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The African Times.

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

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

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

[Vol. IX., No. 106.]

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AFRICAN AGENCY

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

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

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

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,

121, Fleet-street,

London, W.C.

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

JUNE, 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 is intended to be despatched from GLASGOW on the 28th MAY, and from LIVERPOOL on the 4th JUNE, at 10.30 A.M., for MADEIRA, GRAND CANARY, SIERRA LEONE, MONROVIA, CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST CASTLE, ACCRA, JELLAH COFFEE, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, and OLD CALABAR.

GOODS 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 noon on the 28th May, and at the Loading Berth in Liverpool not later than 10 P.M. on the 2nd June.

Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from the Prince's Landing Stage at 10 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 ELDER, DEMPSTER, and Co., 2, Brunswick-street.

WEST COAST STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Biafra, on the 30th April.

British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Roquette, on the 15th May.

DEPARTURES.

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

British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Bonny, Captain Lowry, on the 4th May, with a mail and full cargo.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Calabar, on the 14th May.

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

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Roquette will leave Glasgow on the 26th May, and Liverpool on the 4th June.

RIVER GAMBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, April 16, 1870.

SIR,—I am sure you will be glad to hear what is taking place fully justifies Sir Arthur Kennedy in sending the Rev. George Nicol here as Colonial Chaplain. He is diligent in the discharge of his important duties, and seems to be meeting with great encouragement in his work. The church is well attended, and

there are now about 150 children under instruction in the school. We may, therefore, encourage hopes of great good through this appointment of an African clergyman to undertake the spiritual charge of Africans. Under such circumstances, surely it would be a most deplorable thing for this settlement to be given over to the French Government. For the sake of the people and the spread of Christian civilisation among them, we hope the friends of Africa will successfully raise their voices against it.—Yours truly,
AN AFRICAN.

PORTUGAL AND WEST AFRICA.

LISBON, April 28.—The United States Government, to whom the question of the right to Bulama was referred by the Portuguese and English Governments, has reported in favour of the Portuguese right thereto.

LISBON, May 9.—The Portuguese expedition of 300 men intended to repress the revolt in *Kakau* (?) will leave at the end of May.

THE ARRIVAL OF MRS. MOSELEY IN SIERRA LEONE ON HER WAY TO CAPE COAST TO OPEN A FEMALE INSTITUTION.

On the 19th instant there arrived here from England Mrs. Moseley, a lady who, seeing the disadvantages of the female community of Cape Coast, and under consciousness of her being able to raise the tone of morality in that settlement, has severed herself from every tie, and sacrificed all the advantages of her native land, in order to benefit a people too long lying under disadvantages from no fault of their own. The devoted lady on her arrival here was received at Government House by his Excellency, Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, from whom she received every attention, and remained there till the next day, when she was attended on board by his Excellency's private secretary, amidst the good wishes of all who had been honoured with her acquaintance.—*West African Liberator*.

REPLY OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO THREE SIERRA LEONE PETITIONS.

(Local.—No. 17.) March 31, 1870.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of December, 1869, covering three petitions for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subjects of trial by jury, abolition of the Summary Jurisdiction Court, and the establishment of a Court of Appeal and the enlargement of the Legislative Council by the addition of elected members;

I have the honour to inform you that Earl Granville sees no sufficient reason adduced by the petitioners for reversing the decision as to the trial by jury which was conveyed to my predecessor in 1867.

With respect to the appointment of Legislative Councillors, Earl Granville thinks it desirable that those should be selected who are most likely to represent and will really inform the Governor of the wishes of the intelligent portion of the community, and his lordship is pleased to say that he does not doubt that I am guided by this principle in my recommendations.

With regard to the abolition of the Summary Court and the establishment of a Court of Appeal, his lordship has called for information to enable him to form an opinion of the expediency of the proposed changes.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed), A. E. KENNEDY, Governor-in-Chief.
To J. B. Pratt, Esq., and others signing petitions, &c.

SIERRA LEONE—SEQUEL OF THE CASE RAINY v. BRAVO, &c.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sierra Leone, April 5, 1870.

Sir,—I redeem my promise of further communications. On the 30th March, Chief Justice French came to a final decision in the case of Rainy v. Bravo, by adhering to the judgment he had given in the first instance for the defendant; notwithstanding, at the trial of Rainy v. Metzger, his honour had stated openly that facts had come out then more strikingly than they did in the former case; and had they come out as lucidly, he did not know that his judgment would have been the same as that which had been before given by him. On Mr. Rainy moving for a rule for a new trial, Mr. French granted the rule, and made it returnable on the 22nd of February last, on condition that the defendant should have notice, in order that he might be prepared to enter into any necessary arrangements for the carrying on of his case. Subsequently the defendant appointed Mr. Dougan his counsel, and the motion had to come on again for argument, to see what objections would be raised on the part of the defendant. In the argument which was concluded at the end of February, the defendant's

counsel took the selfsame exceptions that the judge did when he was giving his judgment in the case, a policy which seems to have had its desired effect. Mr. Rainy said very little, on the ground that he had already entered fully into the subject when the motion was first made, and thought it superfluous to go a second time over the same ground. Counsel having closed, the judge again demanded time to consider whether or not he would grant the motion, and on the 30th of March, after the expiration of one month, his honour discharged the rule with costs, confirming thereby his original decision. Really, Mr. Editor, it is not too much to say that Mr. French's conduct bewilders everybody; people cannot reconcile his judgment in the case of Rainy v. Bravo with that in the case of Rainy v. Metzger; they are startled at the gross inconsistency displayed by the judge, and regard it as the essence of injustice to condemn the subordinate for doing the bidding of his superior, on whose approval or disapproval hung his very subsistence; whilst that superior who directly committed the offence is allowed to escape without even a reprimand. What is still more surprising is, that Mr. French should have said in Metzger's case that the letter was a libel, but as soon as any attempt is made to harness Bravo with it, his honour should put forth his might to evade it. There is only one reason that can be assigned for Mr. French acting in this way—namely, his living in barracks. His residence in that place has been the source of great evil and inconvenience to the native community. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the decisions at which he arrives in litigations where only men of colour are concerned; but the moment a military officer or a high civil officer is touched, his entire feelings go along with him however strong a case may be made out against the offender. Up to the present time no judgment has been given in the case of Shepherd v. Goldsworthy, though the judge has been made acquainted with the fact that the defendant is holding himself in preparation to proceed to Lagos to take charge of the House Police there. In this case it looks very much as if Mr. Huggins is coercing Mr. French; there is a fatal disagreement between them, and the Chief Justice seems to lack the moral courage to assert his power, and to shake off the influence by which he has so often been led into grave errors.

Mr. French having thus finally decided against Mr. Rainy, the latter hastened to pursue another course, and on the 31st of March last presented his petition to the Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council against the judgment of Mr. French, which many others as well as Mr. Rainy regard as being recklessly corrupt; an opinion which will not be got rid of till we are convinced to the contrary by the first tribunal in the world. On Mr. Rainy's entering into the usual bond to prosecute the appeal, and to pay all costs should the case be dismissed by the Privy Council, Mr. French granted the prayer of the petition, and made an order for sending the case home. I am glad that Mr. Rainy has taken this course, as it will give an opportunity which I hope he will avail himself of to expose the real character and qualifications of Major Bravo, and to show how such men use their position to trample upon the rights of the coloured population, whom they would seem to regard as mere chattels, to be thrown about and abused at will. This single case shows, I think, how very defective the administration of justice is now among us, and I hope it will not be long before a great change is made. That so simple a case should have occupied the judge so long is something monstrous. A jury would have been expected to give a verdict within a few minutes after hearing the matter; but a judge, whose comprehension is said to be superior to that of native jurors, and to enable him to grapple with matters of fact in an instant, takes the unnecessary period of *three months* to give a judgment, which, after all, seems to be contrary to both justice and equity, and is as inconsistent as can well be conceived! If Mr. French is right in Bravo's case, then he must certainly be wrong in that of Metzger; take it how you may, he is in gross error somewhere, and every sensible and unprejudiced person believes he is unpardonably at fault in the former. Then, too, the expenses incurred under this new system of trial are something enormous, whereas, under the old, a very trifling sum would have defrayed the entire cost of such an action. The suspense also in which suitors are kept during the delays of the judges in deciding such simple cases is another very great inconvenience, and subversive of the ends of justice. It looks as if the object of all these men is to annoy and disgust independent people, and either make apostates of them all, or force them into leaving the place, so as to give them the opportunity of having things their own way. There are not many men who would be able to make such a stand as Mr. Rainy has made, and which it is to be hoped he will still continue to make; for he will conquer in the end, and we shall all be the gainers. What is most surprising is that these vicious proceedings should pass under the immediate notice of Sir Arthur Kennedy, without his taking any step to suppress them. I for one cannot understand it, and it would seem as if this very inactivity on his part gives encouragement to the judges and

others to set at defiance all law, and every sense of decency. It is high time, I think, for Sir Arthur to interfere and put an end to grievances which have been over and over again complained of.

