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[Transmission Abroad.

The African Times.

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

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

VOL. X.—No. 111.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1870.

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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.

OCTOBER, 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 Steamship CONGO, Captain A. P. French, will leave GLASGOW on the 28th SEPT., and LIVERPOOL on the 6th OCT., at 4 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 27th SEPT., and in LIVERPOOL not later than Noon on the 5th OCT. Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from the Prince's Landing Stage at 3.30 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, 50B, 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.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Biafra, with the monthly mails, on the 28th August.

British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Congo, on the 8th September.

Royal Mail Steamship Benin, on the 19th September.

DEPARTURES.

Royal Mail Steamship Calabar, with monthly mails, 24th Aug.

British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Roquette, on the 6th September.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Lagos, on the 14th September.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Biafra will take out the mails on the 24th.

British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Congo will leave on the 6th October.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SIERRA LEONE.

Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has announced to the Rev. Henry Cheetham, M.A., vicar of Quarndon, near Derby, that he has selected him for the Bishopric of Sierra Leone, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Beckles. Mr. Cheetham was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1856, when he was thirteenth junior optime in the Mathematical Tripos. He was ordained in 1856 by Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester, to the curacy of Saffron Walden, Essex, and in 1858 was presented by Lord Scarsdale to the vicarage of Quarndon, which he at present holds. The income of the Bishop is 902l. per annum—500l. a-year as colonial chaplain, and 402l. from the Colonial Bishops' Fund. Mr. Cheetham will be the fifth Bishop.

WEST AFRICAN NEWS.

By the Biafra, which arrived in the Mersey on the 28th August with the monthly mails, the following was reported:—

The health of the different rivers was good, and trade generally brisk, with the exception of Bonny, where it was at a complete standstill.

There were immense quantities of produce about the coast, waiting the arrival of ships to take it away. At Lagos there were plenty of cotton and palm oil awaiting the chances of shipment.

In consequence of the markets being reopened at Benin, oil was coming in freely to the different establishments.

From the Western Districts of the Gold Coast, it is stated that since the exchange of territories, notwithstanding the troubles connected with it, the palm-oil trade had increased, the increase in the exports being over 140,000l. Some important messages had been received from Ashantee, the King offering to surrender all the Fantees in his dominion, on condition that the English Administrator gave up all the Ashantees in the Protectorate. He also suggests that all property seized by either side should be exchanged. It was also stated that the famous Ashantee Chief, Quaqua (who negotiated the treaty with Governor Maclean for the surrender of all refugees) was about to be sent as ambassador. Governor Nagtglas was also sending back to Coomassie, through Assinnee, the Ashantees at Elmina. The missionaries belonging to the Basle Mission, who were captured by the Ashantees in Creepee several months ago, were likewise to be sent down. When the Ashantee trade sets in it is believed that a large business would commence.

Accounts from the Eastern Districts state that the Accras and their allies had had great success in the war against the combined Ashantees, Aquamocs, Awoonas, and the Volta forces. They had taken possession of the enemy's chief towns, burnt several "crooms," which were mere nests of robbers, murderers, and pirates, defeated and destroyed or dispersed every armed force opposed to them, and cleared the Eastern Districts of rebels and hostile troops. The losses on the Accra side were stated to be very severe. The action in which General Domphey, the commander of the Accra army, was killed, was fought at the foot of Aquamoo Mountain on the 25th July. The allied forces of the Eastern Districts, numbering about 25,000 well-armed and disciplined men, under the kings, chiefs, and native gentlemen of the Protectorate, were expected to return to Accra in September, when the campaign will probably have terminated. Large supplies of ammunition and provisions had been recently forwarded to the allied camp from Accra by Captain Ross, the chief civil commandant of the Eastern Districts, and it is stated that the influence of the British Government in the protected territories adjacent to the forts and settlements had not been so strong since 1851 as it is at present. That portion of the Gold Coast settlements contains a population of 400,000 souls.

The estimated revenue of the British settlements on the Gold Coast for the current year was 29,000l., and the expenditure 19,000l. It is believed that in 1872 the revenue will be 45,000l., without laying any additional burdens on the people. The opening of the Volta will afford the means of achieving this result. If there should be peace between the Fantees and Elminas, the revenue of the Gold Coast will soon exceed that of Sierra Leone, and should the Government expend a good proportion of the sums raised in the construction of roads and public works, the Gold Coast would become a splendid settlement.

Late advices from British Sherbro state that the oil season had commenced, and that there was every prospect of a good trade being done. Business in general had been very brisk of late. The merchants at Sherbro were rather dissatisfied that the mail steamers did not call at that place, and were anxious that the vessels should again run in. The buoys recently laid down in the Sherbro river had all disappeared, having either sank or drifted away from their moorings. War was still raging in the Bagroo country, and all the traders, in consequence, were leaving the rivers, as up to the last accounts there appeared no prospect

of peace being speedily restored, as both belligerents appeared determined to fight. Rain had fallen very heavily at Sherbro, and the rivers were filling fast. The country was generally healthy.

From Bonny we learn that Oko Jumbo had recently endeavoured to make an attack on Ja Ja's position with seventeen war canoes, but had failed in the attempt. Ja Ja was well protected on the Opo river with batteries of Armstrong guns, too well placed to render any attack on the part of his rival an affair to be feared.

THE CHAMEROVZOW TESTIMONIAL.

The following gentlemen have paid their subscriptions to me

viz.:					
Hon. C. Heddle	£	2	2	0	
Hon. John Ezzidio		10	10	0	
Hon. Wm. Grant		3	3	0	
T. W. Hughes		2	2	0	
The Rev. J. Quaker		2	2	0	
J. J. Lake		4	4	0	
James Benjamin		1	1	0	
Edward Carney		0	10	0	
P. A. Cole		1	1	0	
Daniel Carroll		1	1	0	
D. Jarrett		1	1	0	
Syble Boyle and Family		5	5	0	
G. P. Bull		1	1	0	
Wm. Smith		5	5	0	
Samuel J. Sawyer		1	1	0	
Mrs. John Bright		5	5	0	
J. B. McCarthy		4	4	0	
Davies and Davis		1	1	0	
Dr. Robert Smith		2	2	0	
F. Dalmas		1	1	0	
Hy. Lumpkin, sen.		2	2	0	
J. R. Cummings		1	1	0	

July 30, 1870. Wm. Rainy.

[We beg to thank the gentlemen who have paid their subscriptions as above; and at the same time to urge anew upon our other Sierra Leone friends, and especially those who have already given in their names, the strong claims which our friend Mr. Chamerozvow has upon them, and upon all Africans who possess the means for doing what we regard, not only as an expression of their personal appreciation of Mr. Chamerozvow's invaluable services, but as a general African tribute through them as representatives of the African people generally. We take the liberty of again reminding them that "he gives doubly who gives quickly."—Ed. A. T.]

THE WOMEN IN LOG AT CAVALLA AND ROCKTOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Liberia, Cape Palmas Town, August 6, 1870.

Sir,—Joy! joy!! joy!!! Our hearts are filled with gladness and great gratitude to you, Sir, for bringing our troubles and distresses before the world. You have, by your invaluable paper, Sir, released our women from the stocks they were put in at Cavalla and Rocktown. Had it not been for you, Sir, our women, with their suckling ones at their breasts, would have still been in stock and still subject to the atrocities daily inflicted on them. Your paper for May, in which you brought our distresses forward, reached here from Monrovia in a small boat. The monthly mail steamer for June did not call here, but left the mails for this place at Monrovia. Your paper reached here on Sunday, the 3rd July, and on Sunday, the 10th, the Rocktown people took our five women and one man out of stock and sent them to us by the Serrekeh and Barrekeh people. These are tribes from the interior, who were moved with pity and compassion for the sufferings of our poor mothers, daughters, sisters, and aunts, and had come down and had been for a fortnight at Rocktown pleading the release of these our poor women, without success, when your paper arrived, calling for a British man-of-war to come down to Cavalla and Rocktown. The news of an English man-of-war soon lighted through the settlement, and the release of our poor women was immediate. Our people are dreadfully afraid of an English man-of-war, for so many of them have served on board English men-of-war. They know their power and determination to put down everything that is evil and encourage whatever is good. All of us know that the English have been our friends for ages, and would sacrifice anything rather than have the English against us. "Ah," says the Cavallas and Rocktown people, "the English have been our true friends; shall we keep these women any longer in stock until a man-of-war comes? The English will for ever hate us if they find such doings in our country." This was how the Rocktown people sent us our women on Sunday, the 10th, and the Cavallas brought us our women on Friday, the 15th July. We know that had it not

been for your kind interference in bringing it before the public the Serrekeh and Barrekeh tribes would have returned unsuccessful to their homes, as King Derby Queer and these very Serrekeh and Barrekeh people had hitherto returned home unsuccessful. On this very occasion King Wear, of Rocktown, sent messages to King Wear, of Cape Palmas Town, telling the latter to send men to Rocktown to make peace between us, and that after they have cut their rice they will order the Cavallas to remove from our land on the river. If this is effected, Mr. Editor, the praise will be yours, and the seven years' war between us Greboes, who are brother and sister's children, will end in seven days. Thank God; thank you, Mr. Fitzgerald; may God for ever bless you and prolong your valuable life for the good of Africa and her people, and crown you at the last day with everlasting crowns, for the many, yea, many, good works you have done and will do for Africa. Thank God for the birth of F. Fitzgerald, the God-sent deliverer of Africa. Our King Wear sent men to Rocktown, and the peace was effected by cutting a dead man's bone in two pieces. But, Mr. Editor, our women have returned to us nearly all in a state of pregnancy. They have told us how they have been abused by the Cavalla and Rocktown men. The wars between the Hedeas and Tablalo on the river are also settled, not by the Liberians, but by the Cape Lahoo people, living nearly 200 miles from us, so that the Liberians have not done a single good for us since they came here. The Liberians at the Cape are quite vexed for the peace made and the delivery of our women. Some of them have remarked that it was a cursed day when Bishop Payne established schools amongst us to learn to read and write. They, the Liberians, never intended us to learn to write, but to read only as far as the New Testament. Now that Bishop Payne has learned us to write, now we know something about newspapers to make ourselves on the same level with them. This is the only way the Liberians intend to civilise us. Thank God for the missionaries. Praise be to Bishop Payne and all the missionaries who ever came to our country to teach us. What would we do without the white men after all—we mean Christian white men? Our king and all the headmen send their love to you and send you many thanks.—Yours, Mr. Editor,

A GREBOE MAN.

