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[Transmission Abroad.]

The African Times.

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

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

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

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AFRICAN AGENCY

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

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

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

F. FITZGERALD, Esq.,
121, Fleet-street,
London, W.C.

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

OCT. & NOV., 1870.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

ALTERATION OF DATES AND INCREASE OF SAILINGS.

The fine new Steamship VOLTA, Captain R. F. LOWRY, will leave GLASGOW on the 21st OCT., and LIVERPOOL on the 30th OCT., at 10 A.M., for Madeira, Cape Palmas, Lagos, Bonny, Old Calabar, Fernando Po, Gaboon, Black Point, Landana, Congo, Ambrizette, Kinsembo, Ambriz and St. Paul de Loanda; also to any intermediate Port to which inducement may be offered.

GOODS will be received in GLASGOW up to 6 P.M. on the 20th OCT., and in LIVERPOOL (North Side Coburg Dock) up to Noon on the 29th OCT. Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from the Prince's Landing Stage at 9.30 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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

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

All letters must pass through the Post-office, and be specially addressed per Volta.

The LOANDA, Captain GARRETT, will be the Steamer to sail from LIVERPOOL on the 6th NOV., for Madeira, Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar, receiving Cargo in Glasgow to 6 P.M. 31st October, and in Liverpool to 10 P.M. 4th November.

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 EIDER, DEMPSTER, and Co., 2, Brunswick-street.

WEST COAST STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS.

Royal Mail Company's Steamship Mandingo, with the monthly mails, on 27th September.

British and African Steam Navigation Company's Ship Bonny, on the 15th October.

DEPARTURES.

Royal Mail Steamship Biafra, 24th September, with the monthly mails.

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Benin, on the 31st October.

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

Royal Mail Steamship Company's Ship Mandingo, with the bi-monthly mails, 14th October.

The McGregor Laird will take out the mails on the 24th, and the British and African Steam Navigation Company's new Steamer Volta will leave on the 30th October.

SIERRA LEONE.

Considerable discontent is apparent among the educated classes at the recent appointment of a young European, a commercial clerk in the colony, to a Government appointment without the ordeal of competitive examination, which is rigidly enforced as regards all native aspirants. They contend, and with justice, that as there is not anything in the nature of the employment thus conferred to disqualify a native from holding it; a competitive examination ought to have been held and the best man appointed. Had the European thus proved himself to be the best man, public opinion would have been satisfied; but at present his appointment is looked upon as a gross injustice, and a new exhibition of official contempt for the African, who is expected to be overwhelmed with gratitude for every little official bone given him to pick, but not for a moment to presume thereupon that he can under any circumstances be ranked in the same category with the man of white skin.

THE HUGGINS SCANDAL—ADDITIONAL PAPERS.

In our issue of the 23rd June we published copies of official correspondence between Mr. Rainy and the Colonial-office relative to Mr. Justice Huggins. The following additional papers would have appeared last month but for want of space:—

Sierra Leone, May 4, 1870.

My Lord,—On the 11th April, 1868, I had the honour to address a communication to your lordship's predecessor, in which I called attention to Mr. Justice Huggins' conduct towards his clerk, Mr. Fyfe, whose salary he received from the Colonial Treasurer and kept for nearly three years, denying over and over again that he was owing it, and would not pay till he was forced to do so by the pressure of an action taken against him. Some time before this, however, I had the honour, whilst in England, to forward a petition to the Colonial-office from the inhabitants of this settlement complaining against several unlawful sentences of whipping and excess of imprisonment passed by Mr. Justice Huggins on prisoners tried before him. In reply to a question by Mr. Sheridan in the House of Commons on the 22nd May, 1868, relative to the petition and my communication, Mr., now Sir C. B. Adderley stated "that the allegations made against Mr. Justice Huggins were proved to be unfounded, and the communications from Mr. Rainy have been inquired into and found not facts." In consequence of this impeachment of the veracity of the petitioners, as well as my own, they addressed other petitions to the Colonial-office, exposing Mr. Huggins' deception on the department, and vindicating their veracity against the slur which the Under-Secretary had mistakenly thrown upon it, and at the same time calling attention to several other cases, making in all the number of persons Mr. Huggins had passed unlawful sentences to excessive punishment nineteen. Meanwhile, one of the persons on whom Mr. Huggins had passed an unlawful sentence, named Samuel Thomas, brought an action, in which I was his counsel, against Mr. Huggins, in order to test the authority by which that gentleman had sentenced him to be three times privately whipped and to be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for twelve months for stealing a coat, a shirt, and a pair of trousers, without there being any further offence either set forth in the information or proved at the trial. Mr. Huggins was the principal witness called on behalf of the plaintiff; and although he well knew that the eyes of those whose veracity had been so severely attacked on account of his gross misrepresentations to the Colonial-office were upon him, and that it would be essential for him to prove beyond a doubt, in order to save his own honour, that the sentences passed by him and complained of as being unlawful were strictly in accordance with law, yet he utterly failed to do so. This being the case, and feeling how deeply and unjustly I had been injured in my character through Mr. Huggins, I deemed it a favourable opportunity, as well as my duty, to vindicate myself and to expose the great deception which had been practised on the Colonial-office by him. Accordingly, in a letter from me to that department dated the 19th June, 1869, I set forth the facts, and forwarded a certified copy of the entire proceedings, in which was included, of course, Mr. Justice Huggins' own evidence; by referring to which it will be seen, my lord, that the allegations made by Mr. Huggins to the Colonial-office, as stated in your lordship's predecessor's despatch of the 8th June, 1868, "that the sentences were strictly in accordance with sentences which have been regularly imposed for a long course of years by former Chief Justices of Sierra Leone," are wholly untrue. I have not yet been honoured with a reply from your lordship to that communication, but from what has recently transpired again in the House of Commons relative to the matters connected with Mr. Justice Huggins, I feel it my duty to draw your lordship's attention once more to that evidence, and to supply you with further facts, in order to show that, so far from the allegations of the petitioners and myself being "unfounded," they were based upon the strictest truth.

I have just discovered an information, a copy of a certified copy of which I beg to lay before your lordship, against two prisoners—viz., William Randall and Cato Burden, who were tried in the Supreme Court of this settlement in May, 1867, for "larceny and receiving," by Mr. Justice Huggins himself. One of the prisoners, Randall, was found "guilty of stealing," and on the back of the said information I find the following to be the sentence passed on him: "Nine months' imprisonment with hard labour within the goal, and to be once privately whipped with twenty-four lashes."

It will, I think, be remembered, that a part of the unlawfulness of Mr. Huggins' doings which were complained of was that he sentenced persons to whippings without the number of strokes and the instrument they were to be inflicted with being specified in the sentence, as by the 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 96, they should have been, and that Mr. Huggins attempted to justify what he had done by setting up, that the parts of the 24 and 25 Victoria cap. 96, which he had not acted in conformity with, were not in force in the colony. But here, my lord, in this sentence is a proof that he knew that that part of the 24 and 25 Victoria cap. 96 which relates to the number of strokes being specified in the sentence was in force, for in this sentence he acted under that part, by specifying the number of strokes. I beg most respectfully to submit, my lord, that this is a proof that Mr. Huggins greatly misled the Colonial-office, for he must have known that he had acted under this part of the law in this instance, and could not afterwards be at liberty, after having so acted upon it, to allege that it was not in force; and I may venture to say that not improbably the consciousness that he had passed this sentence was his reason for refusing to answer any question as to whether he had ever acted under the 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 96, at the trial of Thomas v. Huggins.

Considering these disclosures to go far to vindicate those who have had to complain of Mr. Huggins from the aspersions which have been cast upon them, and thinking it due to me in fairness that I should be exonerated from the stigma which has been placed upon my veracity so publicly in the House of Commons by Sir C. B. Adderley, I beg to draw your lordship's attention to them; for I feel that I shall not be justified in allowing the matter to die out till that stain is completely removed from my character.—I have, &c.,

WM. RAINY, Barrister-at-law.
To the Right Hon. Earl Granville, H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The following is the reply:—

July 30, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that I have received a despatch acknowledging the receipt of your letter to His Majesty's Secretary of State offering further evidence in support of the allegations already brought by you against Mr. Huggins, Assistant Judge at Sierra Leone.

The Earl of Kimberley directs me to inform you that the question as to Mr. Huggins' conduct towards his clerk, Mr. Fyfe, was disposed of by a despatch from the Colonial-office in May, 1868, the purport of which was communicated to you.

I am further directed to inform you that the questions raised in different petitions, as to the illegality of certain sentences passed by Mr. Huggins, were disposed of by Earl Granville in February last, and that all doubts for the future as to the application of the Imperial Act, 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 96, have been now removed.

Under these circumstances the Earl of Kimberley must decline to re-open the case against Mr. Huggins, and his lordship does not feel himself called upon to interfere in or to offer any opinion upon the personal question between yourself and Sir Charles Adderley.

The Earl of Kimberley intimates that this decision must be taken as final, being satisfied that the administration of justice in Sierra Leone would not be benefited by a prolongation of this discussion.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. B. KENNEDY,
Governor-in-Chief.

