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[Transmission Abroad.

The African Times.

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

"Talk to me anywhere of Power, and I'll tell you of Protection. Mention a Magistrate, and the idea follows of Property. Show me any Government, and you are to see the proposed interest of those governed. Power constituted otherwise is a monster that is impossible in every system where there is any notion of the justice of God or the good of mankind."—EDMUND BURKE.
"If any Colonist suffers from injustice, whatever may be his class, his condition, or his colour, he has a right to redress at the hands of the Colonial Minister in this country."—EARL OF CARNARVON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
AUGUST 2, 1866.

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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.

JULY AND AUGUST, 1870.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

ALTERATION OF DATES AND INCREASE OF SAILINGS.

Shippers are respectfully informed, that this Company's Steamers, which have hitherto left LIVERPOOL on the 4th of each month, will henceforward leave on the 6th, and also that, in conjunction with the African Steam Ship Company, an additional Line of Steamers will be despatched from LIVERPOOL on the 30th of each month, for ports on the West and South-West Coasts of Africa.

The First-class Screw Steamships LOANDA, Captain John Griffiths; BONNY, Captain R. F. Lowry; ROQUELLE, Captain W. S. Folland; CONGO, Captain A. P. French; LIBERIA (now building); VOLTA (now building), are intended to be despatched as follows: S.S. LOANDA, from GLASGOW on the 21st, and LIVERPOOL on the 30th JULY, at 9 A.M., for MADEIRA, CAPE PALMAS, LAGOS, BONNY, OLD CALABAR, GABOON, BLACK POINT, LANDANA, CONGO, AMBRIZETTE, KINSEMBO, AMBRIZ, and ST. PAUL DE LOANDA. Also to other Ports if inducement offers.

GOODS will be received in GLASGOW up to 6 P.M. on the 20th, and in LIVERPOOL not later than 10 P.M. on the 28th JULY. Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from the Prince's Landing Stage at 8.30 A.M. on the day of sailing.

S.S. BONNY, from GLASGOW on the 30th JULY, and LIVERPOOL on the 6th AUGUST at 2 P.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 be received in GLASGOW up to 6 P.M. on the 29th JULY, and in LIVERPOOL not later than Noon of the 5th AUGUST. Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from the Prince's Landing Stage at 1.30 P.M. on the day of sailing.

Goods for Sierra Leone will be landed there at Ship's expense, but Shipper's risk. All Goods while on board the Company's hulk at Bonny, to be at Shipper's or Consignee's risk.

Bills of Lading of the Company's Form can be obtained from THOMAS MURRAY and SON, 91, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; and D. MARPLES, 50a, Lord-street, Liverpool. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Commencing in January, 1871, this Company will despatch Two Steamers Monthly.

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

WEST COAST STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS.

The Benin, on the 26th June.
The Mandingo, on the 27th June.
The Bonny, on the 19th July.
The Calabar, on the 22nd July.

DEPARTURES.

The Biafra, on the 24th June.
The Congo, on the 5th July.
The Benin, on the 14th July.
The Royal Mail steamship Mandingo will carry the mail of the 24th July.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, River Gambia, June 4, 1870.

Sir,—We now forward for insertion in your interesting journal the fact of the withdrawal of British troops from the River Gambia. They embarked in the transport ship *Orantes*, on Sunday, the 29th of May. It was rumoured here that the keeping of the soldiers in the Gambia is rather too expensive to the British Government. Allow us to make some remarks with regard to the expenses incurred in the Gambia by the Home Government. We remember that some years ago, when many officers and soldiers were here, the whole of them were quartered in the Barracks. Now for some years past all the officers are living in houses hired for them; say about nine large buildings were rented for them at the rate of 200*l.*, 150*l.*, to 120*l.* per annum, and besides the Government has to have all these hired houses whitewashed twice a year, in addition of painting once a year, and the payment of annual tax; and these so-called hired houses must be put in thorough repair by the Government, and also when they are about to be given up, according to agreement.

Allow us to tell you that the Barrack here was, and still is, in good order. We often see the same whitewashed, whereas there is not a single officer residing in it. The military doctors are also residing in hired houses, whereas formerly they resided in the upper story of the Military Hospital.

This unnecessary expenditure, if carefully taken into consideration, of journeymen's expenses, together with materials for repairs, including the rents, taxes, &c., &c., will be about 2,000*l.* a year. Did not this greatly help to increase the expenditure of which it is said that it is too much for the Government? We ask is the colony of the Gambia to be censured for this waste so much as the authorities on the African coast, to lead the Home Government to transfer the colony of the Gambia settlements to the French Government?—We remain to be your obedient servants,
THE INHABITANTS OF THE GAMBIA.

SUBSTANCE OF A PETITION FROM THE GAMBIA TO EARL GRANVILLE, DATED BATHURST, 31st MAY.

The liberated Africans, and descendants of the same, state that they have learned with deep regret that the British Government has given over the Gambia settlement to the French. This was announced by a French ship of war which came here on the 1st of May. It is said the French rule will begin in August. On the 5th May the Governor-in-chief came up here from Sierra Leone with a petition they had sent him on the subject, which had been rumoured some time. The inhabitants waited on his Excellency, who said that Admiral Patey and himself had proposed to the British Government to make the cession of the Gambia to France, as the Gambia is attached to the Senegal River, and the place was intended for the French.

The petitioners remind Lord Granville that Great Britain had made efforts to rescue them from slavery and civilise them; that they have children upon children, and during the last fifty years have been under British laws, manners, and customs, with British rights and privileges, of all of which they will be despoiled under French rule. That many of them are children of British African soldiers, who came to the Gambia when Goree was given over to the French, and that the settlement was made by their arduous labours, in cutting down trees and bushes, thus forming St. Mary's; that the African soldiers from Goree had grants of town lands given them by General Sir Charles M'Carthy; that these were few in number; but that subsequently, and in 1833, 1837, and 1838, many liberated Africans were also sent there by the Government; that these and their descendants are more than 3,000 in number; that some are ministers of the Gospel and schoolmasters, clerks, tradesmen, carpenters, joiners, shipwrights, &c.; that some have held appointments in Her Majesty's service; that they regularly attend Divine worship, either Church of England or Wesleyan, as do also many of the native Jollofs and their descendants; that there are many among them old and infirm; that almost every street in Bathurst has expensive buildings erected on their town lands; that they will not consent to live under French government, and desire to know what is to become of their lands, houses, and properties when they remove from the place; that they do not pretend to dictate in any way to the British Government, but are deeply grieving at the projected cession.

Petition signed by the same individuals who before petitioned.

PROGRESS OF FRANCE IN WEST AFRICA. (Translated from the "Official Exposé" of the French Government.)

"At Rufisque and in the Casamance the customs receipts are continuously advancing. In the Rio Nunez there has been a little falling off. The Port of Dalir now offers a perfect shelter with smooth water."

"GOLD COAST AND GABOON.—The opening of our Gold Coast

possessions to the flags of all nations is bearing fruit and drawing to our establishments foreign ships and commerce. The whole of the Gold Coast, from Grand Lahore to beyond the River Assinie, is now entirely under our sovereignty, and our relations with the natives are of a friendly nature."

LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

RE THE GAMBIA CESSION.

Downing-street, 28th June, 1870.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst., and to acquaint you, for the information of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, that negotiations are going on with the French Government for exchange of territory on the West Coast of Africa which will involve a cession of the Gambia; and that his Lordship will be ready to receive any statement on the subject from persons who consider that their interests will be affected by the transfer.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. J. HOLLAND.

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE CESSION OF GAMBIA TO FRANCE.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on the 13th July to meet a deputation of merchants and others interested in the trade of Gambia, in relation to the proposed cession to France of the British settlements on the River Gambia on the West Coast of Africa.

It was stated that no official communication had been made to the Legislature of Gambia, or to the British merchants settled there, of the negotiations said to be in progress for the cession of the British Settlements to France, and as its effects in placing British commercial interests under foreign rule would, it was alleged, have a very prejudicial effect, considerable anxiety had arisen in connection with the subject among those who were likely to be affected thereby. The deputation strongly expressed their views as to the effect of the transfer.