P.S.—The Liberians say we should fight our own wars, and they have nothing to do with us, but how is it they don't fight their own wars? They call the Rocktown men and Cavallas to assist them. I would bring under their notice that they, as a government, should not allow us to fight our own wars, but should always try to settle it. In the Sierra Leone paper we read where Governor Kennedy called the Sherbro chiefs and settled all their family and war palavers. We hope the Liberians will follow Sir Arthur Kennedy's footsteps instead of saying, Let us settle our palavers.

CAVALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

July 29, 1870.

Sir,—We have been told that Governor Kennedy would send a man-of-war from Sierra Leone down here to take away the River Cavalla and Graway women we had in stock. We beg you, Mr. Editor, to tell Governor Kennedy not to send the man-of-war for that purpose, for we have let the women go. It is true we did ravish the women, but it is our country fashion; true Rev. Mr. Owen came to us when we caught these women and told us not to use them, but according to our country fashion we ravished them, because we knew by ravishing them we bring palaver and war. True we gave "Yia's" two wives sassawood, and they died; we say they witched their husband. We did not catch these women believing that the River Cavalla people killed "Yia," though at first we did believe it: but after the "Hedeas" acknowledged they killed him, we suspected the River Cavalla people told the Hedeas to kill him, as they were their friends, and until now we have the same suspicion. The Liberians at the Cape often tell us to do anything to keep up this war. About seven or eight years ago, when this war between us Greboes commenced, President Warner came to Cape Palmas from Monrovia and sent for us, the River Cavalla and the Cape Palmas people. We all appeared before the President, and the President ordered both us and the River Cavalla people from the rivers to our towns on the beach. The River Cavalla people came down from the river, and we, too, wished to remove, when the Liberians at the Cape told us not to remove, that they wanted the piece of land to plant sugar-cane on; but no sugar-cane has ever been planted on it as yet. The Liberians say we and they are one. Mr. Editor, when they fought war we assisted them, but when we fight war they never helped us. We begin to think these Liberians at the Cape are deceiving us, they only care for us when they can get our services. They have done no good for us nor our children since they have come to our

country more than thirty years ago, and if it was not for Bishop Payne's mission our children would all be heathens like us. They never sent us any school teacher, nor established any school amongst us, or any other tribe, to teach our children. No more to say, Mr. Editor, only we beg you to tell Governor Kennedy the English are our friends, and we wish them still to be our friends; and beg him not to send a man-of-war down for that purpose. We will be glad to see a man-of-war to visit us on friendly conditions.—Yours, Mr. Editor,

A CAVALLA MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Rocktown, July 25, 1870.

Mr. Editor,—We beg you to tell Governor Kennedy not to send a man-of-war down to us, for we have taken the women out stock and deliver them to the Cape Palmas people. English people have been our friends, and we would rather have all nations against us than the English to frown on us. We beg you, Mr. Editor, we pray you, to put into your paper, and tell all the English people not to send man-of-war down to us; that we let the women go on Sunday, and the king of this town sent to Cavalla, and they too have let the women go on finding we told the Cape Palmas people when we deliver them their women and made peace that we should order the Cavalla people to remove from their land on the river, but since then some Liberians came here from the Cape and told us not to give up that land. The Liberian people at the Cape are very bad people, in all their wars we help them to fight, and now, the other day, an English vessel wrecked at the Cape, when we went down to the wreck the Liberians drove us away and said they must guard the white man's ship for fear we steal, and they themselves afterwards plundered the vessel and robbed the captain and his crew of all their clothing and other things. Is this right, Sir? The Liberians spoil our country and make our country poor. First time, we all think the Liberians, being black men, like ourselves, they would do our country good, and many of them, their grandfathers, came from our country before they went to America; but when our people go to the Cape to sell cocoa-nuts, oysters, &c., the Liberians often take away their things from them by force, often beat them and kick them about as if we were dogs. They call us native dogs and all kind of ill names; they treat us as if we were not people like themselves. In one or two instances they have cut our people with cutlasses until the blood flowed, after forcibly taking away our articles that we took to sell. We will not put up with this ill-treatment always as if we were slaves. This is some of our grievances, we tell you, Mr. Editor.—Yours, &c.,

A ROCKTOWN MAN.

PRESIDENT ROYE NOT PERSONALLY TO BLAME ABOUT THE WOMEN IN STOCK AT CAVALLA, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Palmas Town, July 22, 1870.

Sir,—We read in a Sierra Leone paper that the head of the Executive of Liberia was applied to at Sierra Leone to know about our women being put in stock by the Cavallas and Rocktown people, and shamefully ill-treated, as was truthfully reported, and that the President positively said that no application has ever been made to him. I beg to inform the readers of your valuable paper that when our women were put in stock at Cavalla, President Roye had not then taken the presidential chair, though he had been elected, but Ex-President Payne was still in office. Ourselves and King Wear and many other headmen of this town called on Governor Harmon, and reported the capture of our women. Governor Harmon sent for the Hedeas people from Cavalla River, and called his Council; and King Wear, with his headmen, the Hedeas, and the River Cavalla people, all went to Governor Harmon's, and met with his councillors, who investigated the matter and inquired how the death of the man Yia came. The Hedeas in our presence, and in the presence of the Governor and his councillors, acknowledged they killed the man, and gave all explanation how and where. Then the Governor and his councillors promised us that in three days our women should be let loose. We did our duty to bring our grievance before the local government, and it was their duty, and not ours, to report such disgraceful affairs to head-quarters. We had nothing to do with that; we know that about a week or two after President Roye entered on his duties, and it was the duty of the Cape Palmas authorities to fulfil their promise to us; though as soon as President Roye became President, Cape Palmas rebelled against the republic and determined not to obey the President nor the laws of Liberia. Yet we had nothing to do with their rebellious mob; it was their duty to report this disgraceful affair to the President as soon as he entered on his duties. In the latter part of February last, a powerful king from the interior, named Derby Queen, came down to settle this matter and to release our women. He called on Governor Dennis, Governor Harmon's successor, to get the aid

of the Liberian Government for our women's release, when Governor Dennis drove away Derby Queen from his house, and insulted him most grossly. But I am glad to let you know, Mr. Editor, that, through your valuable paper, the *African Times* for May, which spoke about English man-of-war, our five women and the one man were taken out of stock, and sent to us from Rocktown on Sunday, the 10th inst., and our women at Cavalla were also taken out of stock and brought to us, but most of our women, though some with infants to their breasts, returned to us in state of pregnancy. They were forced to submit to every Cavalla and Rocktown man who chose to come to them.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A GREEK MAN.

P.S.—King Wear and the headmen of the town send you through me their greatest thanks for your kind interference in their behalf, to obtain the release of their women, which has been all owing to you.

OFFICIAL IRREGULARITIES OF THE LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT.

In our last, when alluding to communications we had received stating the entire ignorance of the actual President of the Republic of Liberia of the sad captivity of women at Cavalla river (now happily terminated) we alluded to the statements which appeared in the new and able Liberian journal, the *Liberian Register*. As an important "note for African history" we think it right to give the statement alluded to as it appeared in the above-mentioned journal:—

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—Till within a few days we, as well as multitudes of our fellow citizens, had no idea that the claims made on the Liberian Government by the British authorities at Sierra Leone were of the importance which we have since ascertained them to be. When we use the term *importance*, we mean, that it was not known in Liberia that the demands made by the Government of Sierra Leone, had been definitely laid down by the Foreign-office in London. Without stopping to argue the justice or injustice of any proceedings, or our claims to any territory in dispute, we shall make a few extracts from correspondence between the Liberian and British Government, to show that the culpable silence, on the part of the past administration had allowed us to get quite an erroneous impression with regard to the attitude of the Foreign-office in London. This correspondence was not on record, or regularly filed in the State Department like other papers. Why were these papers put in the dark?