William Rainy, Esq., B.L., &c., &c.

CAPE PALMAS.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Mandingo* arrived at Cape Palmas September 8. The ill-used Collector of Customs and Postmaster, Mr. J. W. Good, resumed his office. Through the threatening of the Monrovia to come down and bombard the place the rebels got frightened, and allowed him to take his seat. The post-office was in a horrible and disgraceful condition; numbers of letters have been found in the office addressed to persons abroad, and have been laying there for a long time, some since 1867, and many have been found broken open. The letters were all paid. Ex-Vice-President Gibson was dreadfully assaulted by some of

the rowdies and ruffians; they threatened to shoot the Ex-Vice-President because he designated them as some of the men who plundered the English schooner *Julia Ellen*.

Judge Gibson fined Colonel Cooper \$100 for contempt of court. It is much feared that when the English Government make demands for the plundering of Captain Carey's goods, the Republic will hand over Palmas to the English Government for payment.

CAPE COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Mansu, August 23, 1870.

Sir,—I enclose you a few statements which I think the public ought to know. We are here ready to attack our Ashantee enemies. The Dutch soldiers have been forced out of the Apollonia Fort. Part of our force there have given the Axims, who attempted a fight against them, a severe flogging which they will never forget. More than one tribe of that neighbourhood have sent to swear allegiance with us, so as to save bloodshed. May God bring them to their senses, that we may not put an end to many lives on each side.—I am your obedient and humble servant,

JOSEPH DAWSON.

EASTERN DISTRICTS OF GOLD COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Accra, September 4, 1870.

Sir,—The state of matters here in the Eastern Districts has not, I fear, changed to any extent for the better. The destruction of Doffoe has not, I regret to say, been followed up by any quick and decisive movements to destroy the power of Aquamboe. It seems that our mutual friend, Edmund Bannerman, and other leaders among the native forces, have desired strongly to press on a decisive movement, but there has not been that unity of action which the case demanded, to finish up the war by a bold and decided measure; and in the meantime the Akim captain, Domprey (or more properly, Odoom-Pira) has unhappily fallen in a late skirmish, and nearly all the Accra forces have returned home. The districts immediately bordering on Aquamboe, namely the Aquapims and Kroboes, have, I hear, expressed a willing disposition to move against Aquamboe; and fresh supplies of munitions of war have been granted by the Administrator nearly a month ago, but as yet we hear of no decided movements; and there are reasons to fear that the views and decisions of the Home Government may cut the work short, and as far as the Government is concerned, leave things as they are. Should this be the case, it cannot but be very unfriendly to the interests of this country. It can hardly be expected but that these grave disturbances in Europe will cause our Home Government to be more than usually careful, at such time, to have no war in progress in Western Africa. Still the Lord Jehovah reigns. In this blessed fact is real and lasting comfort and hope.

You will, I dare say, have heard that the Awoonahs have seriously committed themselves by hostile action against the Protected States (so-called) during the late movements. The Administrator at first intended punishing them by bombarding their coast towns if they offered no satisfaction, and went up some ten or twelve days back to Cape Coast, in H.M.S. *Fly*, to bring down troops, and proceed to the Bight for that purpose; but he has suddenly changed his intention, and the matter seems at present in abeyance, and I think this change has been occasioned by counter orders either from the Governor-General or the Colonial-office. I merely suppose this to be the case.

Intelligence has just reached us that the question about the transfer of the Dutch Settlements here to England has been finally settled, and that the change is to take place next January. I hope this is correct; but then, are there any grounds of hope that any able and statesmanlike measures will be adopted to re-organise the country, and lay a proper foundation for future good and successful government, and for realising the desire expressed some time back by the House of Commons, that the tribes should be carefully trained and prepared for self-government? This will be the great desideratum.

THE VOLTA NOT OPENED TO TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gold Coast, September 18.

Sir,—With exception of the Ashantee War, I do not believe any small engagement on the West Coast of Africa has occupied a more prominent position in the English newspapers than the late attack on the Voltas and Doffors on an island in the Volta River by the combined native force. It was a movement in the right direction, and if properly followed up would have led to the result then said to have been obtained, but now proved to be false. The Volta is not opened to traffic, the prolonged delay after the engagement in marching into the enemy's strongholds, the Aquamboe fastnesses, and taking the entire command of the

river, has encouraged the Voltas and Doffors to return unmolested to their then deserted homes, and their allies to devastate anew the rich provinces of Creepee. The threat of Administrator Usher to the Awoonahs, to give them a warm visit with canister and grape-shot, should they not give security for good conduct before a certain specified day, and the unexpected stop which was put to that expedition at the moment of its starting by superior command from Sierra Leone, destroys entirely the prestige of the governing power, and makes the Administrator look very small in the eyes of the people.

When dealing with semi-savage races, it is of the utmost importance not to threaten where there is a possibility of the actor being prevented from carrying it into execution. Had Mr. Usher immediately on his return to Cape Coast from Jellah Coffee, when he had organised the expedition, started at once to the scene of action without waiting to receive his despatches, finished operations, and then at leisure read them, much would have been done to dispel the erroneous ideas amongst the people. As it is, he appears to be crestfallen, and so would any one be, placed in the same position.

Mr. E. Bannerman is the general in command of the Volta, but it has cost the colonial chest a very heavy sum, and the Administrator, seeing nothing to be now gained by continuing the expense, whilst the natives are deserting the camp by hundreds, has recalled Mr. Bannerman; and with this the hopes of quietude, peace, and a prosperous trade in the Volta District are dashed to the ground.

What now is the result of all this shilly-shallying? The Crobbos who are on the borders of Aquamboe, will be subject to the ravages of their enemies, without the hope of receiving protection from the Government; the Creepees, a most hard-working, industrious people, the most extensive cotton growers in the whole of the Gold Coast, will be completely annihilated; nearly three to four thousand pounds have been expended without any tangible result; and the supposed opening of the trade through the River Volta is a thing yet to come.

LATEST.

Letters from Mr. Edmund Bannerman received to-day (19th September) state that he had obtained two hostages from the King of Ashantee, who had taken the Great Oath, that within a few days the German missionaries and the Frenchman who were captured at Hoe will be delivered up by him to Mr. Bannerman, and that the Ashantees are now determined on peace. Ashantee must want peace; since 1862 the trade in the interior with them has been stopped, and they have been engaged in fruitless wars; they required a seaboard, but they could not get it; their supplies are stopped; their kingdom prostrated from want of commercial undertakings; the imperial chest drained from this drying up of the principle source of revenue, and everything seems to be going on wrong in the kingdom. It is, therefore, time for them to see the folly of continuing in this belligerent state; and their returning the missionaries is a good omen that we may soon hear of a more important embassy to Cape Coast.

The King has a very good excuse to make in the death of the valiant Domprey; and he can justify his acts and glorify his proceedings as having killed the only man whose name was a terror to his army in the east.

The hostages are the son of the Ashantee chieftain in command of the Volta army, and the nephew of the King of Aquapim.

PATRICIAN.

THE FANTEE CONFEDERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Eastern Wassaw, Mansu, August 21, 1870.

Sir,—1. The love of my country and a desire to see it rise, if it be the will of God, to the class of civilised nations, have emboldened me to set aside all fear of consequences in stepping out openly to do my share of the business, and leave the result to God and to the sons of Fanti.

2. The object of the Fantee Confederacy has been variously represented, but seeing no correct representation according to the feelings which pervaded those meetings at Mankessim and to the many good thoughts to which the eye of the Confederacy was directed, I have been on many occasions tempted to bring out those feelings and thoughts so as to do away, if possible, with the unfriendly feelings and the many wrong representations; but I have hitherto hesitated; and fearing now that its present course of operation will create a distaste to that sweet foresight of self-reliance which our kind friends in England have been so anxious to nurse up in us, and the breaking up all the sweet unity which has commenced to grow, I hesitate no longer in bringing out the course to which the Confederacy directed itself, and implore every assistance, while at the same time praying the agents of our benefactors to put right any part which may not seem right in their opinion; because there was no evil intention whatever

against the Government, but only against the giving of our brethren and allied tribes to the Ashantees.

3. The Fantee kings and chiefs being forced to meet at Mankessim about the close of December, 1867, by a foresight of the now existing troubles in the country, it was proposed that the meeting was not to be dissolved until some sort of Government was formed which would be to ourselves a head, having no king, under the British Government; in consequence of several circumstances which anteceded the interchange, self-reliance was strongly recommended. After a little struggle, some for monarchical institution, which was opposed by the majority, others for confederacy, it was resolved to have a selection of councillors; that each state should give seven of its sensible and respectable men as national councillors, these, with the kings and chiefs, to form a Fantee council. Councillors being thus selected were sworn to their duties; and the kings took oath to support and to work faithfully together. So far the union was formed; but still a proper form of the Confederation was to be prepared and brought for the sanction of the British Government, and I ask the educated class of Fantees, through your kind and valuable paper, could we form any government better to suit the people than the following?—

1. A Confederacy under the protection of the British Government, and that our relationship with it to be properly defined and good understanding given of the extent of the protection she will afford to this Confederacy.

