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The African Times.

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

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

Vol. X.—No. 114.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1870.

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
Subscription, 6s. per Ann

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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; and, as time is very important to small capitalists, return goods will be sent off in all cases without any delay beyond such as may sometimes be caused by manufacturers.

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, E.C.

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

JANUARY, 1871.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Steamers of this Company will henceforward be despatched from Liverpool on the 6th and 18th of each Month.

The Steamship ROQUELLE, Captain W. S. FOLLAND, is intended to be despatched from GLASGOW on the 29th DEC., and from LIVERPOOL on the 6th JAN., at 10 A.M., for Madeira, Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar; also to any other intermediate Port to which inducement may offer. GOODS will be received in GLASGOW up to 6 P.M. on the 28th DEC., and at the Loading Berth in LIVERPOOL (North Side Coburg Dock) up to Noon on the 5th JAN. Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from the Prince's Landing Stage at 9.30 A.M. on the day of sailing.

The following departure is intended to be the Steamship CONGO, Captain E. GRIFFITH, from GLASGOW on the 11th, and from LIVERPOOL on the 18th JAN., at 9 A.M., for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar; also, to any other intermediate Port to which inducement may offer. GOODS will be received in GLASGOW up to 6 P.M. on the 10th, and in LIVERPOOL up to 10 P.M. on the 16th. Passengers will embark at 8.30 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, 50B, Lord-street, Liverpool.

All letters must pass through the Post-office; those for the Congo to be specially addressed.

For further information apply in London to ALEX. WALKER, 8, Leadenhall-street; in Glasgow to TAYLOR, LAUGHLAND, and Co., 24, Oswald-street; and in Liverpool, to ELDER, DEMPSTER, and Co, 2, Brunswick-street.

WEST COAST MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

African Co.'s Steamship Biafra, Nov. 27, with monthly mails.
African Company's Steamer Benin, on the 13th December.
B. and A. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Congo, on the 14th December.
A. Co.'s Steamer Mandingo, on Dec. 15, with bi-monthly mails.

DEPARTURES.

A. Co.'s Steamer Calabar, on Nov. 24, with the monthly mails.
African Company's Steamer Soudan, on Nov. 30.
B. and A. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Loanda, on Dec. 6.
A. Co.'s Steamer Lagos, on Dec. 14, with bi-monthly mails.
A. Co.'s S. Biafra is appointed to carry out monthly mails on 24th.

WEST AFRICAN NEWS.

Under the head of "Gambia" will be found a communication made to the Legislative Council at Sierra Leone by Sir Arthur Kennedy, in which the renewal, after the peace, of the iniquitous effort to transfer the Gambia and its people to France, against the expressed wish of the Gambians, is threatened. From the Gold Coast there will be found a rumour of the Dutch giving up Elmina, which they hold contrary to the desires of the great bulk of the Fantee people. Bonny intelligence states that the war between the rival chiefs Ja Ja and Oke Jumbo is still going on; that the forces of the latter had burned the position of Ja Ja, so as to secure for Oke Jumbo and Bonny the monopoly of the Eboe palm-oil districts. The continuance of such a war which interferes so much with the regular and healthy trade of Bonny and Opobo Rivers, is greatly to be deplored.

Lagos advices state that the weather was particularly favourable for palm-oil crops, giving hope of a great abundance this season.

GAMBIA.

The following Ordinance and Bill have been published as having been passed by the Legislative Council here:—

No. 1.

An Ordinance to apply the sum of seventeen thousand two hundred and twenty-one pounds, four shillings, and twopence, out of the Colonial Revenue of these Settlements to the service of the year 1871.

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the Expenditure of these Settlements during the year 1871; be it therefore enacted by the Administrator and Legislative Council of the Settlements on the River Gambia as follows:—

I. That a sum of seventeen thousand two hundred and twenty-one pounds, four shillings, and twopence is hereby appropriated, to be used, and applied for and toward the several purposes set forth in Schedule A, annexed to this Ordinance.

II. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Appropriation Ordinance, 1871."

HENRY ANTON, Administrator.

Passed in the Legislative Council this Seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand, eight hundred and seventy.

CHARLES M. HOOK, Acting Clerk of Council.

Schedule A.

Salaries, Fixed Establishments	£9,433	12	6
Salaries, Provisional and Temporary	345	0	6
Allowances	413	16	3
Office Contingencies	241	0	0
Pensions	1,022	18	8
Revenue Services (exclusive of Establishment)	154	0	0
Administration of Justice	132	10	0
Charitable Allowances	160	0	0
Education (exclusive of Establishment)	220	0	0
Hospital	461	5	0
Police and Gaols	775	0	0
Rent	50	0	0
Transport	150	0	0
Conveyance of Mails	1,000	0	0
Works and Buildings	974	0	0
Roads, streets, and bridges	720	0	0
Miscellaneous Services	208	1	3
Aborigines	445	0	0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	315	0	0

£17,221 4 2

No. 2.

A Bill to provide a pension for Richard Pine, Esq., formerly Queen's Advocate of these Settlements.*

Whereas a despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies directing that the annual sum of one hundred and thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eightpence, commencing from the sixteenth day of December, 1869, be charged on the Revenue of these Settlements as due and payable to Richard Pine, Esq., for and in respect of his services as Queen's Advocate of these Settlements heretofore rendered.

Be it therefore enacted by the Administrator of the Settlements on the Gambia by and with the consent and advice of the Legislative Council that from and after the passing of this Ordinance the Administrator or Officer administering the Government of these Settlements shall authorise and direct payment from the Revenue of the said Settlements of the annual sum of one hundred and thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eightpence, to Richard Pine, Esq., aforesaid during his natural life, such annual sum to commence on the sixteenth day of December, 1869.

* We purpose to notice this in a leader next month.

This was read a first and second time in the Legislative Council on the 22nd of October, 1870.

At a sitting of the "Legislative Council" for Sierra Leone at that place on the 17th November, Sir Arthur Kennedy said that "he would take that opportunity of remarking that he thought it a mistake on the part of this Government (the Sierra Leone Government) to have allowed the French to get possession of the rivers about this settlement; however, that when peace should be restored in Europe, he was sure steps would be taken to settle the matter; it was one of the arrangements, in the event of the Gambia being given up to France, that the French should retire from all rivers south of the Rio Pongas."

SIERRA LEONE.

HOW ESTIMATES ARE VOTED AT SIERRA LEONE.

There was no meeting at all of the Legislative Council this year until the 15th September. The estimates, involving a total expenditure of 67,000*l.*, have been dealt with at three brief sittings, the third having been on Monday last, at a time when people were busy, preparing letters and various matters for the Coast, by the steamer which arrived from England late on Sunday; which accounts for the limited number at the Council Board, neither the Chief Justice, nor the Commander of the Forces, nor Mr. Heddle, nor the new member, Mr. Boyle, being present; only the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Grant, with the Governor. The departure of the Governor, for Sherbro, on Tuesday morning, where war has been in existence for some time past, will, with other things, also account for the rapidity in passing the estimates. The meeting of the Council being thus delayed to the end of the year, with all the risk of accumulating contingencies, nothing but haste could result. It appears that on Monday, immediately after the minutes of Friday's meeting were read and signed, the estimates were read a third time by the Colonial Secretary. Then the Appropriation Bill was read, and on the motion of the Governor that the standing order be suspended, it was agreed that the Bill be taken as read a second and third time, and that it should pass. The following are the estimates alluded to for 1870-71.—

For fixed and established salaries	£34,898	7	6
Salaries provisional and temporary	301	5	0
Allowances to the various establishments	501	17	6
For contingencies to the various establishments	1,470	0	0
Pensions, retired allowances, and gratuities	2,500	0	0
Revenue services (exclusive of establishments)	650	0	0
The administration of justice (exclusive of establishments)	500	0	0
Ecclesiastical (exclusive of establishments)	560	0	0
Education (exclusive of establishments)	400	0	0
Hospitals (exclusive of establishments)	2,730	0	0
Police and gaols (exclusive of establishments)	2,820	0	0
Charitable allowances (exclusive of establishments)	300	0	0
Rent	957	0	0
Transport services	1,800	0	0
Public works and buildings	4,000	0	0
Roads, streets, and bridges	1,500	0	0
Miscellaneous services	580	0	0
Aborigines	3,250	0	0
Colonial steamer	5,000	0	0
Conveyance of mails	2,100	0	0
Drawbacks and refund of duties	200	0	0

£67,018 10 0

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN SIERRA LEONE.

In every heart
Are sown the sparks that kindle fiery war;
Occasion needs but fan them, then they blaze.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sierra Leone, October 10, 1870.

Dear Mr. Editor,—As it is not at all discordant with the principles of justice and honour on the part of one wishing *willful* irregularities to be repaired, I think I shall not be blamed by any one who is a lover of justice in attempting to expose the oddness of this examination system.

In 1868, shortly after his arrival in this colony, his Excellency Sir Arthur Kennedy most wisely introduced the system of competitive examination for Government offices here; giving it to be understood that fellows were no more to be favoured with Government offices, neither because of high castes nor with bare testimonials, but that all applicants would have to contend with each other by mental strife. This every man of sense considered

all well, and thought that it was for both the European and African, for many a European arriving here "full in body, but empty in purse," had often been, before long, observed holding some very lucrative post, with a salary no less handsome, whilst the poor African, after many a sleepless night spent in reading up for examination, was given only some paltry office with small salary.

It is here necessary that I should allude to a competitive examination held in August last year, in which were an African and a European, partly of African extraction, who had been in England over five years for high qualifications. The result of that examination was in favour of the African; but, Sir, some of the officials—the Blunderbus Ashwood-tree at their head—regarded this as unfair, and insisted on a second examination (although the European candidate himself felt perfectly convinced he was no match for the African), and the African became again the victor. For tardy justice's sake, and from the dread of public censure, the African, who justly deserved the prize, then got it.

In May this year we were not a little startled to see a Mr. T. A. Wall (a European) officiating as Landing Officer in Her Majesty's Customs here (a person who does not know how many p's there are in appropriateness), without having passed the required examination—provision thus made for him by Sir Arthur, who, in his reply to an address from the Gambians in 1869, said "he had opened all appointments in Sierra Leone to public competition, and the man, whether he be white or black, who proved himself the most fitted was appointed." Now, we could see, to our great sorrow and surprise, that this eminent personage is no man of his word, or, rather, did not really mean what he then said. Subsequently, not more than two months after, we saw in an official gazette the appointment of this Mr. Wall as second clerk in the Colonial office, a post which ought to have been given to a junior officer (an African) quite competent for it. To verify my assertion of his miserable stupidity, he was there not more than a month when his brother officials, discovering his unparalleled incompetency, amicably advised him to take a trip to Europe for obtaining more, or rather some acquirements (for he never had any), so as to capacitate him for his post. He was no sooner advanced his six months' pay (100*l.*) than he embarked. There are Africans in Government offices who are well qualified for holding high offices, and instead of their being advanced when offices are vacant, greenhorns are brought in, nay, placed over them, many of whom know no more of the work given them to do than a tortoise does to read the alphabet. The worst of it is, Mr. Editor, that when these African officials (Africans) ask for increase or promotion they are invited to competitive examination. Now to assure you, Mr. Editor, there is at present a vacancy in the Treasury-office (an African acting) of 200*l.* yearly, to be filled ere long by a European. Fancy, a few weeks ago there was a competitive examination for first-class departments, in which a few candidates passed most successfully. Why, then, are not the junior officials in the Treasury department advanced, so as to make way for one of the candidates? The hope given them now is, "Wait till vacancies occur." What is the use of holding examinations when there are no vacancies? Oh, when will these European officials cease to oppress us as a race, and give us our due? When will it be said that the African takes as prominent a part in this great drama of life as the European does? But I fear the time never will come if things be not remedied now.

I beg to apologise for having taken so much of your time,

A PROSELYTE OF ANTIOCH.

CAPE AND GOLD COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, November 10, 1870.

Dear Sir,—We have not yet anything really satisfactory from Ashantee. The Hon. Geo. Blankson and Dr. Davies took up the Ashantee prisoners to Major Bramwell, at the Prah, for exchange; but the Ashantees have not made any intelligent move in the direction which every right-minded man expected. The King of Abrakampa at first refused passage of the captives through his territory, alleging that the King of Ashantee was only deceiving the Administrator. He has, however, since permitted it. Meanwhile the Ashantees are pouring in great numbers into Krepee, and many of the Awoonah towns. At Malan the people opposed their demands and resisted them in open fight. In Crobbos kidnapping, murder, and pillage are of daily occurrence, and the country is in a state of great confusion.

It is said the Awoonah palaver is to be settled. The Governor-General, you will remember, stopped an expedition prepared here just at the moment of starting; and the Awoonahs sent representatives to him at Sierra Leone, who have, it is

further said, agreed to all that he proposed. If we are to believe report, they are to give up their alliance with Aquambo and Ashantee, to give up Geraldo or put him out of the country, and bring down the King of Aquambo to Jellah Coffee on the arrival of the Governor-General, who is to garrison the place, when they will yield peacefully to the British rule and make peace with the Accras on any terms the Governor-General may propose.

In this everything the Administrator asked has been yielded by the Awoonahs; but the promise to bring down the King of Aquambo is all *bosh*, because they have no power to do any thing of the kind. It is reasonable to believe that all the rest is but deceptive *bosh* also. It looks as if they had agreed to anything at Sierra Leone without any intention of carrying it out; but it must be borne in mind that Awoonah is on the seacoast and can be dealt with summarily—that the Governor-General has the power to bite as well as bark—and that he may not choose to be trifled with. A few days after the reported giving up of hostages by the Ashantees and Aquamboos, they attacked and entirely destroyed one of our villages in the district of Akrapong, and carried off some more missionaries. These, however, it is said, have been given up; but none of the influential men of the country believe in the reported conciliatory disposition of the Ashantees, who are only trying to get time.

The following, however, which has been much talked of here, and with a natural feeling of intense horror among all civilised people, points to great difficulties ahead.

The ambassador that Sir Arthur Kennedy sent to Awoonah was entertained in the following manner. One of the Ashantee captains, whilst delivering his answer, took a poor woman who was large in the family way, and, after speaking to Sir Arthur's man, he said, "You see this woman?" Sir Arthur's man said "Yes." "Now, you hear," continued the Ashantee captain, "that our people are at Cape Coast and Accra, and we want them. We will have them, like this." With this the barbarous wretch ripped the woman's belly open, and out came the child before Sir Arthur's ambassador. "That's the way we will take our people. Tell Sir Arthur this, and what you saw." Of course the poor woman died. I thought it right to give you this horrible and *trus* incident, to show your English readers what these Ashantees are. Oh for your so long-advocated road from Cape Coast to the Prah! With that road no Ashantee would dare to descend below the Prah with hostile purpose, and the light of Christian civilisation would make way in Ashantee itself. To show that we are not now without means for beginning such a road, let me give you the estimates for 1870-1-2:—

CAPE COAST REVENUES.

