APPOINTED COLONIAL SURGEON OF THE GAMBIA.

We announce with great satisfaction the appointment of Dr. Thomas H. Spilsbury as Colonial Surgeon of the Gambia. The Blackellites have asked over and over again, "What good has Sir Arthur done since his arrival here?" We reply that he has thrown into the hands of Africans the reins of their own affairs, by the introduction of competitive examinations; so that there is no office in the Civil Service to which they may not aspire, and it will be their own fault if they do not grasp with a firm grip the advantages held out. Under the Blackall reign, strangers, many of whom were of the lowest educational standard, were introduced into high offices for which they had no other qualification than unqualified servility, while African genius had to accomplish the work. If this, the opening of the public service to the sons of the soil, were the only good achieved by Sir Arthur, then he would win for himself undying fame, and leave a glorious memory behind as a rich legacy to future generations. We wish Dr. Spilsbury every success in his new office. May he wear his well-merited honour gloriously! —*West African Liberator*.

SIERRA LEONE.

SUPREME COURT.—Dec. 31, 1869.

RAINY C. BRAVO.

At the sitting of the Court to-day, his Honour the Chief Justice granted a rule nisi for a new trial.

Mr. Rainy: When does your Honour order the rule to be made returnable?

The Chief Justice: Considering that the defendant is in Her Majesty's service, some regard ought to be had to his position. Notice of the rule should be communicated to him at the Gambia.

Mr. Rainy: The defendant did not commit the act complained of in his judicial capacity. He wrote the libel at his private residence, and as he had no power by law to do so, it was false and scandalous. I submit, therefore, that he is not entitled to any consideration.

Eventually the Court ordered the rule to be made.

RAINY V. METZGER.

This was an action arising out of the alleged libel by Major Bravo on Mr. Rainy, which gave rise to the above proceedings. Mr. Metzger is Clerk of the Police-court, and he published Major Bravo's libellous letter with great formality in presence of a large concourse at the police-court. The action against him was commenced at the same time as that against Major Bravo, but was allowed to stand over until that against Bravo should have been decided. Mr. Metzger's evidence in the letter seems, however, to have rendered it necessary to proceed to trial in the case Rainy v. Metzger, which resulted in a judgment by Chief Justice French in favour of the plaintiff, with damages 200l. The Chief Justice ruled that the letter written by Major Bravo was libellous, that he did not correctly lay down the law at the trial of the action against Bravo, and also that facts had come out in this case much stronger and clearer than they did in the other, &c. Judgment accordingly for plaintiff, and damages 200l.

RAINY V. BRAVO.

The *Day Spring* makes the following remarks on Chief Justice French granting Mr. Rainy's motion for a new trial:—

"A more extraordinary affair than this can scarcely be imagined, and the entire result of this trial shows how necessary it is that the safeguard of trial by jury should be restored. The hearing of this cause, terminated on the 2nd of December last, and his Honour the Chief Justice took three weeks to consider of his verdict, when he found for the defendant. The plaintiff hereupon moved for a new trial, not that he supposed that the Judge would have reversed a decision at which he took so long to arrive, but in order to put himself in a legal position with a view to an appeal to Her Majesty in Council. His Honour,

however, granted the motion, and this very granting shows at once that he entertained some doubt as to the correctness of the verdict which he took so long to consider. We can well understand a court reviewing a verdict hastily arrived at by a jury; but for a judge himself to reverse a decision which he has taken so long a time to consider is quite without precedent in the annals of the law. Look at the trouble and expense to which the plaintiff must again be put; the same ground must be gone over again; he must serve the defendant, who is away from the colony, with notices of various kinds before the cause can be again heard. This seems to be a very severe ordeal to which the plaintiff is subjected, and with no fault of his own. Instead of the obstacles which are thrown in the way of the plaintiff, we think him, under the circumstances, entitled to the greatest indulgence, for it was no fault of his that the libellous letter was destroyed, and the defendant has no right to expect that any leniency should be shown to him for taking advantage of his own wrong. The result of this case shows clearly the great necessity for the judges to be assisted by a jury. The present mode of trying causes in the courts is most unsatisfactory; suitors are very often needlessly kept in suspense, the most trifling cases that are brought before the judges are adjourned for consideration, and in some cases two months are consumed in thinking over a matter that scarcely needs so many days. We are not at all surprised at suitors deserting our courts of justice, preferring rather to suffer wrong than to undergo the tortures of a trial without a jury, which only terminates in a very unsatisfactory decision. But for the oppression in which some in high quarters delight to indulge, there would now be no cases before the court at all."

DEPARTURE OF LADY AND MISS KENNEDY FROM SIERRA LEONE.

When but a short time ago we greeted the presence of Lady Kennedy and her accomplished daughter to our shores, it was with the anticipation that their stay would be sufficiently long to enable them to bear testimony to the sincerity of the people's feelings, who delight to do them honour; but Providence wills it otherwise, and we bow in submissive acquiescence. On account of ill health Lady Kennedy, accompanied by Miss Kennedy, leaves by this mail for England, to the regret of the community at large and especially so to the young and promising female portion of that community, for whose benefit, as a bright example of domestic virtue, her protracted stay could be wished. No one who has had social intercourse with Lady Kennedy can fail to appreciate her merits, and her withdrawal will leave a void behind which will not be easily filled up. She carries, however, the affectionate wishes of a people to whom she has before now endeared herself, and, although we are to lose her, we trust her life will long be spared to shed a rich light around her pathway, and to be a blessing in a land more congenial to her health and to the exercise of her matronly virtues.—*West African Liberator*, January 9, 1870.

All that is bright must fade.—MOORE.

The departure of Lady Kennedy creates a universal regret throughout the colony. We feel that we have lost one in whose presence party and faction, and all bitterness attendant upon public life, completely disappeared; nor does this sorrow come alone, and well may we use upon the present occasion the words of the immortal Shakespeare:—

When sorrows come they come not single as spies,
But in battalions!

We allude to the general rumour which prevails, that the great administrative abilities of the wisest and most popular Governor Africa ever enjoyed are about being bestowed upon another land.

We must feel a common joy in the rumoured elevation of Sir Arthur Kennedy to the Governorship of so important a colony as the Cape of Good Hope, but our joy must be saddened with regret when we think that he will be lost to us for ever! He has laboured with an untiring devotion to make us what we are, and we would fain have him left amongst us to behold the rich results and abundant harvest of his wise administration. We cannot trust our feelings to dwell upon this matter, whilst we cannot forbear saying that, to whatever portion of the world Lady Kennedy or Sir Arthur may go, they will carry with them the rich and priceless legacy of a nation's blessing.—*West African Liberator*.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE WEST COAST.

As there seem to be so many rumours at Sierra Leone, &c., of changes by which Sir Arthur Kennedy will relinquish the Governor-Generalship, which we personally have what we consider to be good reasons for not believing, we think it as well to show what rumour is saying in other parts of the world about changes of governors, &c. The following is from the *Ceylon Observer*:—

"Sir Henry Barkly's term of office in Mauritius expires

in a few months, and rumour has it that he will be transferred to the Cape as Sir Philip Wodehouse's successor, while Sir Hercules Robinson takes his place in the "Sagar Island," Sir R. S. MacDonnell, being promoted, like his predecessor, from Hong Kong to Ceylon, to make way for the energetic Governor of Labuan, Mr. J. Pope Hennessy."

It is quite clear that if this be true and Sir Henry Barkly goes to the Cape, Sir Arthur Kennedy will not go there also.—*Ed. African Times*.

LIBERIA.

The Hon. Edward J. Royce was inaugurated as President of Liberia on the 3rd January, 1870. The new Vice-President, the Hon. J. S. Smith, was also sworn in at that time.

CAPE COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

January 25, 1870.

Sir,—The authorities seem to be opening their eyes at last to the necessities you have so long been urging upon them. I am told that Mr. Ussher has asked to have a civil engineer sent out to this place. Who can tell but that there may be soon a beginning of those roads you have year after year cried aloud for. If it should be so, and the thing be well done and maintained, there will be great results, depend upon it, and all you have said will be justified by them.

Mr. Simpson, who was Acting Administrator here while Mr. Ussher was in England, is to be Collector of Customs at the Gambia, and Mr. Fowler, who has been Acting Collector at the Gambia since Kneller was removed, is to come as Collector here, Dr. Jones acting once more till he arrives. Our painstaking Chief Magistrate, Mr. Chalmers, has asked for leave of absence. He will get it, of course, and when he does, it is said Dr. Hinckes, Staff Surgeon, will be Acting Chief Magistrate. Let us hope he will be a just and good one.