No decision yet in the case of Lewis v. Huggins, or whether Goldsworthy, who has moved for a new trial, will obtain it. The Chief Justice at present stands upon very ticklish ground, and he owes all his difficulties to his want of consistency and independence. I fear it will be a very difficult matter for him to return to a straightforward course, having dipped his hands so deeply in the corruption which he found prevailing at the time of his arrival, and which has continued ever since to rage unchecked.

And now I must conclude with a question. Do you not think, now we are raising a revenue of 80,000*l.* a-year, it is time that we should have *selected* members in the Legislative Council to give their voice as to the manner in which our own money should be disposed of?

You may rely on hearing again from me very soon.

SHEPHERD (A WATER POLICEMAN) v. GOLDSWORTHY, ESQ. (INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE).

(From a Sierra Leone Correspondent.)

Concluded from our last.

Now I come to consider the decision arrived at by the judges before whom the case was tried; and first, Mr. Justice Huggins. Notwithstanding the positive evidence given, yet Mr. Huggins held that the defendant was right in doing what he did; that he was in possession of the boat in which the plaintiff was a trespasser, and no more force than was necessary was used to put him out; and that if he slept on the beach in the open air it was his own fault. With all due deference to his Honour I beg to differ from him. The defendant and plaintiff were joint possessors of the boat, and the one had as much right to be in it as the other. The defendant gave the plaintiff rum to drink, and if he got drunk it was the defendant's fault, and he, therefore, had no right whatever to turn him out of the boat, particularly when it was proved by the defendant himself that the plaintiff was quiet and did nothing to endanger the safety of the boat nor any one in it. Excessive force was used in putting him out of the boat; there were four to one, when two could have been sufficient; besides, these four were amply sufficient to place him on the beach without throwing him into the water, but it would seem they did so to gratify the defendant. Mr. Goldsworthy had no right to strike the plaintiff with his umbrella, which he must have done, or the plaintiff would never have cried out, "Master, is it I you have chucked with your umbrella?" Jasper, a witness produced on behalf of the defendant, swears to having heard the plaintiff complain of being struck by the defendant, but he did not see the blow struck, owing to the darkness. How Mr. Huggins could have arrived at the judgment which he gave on this occasion is most difficult to tell. But we are not surprised; on the contrary, we should have been pleasantly surprised had he gone the other way. The judge who can sentence a man (Thomas v. Huggins) to be imprisoned with hard labour, and to receive 150 lashes in addition, contrary to law, for stealing a shirt, a coat, and a pair of trousers, is capable of making any attempt to cover and uphold the cruel acts of those like himself, high in authority. Had Mr. Huggins been Chief Justice in this case justice must again have miscarried. Every one here knows how he has treated his widow neighbour, to force her into selling her property to him. He oppressed her in every conceivable manner, and annoyed her in every way possible, until he drove her to apply to Mr. Rainy to put a check to the nuisance. If Mr. Huggins could do similar acts himself, it is not likely that he would condemn them in another official of his own race. As long as he sits on that bench so long will there be public discontent.

The learned Chief Justice took another and a true view of the case, arguing most conclusively that the plaintiff had a right in the boat by virtue of his employment; that if he were drunk the defendant was the cause of it by putting rum into the boat, and that he should not have wondered if all the men had got drunk, seeing there was no rule observed with respect to the serving out of the rum, that the defendant could not be justified in leaving the man at such a distance from his home, without making suitable provision for him. In short, that the plaintiff's case was sufficiently proved and he felt it his duty to find accordingly. The Chief Justice, having the casting vote, gave the verdict for the plaintiff, but, in consequence of the difference of opinion between himself and Mr. Justice Huggins, gave only damages 5*l.*, with costs.

The only panacea for these evils is the restoration of trial by jury. From the recent decisions arrived at in the cases of Rainy v. Bravo, Lefevre v. Edwards, and Findlay v. White, the European portion of the community believed that they could perpetrate any amount of brutality with impunity; and it is a most

fortunate thing that Chief Justice French has put a stop to such a pernicious belief, by this judgment which he has just given, otherwise I do not know what would have been the result. Mr. Goldsworthy has moved for a new trial, the result of which motion I will give you in my next.

LIBERIA.

Thirty women and one man to be sold into slavery or be slaughtered in Liberia, and the Liberian Government is too powerless to prevent it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Palmas Town, April 17, 1870.

Sir,—Our mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, and aunts are in stock at Cavalla and Rocktown, where they are subjected daily to horrible atrocities, and intelligence has reached us that they will either be sold into slavery or be slaughtered, every one of them. The reasons are these, Mr. Editor. We the Cape Palmas Town people, the "Graway," and the River Cavalla people, have been in war with the Cavalla and Rocktown people, who took away a piece of land belonging to us on the Cavalla river, which piece of land we had allowed them to plant their rice on, as they had no land to plant upon. The war had been for about seven years, and the last battle we fought was in 1868; since then we never had any actual fight. On the River Cavalla both of us have friends. The Hiddeah people, who are about twenty-five miles from the mouth of the river, are our friends. The "Tablabo" people, lower down the river below Hiddeah, are friends to the Cavalla people; so that neither ourselves nor the Cavalla people can go up the river, except we steal by at night. In November, last year, the Tablabo people, who are Cavalla's friends, carried war to Hiddeah and killed and wounded four persons. The latter part of January the Hiddeah people carried war to "Tablabo," in return for the war brought to them. When they reached Tablabo Bush-road, going towards the town, they met a man with his war dress on, his war horn, &c. The Hiddeahs asked him in their native tongue who he was; he answered that he was the head war-man (or what we call soldier king) of the Tablabo people. The Hiddeahs fired on him and killed him, after which they returned home, and said, "We have killed the head war man of Tablabo, our enemy, who brought war against us." It turned out that this man killed was a Cavalla man, who had gone to Tablabo to assist their friends to fight against the Hiddeahs. The Cavalla people, hearing of the death of this Cavalla man, caught twenty-five of our women and put them in stock; the Rocktown people caught five women and one man, and also put them in stock; these women were passing on the beach going to their daily occupations, when they were caught by the Cavalla people, who said it was us who killed their man. We appealed to the Liberian Government, and the authorities called us and the Hiddeahs, and inquired who of us had killed the man? The Hiddeahs acknowledged they killed the man. The Liberian Government, seeing that we had nothing to do with the death of that man, and that it was done by the Hiddeahs, who were fighting war with the Tablabo, told us they will attend to it, and that in two or three days they would compel the Cavalla people to let our women go. Up to this date three months have passed; our women have not come, but are still in stocks. No doubt the Liberian Government wish to let our women return, but they have no power to enforce it. They are weak and feeble. The Liberian Government make laws, but have no power to enforce them; they speak, but their speech has no effect nor influence whatever. For God's sake, Mr. Editor, help us to get our mothers, daughters, sisters, and aunts out of stock, poor innocent women. O, Mr. Editor, shall our mothers, our wives, our sisters, and daughters, be sold into slavery? Will the British Navy and the British Government, to whom we look for protection, allow slavery to revive again, or a great slaughter of human beings? Shall we, after enjoying freedom through the power of Great Britain on the coast of Africa, go back into slavery? What has become of the struggles of the Anti-slavery Society, the loss of life and expenditure, of Her Majesty's men-of-war? shall all go in vain? We say again, Mr. Editor, save our mothers, our wives, our daughters, our sisters, and our aunts, from the hand of slavery. Pray Governor Kennedy on our behalf, and the Commodore of the West African squadron, to send a man-of-war to Cavalla and Rocktown, to take our women from stock, and deliver them from the cruel hand of slavery, or the brutal act of being butchered.—Yours, Mr. Editor, A GABBOE MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Steamer Ebbo, Cape Palmas Harbour,
April 15, 1870.