2. That the objects of the Confederacy be the maintenance of the external and internal security of the Fantee nation and its allied tribes, and the independence and inviolability of the Confederate States.

3. That all the states in the Confederacy resolve to form themselves, for the proper management of their affairs, into two Houses or Chambers—viz., that all the kings shall form House or Chamber No. 1, and that all members selected by each state for national councillors shall form House No. 2, or what we may properly term the Commons.

4. That the meeting of these bodies or chambers shall form a Parliament or the Legislative Assembly of the Confederation, or what we may term a Diet.

5. That in this Confederation all the members of states have equal rights and have the same equal obligation to maintain in all its parts the act which constitutes the union.

6. That the Confederation shall be represented by a Federative Diet, which shall be composed of plenipotentiaries of all the states, and which will be the constitutional organ of its will and action.

7. That these plenipotentiaries shall be entrusted with the management of the ordinary and current affairs of the Confederation in a permanent Federative Diet; or to be, properly speaking, "the executive ministers of the Confederation."

8. That each of the plenipotentiaries must possess a legal form of order from his state as being freely voted to act for it; that there shall be a president selected from among the kings elected for that office by the councillors, and to whose charge the four leading roads to the Fantee enemies were committed; and these kings to be taken in turns for a period of time, as the case may be, that he may work together with the plenipotentiaries.

9. That every act within the limits qualified by the fundamental laws of the Parliament or the Diet, and being freely voted, shall be deemed legal and obligatory.

10. That the union being formed by fixing rights and duties which will be freely and reciprocally stipulated, none of its members shall be at liberty to detach himself from the Confederation, and that our parliamentary meeting or the Diet will be our acknowledged sovereign over the Confederation, and no new member shall be admitted unless his admission be unanimously judged to be compatible with the existing relations and the general interests of the Confederate States.

11. That a president thus elected as described, with the plenipotentiaries, shall be the only acknowledged representatives of the Fantee Confederation.

Financial Regulations.

1. That the Confederation shall never on any account allow one individual of any standing whatever to be its financier.

2. That its general treasurers be selected out of the lords, with a competent clerk, and that these act under the directions of the Diet.

3. That their examination shall form one of the chief employments of the Diet.

4. That the plenipotentiaries shall be allowed to draw six-monthly the amount for the wages, &c., &c., stipulated by the Diet from the treasurers.

5. That the revenues gathered must be paid quarterly to the treasurers by the plenipotentiaries, and receipts taken to present to the Diet.

6. That no money must go out of the chest until vouchers are properly signed by the lords.

7. That the secretary-general must be one of the members of the plenipotentiaries, who will have to show to the Diet all accounts, both of the revenue and expenditure, of the Confederation.

8. That these regulations shall not interfere with each state's independent arrangements.

To the above, Mr. Editor, the helm of the Confederation directed its course, and it is certain that no Fantee whose eyes have been blessed with enlightenment can deny the good effect it will have on our country, should it be properly carried out; and under these views; and I need only say should our gracious Queen's Government allow an administrator whose sympathies are with the civilisation of us people over whom he is placed, to remain long enough, as his health would admit, to do some good with his experience of the country and people, he might lead the country into such a state that he himself or the British Government would have less trouble in managing affairs in it.

I must, in conclusion, say the great bane of the country is as described by the "Pure Nigger" in your March number; many improvements of our mind on this head have been purposely kept backward, but, as God would have it, the interchange of 1868 has forced open the way, and would to God all the interested parties, especially the educated class of the Fantees, whose eyes are enlightened, that they may draw up their benighted friends to the civilisation which education always achieves for a country, should above all lay aside seeking personal interest, and make it their business to root out the love of prejudice and the desire to rise on the ruin of their neighbours, so as to make way for this Confederacy.

Here we are called upon to set a good example, and we must therefore let sociality have its due weight on us, for we are born to be useful in our day and generation. May God grant us every necessary blessing for the promotion of his own glory, is the prayer of your humble and obedient servant,

Jos. Dawson.

THE LATE JOSEPH SMITH OF CAPE COAST.

A MOURNFUL CASE.

As much misapprehension has arisen relative to the unfortunate position in which the family of the late Joseph Smith is left, it is necessary that a clear and comprehensive statement should be made public, in order that his memory may receive that respect and his family that sympathy which they deserve after the ruthless persecution to which they have been subjected.

Joseph Smith was born at Cape Coast, and commenced his education in the Company's school of that place. At that time the Gold Coast was under the government of the Royal African Company. He showed signs of a very powerful intellect, and occupied the foremost place in the school; he was sent by the Government of Mr. McClean to England as tutor of the two Ashantee princes, Osoo Anuah and Euanterbisa, and he completed his studies in the same school with them. There he remained for eighteen months in England. On his return he was employed as Government schoolmaster and private secretary to Governor McClean, to whom he was a *factotum*. Mrs. McClean ("L.E.L." of literature) was very much interested in him, and he was present on the unfortunate morning of her death.

About this time he was married to one of the most educated and civilised young ladies of the Gold Coast—viz., Miss Mary Anne de Graft, a sister of Mrs. Mary Barnes, and daughter of Joseph De Graft, Esq., of Cape Coast. Most of the present educated young gentlemen of Cape Coast have been under his tuition, and the Government school then was in a flourishing state.

In 1845 Joseph Smith, finding that the position of a schoolmaster was not sufficient to maintain his increasing family, and that he required one that would in a great measure develop his vast intellect, resigned the appointment, and having a small capital of his own commenced mercantile transactions with the flourishing firm of Messrs. Forster and Smith, which then traded most extensively on this coast. Such was his zeal and energy in business that within a very short time his shipments to England exceeded 20,000*l.* a-year. He became for some time the agent of Messrs. Forster and Smith, at any time an important position, and was ranked amongst the first of the merchants of the Cape Coast. During the Government of Sir William Winniett, he was appointed Acting Colonial Secretary, a member of the Legislative and Executive Council, a justice of the peace, and still continued the leading merchant in the country.

In 1858 he discovered that his agent in England was charging him not only a heavy commission on goods bought on his account, but also that he added a heavy percentage on the cost prices, and he naturally demurred against it, which led to serious altercations and final rupture. Mr. Smith showed, from the prices of the same articles obtained from the same manufacturer where his agent bought his goods, that during the fifteen years he had

done business with them, their overcharges had exceeded 28,000*l.* sterling. His remittance to them during that time exceeded 140,000*l.*, and his account with them showed a balance in their favour of 18,000*l.*, which was the total amount of interest charged on the goods shipped to him.

Mr. Smith complained that the charges were so heavy that he found that he was wasting his energy fruitlessly, and that his family would not reap the benefit of his labours, and prayed that Messrs. Forster and Smith should place *this interest balance* (18,000*l.*) against the overcharges (28,000*l.*). This they refused to do; the case came into court, and Joseph Smith proved his claim to the amount. The agent of Messrs. Forster and Smith pleaded the "Statute of Limitation," which limited the overcharges for six years, a statute for the first time applied on this coast. This placed over 2,000*l.* to his credit, but he thus lost over 26,000*l.*, and was debited with 16,000*l.* He became a bankrupt and all his property was seized.

Prior to this, he bargained to sell two American cargoes of rum and tobacco under most advantageous terms. He took them down the coast, and sold them for oil and shipped it to Messrs. Sewell, Ross, and Co., of London, and considering that he was not obliged to place this in his schedule he omitted it. For this a ferocious attack was made on him by the late agent of Messrs. Forster and Smith, a man who has done more than any other ten men to ruin the native merchants on this coast. Joseph Smith was put in prison, a ruined man, and after his release was persecuted like a cat would a mouse, and kept away for ten years from all means of gaining his livelihood.

A few months ago, at the sitting of Mr. Chalmers, the chief magistrate, he applied for his certificate. A determined, impertinent, and ill-advised opposition was made against it, but Judge Chalmers was not a man to be swayed by private influence over a glass of brandy and water, and Joseph Smith ultimately obtained his certificate.

His family house, where lie now the mortal remains of his mother and other members of his family, which was built by all the members of his mother's family when he, Joseph Smith, was a schoolmaster with a salary of 36*l.* a-year, was wrested from them by the avaricious agent (M'Intyre) of that wealthy firm; and although it was proved without a doubt in the court that it was a family house, and the whole of the family protested against parting with it, yet such was the influence of M'Intyre over the judgment of his great friends, Judge Hackett, Charles Hutchinson, and Martin Doorly, that the poor unprotected natives were sent adrift from the house to beg for shelter from their friends.

The voice of conscience, however, appeared to have told on the heart of Hackett, and he made an addendum in his judgment reserving the rights of the other members of the family, who will now look to the unbiased judgment of the present sitting magistrate.