The estimated balance in chest end of 1870, after payment of all expenses, outlay, &c. £17,000
1871 will, it is estimated, give a surplus of 19,000
And this after providing as under for repairing the existing paths in this part and the road between (late) Dutch and English Accra, and for education:—

Proposed Outlay.

Cape Coast Town roads	300
Beulah roads	100
Anamaboe ditto	100
Accra and Christiansborg	800
Other paths	200

Schools at Cape Coast and other stations	1,500
Mrs. Moseley's school	280
Yours, truly,	200
	V.

ACCRA.

A complaint which deserves attention and remedy has reached us from Accra. It is that the Intercolonial postage of a letter being 4*d.*, and there being no fourpenny pieces and very few coppers in circulation, the posters of letters, in order to meet the postmaster's demand of 4*d.*, have no alternative but to give 6*d.*, and that the postmaster will not make any return therefrom, as *he neither sells postage stamps nor will he give post office orders or change*. The result, our complainants say, is that the custom of paying 6*d.* for a fourpenny letter is obtaining the force of law, without, as they suppose, any benefit to the Revenue. We feel sure it is only necessary to point out this abuse, and that the Administrator will apply a remedy.—ED. A. T.

Our other correspondents give no news whatever, except that it was reported that the Dutch Governor had told the inhabitants of Elmina that on the 1st April (an ominous day to be mentioned in such a report) the Dutch flag will be hauled down, and the English hoisted in its stead.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST SOCIETY'S WORK AT FERNANDO PO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Dear Mr. Editor,—To convince you and the Christian public in general in England of the importance of a good and efficient school to be maintained by any society who sends their missionaries to this Coast, let me give a few facts. The Primitive Methodist Society sent two of their ministers to this island on the 28th of July last. One is now on his way to England on account of the illness of his wife, and only one now remains on the station; perhaps he may be forced to quit as the other did. This we hope not. Is it not, then, absolutely necessary for every Christian mission to maintain an efficient school at all their respective stations out here? Mr. Editor, I really believe you will fully coincide with me. Here is a mission just established—one of the agents sent out forced to quit his post. Should a proper and efficient school be maintained, a proper assistant can be easily procured to supply the vacancy in any similar case. Through you, my dear Mr. Editor, I beg to impress on the Primitive Methodist Society in London that they have done well indeed in supplying this island with two of their excellent ministers (now only one, as the other has already quitted the station, owing to domestic affliction), and that they would do still better in maintaining a good and efficient school on the island. This would be a very life indeed to their African mission, and without this it will be quite impossible for them to succeed to any extent. Let a proper schoolmaster be selected from their academy; he must be an unmarried man, as it is quite the fact, as always reported, that the climate of Africa does not agree with the European ladies. This is emphatically the truth, therefore it would be of no use sending married men to come and labour here; it would be merely an eventual waste of lives and money. Let this master be well paid for his services—the money so well spent will confer a great boon on the island and on the generation unborn. If the said Society could afford to pay the present negro teacher the sum of eighty pounds a-year, inefficient as he is, merely to teach reading and spelling, surely the Society would not deem it too expensive to have a competent master appointed and well paid, while the present teacher's wages will be quite sufficient to procure valuable assistants to the master of the school from the Wesleyan or Church of England Colleges at Sierra Leone. The present Africans, Mr. Editor, are fully determined to take their rank if possible among the civilised nations, but without proper training this would be quite impossible. Reading and spelling would not suffice as the requirements of Africans in the nineteenth century. We know a little about what is taught by preaching, as some of the preachers said we are thankful for the little, and we know that if this leads to holy lives and faith in Christ we have ample assurance of heaven. —Yours, T. R. PRINCE.

MILITARY ROAD STEAMERS.

During the past nine months special attention has been given by the War Department to the subject of steam traction on common roads; but, in fact, for a number of years past the application of steam to ordinary roads has been making a gradual advance. The first engines were of too cumbrous construction to meet the requirements of the world, but they have been simplified little by little and improved by degrees till at length they have assumed such a measure of perfection and fitness for the purpose intended as to warrant the expectation that their use will soon become general wherever quantities of material have to be conveyed in places where railways are not available. The chief difficulty hitherto was the want of hold or adhesion of the driving wheels in passing over a bad road. Many plans have been tried which met this difficulty, but which failed in some other respects, till at length Mr. R. W. Thomson, of Edinburgh, by the application of a thick band of india-rubber round the wheels, completely solved the problem, as the india-rubber flattens down upon the road by the weight of the engine, thus enabling the bearing surface of the wheels to accommodate itself to the form of the road's surface, and thereby giving the wheels a good hold and increasing the traction or hauling power of the engine.

A few months since an investigation of this question was made by competent officers, who were deputed for that purpose, and from the favourable nature of their reports an engine of eight-horse power was obtained for the purpose of training a body of drivers and stokers to be kept in readiness for any emergency. These men were and are still being selected from the Army Service Corps, the choice depending on their trade previous to enlistment, such as smiths, engine-fitters, stokers, or other similar kinds of employment. They are then put through a systematic course of drill, which is continued until they are qualified to take charge of the working of an engine and are able to rectify any trifling defects that may arise in the ordinary service, the

class being under the instruction of a civilian fully qualified for the purpose.

On Wednesday, the 30th of November, a series of interesting experiments was made in the vicinity of Lincoln with a new engine of the same character, but of greater power. It was made by Robey and Co., and was to be sent to the Royal Arsenal in a few days, to be at once subjected to a variety of tests in connexion with the conveyance of heavy war stores, and likewise the lighter stores of the commissariat, by means of a train of suitable waggons. The Lincoln road steamer, which is of 12-horse power nominal, went through a number of exercises in the most satisfactory manner, with two carriages behind it. Forty-five passengers were drawn up a steep hill at a good speed, some of the gradients being equal to 1 in 9. At the top of the hill the train turned round in a comparatively small circle, and ran down the hill at a speed of ten miles an hour, making three turns at right angles without slackening the rate of motion. The performance of such a feat is due not only to the india-rubber tires, but likewise to the arrangement of a single steering wheel in front, by which its movements are controlled with the greatest facility in describing any figure that may be desired. It was next employed in drawing a gross load of ten tons up a hill of 1 in 8 at the steepest part, and, notwithstanding that the road surface was wet, soft, and slippery, the work was accomplished with ease and celerity, and the train turned round and ran down hill with its load for other experiments. It was next turned into a soft grass field, called the Cowpuddle, and by itself was made to perform a number of evolutions at a high speed, wheeling round in a small curve in every direction, and then rushing over a measured mile in seven minutes. Had the field been dry, or of a firmer nature, five minutes would have been sufficient for the distance. The remarkable cat-like agility of this engine is partly owing to the short wheel base as well as to the single steering wheel, but both combined have given it a degree of handiness for the requirements of the road such as has not been previously attained. This facility of manipulation is still further augmented by the engines being compound, thus dispensing with a fly-wheel and allowing the steamer to be quickly reversed, while the vertical arrangement of boiler with which it is provided enables it to go up or down steep inclines without endangering the vulnerable parts in the furnace by the absence of water, which would happen if arranged horizontally, when moving down a steep gradient. It will thus be seen that perfect adaptation depends on a number of minute details, but the perpetual application of one mind after another to the subject will gradually eliminate any defect of construction till all the drudgery of conveyance on common roads will be performed by steam power at half the cost of horses. Moreover, for military purposes, such engines may be kept in store in time of peace, and (unlike horses) will only consume their daily fuel when actually performing their daily work.

THE GOOD BLACK DOCTOR: DR. DAVIS.

"LE BON DOCTEUR NOIR."

Mr. W. H. Bullock, the indefatigable promoter and chief distributor of "The French Peasant Relief Fund," to whom, under God, so many poor French people in the districts traversed and desolated by the Franco-German war will owe their lives and their rescue from the extremest want and misery, sends the following account to the *Daily News*:—

"SEDAN, Nov. 30.—I grieve to have to report the death of Dr. Davis, the coloured physician, which took place on Sunday last, Nov. 27, at Pont Mangy, where he was devoting himself to every kind of good work, for the benefit of the poor operatives and peasantry of the surrounding villages. Dr. Davis's death will be felt as an irreparable loss, for in him the highest enthusiasm for the cause in which he was engaged was combined with great scientific attainments. Dr. Davis had but just returned from a ten days' visit to England, during which he had worked so hard in soliciting aid for his poor people, and travelled so continuously, that he was quite worn out when he got back to Pont Mangy. In spite of his fatigue, Dr. Davis insisted on visiting the Military Hospital at Sedan, where, going through the small-pox ward, he caught, as is supposed, the disease which carried him off. During those trying weeks which followed the battle of Sedan, Dr. Davis devoted himself to the care of several hundred wounded Bavarians, whom he found in the direst need of medical aid and proper nourishment. Out of the funds entrusted to him by a few friends he entirely supported his ambulance, where—if my memory does not fail me—on taking the management upon himself, he found nothing but a bottle of brandy and two lemons. Even before his wounded Bavarians were off his hands, Dr. Davis formed, and actually carried out, the project of establishing soup-kitchens at Pont Mangy and Balan, in behalf of the peasantry, of whose extreme want he was

painfully aware. For he was assailed on all sides by the poor, who came daily in so distressed and emaciated a condition to consult him, that he decided that nourishing soup was the best medicine to prescribe for the majority. Finding during Dr. Davis's illness that these soup-kitchens were much in want of funds, with the probability of their beneficent operations being speedily arrested, I did not hesitate to subsidise them to the extent of 200*l.* on Friday last, for which sum Mr. Hugman (Dr. Davis's assistant) gave me an acknowledgment.

"So keen was Dr. Davis about his soup-kitchens that a short time ago, when Miss Golden told him that there was not sufficient soup for all the applicants, he took the watch out of his pocket, which he had gained as a prize at college, declaring that he would rather sell even that than suffer any to go away without soup. The University of Aberdeen, where Dr. Davis took his degree of M.D., may well be proud of him, and Barbadoes, where he was born, will hand down his name to posterity as a bright example.

"Dr. Davis's memory will live in many hearts and in several lands, under various skies, but nowhere will it be more treasured than in the villages about Pont Mangy, whence for years to come, one may venture to prophecy, pilgrimages will be made to the grave of 'the good negro doctor,' in the quiet nook at Fond de Gironne, where he was laid yesterday. To that grave he was followed by a long stream of sorrowing peasantry, a most touching and eloquent tribute to the memory of him whose devotion to them had cost Dr. Davis his life in the flower of his youth. There were not many dry eyes when M. Philipoteau, the Mayor of Sedan, concluded his address by the following words: 'Must it not be that God recompenses those who, like you, fall victims to their charity and devotion? Have we not the right to affirm to this numerous assembly, that, dying at the age of twenty-eight for the love of your kind, you have found there on high a bright immortality? May our ravaged districts not be long in finding a worthy successor of the good works of him who was known to us as "Le Bon Docteur Noir!" Adieu, Dr. Davis, adieu; or rather *au revoir*, if only, one day, God might grant us an ending resembling yours, however slightly.'

"At yesterday's ceremony, French, Germans, and English attended indifferently, and the presence of Herr Strenger, the Prussian Sous-Préfet of Sedan, was a most satisfactory proof of the friendly feeling of the German authorities towards the efforts of neutrals to mitigate the horrors of war."

A few days later the following appeared in the same paper:—

"THE LATE DR. DAVIS.

"To the Editor of the *Daily News*.

"Sir,—On my return from Sedan I have read your article of this date on my dear departed friend Dr. Davis. It seems to convey the impression that there was a shortness of funds to carry on the work to which the Doctor had been so devoted. This is a mistake, as there are sufficient funds in hand to carry on the soup-kitchen established by my dear friend for the five winter months contemplated by him.

At the time of his illness there was 500*l.* at his banker's at Brussels, quite available, could he have signed his cheques. I offered to refund the 200*l.* kindly advanced by Mr. Bullock; but as it appeared that this sum had been accepted by Dr. Davis, it was thought best to let it be used. My dear friend engaged in this work, as in many before it, entirely in faith that God would incline those who had this world's goods to give. I am not aware that he ever asked any man for one shilling towards this work, and I know that this faith was richly owned, and abundant funds sent in.—I am, yours truly,

"RICHARD CHERRIES.

"Moorgate-grove, Rotherham, Dec. 6.

"P.S.—As considerable sums have been sent me for this work, I should be obliged if you will kindly insert the above, so as to correct the mistake."

The great medical journal, *The Lancet*, has since published its tribute to the worth of Dr. Davis:—

"LE BON DOCTEUR NOIR.—Those of our readers who have followed the able correspondence of the *Daily News*, need not be told who was the late Dr. Davis, or why we pay our share of tribute to his memory; but others may not have heard that he was a negro doctor, who has just fallen a victim to his generous devotion to the starving and fever-stricken peasantry of north-eastern France. He was a native of Barbadoes, and, with the exception of a short term of residence at Aberdeen, where he graduated in medicine, he prosecuted his studies at St. Bartholomew's, of which hospital the energy and intelligence with which he worked, and his strongly-pronounced religious opinions, made him a conspicuous student. In October last he resigned a house-physiciancy at that hospital, to give his services to the suffering peasantry in the neighbourhood of Sedan, and, armed with funds which had been entrusted to him by some friends in England, he devoted himself with remarkable skill and energy to

the treatment of large numbers of sick and wounded, and to the establishment of soup-kitchens at Balan and Pont Mangy, which have given food and life to hundreds of starving peasants. But his enthusiasm carried him beyond his strength, and returning in an exhausted condition from a short visit to England, where he had been to seek further funds, he was attacked with small-pox, of which he died the 27th of November, at the age of twenty-eight, but not before he had accomplished a noble work, and earned the gratitude of hundreds who owe their lives to his self-sacrifice. For years to come, says the correspondent of our contemporary, pilgrimages will be made to the quiet nook at Fond de Gironne, where lie the remains of *Le Bon Docteur Noir*." —*Lancet*.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Nov. 23 to 26.—The fortress of Thionville, which the Germans began to bombard on the 22nd, capitulated on the 24th. The Germans employed 76 siege guns. This surrender gives the Germans 200 pieces of artillery and 4,000 prisoners. The war expenses of the German Confederation up to the 15th November had been 121,000,000 thalers, about 30 millions sterling. Another French fortification, La Fere, capitulated on the 26th, 70 guns and 2,000 prisoners.

Nov. 27 to Dec. 3.—General von Manteuffel defeated the French Army of the North, and drove them back upon Amiens, which he entered the 28th, the French Army having continued to retreat. The Garibaldians are reported to have been beaten by General Werder on the same day. Fighting on a larger scale preparatory to the great battle expected took place between a portion of Prince Frederick Charles's Army and of the Army of the Loire on the 28th. Sorties from Paris, repulsed, of course, towards Bezons and Choisy le Roi on the 28th, and were renewed in great force on the 29th and 30th. Great excitement at Tours, when the section of the French Government there sitting published news from Paris that General Ducrot had broken through the investing lines and was about to form a junction with the Army of the Loire. On the 2nd the Germans retook the positions on the Marne occupied by the French after the sortie of the 30th. On same day the French Army of the Loire compelled to retire from all points on Orleans. These battles have caused heavy losses on both sides. Dec. 3 and 4 quiet before Paris, but on these days the Army of the Loire was beaten back upon Orleans, which they also evacuated on the night of the 4th, the Germans capturing 16,000 unwounded prisoners, 77 cannon, 4 armed gunboats, and a number of military train carriages. Rouen also taken December 4 by the forces of General Manteuffel; severe frost sets in; the French troops are withdrawn into Paris. Successive small battles between Orleans, Blois, and Tours; the French retreating; French Government moves from Tours to Bordeaux on the 10th.