The following "statement of facts" was laid before the Chamber by the deputation:—

"These settlements were established shortly after the peace of 1814, when the English merchants, who had been residing and trading in Senegal and Goree during the English occupation of those places, were obliged, in their own interests,* to remove elsewhere; and they then resorted to the River Gambia, and formed the present settlement of Bathurst on the Island of St. Mary's, at the mouth of the river, where they have for over fifty years carried on a large and flourishing trade. The settlements now consist of—in addition to the Government—four English mercantile houses, which have been established for nearly half a century, and a considerable number of native traders and shopkeepers, almost all of whom have been born and brought up under English rule. More recently four French houses have been established there. There are also about twenty thousand native inhabitants in the colony. On the 1st of May the French gunboat *Etoile* arrived at Bathurst, Gambia, having on board a French engineer officer and the Director of the Interior of Senegal, with letters from their governor requesting the Administrator of the Gambia to allow these officers to survey and examine the public buildings, which was granted. On the 5th of the same month, Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa settlements, arrived and met the French officers at Bathurst. He at once called a meeting of the merchants, native traders, and inhabitants, and informed them, in reference to the petition of the natives to Lord Granville, that although he had received no official information from the Colonial Minister, yet, from what had been told him at the Colonial office before leaving England, he had no doubt that Gambia would be transferred to the French, on the condition of their retiring from the rivers Melicoree, Sherbro, and Gaboon, and on their paying for all the Government buildings at Gambia, but he was unable to give any particulars as to the terms or other conditions of the transfer, nor could he hold out any prospects of compensation, to those engaged in the Gambia trade. The injustice and pecuniary losses which would result from such a proceeding were pointed out to Sir Arthur Kennedy at this meeting. The British merchants and inhabitants unanimously protested against the transfer, and urged that if it were imperative, then they should be compensated for the losses they would sustain. On June 5, the French admiral (Burgois), with Colonel Valière, the Governor of Senegal, arrived in Gambia on board the frigate *Belone*, having the gunboat *Etoile* in company. Major A. Bravo, the Administrator of the Gambia, immediately called meetings of the merchants, as also of the native traders and inhabitants of Bathurst, to introduce them to the Governor of Senegal, in order to learn his views on the

intended transfer. Colonel Valière stated that his visit was not an official one, as the transfer of the Gambia to the French had not been completed; but he could assure them that taxation would be very considerably reduced and ample protection to trade would be afforded, and he would be glad to hear their opinions on the subject. The merchants replied they had received no intimation of the transfer, nor had they any idea of the terms or conditions proposed, but they stated that they preferred to remain under the British flag. The native traders and inhabitants protested most strongly against being handed over to France. On the 8th of June the French admiral went up the river as far as Badiboo, in the gunboat *Etoile*, accompanied by some of the British officials. It was stated that the object of the visit up the river was to exhibit the French flag there. The natives up the river are much alarmed and incensed even at the proposal to hand over their river to the French; and, by accounts just received from Bathurst, information has been received that the natives have threatened to invade M'Carthy's Island, up the River Gambia, to burn and destroy the factories there, and to carry off the goods of the merchants into the interior before the French get possession. It is certain that the transfer of Gambia to France will be attended with very serious losses to the British merchants and traders settled there. The whole trade is carried on on the banks of the river, and the merchants are obliged to give out large amounts of property on credit. During the trading season goods and property to the value of about 250,000*l.* belonging to the British are at stake in the hands of the natives, and it is to be feared that they, having so great a dread of the French, would leave the banks of the river and retire inland, and there is no doubt the merchants would thereby lose nearly half their goods and property. The trade, which is prosperous, would materially suffer by the transfer, and the large and expensive mercantile establishments which are now required would be very much deteriorated in value, thus increasing the loss the British merchants would sustain by being transferred to the French Government. It may be added that the settlements in Gambia entail no expense whatever to England; the troops have been wholly withdrawn, as also all Parliamentary grants. The annual exports of the Gambia amount to about 140,000*l.* The revenue is raised by taxes on the trade, such taxes being imposed by the Legislative Council, which consists of three Government officers and of only one merchant, all appointed by the Crown; the taxpaying community are always out-voted, and consequently inadequately represented. The estimated revenue for 1870 amounts to 17,100*l.* An unnecessarily large staff of civil officers, appointed by the Crown, is maintained, contrary to the wishes of the colony. Their salaries and allowances alone swallow up annually 10,697*l.*; in addition to this a sum of 1,053*l.* is paid by the colony for pensions of retired officers—thereby nearly seventy-five per cent. of the revenue raised by the colony is paid to the servants of the Crown, in whose appointments the taxpayers have no voice, and these Crown officials have no interest in the colony beyond drawing their salaries and pensions. Under the present Administrator and Governor-in-Chief, all appointments in Gambia have been filled up either from England or from Sierra Leone, to the entire exclusion of persons born or residing in the settlements, who contribute to its revenue. It may also be mentioned, that notwithstanding these heavy Imperial charges on the inhabitants, the colony has expended in Bathurst alone fully 30,000*l.* on public works and buildings, and by order of the Crown it has invested a surplus of 4,200*l.* in New Zealand bonds. The prosperity of the settlement, and the requirements of the trade, induced British merchants to erect considerable establishments and dwelling-houses, the value of which may be estimated at not less than 60,000*l.*; to realise this property a great sacrifice would have to be made. Merchants having establishments and property in the river cannot possibly dispose of them or liquidate their affairs under a considerable time, during which they would be compelled to carry on their trade to great disadvantage, and would be subject to the French laws as regards the disposal of all their property."

The deputation urged that it was desirable that immediate action should be taken in support of memorials addressed to the Colonial Secretary by the merchants and the colonists of Gambia, and that such transfer was uncalled for by any special circumstances, the colony being prosperous and contented.

It was resolved that a petition be presented to the House of Commons complaining of the proposed transfer of Gambia to France, and that a memorial to the same effect be addressed to the Colonial Secretary.

* Because Senegal and Goree were restored to France, and they could not live under the French.—*Ed. African Times.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 15, 1870.

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE GAMBIA SETTLEMENT TO FRANCE.

The Duke of MANCHESTER called attention to the proposal to transfer the settlement of the Gambia to the French Government. This was a subject of great importance, for it seemed to involve the undue exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. He was informed that it was intended to hand over the Gambia settlement to the Emperor of the French on this day month, but he hoped that it was not the case, because it seemed to him that it would be a breach of our neutrality to hand over a port of great capacity and important position to a nation which was at war with one of our allies. The Gambia settlement was no inconvenience or burden to us, and it was situated on a very important river, and had an excellent land-locked harbour. If it were desirable for the French Government to obtain the settlement, it was also desirable for us to keep it. And we were bound to the inhabitants of the territory not to hand them over to any other power without their consent. The Government were bound not to diminish British territory without the sanction of Parliament, and the inhabitants of the Gambia settlement were strongly opposed to the contemplated course. A petition from 600 of the coloured settlers of the Gambia, got up without the instigation of any Englishman, and signed by respectable coloured men of property, had been sent to the Colonial office protesting against being handed over to France. The settlement was no burden to us, for its revenue covered its expenses, and this year it would have a surplus of 7,000*l.* It was of great importance to the trade of the settlement that it should not be handed over to the French, who had driven away the English trade from every place of theirs which it had occupied on the coast. The settlement in the case of a naval war might be of very great advantage to us if we retained it in our hands.

Earl GRANVILLE said there was no undue exercise of the Royal prerogative in the matter, because the French Government had been distinctly told that the negotiations could not be completed without the sanction of the British Parliament. When the matter came before Parliament for discussion the noble duke would find it extremely difficult to prove what advantage this country gained by retaining possession of the settlement. No doubt when the slave trade was going on and we were trying to suppress it the possession of the place was advantageous to us; but the slave trade had now died out there, and it was exceedingly improbable that it would ever arise again, while even if it did the French would be as anxious to suppress it as we were. The noble duke said the settlement would be advantageous to us in case of war, but he could not see how that could be unless our ships were seized with a sudden and unusual whim to run away and hide themselves from the rest of the world. (Laughter.) As to the trade of the settlement, it had been gradually falling off for some time, and so had its revenue, so that he felt extremely doubtful about the surplus to which the noble duke had referred. The French trade of the district was, however, increasing, and as the trade was of a kind which better suited the French than ourselves—being a trade in palm oil and ivory chiefly—there was no reason why they should not prosecute it under their own management. There were only between thirty and forty Englishmen in the colony, and there was no use in sending out official servants of the Crown to so deleterious a climate, where they were subject to all sorts of demoralisation. While he was at the Colonial office he had more trouble with the quarrels of the Gambia officials among themselves than with the affairs of any other colony. As to the petition from the coloured inhabitants, all the names appeared to be signed in one handwriting. By the proposed handing over of the settlement to the French, our relations with the French Government with regard to Sierra Leone and other African settlements would be put on a much more satisfactory footing than that on which they had stood before.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH hoped the Government would lay upon the table of the House such papers relating to the trade and revenue of the settlement and to the terms of the proposed cession, as would give their lordships full information upon the subject when they came to discuss it.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY said such papers would be laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 15, 1870.

THE REPORTED CESSION OF GAMBIA.