Under date of August 9, 1869, Earl Clarendon writes to Consul-General Ralston as follows:—

"I regret to address you upon the subject of certain proceedings on the part of the Liberian authorities in the Mannah River district on the West Coast of Africa, which have caused Her Majesty's Government much pain, and which threaten seriously to impair the friendly relations that have so happily existed between this country and Liberia since the establishment of the latter as an independent state.

In the month of September, 1868, however, without any notice having been previously given by the Liberian Government to that of Her Majesty, of their intention to enforce their claims to the disputed territories, a large party of armed natives acting under Liberian authorities, made their appearance in the Mannah River district, where they seized and carried off to Monrovia the British schooner *Elizabeth*, and after maltreating them, plundered the stores of British traders on shore.

Such high-handed proceedings towards the subjects of a country, which had invariably afforded its protection and assistance to the Liberian Republic, could not, under any circumstances, but be considered as unfriendly. But those proceedings assume a much graver form where, as in the present instance, the Liberian Government has been informed that Her Majesty's Government do not acknowledge the territorial claims, and in the face of this warning, the Liberian authorities proceed to assert their assumed rights by seizing and confiscating British property, and by imprisoning and maltreating British subjects.

"The Governor-in-Chief of Her Majesty's settlements on the West Coast of Africa has already made a strong representation to the Liberian Government upon the subject of the proceedings of their authorities in the Mannah district, but the only satisfaction he has obtained has been an offer on the part of Liberia to submit their claims to the disputed territory to the arbitration of the United States, and this offer, until redress has been afforded for the outrage committed on British subjects, Her Majesty's Government can in no wise accept. Sir Arthur Kennedy will now be directed to proceed in a ship of war to Monrovia, with the view to procure the restitution of the British vessel that was seized in the Mannah river, and also reparation for the wrongs inflicted on British subjects; and in the event of the Liberian Government refusing to accede to the just demands of Her Majesty's Government, he will place the matter in the hands

of Her Majesty's naval authorities, who will proceed to act as the exigencies of the case may require."

It can be seen from the date of the foregoing letter, that it must have been received by the September mail, which reached here one or two days before the arrival of the British war ship. And the postmark on the inclosure of this letter confirms this opinion. Strange to say, however, in the consultation held at the Executive Mansion on these difficulties, and the arrival of the war ships, not the least admission was made to this letter, or any other letter from the British Foreign-office; but the impression was made that the Government was still awaiting a reply from London. We think this silence on the part of the past Administration is culpable. It is not matter of surprise, then, that the Ex-President and his Cabinet, with more complacency than schoolboys would have manifested, received from the Administrator-in-Chief such terms as "plundered," "high-handed," &c., &c.; for well did they know at the time that those terms were only quotations from the Administrator's instructions from the Home Government.

Earl Clarendon closes the afore-mentioned despatch with the following words: "My object in writing to you now is to request that you will use your good offices with your Government with a view to induce them to accede to the just demands of Her Majesty's Government, and by so doing, to obviate a rupture of those friendly relations which you will assure your Government it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to strengthen and perpetuate."

This is not the time and place to discuss the justice of our claims; nor have we space to extract from all the letters alluded to; but it is due to the people of Liberia, that we should say enough to let them see how some, at least, of their foreign matters stand, and how a wrong impression has been made on the minds of many by the silence of the past Administration. It is necessary to let them see that this matter, concerning which the last Administration preserved so culpable a silence, had assumed, and still reserves greater proportions, and a graver aspect than the people of Liberia generally were inclined to suppose.

SAFETY OF THE GERMAN MISSIONARIES CAPTURED BY THE ASHANTEES.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society has published the following as extract of a letter from George Blankson, Esq., sen., dated Anamaboe, July 5, 1870:—

"I am glad by this opportunity to announce the arrival of the German Missionaries and a lady at Ashanti, the King of that country having sent certain ambassadors here to the Governor, to treat for peace, and by them he sent a message respecting their arrival. There are three gentlemen and a lady, and, as far as I can say, they are properly and well treated by the King. They have sent a message to Governor Ussher for a supply of blankets, boots, shoes, &c. They are resident at a village about two miles distant from Kumasse, the capital of Ashanti.

"P.S.—I mean those missionaries captured by Ashantee forces at our Eastern District, that you wrote about to me some time past."

THE COLONIAL-OFFICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Lagos, August 2, 1870.

Sir,—If any African entertains a doubt of the injustice and indifference with which, in not a few cases, we have been treated by the Colonial-office at Downing-street, the instance of Mr. Way's return to his judicial seat in this settlement ought to induce him to dismiss such idle doubt. It is needless to mention in any length the injustice of a decision with which I dare say every one was acquainted, and which led to the suspension of his worship from office by the Administrator, Captain Glover, and his dismissal by Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor-in-Chief. A short period after his disgrace he embarked to England, undoubtedly with the hopes to return again. That he has realised the hopes, and with favours, his presence amongst us is a proof. Is this not a fair stimulus for European officials to act unjustly towards poor Africans as they please, when they have hopes of encouragements and favours? They will not linger or doubt, for there are sufficient precedents in the history of West African settlements. From our *ci-devant* friend (if a friend he is) one would expect that, being a man advanced in age, he could with common sense administer justice, even if he had not legal training. We believe that he has legal knowledge and abilities, with common sense; but the obstacles in his way are partially in favour of Europeans and an inherent dislike to the African race, with a moderate degree of colour prejudice. We regret the mock privilege of being British subjects without British justice administered to us in its purity; and a painful experience it is to us of the policy of the Colonial-office to screen and white-

wash its offending officials. If it be not screening and white-washing, what could it be called? For the presence of Mr. Way amongst us demands an explanation.

As we have no alternative but to submit to the judgments of his worship, as the authorities have been pleased to reinstate him in his office, we would remark that if he has principles in him becoming a Christian and responsible creature, he would henceforth repudiate the pride that engenders prejudice of colour, and administer the laws according to the dictates of justice and humanity. Apologising for your time and space occupied, I am, Sir, yours,

AN AFRICAN BRITISH SUBJECT.

LOSS OF H.M. GREAT TURRET SHIP CAPTAIN.

It is with painful regret that we record the foundering of this noble vessel of war off Cape Finisterre during a heavy gale on the night of 6—7th September. The gale had been blowing from S.W. and shifted suddenly to N.W. The ship lurched 15, 18, 25 by the indicator, as reported to the captain (Burgoyne), who was on deck, then suddenly, in an instant, turned bottom upward, and within about three minutes sunk beneath the troubled waters with all its precious freight of human life—between 500 and 600 persons—among whom were the captain and Captain Coles, the inventor of the ship, and able advocate of the turret system. The ship seems to have been overtopped. Our impression has always been against square rigging for any such ships, and in favour, if they have sails at all, of mere jury masts. Unless some great change can yet be made in ships of the Captain class for sea-going purposes, we should advocate limiting their employment to the duties of a home squadron, for which they are invaluable. A few of the crew, washed from the deck, reached the shore next morning, and have since arrived in England. The following, communicated to the *Hampshire Telegraph* by some of these survivors, will be read with deep interest:—

"Captain Burgoyne was on deck at the time when the accident occurred. He was dressed in his uniform cap, pilot cloth reefer, and an old pair of trousers. The ship was under steam and sail, with her double-reef fore and main topsail, fore staysail, and fore topmast staysail set. When the middle watch was called at twelve o'clock the weather was exceedingly squally, and the captain remained on deck giving orders. At five minutes past twelve the watch was piped to muster, and two minutes afterwards the men, with the exception of the marines, were on deck, and those who had been relieved were below in the act of turning in. As soon as the new watch were on deck, and before their eyes were perfectly open, the captain gave orders to man the weather fore topsail brace, and then to let go topsail haul-yards and lee topsail sheets. Subsequently the order was given to let go the weather topsail sheets. No sooner had the latter order been given, and ere it could be executed, a terrific sea struck the ship on the weather beam and swamped her decks. The men of the watch, with the captain, were now in the water, the ship being over on her side and trembling violently in the endeavour to right herself. As soon as the men could see what was going on around them, the ship was floating with her keel uppermost, and nothing could be heard of the crew. They were now fighting for life with the sea, and after about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour had elapsed, one of the party saw the ship's steam pinnace lifeboat some yards off keel upwards. They then swam with considerable difficulty to the pinnace, the captain, Mr. May, and an able seaman named Heard reaching it together. Heard had held on the captain by the collar of his jacket. With assistance, the captain succeeded in getting on to the pinnace with the rest of the party, and caught sight of a ship not a great distance off, which they believed to be either the *Bellerophon* or the *Lord Warden*. At this time the Captain had disappeared altogether. Urged by the gallant captain the men shouted as loud as they could, "Ship ahoy!" for a considerable time, but got no response. So frantic were their cries for help that the men became perfectly hoarse, and the majority lost their voices altogether for a time, and endeavoured to prepare themselves for what they conceived to be their fate—namely, a watery grave with the rest of the unfortunate crew. All this time the pinnace was being tossed heavily, and the men were frequently washed from its keel into the mass of seething waters around them, but succeeded in getting on again, with what little assistance their fellow-sufferers were in a position to render them. After being tossed about for some time in this way the men saw the ship's second launch floating towards them with two men in, and raised feeble shouts to attract their attention. When the launch came to within a short distance of the pinnace Captain Burgoyne shouted out, "Hold to your oars, my men: hold to your oars," which order was, as far as possible, carried out, and the launch got close to the

pinnace, the men leaping joyfully on board her. The sea frequently parted the two boats, and ere Captain Burgoyne and the able seaman Heard, before referred to, could get from the pinnace, she was some little distance off. Heard stuck by the captain, who remained, sad looking, but calm, and as firm as if on board the ill-fated ship he had commanded. Heard took hold of him by the hand, and said, "Come, Sir, let's jump!" to which he replied, "Save your own life, my man." Finding that the distance between the launch and the pinnace was rapidly increasing, the seaman said, "Will you come or not, Sir?" when the captain replied, "Jump and save yourself. I shall not forget you some day." The seaman jumped, and with difficulty reached the launch, and was hauled on board, and within a few minutes the pinnace and the captain were lost sight of."