Dec. 10 to 17.—Reports that Gambetta solicits an armistice for electing a national assembly. 12, Count Bismarck issues a circular that he holds himself disengaged from the obligation to respect the neutrality of Luxemburg. The Prussians near Havre; great preparations are made for the defence of this place. The fortress of Phalsburg capitulates; 52 officers, 1,839 men, 63 guns captured. 13, Blois occupied by the Germans. 14, the fortress of Montmedy capitulates; 3,000 men, 65 guns captured, and 287 German prisoners recovered. The Germans withdrawing from near Havre. 16, under the Duke of Mecklenburg they occupy Vendome, driving out the French. The fortress of Langres to be invested by a portion of General Werder's Army.

Dec. 17 to 22.—No authentic intelligence of any importance.

CESSION OF DUTCH FORTS ON THE GOLD COAST.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 16.—In to-day's sitting of the Second Chamber, in reply to an interpellation of M. Sypsteyn, the Minister of Marine confirmed the news that negotiations for the cession of Guinea were pending, and he stated that the treaty in reference thereto would be previously submitted for the approval of the House.

OFFICIAL.

(From the *London Gazette*, Friday, Dec. 2.)

DOWNING-STREET, NOVEMBER 30.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Fyfe to be Queen's Advocate for Her Majesty's settlement of Sierra Leone, on the Western Coast of Africa.

ERRATUM IN OUR OCTOBER NUMBER.—In the article on the late Joseph Smith, of Cape Coast, for "he became for some time the agent of Messrs. Forster and Smith, at any time an important position," read "he became for some time the agent of Messrs. Forster and Smith, at that time an important position."—A RELATIVE.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s., STAMPED.

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The African Times.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1870.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

It has been our custom at this period of the year to send our special greeting to our friends, the subscribers and readers of the *African Times*. This is the tenth occasion on which we have had to fulfil this pleasing duty; the tenth time at which, while preparing to welcome the return of that festival wherein the Christian world commemorates the human birth in the Bethlehem stable of Him who is the King of Glory, the everlasting Son of the Father, our Redeemer, and our future Judge, we have had to ask ourselves how we are performing this work which He has given us to do for the so long degraded and oppressed children of Africa. All we can say is, that we have endeavoured to do it as in his sight; with the earnest desire to be in peace and charity with all men, even when it has seemed most incumbent upon us to oppose, to censure, or to condemn. In this spirit of peace and charity we again give expression to our hearts' wishes that a Happy Christmas and a Happy Year may be the lot of all our friends and readers; and that the blessing of the Prince of Peace may be, and abide with, and upon each and every one of them. We feel that they cannot know true happiness or be made partakers of that blessing unless that Prince of Peace be enthroned in their hearts. Our wish, therefore, includes this, and applies, not only to fleeting earthly time, but also to an unchangeable eternity in Heaven.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE CHIEF'S SON, WHOBAY.

THE trial of the chief's son, Whobay, and his subsequent execution, seem to us to involve points of so much importance, in view of the new British policy being pursued in Africa, that we have inserted in a supplement all that has appeared on the subject in such numbers of the *West African Liberator* as have yet come to hand. We question the right to try this man; and if no such right existed, his execution is a murder of a far more grievous kind than that of which he was accused. As the space at our disposal this month will not allow of our entering fully upon an examination of the points to which we have alluded, we reserve all further observations for our next number. There is nothing more horrible than a legal murder, committed with all the cold formalities of justice; and we greatly fear that what has been done in this case by the judicial and executive authorities at Sierra Leone can only be thus characterised.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF THE WEST COAST.

It is one of the great duties that an independent press owes to the community in whose interest it is engaged to watch closely and honestly the action and results of Government. If this duty devolves upon it under ordinary circumstances, it must necessarily be greatly increased whenever a change in the machinery of Government has been introduced. Every such change is supposed to have the general good as well as executive convenience for its object, and it becomes important to determine with the least possible delay, by a careful examination of results produced, whether that change ought to be persisted in or abandoned. It is with these feelings that we enter upon the public consideration of the "office of Governor-General" of the West Coast; looking upon it as a duty not to defer doing so until Sir Arthur Kennedy's tenure of that office shall be at an end.

There have been two appointments to that post, that of Major Blackall and Sir Arthur Kennedy. In the hands of the first no good could possibly be expected from it. Major Blackall's career as Governor of Sierra Leone was one of constant official crime against the people over whom he had been sent to rule, a career of unworthy favouritism, of profligate expenditure, and of active conspiracy against popular rights and liberties; and his assumption of the new and higher office of Governor-General and Administrator-in-Chief was marked by the confiscation, at his recommendation and that of Mr. Justice Huggins, of the right of trial by jury in civil causes, and his proposing such men as Mr. Huggins and Mr. Montague as fit and proper persons to hold the offices of first and second judge of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal. The increase of power in the hands of such a man could not bring any good to Africa, and we felt that it would be premature to pass sentence of condemnation upon the new office until we should have seen what results attended the exercise of its powers by some more worthy occupant. Major Blackall passed away and Sir Arthur Kennedy, C.B., was appointed to the office, and we should be doing injustice to Sir Arthur to imagine that any individual likely to succeed him could give greater lustre to the office in an African point of view than he has done; to imagine that greater benefits would flow to Africa and Africans from the exercise of its powers by any future governor-general than have reached them under his administration. If he has found it necessary to make his better judgment bow to the exigencies of the Colonial office; to call good evil and evil good at the behest of those who there held sway; if he has found it necessary to pronounce Mr. Huggins free from blame; to attempt to carry out with a high hand and under the stamp of his approval the cession of one of the settlements under his government to France, and to stigmatise the loyal opposition of its people to a forcible transfer of their allegiance from British to French sovereignty as mere sentiment; if such a man as Sir Arthur Kennedy, whom we believe with all our heart to be full of good desires for African advancement, was compelled so to bow to the old powers of evil within and without the colony as to send a Major Bravo to be Administrator of the Gambia; to give the stamp of his approval of the elevation to the judicial bench by this Major Bravo of a Mr. Walpole, and to make a Mr. Montagu Queen's Advocate; if such a man as Sir Arthur Kennedy, has felt himself compelled by those powers of evil to abrogate and annul his own regulation for opening all public offices in his gift to the victors in competitive examination without regard to colour; to commend by silence the iniquitous confiscation of the rights of the people in their exclusion from the jury-box, notwithstanding the flagrant evidences of miscarriage of justice through the favouritism of judges administering the law without juries in civil causes which have been furnished beneath his own watchful eyes; and to abstain from recommending the establishment of a legislative body at least partially elected by a people whose public revenue now amounts to 80,000*l.* per annum, and is yearly increasing; if such a man as Sir Arthur Kennedy, we say, so full of good desires, so able, and so firm in purpose, is thus compelled to succumb in his exercise of the powers of Administrator-in-Chief, as to make the holding of such powers rather an additional danger than a benefit in his hands, what reason have we to expect that any future administrator-in-chief will, through the exercise of the powers which that office confers, over and above those belonging to a local administrator, effect any general or particular good, to counterbalance the many and grave inconveniences, the evils, and the injustice which seem to be inseparable from the existence of the office in question. As Editor of the *African Times*, our sphere of observation and action, like that of the Administrator-in-Chief, includes all the British settlements of the West Coast. Our duty is to watch over the interests and welfare of all of them. There is no one of them subordinate to another in our regard. While they have very distinct and separate interests, most of their particular wants are also general wants; and there is among them a sympathy of position which should make an injustice to one, to be felt as a wrong

to be deprecated by all. Such was the projected cession of the Gambia to France, which was not only a gross insult, injustice, and wrong to its people, but also the thin end of the wedge of surrender of all the West African Settlements by Great Britain to foreign powers. If the Gambia were primarily interested, Sierra Leone, the Cape and Gold Coast, and Lagos were not less secondarily so. The arguments used by the official and ex-official advocates of the cession of Gambia to France have therefore a deep interest for the other settlements. One of the principal of these was that the Gambia, as well as the other West Coast settlements, had been and still was burdensome to this country. Not only could not Great Britain afford to keep in them at her expense a protecting force, however small, but we have seen that after this had been withdrawn from the Gambia, Earl Kimberly in his despatch to Messrs. Quin and Brown, reproached her with still costing the British Treasury some 1,500*l.* or 1,000*l.* a-year! It was not difficult to destroy the official argument, based on such an accusation, when the settlement, in spite of the gross official mismanagement which had run riot in it, possessed surplus of revenue to the amount of 7,000*l.* invested in New Zealand Bonds. But this reproachful accusation fell like an avalanche beside us in our consideration of the pros and cons as regards the continuance or abolition of the new office of governor-general or administrator-in-chief of the West Coast Settlements. It is an article of creed with us, after most careful examination and prolonged thought, that the continuance of British sovereignty for yet a long period over all the West Coast Settlements is absolutely indispensable to their advancement in Christian civilisation, and to the rapid development of their material resources; and we felt, therefore, instinctively, that every ground of accusation on the part of Great Britain that these settlements were a charge upon her Treasury, should, as soon as possible, be removed. Our first glance was, of course, then given to their local revenues. We may state these now in round numbers thus: Gambia, 20,000*l.* per annum; Sierra Leone, 80,000*l.*; the Cape and Gold Coast, 30,000*l.*, and in immediate perspective 40,000*l.* or more; and Lagos, 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* This, we think, is pretty good for these four small West African Crown colonies, which have been only for a very short time freed from the devastating curse of the foreign slave trade. One decision immediately follows this glance at revenue—viz., that the West African Crown Settlements do not need (and we are sure they do not desire) that their governors or any other officials should be paid out of Imperial revenues. They can afford to pay these themselves; and if the Home Government choose to pay, it can only be for Imperial reasons, not local African ones; and anything thus paid, none of the settlements can fairly be reproached with. Still, while the Imperial Treasury does pay in any case, this payment is fraught with danger to the connexion of those settlements, with the British Crown; and we feel strongly that it is the duty of the educated people in every one of these settlements, to petition the Crown that they may be permitted to take upon themselves the whole expenses of their local government, without any aid from the Imperial Exchequer. Seeing the Gambia reproached with this 1,500*l.* or 1,000*l.* a-year, which had been Imperially forced upon her; and that pecuniary considerations were likely to weigh heavily in the official and Parliamentary balance in future decisions as to whether the West Coast Settlements should or should not be bartered away to foreign Powers for something or for nothing, for official convenience or for some politico-economical idea, we had to ask ourselves, how does the governor-generalship stand in this particular? There it stands a culprit to the amount of some 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* for a steam yacht, and again 15,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* for a second yacht, the first being found useless. Is it surprising that we exclaimed at once, "*Down with the governor-generalship!*" unless some very strong African argument in its favour can be found. We feel aghast, in the face of modern economical ideas, at this 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* forced upon Africa by the Imperial Government, and hasten to place on

record that she has no complicity in it; that she repudiates it, denounces it, and desires to reject it. The Gambians repudiate the governor-generalship; they say boldly, "Let us have none of it; let us have a local administrator only for our local affairs, which are at present all the affairs we have; if you like to lend us a judge from Sierra Leone now and then, we will pay for him; but we do not want a governor-general who knows nothing of us or our interests, wants and desires, except only by hearsay or report, to overrule the decisions of our administrator, who does or ought to know all about them." The Gold Coast and Lagos we know would say the same if appealed to. They have had experience in the long-continued atrocities of a *Parker*; in the return upon them of a *Way* and others; in the bungling Dutch and English transfer of territories, and the seven-years Ashantee and Awoonlah difficulties, that a governor-generalship is to them worthless for good, and only, through its ignorance of their local affairs, potent for evil. And if these settlements can and will thus speak after bitter experience, how will Sierra Leone speak—Sierra Leone, the seat of the Governor-General—the head-quarters of the general West Coast Superintending Executive? We have not long to search for her grievances in this particular. Look at her estimates, officially framed, and passed obsequiously by an almost solely official, and altogether officially-appointed Legislature: 5,000*l.* per annum for the expenses of the Governor-General's yacht! 1,500*l.* a-year for a second judge of the Supreme Court, with no doubt other expenses belonging to this, making a governor-generalship of Sierra Leone to raise the infliction upon her to some 10,000*l.* a-year. Is it to be wondered at if she should say, "Down with this governor-generalship; give us our own administrator to administer our own affairs and no other? Why should we pay 10,000*l.* a-year? What has this governor-generalship done for us, that a simple governor of Sierra Leone could not have effected? We have at present, by chance, a good Governor-General, who would willingly do great things for us; but what has he been able to accomplish worth 10,000*l.* or even 5,000*l.* a-year to us? Has he been able to restore to us trial by jury in our civil court disputes? has he been able to rid us of the great *cat* judge, Mr. Justice Huggins? of any of that army of plundering officials who have abused and misused, while robbing us? Has he not, on the contrary, been compelled by considerations which are not ours, nor for our interests, to approve, by his silence on the one hand, by his asserted approval and his patronage on the other, of the injuries inflicted on us by Major Blackall, and of those unworthy officials who bolstered up his rule, assisted him in his machinations, and treated us as a people made to be bullied, assaulted and plundered?" We say unhesitatingly that this language in which we have formalised their complaints is reasonable, is just, and ought to be listened to. That it may be listened to Sierra Leone ought to be up and doing. We have received from the Gambia petitions, signed by every man there who is able to write, to the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and to Her Majesty the Queen in Council, against the threatened cession of that settlement to France. Let Sierra Leone get up and send to us also her petitions to both Houses of Parliament, against the continuance after the expiry of Sir Arthur Kennedy's term of office, of a governor-general and court of appeal, &c., unless all the expenses thereby incurred be removed from the charge of the colony and placed elsewhere. Let her state herself ready to organise and pay for a native militia force, which is all that a settlement such as Sierra Leone now is, can possibly require beyond the occasional assistance in the river of one of the gunboats on the station, to show that it is still under the rule and protection of Great Britain. Let her claim, at the same time, that her right to trial by jury in civil causes be restored; and seeing that she is able to provide for all her necessary ordinary expenses out of her own revenue, that she should be allowed to elect such a proportion of the members of her Legislative Council as shall give her a substantial and reasonable control over the public expenditure. It is only by such concessions on the part of Her Majesty's Government that she can enter even upon the

threshold of that self-government which it was the expressed desire of the Parliamentary Committee that she should, as soon as possible, undertake and enjoy.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE Siege of Paris continues! When our last number went to press the army in Paris, under Generals Trochu, Ducrot, and Vinoy, were preparing a grand sortie, which it was hoped would place it in communication with the Army of the Loire. After two or three days' hard fighting, in which the loss of both armies must have been at least 20,000 men killed and wounded, the French, unable to pierce the German lines, and severely cold weather having come on, retired within the beleaguered city; while at the same time the great Army of the Loire was driven back upon and out of Orleans; and subsequently from position to position, until the French authorities were compelled on the 10th to leave Tours and transfer the seat of that section of the Defence Government without Paris to Bordeaux. The Army of the North had been previously driven back upon Lille by the German forces under General Manteuffel, which were then so manoeuvred as to threaten Havre and Cherbourg. Both the Paris Army and that of the Loire, although suffering defeat (the latter day after day forced from position to position until, on the 16th, the German Armies occupied the line of Vendome, Vierzon, and Gien, and were near Tours), fought so as to redeem in some degree the French military character. As Paris has still refused to capitulate, although the armies intended for its relief have been thus driven back, and its own sorties have been repulsed, the German people are becoming clamorous that the city shall be bombarded. There is a doubt, however, whether the German preparations for the bombardment are yet complete, and while these have been in progress the French means of defence have also formidably increased, so that should the attempt at bombardment and assault of some of the forts be made, we may anticipate days of horror, which it is appalling even to think of. Advice from within Paris to the 17th instant, state there is enough food for another two months, and that the determination still is to resist to the last moment that may be possible. Very cold weather recommenced on the 21st, which must add greatly to the suffering and mortality of both people and troops. Our readers will thus perceive that the general situation remains virtually the same as last month. France is making great efforts which severely tax the German Armies, and have rendered it necessary for Germany to reinforce her armies with an additional 200,000 men; and there seems to be now little doubt that 1871 will commence for France and Germany amid suffering, slaughter, and woe, and for the other European peoples with disquietude and apprehension.