Sir J. HAY rose to call attention to "the supposed preparations for transferring the colony of Gambia to France, and to move an address." The question, he said, was one of importance, and well worthy of consideration. The colony was valuable to us on account of its position and its fine river, navigable for 400 miles; and, with the exception of a brief interval, had been in our possession since 1709. According to the statistics which had been supplied to him, there were now in the colony 160 whites, 1,500 half-castes, 3,000 liberated negroes, and nearly 15,000 black

persons speaking English and loving England; they were attached to this country, and objected (among other reasons), on religious grounds, to be transferred to France. He considered that at any rate they had the right to be heard before the transference took place. (Hear, hear.) At present things were in a state of painful and harassing uncertainty. In June a French gunboat appeared and a French admiral with it, to meet whom the colonists were convoked by the English Administrator of the colony, but they were informed that no official news of cession had up to that time been received. The three gentlemen who were at present in this country stated that when they were requested by Sir Arthur Kennedy to say whether they had any objection to the transfer they answered that they had, that they preferred to remain under the dominion of England, and that they had no desire to be transferred to France. Sir Arthur said these were sentimental grievances, that they had stated no facts which were likely to influence the Colonial-office, and that the cession would probably take place in August. He might remark that now the troops were removed the colony did not cost this country a farthing, for its revenues paid all the expenses of its government. The memorialists went on to state that if England would not give them protection they ought at least to have a free choice for themselves to establish independence, if they pleased, and not be handed over against their will to France. When the matter was formerly before the House the Prime Minister stated that if the transfer were made it certainly would not take place without the consent of Parliament—"Hear, hear," from Mr. Gladstone—and he had therefore brought the matter before Parliament because he could not believe the Prime Minister was aware that, five days before he made his statement, a French admiral had visited the settlement and introduced himself as the representative of their future sovereign. He concluded by moving for papers in connexion with this subject.

Mr. B. COCHRANE seconded the motion, which he thought ought to give satisfaction to the Government, as it afforded them an opportunity of distinctly stating what their impressions were with regard to our colonial empire. For there was an impression abroad, not in England only, but in the colonies also, that the present Government were anxious to get rid of the colonies. If that was not the feeling of the Government it ought to be distinctly stated. He was not in the House when a very interesting discussion took place on the subject of our colonies, on the motion of the hon. Member for Finsbury, but he had read it with great interest, and it conveyed to him the impression that no great affection existed between the present Government and the colonies, and now this unfortunate resolution to transfer Gambia to France seemed to confirm that impression. In his mind it was no matter whether a colony was large or small—whether it was on the coast of Africa or in the Pacific—the principle of ceding a colony was a highly important matter. He thought the House would agree with him in this principle, that there were only two occasions when colonies could honourably be ceded or exchanged. The one was after a war, when in the interests of peace it became necessary to recast the map of Europe, or of the world; and the other was when, as a military operation, it was not desirable to retain it as an outpost. On a former occasion, the right hon. gentleman referred to the cession of the Ionian Islands. But the Ionian Islands were not a colony; they were a protectorate, and their cession was no justification or precedent for our giving up other colonies. It might serve to guide them in their estimate of the relation of the colonies to us if they remembered that in one of his despatches Lord Carnarvon wrote that if any colonist suffered injustice he had a right to redress at the hands of the Colonial Minister. If that principle applied to an individual, how much more did it apply in the case of a whole colony. He did not suppose that the right hon. gentleman would defend the giving up of a colony, and a colony which protested against being given up, to a different Government and a different religion; he rather thought there must have been some blunder in public opinion as to the feelings or views of the right hon. gentleman, but it was certainly remarkable that the French had sent their admiral to the colony to prepare them for the cession. He wished, before it was too late, to press upon the Government to consider what would be the influence upon other colonies if they asked Parliament to cede Gambia. It would lead to universal distrust. While he was on this colonial subject, he wished to ask the right hon. the Under-Secretary whether, in the Colonial Governors' Pensions Bill, he could hold out any hopes of awarding pensions to governors after six years' service.

Lord SANDON said, before his right hon. friend rose to reply, he wished to put to him one or two categorical questions in relation to this matter. The points on which he wished to have a distinct answer were two—whether or not the people of that colony had been, or would be, consulted on the subject of their transfer to France. It certainly was totally against the feelings of the present day that any body of people, whether small or large, should be handed over to a foreign government against

their will. (Hear, hear.) The other point was this, whether the Board of Admiralty had been consulted as to the importance of the River Gambia as a naval or a coaling station in the event of a war. He would also like to know if any papers had passed between the Admiralty and the Colonial-office on this subject. On the question itself he must express his strong conviction that Parliament ought to be formally consulted, not only before the transfer, but before the transaction had gone so far that they could not, without a violation of honour and good faith, withdraw from it. That was not a question that related to Gambia alone, but was of interest to all the other colonies; and he thought that before parting with any of our colonies the others ought to be allowed to express their opinion and to protest against the transaction. (Hear.)

Mr. MORSELL thought the House would go along with him in his refusal to be led by his hon. friends into a general colonial debate. He felt as strongly as his hon. friends, or as any man in the House could do, that the noblest prerogative of this nation was to establish throughout the world colonies that were destined to develop into nations. But it was a degradation to apply that ennobling idea to a small settlement such as his hon. and gallant friend had described, which we had had in our possession for 280 years, and which did not contain more than 39 males and 8 females. With regard to the motion for papers he would say at once that there was no objection to give all such information as was necessary. With regard to the first question, put to him by the noble lord, he would state that *there was no intention, and there never had been any intention, on the part of the Government to hand over the settlement of Gambia without consulting Parliament.* (Hear, hear.) In every statement that had been made to the French Government that was put in the front; *every arrangement that had been made with them was made subject to the consent of Parliament, and that consent would be asked for, probably, before the close of the present session.* His hon. and gallant friend had referred to a statement made as to the population of the colony by Mr. Browne, one of the leading merchants there. But in August, 1859, that same Mr. Browne described Gambia as a small settlement, situated on a swamp, 38 miles long by a mile and a-half broad, and the population as 6,000, of whom only about 50 were English. The question of the cession of Gambia was suggested by the Governor-General, Sir Arthur Kennedy, and a similar suggestion was made three or four years previously by the late Governor-General of Sierra Leone, who stated that it would be advantageous both to France and England if they could come to some understanding, so as to avoid jealousy and interference. The statement made by Sir A. Kennedy on the 13th of March, 1869, was still more specific. He stated that it would be for the interests of the colony to cede the Gambia—that the situation of the settlement rendered it unhealthy for four months of the year. In the Blue-book published in 1866 or 1867 there was a statement that between the years 1857 and 1866 the number of births was about 1,200, whilst the number of deaths was 2,300, and that it would be impossible to preserve the colony from extinction but for immigration. Sir A. Kennedy went on to say that the revenue depended mainly on the export of gold dust, which must be precarious and fluctuating—that the deficiency of revenue in 1869, as compared with that of 1868, was 3,667*l.*, and that the nature of the surrounding population was such as to forbid the hope that civilisation or British influence could ever be greatly extended—that almost the whole of the trade was in the hands of the French, and that the produce was carried in French bottoms to French ports. It was upon such information that the Government took the question into their own hands. With respect to the importance of the Gambia as a naval or military station, the present Earl of Derby said some time ago—"When I say these settlements serve no useful purpose, I mean that they do not answer the end of promoting our trade, because nobody imagines that we increase our political influence or military power by retaining them. We ought to view this simply as a matter of trade." He now came to the question whether this was or was not an advantageous position to keep up for the purposes of trade. The value of the imports to the Gambia in 1869 was 94,207*l.*, and of the exports 91,000*l.*, about one-fifth of which came from Great Britain. In that year 188 vessels entered the port, of which 34 were from Great Britain and 21 direct from France. The aggregate tonnage of the 34 vessels from Great Britain was 15,700 tons, and the French tonnage was 11,495 tons. There were only four English commercial houses, the business of which was declining, whilst the four French houses were extending their business. Our exports to the Gambia were absolutely insignificant, and our imports last year amounted only to 20,000*l.* The mass of the trade was getting into French hands, and the colony being of no advantage to this country, Sir Arthur Kennedy was of opinion that the bargain would be an exceedingly good one, if we could make an exchange with France, that country abandoning the