The Fantee and Elmina-Ashantee trouble is not at all settled yet. Ashantee messengers—the late King's brother is one—have reached Elmina. On their way they committed great atrocities, destroying every Fantee residence in their path, and killing a great many poor people in cold blood. It is said the Dutch Governor is not over proud of his visitors who have done such deeds.—Yours truly,
FANTIE.

MR. USSHER GIVES EVIDENCE OF BETTER THINGS THAN HERETOFORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, January 12.

Sir,—You ought to feel proud. We all know well enough that but for you Mr. Ussher and Mr. Parker would have been the death of poor Finlason; yes, and of the Bannermans too. Yet now he has made it all up with them, and they look as if they would get on very well together. So much the better. But we know who it was that tamed the tiger, if it should turn out, in the long run, that he is really tamed. You, Sir, and only you; and if the lesson has done Mr. Ussher good, and he turns out now to do well, he may feel some day that he has you to thank for having stopped him and turned him when he was in such a very bad course. He was only a fool because he "set himself to work evil." He has good natural abilities, and knows how to do right, if he will only choose to do it, and I am sure you would rather hear he is doing well than ill.

It is said here that Dompney has almost destroyed the "Ashantees" that were opposed to him. The king, in a message to Mr. Ussher, talks very big indeed. He is going to let loose all his "great generals" against the poor Fantees if the Administrator does not give up his people, which of course he won't do till the two missionaries and all our people are sent safely back. More by the next monthly mail.

A LOOKER-ON.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, January 20.

Sir,—In reply to your questions respecting the Western Districts, even if the Dutch sell the forts they occupy to our Government, which is undoubtedly a most desirable thing, and the whole line of Coast be under one flag, I do not think our Government will be free from many painful complications with the native chiefs of the interior. In my opinion it was a fatal error to give up the care and jurisdiction of the interior, and entrust the chiefs, while yet unprepared for it, with so large an amount of power, which it would now be very difficult for our Government to resume, so that a new policy will necessarily have to be inaugurated and pursued.

It appears to me that the proper course for preparing the people of this Coast for self-government, according to the advice of the

House of Commons Committee, would have been to have kept for some time a firm hold of the jurisdiction of the interior, and inaugurated a new system of government, by which the great chiefs of the country should have had representative in the *Ex-ecutives*. The Legislative Council here is *a farce*; the government of the interior, if not of the Coast also, might thus have passed gradually into the hands of more enlightened native rulers than the present generation could supply. But as you most justly observe, now that the "Fantee Confederation" is formed, if it turn out to be a reality, and not a mere shadow, it may become necessary to make administrative arrangements of a very different nature.—Yours,
ALMOST A FANTIE.

MANŒUVRES OF THE ASHANTEE GOVERNMENT.

(Extract from a letter.)

"A friend of mine knew of the warlike intentions of the Ashantees against Krepee as long ago as December, 1865. An Ashantee trader, to whom he had shown some kindness, informed him that although the new King of Ashantee had at first refused the application of the King of Aquamboe to aid him in subjugating the Krepees, he had then very recently given his consent. Upon this it was determined by the Ashantee monarch to seek some early cause of quarrel with the Krepees, by sending Ashantees thither in the guise of traders, with instructions to take umbrage at any trifling thing that could by any means be worked up into a quarrel."

AN ASHANTEE MESSAGE TO THE FANTIE CONFEDERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Fantee, Gold Coast, Dec. 30, 1869.

Sir,—We have great pleasure to enclose for your information the message from the King of Ashantee, and shall be glad if you will publish the same in your valuable columns:—

Mankessim, Dec. 8, 1869,

Statement of the message from the King of Ashantee, delivered before the Kings, President and Council of the Government of Fantee Confederation, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, by Acquabina Ornoomafull, the King's Court Crier.

1. The King of Ashantee sends his compliments to the Fantees, returns his best thanks to them, and is highly pleased with their allowing Captain Aggin the liberty of sending one of the detained Ashantee traders with a message to him.

2. By this messenger Captain Aggin states to him that he went to trade on the River Pra, and was there detained with a party of his traders; and, further, that he (Aggin) is given to understand by the Assins that the King of Ashantee had some time ago bought a number of pieces of silk velvet and damasks from them (the Assins) without paying for them, and they are detained for the settlement of the value of these goods, and also for some Fantees, Denkirahs, Assins, Warsaws, and Akims, &c., already detained in Ashantee, and he (Aggin) desires the King will see to it that these are sent back and restored.

3. In reply to the message of Captain Aggin, the King desires his compliments to the Fantees, and respectfully requests them to ascertain from the Assins, or the parties concerned, the amount of claim due to them by the King of Ashantee and his people, and send him a faithful and correct account of these transactions, and he will readily send payment, and will also set at liberty all the persons hitherto detained in his kingdom.

4. In reference to his people now encamping in Aquamboe, the King states that Aquetoe, King of that place, had been formerly his man-wife, or peculiar ally, and during the last wars he revolted; but he now sends a message to him, assuring him that he would wish to resume his former allegiance with him; and that the King would let bygones be bygones, and send him an assistance of troops to enable him to put down his Inquonah or Awoonah people, who had risen up against him in consequence of his going to renew his alliance with the King of Ashantee; and who had, moreover, refused to agree with him in being under the King of Ashantee as his subjects.

5. With regard also to the Ashantees now in Aöwin, the King states that Andor, the Elmina chief, was sent up to Coomassie in attendance at the late King's funeral rites, and as he had since received information that the road to Elmina by Prahsue had been blockaded or stopped, he considered it safe and prudent to send him back to Elmina by the Aöwin direction, duly escorted by one of his captains, Ackampon Anantoo, with troops, who himself had been trained up at Elmina, with instructions to the King of Aöwin to have a passage procured for him for his conveyance by water down to Elmina.

6. In reference to Amman, the Wassaw chief, the King had received a message from him stating that he loved him, but that the King might send a captain to escort him to Coomassie, and he accordingly complied with his request and executed his wishes. But on his going to Coomassie accompanied by his

captain, he (Amaman) took an unsanctioned liberty of seizing some Denkirahs and taking them up to Coomassie with him, but as that proceeding was contrary to his instructions, he is therefore preparing the Denkirahs so captured to send them back within thirty days, with Amaman himself, escorted also by another captain with troops from the King. In the meantime Amaman has left one of his own nephews with the King of Ashantee, as a hostage to assure him of his true friendship.

7. The King also desires to have it signified to the Fantees that he has no hostile intention against them, but he wishes that universal peace may be established and maintained, and trade between the Ashantees and the Fantees peaceably carried on.

("This the whole of the message," says the messenger, "I have received from the King to convey and deliver to you, the Fantees.")

After the message had been delivered the messenger was called and the following questions were put to him by the Fantees in council, who reasonably replied to them:—

"How far do you know Ackampon Anantoo was instructed by the King to escort and lead Andor?"

"As far as Adwin."

"Do you know where Ackampon Anantoo now is?"

"I do not know."

"Is it right, do you think, that Amaman, in allying with the King of Ashantee, should seize and carry with him to Coomassie a portion of the Denkirahs, who are not his own people, and whom to this day the King retains in possession?"

"It is decidedly wrong; and it is for this reason that the King is getting them ready to restore them back within thirty days, as I have before stated in his message to you."

Now, Mr. Editor, let us assure you that we fully understand this cunning message. We have already had enough of it. The Ashantees are truly noted for bullying, but we like fair play and straightforward dealings, and experience duly teaches us not to entertain messages of this kind. We are rather taught by it that "Honesty is the best policy."—Your obliged friends,

THE FANTEE CONFEDERATION.

ASHANTEE BARBARITIES SANCTIONED BY THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT; AND DESTRUCTION OF QUASIE CROOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, Jan. 17, 1867.

Sir,—The Ashantees lately arrived at the Dutch fortress of Elmina have killed in cold blood nearly all the old Fantee residents in their line of march from Asinee, and they are being reinforced; the French being unable to prevent their crossing, they will be continually coming down by that route until they get a large force in Elmina territory, when another division will no doubt come down direct through Denker to join them. At Elmina they have cut off the heads of ten people, three of whom belonged to Cape Coast. Our Administrator has sent a remonstrance to the Dutch Governor, but nothing has yet transpired as to any Dutch reply. At foot I give you Mr. Usher's proclamation.

About a week ago the Dutch marched against Commendah with a force of 200 European marines (Dutch), a few Batavians and irregulars under pay, and the Ashantees. They attacked Quasi Croom, which was taken, plundered, and burnt, the people abandoning the place, leaving all their goods and chattels behind. The Dutch loss was one officer and three marines killed, and ten wounded. Loss of irregulars and Ashantees not known.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY HERBERT TAYLOR USSHER, ADMINISTRATOR OF H.M. SETTLEMENT ON THE GOLD COAST, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Whereas one Ashantee captain, named Atjiempon, with his followers, has been reported as having committed sundry cruel outrages and murders upon inoffensive Fantees in Elmina territory.