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

August 22 to 27.—After the French troops had evacuated the Camp of Chalons, all the sheds, buildings, and other objects that could not be removed have been burned. The Chalons Army, under General M'Mahon, and having with it the Emperor Napoleon, has marched to Rheims, and then moved northward. It is understood to be destined to the relief of Metz, which it is to approach *via* Mezieres. Since M'Mahon's corps d'armées, estimated at 180,000 men, thus moved northward, we hear nothing further of the advance of the army of the Crown Prince on Paris.

August 8 to September 3.—The corps d'armées under the Crown Prince of Saxony operating from Metz on the flank of M'Mahon's army, the latter has directed its course on Montmedy and Sedan. The corps d'armées of the Crown Prince of Prussia, abandoning the march on Paris, has advanced, by forced marches, direct on Montmedy. M'Mahon has concentrated his army between the forts of Montmedy and Sedan. Here he has been attacked, first by the Crown Prince of Saxony, and later by the combined forces of the Crown Princes of Prussia and Saxony, under the command in chief of the King of Prussia. Battles every day till the 1st of September, when the battle of Sedan has left the whole French army at the mercy of the Prussian forces, which entirely surrounded them. On the 2nd the Emperor sent his sword to the King of Prussia, and surrendered himself prisoner; and it is understood that M'Mahon's army (M'Mahon being wounded), commanded by General Wimpffen, has surrendered also and become prisoners of war. Marshal Bazaine has made a great effort (August 31) to get out of Metz and join M'Mahon, but was again driven back under the guns of Metz.

September 4 to 10.—Details of the late battles before Metz and at Sedan continue to arrive. The news of the surrender of the Emperor and M'Mahon's army to the Prussians was partially known in Paris on the evening of the 3rd. 4th, great commotion in the Legislative Chamber and among the people of Paris; crowds shouting, "Vive la République!" The troops placed by the Government to guard the Legislative Chambers fraternise with the people and National Guards. The Republican members of the Chamber proclaimed the Republic. The following telegram gives a graphic picture of the situation:—

PARIS, Sept. 4, 6 P.M.—Paris is in a state of indescribable and intense enthusiasm. The whole city is, as it were, *en feu*. On every side, in almost every street I have passed through, I have heard cries of "Vive la République!" At twenty minutes past three this afternoon I saw the Imperial flag at the Tuileries pulled down. The people forced the gates of the garden. A hundred persons entered the Palace without doing the slightest mischief. The Garde Mobile now occupy the Tuileries. On the Quay d'Orsay I myself heard the soldiers shout, "Vive la République!" On all sides the Imperial eagles are being torn off from the flags and thrown out of the windows. Upon the quay I saw busts of the Emperor pitched out of the houses and thrown into the Seine amid tremendous shouts of applause. I saw Rochefort borne in triumph to the Hotel de Ville. He was enthusiastically saluted by the people when he came out on the balcony of the Hotel de Ville. Portraits of their Imperial Majesties were thrown from the windows and trampled upon by the people. Soldiers in every direction turn their muskets upside down and fraternise with the people, shouting as they do so, "Down with the traitors!" The workmen shout, "Vive la France!" "Vive le Commerce!" "Long live all Nations!" Everybody is laughing and weeping with joy. Everybody is shaking hands and embracing his neighbour.

Sept. 5.—The Provisional Government is composed of MM. Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Ernest Picard, Eugene Pelletan, Cremieux, Jules Ferry, Bizoin, Rochefort, Arago, and G. Pages. Count Keratry has been appointed Prefect of the Police, and Etienne Arago Mayor of Paris. The Ministerial offices have been distributed as follows: M. Gambetta, Interior; M. Jules Favre, Foreign Affairs; M. Magin, Finance; M. Jules Simon, Public Instruction; M. Cremieux, Justice; General Leflo, War;

M. Grevy, President of the Council of State; M. Lavernigon, Secretary-General of the Provisional Government; General Trochu retains the Governorship of Paris.

Sept. 6.—The Emperor saw the King of Prussia on the 3rd. Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel (called the German Versailles) has been appointed to be Napoleon's residence in his captivity. The number of troops made prisoners by the Prussians at Sedan is about 93,000, with above 4,000 officers, who are being moved into Prussia. Some 12,000 French escaped into Belgium, and were there disarmed. An army of 150,000 men has thus disappeared!

The Empress left the Tuileries on Sunday afternoon secretly, with two of her suite only. They left in a common street fiacre. The Prince Imperial arrived this afternoon at Dover, and went to Hastings.

Sept. 7.—M. Jules Favre's circular to the French Ministers abroad says that the Republican Government will "not give up one foot of French soil nor one stone of her fortresses."

Sept. 8.—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and all the great towns have proclaimed the Republic. The Prussians are marching on Paris. 60,000 Germans besiege Strasburg, 150,000 besiege Metz, and it is said 400,000 are to appear before Paris. Paris is making every possible effort for its defence.

Sept. 10.—The Empress Eugenie reached Ryde in safety on board Sir John Burgoyne's yacht, with Madame de Breton. She went on to Hastings to join the Prince Imperial.

Sept. 12 to 17.—The Prussians continue to march on Paris. Their advances came near the city on the 14th and 15th. General Trochu held a review of the troops in Paris, Garde Mobile and National Guards, said to be in all 350,000 men, on the 13th. It is said they will defend Paris to the last extremity. All the woods round Paris are to be burned down on the approach of the Prussians. The Forest of Bondy has been fired.

Sept. 21.—All the railroads out of Paris have now been cut and occupied by the Prussians. The woods have all been fired by the French, but the destruction is only partial, many of the trees being too green to burn. M. Jules Favre has left Paris for the head-quarters of the German Army, to negotiate for peace.

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MRS. MOSELEY AND THE CAPE COAST FEMALE SCHOOL.

In a former number we gave an account of the preliminary meetings of chiefs and others with Mrs. Moseley, and the formal opening of her school on the 1st July. With indescribable pain we learned that only two or three days later she was again prostrated with fever and dysentery. This second attack was much stronger than the first, and coming upon a system still further enfeebled by the previous one, her life was in great danger. But God was pleased to bless the extraordinary exertion of Dr. Africanus J. Horton, S.A.S., who not only treated her malady with the highest medical skill, but watched and tended her day and night every hour that he could be spared from his other patients, until she became happily so far recovered that he was able to get her on board the mail steamer for England. To England he intended she should go, considering a residence in a cooler climate to be indispensable to her complete restoration. Before Mrs. Moseley left Cape Coast, Mr. Ussher, the Administrator, had assigned 200l. a-year as the Government local subsidy to the school, and Miss Grant, daughter of Mr. F. C. Grant, J.P., of Cape Coast, who had been educated in England, undertook the

supervision of the school during Mrs. Moseley's enforced absence. Mrs. Moseley had, therefore, the great relief of knowing that her work was taken care of while she should be seeking health. When the steamer reached Sierra Leone Mrs. Moseley, however, was taken on shore, and received and treated by Sir Arthur Kennedy, C.B., Governor-in-Chief of the West Coast Settlements, with a hearty and considerate kindness which does him the highest honour. Sir Arthur's anxious desires and earnest advice, as communicated to us by his Excellency by letter, was that Mrs. Moseley, after adequate rest at Government House, should fulfil Dr. Horton's intentions and come on to England. And this was our earnest desire also. But her heart is so set on that great work she has undertaken, that, feeling her strength rapidly increasing, she has, in opposition to Dr. Horton's command, and Sir Arthur's and our desire, elected to return at once to Cape Coast, and we believe will, ere this, have again arrived there. As the rainy season will have entirely passed, all that is left to us is to hope that she may now find the climate as benignant as it was previously fatal to her health. Sir Arthur Kennedy has confirmed Mr. Ussher's action as regards the grant of 200l. per annum to the school, and if it should please God so to strengthen Mrs. Moseley that she may be able to remain throughout the dry season at Cape Coast, we have every hope that the school will take such deep root as to ensure its future growth and usefulness. The names of Dr. Horton, Sir Arthur Kennedy, and Mr. Ussher will now be indelibly associated with that effort to impart instruction to the rising female population of Cape Coast, and to bring them under the influence of those Christian precepts and civilised habits that will fit them to be mothers of Christian civilised families, upon the increase of which the prosperity and happiness of the Gold Coast must very much depend. It is happily impossible for barbarism to be restored to its ancient power, and it therefore becomes more and more necessary to have an educated native population that will co-operate earnestly with the British Administration in the work of public improvement, which we hope will now be pushed forward with prudence and vigour. We beg, in conclusion, to tender our most sincere and heartfelt thanks to Dr. Horton for his devoted attention, to Sir Arthur Kennedy, Mr. Administrator Ussher, and Mr. Rainy, for all they have done for our dear friend's safety and comfort. The services they have rendered in this instance will never be forgotten.