Sir,—I arrived in Cape Palmas Harbour to-day. Tomy astonishment a number of canoes came alongside the steamer, with native men having their war dresses on, blowing their war horns, shaking their war bells and brandishing their cutlasses in the air. A

stranger who had never been on the Coast would believe Cape Palmas is inhabited by savages and no civilised government there. I was astonished at this strange movement in a so-called civilised country which has been in existence for about fifty years, and yet she is as feeble as a babe of three weeks old, who refuses the aid of the civilised world, which sympathises with her for her weakness. But yet she cries out, "I am strong, and want no aid," when she is weak, and her weakness is fully known to the civilised world. Curiosity led me to call two of these men with their war dresses on. I found one of these men to be a Rocktown man, and the other a Cape Palmas Town man, who are the two people in war against each other. I asked the reason of this war. The Cape Palmas Town men told me that a man belonging to Cavalla, twelve miles leeward of Cape Palmas, was shot by a tribe called the Hidaeas, who are inhabitants on the river Cavalla. From the description he gave me, these Hidaeas must be living some thirty-eight miles from the mouth of this river. The man was shot in the enemies' land—i.e., the enemies of Hidaeas—who are on the river, not far from the Hidaeas tribes. The Cavalla people on account of this man's death poisoned two of the deceased man's wives with sassa-wood (a practice which is daily performed throughout the Liberian territory, without any interference by the Liberian authorities to prevent it), believing that these poor women must have betwilted their husband and caused his death, though they were at Cavalla, about thirty-six miles from the place where their husband was shot. After the Cavalla people had brutally murdered these two poor innocent women, they caught all the women of the Cape Palmas Town that were passing on the beach, thirty women and one man, and put them in stocks. The Cape Palmas Town people applied to the Liberian Government at Cape Palmas, who called the Hidaeas, and inquired of them whether this man was shot by the Cape Palmas Town people, as alleged by the Cavallas. The Hidaeas acknowledged they shot the man, and told the Government where and how, consequently exonerating the Cape Palmas Town people. The Government, seeing that the Cape Palmas Town people were not the aggressors, promised to compel the Cavallas to let their women go in two or three days' time, but up till now, more than three months since they promised, the poor women are still in stocks. The Liberian Government has said nothing about it since, and likely never will. The Cape Palmas Town man said news had come to them from Cavalla that the women are ravished every day at Cavalla—so many men are selected daily for that purpose—and that after ravishing them for so many days the women will be butchered or sold into the interior for slaves. I asked the Rocktown man, who stood by when the Cape Palmas Town man was relating their distresses and troubles with such seriousness, if these facts were all true. He said they were true every bit. I asked him why the Liberians do not settle the matter. The Rocktown said "Merican man at the Cape no fit to settle this palaver" (meaning Liberians), they are unable, and that the Liberians are much afraid of the Cavalla people, and they (the Rocktown people and Cavalla people, who are one) do not wish to make war with the Cape Palmas Town people, but that the Liberians stir them up to it. This is wicked, abominable, and ungodly of the Liberians, to permit such barbarous deeds to be perpetrated within their territory, and instead of putting out the fire put coals on it.

Will the British Government, so near Liberia, allow such atrocious deeds to be perpetrated? Will the British Navy permit slavery to revive again? Let a British man-of-war be despatched immediately to Cavalla, and release these poor suffering women, for God's sake.—I am, Sir, yours,

A PASSENGER.

CAPE COAST.
(Extract.)—Per Calabar.

March 30.

"The Dutch influence and power is decreasing every day. The Ashantees in Elmina are conducting themselves there like lords. I will give one little instance. A few days ago they went out into the fields foraging—to pick up vegetables, &c. They accidentally fell upon some cassava, when there was a scramble, and the slave of a Member of the Dutch Council, who had gone out with them, scrambled too with them for the cassava. The Ashantees were so enraged at the audacity, as they called it, of this man scrambling with them, that they cut off his head—there and then. Of course the Dutch Governor says nothing. His power is so limited he durst not speak against it. Ought not such a governor to give up attempting to govern, and leave the territory to some power that would govern for the benefit of the population, and for the welfare and civilisation of this part of Africa?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, March 29, 1870.

Sir,—I do not object to be persecuted for expressing my

opinions in your journal, but it is hard to be persecuted and have one's own life in peril for doing what he never dreamt of doing.

I went to Elmina on the 12th of this month, and immediately on my arrival the savage, stupid, and barbarous King of Elmina attempted to take my life because, says the wretch, "I hear you are the man that always writes in the *African Times* against me and my people, and because I hear you are secretary of the Fantee Confederation." Now, Mr. Editor, you are my only and best witness as to the utter falsehood of the King's assertions. If all my letters had been published my life would not, I apprehend, have been in danger on the night of the 12th March. If I did not think that the Elminas knew I would never have gone to Elmina, if I had done anything calculated to make the Elminas my enemies, and when I went to Elmina I went to see those who I thought were my friends, instead of which at half-past twelve o'clock at night, the Elmina King, aided by the worthless, savage Ashantee captain, made a desperate attack on my life and had it not been for the noble conduct of the Governor of Elmina and his officers I should have been executed in cold blood. I was rescued and am now enabled to write you of my narrow escape.

I do not blame the King of Elmina so much as a few lazy worthless scamps at Elmina, some of whom owe me money, and others whom I refused to give credit to, and who endeavoured (as I have since heard) to get me into trouble by informing the ignorant King of Elmina that I was the person who wrote against him and his people in your journal.

You are aware that my opinions are rather favourable to the Dutch Fantees, and you know, I am sure, that I am not, and never was the secretary of the Fantee Confederation. I am too independent to crouch to any Elmina man, but I repeat now that I am more their friend than the friend of any other Fantee.

W. C. FINLASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, April 21.

Sir,—Nothing new as regards public affairs, except that Administrator Usher, who has been suffering with gout, goes down to the River Volta on the 27th instant, with Captain Glover, R.N., Administrator at Lagos. Captain Glover is to finish the survey of the river, begun by him last year, and Mr. Usher is to endeavour to restore peace in the Volta districts. Mr. Usher takes with him one sergeant and twelve rank and file. This is a move in the right direction, and some good will come of it, sooner or later.

Mrs. Moseley is now very anxiously expected here; she ought to arrive on the 23rd instant. The Rev. Thos. Maxwell has come down here from Sierra Leone as chaplain, vice Smith, returned to England sick. As regards the Fantee affairs I do not believe that there can ever again be any real tranquillity until the Dutch withdraw from the Coast.—Yours,

"A LOOKER ON."

ACTING CHAPLAIN AT CAPE COAST.

The Rev. Thomas Maxwell, one of the senior members of the native clergy of the Established Church in Sierra Leone (having been officiating there above twenty years), has been sent by Sir Arthur Kennedy to Cape Coast, as Acting Chaplain, in the place of Mr. Smith, the chaplain who lately returned to England on sick leave. We desire to express our thanks to Sir Arthur Kennedy for this new evidence of his Excellency's determination to appoint Africans to public offices whenever he can find them possessing the necessary qualifications and character. We congratulate Mr. Maxwell on his appointment, and have no doubt he will, like the Rev. G. Nicol at the Gambia, earnestly endeavour to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of the Cape Coast people. A correspondent writing to us on the subject says, "Our thanks are due to you for this fresh act of recognition by the authorities of the just claims of Africans. The effects of your long and able advocacy are now being felt."—Ed. A. T.

PRINCE ALTIN OF LAGOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, April 18, 1870.

Sir,—Of all the native chiefs and princes of this place the character of Altin, son of Adele, late king of Lagos, is worthy of commendation. This man, whose character justly entitles him to the position of Head of the Detective Police, which he now holds under Government here, is distinguished for his integrity, his unassuming piety, and for his loyalty towards the Government. He has made himself very useful to the Government and is a fit instrument of communication between this Government and the neighbouring villages.

Notwithstanding the introduction of the true religion into this place these many years past, the chiefs, for the most part, still adhere to idol worship, and keep their children bowed down in ignorance to the same faith; and scarcely is there to be found

amongst Lagos chiefs two Christians besides Altin. This man has preserved a spotless integrity in the midst of corruption, is a constant member of Church, can read the Yoruba bible fluently, eight of his children are being sent to school for education, and he has set himself a noble example to all his countrymen. Much praise is due to Administrator Captain John Hawley Glover for the encouragement he has afforded in thus giving to Altin a place in the Government service.—Yours very truly

AN OBSERVER.

DINNER TO EX-CHIEF MAGISTRATE WEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, April 18, 1870.

Sir,—A complimentary dinner has been given by the Europeans here to B. Wey, Esq., Ex-Chief Magistrate of this settlement, doubtless for the many valuable services rendered them in his official capacity, especially in the two remarkable cases of Lubley and Captain Stott, where his worship endeavoured to display his zeal in the interest of his countrymen rather than the execution of the law.

As you have already been informed of the circumstances which had led to Mr. Wey's suspension, all I wish is simply to state that owing to my not having fully understood then the tendency of the dinner, at the request of one of my European friends I allowed the use of my new building for the purpose.

As I am one of those who signed the petition addressed to his Excellency, the Administrator, against the said ex-chief magistrate, I do not wish it to be inferred from the above that I have in any way altered my opinion on the subject of that petition.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

WM. REFFLE.

BONNY RIVER.