And whereas it does not now appear safe for Fantees to go into any part of such territory during the stay of the said Ashantees.

Be it hereby made known and recommended that all communication with Elmina and the adjacent territory should be abandoned for the present, as the Administrator cannot be answerable for the lives and safety of any persons choosing to disregard this warning.

No communications or messengers can be considered safe, except when sent through a Government constable in uniform.

Given at Government House, Cape Coast,

January 11, 1870.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. H. SIMPSON, Colonial Secretary.

God Save the Queen!!!

AN AFRICAN, RE THE CHARGES AGAINST ADMIRAL PATEY.

[The following letter, with our editorial article thereon, was in type last month, but as the letter seemed to us to make a serious charge against Mr. Kneller, late Collector of Customs at the Gambia, we sent it to him for perusal through a friend, asking if he had any objection to its insertion, and offering our columns for any observations he might wish to make, so that they might appear at the same time with the letter. The following is Mr. Kneller's reply, which now lies before us: "I have read the rubbish you forwarded to me. I can have nothing to say to it one way or the other." Under these circumstances the letter, with our editorial, now appears.—Ed. A.T.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

—, November 3, 1869.

Sir,—I have the pleasure of perusing your editorial remarks as touching Mr. Raffles's correspondence with Earl Granville. As an African I have appreciated your untired labours; the giving up of yourself fully to be used as an instrument in bringing about the fulfilment of the prediction some thousands of years ago by the sweet singer of Israel, is one of the greatest blessings which heaven has bestowed upon Africa, and I have no hesitation in saying but that your name will be handed down to children's children, if not throughout all the future generations of Africa. But at the same time it must be remembered that you are (as well as every other individual) liable to err, especially when taking hold of the wrong end of a question. No one exposed more of the maladministration of the government in the Gambia in the pages of your journal than Mr. Raffles did; but when he was silent in the matter of the charges against Admiral Patey, he had intended to be neutral, knowing in what cause those charges had their origin, and that the African inhabitants had no complaint against the gallant Admiral; also, that the majority were in favour of his policy.

The whole of the merchant houses, both British and French, in the Gambia, put together, as you have said, do not exceed eight. If ten righteous men had been found in Sodom it would have remained to this day. Can eight go against one hundred inhabitants? If the merchants are offended because the Administrator did not allow himself to be dictated to by them (as his predecessor was, to his ruin), does it necessarily follow that the people should be also offended?

Mr. Raffles and his friends would have held their peace and said nothing after their letters to Earl Granville, but seeing that you were altogether misled in the matter, so far as to call upon them "to put their finger upon some attempted administrative acts of Admiral Patey for the great benefit of the Africans at the Gambia, and show that these have 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 African 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, &c." This they will do by commenting and dispensing with your editorial remarks in the following manner:—

"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 we were not sparing in our exposure and rebuke of those from whose devices (and for the furtherance of whose ends) it emanated." This being fully admitted, requires no further comment from them. "But we cannot tell why this letter should have been written, and sent to us for publication at the present time, &c." They have seen what you could not see, that is, you were altogether misled in the matter by taking hold of the wrong end of the question. It was not written to remind you, as you have stated, "once more of the difficulties in your work, proceeding from the Africans themselves," and far from being such, but to remind you that truth must prevail at last, even as good will ultimately prevail over evil in Africa, and since the evils in Africa are to be repealed, they hope, not by false, but by a true representation of things. They are glad to see that you have made the following confession: "We have never complained of Admiral Patey in his general conduct towards the African people in the colony," &c., and say that if the free hired labourers who were compelled (assuming this to be true) had been employed for the purpose upon satisfactory wages, it was nothing but right that they should be compelled to perform their contract; and no doubt, through the treadmill and shot-drill, the prison at Bathurst has been relieved of its inmates—so much reduced that there was not a sufficient number of prisoners to work the treadmill, which attributed much praise to Admiral Patey, than complaint against him. The gaol of Bathurst was once known as a public hotel for all the transplanted colonists who, from some misconduct in their own native place, transported them-

selves to Bathurst, and are always seen within the precincts of the gaol. Mr. Raffles, who has been a sufferer from the loss of 804. cash and jewellery stolen by one (or more) of those vagabonds (who had no punishment for his hard labour but to be employed as servant to the gaoler) approves of the shot-drill and treadmill system, and had suggested that it would be the only means of relieving the colony of those vagabonds, and the revenue of its large expenses for maintenance, and he is much pleased to learn that it has been so. They can assure you that there was never a time, far back as they could remember, when one per cent. of the real Bathurst inhabitants or their descendants have been found within the walls of Bathurst gaol. Why should such a peaceful people be always molested by foreigners from different colonies, and by being deprived of their small property, which might be increased and would enable them to be in the position of giving their children sound English education and several other things for the benefit of themselves and their country? How keenly would it be felt by one who for twenty years' labour could manage (say only) to lay aside 40l. for his future benefit, and, after all his proposals, to be robbed of this amount? Or, put yourself in the place of that individual—would you not be ready to ask for an increased punishment (they mean reasonable), such as treadmill and shot-drill, so as to prevent your neighbours being served out as you were? Surely you would.

Mr. Raffles, being some fourteen months (instead of eighteen) from home and his friends, puts him in the most proper position to be a better judge in this matter, not being among the parties to sympathise with either of their feelings, consequently he was acting upon, and guided by, the reports from both sides. They could not see, with you, how can Admiral Patey be the murderer of the prisoner in the gaol of Bathurst, after it was reported in your journal of March last, by one of them, that the unfortunate prisoner had met with some accident previously, which would have caused his death in the long run; and again, he did not die under the punishment, or immediately afterwards, but from a complaint which was long contracted by his indecent behaviour. Upon these points they still hold that Admiral Patey was not liable, that he was not the murderer, and cannot be made answerable for old complaints. Therefore Mr. Raffles's letter has justly met the satisfaction of the Colonial office, in that it no doubt corresponds with those of Admiral Patey, and it being based upon truth, which you yourself have fully admitted. If your motto is, "For God, and good to Africa and her people," they cannot see how you should be offended because they came forth to relieve you and the Colonial office of the doubts you were labouring under, for it was not too late to state the truth of the matter, as it was not too late for Daniel to question the accusers of Susanna when she was on her way to be executed. As a friend of Africa and her people, they will inform you that you have held out too much in favour of those two Councillors of the Gambia, whose righteousness could not have saved the island of Bathurst from being visited with the plague of cholera.

They say that Messrs. Brown and Kneller, in their public capacities, have never been known as friends of the African people (leaving the word true), but have systematically been their chief enemies and oppressors, and have several instances to prove this—as for one when Governor D'Arcy arrived at Bathurst, in 1859, he was beloved by all the Africans for his conduct towards them, and that love he had for about two years, when he saw proper to allow the natives to have a seat on the bench as magistrates and commissioners to decide their own affairs (which would have been the first step to self-government). He was opposed in Council by Messrs. Brown and Kneller, and others now dead, but he (D'Arcy) having a casting vote, overruled their opposition—late Seymour, Gay, and Mr. Thomas Johnson were appointed, subject to the approval of the Colonial office. Upon this Messrs. Brown, Kneller, and others, now dead, mustered the rest of the European merchants, and memorialised the Colonial office against the approval of such measure, representing those black gentlemen to be inferior, complaining bitterly against their not having English education, not occupying houses containing fifteen windows, and everything else, and got some of their clerks to sign as well, which led the Colonial office to disapprove of the appointments, and since afterwards Governor D'Arcy was in every point opposed, until he was obliged, as it were, to give up the government to Mr. Brown, and what was the result? The poor Africans were again crushed, having no one to lay it upon but the Governor, who had allowed himself to be thus overruled. Complaint after complaint was brought against him, which ultimately ends to his removal. Again, if Mr. Brown was a friend to the African people, being thirty-five years resident in the Gambia, in the year 1865 would he allowed himself to be influenced by Mr. Kneller's false representation (who was scarcely four years resident) that the inhabitants were about to rebel, and he, Mr. Councillor Brown, could sit in Council and condemn his friends to death by putting

a whole peaceful inhabitants under martial law, to be either shot, thrust through with bayonets, or blown up by shells and rockets? If it had not been wisely prevented by that gallant officer, Colonel Ireland, who would not allow himself to be made a child of, what would have become of his (Brown's) so-called friends, the inhabitants of Bathurst? Was cannon and rocket-tubes not seen erected in every corner of the streets of Bathurst? Why did not Mr. Brown come forward and advocate the cause of his so-called friends, the African people? That was the time, and not now, when the Africans have borne their burden through the heat of the day. Let Mr. Councillor Brown answer, did he not, in 1864, stand in the public court and threaten to destroy the harmless clubs of his so-called friends, and went thus far as to draw up an Ordinance passed in Council, send and have it approved by Her Majesty, which Ordinance was strongly opposed by you and exposed by Mr. Raffles's letter, explaining a certain ambiguity in the memorial sent by his (Brown's) so-called friends, the inhabitants of Bathurst, for the abrogation thereof? So late as 1868 did he not stand in the public street and tell Mr. Boccock that as sure as his (Brown's) head was on his shoulders the black man would never have justice in the Court of Bathurst? (that was since Chief Magistrate Chalmers sat on the Bench, of course.) It will be a waste of time to follow up this point. Tell them of Messrs. Quin, W. H. Goddard, and J. J. Mantell, these were the true friends of the African people of Bathurst, but as for Messrs. Brown and Kneller, if you did not hurl the past at them, Mr. Raffles and his friends did most properly hurl the past at them, and sneeringly ask, "Is Saul also among the prophets?"