whole of her claims to protection or interference with the natives, and this country in return should give her the Gambia. Her Majesty's Government were not influenced by any such desire as the hon. Member for the Isle of Wight seemed to suppose. Acting on the very same principle, they were now in negotiation with Holland for the purpose of obtaining a valuable position on the Gold Coast, which would tend to consolidate our interests, and not only tend to the extension of our trade, but the promotion of civilisation. He hoped he had satisfied the House that under no circumstances could any step be taken with regard to the cession of the Gambia without the sanction of Parliament, that the advantage derived by this country was exceedingly small, whereas our responsibility was very great. The idea of the colony going on without support from any civilised power, and being able to maintain itself against the warlike tribes, was quite absurd. In times of peace the colony might be able to get on, but in time of war it must claim assistance. Reference had been made to the religion of the people. One of the points on which the Government had insisted in their negotiations with France was that their religion should not be interfered with. So far as regarded the feelings of the native population, Sir A. Kennedy, who had made inquiries on the subject, was of opinion that they would not offer any serious opposition to the transfer of the colony to France. The whole of the question would be carefully considered by the Government, and every representation made by the merchants as to any loss which they might sustain would not be lost sight of. Taking into account the unhealthiness of the climate and the effects which it produced morally and physically, he believed the House would come to the conclusion that the cession was desirable. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. ADDERLEY observed that the question was wholly unconnected with party, for the correspondence on the subject had been carried on by three successive Governments. The question simply was whether the proposed exchange would be advantageous to the interests of this country or otherwise. No one could suspect him of any inclination to consent to the cession of any territory possessed by the Queen, for when the cession of the Orange River territory was proposed, he stood alone in opposition to the project, but was out-voted. He maintained that no cession or exchange should be completed without the knowledge of Parliament. No one could regard the Gambia as a colony in any sense whatever. It was a most meagre settlement or station established for the purpose of carrying on the slave trade, and afterwards used for the suppression of that trade. It has been regarded merely as a station for carrying out a policy. The settlement could not be of any importance to the trade of this country, the trade being almost entirely in French hands, and no reason whatever existed for maintaining that settlement. With respect to its use as a coaling station, he believed it would make no difference whether it belonged to France or England, for the supply of that article would depend upon those who had the command of the seas. It had been said that it was a most eligible station, and that the Gambia was a fine river. Time was when a great desire existed to get hold of every fine harbour and hold it as a station; but the feeling of the country now was that it was not desirable to lay hold of all stations, because by so doing our naval strength was too much scattered. The reasons for retaining the Gambia were of a very trivial nature, but the reasons against so doing were quite unanswerable. It was absolutely pestilential to English constitutions, and the advantages ought to be very great indeed for maintaining it at the expense of an enormous sacrifice of life. There was no portion of the West African Coast which was more certain to become the scene of tribal warfare very soon than this settlement at the mouth of the Gambia. At this very moment the chiefs were pressing the natives down to that point. The French had an enormous military station on the Senegal, and as they seemed to be in love with tribal wars it would be better to let them undertake and enjoy them. If by a change of station we could get out of these wars and strengthen our position lower down, leaving the French to fight the battles, he did not think any one would regret the loss of the station at the mouth of the Gambia. The West African Committee came unanimously to the conclusion that it was advisable for the country to get out of all these responsibilities, with the exception of Sierra Leone, and the feeling on the committee was that self-government should be developed and fostered among the people of these settlements, in order that we might soon abandon such stations. As to the merchants and traders at the Gambia settlement they would be as well cared for and protected by the French as by us. The question was not at all a question of a party character; but it was one which affected the interests of the country, and he could not conceive that anybody would entertain much doubt that the interests of this country were in favour of the exchange which was contemplated, for it should be borne in mind that what was proposed was not a cession, but an exchange. Our

station at the mouth of the Gambia was only 200 miles from the French station at the Senegal, while it was 500 miles away from our next nearest station, Sierra Leone, and it was proposed that the French should give us an undisputed right to several stations nearer to Sierra Leone about which there was some dispute at present, and that we in exchange should give them the Gambia station. He hoped there would be no unnecessary delay in completing the negotiations on the subject.

Colonel STILES had no objection to getting rid of the Gambia settlement, which was described to be a pestilential place not worth the having. But the question involved a very important principle. The people of the settlement, including fifty Europeans and four English trading houses, were British subjects, and they ought not to be transferred to a foreign jurisdiction without their own consent. If the Colonial-office engaged in conferences with a foreign power to transfer British territory in this way they might involve themselves so as to come into collision with this House.

Mr. MORSELL explained that the French Government were distinctly told that no step would be taken in the matter without the sanction of Parliament.

Mr. EASTWICK said the statement which had been made to the House by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies was not very satisfactory, and no sufficient explanation had been given as to why such a course was contemplated without first obtaining the sanction of the people of the Gambia settlement themselves. The right hon. gentleman had stated that the settlement would be quite as valuable to us in the hands of the French as in our hands; but if that argument was worth anything, why should we not transfer Malta or Gibraltar, or any other place to them? As to the opinion expressed by the Committee of 1865, that opinion was in direct opposition to such a transfer, at all events for some time to come, and, therefore, when the right hon. gentleman said that the transfer would not be made without asking the opinion of this House, he should remember that that opinion had already been given. If a cession of the settlement were to be made at all, it should be in favour of the self-government of the natives, and not in favour of a foreign power. If the people of the settlement did not wish to be transferred to the dominion of France, no British Government ought to expel them from our care against their own wishes. One serious obstacle to the transfer was the religion of the people. They were a Protestant people, and they did not wish to be placed under the rule of a Roman Catholic power. We should gain no pecuniary advantage from the transfer of the settlement, because its revenues covered all its expenses. We did not know how much harm might not result to the trade of the place by the adoption of this course. Our presence in the settlement had put an end to many abominations, such as the inhuman practice of making human sacrifices and the carrying on of the slave trade; but if we withdrew we could only expect, as was stated before the Committee of 1865, the revival of those habits and customs.

Mr. T. HUGHES wished to add his protest against the proposed transfer. The people of the settlement were British subjects, the descendants of negroes taken out of slavers by our ships, and placed there under the guarantee of the British Government, and we were responsible for them, and for maintaining our jurisdiction over them as long as they chose to submit to it. It was quite time that we should recognise no distinctions of colour in the matter of free citizens. It was said that the settlement would be as well, and perhaps better protected under the French Government than under ours; but the French settlement at the Senegal was purely a military settlement, and no doubt if they were at the Gambia they would be at instant war with the neighbouring tribes, and great misery would be inflicted on the people. Remembering the serious news which had only just reached the House (the honourable gentleman was here understood to refer to the intelligence just received of the declaration of war by France against Prussia), it would be the very worst policy to place the Gambia settlement under the control of a purely military nation.

Mr. HERGERT said they had now received a clearer declaration of the policy of the Colonial-office than they had ever had before. That policy seemed to be to take no care of small and insignificant dependencies, which were not likely to be remunerative to this country, and it would be no satisfaction to the people of the Gambia settlement to learn that if they had been stronger and more powerful they would have had a chance of being better cared for. He hoped the right honourable gentleman's sympathies would get enlarged during the recess, and that he would have more consideration for the future for small and weak dependencies, which had been connected with us for so many years. It was a very singular state of things, if our subjects were to be transformed at any moment into Frenchmen, Spaniards, or Dutchmen, without their knowledge or consent.

Sir T. BAZLEY wished to know whether proper protection and security would be given to our merchants and traders under the

proposed change. Their interests ought to be properly protected.

Mr. MONSELL explained that the French Government had been duly informed that Her Majesty's Government felt bound to consider the interests of those merchants and traders, who had been requested to put in writing the character and amount of the losses they would sustain from the cession of the Gambia settlement. Those matters, of course, would be carefully considered, for Her Majesty's Government felt it their duty to protect British traders.

Mr. MACFIE said this was not a small question, nor a question of pounds, shillings, and pence, but a question of imperial policy, and he hoped that we should keep the Gambia settlement for ever.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE strongly condemned the cession of a Protestant community to the French. The right hon. gentleman must know very little about the administration of French colonies. But regarding the question from another point of view, and looking at Gambia as a coaling station, there were the strongest reasons against ceding it to the French. If we were at war, and the French happened to be neutral, Gambia would be entirely closed to us, and this would be the more disastrous because the River Gambia was the only one on the West Coast of Africa which could be approached in all seasons.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The African Times.

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SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

OUR TENTH YEAR.

WITH this July Number we begin our Tenth Yearly Volume, thanking and praising God, who has permitted and enabled us thus to continue our labour for the advancement of His cause in West Africa. We are only an instrument in His hands, and can only do good in so far as it may please Him to bless our work. We believe that in stimulating to good government; to justice, impartiality, enlightenment, and Christian example in the Executive; to a pure and upright administration of law and justice; to a vigorous employment of revenues for opening and maintaining new and improved communication between the interior and the seaboard, and otherwise promoting the development of the great national resources of West African countries, we are aiding the progress of Christian civilisation and the procuring of increased and better means of access to the people of the interior, for those who may desire to bear to them the glad tidings of Salvation through our Divine Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. This is our work and aim. In it we are enemies of injustice, oppression, and wrong; friends to all that is good and true; we know nothing of personal animosities, and have no interested predilections; the welfare and happiness of the African people, and their enrolment in the peaceful army of the Great Redeemer, is the motto on our banner; and all who desire to see this banner borne vigorously onward should assist us in our work. We are at this time striving to prevent what we look upon as the shameful abandonment of the River Gambia and its people to France; and rejoicing that the long-contemplated Female School at Cape Coast has been commenced. We are lamenting the continued denial of justice to the people of Sierra Leone in the matter of the wrongs and abuses in the administration of the law which we have so often exposed; joying to see that competent Africans are more freely appointed to official posts; and indulging hopes of the formation of roads in the Gold Coast territories—the establishment of steam navigation on the Volta, and the pacification of the whole Gold Coast Protectorate. The commercial prosperity of Lagos, the improved relations of Lagos with the Egba countries, and the prospect of a permanently settled Government in Abeokuta, under which agricultural industries may be expected greatly to advance, give us much pleasure; while the scarcely mitigated

barbarism in the Oil Rivers, where commerce does not put an end to cannibalism, is a source of constant anxiety and pain. We make this recapitulation on the anniversary of the birth of the *African Times*, that Africans and those who care for Africa and its people may comprehend how large a field of mental labour lies before us. May God enable us to work well in it, and to leave the result at all times to Him with unwavering confidence and trust!