The native hostilities, so prejudicial to trade, are not yet at an end. H.M.S. Rattlesnake, with the Commodore and Consul, has been there. Ja Ja, however, refused to come down for negotiation. Manilla Peppel claimed for Bonny the right of sovereignty over that river, by which some traders have communicated with Ja Ja, supplied him with ammunition, &c., and obtained from him large quantities of oil. The Commodore admitted the claim, and all traders have been warned that in trading in that river without the permission of the King and chiefs of Bonny, they will do so at their own risk and peril. We hope this wise and just measure of the Commodore will so isolate Ja Ja as to convince him of the hopelessness of his position, and lead to a speedy cessation of all hostilities and an entire resumption of trade.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In order that our African friends may be able to form some idea of what the trade of this country really is, we give the following items and comparisons from the Board of Trade statistics for the first three months of 1870, just issued.

The four great branches of the British Foreign Trade are Cotton, Wool, Silk, and Iron, and matters belonging to these. The returns show that the British exports for the first three months of 1870 are 10 per cent. in excess of the same months of 1869, and 17 per cent. in excess of those of same months of 1868.

RAW COTTON.

	3 months 1870.	3 months 1869.	3 months 1868.
Imports . . .	2,255,993 cwt. . .	2,018,822 cwt. . .	2,430,806 cwt.
Exports . . .	485,981 cwt. . .	513,107 cwt. . .	742,786 cwt.

EXPORTS—COTTON MANUFACTURES—VALUE.

13,458,250l. 12,138,708l. 12,432,120l.

EXPORTS—LINEN MANUFACTURES—VALUE.

1,855,380l. 1,820,367l. 1,740,051l.

WOOL.

	3 months 1870.	3 months 1869.	3 months 1868.
Imports . . .	63,201,919 lbs. . .	51,525,634 lbs. . .	53,660,306 lbs.
Exports . . .	17,026,217 lbs. . .	22,096,157 lbs. . .	19,487,469 lbs.
do. Wool. . .	5,693,142l. . . .	5,406,482l. . . .	4,262,119l.
gds. value }			

SILK.

	3 months 1870.	3 months 1869.	3 months 1868.
Raw Impts. . .	1,769,507 lbs. . .	1,301,791 lbs. . .	1,740,522 lbs.
Exports . . .	910,704 lbs. . .	856,892 lbs. . .	721,316 lbs.
Mnufac. Im. . .	1,187,999 lbs. . .	851,460 lbs. . .	777,166 lbs.
do. Expts. . .	305,538l. . . .	286,627l. . . .	245,903l.
value }			

IRON AND METAL.

	3 months 1870.	3 months 1869.	3 months 1868.
Expts. val. . .	6,441,142l. . . .	5,353,725l. . . .	4,535,813l.

These figures, if properly studied, will give our friends some small idea of the immense trade movements in Great Britain.

EAST AFRICA.—It is officially denied by the Government of the North German Confederation that any territory whatever has been purchased in East Africa.

LAUNCH OF FOUR NEW STEAMERS FOR THE AFRICAN TRADE.

On the 19th inst. the first of the three new large steamers of the British and African Steamship Company was launched at Glasgow, from the yard of Messrs. Randolph and Co. She was named the Loanda. As the launch of these fine vessels is full of importance for Africa, we shall mention that of the Loanda again in our next. It is expected that she will leave on her first voyage early in July. Captain Griffiths, late of the Roquette, is appointed to command her. We wish her a brilliant success.

The new iron screw-steamer Rio Formoso, which was launched about three weeks ago from the building-yard of Messrs. Bowdler, Chaffer, and Co., Seacombe, was taken out on trial on the 19th inst. The vessel has been built by the order of Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co., of Liverpool, and is intended for trading on the African rivers. Great care has been taken to give ample ventilation in the cabins, so as to suit the vessel for that climate. The engines, which are of 40-horse power nominal, are on the compound principle, and have been manufactured by Messrs. James Taylor and Co., of Birkenhead. Upon the measured mile the vessel averaged a speed of ten knots per hour.

On Monday last Messrs. Henderson, Coulborn, and Co. launched from their building-yard at Renfrew a twin screw-steamer of 400 tons for the West African Company (Limited). She is fitted with two separate engines, on the builders' compound principle, of the collective power of 90 horses nominal. As she glided off the ways she was named the Victoria, and will be commanded by Captain Stott.

There was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Bewley, Webb, and Co., North-wall, Dublin, on the 14th May, a screw-steamer of the following dimensions and particulars: Length, 120 feet; beam, 20 feet; depth, 10 feet; burthen, 250 tons; engines of 40-horse power, combined high and low pressure, surface condensers, with all modern improvements for saving fuel. She is classed sixteen years red in the Liverpool Underwriters' Association. The vessel was named the Rio Bato, and is intended for the palm-oil trade on the West Coast of Africa, and for trading on the Congo River.

SECRETARIES OF STATE NOT FINDING ANYTHING TO WARRANT INTERFERENCE ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIMS OF UNJUST JUDGMENTS.

The following, copied from the *Echo*, will show our Sierra Leone friends that Home as well as Colonial Secretaries of State are difficult of conviction, and slow to remedy proved injustice: "The quality of mercy is not strained," says Shakespeare. Certainly it is not strained at the Home Office; or, rather, we should say, that a very simple matter of justice has been thought unworthy of attention in that quarter. A poor half-witted man, named Brittan, was recently condemned at Trowbridge to twenty-one days' imprisonment for stealing a pair of ducks. It was subsequently proved that he was innocent of the offence, of which two other men were convicted. But on an appeal being made to the Home Secretary for the release of Brittan—whose employers gave him an excellent character—Mr. Bruce replied that he found nothing in the facts of the case to warrant the interference of the Secretary of State. It would be interesting to know what concurrence of circumstances would "warrant" such interference if the unjust imprisonment of a harmless man does not do so." And we may add, if the unjust infliction of 2,200 lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails, does not do so.—Ed. A. T.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, May 9, Sir R. Murchison, President, said: "I have taken a deep-felt and loving interest in the position in which my very dear friend, Livingstone, is now left. We have every reason to believe that from the month of May last he has been at Ujiji, on the eastern bank of the great Lake Tanganyika, and that there he is fairly stopped. His advances are stopped, his provisions and means are exhausted, and most of his attendants are gone, or lost, or dead, though he has got all his documents with him. It therefore became of intense interest to me to know how he was to be relieved, and I am happy to say that, in consequence of a communication that I had made to the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Government has consented, to my great gratification, to provide the means for relieving Livingstone from Zanzibar. Dr. Kirk had organised some supplies to be sent to him, but, as you know, the cholera broke out, and the caravan was paralysed and the people lost. However, Her Majesty's Government are now ready to support his claims and supply the money. We are heartily grateful to the Government for having thought geographers worthy of this support."

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DISGRACEFUL EVENTS IN LIBERIA.

WE have received numerous letters—cries of distress and indignation—by the steamship Roquette, from captains of ships lying off Cape Palmas, and other persons, detailing events most prejudicial to the character of the Government and citizens of Liberia; for it is, indeed, a deep disgrace, both to one and the other, that such events can occur within the limits that have been acknowledged as under the authority of the Republic, and be allowed to remain unpunished. Until we received these afflicting details we were not aware that there was such an entire State paralysis in Liberia. Our columns will be too full this month to allow of our inserting the accounts of the disgraceful organised riots at Cape Palmas, which, but for the courage of Judge Gibson, would have been stained with the murder of an unoffending citizen, simply because he had been appointed to the office of Collector of Customs and Postmaster by the President of the Republic, whom, it seems, the Cape Palmas citizens are determined to insult and disobey, because they were opposed to his election and were beaten by the votes in other districts of the country. But we purpose inserting those accounts next month, as they throw considerable light upon the actual condition of the Republic. In this present number we must confine ourselves to a brief notice of those atrocities, which, as we have already said, involve the whole so-called civilised community, President, Government, and citizens, in deep disgrace. We insert two letters giving an account of these atrocities; of the kidnapping of some thirty women belonging to the native Cape Palmas Town, by the natives of the Cavalla River towns and others (kidnappers and victims all reputed subjects of Liberia); of the horrible confinement of these poor women, the unspeakable atrocities committed upon them, and the almost certainty that they will either be murdered or sold into the interior as slaves; of this kidnapping having taken place early in January last; of the Liberian authorities having been immediately informed of it, of their promise to do their duty in this disgraceful business; and of their having allowed up to the time at which the Roquette called at Cape Palmas *three whole months* to pass without having taken one single step for effecting the release of those thirty innocent victims, and wiping off the deep disgrace which such atrocities inflict on Liberia as a whole by an adequate punishment of the offenders. That the Government, under such a man as the actual President, should have allowed this disgrace to continue, shows Liberia to be in a worse condition than we had imagined. It seems quite clear that the Government possesses neither moral nor physical power, otherwise it must have effectually interfered; while as regards the mass of so-called civilised citizens, what are we to say? Had they pos-

essed one particle of that feeling which raises a people in the estimation of the world, they would have risen *en masse* and marched under the orders of the President to the Cavalla towns and river, and freed once and for ever their country, and that noble stream from such atrocities. For the mob of Cape Palmas citizen rowdies, who, to the number of some three hundred, threw themselves like bloodthirsty fiends upon a person appointed to office among them by the President of the Republic, we feel the most thorough disgust and loathing. Situate as they are so few miles from the place in which the Cavalla wretches hold those poor unoffending women in such horrible captivity, they would, if they had in them a single spark of real manhood, have long ere this rescued the captives and taken vengeance on their captors, or died every one of them in the attempt. We have been long labouring to show that the Liberians merit the sympathy and respect of the civilised world. We fear now that we were altogether mistaken. Why, our heart bleeds at the cry of anguish in some of the numerous letters we have received from friends of the poor wretched victims, as they pray us, for the love of God, to obtain aid from the British Government for them, and yet that vile rebellious mob of self-styled civilised citizens at Cape Palmas look on unmoved. When we have published the other letters in our possession, our friends will see more clearly than they have ever yet done what the condition of Liberia really is. We are sorry indeed to have to make such revelations respecting a people who we had thought were really zealously exerting a civilising influence over a large extent of country. But it would be a false kindness to conceal the evil that prevails, and which, unless speedily put an end to, must reduce Liberia to the rank of the most degraded heathen around her.