If Messrs. Boccock, Finden, and others, who have share in the losses, and some of their families have been buried in the Admiral's cholera pit (as you have styled it), should come forth and say that they have seen no fault in Admiral Patey's conduct during the reign of cholera in the Gambia and at Bathurst; again, if these men—Mr. Boccock for example, who has lost his daughter and son-in-law and a servant—could take upon himself to write a letter (now mark, not signing a written document) and stated that Admiral Patey had done all he could to prevent the outrage of the plague, but all was in vain, and that there was no fault of his, he could not have done more than what he had done, for he was seen on several occasions among the poor people sympathising with them, &c. Mr. Raffles forwarding such letter to the Colonial office was under a prescience of duty, which, if neglected, will be called upon to account for; he last saw Admiral Patey fourteen months ago, and it is not likely that they are very friendly, but for the sake of truth he (Raffles) was moved to correspond with his lordship.

But this is not all that is required. You called upon Mr. Raffles and his friends to demonstrate "some attempted administrative acts of Admiral Patey for the great benefit of the Africans at the Gambia." This they are ready to do. In 1867, there was an article in your journal of Patey against Brown. The action was commenced by a police-court summons for a breach of the Customs regulations, and afterwards by a criminal information, but being there was no Queen's Advocate to prosecute the prisoner, he was set free. It was reported by Mr. Raffles to show the defective state into which the new arrangements in the Government have brought the law and justice. Admiral Patey could not understand how Mr. A. or Mrs. B. could be brought up and fined 5s. for smuggling the duty of shillingsworth of palm wine, whereas Messrs. C, D, and E could smuggle the duty of hogheads of tobacco and puncheons of rum, and could go unpunished. Therefore, he kept a good look out; as the law was not made for Mr. Blackman alone, but also for Mr. Whiteman. Again, when the cholera was raging in the River Gambia, ere it reached Bathurst, a quarantine restriction was proclaimed. Messrs. C, D, and E's vessels were only nominally quarantined, and were at liberty to communicate with, and were even seen landing sick passengers and part of their cargoes in the dark, while no one dares to tell the tale; but Mr. A and Mrs. B's vessels were kept under the strictest restriction, and even over the time. Mr. A. of course laid his complaints before the Admiral, who strongly disapproved of such measure, reprimanded the collector sharply, and reminded him that one law must be binding upon every person under his administration, whether he be white or black, a merchant or a labourer, and the gallant Admiral was determined to carry out the law in full bent and justice in perfection, without partiality. These, of course, and only these had raised the ire of the European merchants and collector; and the charges brought by them against the gallant Admiral originated only in this, and had no other object than to prevent the Africans from receiving the benefit of having equal justice done to them; in another word, to prevent the Africans from knowing that the law of a colony is equally binding upon the merchant as the labourer, even as the law of England is equally binding upon the rich as well as the poor, and that there ought not to be any partiality in the administration thereof.

There are several other things upon which they can put their fingers, but, satisfied so far, since Admiral Patey has not suffered anything from the charges, as his enemies had expected, and they congratulate the gallant Admiral on his new appointment.

FIDELIS.

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THANKS TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

We have been so little accustomed to anything like acts of generosity for the advancement of civilisation in Africa or the benefit of the African people, on the part of public bodies or prominent individuals connected with the trade and commerce of the West Coast, that the instance we are about to record has fallen upon us like a refreshing rain upon a parched and thirsty soil. That a successful commerce and navigation on the West Coast confers great and gradually accumulating benefits on the territories and people is an incident inseparable from the efforts of steam companies and merchants, does not entitle these bodies or individuals to our thanks, because it is the necessary attendant of what they are doing in pursuit of their own interests; but when a Mr. Horsfall gives, as Mr. Horsfall did some few years ago, 100*l.* in aid of missionary labours in an African river; or a steam company makes an offering, as the British and African Steam Navigation Company have now done, at the shrine of religion and civilisation in Africa, we feel, as representatives of the African people, a deep emotion of gratitude. Our friends ought by this time to be fully aware of the great difficulties that have been encountered by Mrs. Moseley in her devoted efforts for establishing a permanent Christian industrial school for the benefit of the rising female population at Cape Coast; and they cannot fail to have seen how very deep an interest we take in the success of those efforts. In this, as in all similar efforts, the money question is necessarily a very important one; and we confess that for our own part we have always looked forward to the inroad which the expenses of the voyage out to Cape Coast must make upon funds collected with so much difficulty, with a feeling something akin to dismay. Our friends in Africa, and the subscribers to Mrs. Moseley's Cape Coast Female School Fund, will thus understand our joy in being able to inform them that the *New Steam Company*, the "*British and African*," whose fine steamers—the *Bonny*, the *Roquette*, and the *Congo*—have already done so much for the benefit of African trade by their healthy competition with the Old Company's steamers, HAVE GENEROUSLY OFFERED A FREE PASSAGE TO MRS. MOSELEY, as a tribute to that lady's unwearied and self-denying Christian efforts for the African people, and as an expression of the interest they feel in the advance-

ment of Christian education and civilisation in countries visited by their ships. On our own part, as well as for Mrs. Moseley, and on behalf of the people of Cape Coast, we tender them this public expression of heartfelt and sincere thanks. Like everything done for the service of God, it cannot fail to have its reward. "He that honoureth me I will honour," are Divine, and therefore dependable words; and we should not be surprised to see that this act of the British and African Steam Navigation Company is regarded by native African traders as a new claim on them by that Company, and leads to an increased determination on their part to support it with all their might. It was intended that the *Roquette* should have had the honour of conveying Mrs. Moseley to her field of Christian labour at Cape Coast; but we regret to have to say that a severe illness, from which she is now, however, happily recovering, has rendered it impossible for Mrs. Moseley to leave until the 4th of April by the *Congo*, when (D.V.) she will embark on that vessel, which, on its arrival at Cape Coast, will, we doubt not, receive a welcome such as has never before been given to any ship by the Fantee people.

THE GAMBIA SETTLEMENTS.

EXCEPT in so far as regards the West Coast of Africa, we have nothing to do with the Colonial policy of the present Ministry or the way in which it is carried out by Lord Granville, and it is therefore not our intention to allude in any way to the discussion on Colonial policy which took place in the House of Lords during the first week of the present session. But we feel bound to direct attention to, and to make some few remarks upon, a letter of Lord Granville which appears in p. 86 of this number of our journal. In the few lines which precede it we have stated what was the purport of Mr. Quin's letter, to which that of Earl Granville can scarcely be characterised as a reply. The Colonial-office was never celebrated for an excess of courtesy in its acknowledgments and replies to communications that did not chime in with its particular views, or seemed to call in question the propriety or policy of its acts, or the acts of its subordinates; and instead of improving in this matter, as we had hoped it would do under so extremely courteous a nobleman as Earl Granville, it seems to us to have become still more curt and offensive in its correspondence. Look at this short note to Mr. Quin, to whom, as to his fellow-merchants at the Gambia, this question of the cession, or non-cession, of that river to the French Government is one of very vital importance. Mr. Quin, if we are not misinformed, alluded to the current report of a convention having been agreed upon with the French Government, and that it was soon to be promulgated, as stated in our last month's issue. And what is Earl Granville's reply? "That his lordship is not able at present to give any definite answer to your question," and "that in no case could such an arrangement take place without the intervention of Parliament." Scant information and cold comfort this. And is it such a reply as British subjects are entitled to expect, when they have been told on the authority of persons who are said to be in the confidence of the Colonial-office, that they are about to be transferred *volens volens* to a foreign power; so that they must henceforth carry on their trade in a foreign settlement, instead of in a British possession and under British laws; or wind up their affairs there at perhaps a ruinous sacrifice? We do not think that any man out of the Colonial-office would say that it is. Mr. Quin and the other Gambia merchants know, no doubt, as well as Earl Granville does, that African settlements are so little cared for in the British Parliament, that when once matters have gone so far as regards one of them as that a convention for its cession to France shall have been signed by a Government possessed of an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, there would be but little chance of Parliament disallowing the Royal action in the matter. They, therefore, naturally, and very properly, desired to know whether such a convention had been agreed upon, in order that they might have time to express their views respecting it before, by its signature, it became virtually