THE CAPE PALMAS TOWN WOMEN IN LOG AT CAVALLA AND ROCKTOWN.

We are always thankful and grateful to God for any evidence of good resulting from our efforts in this journal; and we have, in addition, rejoiced exceedingly at the intelligence conveyed by the letters which we to-day publish from Cape Palmas Town, Cavalla, and Rocktown. The poor women whose wrongs we exposed are at liberty. It appears that when the *African Times* reached those places, the Cavalla and Rocktown people comprehended at once the danger in which they stood of the visit of a British ship of war, and sent back the wretched captives to their homes. It is well they did so, because the British Government would not have hesitated to lend the services of a ship of war to the Government of Liberia for obtaining the release of the captives. Should the peace written of as likely to be restored between the people of those towns be also established as a further fruit of our labours, such a result will give us an added pleasure. We know that when the present estimable President of the Republic became convinced that the report given by us of the atrocious treatment of those poor women was substantially correct, he became very anxious to obtain their liberation, in which, however, he had great difficulties to contend with, in consequence of the unjustifiable and disgraceful opposition of the Cape Palmas Americans to his Government. We hope, however, soon to see the Liberia authorities in a position to do rapid justice in matters of this kind within the borders of the Republic. But it is difficult to believe that this can be the case if the citizens of the Republic conduct themselves in the disgraceful manner

exposed in another letter which we publish, relative to the wreck of a British vessel, and the plunder of her cargo and of the captain's effects, both at the waterside by appointed guardians of the property, and in the hotel to which the captain conveyed what he had himself saved from the wreck. Such excesses and cruel dishonesty are greatly to be deplored, and will not serve to raise the reputation of the citizens of the Republic in the estimation of other countries, as we would earnestly desire to see it raised. President Roye, on his return, will have plenty of work on his hands to carry into effect even a tithe of the admirable reforms enunciated in his presidential message. We wish him every success.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN WAR.

This fearful contest continues, and hitherto without the least turn of the tide in favour of France, over which large German armies are now pressing forward to besiege Paris. In our last month's observations we brought events down to the great battle of the 18th August, before Metz, when Marshal Bazaine's army was driven back under the guns of the fortress. The slaughter on both sides was immense, but the advantage gained by the Prussians seems to have been decisive, and has had great influence on subsequent operations. The Germans began immediately to fortify the heights held by them around Metz, and all the routes by which the French army could possibly escape. Marshal Bazaine's army thus imprisoned, the Crown Prince continued his march on Chalons, strengthened by at least one corps d'armée from before Metz. But before he could reach Chalons the Emperor had been there, the camp was broken up—what could not be removed being burnt—and the army of Chalons, under General M'Mahon, with the Emperor, had moved to Rheims, and thence the day following in the direction of Mezieres. This movement was evidently by order from Paris, the object being to force a junction with Marshal Bazaine. But although the French Minister of War declared in the Chambers that a strategic movement was making which would cause Paris to illuminate could he but reveal all, no more disastrous course could possibly have been adopted. The Crown Prince turned back from his Paris route and hastened with his army toward the Belgian frontier, a corps d'armée under the Crown Prince of Saxony operating on M'Mahon's flank, and pressing him toward Montmedy and Sedan, two other fortified places near Belgium. A succession of bloody encounters during three or four days drove the French army upon Sedan, and there the final battle took place on the 1st September. The Germans cut the French off from Belgium and completely surrounded them, the final result of the terrible day's fighting being that the Emperor surrendered himself prisoner to the King of Prussia, and the whole French force, under General Wimpffen (M'Mahon being wounded), upwards of 90,000 men, became prisoners of war. During these operations Marshal Bazaine, on the 31st August, made another desperate effort to free his army from Metz and join M'Mahon, but the German wall of iron and fire was too strong for him, and he was beaten back on all points. What mighty results in one short month! The foolish cannonade of Saarbruck by the French in presence of the Emperor and Prince Imperial took place on the 2nd August, and on the 2nd September the Emperor was a captive and virtually dethroned; for so soon as the event became fully known in Paris, his *decheance* was pronounced by the Revolutionary party in the Corps Legislatif—the Republic was proclaimed by Gambetta and Jules Favre—and the troops and National Guards fraternised with the people. The Empress, previously abandoned by all her attendants save one or two, escaped from the Tuileries and France, making her way to England, where she now is in safety with the Prince Imperial. Taking only forty-eight hours of repose after the battle of Sedan, the Crown Prince and his army again turned towards Paris, where every possible preparation has been made for defence. It is said there are from 300,000 to 400,000 armed men within the city, including Regulars, National Guards, Mobiles, and naval gunners for the forts.

On the other hand, we are informed that the German armies brought against it will number at least 300,000 men—troops now used to conquer—troops who have pressed on from victory to victory until they may well fancy themselves invincible to any French forces whatever. But Strasburg, Metz, Bitche, Thionville, Montmedy, Phalsburg, Toul, and other fortified places are still in French keeping, their garrisons having made a glorious resistance; and these strong places are a grievous thorn in the side of the advancing Germans, making it necessary to have considerable forces to mask and attack them, and to keep open their communication with Germany. We write thus far on the 20th, when our intelligence brings the outposts of the Prussian armies within five to ten miles of Paris at several points; the King of Prussia's head-quarters being on the 15th at Meaux, twenty-five miles only from the devoted city, around which woods and forests are burning, purposely fired by order of the French Republican Government, and bridges over the Seine and the Marne are being blown up. An eye-witness describes the environs of Paris for three or four miles and upwards as now a desert. The French naturally desire peace to shorten the terrible calamities which have fallen upon them; and it is affirmed that M. Jules Favre, having received a safe conduct, has gone to German head-quarters for an interview with Count Bismarck. But the King of Prussia makes a difficulty about the authority of the French Defence Government to treat in the name of and to bind the country. Meanwhile the Constituent Assembly, which would of course possess such power, is convoked for the 2nd October, and, unless Paris should have been previously destroyed, some arrangement of this great European difficulty may possibly then be effected.

APPROACHING END TO THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE ROMAN PONTIFF.

WHEN the news of the surrender of Napoleon III. and his army, at Sedan, to the King of Prussia, and the advent of a Republic in France, was received, all thoughts turned toward Italy, although only as a point of secondary interest. It was felt that the time for an Italian occupation of Rome had arrived, and that the King of Italy must order his troops to effect that occupation if he wished to preserve his throne. A large force was immediately sent to the Roman frontier; that frontier has been since crossed, and the Italian general has demanded an entry into the city. The Papal foreign troops, who are reported to act in this in defiance of orders, refuse to yield. Twenty-four hours' delay have been accorded by the Italian general, when, if peaceable entry be not given, an entry will be forced. News of that entry may possibly arrive before we go to press.

THE COLONIAL-OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ON THE WEST COAST.

It is not a new thing for us to find ourselves in presence of Colonial-office decisions that seem to us utterly indefensible. The decision to cede the Gambia to France was of this character; and so poor and false were the so-called arguments adduced by the Colonial-office authorities in support of the iniquitous error, that we wondered anew at the extent to which official considerations can blind and pervert the judgment of men of recognised talent. There have been many other occasions on which we have felt similar surprise, though in a minor degree, at Downing-street action and argument; but, among these, none have so profoundly grieved and astonished us as the continued and obstinate disregard, by successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies, of what is due to the people in the Crown Settlements on the West Coast in the matter of the administration of justice among them. We are not about to argue anew on this occasion the question of trial by jury in civil causes, of which great safeguard, that interests every man and woman in a civilised community, the West Coast Settlements have been deprived, on no other ground than to secure European official evildoers from the just penalties due to their offences against a people which it pleases them to hold in contempt. We shall never cease