ROLL OF AFRICAN WORTHIES.

Our heart swells with exultation whenever we are able to point to a name to be inscribed on the historical roll of African worthies. We have still among us in Great Britain not a few who contemptuously deny the common brotherhood of the African and the European; who determinedly ignore the effects of degrading influences through a long succession of generations on the one, and the effects of ennobling influences throughout a similar period on the other; and, comparing the actual condition of the two, bidding us "look on this picture and on this," maintain that they are not the "counterfeit presentment of two brothers," of two divisions of the great human family derived originally from one common stock, but of two races essentially different, the one inherently and ineradicably lower than the other in the scale of intellectual being. It is therefore not surprising that we, who contend for the Scriptural truth of the common humanity of all men and peoples on the face of this earth, should feel our heart bound with joy when one of those whom our spoiled children of science, and the inheritors of slave-trade prejudices, would relegate to the lower place, vindicates by deeds which, in European estimation, are regarded as ennobling to humanity the claim of his race to an equality

with the proud "Caucasian." Such a man was Doctor Davis, of whose lamented death while engaged in a voluntary, self-imposed, gratuitous, and most self-denying work among the wretched victims of a cruel war, a notice will this month be found in our columns. When we reflect that it is only five-and-thirty years since the debasing chain of slavery was removed from those of the African race in Barbadoes, and that this man, born within ten years after, should have thus wrung from French, Germans, and Englishmen such high and well-deserved tributes of loving gratitude, admiration, and praise, we experience a fresh stimulus to exertion for Africans in Africa to effect, as soon as possible, that every impediment to their progress in Christian civilisation may be removed, that every badge of their supposed inferiority shall be obliterated, and that institutions shall be planted among them calculated to foster and develop that worthy spirit of emulation to rival their European brethren which we regard as a powerful spring of action in the coming regeneration of Africa; and it does seem to us that both Sierra Leone and Lagos, which are the, at present, chief points of civilised commercial development on the West Coast, ought to lose no time in erecting in Sierra Leone and in Lagos a column on which shall be from time to time inscribed the names of those of the African race in whose favour the world may pronounce, as in the case of the late lamented Dr. Davis; and of others whose future services to Africa, in Africa and elsewhere, may, by universal acclaim among them, be deemed worthy to be had in undying remembrance, as worthy of honour and imitation by their brother Africans.

THE PROPOSED GAMBIA CESSION.

Our friends at the Gambia will have no difficulty in estimating the true value of the advice we gave them after the close of the late Parliamentary session, not to slumber in fancied security, since the spirit of evil might prove to have been only scotched, not killed. Notwithstanding the discovery reported to have been made by the Lords of the Admiralty that the Gambia would be necessary as a coaling-station in time of war, we know too much of the pertinacity of the Colonial-office in any way it may have once entered upon, no matter how unadvisedly or unjustly, to allow us to imagine that the victory on which we were congratulated must necessarily be allowed to remain a victory. And now the note of warning has come to us and to our friends from a quarter whence we least expected it, and in a way that cannot fail to inflict an added sting on the people of the Gambia. As Administrator-in-Chief of the West Coast Settlements Sir Arthur Kennedy may be supposed to stand in a sort of paternal relation to those people; and, under such circumstances, his totally unnecessary and uncalled-for communication to the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone which we have recorded in page 62, in which he tells them that he hopes to secure some advantage to Sierra Leone as the price of sale of the Gambia and its people to France, is, if true, both impolitic and cruel; and, if a mere *brutum fulmen*, deserving of the strongest reprobation. We deeply deplore having to write in these terms of a deliberate public act of Sir Arthur Kennedy. We have held him as a governor in sincere regard, and felt towards him (being justified therein by past acts of his—such, for instance, as the kind way in which he discharged his official duties with regard to the Cape Coast Female School and our dear friend, its founder, Mrs. Moseley) that vigorous gratitude which the French philosopher describes as "a keen sense of favours to come"—for Africa. We cannot do other than grieve over our disappointment. It came as a heavy blow to us when we saw the attachment of the Gambians to Great Britain and its Sovereign stigmatised as "mere sentiment." But we knew how deeply purposed that Gambian cession to France was in the Colonial-office mind, and, trying to look upon Sir Arthur's injudicious expression as only the fruit of over-zeal for the Colonial-office, we still hoped the best. We want, and are entitled to look for, so much for Africa that we could not easily relinquish the hopes for her which our fancy had wreathed around Sir Arthur.

But alas! "easy is the downward path to perdition." This is as true with official reputations as with public and private fortunes, and with human souls. And Sir Arthur Kennedy affords a pregnant example of it. A belief—a strong belief—which we and others entertained of a desire on his part to do the greatest possible good in all matters connected with the West Coast and its people helped to raise him to a pinnacle on which we thought he would sit secure. No man is perfect; therefore we refused to see many shortcomings. It is too much to expect that a governor, however good and well-disposed, who holds a divided duty between the office which appoints and can remove him, and the people over whom and for whom he rules, should enter the lists fearlessly against every abuse and wrong which that office has sanctioned and approved, under the evil influence of some corrupt predecessor, and of despotic traditions; therefore we not only gave Sir Arthur credit for all he did, but excused him for what he left undone, believing that he only succumbed to a superior power. But when Mr. Monsell said he had referred the charges against Mr. Huggins to him, and that he pronounced him free from blame, we feared that the "mere sentiment" was indeed an evidence of his having commenced that slippery descent from which there is seldom, if ever, any recovery; and, being further strengthened in this conviction by the way in which he has thrown down the gauntlet on the Gambia cession question, we feel compelled by a sense of public duty to press onward in our defence of African interests, and correction and reform of abuses and errors, without any leaning on the broken reed of administrative good intentions. There is one point about which we feel no misgivings. We never have advocated anything for Africa and its people but what is right, just, expedient, possible, and beneficial; we see one by one our suggestions and plans adopted and carried out by the authorities, however strongly they may have been at first opposed; and we are therefore firm in our conviction that all will be ere long accorded, to the common benefit of Great Britain, her West Coast Settlements, and her people. The rights contended for by us, the principles advocated by us, the reforms, and other measures demanded by us, are founded on immutable truth; and their realisation and adoption by ruling powers is only a question of time. Sierra Leone will recover its confiscated rights; will have its elective legislative council, and consequent control over its own revenues and expenditure; will have an administration of justice calculated to inspire confidence and respect, and be delivered from the host of harpies who defile, while they consume, her banquets; the Fantee countries will be consolidated—an organised native rule under British supervision and control will be instituted—roads—roads—roads, will connect the Coast with Ashantee, and the towns with each other; education will be promoted, and a proper impulse be given to production and trade by the introduction of those adjuncts with which civilisation has endowed the great mercantile countries of Europe. Lagos will be placed on a par with Sierra Leone, as the great mercantile community of the Leeward Coast; and Gambia, what shall we say of the Gambia, which Sir Arthur Kennedy threatens anew with being cut off from Great Britain as a useless and worthless encumbrance, and handed over to a Roman Catholic power, which, though it may tolerate, will have no sympathy with the religious opinions of its people, and which will never seek to make more than "hewers of wood and drawers of water" of them! All we can say to our friends there is, Be of good courage, be true to yourselves; behold in your demand of a continuance of what ought to be your inalienable birthright as British subjects, and we will do all we can to make your efforts successful. Nor do we think it is too much to hope that your brethren in Sierra Leone will raise their voice in your support, will repudiate the sale of your birthright for their supposed benefit; will have sense to perceive that if once this relinquishment of British sovereignty and the transfer of a settlement and people to a foreign dominion be commenced on the West Coast, they can have but a very poor guarantee that they will not in their turn be absorbed by a power into whose hands all the Coast, from Portendic to the River Pongas

shall have been surrendered. It is an undeniable truth that Sierra Leone is as deeply, though not so immediately, interested as the Gambia in opposing the cession of the latter to France. Her people committed the grievous and perhaps fatal error of not seconding our efforts when we denounced the intrigue at Sierra Leone for giving the French possession of the Melicourie, and published the treaty confirmed in England giving the British Government at Sierra Leone a protectorate in that and neighbouring rivers. They are now told it was an error to allow the French to obtain such footing there, but that it may possibly be remedied by a sacrifice of the Gambia and its people. We warn those of Sierra Leone against being silenced or neutralised by the evil counsel insinuated in that statement. If there was an error—and a grievous error indeed there was—it was the error of Downing-street. We called attention to it while there was yet time to remedy it without any sacrifice. The authorities at Downing-street referred to those at Sierra Leone, whom we at the time accused of connivance because they had not any permanent interest in Sierra Leone and its prosperity. Major Blackall had been gained over by the intrigue; there was no elected Legislative Council to give a voice to the real and permanent interests of the colony; and a compromise was made that gave the French all they desired, which was to have the power of offering their new possessions in these rivers in exchange for the Gambia. Sierra Leone will not prosper by becoming a party to the contemplated iniquity. A house built by injustice and wrong will have no lasting existence, but is likely to fall in ruin on its guilty possessors; and if Sierra Leone, either by silence or open consent, becomes a party to the forfeiture of the Gambia nationality for fancied interests of its own, it will find ere long that the Government which sold its sister colony will not care to make any effort to preserve it from the grasp of that same power which by the cession of the Gambia to it will have been made omnipotent on all the Windward Coast.

GOD WILL PROVIDE.

By F. FitzGerald, Editor of the "African Times."
(Continued from page 69.)

CHAPTER II.

CHRISTIAN NEGLECT OF NATIONAL DUTY.

But the Lord is the true God—the living God, and an everlasting king; at his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to abide his indignation.—Jer. x. 10.

There can be no stronger proof of the pernicious existence of this practical disbelief in an active exercise of sovereignty by God among men, conjointly with a theoretical belief in Him, than the astounding fact that although we profess to be a Christian nation, there has never been a uniform predominating trust in Him influencing the public councils, and impelling to the performance of His will. That sovereignty is acknowledged and appealed to and invoked, by what may be called fits and starts. There seems to be a sort of spasmodic national piety. It only appears in presence of what creates an impression of Divine judgments. In time of war, in excessive rain, or drought, or sickness, it girds up its lions and starts on a race through the land. At all other times, Nature, as it is called, is practically deemed sufficient of herself to perform her work; and human wisdom, skill, valour, and science are all that is required for national purposes, for prosperity and safety. As the account given of the Israelites by the Psalmist (vii. 34), "When he slew them then they sought him." But what proves that this does not proceed from a real practical belief in God's ever-active sovereignty, is that prayer is considered sufficient; or prayer and fasting. This costs but little. A general assent is given to a public order for this, because even those who think nothing of God are glad of a holiday. But obedience—ah! that would cost something; there is no need to go so far as that. Now if the practical belief in God existed—that is, in God as an ever-active supreme ruler of the universe, exercising a continuous control—obedience would be the first thing thought of. "Is not obedience better than sacrifice?" Again, "What is it, O man, that God requires of thee, but that thou shouldst do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God." "He that honoureth me I will honour." What is honour? A mere homage of the lip? No. Obedience is the real honour of God. It is the only evidence of belief. It is the practical test. "Nevertheless they

did flatter him with their mouth and lied unto him with their tongues." Such an acknowledgment as we naturally make of God's overruling providence, on the occasion referred to, has much less the character of practical belief, than of an admitted possibility. It speaks with an "if." It admits that what revelation affirms may be true, much more than it asserts it to be true. And then it gives God the benefit of the doubt. Practically it goes but little further than this; if any further. And there have been occasions on which the "doubt" has very soon been suffered to appear. As when we were engaged in the Crimean war, upon which we entered with an exuberant national boasting and pride, provocative of Divine wrath, especially when it is remembered that the declared purpose was to prevent at any cost the extinction of the rule of a denier and enemy of Christ and his followers, our vainglory being punished by humiliation, a day of supplication and prayer was ordered. The war at an end, after much hesitation, a day of thanksgiving was appointed. But here the "doubt" plainly showed itself. Wealth was declared to possess its just claim as well as God; there should not be any day abstracted from the pursuits of wealth and set aside for this, but the thanksgiving should be included in the Sabbath service. He has a day already; what should we give him another for? Is this the way in which God would have been treated among us if there existed a practical belief in his ever active sovereignty? Assuredly not. Nor can he be pleased with such an acknowledgment as this. It is not, however, to be therefore inferred that even so imperfect an appeal to him is without efficacy. "But he, full of compassion, forgave iniquity, and destroyed not; yea, many a time turned he his anger away, and did not stir up all his wrath." But there is an awful difference in the merely turning aside the extremity of wrath, and that opening of the great fount of national blessings, that only awaits the constant exhibition of a practical belief to pour forth its rich and abundant streams.