an irrevocable act. There is, however, very likely a red-tape rule that a Secretary of State for the Colonies ought not to be asked, under any circumstances, *what he is doing*; and that every one, even if his life and fortune be at stake, is bound to wait patiently for information, until the time arrives at which he will himself state *what he has done*. Fortunately, however, for the Gambia merchants and people, who are labouring under that heavy anxiety, we are not bound by any red-tape ties, and have no hesitation in informing them that no convention whatever for the cession of the Gambia to France has been agreed upon up to this time. As we stated last month, the question of a cession has, at the instance of France, been more or less discussed between the two Governments at divers periods during the past eight years; but it has not advanced even a single stage of late, beyond the offer by the French Government of additional inducements, of which we shall only now say that the French Government ought never to have had them to offer, nor ever would have had them to offer but for the grievous neglect of the British Colonial-office, and the culpable manoeuvres and neglect of duty by some of its still favoured officials. But although no such convention has been agreed upon, there is enough in the present temper of both the Colonial-office and Parliament, as regards West Africa, to render it quite possible that what has been hitherto unfounded rumour, may soon become an accomplished fact; and we therefore repeat the advice we gave some months ago, that if the merchants and people of the Gambia are opposed to any such cession of the Gambia and its territories to France, they had better be up and doing, and send to England without delay such memorials and petitions to the Crown and to the Houses of Parliament, as shall prevent an act so grievous to them as British subjects, and in every way so unjustifiable, being done stealthily and "in a corner." Our duty as a journalist and watchman is performed; it now rests with those in Bathurst, &c., to perform theirs, or "for ever after to hold their peace."

TRIAL BY JURY AT SIERRA LEONE.

WE like unintentional evidence; above all the unintentional evidence of facts; and we never saw any such more conclusive and irresistible, than that so furnished by Mr. Chief Justice French in favour of the re-establishment of trial by jury in civil causes at Sierra Leone. In our last number we gave a report of the case *Rainy v. Bravo*, for damages for libel in the Supreme Court. In our leader on the subject we recorded, without fear or favour, our opinion of a judge so situate as Judge French, taking three weeks to decide upon a case which the jury, had there been a jury, must have pronounced upon after only a few minutes' or hours' deliberation. The same number of the *African Times* contained, also, our report of the speech of Mr. Rainy in support of his application to the same judge for a new trial of the cause, before him, that selfsame judge; as also the intelligence that Mr. Chief Justice French had taken certain days to decide whether he should grant the application. He did take, it seems, some ten days to consider whether he would grant this application, which should set aside a judgment that had cost him twenty-one days' examination and reflection; and on the 31st January (see page), he granted the application for a new trial! Is not this turning justice into a farce, as justice is now administered at Sierra Leone; was there ever anything in the courts of Sierra Leone, when juries were empanelled there for the trial of civil causes, on any one occasion during the whole sixty years in which the people of Sierra Leone enjoyed this British birthright, that could compare with it in absurdity? We have appended to the brief report of the sitting of the Court on the occasion in question, some pertinent and pungent remarks of the *Day Spring*, on this, we presume, almost unparalleled judicial absurdity. For ourself when we saw that Judge French had granted the new trial, on the back of proceedings of his own which we had felt bound energetically to condemn, we could not help exclaiming, "Surely his Excellency Sir Arthur Ken-

nedy will see this as we see it, and now support energetically the petition sent to the Secretary of State for a restoration of the confiscated right of trial by jury." And the more we reflect on the subject, the more we feel that the course pursued by Judge French in this suit of *Rainy v. Bravo*, from the 30th November, when he took time to consider his judgment, to the 31st December, when he announced that he would not uphold his judgment, could only have been pursued by a judge in barracks (vide our December number). It affords as striking a condemnation of a judge living in military barracks, as it does of the act of Blackall, Huggins, Bravo and others, and through their devices of the Colonial-office, in having robbed the people of Sierra Leone of the right of trial by jury. Surely we ought to be now at the end both of the scandal and the injustice.

PROHIBITION OF PROTESTANT WORSHIP IN FERNANDO PO.

THE communication inserted in our last month's paper, with other and more recent ones from the island of Fernando Po, having shown the necessity of some external action for procuring liberty of religious worship there, we lost no time in endeavouring to obtain for the Protestant Christians in the island that precious privilege of which they have been for so long a time deprived. Our esteemed friend, Mr. Chamerovzow (for whom we made an appeal last month, which we now renew, and desire to press on the particular attention of Africans), being in Madrid, and believing, as we did, that the prohibition of worship by his Excellency the Governor of Fernando Po was not in conformity with the spirit and intentions of the present Spanish Government, we entreated him to render a new service to Africans by applying to that Government for a decree or order to the Governor of Fernando Po, to allow entire freedom of religious worship. Our friend entered, as we knew he would, with ardour into our views, and urged upon the Minister for the Colonies the consideration of the hardship under which the Protestant Christians of Fernando Po now laboured in being prohibited the exercise of public worship, soliciting also the decree or order above mentioned. The Minister for the Colonies expressed his deep regret that by an oversight Fernando Po was not included in the decree which gave this freedom of worship to Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., and stated that a decree was in preparation, which would be promulgated after the necessary formalities, for regulating that and other matters in Fernando Po. Our friend Mr. Chamerovzow stated, in continuation, that those necessary formalities might, however, occupy several months; and recommended some petitions from England to the Spanish Government on the subject. On consideration, however, it appeared to us that the more efficient course would be to move the British Government in the affair, and obtain an application from this Government, through the Ambassador at Madrid to the Spanish Government, in favour of a speedy bestowal of this boon of freedom of public worship of the Africans and others at Fernando Po. We are now pursuing this course, and hope it will lead to a speedy realisation of the desires of the Protestant Christians in the island. We always considered the British Government to have been greatly in fault in not having obtained for them the promise of this freedom of worship when they gave up the island to the Spanish Government; and are further of opinion that the fact of many of the Protestant Christians in Fernando Po having been made such under the labours of British ministers of the Gospel when the island was under our rule will give additional force to any application that may be made by the Earl of Clarendon, through Mr. Layard, to the Spanish Government on the subject. We have not lost sight of the fact of two missionaries having lately left England for the island, sent out by the Society of Primitive Methodists; and we most earnestly hope that our efforts may be attended with such speedy success, that they may be free to labour among those who are thirsting for the blessing we are endeavouring to procure for them.

MRS. MOSELEY'S CAPE COAST SCHOOL.

In letters that we have received from the Gold Coast, full of delight at the approaching prospect of the establishment of Mrs. Moseley's female school, wishes are expressed that Mrs. Moseley will not fix too high a rate of charge for the daughters of those who must be supposed to be in a position to pay for the education of their children. We cannot possibly imagine how an apprehension that she would make too high a rate of charge can have originated in any one's mind. Mrs. Moseley is not going to Cape Coast to set up a money-making school. She goes, her heart overflowing with Christian charity and love, to rescue the rising female generation from that grievous bondage of ignorance which has perpetuated the degradation of their maternal ancestors and of all the women of the country. It is on this ground that she was justified in looking to the Government for permanent aid in her work. If, as is happily the case, she has consented also to receive some of the daughters of those who might perhaps, but for the advantages her school will afford, have sent their children to England, it is not with the view of any profit to herself, but because she believes that the general benefits conferred by the institution may thereby be very greatly increased. It can scarcely happen but that some of those of the more wealthy class whom she may thus educate, and whose hearts may be brought under the blessed influences of the Gospel of Christ Jesus, will become partakers of Mrs. Moseley's views; be filled like her with ardent desire to introduce the blessing of Christian female education throughout the land; and, imbued with her spirit, become in their turn workers in that great and noble field of Christian effort. Mrs. Moseley's ideas, and those of his Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Arthur Kennedy, are in perfect accord on this subject; and we are sure that Sir Arthur Kennedy will not consider us guilty of any breach of confidence when we say that one of his first questions to us in conversation about it, was in the form of an expression of hope that Mrs. Moseley included this education of a paying class of females in her programme. Our anxious friends need not, therefore, be under any apprehensions that Mrs. Moseley's terms will be such as they will be unable to pay. The annual subvention in aid, which his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief will assign to be paid from the local revenues, will no doubt be such as will afford Mrs. Moseley the gratification of lightening, as far as possible and advisable, the burden of education for the children of the paying class of natives. We should not have thus noticed the letters written to us but for the reason urged in them, which is, that the disturbed state of the Protected Territories during the last four years has very seriously reduced the means of the commercial class. We know this is unfortunately the case; and we have not therefore attributed their pecuniary anxieties alluded to to an unworthy and grudging spirit. We feel fully convinced that they estimate at its proper value the immense advantages of a judicious Christian education for their daughters; and that when the commercial circumstances of the territories shall improve, as we hope they soon will do, those very persons who are now anxious for a moderate tariff of education for them, will become liberal donors for enabling the precious establishment formed by Mrs. Moseley at Cape Coast to expand so as to meet and satisfy the increasing demand for admission to a share of the inestimable benefits, by the great mass who cannot pay at all.