OPENING OF MRS. MOSELEY'S CAPE COAST FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

WE are happy to state that this school was opened on the 1st July, by Mrs. Moseley, at Palm House, Cape Coast, a very commodious building which has been expressly fitted up for the purpose. Mrs. Moseley had happily recovered, under the able treatment of Dr. Africanus Horton, from her acclimatising fever, and was in good health when our last advices left, and strong in hope of success in her great and arduous work. It is impossible to give too much praise to Dr. Horton for the kind and able assistance he has rendered to Mrs. Moseley in every arrangement, from the moment of her arrival off the place in the steamer Congo. Our readers will see by our Cape Coast letter that the inauguration of the school was attended by all the élite of Cape Coast, official, European, and native; and we regret that the so great occupation of our columns by the Gambia cession proceedings prevents our giving so much space as we could have desired to these first steps in Africa toward the substantial realisation of an object of such very great importance, and which we have during many years advocated.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

FRANCE has declared war against Prussia, or, in other words, the North German Confederation. This declaration of war was made on the 15th July. The pretext has been found in matters arising out of the search by the authorities in Madrid of a king to rule over Spain. It seems to us so entirely a mere pretext that we do not think it worth while to enter upon detail. That scourge of the human race, that bitter fruit of sin, accursed war, is now about to waste and destroy the fruits of half a century of peaceful industry, in some of the fairest portions of this Europe, in which the blessed precepts of the PRINCE OF PEACE have been more or less proclaimed during the last eighteen hundred years. The breath of the war demon, which found utterance by the mouth of the Duc de Grammont, in the French Chambers on the 6th July, hath stirred up and roused to fury the evil passions of the multitude, which nothing can calm or appease but the slaughter of thousands upon thousands of their fellow-creatures. France once more demands the River Rhine as her frontier. For this, and to re-establish her military supremacy in Europe, she has drawn the sword, thrown away the scabbard, and committed once more her destinies to the hazards of a conflict, full of peril without and dangers within her borders. It is worthy of note that the hostile demonstration before the residence of the Prussian Ambassador in Paris, which may be called the popular declaration of war, took place on the 81st anniversary of the storming of the Bastille by the populace, which may be regarded as having been the commencement of the great Republican era in France. Each of these events took place on the 14th July. The same spirit that stormed the Bastille now cries "To the Rhine! To the Rhine!"—"Death to the Prussians!" What may be the issue, and what the attendant consequences, of the bloody struggle now commencing none may divine. The Prussians and their fellow-Germans have the victor's wreath of Sadowa, the great battle of 1866, encircling their brow, and the French are determined to tear it thence and trample it under their feet in a not less bloody field. Since 1866 the French, who considered their military supremacy endangered by the then victories of Prussia, have been daily and hourly preparing for this effort. Their army has been re-organised and increased, a new armament, the deadly Chassepot rifle, has been given to all the troops, improved artillery and other new and destruc-

tive implements of war have been largely prepared, and immense stores of war material of all kinds have been accumulated within easy distance of the German frontiers. Prussia and Germany, who saw that sooner or later the struggle would be inevitably forced upon them, and who have not been very studious to avoid it, have on their side not been idle; and although it is affirmed that the present is not at all the time they would willingly have chosen, because their celebrated needle-gun (which is supposed to have been eclipsed by the French Chassepot rifle) is undergoing alterations, we may—as they have accepted the dread alternative of war rather than a humiliation the French would have forced upon them—suppose that they are fully prepared to sustain the impetuous attack of infuriated France. Alas, how deep the shame to the boasted high civilisation of this latter half of the nineteenth century! But the Christian may not wonder. The vaunted science and enlightenment of the age year by year declares itself more and more boldly to be at enmity with God. Proud human reason exalts itself with constantly increasing insolence against Him who bestowed it on man, and yet dares to assert that its conquests will lead to that universal peace, which can only come by universal honour to God, and subjection of the human mind to those Divine precepts which the Blessed Redeemer proclaimed to man in his sermon on the Mount. Tens upon tens of millions of pounds sterling have been lavished in Europe during the last four years in rendering implements of war more and more destructive to human life; and now two of the greatest and most scientific peoples of Europe—of this boasted civilised Europe—in this boasted age of high civilisation—are mad with a frenzied desire to essay these deadly weapons one against the other. The Spirit of Evil has obtained another great victory; how far will he be allowed to push his conquests? Will other European nations be drawn into the destroying vortex of this deadly strife? There are elements of perturbation almost everywhere; there is scarcely a state or kingdom that may not now be fairly compared with a heaped-up mass of combustibles that even a mere spark may ignite; and now that the atmosphere is so heavily charged with fiery vapours, how shall these escape? Only God knoweth! But while bowing in submission to His permissive will, we venture to hope, though tremblingly, that our own dear country may not in any way be drawn into the bloody fray; and that we and all who are dear to us, both here and in Africa, may be kept in perfect tranquillity and peace, while these great and dreadful woes are sweeping over the earth.

THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

To voluntarily relinquish dominion is a dangerous step for any state to take; and to do this in direct opposition to the desires of the subjects it abandons is unjust and disgraceful, because in assuming dominion a state does something more than acquire and maintain rights. It also incurs duties and obligations from which it is no more at liberty to withdraw by a purely voluntary act than are the subjects to repudiate their allegiance. These are abstract principles of earthly rule, to which it becomes necessary to refer when states or subjects propose to act deliberately at variance with them. In becoming especially African advocates, we do not in any wise suffer diminution of our affection for the British Empire to which it has been our pride to belong; and it is therefore not only for the Gambia and other African countries, but also for Great Britain herself, that we deplore that the policy of a purely voluntary relinquishment of dominion, of which the Gambia cession is a sign and evidence, should have been adopted as a state one by those who at present rule over us in the name of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Nations are progressive, and while rising to their highest point aggressive. This reached, they cannot long remain there, unless they display an energy in consolidation equal to their previous energy in acquisition. Consolidation and disintegration have no affinity; they are exact opposites. The wanton relinquishment of dominion is the evidence of the work of disintegration having taken place of that of consolidation, of which it shows a declared and practical abandonment. It

is an acknowledgment that its power to retain all it acquired has suffered diminution; that to retain all has become burdensome; that it has become weary of dominion, which, except within a more limited sphere, is beyond its strength. It is therefore a confession or proclamation to the whole world that it has passed the apex of its greatness, and has begun its downward course on that fatal declivity where all re-ascent is impossible, and at the foot of which yawns the fatal gulf wherein lie perished and decrepit nations; that "Ichabod" is written on its palace walls, however rich the gilding and gaudy the colouring that may day by day be added to adorn them. For this fatal weariness is not necessarily the result of exhaustion or diminished means: It may be the lassitude of national voluptuousness, and is therefore compatible with enormous and increasing national wealth. In individuals great and rapidly increasing wealth is found for the most part to narrow instead of enlarge the area of sympathies; the central object has grown to such importance that the rays of sympathy converge instead of diverge; all the powers of the being are called home, as it were, for self-gratification, self-worship, self-delight; and there are no longer any left to be expended on distant objects, however close and intimate the relations between them and him may formerly have been; and nations, aggregations of individuals, follow the individual bent. This is the condition of Great Britain at the present time. Her wealth has become enormous; with its growth her sympathies have contracted till she regards nothing but it, as if it were the only real end and aim of earthly rule, instead of a means by which she could work for the development and happiness of every portion and every inhabitant of her dominions. For it, acting under its selfish counsels, she adopts the policy of concentrating all her force around the precious central object, and withdrawing, if possible, or as soon as possible, from every distant one in which her influence and power can only be maintained and preserved by some actual or possible contribution from her wealth. Blinded by it, she cannot see that those distant objects, seemingly exacting and compromising though some of them may be, were indispensable elements of the power by which it was obtained, and hitherto preserved; and still less can she discern or imagine that to divest herself of them is to relinquish a portion of that power. Yet so it is; but we can only strive against and lament this fatal delusion. We feel that it will increase and prevail to the national ruin. We may, we have no confidence that we shall, but we may succeed in our present efforts to prevent that specific disintegration, the separation of the River Gambia from the national dominion, and the giving over of it and its people to a foreign rule and away; but we shall not overcome the fatal policy which dictates this proposed measure of our rulers, this great national disgrace and injustice. The work of disintegration will be proceeded with; all the national life will be gathered round the precious central object; every step of this concentration will be another downward step on the slippery declivity, until at last she will reach the fatal gulf where her wealth will perish with her, amid the curses of that humanity which she betrayed and deserted for it. Meanwhile we will endeavour to make her do all the good we can for that Africa which she looks upon with so much contempt, and for its long injured people.