The influence of a practical unbelief showed itself openly during the Session of Parliament in 1860. Untaught by the great disasters that befel us in India, and by the atrocities of a barbarous and costly mutiny and war, the Bible was still excluded from the Government schools in India. We had systematically abstained from any such exercise of the duties belonging to a Christian Government established among the heathen, as might evidence a desire that they should be brought to acknowledge, believe, and love the Saviour of mankind. We abstained from what our duty to God enjoined, in tenderness toward the superstitions and prejudices of idolaters and deniers of Christ. We could not afford to show any ardent desire, or any national desire at all, that they should forsake their abominations and errors, lest it might array them in hostility to our dominion. It was evidently the national belief, expressed by the permitted acts of Government, that India was ours for the acquisition of wealth and the increase of power, and not in any way for the honour and glory of God. Those very prejudices and superstitions, for which we had shown so much consideration—a consideration equivalent to placing them on a par with Christianity—equivalent to an admission that their belief, though it differed from Christianity, might be quite as good, when Suttee and a few other diabolical excesses were removed, those very prejudices and superstitions to which we had done such public homage became the outrageous instruments of our punishment. It would at least have been more honourable to us as a nation to have inflamed their prejudices by recommending their study of the Word of God as showing the way to eternal life, than to have exasperated them by greased cartridges. Persecution and intimidation are foreign to the true spirit of Christianity. But an active zeal for Christ is inseparable from a real reception of faith in him. The real religious spirit that does exist in England, although most culpably dormant, suffering itself to be narcotised by the predominating material interests, was roused to action. It demanded a more ample recognition of Christ in the acts of the Indian Government; and that there should be a real profession of him, and faith in Christianity as the only true and life-giving belief. The British Government threw all the blame for the past, or allowed it to be thrown, upon the East India Company. This facilitated what the Government had been for more than half a century desiring. The East India Company fell under the condemnation. The direct rule of the Crown replaced it in India. But with the exception of a paragraph in the Royal proclamation, to what did it lead? So soon as the desired object was accomplished, the Home Government declared itself the inheritor of the former tenderness towards native superstition. We had publicly acknowledged the aid of God in putting down the rebellion; that was enough. Now the natives must be conciliated. How! At the

expense of Christianity, to be sure. The performance of a duty to God might endanger our rule. But as if to place on conspicuous record the flagrant practical unbelief that prevailed in the public councils, a motion was made in the House of Peers by the Duke of Marlborough, that was supposed to include a partial profession of belief and duty, and a determination to perform the latter. The resolution he moved was, "That the British Government in India, as the representative of a Christian nation, is charged with the duty of promoting the moral as well as the social welfare of the people of that country; and that in order effectually to further such objects, it is the opinion of this House that the authoritative exclusion of the Word of God from the course of education in the Government colleges and schools ought under suitable arrangements to be removed; and humbly to address Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to give directions for carrying the above object into effect." . . . What was the result? Surely it was asking little enough that there should be merely a Bible-class, that students might, with the permission of their parents, attend if they chose to do so; and to ask it merely on moral and social grounds, excluding, unhappily, religious ones! No; even this was too much. Not only members of the Government, but the late Earl of Derby, Lord Shaftesbury, and others, implored the withdrawal of such a "dangerous" resolution. This was, of course, as it always will be, to attack the devil in any way, "a most inexpedient time." Lord Brougham moved the previous question, and the motion of the Duke was negatived.

Here we had a positive assertion by the Government and the House of Peers that they had so little practical belief in the active sovereignty of God, that they were compelled to apply to what concerns his honour and the propagation of his truth, the same narrow rule and measure they would apply to any indifferent matter that might by possibility offend a heathen prejudice. There never was a more open assertion of disbelief in his sovereignty. The radical error was palpable in the motion itself; none believed that "God will provide!"

In that same Session a Bill was introduced by Lord Chelmsford (and this was by no means the last effort of the kind) for—not the prohibition—but the regulation of Sunday trading. By it trading, up to a certain hour, was legalised; after that hour made, with sundry most important exceptions, illegal. It passed the House of Lords; but in the Commons it was met by an objection that had nothing to do with the question of honour due to God. By a most strained reasoning, a point of legislative privilege was said to be involved. And this seems to have proved fatal, for the Bill was withdrawn; happily, most happily, withdrawn.

Had there been a practical belief in God's ever active sovereignty, would such a Bill have passed one branch of the Legislature? A Bill that ought to have borne the title of "A Bill for further legalising, with certain restrictions, the appropriation of a portion of God's Sabbath for the purposes of trade"! It is no answer to say that they were already so appropriated, and that this measure was intended to reduce the insult. Reduce the insult! If some one had grievously assaulted the earthly sovereign, what would have been said of "A Bill for prohibiting the smiting Her Most Gracious Majesty on both cheeks," attaching no penalty to the smiting her on one? Would that have been regarded as an evidence of practical belief in the effective sovereignty of the monarch over the people of this land? I think not. The exclusion of the Bible from schools in India, and the permission to trade during certain hours on the Sabbath, and, with certain restrictions, throughout the entire day in Great Britain, were equally denials of God's active sovereignty, evidences of practical unbelief in him. It has been already said that the motion of the Duke of Marlborough was only supposed to include a partial profession of belief and duty; and that it contained a radical error only less to be deplored than the rejection of the motion by the House. On what does any distinction of the Sabbath from other days rest? On a supposed command of God. On what does ever asserted obligation to disseminate the Word of God rest? On a supposed command of Christ to bring the tidings of salvation to the knowledge of every living creature. Now, to assert that there is any honour paid to God by regulating the degree, nature, and extent of permitted profanation of his holy day, that he has commanded to be observed and held sacred throughout, and that there is any honour paid to Christ by arguing that his Holy Word, with the message of a great salvation purchased by his precious blood, ought to be admitted into the Indian schools for the purposes of teaching morality alone, when he ordered its dissemination to point out the only way of redemption and to eternal life; these, I say, were unhappily too much on a par—had unhappily a too great family resemblance. They each asserted something to be due to God

and Christ. Something. They made a sort of composition for the debt of obedience. They pleaded insolvency, and expected the debt to be cancelled for so much in the pound; and all the blessings and advantages of a full payment to follow of course. Lord Chelmsford was particularly careful not to touch certain powerful interests. The Duke of Marlborough took some pains to show that the introduction of the Bible into the Indian schools, in order to promote the moral and social welfare of the people, was a very different thing from grants in aid with the object of bringing men to a knowledge of Christ. What difference, then, was there between the Sabbath Bill and the Indian Bible motion? None. They were both sacrifices of principle—a surrender of honour and duty to certain considerations. There was a strange confusion about the Duke of Marlborough's arguments, such as always does and must accompany such surrenders. He said: "The labours of the missionaries were appreciated by the natives; that if the natives were convinced of the sincerity of the British Government to promote Christianity, multitudes would seize the opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the Scriptures;" that "such a system as he proposed was not half so objectionable as that of grants in aid, which were nothing more than grants for the purpose of proselytising, regarded with distrust by the natives, and full of peril to the Government of India;" "that," in the words of his motion, "it was the duty of Government to promote the moral as well as social welfare of the people, and for this purpose the Bible ought to be introduced into the schools of India." What is the natural inference from all this? I remember that when I first heard that the Duke of Marlborough had refused to yield to any entreaties to withdraw his motion, and had strenuously insisted upon the introduction of the Bible into the Indian schools, I naturally presumed that the love of Christ and the salvation of human souls was the motive and the object in his advocacy; and that, confident of God's support in the performance of a great national duty devolving on this as a professed Christian nation, he was ready to brave every prophesied peril, because all power has been given unto Christ in heaven and in earth, and his supreme protection would attend those who fulfilled their duty in such a way that none of his precepts were violated in the doing of it. But, alas, I soon discovered my error. The Bible was to be introduced to teach morality, not Christianity. To turn men from Mahometanism or heathenism to Christ was "full of danger to the Government"! And it must therefore be presumed that the appreciation of the labours of the missionaries has been as teachers of a better system of morals; that the Christianity it is advisable they should be convinced of the sincere desire of the Government to promote, is only the moral precepts contained in the Word of God.

A little more decent observance of the Sabbath, and the teaching of a better moral code in India may have been desirable; but to promote these were not works undertaken for God's honour and for the glory of Christ. To square the observance of the Sabbath so that it might not clash with certain powerful interests and oppositions, was to surrender God's honour to these. To advocate the introduction of the Scriptures for teaching morality, while deprecating the making Christians, which can only be effected by the Spirit of God working with the means, as "full of peril" was to surrender Christ's cause to incredulity. Would either of these dishonouring compromises have been attempted had there been a practical belief that "God will provide"?

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It appears from the report issued by the African Steamship Company (the old Company), preparatory to the meeting of shareholders, that there is a balance of revenue amounting to 5,456*l.*, and that a dividend of eight shillings per share free of income tax for the half year ending in October last will be recommended by the Directors.* It appears that a call of 2*l.* per share has already been made to provide for the cost of the new vessels required for that extension of the operations of the Company which is rendered necessary under the arrangement entered into by it with the British and African Steam Navigation Company, which, as our readers are aware, will come into full operation in January next (next month), from which time the old Company will send out three steamers per month, and the new Company, the British and African, two steamers per month, a steamer thus leaving Liverpool for the West Coast every sixth day. The Directors also state that they purpose to apply to Parliament for a supplementary charter to enable the issue of

* The shareholders have since approved of the dividend, the call, and the application to Parliament for supplementary charter.—Ed. A.T.

debentures equal in amount to one-third of their paid-up capital, it being probable that the Company will need additional resources, and the issue of debentures being considered more advantageous to the existing shareholders than the issue of new shares, or the calling up of more money on the old ones. The report also alluded to the Post-office contract now existing between this Company and the Government, which was entered into in 1866, as supplementary to a previous one. This contract was for six years and expires in 1873. By it, two years' notice was to be given of any determination of the contract at the close of the specified period. *This notice the Government has given to the Company.* The Directors add to this announcement, which, considering the large subsidy the Company receives from the Post-office, is one of no small gravity, that they will enter into negotiations with Her Majesty's Government for a renewal of the contract whenever the proper time arrives. We think the shareholders will exercise a prudent discretion in not calculating upon any such renewal. We should certainly enter our protest against any such renewal by the Government, unless much stronger public reasons for it can be adduced than any we know of at present; and we believe we are not incorrect in stating that the conclusions of Her Majesty's Government coincide with our own as regards this matter. There are two steam companies with equal claims and powers now in the field of West African commerce, and Her Majesty's Government are certainly not blind to the new and increased advantages this gives to the Post-office for the conveyance of mails. Meanwhile we congratulate the West Coast, as well as the shareholders of the Company, on the prosperous state of the Company's affairs, because it affords the most conclusive proof of the rapid and constant increase of production and trade in West Africa, enabling four steamers per month (and we have no doubt next year also enabling the five) to be run with advantage, where even one per month, some few years ago, was looked upon as a rather hazardous speculation—one, indeed, that could only be made to pay by a heavy postal subsidy.

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

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

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

A case of Jungle Fever had been treated with the partial contents of one bottle with perfect success; the medical attendant, of consi-
derable repute, likes the medicine much, and was 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. LAMPOUGH, 113, HOLBORN, E.C.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

Messrs. ORR & Co., Madras; Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Bombay.
CANTOR and CO., SIERRA LEONE.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM JOHN JENNISON, 121, Fleet-street, in the City of London.—DECEMBER 23, 1870.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE AFRICAN TIMES.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF THE SON OF A NATIVE CHIEF FOR MURDER.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870.

(Before their Honours George French, Chief Justice, and
Horatio James Huggins, Assistant Judge.)

REGINA V. WBOYAY—MURDER.

Mr. Montagu, Crown Prosecutor, prosecuted; Mr. Rainy, at
the request of the Court, defended the prisoner.

The prisoner (who was proved by one of the witnesses called
on behalf of the prosecution to be a son of one of the independent
chiefs of the Imperish Country, and was sent by the chiefs of that
country with a war party to capture Gondomah, said to have
been ceded among other territories by sundry native chiefs to Her
Majesty in 1862), was informed against by the Crown Prosecutor
for the alleged murder at Gondomah, on the 14th March last, of a
child named Boye, who, along with other prisoners, was captured
by the war party, when Gondomah was taken and its native chief
Bundukah driven out of the town on the 11th of March last.

The prisoner pleaded—**NOR GUILTY.** It will be in the re-
collection of our readers that the prisoner was tried in this court
on the 12th and 13th days of May last for the murder of a woman
called Patience Peters and acquitted. On that occasion it was
elicited on the cross-examination of the principal witness for the
Crown, Sarah Thomas, who alone proved the alleged murder,
that Patience Peters was killed after the war party (of whom the
prisoner was one) had left Gondomah, and at a spot which was
not in British jurisdiction. On this evidence Mr. Rainy, who
was the prisoner's counsel, contended that as the place where the
murder was committed was not in British territory, the prisoner,
not being a subject of the Crown, could not be convicted; that
Captain Walshe's evidence on the point was worthless, he having
no personal knowledge of the spot. The Crown Prosecutor left
this point unanswered, and actually left the court while Mr.
Rainy was addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The
Chief Justice, in summing up, distinctly told the jury that if they
believed the place was not within British jurisdiction they must
acquit the prisoner; that Captain Walshe had no personal know-
ledge of the spot, and that the principal witness, Sarah Thomas,
had distinctly stated that it was not within British territory.

The jury thereupon acquitted the prisoner.

Immediately after this verdict of acquittal was given, it got
circulated about the town by the partisans of Mr. Montagu, who
evidently thought that they would bring themselves into favour
by such a course, that the jury had given a most improper
verdict; that a foul murder had been proved against the prisoner,
yet the jury had acquitted him; and that jury trial in criminal
cases would, for this reason, be abolished. The jury who tried
the prisoner, in a remarkable letter published in the *Day Spring*,
fully vindicated their character against this vile slander; and a
report of the case published in the columns of this paper, and
which we reproduce to-day, showed that with the charge of the
judge staring them in the face, the jury could come to no other
verdict than that to which they did.

The following is the report of the trial:—

SUPREME COURT, May 12, 1870.

(Before His Honour George French, Chief Justice.)

REGINA V. WBOYAY—MURDER.

Plea, Not Guilty.

Mr. Algernon Montagu, the Crown Prosecutor, prosecuted; Mr.
Rainy, at the request of his Honour the Chief Justice, defended the
prisoner.

This case showed the complications which have arisen out of the
annexation of the Sherbro, as well as the loose manner in which the
annexation treaty was drawn up. By the treaty it is provided that
the King of Bagroo, the chiefs, and headmen do hereby cede, transfer,
&c., unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, her
heirs and successors, the full, entire, free, and unlimited right, pos-
session, dominion, and sovereignty in and over that piece or portion
of Sherbro called Bagroo and Mana Bagroo and Bailey, extending
from the Yall Tucker River on the north to the Bagroo and Bailey
Rivers on the south, and extending about thirty miles inland from
Sherbro River, which bounds it on the west, together with every right,
title to the navigation, &c.