to protest and struggle against the wrong that has thus been committed, until that wrong shall have been redressed by the restoration of the jury-box in the courts of civil law; but our duty at the present time is with the action of the Colonial-office under that system of wrong which it has itself created. If, as happily is not the case, we had been forced by conclusive evidence to admit that there was some ground of justification for such system of wrong, we should nevertheless have expected that the Colonial-office would have been most jealously watchful that it did not aggravate that wrong by appointing and retaining in judicial and magisterial offices men justly obnoxious to those who had been despoiled of their long-enjoyed rights to intervene and decide as jurors in matters of complaint and dispute among their fellow-citizens and subjects. But it has long been too flagrantly glaring that, instead of any such jealous watchfulness for the people, there has only been watchfulness to support and uphold their nominees, even against the most just complaints. The continuance of Mr. Justice Huggins on the bench of the Supreme Court in Sierra Leone, against whom ten petitions to the Secretary of State have been forwarded, and there have been established in the judgment of every impartial man allegations and charges which should have caused his immediate removal from the exercise of any judicial functions in that settlement, is one, and a very flagrant, instance of this; and we have now to record what, in the absence of any published justifying grounds, seems to us another. Some six or eight months ago we gave some accounts of proceedings in the court of Chief Magistrate Way, at Lagos, in which his conduct and decision seem to have been so influenced by his sympathy for a European offender and against the injured African as to amount to a gross denial of justice. We were the more free in our remarks on the case because of a similar miscarriage of justice in the very gross crime of the European clerk, Lubley, against an African girl of only seven or eight years of age; and although we do not pretend that we may not sometimes be misled for a short time in our appreciation of certain facts by exaggeration or even falsehood, we were justified in believing that we were right on that occasion (the charges against Stott, master of the steamer, Thomas Bazley), not only by the evidence in our hands, but by the action of the Administrator of Lagos, Captain Glover, who suspended Mr. Way from any further exercise of his magisterial duties—a suspension which, of course not without examination of evidence, was approved and confirmed by the Governor-in-Chief. Under these circumstances Mr. Benjamin Way came to England, and the people of Lagos thought they were rid of him, until about a couple of months ago, when he reappeared in Lagos and resumed his office, under mandate from Downing-street, to the public astonishment and dismay. We enter our earnest protest against this unmerited official outrage to the public feeling of Lagos and official insult to Administrator Glover and Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor-in-Chief. We do not say that a suspension by them of a chief magistrate should and necessarily must, right or wrong, be confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but we do say that so stinging a rebuke by the Colonial-office to such officials as the Governor-in-Chief and the Administrator of Lagos, as well as outrage to the people of Lagos, ought not to have been hazarded by the Colonial-office without a simultaneous public statement of the grounds on which they differed with the Governor-in-Chief and the Administrator and people of Lagos, and of the evidence, new perhaps, which made it indispensable in their eyes, as a matter of justice to the individual, to reinstate him in office, at the risk of lowering the prestige of Governor and Administrator with the people in all the West Coast Settlements. It may be necessary for Sir Arthur Kennedy and Captain Glover to pass this by in silence. The Colonial-office, though obstinate in the defence of their Coast officials, so long as they evince a due subservience to that corrupt department of Her Majesty's Government, are not likely to tolerate any independent action on their part; and governors and administrators cannot be expected to ruin their future official prospects, by any prolonged opposition

to Downing-street behests. We feel quite sure in our own minds that to such considerations as this, and to such only, we owe the absence of any open declaration of Sir Arthur Kennedy against the continuance of Mr. Justice Huggins as Judge in the Supreme Court at Sierra Leone. It is impossible that it can be otherwise. We do not believe that any two independent men of ordinary capacity out of the Colonial-office could differ as to the propriety of removing Mr. Justice Huggins to some other sphere of action, where he might have the chance of redeeming his reputation as a judge; but as the responsibility rests with the Colonial-office when they override the opinions and decisions of their governors and administrators on the Coast, we cannot be surprised that these yield to the power which made, and may unmake, them. And here it is, on occasions and in circumstances such as these, that an independent public press shows itself to be invaluable. We only bow to Colonial-office decisions when it is clearly evident that they are right and just. We know they are not right and just as regards Mr. Justice Huggins. We believe they are not right and just as regards Mr. Benjamin Way. It is not enough for us that the judge or the magistrate, or both, should have been gravely rebuked and admonished by the Colonial-office, if they are retained in power in those same localities in which their errors and offences were committed. Where a judge and a magistrate justly incur official rebuke and admonition, they ought to be held as having incurred the necessity of removal. We have not at any time a desire to ruin any man in his career; but we are bound to demand that the interests and welfare of the people and the settlements shall be held to be superior to those of the individual; and we therefore unhesitatingly say that Mr. Justice Huggins ought to be removed from Sierra Leone, and Mr. Benjamin Way from Lagos. In the absence of any such just regard for the feelings and interests of the people in Sierra Leone and Lagos as would be evinced by the removal of this judge and magistrate, we shall feel it our duty when Parliament reassembles (if, happily, the desolating war now waging between France and Germany be then terminated) to use all our efforts for obtaining the full consideration of these two cases of Mr. Justice Huggins and Mr. Benjamin Way in both Houses of the Imperial Legislature—the last resort of subjects wronged and injured by official error and injustice.

ANOTHER PETITION FOR A BETTER ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW IN SIERRA LEONE.

The following, which is the Tenth Petition which has been addressed to the Colonial-office by the inhabitants of Sierra Leone relative to the bad administration of the law, was in the course of being signed when the last mail left.

PETITION TO THE COLONIAL-OFFICE, GIVING ADDITIONAL REASONS WHY JURY TRIAL SHOULD BE RESTORED, AND PRAYING THAT THE PEOPLE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO SELECT AND RETURN THEIR OWN REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Settlement of Sierra Leone

Sheweth,—That his Excellency Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, C.B., has kindly addressed a letter to your petitioners, embodying your lordship's reply to three petitions recently sent to the Colonial-office for your lordship's consideration, and they feel it their duty to furnish further facts which may induce your lordship to see the great necessity for the restoration of trial by jury; and, in so doing, your petitioners beg to call attention to the manner in which cases are now being tried in the Supreme Court of this settlement.

When a case is brought into this court, instead of it being disposed of in the same manner as it would have been by a jury—and there is a local ordinance which says that it should—the judges adjourn day after day for weeks together, and when after much wearisome delay the case is at last heard, another unnecessarily lengthened interval must ensue to give these judges time to consider of their verdict—an interval of some two or three months. Your petitioners would not be understood to say that judges are not to be allowed some time to consider cases which require nice discrimination, but such are of rare occurrence in Sierra Leone; the majority of the cases which come before the court are of a simple nature, and which

a jury would be called upon to decide in about an hour, so that the delay of the judges cannot but be regarded as waste of time. It is necessary further to call your lordship's attention to the fact that the community is a trading one, many of whose inhabitants carry on business in the surrounding rivers. These men are occasionally the suitors in our courts, and during the time their cases are pending, having to remain in the settlement awaiting the convenience of the judges, they suffer serious inconvenience and great loss in their business, which they are compelled to desert. Your petitioners respectfully submit that if it is competent for the judges of this settlement to take a month, and sometimes even three months, to decide such ordinary cases as come before them from time to time, it is competent for them to take a year, and even three years.

Owing to the painful suspense in which suitors are kept by the delays of the judges, and the unnecessary expense to which they are often put by repeated adjournments, the courts are being gradually deserted, so that at the last sitting there was but one civil case brought before the Supreme Court. The fact is that no confidence whatever is reposed in the administration of justice as it now exists, and the inhabitants rather suffer wrong than appeal to judges whose decisions they have learnt to distrust, and whose inexcusable delays entail on them serious consequences in their business transactions. Trial by jury, my lord, is the sole security for the freedom and prosperity of the inhabitants of this settlement, the taking away of which is regarded by your petitioners as a grave constitutional wrong, and one which cannot be suffered without respectful remonstrance. Of the danger of leaving suitors to the mercy of the courts your petitioners are fully sensible, and the assistance of your lordship in re-establishing the jury system will prove a boon to posterity.

When, some time ago, the Parliamentary Committee recommended that the people of these settlements should be prepared for self-government, hopes were entertained that the best constitutional means would be liberally employed to instruct them in these principles on which every good government is founded; but immediately after this recommendation trial by jury, an institution which the British people themselves have taught your petitioners to love and revere, was taken away, and the helpless native inhabitants left to chance for redress for any wrongs which may be inflicted on them by powerful Europeans.

Your petitioners most respectfully submit that the people can never be prepared for self-government as long as they are debarred the exercise of those rights and privileges which can alone impress them with the responsibilities of the important undertaking for which they are professedly being formed.

Your petitioners feel themselves in duty bound to furnish your lordship with proofs of the statements already set forth relative to the injurious policy of our courts, and in so doing they beg to instance—first, the case of Findlay v. White. This was an action brought by one Madeline Findlay against Barrackmaster White for false imprisonment, and it was proved at the trial that the plaintiff was apprehended and placed in a felon's cell for eighteen hours upon the authority of the following letter: "Sir, I have been at Cape Sierra Leone for the last few days, and on Sunday sent a good to the mess for some brandy, &c. On Monday I came in before my boy had brought out the liquor, when a woman, named, I believe, Madeline Findlay, entered my house and opened a box in an inside room, and drank the whole of one bottle, and was found dead drunk, or nearly so, in the verandah. This was witnessed by Ensign C. A. Malony, of the 1st West India Regiment.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, T. A. WHITE. P.S.—The bearer, Jeremiah Baker, is also a witness."

Upon the receipt of this letter, which was addressed to the Inspector-General of Police, that officer made on it the following memorandum—namely, "Inspector Pickett, have the herein woman apprehended.—R. T. GOLDSWORTHY." To this Inspector Pickett made the following reply: "Sir,—I have attended to this complaint.—THOS. GEO. PICKETT."

On the woman being brought up before the magistrate he very properly dismissed the case, the complainant being unable to establish the charge of theft against her. Madeline Findlay then brought an action against Barrackmaster White for assault and false imprisonment; and notwithstanding the damaging facts elicited in the evidence at the trial, yet the Chief Justice held that the defendant was not liable for the arrest, as his letter did not direct the police to arrest the woman. My lord, your petitioners most strongly protest against this verdict, as granting licence for oppression by the use of ambiguous terms in any responsible communication which the oppressor may be disposed to make to officers connected with the administration of justice.