HAS THE CROWN THE RIGHT TO CEDE THE GAMBIA TO FRANCE?

WE are writing this at the opening of the month of July, and cannot tell whether the measures we have taken and others have taken will suffice to prevent the perpetration of that monstrous iniquity, the cession of the Gambia and its people to France. The Duke of Manchester has given notice to ask the Government a question about it in the House of Lords, and Sir John Hay in the House of Commons; and before these efforts are made we desire to place anew upon record our indignant protest against the contemplated treaty. Since our last we have definite written evidence confirmatory of Mr. Monsell's admission in the House of Commons. The Chamber of Commerce of Man-

chester wrote to Earl Granville on the subject, and the Colonial-office reply places the deliberate intention of the British Government to cede the Gambia to France beyond all doubt or question. The intention evidently was to make the cession, and then, when all had been done, to ask the sanction of the Legislature as to *un fait accompli*. We denounce the projected cession and the mode in which it was intended to accomplish it on several grounds. There are great principles involved. One of these is as regards the rights and powers of the Crown; another as regards the rights and privileges of the subject. With all deference to the official advisers of the Crown in this matter of the Gambia, we deny that there is any right or power in the Crown to do what the advisers of the Crown have been and are attempting to do—viz., to cede territory to another power and confiscate the nationality and birthright of subjects. That this may have been heretofore done under exceptional circumstances does not confer a general right and power on the Crown. We believe there is no instance on record of the exercise of such assumed right and power to initiate (for all confess the Crown cannot complete without the national sanction) the surrender of territory and alienation of subjects except as a necessity for terminating some war, or settling some dispute which threatened, if not settled, to involve the country in war. We believe there is no instance on record—unless the Dutch and English treaty of 1863 for exchange of territory on the Gold Coast be one—in which such a monstrous claim as that of the power to make a mere *dilletanti* application of such pretended rights and powers of the Crown, has ever been put forward. If such a monstrous power be admitted as belonging to the advisers of the Crown, there are no bounds to be placed to its possible exercise by a complacent or disastrously active Foreign and Colonial Secretary. Look at this proposed Gambia cession. Here is Great Britain for a very long time in possession of a noble river and of all the territorial rights which the undisputed possession of such a river carries with it; of settlements on the banks of that river formed by the enterprise and industry of British subjects, who by the exercise of these have given value to lands and erected stores and dwellings; of many and costly public works and buildings, expensive adjuncts of civilised rule; of the warm affections of say some 20,000 British subjects, with the preferential attachments of a widespread uncivilised native population; and all this without the necessity of expending even 11. per annum out of the Imperial Exchequer. There is France, who intruded two or three years ago in rivers in close proximity to another large British possession on the same coast; who acquires a species of claim of protection by treaty with some native chief, but which is really invalid, if Great Britain chose to dispute its validity, by reason of prior protectorate claims which she has herself acquired years before; there is France, we say, without any real possession and without any exclusive claim; without settlements or valuable lands, or houses, or public works, or buildings, or civilised subjects, or the warm affections of uncivilised multitudes, and an unhappily active and complacent Secretary of State enters willingly, in pursuance of some new political crotchet that an empire can be best strengthened by disintegration, into a *dilletanti*—because totally unnecessary—treaty for the cession by Great Britain of all that which we have enumerated, in exchange for that infinitesimal quantity which we have had difficulty in making visible or comprehensible by reason of its smallness and little value. Are we not justified in calling this a monstrous proceeding, an atrocious example of the occasional imbecility of what is called official wisdom? We deny the existence of any right or power in the Crown to fill up such a disgraceful page in history. We may be wrong in this, but we do not think that we are; and it is time that so important a point should be authoritatively settled; because the matter stands thus: the Crown is about to enter into a treaty for the totally unnecessary and uncalled-for (by any Imperial or National interests) cession of the Gambia to France, and then to lay the treaty before Parliament for its approval. Then—but when? Next session, no doubt, after the treaty

of cession shall have been carried into effect—the Gambia given over to France, the nationality of British subjects outraged, and their properties virtually confiscated unless they choose to become French subjects. For the course of proceeding was clearly explained by Mr. Gladstone last night* in debate on the University Tests Bill. Mr. Vernon Harcourt had moved a clause to the effect "that if in future a charter were granted, it should have no force or effect until after thirty days from the time at which it should have been laid before Parliament for its approval," thus giving time and opportunity for Parliament to set it aside if it so willed. Mr. Gladstone said "this differed widely from bringing the action of the Crown in the exercise of its prerogative under the view of Parliament. What was sustained by analogy and precedent was that when the Crown had done an executive act within its power it took immediate effect, notwithstanding that it was liable to be cancelled on the intervention of Parliament." Exactly so; the Crown, assuming that the cession of the Gambia without necessary cause or just consideration is within its attributes, and having made this exercise of its prerogative, would hand over the Gambia, its properties, and subjects, and people to the French, say on the 15th August next (which day has been named in Africa), and then communicate the treaty and what had been done under it to both Houses of Parliament next February, after making Her Most Gracious Majesty state in the speech from the throne that she had thus voluntarily given up a portion of the national dominions, released her subjects in the Gambia from their allegiance, and sent them about their business! Is it not time, therefore, that it should be authoritatively settled whether this is in the power of the Crown to do, or is not so within its attributes? And no absurd delicacy as regards the Crown ought to be allowed to interfere with the discussion of this important question, which is not to be measured only by the value of the Gambia and the number of its people—though these are not so inconsiderable as the official advocates of the cession desire to make them appear—but is to be measured by other greater cessions that may hereafter be similarly made, provided that of the Gambia be thus permitted and sanctioned. For, as Mr. Horsman very clearly put it a few minutes after Mr. Gladstone had spoken as above, the so-called act of the Crown is really only the act of the minister. "You are using," he said, "a term that has practically become obsolete. The Crown exercises the prerogative under the advice of the minister. It is the act of the minister for the time being which parliament is called on to approve or reject." Yes, such acts as the projected cession of the Gambia are in reality the acts of the minister, and only nominally the acts of the Crown; and all who correctly comprehend what parliamentary government is, must see at once the necessity of establishing that the minister shall not in any case be permitted to compromise the crown by the execution of a treaty for the cession of any portion of the dominions of the crown to a foreign power, without the sanction of parliament being first had and obtained; because they will see clearly enough, that a ministry with such a majority in the House of Commons as the Gladstone Cabinet has, would have very little difficulty in making that majority swallow the cession pill, after the Gambia had been six or nine months in possession of the French, by making the approval of the House of Commons a cabinet question, although perhaps the greater number of the members constituting that ministerial majority would have refused, if previously consulted, to authorise the Ministry to negotiate any such treaty of cession. There are great Imperial interests as well as African interests involved in this question, which we have thus endeavoured to place clearly before our readers; and every British subject, whether at home or abroad, is interested in it. Allow the present Ministry thus to cede the Gambia, and who can tell in what quarter of the empire the disintegration may next be effected? Only let Great Britain proclaim, as she would thus do, that she is ready and willing, if any pretext can be found, to part

* The 4th July.

with all or any of her colonies, forts, and settlements abroad, and there will be no lack of foreign powers as applicants for them. Let them once fancy they see Lord Granville, Lord Kimberley, or Mr. Monsell in the rostrum calling out "Who bids? who bids?" and the lots will soon be disposed of, especially if the sale is so unreserved as in the case of the Gambia, where France must have understood that no offer, however small, would be refused.

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT ON THE GAMBIA QUESTION.