The prisoner in this case was the subject of an independent chief
in the neighbourhood of the Sherbro, who sent him along with others
to capture a place called Gondomah, a town within the district of
British Sherbro. The war party accordingly made an incursion into
Gondomah in March last, burnt the town, and carried off captives.
One of these captives was a woman called Patience, a British subject,
and, according to the evidence of the principal witness for the Crown,
who was also one of the captured that had obtained her liberty, it
was proved that the prisoner had put Patience to death in a most
brutal manner. On cross-examination, Mr. Rainy elicited from this
witness that the place where the murder was committed was out of
the British jurisdiction; the witness was clear and positive on this
point. On the other hand, Captain Walshe, the Civil Commandant
of the Sherbro, who was also a witness on behalf of the Crown, stated
that from the description given by the woman (the last witness) of
the place where the murder was committed, the spot was well within

British jurisdiction. But on his cross-examination he also stated
that he had not visited the spot where the murder was committed,
and his only knowledge was derived from what the woman had said.
Mr. Walshe, however, attempted to define the boundary by what he
calls an imaginary line, a thing on which the treaty is silent. No
other witnesses were produced to prove the murder, nor to establish
positively the fact that it had been committed within the British
territory. Maps and the treaty were put in evidence.

Mr. Rainy made a most able defence on behalf of the prisoner,
insisting that as the principal witness for the Crown swore positively
that the murder was committed out of British territory, the case
broke down completely, for the prisoner was not amenable to our
tribunal, he not being a British subject. It was true that Captain
Walshe had stated that the spot on which the alleged murder was
committed was within British territory, but his sole knowledge was
derived from the description given by the woman (the principal
witness). She says it was without British possession, and when it
is taken into consideration that she was on the spot, and that Captain
Walshe only judged of the locality from the information of the
woman, it would be a most dangerous thing to convict the prisoner
and execute him on the second-hand and very unsatisfactory evidence
of Captain Walshe, particularly when he is flatly contradicted by the
woman, his informant, as to the point of jurisdiction. That Mr.
Walshe did not go himself, or send some trustworthy person with the
woman to point out the particular place in which the alleged murder
is said to have been committed, is a misfortune to be greatly de-
plored. Had this been done the case would have assumed a different
aspect; but in the absence of this, there is no ground to suppose
that the crime was committed in British possession, especially as the
principal witness for the Crown, who spoke as to the facts, positively
swore that it was not on British territory the alleged murder took
place. In a matter of life and death it would be asking the jury too
much, to ask them to convict the prisoner on such very unsatisfac-
tory evidence. It must be borne in mind that the life of a human
being is here concerned, though that human being may be a savage,
and it is not to be taken away at random, on the evidence of ima-
ginary lines.

The learned Chief Justice, in summing up, observed that before
the jury found the prisoner guilty of the alleged murder, they must
be satisfied in their own minds that it was committed within British
jurisdiction; that it was a most unfortunate thing that the treaty of
annexation had left the southern boundary undefined, and it was on
this portion of the ceded country the murder is said to have been
committed. That the southern boundary extending about thirty
miles inland as stated by the treaty was altogether vague and in-
definite, and might mean more or less than thirty, and Mr. Walshe's
undertaking to define the limits of the southern boundary by
drawing an imaginary line from a given point to another given point,
was unwarranted, for he undertook that for which the treaty, by
which he is governed, did not provide. Further, that although Mr.
Walshe had stated in his evidence that the murder was committed
within British dominions, they, the jury, must remember that he had
no personal knowledge of the spot on which the alleged murder is
said to have taken place, but his evidence is only based on the de-
scription the woman (the principal witness) gave to him regarding the
spot. On this point His Honour dwelt with much earnestness and
charged the jury over and over again on it, and told them they were
to be very careful that the spot on which the murder took place was
in British territory, and if there was any doubt as to this fact on
their minds, they were bound to give the benefit of it to the prisoner.
That they could not deal with the murder until they had settled the
point of jurisdiction, and if it was found that the murder was come
mitted out of British possession then there would be an end of the
matter, for in that case this court could exercise no jurisdiction. The
learned Chief Justice went so far as to intimate that if the jury found
the prisoner guilty he would bring the matter before the Executive
and endeavour to save the prisoner from being executed.

Here Mr. Rainy remarked—that notwithstanding his Honour's
interposition, the Government, if the prisoner were convicted, might
still order him to be executed. His Honour shook his head, and
then said the evidence appeared to him to be most unsatisfactory as
to the spot being within our jurisdiction.

This was substantially his Honour's charge to the jury. As to
whether a murder had been committed or not, his Honour ap-
peared to us to be satisfied that the evidence did establish the fact of
the murder.

The jury having retired, returned into Court, after some consulta-
tion, with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

To the above the Editor of the *West African Liberator* ap-
pended the following remarks:—

"We cannot help protesting against the very inefficient
manner in which the Crown Prosecutor performs his duty in
court. He made no opening statement in this important case,
and never replied to Mr. Rainy's speech. He might at least
have made it a point as to whether the defence raised by the
prisoner's counsel was valid in law, seeing that the murdered
woman was captured within our territory, although the murder
took place out of it. We do not pretend to say that the
point would have been sustained by the Court, but we think it
ought to have been raised, argued, and settled."

Immediately after the former trial the prisoner was again
apprehended and thrown into prison, where he has been lying
ever since, on the charge of the murder of a child named Boye.
He was also committed to take his trial for the murder of

Babagoomah, at Gondamah, on the same 11th March, but which trial the counsel assigned to him by the Court moved to have postponed.

The only witness produced to support the charge of the alleged murder of Boye was one Damoh Moie, who stated that the prisoner (who was one of the war party that captured Gondamah on Friday, the 11th of March last) murdered the child at Gondamah on Monday, the 14th March last; but it was also elicited on her examination *that she had seen the body of Patience Peters lying at Gondamah on the morning at the rising of the sun on the preceding day on which Boye is said to have been murdered.* It also appeared that the war party left Gondamah on the very day that Boye was killed—viz., Monday, the 14th March; that she, Damoh Moie was with Sarah Thomas from that time till she was released, and that no other person was killed at the war fence high up in the bush after she (Damoh Moie), Sarah Thomas, and the war party left Gondamah except a man by the name of Tuah. But when Sarah Thomah (the same witness who had at the former trial proved the murder of Patience Peters to have taken place in the war-fence out of British territory) was called by the Crown Prosecutor to give evidence in *this* case, and questioned respecting her former evidence relative to the alleged murder of Patience Peters, she stated that she had made a *mistake* about Patience Peters being killed at the war-fence after they had left Gondamah; that when she gave her evidence before Captain Walshe, the Committing Magistrate at the Sherbro, and before this Court on the last trial, her mind was confused; that it was not Patience Peters who was killed at the war-fence, but another woman whose name she did not know, but the murdered woman was very old; that Patience Peters was killed at Gondamah between ten and twelve o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 13th March last, the day before the war party left Gondamah. This witness, as well as Damoh Moie, was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Rainy, the prisoner's counsel, and fearfully contradicted themselves in several respects.

This Damoh Moie was the wife of Bundukah, the native Chief of Gondamah at the time the town was captured on the 11th of March. She and Sarah Thomas were both prisoners and released before the former trial, and although, as it will be seen, she must have been an all important witness for the Crown at the former trial (stating she saw Patience Peters' dead body at Gondamah wharf on the 13th of March last), yet she was not produced as a witness.

One of the war party named Bundoo was also produced on behalf of the Crown, but he knew nothing of any murders. He stated, however, that the prisoner and himself arrived at Gondamah about ten o'clock A.M. on Friday, the 11th March, after a portion of the war party who had gone in advance had captured Gondamah, and when they arrived they found prisoners tied; whereas the above witness Sarah Thomas, in a portion of her evidence, stated that the prisoner Whobay was the first man of the war party who set foot on Gondamah on Friday morning, the 11th March, at seven o'clock; and that when the prisoner reached Gondamah at seven o'clock the town was not taken. The witness Bundoo further proved that he left the prisoner Whobay at Gondamah and went away; that there had been an old quarrel going on between Bundukah, the Chief of Gondamah, and the chiefs of the Impereh Country, who had sent the war party to capture Gondamah; that he was caught by some of the people of Bundukah, the Chief of Gondamah, and that the prisoner was a son of one of the chiefs who had sent the war party to capture Gondamah.

Another witness called Conolly, who was at Gondamah when it was captured, was also produced, but he did not know anything of the alleged murder of Boye. He stated that he was captured by the war party at Gondamah on Friday, the day of the war; that they released him on the next Sunday, and that at two o'clock on that day he left Gondamah for Tasso in a canoe given to him by the war party; that he returned to Gondamah with Captain Walshe on the following Tuesday morning, the 15th of March, where they saw the dead bodies of two men called Babagoomah and Babamackee; that after going through the town he and Captain Walshe left on the same day and went to Tasso; that he (the witness) visited Gondamah again on the following Saturday, where he there saw the same two dead bodies. He stated further that on that day he also saw the body of a child taken from a well, but it was not that of Boye.

This witness did not see the dead body of Patience Peters at Gondamah wharf, nor hear of her death, which took place several hours before he left Gondamah wharf for Tasso on Sunday, 13th of March.

A witness by the name of John Dove Rogers, Government Inspector at the Sherbro, was produced. He was not at Gondamah at the time of the war, but went there in the same boat with Captain Walshe on Tuesday, the 15th of March. He stated that he saw the two dead bodies in the company of Conolly, that the two dead bodies were seen by Captain Walshe and Dr. Davis, *Staff Assistant Surgeon*, who inspected the bodies; and that by the direction of Captain Walshe the bodies

were buried on the same day before they left Gondamah, and that he (Rogers) actually saw them buried. Thus it will be seen that this witness contradicts Conolly, who said that he saw the same two bodies on the Saturday succeeding Tuesday, the 15th March, when he returned to Gondamah.

The treaty ceding that portion of the country in which Gondamah is said to be included was produced and proved by Mr. Lawson, sen., Government Interpreter, whose son, Mr. Lawson, jun., Assistant Colonial Surveyor, and Mr. T. A. Peters, proved that Gondamah was in British jurisdiction. The Queen's order in Council confirming the treaty was also given in evidence, whilst the late Government printer, Mr. T. W. Commission, Mr. Ashwood, Acting Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Spencer, the present Government printer, proved the proclamation of the treaty.

Contrary to the course he pursued when the prisoner was tried for the murder of Patience Peters, Mr. Montagu, on opening the case, made a speech to the jury, and he made another long speech after closing the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Rainy, having no witnesses to call, replied to Mr. Montagu in an elaborate speech of ten hours.

The Chief Justice was occupied for eight hours in going through the evidence and charging the jury. This done, the jury retired for half an hour, after which they returned into Court with a verdict of GUILTY.

Sentence of DEATH was then solemnly pronounced upon the prisoner by the Chief Justice.

The trial commenced on the 21st October and terminated on the 1st November, the jury being at the conclusion of the trial each day kept in the room where they slept, in the Court-hall. As we have neither time nor space, we find it impracticable to give the whole of the evidence and the speech and contention of counsel in minute detail, and therefore confine ourselves to the material parts of the case, by which our readers will be enabled to judge of the whole.

The following are the remarks of the editor of the *West African Liberator*:—

SINGULAR CASE.—SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED ON THE SON OF AN INDEPENDENT NATIVE CHIEF.

The case of the Queen v. Whobay is a curious one, and there is every reason to believe that it will find itself among the choice selections of judicial curiosities.

The prisoner is, as came out in the evidence, the son of an independent chief, in the Impereh country; and was sent by his father and other chiefs of the same country, who seem to have entered into an alliance to capture a town called Gondamah, said to be in British Sherbro, and ceded to Her Majesty, with other territories in 1862, by some chiefs of the Bagroo country. Gondamah forms a part of the Bagroo country. Notwithstanding Gondamah being British territory, it was still, it seems, with the sanction of the local authorities, under the management of a native chief called Bundukah, between the independent chiefs of the Impereh country and whom an old quarrel existed, and which no doubt led to the war which recently destroyed Gondamah, and for which, as it would seem, the man Whobay is held responsible by this Government. We are decidedly of opinion, that when the Crown accepts ceded territories from independent native sovereigns, it should take care to hold the territories under its own influence by placing in them magistrates or managers, or policemen at least. If it cannot do this, then better, by far, not to accept ceded countries at all. It is no use to hold places for the sake of holding, without being able to protect them. The extension of power without the capacity for exercising it in a settled administration is a fatal error, and not unfrequently ends in a serious downfall. The town of Gondamah, though asserted to be in, as we have said before, a British district, was not under British influence; there was no British local authority in the place, not even a common policeman. If disputes arose, they were referred to the native chief, and if no satisfaction was obtained from him, then resort was had to the magistrate and civil commandant, Captain Walshe, who who resides in another part of the country called Bonthe, about six hours journey by water from Gondamah, there being no land communication between Bonthe and Gondamah. The policy of leaving native chiefs in possession of ceded countries is a destructive one; the moment these men identify themselves with the British power they become mischievous, and, relying on association with the Government, they grow insolent, and become likely to treat independent chiefs who have nothing to do with the British Government with indignity. What wonder, then, if these independent sovereigns, to resent the insults which they receive, make war on the offender. The Government should see to it, that such persons do not interfere with the surrounding tribes who are not in alliance.

The Impereh chiefs, possibly from Bundukah's repeated provocations, sent a war party to fight against Gondamah on the 11th March last. The party, of which the prisoner was one, is said to have surprised and taken the town that very day, and made several prisoners; Bundukah, the Chief, however, managed

to make his escape by running into the bush, as soon as the war party made their appearance. The easy conquest of the assailants show the helpless state in which this town was. Not even an attempt was made at resistance; only the bush was sought as a refuge. Soon after the town was taken, the commander of the expedition sent a messenger to the Chiefs of the Impereh Country to inform them of what had taken place, and to state particularly, that Bundukah had got away, but that his family had been captured. The messenger, on returning two days after, said that the chiefs returned their thanks to the war party for what they had done; that they regretted that Bundukah had made his escape; that they did not wish to see any of his family, but were desirous of seeing only their heads. It must be observed here, that the six children and Babagomah, who are alleged to have been murdered, were all of the family of Bundukah. Lightly as the unthinking portion of the community may regard this matter, we perceive grave and serious questions and principles involved, and great results are depending on the fate of Whobay. Let us view the thing in a practical light, and judge of it by what is now taking place in Europe. Here we have France and Prussia at war with each other. At the commencement, France was the aggressor; the Emperor of the French sent his armies into Germany, and that army there commenced hostilities. At the very first battle, Prussians made French prisoners. Now, suppose the King of Prussia had tried these prisoners at a German tribunal, condemned and executed them for bringing war into German territories and there killing Germans, what would have been the result? Why simply this, that he would have all Europe and the whole civilised world against him for so gross a violation of the international law. But this looks very much like the thing which has been done here.