ROADS THROUGH THE FANTEE COUNTRIES.

ARE we under a delusion, or are we about to realise at last the inauguration of a new era at Cape Coast for the territories under its government? Are we about to see the revenues which are raised by taxation on the imports consumed by the people, partly and in considerable portion expended for facilitating the bringing to market those exportable products, by which alone they can obtain the imported goods on the consumption of which the revenue depends? We hope there is no delusion; that some stimulus is to be given to progress, some administrative incentives to productive industry. It is said that the Cape

Coast Government has applied to Downing-street for a civil engineer. This looks like a stirring among the dry bones of local government; but whether they will really become clothed with flesh and live, is quite another matter. We have been too often deluded and deceived to allow of our jumping at once to the otherwise reasonable conclusion that the demand of a civil engineer means that useful engineering works are to be commenced and vigorously prosecuted. It may be that the newly-demanded officer, if appointed, will only add another unit to the band of official cormorants, another helper to consume the revenues which are now becoming too large for decent consumption by the present staff. But we will hope that an engineer is intended, if obtained, for engineering; and for engineering not exercised within the Castle, or a radius of half-a-mile, so as to make of that limited area a gulf for swallowing up the treasures of the Colonial Chest; but for engineering works which shall serve to bring the tribes and peoples from the ocean, the River Pra, and from the Volta to the western confines of the British settlements, into closer and more familiar, because easier, communion with each other and with the local Government; in other words, for constructing, opening, and maintaining certain arterial roads, which would speedily conduce to a wide system of venous ones intersecting the entire country. The industrial progress, the development of the vast material resources of the so-called Protected Territories, depend upon the greater or less extent to which these channels of intercommunion and exchange among the people shall be carried out; and civilisation can only extend in proportion to the extent of such media of communication and intercommunication. We have so often called attention to the impossibility of any great impulse to industrial progress, while the whole of the exchangeable produce collected or raised by the people, has to be carried its ten, twenty, thirty, fifty, or a hundred miles to market, in loads of fifty or sixty pounds each, borne on human heads, over narrow paths, through the entangling and difficult bush, that we are almost ashamed to have again to allude to it. But it is always in our mind; it oppresses us like a nightmare; we see it continually before us, a disgraceful evidence of the criminal neglect of British authorities supposed to represent this great industrial nation. It is not only now, indeed, time that such reproach should cease, but the present political situation, moreover, demands that it shall cease. Both the inertia and the activity of the British authorities, have wrought for the change which has taken place; the inertia in governing since the year of the House of Commons Committee; and the activity in exchanging territorial jurisdiction with the Dutch. By the joint action of these, and the pressure of intriguing and restless enemies in the interior, a state of affairs has been produced out of which has sprung that Fantee Confederation to which we have before alluded, and which may be made instrumental for good or evil, as the British authorities may know how to treat and use it. We shall endeavour to point out in our next how it may be made to co-operate usefully and mightily in this vital matter of roads, the very A B C of industrial development beyond a given limited area and degree, in every nation on the face of the earth.

THE AFRICAN LETTER TO EARL GRANVILLE IN FAVOUR OF ADMIRAL PATEY.

In our October number we inserted a correspondence between Mr. Reffles and Earl Granville relative to Admiral Patey, and made a few comments thereon. This has brought us a long letter from "Fidelis" in vindication of the African view as represented by Mr. Reffles. We insert it *in extenso*, with the understanding, that this must be the last on the subject. We are sorry to see so much misconception as to the grounds of our condemnation of Admiral Patey. No doubt it was a desirable thing to reduce crime in Bathurst by making the punishment of criminals in the gaol of Bathurst a real and effective one, but we differ altogether with "Fidelis" as to the Governor being justified in forcing free labourers on to the treadmill to make up the number of a gang, because there was a

insufficiency of prisoners, and merely on the ground that as he was paying them for a day's labour he was entitled to make them give treadmill instead of other labour if he so chose; and we shall never cease to denounce a man as guilty of something very like murder who imposes such punishments as those of treadmill and shot-drill, without previous medical examination as to the fitness of a prisoner to perform them. "Fidelis" does not see that he condemns his own view and Admiral Patey's most unjustifiable and criminal conduct in this respect, when he attempted to justify the latter on the ground that "the unfortunate prisoner had met with some accident previously, which would have caused his death in the long run; and that he did not die under the punishment, or immediately afterwards." We have no wish to be hard upon "Fidelis;" and Admiral Patey being removed, we will not pursue this subject further. With regard to the charge against the Admiral of having augmented the horrors and ravages of the cholera by his cruel and obstinate parsimony, no convictions of Mr. Boccock or any other person to the contrary, however much we respect them, can be allowed to weigh in our minds for a moment against the weight of evidence—especially of statistical evidence—establishing his culpability. Our estimate of the value of African human life appears to be a higher one than that formed by "Fidelis," and we will assert that value even against the Africans themselves. And now, passing over other matter which has often occupied our columns when contending for the rights of the educated Africans in Bathurst, we come to the statement of evidence as to *motive* on the part of the European condemnors of Admiral Patey. We refer our readers to the last paragraph of "Fidelis" letter, for his very serious statement—for what we cannot qualify as other than a most heavy accusation—against those members of the mercantile community to whom he specially alludes, and the Collector of Customs, whom he accuses of having connived at their dishonest and criminal conduct. If what "Fidelis" states be true, the visitation of cholera to Bathurst may almost be traced to their conduct; and although this would not disprove one of their charges against Admiral Patey, which, we contend, were justified by most conclusive evidence, it would at least merit and receive our most sweeping condemnation. The inculpated parties have "Fidelis" statement before them, and it is but an act of justice to say that our columns are open to them for any reply they may have to make, and that we hope it can be one that will relieve them from so great a stain as "Fidelis" would fix upon them.

BONNY AND OLD CALABAR.

(Per Mail Steamer Roquette, February 7.)

Letters brought by the Roquette from Bonny state that Annie Pepple's people are still in Compton River, refusing intercourse with Manilla Pepple. European traders had gone to Andony River and opened trade with Jaja. The Bonny people were taken aback, fearing on one hand that trade being opened in that quarter, the oil accumulated up the country during the war would slip through their fingers, and not daring, on the other hand, to attack Jaja, who holds a strong position, and has plenty of men and war canoes.

The New Calabar and Eceeka people were likewise at variance. Numerous accounts were current of cruelties and atrocities perpetrated on both sides. One of the latest stated that a canoe, with three Eceeka men, had been chased and captured by the New Calabar men, who took them prisoners, tortured, and afterwards eat them. There had been but little trade done at Brass.

Traders had commenced business without reduced prices.

EASTERN AFRICA.

NATAL.—We feel compelled to give a little information from time to time of this interesting African Colony. The following are from the last received number of the *Natal Mercury*:—

This has been a splendid season for agriculturalists. Every thing is growing apace. Fruit is most plentiful, peaches being now sold in Durban at forty for 3d.

It is expected that next season the coffee and sugar planters will have excellent crops.

Mealies (Indian corn) are still dear in price. They will soon, however, decline, as the new crop will be coming in.

On the other hand, rice is almost a drug in the market, several

cargoes having arrived one after the other from Mauritius, Madagascar, and up-coast ports.

From the Umkomas we hear glowing accounts of the prospects of the cotton crops. Those already down are looking so well, that farmers are induced to increase the cultivation of the product.

OSTRICHES.—The sixteen ostriches which were offered on the sale on Saturday last did not find purchasers. The highest bid was 45s. each, but the reserve was, we believe, 3l. 10s. each to take the lot.

On the 10th inst., the J. S. Wainwright, after an absence of several months, returned from Delagoa Bay, Inhambane, and up-coast ports. She brought no news of much interest. Captain Faulkner was still trading at the place from where we last heard of him. Most of the Portuguese troops had died from fever, and many of the survivors were disabled, by the same cause, from active service.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 9.—The following letter has been received here from Sir Samuel Baker:—

"Khartoun, Jan. 12, 1870.