His estate paid over 12*s.* in the pound, according to M'Intyre's account rendered to the Court in January last. There is over 4,900*l.* in the hands of Messrs. Forster and Smith, being interest for the last ten years unassessed—the result of the seizure from Messrs. Sewell and Ross, attached by the former house after the bankruptcy. Joseph Smith never received one penny for subsistence during the ten years he was kept from his certificate, and his family was left in absolute want. He died on the morning of the 24th May, of a broken heart, and was followed to his last earthly abode on the 25th by a very large concourse of people.

Thus ended the history of an intelligent native who commenced life most prosperously, did extensive business transactions, but died a ruined man, and left his bereaved family to the charity of friends.

A RELATIVE.

THE OCCUPATION OF ROME BY THE ITALIAN ARMY, ETC.

The Italian forces under General Bixio occupied Civitella Vecchia on the 15th September. General Cadorna, with the bulk of the Italian army, encamped before Rome the same day. Surrender was refused. Time was given for further reflection. On the 20th the wall of Rome at the Palazzo Bonaparte was breached, and the Italian troops forced an entry, with the loss of 3 officers and 19 men killed, 5 officers and 112 men wounded. The total of Pontifical troops surrendered, 10,700. Pope Pius continues to occupy the Vatican. The Italian troops did not occupy the Leonine City, but on the 28th the Papal Government became afraid of the people, and at their request the Italians took possession of the Fort of St. Angelo. The Plebiscite appointed to be taken 2nd of October, as follows: "We desire union with the Kingdom of Italy under the Constitutional Monarchical Government of King Victor Emmanuel and his successors." It is expected the King of Italy will reside in the Quirinal. The Pope forbids his adherents to take any part in the Plebiscite. They must not even vote "No." He protests against all that has been done. The result of the Plebiscite

in Rome itself is: Ayes, 40,805; Noes, 46. Throughout the Roman States—

Number of voters on the lists.	167,548
Number who voted	135,291
Number who voted "Yes"	133,681
Number who voted "No"	1,507
Votes annulled	103

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

September 16.—Siege Paris commenced.

Sept. 21 to 24.—A battle outside Paris on 19th. The French badly beaten. The Prussians occupy the redoubt of Chatillon. Prussian head-quarters removed to Ferrieres. The negotiations for an armistice have failed. On the 19th the Prussians demanded the surrender of Toul, Strasburg, and Verdun. This was refused, and the French authorities prefer war to the last extremity. On the 24th Toul surrendered to the Prussians, the garrison becoming prisoners of war. The fortress contained 197 bronze cannon, 48 being rifled guns. Paris is entirely surrounded. The German armies in France number 650,000 men. The French fleet has left the Baltic and North Sea for France. The Crown Prince of Prussia occupies the Palace of Versailles. Bazaine made a great sortie upon Metz on the 23rd, but was driven back.

Oct. 1.—Prussians occupy Orleans Sept. 27. They are besieging Soissons, Mezieres, Bitch, Phalarburgh, &c. Strasburg hoisted the white flag on the evening of the 27th. The Prussians took possession on the 28th. They found 1,070 guns, between 400 and 500 officers, and above 17,000 men, two millions of francs, and large stores of cloth and munitions. A sortie from Paris repulsed on the 30th; 1,200 French killed and wounded. Several hundred made prisoners. There have been sorties from Metz, Soissons, Bitch, and Thionville. The only meat now in Metz is horseflesh. Of the 144 mitrailleuses, with which the French began the war 102 are now in the hands of the Prussians.

Oct. 8.—Jules Favre has asked Count Bismarck for the diplomatic body in Paris to be allowed to leave before the bombardment begins, and to have notice for that purpose. Count Bismarck declines. October 5, Royal head-quarters removed to Versailles. The French Constituent Assembly is to be elected on the 16th. The French claim an advantage in the Loiret on the 5th, where they took 147 cows and 52 sheep from the enemy. The entire German loss in the siege of Strasburg was 43 officers and 906 men in killed and wounded. News from the interior of Paris dated to 4th. Nothing of great importance had occurred in the city.

Oct. 15 to 22.—The bombardment of Paris will, it is said, begin on the 18th October, from 500 to 600 siege guns, some nine, eleven, and fourteen inch. Bazaine made a furious sortie from Metz on the 7th with all his forces, but was driven back again with great loss on both sides. Garibaldi arrived in Tours the 9th October; he is to command all the Franco-tireurs; also Mons. Gambetta, from Paris, by balloon. The constituent elections again countermanded and postponed *sine die*. 10 and 11. The army of the Loire beaten by a division of the Crown Prince's army under General Von Der Tann, and driven across the Loire; the German troops occupy Orleans. Balloon news from Paris says that "the inhabitants display admirable patriotism." 16. The town and fortress of Soissons surrendered; 4,000 prisoners and 132 cannon. General Bourbaki, formerly commander of the Imperial Guard, and who has been mysteriously let out of Metz by the Prussians, is appointed by the French authorities at Tours to command a portion of the army of the Loire. 17. Increased rumours of intention to renew negotiations for peace. Metz said to be about to surrender. The cattle plague very destructive among the German cattle at the camps; reported also to be killing the cattle in Paris. 18. Chateaudun taken by the Germans, after a battle lasting ten hours, during which the Free-shooters and National Guard suffered greatly from the enemy's artillery. The town bombarded and reduced to ashes. 19. Repeated sorties at night from the besieged in Paris, and heavy cannonading in the direction of Chevilly, which greatly annoy the German outposts. 20. M. Keratry, at Madrid, relinquishes the purpose with which he had arrived, of seeking material assistance on behalf of the French from the Spanish Government. He asks of Prim, however, the legalisation of the export of arms and horses. This Prim declines, stating that Spain would not violate her neutrality. A proposal had previously been made to send to France, in the interest of the Latin race, a Spanish auxiliary corps of 50,000 men. This was positively declined.

SIR S. BAKER'S NILE EXPEDITION.—We regret to hear a rumour, rid Egypt, of the death of the medical officer who accompanied Sir S. Baker from England.

NOTICES.

LAGOS.

Our long-trying friend, Mr. W. P. Richards, of Lagos, who has hitherto kindly received the subscriptions there for this journal, and to whom we now publicly tender our most sincere thanks, having intimated a desire that we should appoint some other friend in his place, we beg now to announce that our esteemed friend Mr. J. B. Carroll has kindly undertaken to act for us in Lagos. We have sent to this gentleman an account of the sums now due from subscribers at Lagos for subscriptions to July, 1871, and we hope our friends will make an effort to pay the amount into Mr. Carroll's hands.

SIERRA LEONE.

We shall feel obliged by our friends in Sierra Leone paying up their subscriptions to July, 1871, either to Messrs. W. H. Pratt and Son, or to W. Rainy, Esq., for our account.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s., STAMPED.

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The African Times.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID TO "AFRICAN TIMES."

John A. Payne, 15s.; C. W. Badger, 10s.; J. S. B. Cole, 5s.; J. W. Roberts, 5s.; A. F. Foster, 5s.

FREIGHT OF COTTON FROM AFRICA.

It is especially our duty, as guardian of West African interests, to keep a vigilant watch upon commercial as well as administrative proceedings, that we may point the way to a removal of any impediment to that development of material resources on which the future welfare of the African countries so much depends. In doing this, one such impediment stands out in strong relief; while, in consequence of the rapid change now taking place in the mode of conducting the business of this country with West Africa, we feel convinced that it is only necessary we should throw a strong and just light upon it to lead to its speedy removal. This impediment is the rate of freight on cotton from West African countries to England. At the first glance it may be thought by the owners of steam and sailing ships trading with Africa that we are premature in mooted the subject of a reduction in the rates of freight on cotton. It may be urged by them that these rates have undergone a reduction of 50 per cent., and their first impulse will no doubt be to say that it is preposterous to expect they can be still further reduced. It is true, thanks to the British and African Steam Navigation Company, that the rate of freight on cotton is now 3d. per pound instead of 1½d. per pound, as it was in the days of steam monopoly by the African Steamship Company; but, at the same time, it is equally true that the rate of 3d. per pound is still too high a rate for the products of an industry that needs to be nursed and encouraged, and is consequently an impediment to that increase in the growth of cotton in West Africa which is so desirable for the progress of the African countries and the interests of Great Britain. Only those who, thirsting for African advancement, were watching the onward march of African agricultural industry, were sensible of the great impediment to the cotton culture which 1½d. per pound freight on cotton to England placed in its way. It was a grievous error of the African Steamship Company to impose such a freight on cotton. The earliest efforts made in cotton culture for exportation, under the munificent donation of Miss Burdett Coutts so ably applied by Mr. Thomas Clegg, of Manchester, had established that cotton might be made in the course of time to figure largely in the exports of West Africa; that soil and climate favoured its growth, and that the natives in certain districts were willing to cultivate it for foreign markets. But 1½d. per pound freight to Liverpool was a frightful obstacle, and the rate of progress was very slow until the