RUMOURED EXCHANGE OF FRENCH AND BRITISH SETTLEMENTS.

THE rumour of an exchange of West Coast Settlements between the French and British Governments seems to have been so industriously propagated in Africa that we feel bound again to notice the subject. Letters expressing desire for the exchange come to us from the Gaboon; letters deprecating and protesting against it from the Gambia. There is no justification at present for either the hope or the fear. The British Government fully recognises that in territorial exchanges there is something more than the soil to be transferred, and that this "something more," consisting of human beings with interests, attachments, and desires, ought to be, and must be, more or less consulted in the matter. The recent experience in the Dutch and British exchange has shown that Africans under British rule or influence do imbibe or acquire very decided opinions and preferences as to the European nations having sway on the West Coast; that it is not a matter of indifference to them, either as regards their feelings or interests, whether the maritime key of the countries they inhabit, and which they at least think belong to themselves, be in the possession of Great Britain, France, or Holland. And we do not think that the British Government will deliberately disregard such opinions and preferences among people who have been under their protection or government. We repeat our statement of a few months since, that not only has no treaty for the rumoured exchange of French and British Settlements been yet agreed upon, but also that there is not any present activity in negotiations between the two Governments on the subject: that further, we do not think it likely that any such treaty could be at any time negotiated or signed without our having notice of it; and therefore that until our friends see the fact recorded in our columns of such a treaty being in active progress, or made, they may reasonably keep their minds free from any violent disturbance as regards such exchanges of territory and rule. Although it is a lamentable fact that there is a growing indifference among great numbers in England as to whether Christian civilisation should make further progress over the earth, or not, still the real Christian influence that may be brought to bear upon the action of Government, in questions where

the decision may tend to arrest their progress, is active and powerful; and may certainly be relied upon to interpose, should the occasion arise, for preventing the light of that civilisation, however feeble it may be, in any British West African Settlement from being extinguished by the careless transfer of such settlement, as a thing of no importance. British politicians may not, and, indeed, as a rule, do not, attach any importance to the West African settlements, either commercially or territorially. We say without hesitation that they are greatly wrong in this, and that it proceeds from ignorance of the real value of those countries, if earnest efforts were made for the development of their resources; but the fact is undeniable, and therefore no feeling of Imperial interests would interfere to prevent the abandonment of any one or all of those settlements. But the Christian people of England have another standard of value; to them the spread of Gospel truth among the African people is an object of great desire; and as experience has shown to them that this may be more actively promoted in settlements more or less under British protection or rule than in any other, we find in this a guarantee for the continuance of that protection or rule, until the period when there may be Christian African communities sufficiently advanced in wealth, intelligence, and power, to allow of the retirement of the British Government from the Coast and the responsibilities of rule, without wound or reproach to the national conscience or honour.

JUDGES WITHOUT JURIES—RAINY v. BRAVO.

IN our remarks on the official reply to three petitions which had been sent from Sierra Leone to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, we treated the question of trial by jury in civil causes on the broad ground that the people were by prescriptive right entitled to that privilege; that they had not done anything to justify its being taken from them; and that they only lost it through a base official conspiracy, which misled and deceived the then Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Colonial-office; consequently that there were sufficient grounds for the present Secretary of State to undo the wrong inflicted by a deceived predecessor. We were not, however, unmindful of the official difficulties in the way of such a measure of justice. It is not pleasant to admit that Secretaries of State can be deceived and err; and we can understand that such a man as Earl Granville would naturally shrink from the implied censure on a predecessor in his high office which such an admission would involve. While therefore our unalterable conviction and sense of duty, as the public guardian of African rights and interests, make it imperative for us to insist on the right of the people of Sierra Leone to a revocation of the infamous ordinance which Governor Blackall smuggled through his obsequious and guilty Legislature, irrespective of evils arising out of the change thereby effected in the administration of the law, it becomes important to show that evil has arisen—that it is rampant—and that the only possible remedy for it is the restitution to the people of trial by jury in civil causes. The able and temperate letter from "An Occasional Correspondent," p. 122, enables us to do this, and furnishes just that kind of proof which is calculated to bridge over the difficult chasm, between official delicacy to a predecessor in office and justice to an injured people. We always proceed upon the assumption (which we are sure is a correct one) that the Colonial-office and its chief for the time being desire to do what is right as regards the West African Settlements; and we therefore feel convinced, that if the noble Secretary of State for the Colonies, or Mr. Monsell, can find time to examine into the working of the "judge without jury" system as therein briefly, but graphically, portrayed, neither the one nor the other would again state that they "see no sufficient reason for reversing the decision as to trial by jury which was conveyed to the predecessor of Sir Arthur Kennedy in 1867." No sufficient reason, when, as our occasional correspondent justly remarks, "nothing can be more satisfactory than Chief Justice French's decisions in litigations where only men of colour are con-

cerned, but the moment a military officer or a high civil officer is touched, his entire feelings go along with him, however strong a case may be made against the offender"! No sufficient reason, when, as he further remarks, with regard to this case of Rainy v. Bravo, "That so simple a case should have occupied the judge so long is something monstrous. A jury would have been expected to give a verdict within a few minutes after hearing the matter; but a judge, whose comprehension is said to be superior to that of native jurors, and to enable him to grapple with matters of fact in an instant, takes the unnecessary period of *three months* to give a judgment, which, after all, seems to be contrary to both justice and equity, and is as inconsistent as can well be conceived! If Mr. French be right in Bravo's case, then he must certainly be wrong in that of Metzger; take it how you may, he is in gross error somewhere, and every sensible and unprejudiced person believes he is unpardonably at fault in the former. Then, too, the expenses incurred under this new system of trial are something enormous, whereas, under the old, a very trifling sum would have defrayed the entire cost of such an action. The suspense also in which suitors are kept during the delays of the judges in deciding such simple cases is another very great inconvenience, and subversive of the ends of justice"! Well may he say that if Mr. Metzger were justly punishable for reading Major Bravo's letter in the court, Major Bravo could not be guiltless in writing and sending that letter to his subordinate, Mr. Metzger, and ordering him to read it in court. We have only thus briefly quoted our correspondent's letter in order to direct attention more especially to it. If there were "no sufficient reasons" for a reversal of the Colonial-office decision of 1867 as to trial by jury at Sierra Leone before the trial of the cases Rainy v. Bravo and Rainy v. Metzger, and the scandalous delay of judgment in the cases of Lewis v. Huggins and Shepherd v. Goldsworthy, still in suspense, there is surely ample and sufficient reason now for so doing; and feeling confident, as we have before said, that there never can be a desire on the part of a Secretary or Under-Secretary of State to perpetuate an injustice in any of Her Majesty's colonies or settlements abroad, we do look forward with hope to a very different reply from the Colonial-office to such renewed petitions for the restoration of trial by jury as the people of Sierra Leone may now send forward.

ROADS WILL MAKE KINGS AND CHIEFS RICH.