Secondly, your petitioners beg to advert to the case of Lefevre v. Edwards. The defendant, one Hugh Edwards, a European merchant at the Sherbro, had applied to the magistrate of that place for a warrant to apprehend Lefevre upon a charge of larceny; the warrant was granted, and this defendant actually hired his own boat to the magistrate to go and bring the

plaintiff, who was residing in another part of the district, before the magistrate. Poor Lefevre was arrested at his house early one morning, and brought handcuffed to the police-station, charged in a matter in which the court had no jurisdiction. Evidently the warrant was illegal; but when the case was brought before Chief Justice French, that judge, to the astonishment of every one, held Edwards was not responsible for the arrest; so that Lefevre got no redress for the ill-treatment to which he had been so unjustly subjected. The hearing of this case was closed on the 10th February, 1868, and the verdict was not given till the 31st March following.

Your petitioners are not aware of a like verdict given by any jury in Sierra Leone when that institution existed, so that the new system introduced of leaving matters of fact to the discretion of judges, is regarded by the inhabitants as destructive of both law and equity.

Your petitioners now come to the case of Thomas v. Huggins, in which the plaintiff brings an action against a judge for causing him to be three times illegally whipped. This case is fresh in your lordship's memory, connected as it is with a letter lately addressed by Mr. William Rainy to the Colonial-office, but to which no reply has as yet been given. It was proved at the trial of this case that Mr. Justice Huggins was not warranted by law nor by any other principle to inflict the punishment which he did on Thomas; yet Mr. French, the Chief Justice, held that the act was a judicial one, under which circumstance Mr. Huggins could not be held responsible. Suppose Mr. Huggins had ordered Thomas to be hung, a supposition quite in keeping with his other act, and that order carried out as the other was, what then? On his being arraigned for murder, would the plea of a "judicial act" have saved him? Your petitioners think not, if justice were done; and they most decidedly place their veto upon the verdict which frees Mr. Huggins from this responsibility. Thirdly, Lewis v. Huggins, which was an action of trespass, brought by a poor widow, a neighbour of Mr. Justice Huggins, for trespassing upon her lot. It clearly came out at the trial that he had ordered convicts to work on Priscilla Lewis's land, without her consent, from six o'clock A.M. to four P.M., and when she remonstrated he threatened to send her to the madhouse if she did not remain quiet. A clearer case of trespass, aggravated by petty annoyances altogether unbecoming a gentleman and a judge, was never made out, and although the case was closed since the 10th February last, yet up to the present time no decision has been given, and the woman is still subjected to the greatest inconvenience on account of a building erected by Mr. Huggins almost overhanging her house, and which building is said to be on a part of her land. Your petitioners, my lord, see no reason for such a delay in a case so clearly made out, and they venture to say that had it been tried by a jury it would have been determined long before now; and in a satisfactory manner besides. The suspense in which suitors are constantly kept by the judges is painful, and can only be put a stop to by the restoration of trial by jury. Fourthly, your petitioners beg to call your lordship's further attention to the case of Rainy v. Bravo, the decision in which cannot but be regarded by your petitioners as most unjust. The circumstances are the following:—

Major Bravo, urged by private spite against Mr. Rainy, writes a letter to the Police Clerk, ordering him to read it in open court, which letter in substance was as follows: "Tell Gilpin I am engaged at Government House, and his case will be remanded until Wednesday. He need not employ a lawyer, but if he is so foolish as to employ one he need not employ Mr. Rainy, as I have prohibited him from practising in my court, but he can employ Mr. Walcott, who is a clever lawyer, and what is more, he is an honest man." In the investigation of the matter the Chief Justice himself expressed it as his opinion that the Police Magistrate had no power to restrain the plaintiff from practising his profession in the police-court; yet ultimately the same judge gave a verdict for the defendant, and after granting a rule for a new trial, subsequently refused to abide by it, and stuck to his first decision. But in an action brought by Mr. Rainy against the Clerk, who is a native, for publishing the letter, the same judge, Mr. French, decided against Metzger, the Clerk, holding that the letter was a libellous one, and awarded 200*l.* damages to the plaintiff. What your petitioners cannot understand is this, How is it possible that the principal should get clear, when the agent, who only does his bidding, is held responsible, and mulcted in such heavy damages? Had an African jury manifested such gross inconsistency, they would justly be entitled to the brand of corruption. The case is on appeal to Her Majesty in Council, and the inhabitants of this settlement will not receive the determination of Mr. French as valid till pronounced so by the Sovereign. If he is right with respect to Rainy v. Bravo, then clearly he is wrong in the decision which he has arrived at with regard to Rainy v. Metzger. Under any circumstances French is at fault. It may be well to observe that when Major

Bravo wrote the letter to the Police Clerk relative to Mr. Rainy he knew that Walcott was a man of a very bad character, having but only a few months before taken bail for him on a charge of perjury; he also well knew that on abandoning the charge of perjury Mr. Philippi, the then Queen's Advocate, denounced Mr. Walcott in open court for having committed a gross fraud on the Supreme Court, and obtained his suspension for a few weeks from appearing in any of our courts as an advocate. He was in mercy, however, subsequently reinstated, and the Chief Justice took the opportunity to deal out to him a terrible reprimand, and told him in open court that his affidavit was a disgrace, and that he had had a very narrow escape.

There is another matter of great moment that ought to be brought under your lordship's notice, as showing the abuses which exist without trial by jury—namely, that connected with one Moses Shepherd, formerly a policeman, and Mr. Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, recently Inspector-general of Police here, but now Superintendent of the Houssa Police at Lagos.

This was an action of assault and battery brought by the man Shepherd against Mr. Goldsworthy; and at the trial the following facts were elicited—namely, that the plaintiff and three others, employed in the Government boat as water policemen, were ordered by the defendant to take this boat from Freetown to his farm, at a place called Fourah Bay, the distance of about a mile from town, for the purpose of conveying him to Freetown; and in accordance with this order, the men at nine o'clock in the morning rowed out the boat to Fourah Bay. He, the defendant, with his wife, embarked and were transported to Freetown, on reaching which place they landed at Government Wharf, defendant at the same time ordering the men to take the boat round to a place called King Jemmy's, which they accordingly did, whilst he proceeded to the police-station to give some directions. Having accomplished this, defendant again got into the boat, accompanied by his wife, and told the men to pull on to the Cape lighthouse, a distance of some four miles. On reaching this place, defendant again went on shore, and having remained there for a considerable time, re-entered the boat, and then for the first time told the men that their ultimate destination was the village of Goderich, a place distant some nine miles from Freetown. This was about three o'clock in the afternoon, and it would appear that up to this time the men had had nothing to eat. Had they been told on their return from Mr. Goldsworthy's farm to Freetown that they were to go further, they would have made suitable provisions for themselves in the boat; but they were kept in total ignorance; and when Mr. Goldsworthy, the defendant, re-entered the boat at King Jemmy's and ordered them to proceed to the Cape, their only alternative was to obey. At the Cape they were out of the reach of procuring anything in the shape of food, added to which they had not even the means of purchasing it. The men, with defendant and his wife in the boat, however, left the Cape, but after pulling a short distance with wind and tide against them, plaintiff complained to defendant of being hungry, when defendant told him that he (defendant) had placed a bottle of rum in the boat, and he must drink some of it. The plaintiff accordingly partook of the rum, together with one Wright, and scarcely had they gone much further on the voyage, when the effects of the drink began to be felt. The plaintiff gave out, complained that his eyes were turning, and was told to place his ear into the boat by defendant; but being unable to do so, it was done for him by a comrade. Plaintiff then attempted to go to sleep in the bottom of the boat, but defendant ordered him to get up, that no sleeping would be allowed in the boat, and that the plaintiff must find himself in the bow. Shortly after, the man Wright was knocked up from a like cause, and he too ceased pulling and laid himself down in the boat.

By the time the boat reached Goderich, the plaintiff had so far recovered from the influence of the liquor, as to be able to jump out with the intention of assisting in hauling up the boat on the beach; but while in the act of doing so, he was told by the defendant to cease from interfering with the boat, and to find himself back to Freetown as best as he could, as he would not be allowed to return in the boat. Here the plaintiff began to sue for forgiveness; but defendant refused to grant it, and left the boat with orders that plaintiff should not be allowed to re-enter it. Plaintiff, however, being unwilling to be left at so great a distance from his home, at so late an hour, it being between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, got into the boat, but on defendant returning and finding him there, ordered him to get out, and when plaintiff said that he knew no one in the village with whom he might get a night's lodging, defendant ordered the other boatmen to put the plaintiff out; and the evidence, which is subjoined, shows that unnecessary violence was used, in which the defendant joined, in putting the plaintiff out of the boat; and whereas the number of persons employed was sufficient to have placed him on the beach in a dry state, yet they threw him in the water, and left him wet to the

skin on the beach. Mr. Goldsworthy attempted to justify his act by pleading that the plaintiff was drunk; but your petitioners beg respectfully to submit that if he was drunk at all the defendant was the cause, and should therefore have been contented to put up with the inconvenience to which his lack of discretion gave rise. He was not justified in placing rum in the boat, and allowing the men to drink of it without restriction. But by reference to the evidence it would appear that drunkenness was not the true cause of the plaintiff being thus treated; for the man Wright was equally drunk, and yet he was not put out of the boat, but was allowed to return in it to Freetown. It will be seen, too, that the plaintiff was not noisy, nor did he do anything to endanger the safety of the boat or any one in it; but was quiet and made the attempt to go to sleep. The real cause for Mr. Goldsworthy's ill-treatment of the plaintiff would seem to have arisen from the fact that the plaintiff told him that he was hungry, and as Mr. Goldsworthy had an objection to being spoken to by any one except the coxswain, the remark made directly to him by the plaintiff offended him; added to which the plaintiff had looked at the defendant, when told to take in his oar, which look was construed into insolence.