disastrous civil war in America raised the price of New Orleans cotton from 5d. to above 2s. per pound. The African cotton from the Egba Countries is not much inferior to the New Orleans; it therefore approximated in value to the latter in the British markets, and the high price gave a stimulus to the African cotton industry which enabled it to triumph over the 1½d. obstacle. Prices receded after the termination of the American war, but until lately they have been such as still to allow the production in Africa to progress, notwithstanding the 1½d. and, later, as at present, 3d. freight. But the joint influence, temporarily of the European war, and, we believe permanently, of increased production in the United States, with the opening of new facilities of supply from India to England, via the Suez Canal, has caused a rapid fall in prices during the last few months, a fall which seems to point unmistakably to prices somewhat similar to those which ruled immediately before the American struggle. We do not hesitate to say that this change of circumstance necessitates a change of rate of freight on cotton from Africa to England—necessitates it both in the interests of Africa and of the steam companies themselves. We are convinced that in what we are about to ask we are consulting their best interests. The interests of conveyers of produce from the Coast cannot be dissociated from those of the producers and traders. The African Steam Company did not see this heretofore; monopoly often creates blindness; but better counsels now prevail, a clearer sight has now been given, and we expect to see the now friendly rivals, the two great Steamship Companies, carefully watching the rise of any new agricultural industry in the African countries, and fostering and giving impetus to it by low rates of freight for the new product in the infancy of production. There are only three of the West African exports that depend entirely on what may be strictly called agricultural industry. These are ground-nuts, ginger, and cotton. The first of these has already established itself as a great staple, and may therefore be placed, more or less, although it has now a growing competition with the East Indies and other countries, in the same category with the grand staple, palm-oil, which may be left to take care of itself without any fear of prejudice thereby resulting to it. But cotton requires, demands, the nursing care of the ship-owners. It has not, like palm-oil, a monopoly in European markets; it has to struggle against the organised production in America, the East Indies, Egypt, and other countries where a large capital and great facilities of transit, together with all the economising appliances which large capital only can command, give it great advantages. Under these circumstances it is to the interest, as we have before said, of this country, of the steam companies, and of Africa, that it should be treated with exceptional tenderness. And as the African advocate and guardian we earnestly ask this of them. We want to see this cotton industry so important to Great Britain, greatly and rapidly developed in the Egbe, Yoruba, and Volta Countries. The latter, whenever a permanent pacification takes place, by the country becoming secured against Ashantee incursions, may be made a large cotton producer. Mr. J. C. Briandt, and one or two other Accra men, gave it the first impulse, we believe, in Krepee, during the American war, and the German missionary traders followed profitably in the same path. The Ashantee invasion has for a time greatly impaired this industry, but there is every reason why, with so industrious a people as the Krepees, and good soil and climate, there should be a large exportation via the River Volta from Krepee, if the Steam Companies act on our suggestion. And we are not asking them to make any great present sacrifice to their own future and Africa's permanent interests. We are not going to ask them to bring cotton from Lagos or the Volta or Accra, to Liverpool, at freights lower than the average paid for cotton of other countries to that port. American cotton pays 7-16ths per pound freight by steamers from New York, or 3-16ths per pound reduced rates, pays 3d. per pound freight equally by the steamships and by those, for the most part, tubs of sailing ships, which manage to take some three or four months,

time to come from Lagos to England, a voyage which the steamers perform in twenty days though staying at many intermediate ports. We estimate that the cotton sent by steamers from Lagos to England may possibly now amount to say 1,400,000 pounds weight per annum. We want to see it raised from fourteen hundred thousand to fourteen million pounds. There is no reason why this should not be; but it never will be with the low prices in this market which are certain to rule in future, and a freight charge of 3d. per pound, in addition to the heavy shipping expenses inseparable from the steamships receiving it on board outside the bar of Lagos. Let it be borne in mind that the steam rate will and must always regulate the sailing ship rate. Now let us take the 1,400,000 pounds as the quantity brought home by steamships. This, at 3d. per pound, with 10 per cent. primage, gives to the steamships a revenue of 4,800l. There are now nearly that number, but from and after the 1st January next there will be fully fifteen steamships belonging to the two companies constantly engaged in the African trade. Each of these ships will make four voyages per year, a total in all of sixty voyages from the Coast to Liverpool. The 4,800l. derived from 3d. per pound gives therefore an average of 80l. per voyage for cotton. Now we propose that they make the rate 1d. instead of 3d. per pound. This would reduce the average to 40l. per voyage—or if the freight be made 1d. to 50l. per voyage. What, therefore, is the present sacrifice that we ask them—more, that we implore them—to make for their own future interests and those of the African countries, the development of the resources of which depends so much upon their liberal treatment? We ask them seemingly to sacrifice 30l. or 40l. per ship per voyage—upon the voyage out and home of a steamer of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons: and we say seemingly, because a slight additional impulse given to cotton production will soon enable them to recoup the money from this and other sources; their unreduced outward freights for example, as the returns for every additional bale of cotton will be in manufactured or other goods from Liverpool by their ships. We invite and intreat their serious consideration of this advised reduction. The steamships are now becoming comparatively the sole carriers of palm-oil, &c., from the Coast, and it is to their interest that the trade should be so increased as to demand the employment by them of an additional number of steamers beyond the five voyages per month, which will commence in January next. We see a great future before these two steam companies; but they can only secure it by fostering every rising industry in Africa through low rates of freight, which are indispensable with regard to produce raised by a people new to industrial life, that will have (unlike palm-oil, of which Africa possesses a monopoly) to compete with similar products from other tropical countries, enjoying greater advantages in abundant organised capital and facilities of inland transit. We hope the two companies will make this reduction on the freight of cotton to 1d. or 1½d. per pound, the New Year's gift of 1871 to Africa. It will be a gift that must assuredly profit the donor, and that we shall record with gratitude.

THE FANTEE CONFEDERATION.

No country can exist, much less prosper, without an organised government. Where the country is made up of small states, these must either voluntarily unite under a monarch or in federation, or be all more or less under some superior foreign rule. The latter was, and to their great advantage, the condition of the states of the Protected Territories on the Gold Coast from the time of Governor McLean's organisation, after they had been delivered from the tyranny of the Ashantees. But the Parliamentary Committee of 1865 declared in favour of self-government by the people of these and other African States as soon as practicable; the protection of the British Government was thenceforth, as declared by that Government, to be of a very meagre kind; and the necessity of some new organisation for general government became indispensable. We from that moment contended that what ought to have been previously done should be no

longer delayed; that the kings and chiefs should be called to council in assembly at regular periods, by which they might become associated in rule with the British Administrator and officials; and acquainted with the fundamental principles of civilised government, so as to be able of themselves, if necessary, at a later period, to employ them for building up their countries and developing their resources. This, however, was never attempted. Real protection being withdrawn, the power of the local British authorities over the interior became very much attenuated. It was only exercised in a spasmodic and capricious way, limiting itself for the most part to the receipt, expenditure, and squandering of revenue. We greatly deplored this. It is well known to be our conviction that the only hope of the West African countries is through British administrative guidance. It is no answer that this has too often been faulty and even disgraceful to Great Britain, because there is no just ground of expectation that there can be a progressive advancement in civilisation without it. We deplored it, though it seems to have been overruled for good, for had such joint action of the native and British authorities existed, the Fantee people could scarcely have had that freedom they have possessed and exercised to take effective measures for defeating those provisions of the British and Dutch exchange treaty the full carrying out of which would have been fraught with so much future danger to their countries. It cannot be surprising, therefore, that we have watched the efforts at the formation of a Fantee Confederation with great interest, or that we now readily insert the account given by Mr. J. Dawson of the views which have guided the kings and chiefs in what has been hitherto effected in this direction. We have not time this month for the observations we desire to make on the views and arrangements there stated; but, although we are compelled to defer this, we think it right again to express our feeling that the British Government and their officials on the Coast, ought to endeavour tenderly to guide this effort at federation in the right way. As there is no well-grounded hope of a constant progress in civilisation without the supreme control of British authority, so there is no well-founded hope of that progress throughout the so-called Protectorate without the intimate association in council of government of the kings and chiefs and educated natives of the country. The combined action must be had recourse to if such results are to be made secure; and the sooner there is such a combination as we have hinted at, the better for both British prestige and native prosperity.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN WAR.