"Dear Sir,—We arrived here all well on the 8th instant, after an unprecedented journey of 32 days 16 hours from Suez to Khartoun. We were delayed seven days at Souakim for the want of camels, and one day at Berber—thus in 24 days and 16 hours' travelling we reached Khartoun. This rapidity of march proves the superiority of the Souakim route over that of the Koroso Desert. I reviewed the troops upon my arrival here, and they are in good health, and prepared for the White Nile voyage. The delay of six steamers and fifteen large vessels at the second cataract is a great disappointment.

"I shall push up the White Nile with 1,000 men in three steamers and fifty vessels, which are being collected here. After disembarking at Gondokoro the boats will return to Khartoun and receive Mr. Higginbotham and the engineers, who are now advancing to Khartoun by the Koroso Desert with the steamers of Mr. Samuda in sections upon camels. This second branch of the expedition will follow me to Gondokoro with 700 troops. We are all well. The season healthy and cool. Troops in good spirits.—Yours, truly,

(Signed) "SAM. W. BAKER."

AMMONIA AS A CURE FOR SNAKE BITES.

Two fresh instances of the successful application of ammonia as a remedy for snake bites have been communicated from Victoria (Australia). In one, at McCallum's Creek, an hour and a half had elapsed before the application of the remedy—the *injection of ammonia*—but by perseverance and attention the patient was restored to consciousness in about fourteen hours, and in thirty-six his recovery was complete. In the other, at Tarra-ville, the woman bitten was not treated until thirteen or fourteen hours after the bite had been inflicted. All ordinary means of cure had failed, and the woman appeared to be sinking, but two injections of the diluted ammonia completely restored her.

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN THE CHURCH SERVICES AT CAPE COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, November 14.

Dear Sir,—I feel compelled to tell you how much better we are getting on at Christ Church, since our new Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Smith, has been here. People now attend the services with pleasure, and, I believe, profit; and as one improvement leads to another, so now Mrs. Drinau, wife of Captain Drinau, an old and tried friend of the Gold Coast, has come in to our help. Mrs. Drinau is one of the very few ladies who have visited Cape Coast who have shown the natives what good, real good, a real Christian lady can accomplish; and now she has set to work to train our choir, who are making great progress under her tuition, she herself playing the harmonium in our pretty little church. I am now more and more impressed with the belief that good Mrs. Moseley will find valuable assistance here in many ways for her great work.—Yours truly,

A CHURCHMAN.

Pert, 2, double-screw gun vessel, has been commissioned at Devonport, by Commander Charles G. Jones, for service on the West Coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope station. She is to have a complement of seventy-one officers and men.

DR. LIVINGSTON.—The *Times* on the 2nd February published a letter from Capt. Cochrane, H.M.S. Petrel, dated January 9, (from Sierra Leone we suppose), stating that a Portuguese trader has brought down to the Coast the news of the Doctor having been killed and burnt near the lakes at the head of the Congo. We do not attach any credit to the Portuguese tale, which is precisely similar to one that circulated in St. Paul de Loanda more than a year ago.—[Ed. A.T.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

"To hold as 'twere a mirror up to nature to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image; and the very age and body of the time his form and presence."—*Hamlet*.

Sir,—You will learn, with wonder, that all our abuses here remain unremedied, notwithstanding your powerful pen and the notice taken of our affairs last session in the House of Commons. Chief Justice French has not yet abandoned his military life; Mr. Huggins is still on the bench which he has disgraced by his judgments; no Court of Appeal has been established, while Justice herself has been brought into widespread contempt by Mr. Walcott being placed upon the magisterial bench at the Gambia; our Chief Justice is never to be seen but at the barracks, except when in court, and does not even condescend to keep an office in town where his judicial duties might be attended to. With all his many faults, ex-Chief Justice Carr, for a quarter of a century, never brought his office into such dishonour as Mr. French has done during his brief official career. Few judges of Sierra Leone have been blessed with such bright prospects as those opened to Mr. French on his arrival in this colony, but he has wilfully damaged them, and, I fear, they are past recovery. The inhabitants here, recently delivered from an imbecile Chief Justice were prepared to repose hope and confidence in his successor, whose winning manner and expressed concern for their interest, at the opening of his judicial career here, won the hearts of a too unsuspecting people. The silent approval, too, which he seemed to give to the political acts of the popular leader was another recommendation of his Honour to public favour, and, in order to encourage his apparently good qualities, and place him above the influence of official corruption, an increase in his salary was advocated with success. You, Mr. Editor, wrote earnestly in favour of it; and Chief Justice French found himself in possession of the very handsome income of 1,800*l.* per annum. If this be not a sufficient salary to make any Colonial judge independent and upright then he must be by nature grovelling and depraved. Mr. French, having his purposes served, threw off his disguise and turned against his once staunch supporters and conscientious admirers; and, instead of showing himself a worthy man, wraps himself round with the mantle of defiance, and snaps his fingers in the face of justice itself. Contempt for public opinion, and petty annoyances to the leading members of the Bar, are indulgences in which he seems to delight. This leads to so much evil that it may be said Mr. French is now at the head of all the mischief carried on here, and certainly nothing could be more injudicious on his part. While he was looked up to with respect and hope, his Honour's deficiencies were concealed from public gaze; whereas lately the learned gentlemen of the Bar have made some terrible exposures of Mr. French's inaptitude; and no judge can long continue to command even a shadow of respect with acute counsel ever ready (because made enemies) to throw strong legal light on his deficiencies and misdoings.

We are now necessarily looking forward with the deepest interest to the forthcoming session of the Imperial Parliament, when we hope that all the fearful delinquencies so long and bitterly complained of here will be fully exposed and remedied. I am sorry also to have to report that we are not advancing as we ought in the establishment of friendly societies and other useful institutions; whilst our sanitary laws are completely neglected. If Sir Arthur Kennedy's public spirit did but animate his official Council—who are all Blackallites—we should be looking to them, and not to your Parliament at home, for redress and succour in our hour of need and difficulty.

There are men here—and I feel sure Mr. Rainy is one of them—who will stick to their work of putting an end to official abuses until victory shall crown their efforts, which sooner or later it must do. There can be but little hope for the prosperity of any settlement in which the stream of public justice runs so foully as it does here now. The fall of Chief Justice French and the vile associations which he has since formed, and which we do not believe he ever would have formed but for his barrack life, seem to have destroyed all hope of purification, and brought us to the climax of our social miseries. From the moment that familiar intercourse took place between Mr. French and certain of his new friends, public opinion pronounced the Judge a victim for the altar of corruption. If our true position reach Earl Granville's ears, we trust that nobleman is too wise and too good to leave us undressed. Mr. French then would be quickly compelled to descend the "hill," nor would the ante-room of his court be any longer filled with men whose presence is as destructive to morality as the Campaign Marshes of Rome are to human life. Many of these very associates of the Judge speak most vilely of him behind his back, but have not the moral courage or honesty to denounce him openly. They seem to be sapping from his mind those ennobling principles which it was thought would shed a

glory on the judicial bench of the colony. "True 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true." A barrack life, combined with eminently unprofessional conduct, would ruin the judicial reputation of any judge.

As the mail is about to leave, and I purpose to address you at greater length in a short time, I beg to subscribe myself yours very truly,

SCRUTATOR.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE PANGWES OF EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

By the Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL, for Thirty Years a Missionary to Africa.

For a long time it was doubted whether cannibalism existed among the Ethiopian tribes of West and Central Africa; but, about a quarter of a century since, the native traders of the Gaboon River, who frequented its tributaries and adjacent regions, began to bring back rumours of a cannibal tribe occupying the Sierra del Crystal Mountains and highlands beyond. At first their reports were vague, and, like most native stories, highly coloured by imagination, and exaggerated in passing through the lips of numerous reporters. They were represented as a people of gigantic stature and lion-like courage, nearly white, with long, straight hair. Their number was compared to the leaves of the forest and sands of the seashore. Wonderful accounts were given of their exploits in war, armed with weapons of their own manufacture, from iron dug from their own native hills; and, in the imagination of the timid coast people, they were regarded almost literally as being able one to chase a thousand, and two to put ten thousand to flight. As a matter of course, we felt no little curiosity to become acquainted with this remarkable people, and it was not long before our desire was gratified by seeing specimens of the tribe, who, as pioneers, were beginning cautiously to descend from their unexplored wilds toward the coast. The first two seen by the writer were indeed fine specimens of savage men; not white, but of a lighter tinge, more of a copper complexion than that of the people inhabiting the marshy lowlands bordering upon the rivers and coasts. Their hair was not straight, but in long plaited tresses hung over their shoulders, and their nearly nude bodies were smooth, and as sleek and shining as oil mingled with powdered redwood could make them. Their ivory-white teeth, filed sharp like saw-teeth, together with their wild bright eyes and whole appearance, indicated them unmistakably as representatives of a race of independent savages who had hitherto been uninfluenced by the semi-civilisation of the coast. Occasionally we met with others, and learned that the first advance of a great emigration from the interior had been made, and that several outpost settlements had been established upon the western slopes, and at the foot of the mountains and on the sources of the rivers. And as distance lends enchantment to the view, a nearer approach soon dissipated many of the fabulous ideas respecting this strange and interesting people, and gradually developed a more correct knowledge of their origin, language, and national characteristics and barbarous customs.