WE published in our last month's number a letter which we had addressed to Earl Granville on the subject of the formation of roads on the Gold Coast, and his lordship's reply, stating that the same had been sent to the Governor-in-Chief for his report. In that letter we have urged some few of the many considerations that ought to impel the British authorities to take prompt action in this important matter, and commence without delay roads to the interior from Cape Coast and Accra. Among the facilities which might be relied upon in the formation of these roads, we alluded to that of the co-operation of the kings and chiefs, partly as a consequence of existing obligations, and partly as the result of some judicious action on the part of the local British authorities to obtain it. In our letter to the noble Secretary of State for the Colonies we of course touched the subject of results to be obtained and secured by the formation of such roads, showing that the path of Government duty was also the path of security, peace, and prosperity. We only dealt, however, with general results, such as a government, if deserving of the name, must be supposed to concern itself about. But as we especially addressed the Government then, so we especially address the kings and chiefs of the Fantee Confederation now. As the principal persons in the Fantee countries, the kings and chiefs are interested infinitely beyond any other individual person in the speedy formation of these roads. We do not intend to enter here into the consideration of the mutual relations existing between them and the various tribes and sections of the Fantee nation. It

* As in the cases of Lefebre v. Edwards and Findlay v. White.

is quite sufficient for our argument that the kings can now only become wealthy through the profitable employment of their people. They cannot, situate as they are, have any other source of revenue; nor is it advisable or for their good, or the good of the Fantee countries, that they ever should have any other. We have no doubt that longing eyes have been cast by some of them upon the increasing amplitude of the Colonial chest, since the changes introduced in the revenue system under the provisions introduced into the Dutch and English treaty. We are not quite clear that some of them have not thought that they are justly entitled to a share of that revenue. And if this be so, we advise them to get rid of any such notions at once and for ever. No share in it will ever be given to them; nor can we conceive of anything that would be more destructive of all reasonable hope in the future welfare and advancement of the people and country than that it should be given to them. The sooner they receive into their hearts and minds the great and important truth that the increased means which they naturally desire to possess can only be derived by them from one source—and that source the development of the rich and vast material resources of their respective territories—the better it will be for them. Now that development of resources by which they are to benefit, and which, we repeat, is the only thing by which they can or ought to benefit, that development of resources cannot take place to the extent that their interests require without roads such as we are pressing the subject of the construction of upon the British Government. As they have not had any roads, and have not therefore seen how powerfully roads act, what an important part they play in the development of the resources of a country, they may not be able fully to comprehend this. Still, we think we may make them comprehend it in some degree. Let them suppose that the people belonging to any one of them have prepared, say some fifty miles from the seaside, 240 gallons of palm-oil. It would now take thirty men or women four or five days to get that oil down to the seaside, where it may be bartered or sold for money or goods, and perhaps a tenth part of it would not get there at all, but be spilled and lost by the pots getting broken on the way. Now on a road such as we propose, and with such means for drawing things on it as we propose to employ, a couple of men would take down over the whole of that fifty miles, in less than one day, not only all the oil which it would have taken those thirty men five whole days to carry down, but ten times the quantity, or as much as 300 people could have carried down in five days; and as those 300 people, if they went down to the seaside with the oil, would take another five days to go back again, it is clear that the time and labour of 300 men and women for ten days would thus be saved; while the cost of taking the oil down would, perhaps, not be more than the breakage and loss that would have occurred among the 300. Surely the kings and chiefs cannot fail to see what an important difference this is. Why, every king and chief through whose territory such a road was made, or whose territory is within ten or twenty miles on either side of it, would soon be getting so much tribute from his people (while they would be made happy too), that he would snap his fingers at the gold in the Colonial chest. In countries like the Fantee countries it is not the growing and preparing the produce that deters the people, but the knowledge they have that after their labour in growing and preparing it, it is of no value to them without the terrible labour and loss of time involved in carrying it down on their heads to the seaside. Of course one of the first results of such a road, over which produce and goods, and people—for people would be carried too, if they would pay to go—would be that the lands one, two, three, four, five, or six miles on each side of the road would be cleared of bush and cultivated, and small roads would be made here and there through all these lands, to join the main road; and those small roads would be carried from time to time further and further into the country on each side to all the towns and villages, because all the kings and chiefs, and all the people would want to have a share in the advantages which the road will give. This is how it has been in all European and other countries.

The Romans first made great main roads in several directions through England, and then, in course of time, roads to join these were made by the people, till at last the country had roads everywhere. We hope this will tend to open the eyes of the kings and chiefs forming the Fantee Confederation to what their interest in the revenues flowing through Customs' duties into the Colonial chest at Cape Coast really is—namely, that they have a right to demand that the surplus beyond the actual wants of the local administration shall be devoted to opening such a main road from Cape Coast up to the River Prah. We hope they will see that that surplus money is not a thing to be devoured by them, but to be made tenfold useful to them and to their countries and people by their earnest co-operation with the local administration in making such road; that they will see it is to the interest of each and every one of them to lend the labour of their people to the British authorities for clearing the track, and making the road with the least possible outlay, so that the money may be made to get as much road as possible. We tell them that as they have not yet had any experience of what roads can do, they cannot form any conception of the immense benefits that will accrue to them and to their people and country by opening such a road up to the River Prah; they can form no idea of the stream of wealth that will flow into their land from Ashanti, and through Ashanti from the countries beyond. Such a road will give them real fame and power in Ashanti. When the Ashantee traders coming to Cape Coast cross the River Prah, and get into Fantee territory, they will find all their difficulties at an end. When they find they can be carried down—no more labour, no more toil—with their produce to Cape Coast in one or two days, and be brought back again with their goods in another day or two to the Prah, they will be filled with wonder and delight; they will contrast the difficulty they had in getting through their own country with the ease and enjoyment they had when they got into the Fantee territory; and they will not be long in saying to their own king, "We must have roads like that of the Fantees. Why should we be like beasts of burden, when if we had a road like theirs we could make our journey with our produce and our goods in a tenth part of the time, and without labour and trouble." We hope the kings and chiefs of the Fantee Confederation will ponder well on what we have said, and take it to heart, and speak earnestly to the British local authorities and press upon them to begin this road at once, and offer to the British authorities such full and cheap co-operation on the part of themselves and their people in making the road, that there may be no excuse for delaying it any longer. All our desire, and all our labours, and all the advice we give them is for their wealth, their glory, their advancement. We want to see Fantee take a rank among the nations and people of the world; we want to see them set an example to other African peoples, and we pray God they may be brought to see what is their true interest and the true interest of their people.

OFFICIAL REPLY TO THREE SIERRA LEONE PETITIONS.

IN Crown colonies, where the people have no voice in the election of members of the Legislative Council; where they do not possess the smallest shred of political power; have nothing whatever to do with disposal of the revenues raised among them, and consequently not the shadow even of control as regards the executive, the right of petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies is the only channel through which they can make known their wants, expose their grievances, and seek justification and redress. This abject dependence on the one part ought to be regarded as conferring a sacred claim to especial tenderness and courtesy on the other. Unhappily, what ought to be is not always the measure of what is; and we are grieved to say that this has been exemplified in the official reply, which we give in another column, to three petitions forwarded to the Colonial-office from Sierra Leone. Those petitions related to matters of extreme importance to the people

of Sierra Leone. They exposed three serious grievances, viz. :—

- The continued total exclusion of the people from all direct representation in the Legislative Council;
- The confiscation of their long-enjoyed right of trial by jury in civil causes;
- The faulty administration of the law in a court only recently established.

These are not mere theoretical or fancied grievances, but real and practical ones. The public revenue raised in Sierra Leone is now but little short of 80,000*l.* a-year. Sierra Leone has not, therefore, any need whatever of contributions from the imperial exchequer, and if any such are made it is solely with a view to imperial, and not to local considerations. Now this places the colony or settlement on a totally different footing to that which it occupied when the amount that could be levied by taxation was inadequate to the necessary expenditure. The people had no right to a voice in the disposal of moneys not their own; but the settlement having passed out of this stage, and the revenue to be disposed of by the Legislative Council being their own moneys, there can be no doubt whatever that in conformity with the principles of the British Constitution they have, by thus furnishing the supplies, acquired the right to direct representation in that Legislature which regulates and disposes of those supplies. That this would be admitted were the people Anglo-Saxon colonists is beyond all question. Natal had its popularly-elected members in the Legislative Council long before it could boast of a public revenue, raised by taxation in the colony, of 80,000*l.* a-year. Why, then, should not the people of Sierra Leone enjoy a constitutional privilege? We can find no other reason than that they are Africans; and against the withholding of their legitimate right on this ground we do and will protest. We have planted among them British institutions; British Societies have educated them so as to fit them for such institutions; they have so benefited by this education that they can furnish a public revenue of 80,000*l.* a-year; they have become, as regards local expenditure, independent of British aid; a Parliamentary Committee has recommended that they shall be prepared as rapidly as possible for self government; the only way to prepare them for this is to admit them to participation in Government, and the first step towards this is to allow them the exercise of their undoubted right of election of some members in the Legislative Council. They have not made any revolutionary or unconstitutional demands; they have not asked for universal suffrage; they have not even asked for the exclusion of obnoxious Crown officials as *ex officio* members of the Legislature, but they ask that the Legislature shall be enlarged by the admission of members whom they themselves may elect. Let the Secretary of State for the Colonies place what restrictions may seem to him wise and prudent, either property or educational, or both, as regards electors and representatives, but let him admit and concede the right. There can be no public life without its admission and exercise, and unless a public life is created, self-government—that self-government which the British Parliament desires that they should have—can never be conceded or safely established. It may be replied that all this is theoretical. We deny it; but if it were, they have practical, and vitally practical objects in view in petitioning for the allowance of their right to efficient representation in the Legislative Council. Past unhappy experience forbids them to calculate upon always having an enlightened and conscientious governor, such as they have at present in Sir Arthur Kennedy. They look upon Sir Arthur, and justly, as a rare and brilliant exception to the Crown appointments on the West Coast of Africa, which has been flooded with an amount of official scum that would not have been tolerated in any other possession of the British Crown. Anything in the official line has been thought good enough for Africa. It is not long since they had a Blackall among and reigning over them—a man under whose malific influence the evils of an official legislature were shamelessly exhibited, with a pestilential glare that scorched and tor-