THE negotiations for an armistice failed because the Germans asked the surrender of Toul, Strasburg, and Verdun. Within eight days after the French rejection of this condition, Toul and Strasburg surrendered. The French seem therefore to have committed a great error, as all the advantages of an armistice would have been on their side. The Crown Prince meanwhile occupied Versailles, to which the royal headquarters have also since been removed. Three sorties from Paris, and two or three desperate ones from Metz, have been repulsed. Paris, cut off from all communication with the exterior, sends out official intelligence, letters, and reinforcements to the Ministerial Deputation at Tours by balloon. M. Gambetta arrived thus from Paris on the 9th, on a superior mission to stir up the country to an attack on the German forces round Paris. The Army of the Loire, which was stated to have attained a strength of 90,000 men, and which was to have been used for this purpose, was, however, beaten on the 10th and 11th, and driven back across the Loire by a division of the German Army, which then took possession of, and now occupies, Orleans. There has been good order and strong resolution in Paris, where the people have been fed on illusions. In *La France* on September 27 we read: "Paris is the capital of France and of the world. Paris besieged is a beautiful, a surprising spectacle. The sky is blue, the atmosphere is pure; this is a happy augury; fifteen days of patience on the part of the Parisians, fifteen days to arm in the provinces, and the German army will be irreparably compromised. It will then be unable to cut its way out of the

circle of fire which will surround it." In the *Journal des Debats* of the same date: "The war never was a war of monarchs, but a war of nations. France as well as the Emperor is responsible for it. It must continue to be a war *d'outrance* between two races." Fed thus on illusions, and confiding in the strength of its fortifications and its 400,000 armed men, Paris had continued tranquil and confident up to the 21st inst. Meanwhile the Germans have been incessantly employed in preparing earthworks and bringing up their siege trains, but it is not probable that any attack on the forts or on Paris will take place before we go to press. Unless some terms of agreement can be found, however, it seems certain that Paris will be bombarded by the most formidable siege artillery ever employed, and assaulted by an army made confident by many previous victories. The mind recoils with horror from the ideal contemplation of the horrors of such scenes in a city of nearly two million inhabitants. The taking of Babylon by the Medes, of Jerusalem by the Romans, and of Rome by the great northern armies come before the mental view. Can it be that Paris, which has been described by many writers as the hotbed of the foulest iniquities that have ever been practised on earth, is to furnish another name—her own—to the list of ruin? It surely is not surprising that such a question as this should be asked by any one who has a firm belief in the overruling Providence of God, and in His judgments among the nations, when we find in the pages of one of its influential journals the following outburst of hideous blasphemy, which concludes two columns of bombast on the 27th September: "But thou, O country, never diest. Bled in all thy veins by the butchers of the North, thy divine dead mutilated by the heels of brutes, the Christ of nations, for two months nailed on the cross, never hast thou appeared so great and so beautiful. Thou needest this martyrdom, O our mother, to know how we love thee. In order that Paris, in which there is a genius which has given her the empire of the world, should fall into the hands of the barbarians, there must cease to be a God in heaven. As God she exists, and as God she is immortal. Paris will never surrender." The Paris correspondent who furnishes this adds with great justice: "When it is remembered that this ignorant, vain, foolish population has for nearly twenty years been fed with this sort of stuff, it is not surprising that even to this hour it cannot realise the fact that Paris is in any danger of being captured. . . . Their Emperor is a prisoner, the enemy is thundering at their gates, they are shut up here like rats in a hole; they have been vanquished in the only engagement they have had with their besiegers, and yet they still believe that, compared with them, the Germans are an inferior race, and, like the slaves before Marius, will shrink abashed before the majesty of Paris. 'If we,' say their newspapers, 'the wisest, the best, the noblest of human beings, have to succumb to this horde of barbarians that environ us, we shall cease to believe in the existence of a Providence.' These extracts, be it observed, are not furnished by some religious enthusiast—not published in a religious paper, but are sent by the correspondent of and published in an utilitarian daily journal, which has not hesitated to sneer at the idea of an overruling Providence and Divine judgments as the delusions of times of the world's ignorance. Should Paris therefore terribly fall, ought not London to tremble? Every one who reflects at all must behold the future darkened by murky clouds, which may portend an era of desolation and ruin among the nations of Christendom. France will be exhausted by the requisitions and destruction of large armies; through very many of her departments no preparation is making for next year's crops; the cultivation for next year must necessarily be very imperfect in the great German corn countries denuded of the bulk of their labouring male population; Great Britain never now produces enough grain for her own consumption, requiring annually many millions of quarters from abroad; there is but too much disease among the cattle both in England and on the Continent! Count Bismarck, in a circular to European Courts, perhaps to impel them to use their influence to bring France to a true sense of its present condition, and perhaps also that through the

Press France may become aware of the view taken of her condition by others, has said that if Paris be forced to surrender by famine, hundreds of thousands of persons must die of want. It may also be that he would prepare the world to regard bombardment and assault as after all the most merciful course that the German forces can adopt. Garibaldi, we regret to state, has come into France to offer his services to the Republic in a quarrel with which he has no concern, and has been made Commander-in-Chief of all the French Free Corps. Soissons, with its strong fortifications, has surrendered, and Metz seems on the point of surrendering to the German armies. There is anew a talk of friendly recommendations to peace by Great Britain, Russia, and Austria; but as it does not seem probable that Germany, with the strong grip she now has on France, will be content with anything less than the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, which she considers indispensable to her future peaceful security, there is but little hope of a speedy peace, unless these powers can convince France that such condition must and ought to be submitted to.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE GAMBIA CESSION.

1. Letter from Mr. Quin and Mr. Brown to the Earl of Kimberley.

44, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C., July 21, 1870.

My Lord,—Your lordship having informed us at our interview with you that Her Majesty's Government had decided to transfer the settlements on the River Gambia to France, notwithstanding such transfer is strongly opposed to the wishes and interests of the European and native population of these settlements, and also that you were prepared to receive from us any statements we desired to make in reference to the pecuniary and other losses such an act will necessarily entail upon us, we still earnestly protesting against the transfer of British subjects, their homes and property, to a foreign nation against their consent, respectfully submit that the settlements on the Gambia were founded and established in 1816 by British capital and industry, and principally by British merchants who had settled in Senegal and Goree during the British occupation of those colonies. After the conclusion of the war these settlements were restored to the French, but it was stipulated and agreed that the British merchants who had in the meantime settled there might remain and carry on the trade on an equal footing with French subjects and this arrangement was guaranteed by treaty. These merchants and British subjects soon found themselves, however, so hampered and interfered with, that they were glad to leave those places at a great sacrifice of property, and found a new home for themselves in the Gambia, where many of their descendants still are carrying on the trade. Your lordship will here find that facts are opposed to the theory that British commerce can flourish under the French flag.

We have also other instances equally striking and within our personal knowledge, and at a heavy cost to us, of the way in which British traders and British commerce have been driven out by the French in the Rivers Cazamance and Rio Nunez, where for many years previously to the French establishing themselves we carried on a large and profitable English trade, which is now entirely extinct, and the same may be said with truth of the Rivers Saloom and Laine contiguous to the Gambia.

With this experience before us, is it surprising that we should look forward with feelings of dismay to the French occupation of the Gambia, however specious the arguments in favour of the cession and great the inducements held out to us of increased protection and diminished taxation under the French rule may be?

It is extremely difficult for us to define with exactness the precise pecuniary losses which this proposed cession will inevitably cause to us and all other native British traders in the Gambia, but nevertheless we will endeavour to convey to your mind in a general way at present (reserving to ourselves the right to give your lordship statistical statements hereafter) the enormous sacrifices we shall be compelled to make. We will now proceed to point them out as briefly as we can.

On the faith of the continuance of British rule and British institutions we have gone on increasing our investments in houses, stores, wharves, factories, all over the river, from Bathurst, at its mouth, to nearly 400 miles along both banks thereof.

The staple article of export from the Gambia is (as your lordship is doubtless aware) ground-nuts, of which produce alone it exports some 16,000 to 20,000 tons annually, the value of which to Europe is, at 15*l.* per ton, equal to 240,000*l.* to 300,000*l.*

This trade in ground-nuts, which is now extended all along the West Coast of Africa, and which has materially increased the value of the exports of the Coast generally, was commenced by the British merchants in Gambia, who at great expense and risk introduced and fostered its general cultivation. We may here add that this extensive culture of the ground-nut along the coast has mainly contributed to the extinction of the African slave trade. The bulky nature of this produce has compelled us to erect large and substantial stores at a vast expense—the materials for their erection having had to be imported from Europe—and has also compelled us to invest a large amount of capital in a class of vessels which are suitable for the river trade only.

To carry on this trade with a poor race of people like the native Africans, we have had to establish numerous factories at various points in the river, where we have to keep extensive supplies of assorted British manufactured goods and food, to make advances from time to time to the farmers, trusting entirely to their good faith and honesty to pay us when their crop is matured. These farmers, we must inform your lordship, are principally natives from the interior, who, in consequence of there being no roads for the conveyance of such bulky produce, come down to the banks of the river to cultivate, and remain three or four years; at the end of that period they generally return to their own country with their earnings.

These factories in the river are in charge of native traders (our servants), men without any capital of their own, and the system of the trade is such that they are obliged to keep current accounts with the farmers and others engaged in collecting the produce running over several years, and we are firmly convinced that we shall lose not only the amount of the actual debts which may be owing to us at these factories, but that the natives from their experience of the French rule in the Senegal and the Cazamance, will retire from the banks of the river, and it will take years to restore confidence and the trade to its present state.

The result of this state of things will be that our debts will be lost, our property in the river jeopardised, our stores, vessels, and factories will become practically useless and of little value, and very difficult, if not impossible to realise, as it must not be supposed that the French traders coming to the Gambia will be induced at once to invest large sums of money in the purchase of extensive buildings and vessels, which have been with us the growth of years.