AFTER three postponements the question of the projected cession of the Gambia to France was brought before both Lords and Commons on the 15th instant. We give the debates in full. The object was to commence thereby an enlightened and generous Parliamentary opposition to the projected cession, and defence of the rights and interests of the British merchants, traders, and other subjects in the Gambia colony. But for the serious interests involved, imperial and local, moral, industrial, pecuniary, and national, we should be inclined to make merry with those members of Her Majesty's Government who undertook the preliminary defence of the projected cession. Earl Granville informed the Lords that "the trade is one which better suits the French than ourselves—viz., trade in palm-oil and ivory chiefly"—and Mr. Monsell enlightened the Commons with the equally veracious statement, for which he made Sir Arthur Kennedy responsible, "that the revenue of the Gambia depends mainly on the export of gold dust, which must be precarious and fluctuating." Shade of Oxenstein! These are the men who barter away a British colony and British subjects for nothing, to gratify a grasping and clever ally, and to spare the Colonial-office the trouble caused to it by "the quarrels of the Gambia officials among themselves"; officials appointed by Downing-street and removable by Downing-street at its pleasure. We hope that before the matter comes again before the House some of the Gambia merchants now in England will, in their turn, enlighten the Earl and Mr. Monsell as to the rise and progress of the ground-nut trade—a trade the revenue derived through which is only liable to fluctuations because the yield of agricultural produce is everywhere uncertain, in England as well as at the Gambia—a trade capable of unlimited extension if the Government would only devote a fair portion of the revenues to an effective police upon the river, instead of squandering it to the extent of 11,000l. a-year upon officials "who are always quarrelling among themselves," and thus disturbing the dignified repose of Colonial Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State. But, sacred as we feel that repose ought to be held by us, we cannot help also feeling that the Earl and Mr. Monsell ought at least, when ceding the Gambia, to have shown just so much interest respecting a long-held British possession which they were giving away, as to make themselves acquainted with the nature and capabilities of the trade carried on there. As the *Standard*, in a leading article which we propose to insert, has done justice to Earl Granville's hilarity with regard to the capabilities of the Gambia as a naval station in time of war, we shall not further allude to that important point, now worthy of increased regard in presence of the war that has broken out between France and Prussia, beyond remarking that it is almost certain that the great authority on whose opinions the Government are acting in the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds on Bermuda, would tell them, if he were sent out to inspect the Gambia, that since they cannot acquire St. Vincent or the Cape de Verd for a coaling station, the Gambia is an invaluable substitute, as being in nearly the same latitude and possessing in many respects greater advantages. And now to Mr. Monsell, who feels as strongly as others, that "it is the noblest prerogative of this nation to establish colonies destined to develop into nations," but asserts it to be "a degradation to apply that ennobling idea to a small settlement 280 years in our possession, and which now only contains thirty-nine males and eight females." Why did not Mr. Monsell say that our possession of it during the greater part of that period is a national disgrace—that

instead of endeavouring to found a colony that should develop into a nation, we were devastating, depopulating, and barbarising the country by inciting the natives to interminable wars to supply us with slaves for colonies we were founding elsewhere? This is the secret of the present condition of the Gambia countries, and of Bathurst, where no establishments for legitimate trade existed until British merchants were driven out of Senegal and Goree by the restoration of those places to France, and transferred themselves to the British Gambia, because they found it impossible to continue the trade there under the French, although the same facilities and securities for doing so had been guaranteed to them by the treaty restoring Senegal and Goree to France, as they are now told will be worthlessly secured to them in the proposed Gambia cession. There is no reason why Gambia, with its great natural advantages, should not become a place of power and importance. If the civilised African population has been so greatly visited by death as Mr. Monsell showed by quoting the Blue-book of 1866, he must be told that such mortality is another deep disgrace to this country, as owing to preventible causes which might have been removed by a proper application of revenue to sanitary works, instead of allowing it to be squandered by worthless or useless officials. Let him look at a letter in this our present number, where he will see an account of a late unnecessary expenditure of 2,000l. a-year for military officers' residences, while the barracks where they ought to have resided and where there was ample accommodation, were unoccupied.* And since Mr. Monsell chooses to ignore all other inhabitants of the colony but the Europeans, is it not another disgrace that the Colonial-office should have wrung 11,000l. to 13,000l. a-year from them for an official staff, and a further 30,000l. for colonial buildings, to administer the affairs of thirty-nine males and eight females? Either the African British subjects there do count for something, or they do not. Mr. Monsell cannot be allowed to ignore them one moment, and justify the official expenditure because of them the next. And we protest now and for ever against the doctrine that British possessions may be justly transferred to other powers, because a British governor or governor-general takes the view that it would be advantageous to this country to do so. British governors have had powers enough for evil without giving them this additional one; let the injuries the bad ones inflict, and to complaints respecting which the Colonial-office is for the most part most wickedly deaf, be limited at least to the period of their rule. Then as regards the comparative tonnage, French and English, did not Mr. Monsell know that the reason of the great increase of French tonnage was that under our free trade regulations we admitted French ships to the Gambia on the same conditions as our own, while British ships, carrying the ground-nuts to Marseilles, where the principal ground-nut oil manufactories exist, were subject to heavy differential duties there, from which they have only recently become exempt; or, if Mr. Monsell did know this, why had he not the honesty to state it? And could any argument be more weak than, in answer to Lord Sandon's observations relative to the importance of the Gambia as a naval station, to quote Lord Derby to the effect that it ought only to be considered with regard to whether a constantly-increasing and advantageous trade could or could not be expected there? Because the importance of the Gambia as a coaling-station in the event of war had been for a time overlooked, must it therefore be for ever overlooked and disregarded, even after a favourite naval authority at the Admiralty has pointed out the necessity of the British Government having a coaling-station at St. Vincent or Cape Verd, where she cannot get one, and Gambia is the next one thereto in point of advantageous situation, and is British and at British command? With regard to the advantages France is to give us in exchange for this important Gambia, and the sacrifice of our national honour and justice in summarily turning over to France our attached coloured subjects there, we do not choose to reason further

* Signed, "Inhabitants of the Gambia," p. 2.

until the text of the proposed treaty of cession shall be laid on the table of the House of Commons or House of Lords, because for this purpose we ought to have before us the exact and precise detail. But we cannot close these observations without an expression of the gratitude we feel to those lords and gentlemen who have exacted the specific promise that the project of transfer shall be placed before Parliament for its approval or rejection before there shall be any action on the part of H. M. Government to prejudice the freedom of approval or rejection by Parliament. At the same time we beg to call special attention to a few words of Mr. Monsell which reflect infinite disgrace upon him and his official colleagues, and all who are implicated in the dastardly calculation to which they refer: "Sir Arthur Kennedy, who has made inquiries on the subject, is of opinion that they (the people) will not offer any serious opposition to the transfer of the colony to France." In other words, they are so weak and powerless that they must perforce submit to anything we may choose to do with them. The standard of national honour and morality must have been deplorably lowered in official circles before a Secretary of State could allow himself to use such an argument with the House of Commons. We feel that there is national degradation in it; we denounce it and protest against it. "Gentlemen, you may turn them over with safety to France, or to whomsoever you will, for they are too weak to resist your will." But though they are weak, Parliament is strong, and we venture to believe that it will endorse Mr. Macfie's hope "that we shall keep the Gambia settlement for ever." But that this hope may have a fair chance of being realised, Mr. Macfie and other honourable members of the House of Commons, and our friends in the House of Lords, must take the matter of the present projected cession vigorously in hand. They must not be misled by Mr. Monsell's statement respecting negotiations with another power relative to the Gold Coast into a belief that this is a proof of Government affection for our colonial empire. The negotiations alluded to are rendered necessary by a previous transfer of people under a British protection to Holland without their consent—these people were sufficiently strong to "offer a serious opposition to their transfer." They pulled down the Dutch flag—they resisted the Dutch fleet and troops—much slaughter on both sides has been the result—and it is only a matter of common humanity and justice for Great Britain to endeavour by every possible means to remedy, as far as may now be possible, the great and serious evils to which that transfer of people under British protection without their privacy or consent has unhappily led. There is no safety either for nations or individuals in any course but a right one—and we do earnestly hope that there is vigour and virtue enough in both Houses of Parliament to prevent Her Majesty's Government from going in a wrong one by the unjustifiable cession of the Gambia to France, against the desires of the British subjects, its inhabitants, and the friendly natives who are accustomed to our presence and our rule.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT RE THE GAMBIA CESSION.

SHEWETH,—

1. That it has been officially admitted that negotiations have been for some time pending for a cession to France of the Gambia River and territories, including the British subjects there located, with their properties, &c.
2. That notwithstanding the official declaration in the House of Commons, that no treaty involving such cession has yet been entered into, dependable intelligence from the River Gambia states that the Governor-General of the French Possessions in Senegal arrived in the Gambia on the 5th June, in a French frigate, with other war-vessels in attendance; that he was presented to the inhabitants of Bathurst by the acting British Governor, Major Bravo, as their future ruler; that the 15th of August was named as the day on which the British flag was to be lowered, and that of France hoisted; and that the Governor of Senegal ascended the river in the said

frigate some twenty miles and upward, on a voyage of inspection.

3. That your petitioners earnestly and solemnly protest against this unauthorised inauguration of a new policy of cession of the colonial possessions of Great Britain to foreign Powers.

4. That your petitioners, as British subjects, earnestly protest against and deny the assumed right of the Crown, as asserted in such projected cession, thus voluntarily to transfer British possessions, subjects, and properties to any foreign Power whatsoever.