mented them. And this brings us naturally to another of their petitions. Passing by his squandering of their revenue on foolish, unworthy, and selfish objects, gratifying to personal vanity and family cupidity—to the creation of an utterly unnecessary inspector-generalship of police with 500*l.* a-year, for a son who performed its duties by deputy, while himself enjoying the delights of Paris, and this while spending only some 200*l.* a-year on public education, the value of which they have sense enough largely to appreciate—we come to that revocation of their sixty years' enjoyed right of trial by jury in civil causes, which never could have been inflicted upon them had they been represented by elected members in the Legislative Council. This precious right of trial by jury, the only protection which the Africans had against the private and brutal excesses of European officials, was plotted away from them, and finally confiscated by a credulous Secretary of State for the Colonies, by a series of manoeuvres that never could have succeeded had there been elected representatives of the people in the Legislative Council. Shortly before Colonel Ord's absurd tour of inspection, previous to the meeting of the Parliamentary Committee, a Mr. Marston, one of the European officials at Sierra Leone, had damages of 50*l.* awarded against him by a jury for a brutal assault upon a native. Other officials, guilty of similar excesses, compromised claims rather than run the gauntlet of the court and jury. Governor Blackall sympathised with his subservient officials. Colonel Ord, who must recommend something as a set-off to his expensive trip, and whose ideas of official privilege are now pretty well known through the complaints from the Straits Settlements, lent a ready ear to Governor Blackall and his official satellites. We were present at the sitting of the Parliamentary Committee when Colonel Ord attempted to justify his recommendation to deprive the Sierra Leone people of their right of trial by jury, by instancing the, as he termed them, outrageous damages granted by the jury against Marston; and we remember Mr. Forster, one of the Committee, quietly observing that perhaps if Colonel Ord had been the assaulted individual he would take a different view of the matter. But the plot was carried on nevertheless. Governor Blackall had a long leave in England, that he, too, might enlighten the Colonial-office. Judge Carr wished to retire, and wanted as large a pension as possible, in which Governor Blackall's concurrence was valuable—Mr. Huggins wanted to be made a judge—Major Bravo was then what Major Bravo is now; the Colonial Secretary was won over; Governor Blackall prepared an Ordinance abolishing this precious right of trial by jury, so offensive to the European official and *ex officio* legislators—the Ordinance was read three times at one secret sitting, in defiance of all usual form and custom—sent off to England—approved by the Secretary of State, and in due time promulgated as law, to the consternation and opprobrium of an outraged people. Mr. Huggins, under whose illegal sentences 2,200 lashes of a cat-o'-nine-tails have been inflicted—even went so far as to advise the abolition of trial by jury in criminal cases also. Alas, poor people, cursed with such officials! That robbery of the right of trial by jury will fill a foul chapter in the history of official iniquity. The people have never ceased to protest and petition for the redress of this grievous wrong, and the reply to their last of many petitions is that the Secretary of State sees "no sufficient reason adduced by the petitioners for reversing the decision as to the trial by jury which was conveyed in 1867."

We cannot praise this curt reply to petitions on matters of such vital importance to the people of Sierra Leone. There seems to be an adoption of a new and offensive official style. This reply is of a piece with that of Mr. Monsell to Mr. Moore in the House of Commons noticed in our last number; and it is the more worthy of remark and condemnation, because it emanates from a Liberal Government which claims to feel a peculiar sympathy with the popular voice and popular wishes. And our rejoinder and advice to the people of Sierra Leone is, do not be disheartened; what you seek and ask you have a right to seek and ask for; you must have these concessions; you cannot live as a people without them; you have no public

life without them; persevere; knock continually at the door of the Colonial-office and of the House of Commons; petition—petition, again, and again, and again if need be; popular liberties are only obtained by persistence—remember the parable of the Unjust Judge—let there be no flagging—and success must come at last.

IS THE "GAMBIA" TO BECOME FRENCH AND THE "GABOON" BRITISH?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gaboon, February 18, 1870.

Sir,—The latest rumour in this secluded corner of the Coast is for us here so important that I cannot abstain from giving it to you for what it is worth. It is said by all the French officials that negotiations are almost completed between the British and French Governments for an exchange of the Gambia for Gaboon and its dependencies, and that the transfer will actually take place in September next, the new Commandant-Supérieur having called in at Sierra Leone on his way here to make arrangements with Sir Arthur Kennedy for carrying the measure into effect. The French Government has certainly long contemplated and desired such an exchange, which has been advocated by many English officials; but our own Foreign and Colonial office authorities had hitherto thrown cold water on the scheme. Can it then be true that a "change has come over the spirit of their dreams," and that at length the project is about to become a reality? If so it is not too soon for the interests of those British subjects who reside here, for the French authorities, who are generally so prompt elsewhere to take severe and even harsh measures in punishing native misconduct, have at this place allowed the Mpongwe, Fan, and other tribes to set them at defiance and with impunity. Protection to traders and to trade has been a thing quite unknown at Gambia for years past; and loud and frequent have been the complaints of both French and foreign merchants. Since the imposition of export duties last year (which naturally led us all to expect some return for our money), the entire absence of protection to commerce has been more glaring than ever, and the natives have daily become more insolent and defiant in their demeanour, have completely set the authorities at naught, and committed acts of piracy which have been allowed to go unpunished (e.g., the case of the British schooner *Mahida* in the Moondah) within the last six months. If the much-talked-of exchange is really about to become an accomplished fact it certainly will be hailed with joy by English residents, and even by French merchants, even should it bring with it increased taxation, for it will certainly give us all more efficacious protection for property and person, especially if a second Captain Glover can be found to do for Gaboon what has been accomplished in Lagos during the last few years. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, it may be in your power to give us some information on this point; it will be almost too bad if our hopes have only been excited in order to be disappointed.

Trade is not in a flourishing state; the foolish and suicidal trust system, combined with the *laissez faire* style of rules adopted by the French, has almost completely ruined a very flourishing river, and if the present state of things continue much longer a profitable business will become an impossibility. An infusion of Anglo-Saxon energy and enterprise in room of recent French "masterly inactivity" may yet retrieve the commerce of the place, and the fortunes of those who have the misfortune to be engaged in it.

As a specimen of the said "masterly inactivity," I will briefly relate a recent event. About two o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst. the factory of Messrs. Taylor, Laughland, and Co. was discovered to be in flames, and the conflagration almost immediately extended to the neighbouring establishment of Messrs. R. and R. Kirkwood, and of Messrs. Dollner, Potter, and Co., New York, and within a very short period produce and merchandise to the value of nearly 20,000*l.* became the "prey of the devouring element." One would naturally suppose from the residence of the Commandant and the quarters of the troops being distant only about one mile and a half from the burning factories, and several French men-of-war* being at anchor about the same distance from it, that assistance would speedily have been on the spot; but no, not a French soldier, sailor, or official made his appearance, nor was a fire-engine sent, either from one of the men-of-war or from the garrison, although there were several of them in the colonial stores. The Commandant found his way to the spot after daybreak, and professed great indignation that no one had been to inform him of what was going on, confessing, however, at the same time that he had been on the deck of the guardship (which is under his command, as well as

* We commend this to the attention of Mr. Rylands, M.P., should he be making another motion re the West African Squadron.—Ed. A. T.

the settlement on shore) watching the fire all the time, but supposed it to be *bush* burning in the interior, and this in the face of an exposure of five tons of gunpowder, and the burning of 10,000 gallons of spirit and 1,000 or more gallons of petroleum oil. Can this be credited, and what would be said if a similar thing happened in an English colony, Lagos or Sierra Leone, for example?

To conclude, it is morally certain that the fire was the act of a native, disappointed at not succeeding his deceased brother in his employment at one of the factories; but instead of seeking to arrest this man, the authorities simply imprisoned a number of Kroomen, because the poor fellows, frightened at the fire, very naturally ran off with their own boxes, &c., instead of stopping to assist their masters in saving their property. Scarcely 100*l.* has been saved, the merchants and their *employés* being only able to get off with the clothes they stood in, and, in one instance, a cash-box, books—everything perished, and no redress is to be had, although one of the sufferers is almost ruined by this act of incendiarism. Can it be wondered at, then, that we should wish to change our rulers, and be willing to pay higher taxes in order to obtain greater protection; but *British* and not *French* protection?