We assure your lordship that the proposed cession to France will, if carried out, force us to quit the Gambia trade and consequently compel us to sacrifice—

1. Our house property and plant in Bathurst.
2. Our colonial river craft, built expressly for this trade.
3. Our river factories and plant.
4. Our debts in the river.
5. Our stock in trade; and the last, though not perhaps the least of our losses will be, that we shall be compelled to abandon our business, created after years of labour, a large outlay of capital, and patient industry, under trials and difficulties of no ordinary nature, at a time when we were getting some return for our exertions and capital, and when we anticipated leaving our well-established and profitable business to our children and successors.

Your lordship possibly may know that the forced and sudden winding up of a large mercantile business in any country is always attended with loss, but that loss is sure to be enhanced tenfold when it is carried on as ours is, in a barbarous country. Our safety hitherto has been in keeping up the supplies and maintaining good faith with the natives, we regarding the amounts thus locked up as so much dormant capital invested in a trade which we had ourselves created and with which we are well acquainted.

If, therefore, Her Majesty's Government is determined at all risk to carry out the proposed transfer, we ask for a simple act of justice, which is this—that it shall be stipulated in the treaty (provided the transfer be carried out in opposition to our wishes) that the French Government shall pay us for our property and invested capital, debts, and loss of profitable trade, a sum to be agreed upon and paid before the treaty be executed, in the same way as Her Majesty's Government proposes to secure itself for the value of their property in the said settlements.

Your lordship will please bear in mind that this cession, if carried out, will be so carried out against our wishes, and that you are driving British subjects from a home and business which they have created by their industry and that the position they will be placed in, and the claims consequent thereupon, are not of their own seeking, but forced upon them by the Government of their common country.

In conclusion, allow us to impress upon your lordship the fact that the settlements are self-supporting, do not cost the mother country a shilling, are not in debt, have a surplus invested in

New Zealand Bonds, and that the inhabitants feel themselves fully competent to manage their own affairs if they are allowed the needful control thereof.—We have the honour to be your lordship's most obedient and humble servants,

(Signed) THOMAS F. QUIN,
THOMAS BROWN.

To the Right Honourable Earl Kimberley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c., Downing-street.

2. Reply of the Earl of Kimberley.

Downing-street, August 9, 1870.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, submitting various arguments against the transfer of the Gambia to the French Government.

His lordship desires me to refer you to the reply returned on the 23rd ultimo to the memorial presented by yourselves and two other members of the deputation which had an interview with Lord Kimberley on the 14th ultimo, and I am to add that if negotiations for the transfer should be renewed, your statement now under acknowledgment will receive consideration.

As regards your statement that the settlement "is self-supporting, and does not cost the mother country a shilling," Lord Kimberley wishes me to remind you that the Imperial Government have had to pay for the troops stationed in the settlement an annual sum of about 20,000*l.*, and that although the troops have recently been withdrawn it will be necessary to organise an armed police, the cost of which it will be very difficult for the colony to meet in the present condition of its revenue.

I am further to observe that there was a Parliamentary grant of 1,500*l.* in 1869, which was applied to meet the deficit in the colonial revenue of that year, and that in the current year a grant of 1,000*l.* has been voted by Parliament towards the expenses of the colony.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. T. HOLLAND.

Messrs. Quin and Brown.

No. 3.

To the Right Hon. the Earl Kimberley, H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing-street, S.W.

44, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

September 28, 1870.

My Lord,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Holland's letter of the 9th ult., in reply to one we addressed to your lordship on the 21st July last.

We can well understand, my lord, that the colonial revenue may require aid from the Imperial Treasury, so long as the present unnecessarily large staff of civil officers (many of them at high salaries for the duties they have to perform) is to be maintained.

But we feel compelled to dissent from your lordship's statement as to the colony having required a Parliamentary grant of 1,500*l.* in 1869 and 1,000*l.* in 1870, and the inference drawn from these grants. Up to the present time the colony has been administered not for local, but in conformity with and for imperial views and ends. There could not have been any local necessity for these imperial grants of 1,500*l.* and 1,000*l.* in aid of the local revenue in 1869 and 1870, while there existed a surplus of revenue from former years invested in New Zealand Bonds, notwithstanding the extravagant scale on which the civil government and administration of the colony had been conducted. Had there been really an inadequate revenue, the deficit could have been met by a reduction of official expenditure. Considering the population and nature of the colony, we do not hesitate to affirm that a sum of 10,000*l.* to 11,000*l.* a-year ought to cover and would cover all the necessary expenses of civil government, including provision for pensions already assigned, unjustly, as we conceive, on the local revenue, which would leave a surplus of 6,000*l.* a-year for the maintenance of public works and for some protection of life and property and the preservation of order.

But for this we beg that your lordship will excuse our stating there ought to be great changes.

The Council is at present composed of the Administrator, two official members, and only one mercantile member. Such a constitution gives the colonists no voice, either in the expenditure of the colonial revenue, or in the appointment of subordinate officers, not even in the appointment of a policeman; and recently every appointment has been filled up by natives from Sierra Leone, to the entire exclusion of the natives of the Gambia, which we respectfully submit is, to say the least of it, unfair.

The recommendation of the last Parliamentary Committee on the affairs of the West Coast of Africa was to prepare the colonists on the coast for self-government, so that in a few years they might be left to themselves to manage their own affairs. So far from this course being adopted, the rule has been, and is, to ex-

clude the Gambia colonists more rigidly than ever from all control over their interests.

We beg also to call your attention to one of the rules accompanying the charter, which precludes any member of the Council from bringing before the Council any question for consideration or deliberation not introduced by the governor. Under such a restriction what possibility is there of bringing forward any measure having for its object a reduction of the colonial civil staff or of retrenchment?

We earnestly appeal to your lordship to give us a real and not a nominal share only in the management of our local affairs, to give us two more mercantile members of Council, and strictly to prohibit the Executive from authorising the payment of any moneys from the colonial treasury under warrants unless the money has been previously voted by the Council, and where money has been expended by the authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State without a vote, we submit that the particulars of such expenditure should afterwards be laid before the Council. We would specially impress this point upon your lordship, as a large sum of money was expended in 1869, in the cholera epidemic, under the sanction of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, and various other sums of money have from time to time frequently been spent under the Administrator's warrant without the knowledge or consent of the Council. We are convinced that the attempt to afford protection to life and property in the Gambia by means of an armed native police force, such as the Governor-in-Chief is about to establish at Bathurst, will be an entire failure, and the cost, which is estimated at an additional sum of 3,500*l.* per annum, would be much better employed in helping to make up a subsidy to the Admiralty for one of Her Majesty's gunboats to be stationed in the Gambia for the protection of the said settlements and of the trade in the river, or for an armed local steamer to be employed for such purpose.

We take the liberty of bringing under your lordship's notice the fact that the danger of our position in the Gambia is considerably enhanced from the frequent occurrence of claims being made upon the local authorities to restore runaway slaves to their owners. No later than June last the settlement of MacCarthy's Island was threatened with invasion and pillage by Fodi Cappa, a native chief, in consequence of some of his slaves having taken shelter on the island; the manager did not feel justified in giving them up, and but for the timely arrival of a French gunboat most serious consequences might have ensued. We hope, therefore, that as all military protection is withdrawn from us your lordship will give such instructions in reference to these slave questions as may save us from being brought into collision with the native kings and chiefs, as the escape of slaves into British territory will always prove a constant source of trouble.

With all deference we beg to enclose a sketch for the administration of the Gambia upon a reduced scale* which, in our humble opinion, if properly worked with a Council composed as already suggested, would be amply sufficient for all the requirements of the settlement, and we would also propose that the colonial accounts be audited by a committee of the Council, and thus do away with the cost of a paid auditor.

If your lordship will be pleased to refer to the inquiry before a committee of the House of Commons in 1841 on the affairs of the West Coast of Africa, you will there find ample evidence of the disadvantages under which the Gambia Settlements even then laboured, by being to a limited extent only under the government of Sierra Leone. The evils then complained of and established exist in a much greater degree under the present system; and so convinced are we of this fact, that we earnestly pray your lordship to separate us entirely from Sierra Leone, and let us be as we were before, under the direct control of the Colonial Department, and be entirely independent of the Governor-in-Chief of the other settlements on the Coast.—We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

THOMAS F. QUIN.
THOMAS BROWN.

GOD WILL PROVIDE.

By F. FitzGerald, Editor of the "African Times."

PREFACE.

In these days of dire convulsion, change, and vicissitude to nations, powers, and individuals, it seems to me to be my duty to bring prominently before all my readers what are the exceeding precious promises and privileges which are theirs who have received the glorious adoption by God as children in Christ Jesus. Too many of these, alas! fail to realise them, and

* We regret being under the necessity of postponing this sketch until our next month's number.—Ed. A. T.

thus lose much of the earthly happiness which they are entitled to claim, and which was intended for them—for God only grants to faith. While they thus allow high individual blessings to escape them, they become guilty toward the communities and nations of which they are members, by failing to employ proper means for procuring general and national blessings. For the true child of God in Christ Jesus has sacred duties to perform, as well as inestimable blessings and privileges to receive and enjoy. Being one with Christ, he ought to strive to make Christ's laws and precepts effective in the community or nation of which he forms a part, so that they collectively, as well as he himself individually, may enjoy the promised earthly immunities and recompense of reward. Failing to do this, he ought to expect in time of public calamity, to suffer even more severely than those who are not "in Christ."