5. That your petitioners maintain that even in the event of the forced cession of British possessions to a foreign power in order to effect peace after some disastrous war, the Crown would be bound to provide for the removal and settlement of the British subjects therein to some other British possession, and for a full and ample compensation for the lands, homes, property, and industries they might be thus compelled to relinquish, in order to the maintenance of their nationality and to their continued enjoyment of the protection of British laws.

6. That there is no national necessity for the cession of the Gambia and its territories and people to France.

7. That there are great and powerful national reasons why the River Gambia, &c., should not be thus ceded to France.

8. That the Gambia is one of the finest rivers in Africa, always accessible and navigable for 200 miles by vessels of war, and having anchorage at Bathurst for ships of the largest class.

9. That the Cape de Verd Islands not being a British possession, the River Gambia must be regarded as the next best and only available substitute coaling-station for ships of the Royal Navy in the event of war.

10. That the people at the Gambia speak the English language, are ardently attached to the British Crown, and declare emphatically against being deprived of their British nationality.

11. That the retention of the Gambia as a British possession need not involve any national pecuniary sacrifice whatever.

12. That with the scale of duties at present in force in the Gambia there is an available annual public revenue of above 20,000*l.* a year, which is also capable of considerable progressive increase.

13. That a revenue of 20,000*l.*, if not wasted by any unnecessary official staff, and placed under good local administration, is ample for all purposes of Government and internal protection.

14. That the British exports to Gambia amount to 7*l.* per annum.

15. That the local revenues have been largely expended in forming extensive and valuable public establishments, wharves, barracks, forts, Government buildings, &c.

16. That with few exceptions the entire educated population profess the Protestant faith, to which they are greatly attached.

17. That from the general capabilities of the river and territories, extending above 300 miles into the heart of a country rich in natural productions, and from its comparative nearness to England, there is reason to believe it will become the seat of a very large and profitable trade with Great Britain.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your honourable House will interfere to prevent the grievous wrong to British subjects and British interests, which the cession to France of the River Gambia and its territories and people would involve, by a representation to the Crown against the continuance of any negotiations with France having for object the said cession.

And your petitioners, &c., &c.

CHOLERA AT ZANZIBAR, EAST AFRICA.—Dr. Kirk, the British Political Agent at Zanzibar, reports that 12,000 to 14,000 people, or one fifth of the whole population, have perished by cholera during the recent visitation. Entire establishments of slaves have been carried off; and the disease was so violent that the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa was for the time quite suspended.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

July 20.

The French declaration of war was delivered to the Prussian Government by the French Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, on the 19th July. When the Duc de Grammont announced this in the French Chamber, it was received with "loud cheers." When Count Bismarck announced it to the Parliament of the North German Confederation at Berlin, it was received with "loud hurrahs."

War therefore exists between France and Germany (for Bavaria, Wurtemberg, &c., have joined with North Germany) since the 19th July 1870: the Duc de Grammont says since the 15th.

No press or other correspondents are allowed with the armies; we have not therefore any reliable details of the gathering of the great masses of soldiers on either side.

Denmark, it is said, will be neutral. Both France and Germany have declared they will respect the independence of Holland and Belgium.

Great Britain made a formal offer of her mediation, in compliance with the Paris declaration of 1856, but it was declined both by France and Prussia, both of whom seem determined to fight the quarrel out to the bitter end.

The French Chambers have voted a first supply of about 24 millions sterling for the war; Prussia and the other German Governments about from 25 to 30 millions sterling!

July 21.

All funds, stocks, shares, &c., have fallen greatly in value in every European market. The produce markets have also been very seriously affected. During two or three days cotton was practically unsaleable. The present nominal price for African is 1*d.* to 7*d.* per lb.

It is calculated that above 300,000 men of the French army are now near the German frontier, between the French fortresses of Strasburg and Metz. The North German, Bavarian, and other German armies are also fast gathering on the other side the frontier. This horrible war must necessarily be attended with an almost unparalleled suffering, misery, and loss of life.

CAPE COAST CASTLE.—JUNE 23, 1870.

MRS. MOSELEY'S SCHOOL.

Mrs. Moseley has now entered into her schoolhouse—a very commodious building, the family house of the late Mr. Joseph Smith, now in the possession of Messrs. Forster and Smith. On the 15th June she had a meeting of chiefs and caboceros of Cape Coast in her house, and gave them a soirée in the evening. They expressed their happiness in welcoming her to Cape Coast, and wished her health and prosperity. It was explained to them that the lady had left her home and the luxuries of England simply to come and be of service to the people of this country; that she saw the depraved condition of the female population of Cape Coast, when she accompanied her late husband, the Chief Justice, in 1862; she was not in want, and would accept no pay for the work she was about to commence. Whatever the school may realise, it will be devoted to improve its position and enlarge its usefulness. The chiefs were told that it is not often that a disinterested lady will devote herself to such a work, and they ought to give her every support.

INAUGURATION OF CAPE COAST FEMALE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL. Thursday, the 23rd June, was a gala day at Cape Coast. On Sunday, the 19th, announcements were made with appropriate remarks from the pulpit of Christ Church, by the Rev. Thomas Maxwell, colonial chaplain; and also in the Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. M. Grimmer, that the inauguration of Mrs. Moseley's Cape Coast Christian Female Institution would take place on Thursday evening; and private invitations were sent out to a few of the resident gentlemen and ladies of Cape Coast. The good lady devoted the whole of the day, assisted by Miss Jessie Cruickshanks, in decorating the schoolroom and private residence with flowers, green leaves, and pictures. At half-past five began to enter the rank, wealth, and beauty of Cape Coast—the *élite* of Cape Coast society were present. The large schoolroom was crowded, and there were seated outside of it a great many people who had no seats within. The Acting Administrator, Mr. S. C. Salmon, took the chair at a quarter-past seven o'clock. Several hymns were sung, and prayers offered by the Rev. M. Grimmer, superintendent of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and Mr. Sarbah. The chairman then remarked on the object of the meeting, and pointed out most touchingly the deplorable effect of ignorance on a population, and recommended the support of the population to the institution. The Rev. Thomas Maxwell commented on the religious aspect of the subject, and expressed himself warmly on the Christian advantages that will accrue to the rising daughters of Cape Coast by the establishment. He remarked the difference between Mrs. Moseley's institution and others of the kind on the Coast—that whilst the latter are backed by

large and influential societies, the other is entirely single-handed. Mr. Charles Bartels was then called upon, and he spoke most feelingly on the degradation of the country, and said that on the female population depends, most assuredly, the civilisation of a country, and recommended most earnestly the support of the school. Mr. Finlason then rose, and in a rather lengthened speech denounced the demoralised state of the female population of the Gold Coast, and expressed a hope that the Christian influence of Mrs. Moseley's school will bear fruit, and that future generations will recall her memory with praise. Dr. Africanus Horton, on rising, reviewed the speeches of Messrs. Salmon, Maxwell, Bartels, and Finlason, and then returned thanks in the name of Mrs. Moseley, to the chiefs, ladies, and gentlemen, for their kindness in honouring the inauguration with their presence. A hymn was sung, and the benediction by the Rev. T. Maxwell closed the meeting.

The chiefs, ladies, and gentlemen adjourned to the private apartments, which were decorated with variegated tropical flowers, where a sumptuous collation awaited them. Charming Miss Sophie Hutchison made the tea, and Mrs. Moseley, Mrs. Triggs, Miss Bartels, and others sang.

RIVER GAMBIA CESSION.—Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., M.P., T. F. Quin, Esq., Thomas Brown, Esq., and J. Forster, Esq., had an interview at the Colonial-office with the Earl of Kimberley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the 14th inst., relative to the projected cession of the River Gambia to France.

ERRATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, June 20, 1870.

Sir,—Your printer has been at fault. The concluding part of my letter in your valuable paper of the 23rd May ought to have been "I am as much their friend as the friend of any other Fantee."

I could not possibly have meant that my friendship for an Elmina man could be as sincere as that for the Cape Coast man, with whom I have always been on the best terms of friendship. It would be absurd to imagine such a thing. Even if I said the contrary, I am sure no Fantee living under the British flag would believe me, but I desire to have this correction recorded in your next issue, and so oblige, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WM. CHAS. FINLASON.

BIRTH.

At Cape Coast, West Africa, on the 19th April, 1870, the wife of the Hon. F. C. Grant of a son.

DIED.

Suddenly, at Cape Coast, on the morning of Sunday, the 8th May, Mr. P. W. Hansen, deeply regretted by his sorrowing widow and two children and a large circle of friends.

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PYRETIC SALINE.



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

Half a teaspoonful, taken in a tumbler of water, contributes more to the refreshment of the body than any known beverage,
invigorating and vitalising the blood, it allerviates 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. SKEVENS, Esq., M.D. and D.C.L., in a work upon fevers, states that since its introduction the fatal West India Fevers are
deprived of their terrors. In the Island of Trinidad alone, out of upwards of One Thousand treated on this plan, there were
only eleven deaths.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

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

CANTOR and CO., SIERRA LEONE.

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