The first visit that was ever made to one of their settlements by a white man was by one of our missionaries, who sickened and died a few days after his return, and the King of the Pangwes, whom he visited, died about the same time. This added to their superstitious fears, and rendered it difficult for us to gain access to them, and especially to have any communication with their chiefs and kings. The tribes residing on the rivers also persistently opposed our passing through their country to visit those beyond them, lest it might in some way interfere with their trade or other selfish interests. After several fruitless attempts to visit those located upon the upper sources of the Gaboon, I determined to attempt the exploration of the Asango, a northern branch of the river, near the head of which I had learned a Pangwe settlement was being established. But as soon as my purpose was announced, discouragements were raised on every side. That branch of the tribe was represented as being particularly savage; that, never having seen a white person, they would be sure to kill and eat the first one who should fall into their hands.

Having with some difficulty secured a boat's crew, accompanied by a young missionary recently arrived from America, I ascended the river to a Shekanie town, near the mouth of the stream we desired to explore. Here, after considerable delay and palavering, and by the promise of a liberal reward, we obtained the services of the headman to go with us as guide and interpreter. About midnight, with the upturning tide, we entered the Asango, and rapidly pursued our way, the sound of our oars re-echoing from the dense mangrove jungles that lined both sides of the river. The darkness of the night, the stillness and solitude of the scene, unbroken save by the noise of

our boat, the chirping of insects, and the occasional barking of a chimpanzee, gorilla, or other denizen of the forest, was sufficiently novel to keep us wakeful till the dawn, which we welcomed with joy. In the course of the morning we passed two or three Bakellie towns, the inhabitants of which did all in their power to dissuade us from going further; and, when they perceived that their threats and appeals to our fears were unavailing, some of the women who had come down to the river-side raised the death wailing, as much as to say they regarded us as already dead. Further on the stream became narrower, with higher banks, and the mangrove trees were exchanged for other and larger giants of the forest, which towered so high and spread their leafy branches so wide as nearly to screen us from the light and heat of the sun. We saw several places where the banks were broken by the tracks of elephants, which had come to bathe or cross the river, and at last we reached a landing-place where were marks of human footsteps.

Here we disembarked, and, leaving our boat in the care of our men, followed a narrow footpath through a dense forest a short distance, when we suddenly emerged into a large clearing upon the side of a hill, where the trees had been cut down and partly burned. On the opposite side of this clearing the Pangwes were at work preparing to build a town; and the moment we were discovered they raised a wild shout, seized their arms, and rushing down surrounded us. Fortunately their king, who was on the ground directing their work, hastened to our relief, and soon dispersed the noisy rabble. He then seated himself upon a fallen tree, and motioned us to sit, one on his right and the other on his left hand, and by kindly gestures and a smiling countenance assured us of his protection, and soon made us feel quite at ease. Then, through the imperfect medium of our interpreter, we told him who we were, and the object of our visit. His majesty replied, giving us a cordial welcome. He said in his interior home he had heard of white men, but had never expected to see one; and as an apology for not having a town to welcome us to, and a house in which to show us hospitality, stated that he had but recently come down from the highlands, toward which he pointed, and had not yet been able to finish a permanent dwelling-house. He inquired our names, and tried to repeat them, and told us that his was Nteke. He gazed upon us with wonder, examined our clothing, white skins, and straight hair, and, slapping his hands upon the sides of his body, uttered his amazement in shouts of laughter, in which his people joined heartily. We exhibited to his astonished view our pocket-knives, compass, and watch, all of which he examined with cautious and timid interest; when finally I took a lucifer match from my pocket, and, after showing him that it was a dry stick, ignited it upon the log on which we were seated. The instant he saw the smoke, followed by a blaze, he sprang from his seat and fled in terror, and there was a general stampede among his followers. He evidently regarded this as a supernatural act, and feared that something more terrible might follow. After having assured him that we had no evil intention, he returned and resumed his sitting; but signified that his curiosity was satisfied, and he desired no further exhibition of our power, which he evidently regarded with superstitious reverence.

We then, to the best of our ability, told him of God, the Great Father, who "hath made of one flesh all nations of men," black and white. That he had given us his Book, which taught us and made us wise. That the knowledge of God was the great reason why white men were happier and wiser and more powerful than black men, who were ignorant of him and worshipped idols. That it was God's will that all people should know him, and that he had sent us to teach them. That we were living with the black people near the sea and teaching them to read God's Book, and that we desired to come or send some one to teach them also. At this message he expressed much pleasure, and promised that he and his people would welcome and protect any one who would come to do them good and make them wise. He gave us some specimens of their spears and war-knives, which were curiously wrought, and he described how they dug and melted the ore and manufactured them. He represented his people as being very numerous, some of whom lived far back in the interior, where grass-fields and prairies abounded with wild cattle and elephants; but that, attracted by trade, they were migrating towards the coast. He admitted that the old men and warriors were accustomed to eat human flesh, but said that the women and children were not allowed to taste it. When we were ready to return we were followed by Nteke and his savage followers, who wished to see our boat. While we were preparing to leave, his majesty entered into a covenant of friendship with our interpreter, who had brought him white men, by slightly scratching their wrists till the blood started, and then rubbing them together, thus mingling their blood; after which they chewed a leaf, which they spat upon each other. This ceremony completed, we

entered our boat and turned our faces toward civilisation, while the natives on the beach gave us several loud cheers that resounded through the forest.

[To be concluded in our next.]

A PAPAL MISSION TO THE SAHARA.—A correspondent of the *Univers* says the Pope is about to give a proof of his solicitude towards France by creating beyond the French territory in Africa an apostolical vicariate, which mission will be for the present confided to M. Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers. That diocese will bear the name of Sahara, and comprise the immense space which ranges between Algeria and Senegal. The desert, as is well known, possesses several oases peopled by tribes descended from Christians, and whom the conquering Mussulmans, in settling on the coast of Africa, drove into the interior.

AMERICAN GABOON MISSION.—A letter from Mr. Bushnell presents by no means a cheering view of the present aspect of the Gaboon mission-field. Results of labour, he says, are at "present scarcely visible to our weak faith." The girls' school had averaged about twenty-five pupils during the last quarter, and the boys' school about the same number; "but the state of the Church is deplorable." A few days since, King George died, the third (and last) of the name who has died within six years. Rum and its attendant destroying legions have nearly done their work among the Mpongwes, Shekanies, and Bakellies. The French authorities are cultivating friendly relations with the cannibal Pangwes, desiring to facilitate their migration to the banks of the Gaboon, near the coast. They are now a numerous, vigorous, warlike tribe, as those who preceded them to the coast originally were; but whether they will not rapidly degenerate and disappear before the blighting coast influences is yet to be seen.—*African Repository*.

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.—Nearly all the Courts at Washington are just now occupied with cases arising from the equality recently conceded to the negroes. One is brought by a woman who had a limb fractured by being thrust out of a railway train; and another by sons of the negro orator, Frederick Douglass, for a similar outrage upon them. The National Theatre is sued for ejection of negroes who had purchased places. The Rev. Sella Martin, lately from London, sues the trustees of a district school for refusing education to his daughters on account of her scarcely perceptible African blood. The suit instituted by the sons of Mr. Douglass brings to mind a story told of their father, who, having to pass the night in a train, wrapped himself up in his cloak, and stretched himself on a seat made to hold two. Congratulating himself that his colour would keep the other part of the seat vacant, he had hardly entered on his nap, when a white claimant for the place entered. "I am a nigger," growled Douglass. "I don't care who you are, I want that seat." Mr. Douglass gave way, grumbling at the hardship that the negro should at last have lost his right to two seats.

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saline principles that are essential to health.

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

SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment, and should on no account be omitted; it instantly allays the sickness.

For BILIOUS CONSTITUTIONS, giving rise to vitiated Secretions, Indigestion, and Eruptions on the Skin—a teaspoonful
should be taken daily, with the dinner, in a tumbler of water, and the same quantity on going to bed.

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

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

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

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

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 6, 1857."

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

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

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

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

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

H. LAMPLOUGH, 118, HOLBORN, E.C.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

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

CANTOR and CO., SIERRA LEONE.