The King and independent Chiefs of the Impereh Country made war on Bundukah, who was supposed by them to exercise authority at Gondamah, and sent Whobay, among others, to fight; they did so in obedience to the command of their Kings and Chiefs. Whobay has been captured by the English, to whom the place has been ceded, but who have allowed the former chief, on whom the war was made, and not on the Queen of England, to keep possession of the territory; and while we fairly admit that Whobay may be held as a prisoner of war, we are not sure that he could be lawfully tried under circumstances detailed in the evidence, condemned, and executed by any British authority whatever for the deaths which took place at Gondamah. We have been told that this was no war, but only a raid, having for its object plunder and bloodshed—that civilised nations declare war openly and give the enemy notice of their movements. To this we reply, we must, in all fairness, judge of men and nations by the advantages which they have, not by those which they have not. How can you judge uncivilised tribes by the standard of civilised nations? All uncivilised nations adopt the mode of surprise in carrying on their warfare, and if the truth were known, they regard us as foolish for giving notice, as we regard them treacherous for pursuing the opposite course. It is the custom, then, of these people, to carry on war in the manner described; they call it war, and it is not quite clear we have any right to call it by any other name, any more than they have a right to call our mode of warfare, wholesale human butchery.

We have said that Gondamah was captured on Friday morning, the 11th March last. Here the war party remained till Monday, the 14th of the same month, when they evacuated the town and took their prisoners along with them. Before quitting the town on that day, the prisoner Whobay is said, with others, to have put the child Boye, of the family of Bundukah, to death, and for this alleged murder he was here tried.

In order that there may be no denial of the material portions of the above outline, we feel ourselves called upon, for our own sake, to publish those parts of the evidence which bear directly upon what we have already stated.

Yandi Bundoo, sworn: "I live in the Impereh country. The town I lived in is not very far from Gondamah. Beah Boom sent me to capture Gondamah. Beah Boom is a king in the Impereh country, and sent me to carry war. There were great many of us sent. All the war party came from the Impereh country. The prisoner Whobay was the chief leader in the war. I know Whobay. He is not a chief, but his father is a chief at Gangamah in the Impereh Country. Whobay's father and the rest of the chiefs sent us to the war. The reason why we made war on Bundukah, chief of Gondamah, was, that an old quarrel existed between the chiefs who sent us and Bundukah. Beah Boom, Kah Hægi, and other chiefs sent us to make war."

By some mischance Bundoo was separated from his companions and in another part of his evidence he tells us that he was made a prisoner by Bundukah's people. By this witness, it is quite evident there was a war; it is also clear that this war arose out of quarrels between the chiefs of the Impereh country and the chief of Gondamah; quarrels which must, or ought to have been known by this Government and settled by them. It is quite clear, too, that Whobay was sent by his lawful heads to whom he owed the obedience of a subject; and it is manifest, too,

that Bundukah was the recognised chief of Gondamah, at least to the rulers of the Impereh country, and as such recognised chief he was held liable for all his acts.

It may be mentioned that this witness, Yandi Bundoo, was produced on behalf of the Crown. He was one of the war party sent by the King and chiefs of the Impereh country to capture Gondamah. Some portion of the evidence of Mr. Thomas Ashford Peters must be quoted too, for it bears directly upon our subject matter. This witness was also produced on behalf of the Crown. He says:—

Bundukah, Chief of Gondamah, governed that town; there was no British local authority residing in the town of Gondamah.

Thus we are borne out in our statement that no protection was afforded these people, who had given their land to this Government. Mr. Peters is a British subject born in this colony, and is an intelligent man, so that when he tells us that Bundukah governed the town, we must receive it as being conclusive. This leads us to Edward Green Conolly, who made the following statement on oath:—

If any one owed me money at Gondamah, I went to Bonthe to summon him. I would apply to the Chief of Gondamah for satisfaction, but if he could give me none, I would go to Capt. Walshe, for he is the man that has power. At times the Chief of Gondamah gave satisfaction.

Here again it is obvious that Bundukah was the acknowledged Chief of Gondamah, and if so by British subjects how much more by the native tribes, who looked upon him, no doubt, as themselves—independent—and therefore responsible for all his acts. This witness was also produced on behalf of the Crown.

That Whobay is a son of one of the Chiefs of the Impereh country; that the King and chiefs of that country, whose subject he is, sent him to make war on the town of Gondamah; that the alleged murders were committed during the war and in strict obedience to the orders of those by whom he had been sent—if any such murders took place at all—are all facts which cannot be controverted. It is also a fact established by evidence, that after Gondamah was ceded to the Queen of England, the chief of the place was allowed to remain in authority; and, probably, taking advantage of his position, picked a fresh quarrel with the neighbouring tribes which led to this war.

Whether under these circumstances the man Whobay could be legally tried for the murders alleged to have taken place at Gondamah is a question which ought to have been set at rest as early as possible after the prisoner was taken, and before he was put upon his trial. This question was frequently mooted by the prisoner's counsel during the trial, but it was overlooked; and his Honour the Chief Justice, in his charge to the jury, made no allusion to it, though we are impressed that it was important, on public grounds, that his Honour should have expressed his opinion on it; but his silence keeps us from expressing our own opinion on it; but we feel it a public duty to remark that the policy of the Government in taking the responsibility of accepting ceded territories, and then leaving those territories in the possession of former chiefs, with no police or other protection to the ceded countries, is one that ought no longer to be pursued. See what has resulted from this policy—Gondamah had several British subjects from Sierra Leone residing in it for purposes of trade when the war was carried there, and these, for want of protection, were plundered of all they had, and taken prisoners too; but it would appear that, with the single exception of Patience Peters, no other Sierra Leone people were put to death, not even ill-treated beyond being tied as prisoners of war; and this leads us to entertain very serious doubts as to whether any Patience Peters was ever killed at all. We believe the whole story a fiction. Soon after it was found out by the war party that Edward Green Conolly, a prisoner taken at Gondamah, was a Sierra Leone man, and a subject of the Queen, they gave him a canoe, and a cap too, with a wife in the bargain, and told him to go away, and it is likely they would have done the same with all the others, if they had known them to be subjects of the Queen. This does not look, after all, as if the men who carried the war to Gondamah were the brutal savages they are represented to be; and Whobay, as son of a chief, must have shared considerably in letting Conolly go free. This very act, too, is a further proof that the war was not made on Bundukah, and that Her Majesty's Government was not contemplated at all. We think we have established the facts above set forth, and that, too, with the assistance of the witnesses brought forward by the Crown; we have also, with the materials furnished us by the same side, justified the accusation brought against this war party of having levied war on Her Majesty the Queen of England. It is well known throughout the West Coast Settlements the confidence and respect entertained for the Queen by all the native tribes; and these would not knowingly do anything that would in any manner offer indignity to the British Crown.

On the subject of the murder itself, and the manner in which the entire case was got up, we have much to say. And in doing so, we shall not draw upon our own imagination, nor bring our own

ideas to bear on the matter; we shall only use the facts given to us by Mr. Algernon Montagu, the Crown Prosecutor; facts got out of the very witnesses called by him to support the prosecution, and on whose evidence the man Whobay has been convicted and sentenced to death. When we shall have brought out clearly these facts before the public, we shall consider our duty to a very great extent accomplished, and leave it to men of sense here and abroad to decide as to the merits or demerits of the whole transaction.

On the 12th and 13th days of May last, this very prisoner was tried and acquitted for the alleged murder of one Patience Peters. At that trial it was stated by one Sarah Thomas, the principal and only witness called to prove the murder, that after Gondamah was captured, the prisoner, along with the war party on the 14th of March last, carried Patience Peters with other prisoners out of Gondamah, and some time after they had left Gondamah the prisoners murdered Patience Peters "at a war-fence far up in the bush, out of British jurisdiction." On this evidence, as given by Sarah Thomas, the prisoner must have been convicted; there was nothing to save him, were it not for the question of jurisdiction raised by the prisoner's counsel. We must confess to the truth, that the evidence of Sarah Thomas so completely influenced us, that we were convinced that the woman Patience Peters had been murdered at the war-fence. The point raised by the prisoner's counsel changed the issue, particularly so, as the only witness who proved the murder also proved that it took place out of British territory. This fact completely upset the case, and the jury, consistent with the charge of his Honour the Chief Justice, set the prisoner free; not on the ground, we have every reason to believe, that he did not commit the alleged murder, but on the ground that this Court could not take cognisance of a murder committed by an alien out of British jurisdiction. At Whobay's trial for the alleged murder of Patience Peters, nothing was heard of the alleged murder of the child Boye, for which he is now condemned, nor of that of the other five children and Babagoomah and Babamackee, all which are alleged to have taken place at Gondamah on the day after the alleged murder of Patience Peters. Not even before the committing magistrate at the Sherbro, Captain Walshe, were any allusions made to these dreadful and wholesale butcheries, as will be seen by the deposition of the very witness Sarah Thomas, who plays another prominent part in this case of Boye, taken before the committing magistrate, Captain Walshe, on the 3rd May last. We cannot afford to spare a particle of her deposition before the magistrate at the Sherbro, and therefore publish it *in extenso*.

Sarah Thomas on her oath saith: I am a married woman, wife of one Philip Thomas, residing at Freetown. I was at Gondamah when it was captured by a war party from Imperih country on the 11th of March last; I went there to trade; I and some others were captured by the war party, and we remained at Gondamah for three days; we were then removed from Gondamah, to a war-fence far away into the bush on the other side of the river. The following morning the prisoner gave some rice to a Sierra Leone woman named Patience, who was also prisoner, to beat for him; the woman said her bowels were operating, and, in consequence, unable to beat the rice. Prisoner then took hold of the woman and said: "You a prisoner, refuse to beat my rice?" He then carried her just behind the fence, and struck her thrice with his cutlass on the back of her neck, and she fell on her face and died. Her head flew off her body at the third stroke. I was led to see her killed by the prisoner's brother named Beah Yeamy; there was a rope round my neck, and Beah Yeamy held the rope. I don't know that the woman who was killed had any other name besides Patience; she is a Sierra Leone woman, from Kissy. Her husband was a Krooman named Soh, who lived at Mossandy. I can't say whether she was married to him or not; but she was living with him as his wife. The place where the woman was led by the prisoner to be killed was about thirty or forty yards from the place where he had given her the rice to beat. He led her by a rope which was made fast round her neck. He made the woman walk before him to the place, and he held the rope behind her. I saw the war men kill two Sierra Leone men before. I forget their names. Whenever they killed any one, they always brought all the prisoners to see the person killed, and when Patience was killed by the prisoner, I was led, and all the prisoners were brought to the spot by all the war men to witness her death.

Examined by the prisoner: I saw you at Gondamah when it was captured.

(Signed) SARAH THOMAS her (X) mark.

If this Sarah Thomas knew anything of the murder of Boye, Babagoomah, and Babamackee in October, she must have known equally as much about the matter in May last, a time when the circumstances were fresher in her memory; there being only two months between the perpetration and the time she made her deposition before Captain Walshe. The two Sierra Leone men referred to in the above deposition could not have been Babagoomah and Babamackee, for they were not Sierra Leone men, and further she said the Sierra Leone men were murdered before Patience Peters, whilst Babagoomah and Babamackee were murdered after. The question which naturally suggests itself from this is, how is it that no mention was made of these murders at all, neither before the magistrate nor yet before the Court when she gave

evidence on the 12th May last, on the trial of the very prisoner for the murder of Patience Peters. It is unreasonable to suppose that a woman like Sarah Thomas, who displayed no friendly feeling towards the prisoner at the last trial, would have suppressed anything that she knew against him. She had no motive whatever in screening him, but she had every motive in seeing him condemned and executed. Few who were present will forget the triumph she manifested over the prisoner while giving her evidence. "Whobay"—pointing to the prisoner at the bar—"that Whobay, I can never forget him," was an expression which showed the nature of her feelings towards the unfortunate prisoner. We doubt very much that Sarah Thomas had any personal knowledge of these murders at all, if they ever took place, and this doubt arises from the fact that she never mentioned them in May last.

However, immediately after Whobay was acquitted for the murder of Patience Peters, he was again apprehended, and for the first time—the 19th of July last—charged before Colonel Anton, the Acting Police Magistrate in Freetown, with the murder of Boye and Babagoomah. In this instance a new witness turns up in the person of one Damoh Moie, of whose existence we never heard before, and she was brought forward as the only person who could prove the murder of Boye. Here again another strange feature is brought out in the affair. This Damoh Moie was the wife of the Chief of Gondamah, and she swears positively that she saw the dead body of Patience Peters at the wharf in the town of Gondamah on Sunday morning, the 13th of March, the day before the war party left Gondamah; whereas Sarah Thomas swore positively at the former trial that Patience Peters was killed some time after they had left Gondamah at a place not in British jurisdiction. How was this to be reconciled? We shall see when the time comes. The witness Damoh Moie was in Gondamah when it was taken; she was made a prisoner with Sarah Thomas; she saw the body of Patience Peters; she and Sarah Thomas left Gondamah together and were taken by the war party to Baugbiah in the Imperih country. Damoh Moie was liberated before Sarah Thomas, and made her way into British Sherbro, where she was some three days after met by Sarah Thomas. Now in the name of everything that is reasonable, why was not this Damoh Moie brought forward at the first trial to state what she knew about the death of Patience Peters? Why was she lost sight of? A material witness like this, who swears that she saw the dead body and not produced as a witness! If Sarah Thomas was in the reach of the Government, equally so was Damoh Moie; they were both in British Sherbro together after they had recovered their liberty, and the circumstance of Damoh Moie not turning up in the first instance looks suspiciously strange. Well, this Damoh Moie stated, as we have already said, that she saw the body of Patience Peters, without a head, in Gondamah wharf on Sunday morning, the 13th March, just as the sun was rising. How she knew that the body she saw was that of Patience Peters we do not know, for she tells us positively she did not see the head, but we are willing to waive this, for we can well afford to do so. So conflicting was this story of Damoh Moie with that of Sarah Thomas that it became evident that one of the two witnesses must fall. It was impossible for Damoh Moie to have seen, on the morning of the 13th of March, the dead body of a woman said to have been killed some time after the war party had evacuated Gondamah, if the statements made by Sarah Thomas at the former trial were true; whilst it was equally impossible for Sarah Thomas to have seen Patience Peters killed some time after the war party had left Gondamah at a war-fence out of British territory, if what Damoh Moie said was true. To get over this crushing dilemma, Sarah Thomas is again introduced into this case to give evidence, a witness who ought never to have been brought into Court again to vitiate her former evidence. Now what does this Sarah Thomas say in reference to the murder of Patience? Why this, that Patience Peters was killed at Gondamah on Sunday, 13th of March, before the war party evacuated the town as stated by Damoh Moie, and that she and Damoh Moie saw the dead body when they were in company together.

A part of Sarah Thomas's evidence is so important that we must give her own words. When the evidence she gave at the former trial on the 12th of May last was read to her by his Honour the Chief Justice she said:—

I made a mistake at the former trial; I was uneasy in mind and did not recollect what I was saying at the former trial; I speak right to-day. My heart in May was not settled, but now it is. I don't make mistake to-day. When I talked here in May I was in great distress in consequence of the trouble the war party gave me, particularly Whobay. Troubled mind make me say at the former trial that Patience was killed two weeks after we left Gondamah at a war-fence far into the country.