Hoping you will find a place for the above in your next issue, I am, Mr. Editor, yours obediently,

A SUFFERER THROUGH WANT OF PROTECTION.

POSTSCRIPT.

February 26, 1870.—I am glad to be able to say to-day that the new Commandant-Supérieur, M. Duperré, seems so far to be a man of a different stamp to those who have ruled us, and allowed the natives to intimidate them for the last two years. He has seized and imprisoned the supposed incendiary; he has sent a small detachment of troops to Glasstown to protect the foreign factories, which have hitherto been left to the mercy of the natives (unless, indeed, two policemen, who were graciously allowed us, and whom we had to pay for, whilst the French factories had more agents de police for their protection and nothing to pay, are to be taken into account). He has told the natives already that he is, and intends to be master; and to the delight of English residents he quotes Captain Glover, and considers his policy and measures at Lagos as worthy of imitation at Gaboon, so that it appears we are to have great changes, which do not come before they are wanted. That all this may come to pass is the sincere wish of your correspondent, and of many others.

AN ENLARGED COUNCIL.

To foster public opinion, and make it racy of the soil.
Secretary Drummond on Ireland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—The great Daniel O'Connell caused the above remarkable words to be set in gold at the head of every assembly room in Ireland. They need no comment. Where public opinion is fostered and made to pervade the land, the high and solemn duties of citizenship can never be neglected or fall into decay; but public opinion can never exist without representation, which is as it were the lungs of thought, through whose healthy orifices a sustaining breath and life are given to it. Public opinion can never exercise its salutary power amongst us until our Legislative Council, in its enlarged form, shall number in its ranks the chosen representatives of the native population. Those who obey the laws and furnish the revenues have an unquestionable right to a share in the making of the former; a judgment sustained by the high authority of Milton, Locke, Bentham, Montesquieu, and Adam Smith. If the native population had been represented in our Council-room, the constitution would not have been dismantled as in the matter of trial by jury; nor would Mr. Huggins be permitted to violate law and justice with impunity. The native population of this colony have given eighty years of unbroken loyalty to the crown of England under circumstances of unexampled persecution, I might almost say of civil torture. They have long passed through the gloom of ignorance, and stand now in the light of a rapidly advancing knowledge. Their chains are gone and their books have commenced. We have our public school, in which the shortcomings of the missionary schools will be remedied, and our competitive examination, the most efficient stimulant to the acquirement of knowledge. Surely this is not all to be in vain! The laudable ambition created and cherished by such a system must get some noble vent for action, and not be permitted to drop in sullen despair, and eat away its own existence. What should be health is not to be permitted to lapse into disease; what should be action is not to be permitted to fall into rusty disuse and fatal torpidity. The more native representatives the Council has, the easier will Sierra Leone be governed, and the more cheerfully the laws will be obeyed. I am not to be understood as actuated by any desire to overcrowd our Council-

room with the native interest, or to swamp the European element. I disclaim any such presumptuous folly. My desire is a limited and a constitutional one—viz., that the African upon his own hearth shall get some legitimate share of representation, and in the making of our laws. It is in vain that you educate a people, and necessarily create a laudable ambition within their breasts, if you do not afford to them safety-valves, through which that ambition may find exercise with safety. Knowledge and slavery are incompatible, and where rulers have endeavoured to reconcile their warring and antagonistic element, explosion and anarchy have rapidly followed. The clearest-headed despot of modern days has had to succumb to the voice of the people; and Napoleon III. in his old age is learning a modern political catechism. The brotherhood of man of every clime and of every complexion has commenced, and we may as well endeavour to check the Atlantic in its surging might as to check these blessed and thrice-hallowed alliances. Let those who doubt us look to America, where the once sold, cribbed, and chained negro now exercises the highest duties of citizenship! I confess that I cannot contemplate the marvellously reversed picture unmoved, and that I hail with devotion the fulfilment of the prophecy of the immortal Burns:—

It's coming yet for a' that;
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. RAINY, Barrister-at-Law.

Supreme Court, Sierra Leone,
April, 1870.

THE BAPTIST MISSION AT THE CAMEROONS.

(From the report of the Baptist Missionary Society, May 1870.)

The report states that in consequence of serious disagreements between the junior brethren and Mr. Saker, the Committee determined to send out a deputation, and ultimately Dr. Underhill, at their earnest request, consented to go. The report proceeds: "The result can best be told in a few extracts from the report of his visit which he has presented to the Committee, and which will place the whole subject in a clear light. Referring to what he considered as among the causes of the state of feeling existing, Dr. Underhill places first: 'The opinion held by the younger brethren, that while a certain amount of secular work in putting up buildings and keeping them in repair is requisite, too much time and attention had been given to these duties by Mr. Saker, to the detriment of the more spiritual part of the work. I will only say here that I differ in judgment from the younger brethren, and, after full consideration, must commend the course taken by Mr. Saker. In the report of the Sub-committee of 1863, adopted by the Committee, and by whom this charge was fully investigated, the opinion is expressed, 'that the time given by Mr. Saker to these mechanical affairs was necessary to the well-being of the mission.' I not only concur in this opinion, but must add that to my mind it is to the honour of our African Mission, that not only has the Gospel been successfully introduced among the savage tribes of the Cameroons by Mr. Saker, but that he has also taught the people to practise the simpler arts of civilised life, enabling them to rise out of the state of barbarism in which he found them, and showing that *godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and the life which is to come.*"

In regard to the charges brought against Mr. Saker of waste and extravagance which had so often been made in letters to the Committee, and so freely circulated in the country, the report goes on to state that—

"Doubtless some mistakes have been made, as was inevitable through the novelty of the circumstances. Experiments were tried which could not have been done without expense. Some instances were mentioned to me, which were evidently nothing more than differences of judgment between Mr. Saker and the local board; the latter judging that to be wasteful which did not meet with their approval. But it must be remembered that Mr. Saker found nothing to his hand; he had to plan, to conceive, to construct everything, with few or no resources on the spot. After the fullest consideration I could give to these adverse statements, and after inspecting the presumed evidences of this waste, it is my deliberate judgment that, while in some cases the statements have been exaggerations, in others, when the destructive effects of climate are considered—the interruptions occasioned by illness—the thefts of the native population—the slow and inadequate workmanship of the men Mr. Saker has instructed—the delay arising from want of materials to finish the work, and for which resort must be had to the stores and workshops of England—Mr. Saker has done his best, has never wilfully wasted the Society's property, and has not been guilty of extravagance. On the contrary, I marvel at the amount of work, both secular and religious, accomplished in the twenty-one

years of Mr. Saker's toil. He has exhibited an endurance, a devotedness in the Master's service, an heroic struggle with perils and difficulties on every hand, which few missionaries are called to exercise, and which his successors will not have to encounter."

Your Committee are deeply interested in the testimony borne by Dr. Underhill to the character and devotedness of the junior brethren. It is very decisive, and alike just and honourable to them. He adds:—

"I have every reason to believe that they diligently and assiduously fulfil the duties they have undertaken. Their success is itself a token of this. It is with more than pleasure that I state that all the brethren sustain cheerfully the hardships which this work entails, and endure with manly and Christian patience personal sufferings which fall to the lot of few missionaries in any part of the mission-field. For the Lord's sake, for the sake of the salvation of these savage and barbarous tribes, they gladly encounter numerous perils, and fearlessly meet the dangers which a residence among an uncivilised people involves. They are worthy of the confidence of the Churches which have sent them forth, and of the support rendered them by the Society whose missionaries they are."

Until Dr. Underhill returned, the Committee had not the full knowledge they now possess of the amount of suffering and privation which their brethren in Africa have had to bear. The want of an adequate supply of suitable and nutritious food is most painful. But steps have been taken to meet this want, and if what has been sent shall prove adapted to the climate, the Committee hope the sufferings which the brethren have borne so long and so nobly without one word of complaint, will be in some measure removed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Sparks, Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants from the port of London, writes: "From my personal and professional use and knowledge of the value of Mr. LAMPOUGE'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. LAMPOUGE'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. LAMPOUGE'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. LAMPOUGE'S PYRETIC SALINE. I have used it extensively in the treatment of Diarrhoea and Febrile affections generally, and have found it an admirable Refrigerant Medicine, well calculated for diseases incidental to warm climates, more particularly in Cholera and Fever, as it possesses chemical properties capable of furnishing the blood with Saline matter.—Pentonville, August 8, 1857."

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

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

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

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

H. LAMPOUGE, 113, HOLBORN, E.C.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPOUGE'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

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

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