"GOD WILL PROVIDE."

When first these sweet words appeared in their full and glorious light to my mind, I could not resist the impulse to exclaim, "What a happy world this would be, if those blessed words were universally believed and trusted in!"

I had thus arrived almost unconsciously at a profound and unalterable conviction. "A practical belief in God," I continued, "would thus appear to be the remedy for every evil this world contains." And the more we examine the more clearly is this truth evolved. All good and all evil may be traced up to one source. We arrive at the unification of the ill in "a practical disbelief in God;" and this necessarily conducts to the unification of the violated condition of universal happiness, "a practical belief in Him."

Attaining to this truth, we are as if we had reached the summit of an eminence whence an uninterrupted view may be obtained of some vast tract of country suffering under the accumulating horrors of a devastating inundation. We behold the rush of the implacable resistless waters through the river bank of the swollen, turbulent river, sweeping away, in their foaming course, human beings, animals, all the results of labour, all the rewards of industry and care; tumbling down every meaner edifice, and sparing none but such as are securely based and strongly built. We demand the secret of that river bank. The burrowings of some unclean animal had prepared an inlet for the waters that gradually permeated the whole mass, and, in the hour of their fury triumphing over the weakened defence, spread all this wreck from Ruin's hand through the late smiling, but now desolated plain.

Sin makes an opening for the waters of unbelief. They enter; they sap the foundations which alone guarantee human happiness; they swell, and rise, and rage in the hour of strong temptation; they overcome; the soul is exposed to all the attacks of the relentless hosts of evil, whose glory is in man's shame, whose rejoicings are in his grief, whose delight is in his ruin.

There is a widespread theoretical belief in God. Ninety-nine persons, perhaps, out of every hundred would almost deem it an insult if asked whether they believe in God. Of course we do, would be the ready reply. And many acts of the unhappy one dissident would be found to deny his professed disbelief. But this belief in God resolves itself but too much into the mere belief that there is a God. Such a theoretical belief is of very little value. It has but little life-giving or restraining influence. Men do not approximate by it to the knowledge of his existence and attributes more than they do to that of the tropics and their fruits by merely hearing that geographers and travellers treat of them as recognised facts; or than one who had never come within the influence of the heat diffused by fire could comprehend with any beneficial knowledge the capabilities of flame.

The practical belief that can alone make available or utilise this theoretical belief is, alas! but too rare. The body exists, but it has no soul inhabiting it, is endued with no vital principle. The motion imparted by the theoretical belief is little better than that given to the defunct animal by the application of galvanic forces. It is but a succession of jerks and contortions; an unlinked series of involuntary and profitless impulses. To the theoretical belief "that He is," practical belief adds, "and that He is the rewarder of all such as diligently seek him." There is the soul; there is the life-giving influence; there is the profitable, fruit-producing, blessing-procuring knowledge.

This implies—and more than implies, for it states it as a condition—the necessity of an action. He must be sought. Is this the reason why there is so little practical belief to fructify this barren theoretical faith? Do men voluntarily lose this peace-giving remedy for human weakness and for human ills,

because they are instructed they must co-operate with God for obtaining it! Partly. Sin pretends to introduce them to a *pays de cocagne*, where the trees and hedges—all, too, within reach—are laden with ready-cooked and delicious turkeys and pheasants, or whatever viand may be most acceptable to their fancies; and glorious apples that invite the eye, the hand, and the palate, to desire, to touch, to taste them; without informing them that the first are for the most part but shadowy delusions, and that the others contain nothing but dry and unsavoury ashes. There is an evident disposition in man to prefer the easy seeming good, to difficult substantial blessing. But this is very far from being the whole reason of his strange perversity. The tree in the midst of the garden, "good for food, pleasant to the eye, and to be desired to make wise," exercises now, as it did six thousand years ago, its suggested fascinations, which involve disobedience to God; and man does not care to inquire too closely into, or know too accurately, an authority he is predetermined to disregard and to disobey.

The prevalence of this practical unbelief, in conjunction with theoretical belief among men, is therefore for the most part the result of wilful and calculated ignorance. There is a something within them that cannot allow the rejection of a God; but there is also something within that prompts to disobey the only God that has been revealed to their knowledge. He is not exactly what they would desire him to be. And, therefore, do they, in their vain councils, impiously transpose the relations in which he and they stand to one another. They make themselves the potter, and him the clay. They mould and fashion and endow him according to the bias of their erring fancies. They re-model his attributes; they re-arrange and appoint their exercise, limiting it to what their ideas of his dignity suggest as proper; which is, in other words, to what it suits them it should be; they determine what it is reasonable and just he should desire and do, and what he ought to refrain from desiring or doing; they withdraw a portion of his power and call it the operation of inherent natural laws; the doctrine of necessary consequences, which is true with his permission, they make superior to, or independent of, his will. They allow nothing in their calculation of events for the working influence of his immutable purpose; for the declared action of his overruling providence; and having thus renewed the eternal divine elements, they continue to call the imaginarily realised product the deity of revelation. Is it strange, then, that he should have but little practical influence over their conduct; that they should live, as it were, without God in the world, though his name may be often on their lips; that they should rely on their own wisdom, make it answerable for all desired and expected results, and throw on chance, or on controlling accidental circumstances, its failures and their disappointments? It is not strange. The practical infidelity that walks hand in hand with theoretical belief dethrones God—takes from him the government of the world, and removes individual man altogether from the sphere of his ordinary action. Who can say, with this, "God will provide"!

[To be continued.]

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

At the final fortnightly meeting of the session of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir R. Murchison referred to the present position of Dr. Livingstone, and the succour which is to be sent to him. He said: "There have been great misapprehensions about this affair, and I have received numerous applications from active young men anxious to go in search of Dr. Livingstone, supposing that there was a real expedition about to start from this country or elsewhere. There is no such expedition even in imagination, and certainly none in reality, contemplated in any way. Dr. Livingstone has been more than three years and a half in the heart of Africa without a single European attendant. I am not sure that the sight of a young gentleman sent out from England, who was not acclimatised, would not produce a very bad effect instead of a good one upon my friend the doctor, because he would have to take care of the new arrival, who would very soon die there, and the poor doctor would have an additional load. I have, therefore, to announce that there is no such intention whatever. I have received a dozen letters from admirable young volunteers, who are anxious to distinguish themselves, but who have not the least idea of what they are about. I have every reason to believe that the 1,000*l.* that the Government have given will go out by the Consul of Zanzibar, who happens, accidentally, to be in this country, and who is going out immediately. He will instruct Dr. Kirk, the Vice-Consul, to refit the same expedition which was started before, but which was impeded by an attack of cholera. The cholera has passed away entirely, the country is free from Zanzibar, and the only difficulty now is to get to Ujiji, where

my dear and valued friend was, and still is, for he cannot move forwards or backwards without carriers, supplies, and so forth. It will take two months or more for those supplies to go from the seaboard to Ujiji, therefore you must put aside all anxiety for some months to come. I hope in about seven or eight months hence you will hear good news, and that very soon after that we shall see our friend again in his native country." Nothing has since transpired respecting the distinguished traveller; but we may express the hope that by the time the meetings of the Society recommence, the venerable President will have some good news to communicate.

DEATHS.

August 21, at the residence of her daughter, 11, Calle de Sacramento, Santa Isabel, Fernando Po, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, in the fifty-fifth year of her age, Mrs. Maria Henry, mother of Mrs. Elizabeth Maria Altee and the late William Dunoo, Esq., deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

At Campbell's-street, Freetown, Sierra Leone, John Alfred Davies, aged twenty-seven years, deeply regretted by family and friends.

THREATENED REVOLUTION IN LIBERIA.—According to advices received from time to time the natives of Cape Palmas—or more especially the people of Maryland County—were for some time past in a state almost approaching revolution against the Government of Liberia, under President Royle; in fact the spirit manifested by the Marylanders in deposing the officers appointed by the Liberian Senate, taking possession of the Custom-house and large quantities of stores, and a refusal to acknowledge the lawfully constituted authority of the Republic, was really a rebellion only bloodless because unopposed. Up to the 8th June it was reported that the disloyalists had defied the proclamations of the Government, and that a petition had been sent to the President in which a series of charges is made against the Government. By later accounts they had appointed a collector of customs, were managing matters on their own responsibility, and had actually asked the Government to acquiesce in what they were doing. We feel, therefore, very glad to learn by the last arrivals that, under threats of a military expedition from Monrovia, they have admitted the officers appointed by the President to occupy their respective posts.

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London: *African Times* Office, 121, Fleet Street. Sierra Leone: F. J. Lake, Esq., Water Street; and J. Taylor, Esq., Oxford Street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Sparks, Government Medical Inspector of Emigrants from the port of London, writes: "From my personal and professional use and knowledge of the value of Mr. 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 considerable repute, likes the medicine much, and wants more.

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

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

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

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