The hearing of this case was closed on the 9th of February last, when the judges adjourned *sine die* to consider their verdict, and not until the 22nd of the same month did they deliver it. Thus it is seen that the judges, whose education and intelligence are said to afford ready means for their grappling with matters of fact with more readiness and speed than a jury, took an interval of thirteen days to arrive at a decision in a simple case which an ordinary jury would be expected to decide in a few minutes after hearing. This delay on the part of the judges, my lord, is of the greatest disadvantage to suitors, and entails on them not only loss of time but often considerable loss in their business, which, when carried on in adjacent rivers, they are obliged to neglect to wait on the convenience of the judges. Your petitioners respectfully submit, my lord, that if anything can show the necessity for the restoration of trial by jury, the delay of the judges in almost every case that comes before them would show it.

When, after thirteen days' consideration, the judges at length felt disposed to return a verdict in the case, the Assistant-judge, Mr. Justice Huggins, held that the defendant was right in doing what he did, that he was possessed of a boat in which the plaintiff was a trespasser, and that no more force was used than was necessary to put him out. His Honour the Chief Justice took an entirely different view of the case, and argued that the plaintiff had a right in the boat by virtue of his employment, and was, therefore, no trespasser. That if he was drunk the defendant was the cause of it by putting rum into the boat, and that he should not have wondered if all the men had got drunk, seeing there was no rule observed in the serving out of the rum. That the defendant could not be justified in leaving the plaintiff at such a distance from his home, after carrying him there, without making suitable provision for him. That the plaintiff had established his case, and was entitled to a verdict. The Chief Justice having the casting vote, a verdict was accordingly given for the plaintiff with damages of 5*l.* and costs. Subsequently Mr. Goldsworthy, the defendant, by Mr. Algernon Montagu, who performs the duties of Queen's Advocate, moved for a new trial, and a rule *nisi* was granted. The arguments of counsel being heard, the court here, too, adjourned *sine die* on the 11th of March last to consider whether or not the new trial should be allowed, and after a lapse of thirty-eight days the rule was made absolute. Thus it would appear that whilst the Chief Justice took thirteen days to consider what verdict he should give in so ordinary a case, he took thirty-eight days to think whether or not he should reverse that verdict which he had taken so long to arrive at.

In the meantime, before the determination of the judges was known, Mr. Montagu instructed his own clerk to lay a criminal information for perjury against the man Shepherd, because he had stated in his evidence that he slept on the beach at Goderich, whilst at the same time Mr. Goldsworthy, with the whole police force at his command, put in motion the sub-inspector to collect evidence by which Shepherd might be criminated. So far the plot was successful, and the man was arrested on an illegal warrant and placed in the felons' cell, and on being brought up before the police-court was sent on to the Supreme Court for trial, the exorbitant sum of 200*l.* being demanded for his bail, though it was well known that he was not worth as many shillings.

When the case came on for trial in the superior court, it was proved by the Sub-inspector, who was Mr. Goldsworthy's instrument, that all the other witnesses against Shepherd had designedly made false statements in the matter, and the jury, distrusting the entire evidence of these witnesses in consequence of the wilful misstatements proved to have been made

by them, very properly acquitted the prisoner. But for the intervention of the jury in the case, the poor man Shepherd would have been victimised for daring to bring before a court of justice an official high in authority, for committing an unjustifiable and unprovoked assault upon him. If no other case could be adduced, this one would be sufficient to show how very unsafe the interests of the native people are when not protected by the bulwark of trial by jury. Your petitioners cannot regard the course adopted by Mr. Montagu and Mr. Goldsworthy with respect to the man Shepherd in any other light than that of oppression; the whole thing was got up, not to meet the ends of justice, but to gratify personal vindictiveness, and was a set-off against the strong comments on the conduct of Mr. Goldsworthy made by the Chief Justice when giving his verdict in the assault case. If the ends of justice were sought for, then how is it that, in the interval between the final hearing of the case and the judges' decision, no perjury was detected and no step was taken to prosecute Shepherd for the crime which was afterwards imputed to him? Evidently, if the decision of the court had not been against Mr. Goldsworthy, he and Mr. Montagu would never have thought of charging the man with so serious an offence. The various features which the entire case had assumed are regarded by your petitioners in the light, first, of a cruel and unjustifiable assault on a subordinate African by a superior European official; secondly, of a shameful act of oppression to intimidate the natives from urging their rights before any court of justice in this settlement; and, thirdly, as exhibiting a proof of the inconsistency for which the administration of justice on the West Coast of Africa is remarkable.

It is unnecessary to cite any other cases in support of what is already alleged, but it has been noticed, and the records of our courts can show, that in every case in which a man of colour has been engaged against a European the greatest delay has been manifested, and every obstruction placed in the way of justice; and when this is taken in conjunction with Mr. Huggins' illegal sentences of whipping passed on nineteen prisoners, the coloured people are alarmed for their own safety. If there was ever a time when a wise and upright judicial administration among these settlements was needed the present is that time. The workings of the courts are not only unsatisfactory, but scandalous and disgraceful, and your petitioners see no other way for reforming the abuses than by restoring trial by jury. There are 45,000 natives and less than 100 Europeans in the settlement. Some of the most powerful of the latter are banded together in a party, and this party is not satisfied with controlling the country, but now seeks to domineer over the coloured race. Some of the European residents here evidently believe that since the Africans are deprived of their jury their every right is gone, and they are to be treated as mere chattels. On the other hand, the coloured people are convinced that, with Mr. Huggins on the bench, they can never hope for justice and under this conviction whenever an attempt at assault is made on them they return the assault, instead of seeking redress in a court of justice as heretofore. If it be the duty of the oppressed to make known their grievances and struggle for redress, then your lordship will clearly perceive the motive by which your petitioners have been prompted in appealing to you; and under the conviction that your lordship will be guided by what is consistent with justice and equity, they rest the matter in your hands and abide your lordship's decision.

Nearly a dozen petitions, my lord, have already been sent from this settlement to the Colonial-office against the bad administration of the law, and the miscarriage of those into whose hands that administration has been placed; and what your petitioners wish and earnestly pray for, is that an inquiry should be made into the allegations set forth in them, to ascertain whether they are founded on facts or not. Your petitioners are induced to believe that if such an inquiry were granted, your lordship, from the facts which would necessarily be elicited, would be convinced without a doubt that the reasons alleged for abolishing trial by jury were unfounded, and had no existence except in the imagination of a few who wished the institution out of the way in order to give full play to their unbridled passions. With reference to the cases cited in this petition, your petitioners beg that your lordship would be pleased to call for the Records of the Court, and they feel assured that these will tell their own tale.

Another very important subject to which the attention of your lordship is earnestly solicited is the present constitution of the Legislative Council of this settlement. There are, as your petitioners have said before, 45,000 native inhabitants, and perhaps not above 100 Europeans; the revenue, amounting to nearly 70,000*l.*, is principally raised by the native people; your petitioners, therefore, humbly submit that the people who contribute this large sum for the support of the Government should have the greatest voice in the disposal of that money. The people, and not the Government, should select and return un-

official members to Council, being the more competent judges of the representatives most likely to protect their interests, and the more qualified to fall in with their feelings. As the British Government are now about to withdraw the troops, and no doubt there will be increased taxation to provide for additional police, if not for the raising of a local militia, your petitioners trust that your lordship will see the propriety, and even the necessity, of granting to the native people a liberal representation, in order that they may be the more satisfied as to the manner in which their money is disposed of.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your lordship would be pleased to direct an inquiry into the facts set forth in this, as well as in the other petitions to the Colonial-office; and if they be ascertained to be correct, then that your lordship would be pleased to advise the restoration of trial by jury, and to grant to the people representatives in the Legislative Council to be elected and returned by the people themselves.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

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

Dr. Sparks, Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants from the port of London, writes: "From my personal and professional
use and knowledge of the value of Mr. LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, for many years past, I have great pleasure in bearing my cordial
testimony to its efficacy in the treatment of many of the ordinary and chronic forms of Gastric Complaints and other forms of Febrile
Dyspepsia.—August 6, 1857."

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

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

From David Morgan, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., and L.A.C., &c., Medical Officer of the Clerkenwell Parish: "I have much pleasure
in bearing testimony to the medicinal qualities of Mr. LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. I have used it extensively in the treatment of
Diarrhœa 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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