And when her attention was drawn to the evidence given by her before Captain Walshe, the magistrate who committed the this prisoner to take his trial for the murder of Patience Peters, the same witness said:—

I gave the evidence as read to me before Captain Walshe on the

2nd May last. My mind was not then right. I did not know what I was saying; my mind was not settled. My mind continued unsettled when I gave evidence here on the 12th of May; I did not then know what I was about. Patience was killed at Gondamah, but my mind was in an unsettled state; that made me say that Patience was killed after we crossed the river and had reached the war-fence. What I stated before Captain Walshe about Patience was not true. When I said all the other prisoners were brought to see Patience killed, I mean the three prisoners whom I mentioned.

Is not this a startling revelation, and will not the judge who charged the jury, and the jury who acquitted the prisoner consequent upon that charge, rejoice that they acted as they did? Will this woman dare to tell the public that she made a mistake, when such a mistake nearly cost the life of a human being? Is she bold enough to tell the world that her mind was unsettled at a time when life and death were concerned, and when she, the only witness produced to prove the alleged murder, was weighing every word in order to launch a fellow creature into eternity? We have seldom seen a more barefaced witness. We have never heard of a person contradicting him or herself so coolly, in so grave and serious a matter. The evidence of this woman Sarah Thomas is worthless. It is not because this woman is in humble life that we impeach her openly, but it is because she herself has told us that she swore to what was untrue; and were she the highest in the land and made a similar confession we should deal with him or her in the same manner, and even with greater severity from the fact of a higher position. We denounce this woman's entire evidence as being unworthy of belief. If Damoh Moie had been brought forward at the last trial to support the evidence of Sarah Thomas, just as Sarah Thomas has been brought forward in this to uphold the testimony of Damoh Moie—there can be no doubt that the man Whobay would have been hanged; but as it would seem, Providence worked in keeping these two women apart, in order to expose them, and Whobay was acquitted.

We now come to notice another strange circumstance in this complicated affair, and in so doing we must once more drag Edward Green Conolly before our readers. He, too, was not produced at the last trial, though he was at Gondamah, and actually saw the body of Babagoomah, and had made a deposition in writing relative to the capture of Gondamah before Captain Walshe in March last. What seems still more astonishing is that this same Conolly should have left the wharf of Gondamah at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same Sunday, March 13, on which day Damoh Moie swears to having seen the dead body of Patience Peters, without this dead body being seen by Conolly too, for he did not see any dead body at the wharf. Mr. Montagu wished to make it appear that it was possible the tide may have taken it away between the time that Damoh Moie is said to have seen it and Conolly's departure at two o'clock P.M. on that very day, but John Dover Rogers, another Crown witness, tells us distinctly that if he were asleep in the wharf at Gondamah and the tide came up in the meantime it could not reach him, as the wharf was elevated. If it be argued that the body may have been buried before Conolly left, we meet this by the statement of Sarah Thomas—namely, that when Patience's dead body was seen by Damoh Moie and herself together, it was between two and three o'clock on the Sunday afternoon.

There is still something more to notice. It was given in evidence that Captain Walshe and Doctor Davis, of the Medical Staff, were at Gondamah on Tuesday, March 15, the day after the war-party had evacuated the town; they saw the dead bodies of the two men Babagoomah, who was the brother of Bundukah, and of Babamackee. They inspected these bodies, and Captain Walshe ordered them to be buried; still, in the face of these facts, neither of these gentlemen was called upon to give evidence at the former trial, respecting any murders at all; Captain Walshe was only called to testify as to boundary. When at the trial for the alleged murder of Boye it came out that Captain Walshe and Dr. Davis had been at Gondamah and seen the dead bodies stated above, the prisoner's counsel expressed his surprise that they had never been called, and expressed his desire to have them examined, a desire which was not granted, the Court refusing to delay the case till these two witnesses could be summoned from the Sherbro. Thus the prisoner was debarred from obtaining the evidence of two competent witnesses, who in all likelihood may have been of great service to him.

Mr. Montagu, the Crown Prosecutor, knowing that the prisoner's counsel had no direct evidence to disprove the alleged murder, and fearing he would handle with effect this shutting out of Captain Walshe and Dr. Davis, and denounce the suspicious manner in which the whole case was got up, took the opportunity, as soon as the case for the Crown was closed, of observing that no doubt the prisoner's counsel would charge the authorities with conspiracy in the matter. We are not surprised that this should come from Mr. Montagu; he himself saw that the case looked suspicious, and being no do doubt ashamed of it, was unable to suppress his own feeling; if this was not so, where was the necessity for the remark as made by Mr. Montagu. The

learned counsel for the defence, when it came to his turn to speak, retorted by saying he had no charge to bring against the authorities, but he could not say as much for Mr. Montagu, against whom he had very serious charges to bring, and then went on to belabour the Crown Prosecutor in good earnest. We see much to charge Mr. Montagu with. Had he done his duty at the first trial there would have been no necessity, perhaps, for a second, and the country would have been saved from the enormous expense which it has just undergone; and the terrible relations made, would never have seen light to produce a public scandal.

We quote portions of the evidence given for the prosecution, to show how dreadfully mismanaged the first trial was:—

Damoh Moie, in her evidence, states: "Farmah Baggi chopped Babagoomah on the belly on the 14th March last; Whobay, the prisoner, then chopped him on the side with a cutlass." Again: "Babagoomah died; I saw him die the same day." In another part of her evidence, relating to the murder of Patience Peters, this same witness states: "I knew a woman called Patience Peters. I saw her in the hands of the war people on a Saturday morning, the Saturday after the Friday on which Gondamah was taken. The war party collected all the prisoners outside to see one another, and I saw Patience Peters; she was a prisoner with a rope round her neck. I don't know who caught her; it was before sunrise that I saw Patience Peters at Gondamah. Patience did not go with me to the war-fence. On the day after this I went to the waterside at Gondamah to wash, and there I saw Patience's dead body with the head off." Further on she declares that from the house in which Sarah Thomas was to where she saw Patience's dead body was forty feet. We must notice here that if Sarah Thomas and Damoh Moie, in company, saw the dead body of Patience Peters on Sunday, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, as stated by Sarah Thomas, then Damoh Moie saw this body twice that day, but she is silent as to this fact, and if it be urged that her silence is not a denial, then we contend that Conolly must have seen it too if he left the wharf at two o'clock, as he says, that same Sunday afternoon. In whichever way the whole evidence is taken it is contradictory and to such a degree as to make it unsafe to hang even a cat on it. Damoh Moie goes on to say: "On the same day Boye was killed we left Gondamah; Sarah Thomas went with us. I talked to her about the murder of Boye; I told her they had killed Boye. We got to the war-fence that same day Boye was killed. I was with Sarah Thomas the whole of the time we were at the war-fence. I slept at the war-fence with Sarah Thomas. We remained at the war-fence twelve days, and every day I saw Sarah Thomas. The war party killed some one at the war-fence; his name was TUAH, he was a man. They pulled the skin from off his head; they did not kill any one else. I did not hear they had killed any one else during the twelve days we were at that war-fence." But as we have already shown Sarah Thomas swears that a woman was killed at this fence whom she mistook for Patience Peters, and that Damoh Moie was present.

She further states that "Patience Peters was killed Sunday, between twelve o'clock and one o'clock in the day. Damoh Moie was not present, but she saw the dead body of Patience Peters. We left Gondamah on the 14th of March, and Damoh Moie went with us to the war-fence."

We have before alluded to Captain Walshe as one who ought to have been called in this case, and here we shall bring Conolly to show that Mr. Montagu was highly culpable in omitting to call Captain Walshe as well as Dr. Davis, and that this omission carries along with it an air of grave suspicion. Conolly, after giving an account of the capture of Gondamah, says: "I left Gondamah on Sunday, the 13th March, about two o'clock P.M. On my way from Gondamah I touched at Tasso, where, after I landed, Captain Walshe came and met me: he came about seven o'clock in the evening. When I met Captain Walshe I told him what was going on at Gondamah, and all that I saw. I told him him so on the 13th March. He made me swear to what I told him. Thorpe, the clerk to Mr. Walshe, was there, and took down what I said, and I signed the book. I was talking for about an hour. I went the next day with Captain Walshe to Gondamah; Captain Walshe came with me on Tuesday, the 15th March, to Gondamah at nine o'clock in the morning, and remained about half an hour, not longer. He walked round the town; there was not a living man there at that time. He had six policemen with him. They saw the two dead bodies (Babagoomah and Babamackee). Dr. Davis and another officer, whose name I do not know, were with him. I did not see Dr. Davis examine the dead bodies; for when Captain Walshe and Dr. Davis were at the dead bodies I left and passed on to the next town called Molobo. I told Captain Walshe and Dr. Davis the names of the dead bodies."

From all the circumstances of the case, it must be evident to every man of unwarped judgment that if Whobay had been convicted when put on his trial for the murder of Patience

Two constables brought Whobay to the station, at Bonthe, on the 6th day of May. The constables could not speak Whobay's language. A man named Bundoh came into the kitchen where Whobay was. Bundoh shook hands with Whobay and said how do you do? I asked Bundoh in Whobay's presence if he knew Whobay. Bundoh said yes. Inspector Rhodes was there. I interpreted to him. Bundoh said Whobay is one of my partners who went to Gondomah to carry war. I said to Whobay is that true? He said yes. I said didn't you know the place was British? He said yes, but when the big people and his father sent him he could not help. Whobay said he was one of the war people who attacked Captain Walshe and the constables in the field; that he took two police caps and gave them to Beah Boom, of Bambiab. Two days after I heard that Gondomah had been burnt. I was with Captain Walshe close to Gondomah; we were shot at, two constables ran away and dropped their caps, these are the caps that Whobay referred to. This was about 200 yards from Gondomah. I know the man who Whobay says is his friend called Sessie Betty; that is not his name, his name

is Yembeb. He does not live at Gangamah or near there. He lives at Sherbro Island. I know Gondomah. I have often been there. I was near the town on Sunday, the 13th of March last. At that time the war party was there. I have known Say-say about four years ago. During that time he was and still is living at Sherbro Island. I know Cabby, he does not reside at Gangamah. He lives about two days' journey I think from Gangamah. I know Moosa. He does not reside at Gangamah. He lives about a week's journey from Gangamah. Today does not live at Gangamah. He lives about two days' journey. Labai does not live at Gangamah. He lives about two days' journey. I live at Bonthe. I have been brought up at Bonthe. I am acquainted with the habits of the people. I am interpreter at the police-office at Sherbro. I have been three years and a half in that office. I am almost always present when prisoners are tried. I know Whobay from the time he was given in custody at Sherbro. Damoh Moie did not come to Bonthe until a week after Whobay was sent to Freetown for killing Patience Peters.

(Signed) JOHN D. ROGERS.

I, Thomas George Lawson, of Freetown, Government messenger and interpreter, make oath and say as follows:—

I was present at the police-office in Freetown when the depositions were taken before Colonel Anton, Acting Police Magistrate, against Whobay, upon three charges, for feloniously removing Sarah Thomas, Damoh Moie, and Patience Peters from Gondomah, in British Sherbro, in order to their being dealt with as slaves. After the witnesses on the part of the prosecution had given their evidence upon these charges, Whobay was asked by the Justice if he had any witnesses, and upon each occasion he said he had no witnesses.

I was at the police-court at the time Whobay was brought before the Police Magistrate charged with murder of two persons—viz., Babagoomah and a girl named Boye, daughter of a woman named Yenken, at Gondomah, Bundukah's Town, British Sherbro. After the conclusion of the statements of all the witnesses in those cases, the Police Magistrate, Colonel Anton, in my hearing, asked prisoner Whobay, through an interpreter, whether he had any witnesses and where they are to be got; his reply was, I have no witness.

(Signed) THOMAS GEO. LAWSON.

I, Sarah Thomas, of Freetown, make oath and say as follows, that is to say:—

I am a married woman, wife of Philip Thomas. I went to Gondomah last January. I was at Gondomah when it was captured—it was on the 11th of March, Friday. The war party came about seven in the morning. I think there were past 100 armed with cutlasses and guns. I saw Whobay at Gondomah; I saw him on Friday after the town was taken playing with his cutlass; they took me prisoner about seven o'clock in the morning and tied a rope round my neck.

They kept me in a house at Gondomah, and Whobay stopped in the same house. All the time I was at Gondomah he ate, drank, and slept there. There were eight war people stopped in the house and four Mendi women. I stopped in Gondomah Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. I saw Whobay every day. On Sunday I saw Whobay cut off the head of a woman named Patience; I was close to him. On the Saturday Whobay said he would kill me. After we left Gondomah Whobay and his party took to Gambia, and I remained in the same town with him for two months. If Whobay says that he was at Gangamah on the Monday when Boye was killed he tells a lie. I saw him at Gondomah until we left Gondomah about twelve o'clock. (Signed) SARAH THOMAS, her (X) mark.

I, Richard Cecil Romaine, warden of the gaol at Freetown, make oath and say:—

That I know Whobay, who is committed to the gaol for murder and other charges. I remember John Meheux, Esq., Sheriff, sent John Thomas Cowan, his bailiff, to ask all the prisoners in gaol for trial if they wanted any witnesses. In consequence I told Whobay that if he wanted any witnesses to tell me their names in order that I may get subpoenas for them. Whobay said he had no witnesses. A week before this the gaoler's clerk told me to ask Whobay if he had any witnesses. I told Whobay to tell me the names of his witnesses to enable a list to be made for the Sheriff. Whobay said he had not any witnesses. I am quite sure Whobay understood me on both occasions. I understand his language well.

(Signed) R. C. ROMAINE.

I, John Thomas Cowan, bailiff to the Sheriff, make oath and say as follows:—

At the request of the Sheriff, on the 29th of August last, I went to the gaol. I saw Whobay there. Romaine interpreted. I told Romaine to tell Whobay that the session was coming on, and that if he had any witnesses to tell me, as a bailiff was going to Sherbro the same week. Romaine told me that Whobay said he had no witnesses. When Romaine spoke to him I saw Whobay shook his head at the time he answered Romaine. Before the May session when Whobay was charged for killing Patience Peters, I went to the gaol by the direction of the Sheriff. I saw Whobay and asked him through an interpreter whether he had any witnesses. The interpreter said he had no witnesses. (Signed) JOHN T. COWAN.

I, Edward Green Conolly, native of this settlement, formerly a trader in British Sherbro and the Impereh country, make oath and say as follows, that is to say:—

1. That I lived at Gondomah for seven years and was there when it was burnt by Whobay and others; that I have read the affidavit of Whobay, sworn on the 15th day of October; that I know Cabby, mentioned by him in the said affidavit. He was a blacksmith, but he is now a trader, resident out of the jurisdiction of this honourable Court. He is a headman. I was at Gondomah when it was destroyed by Whobay and other men. Many of these men told me that Cabby sent for them to invade Gondomah and British Bagroo. I believe that Cabby never would come to this settlement.

2. I know Mousab mentioned in the said affidavit made by Whobay. He is a headman. He was not at Gondomah when it was destroyed, but he sent many of his men; one of his men, named

Phah Jongah, caught me at Gondomah and made a prisoner of me. Mousab does not live in British territory; I am sure that if either Cabby or Mousab could be found they would not, for any consideration, come into this settlement. If any British subject now went to Gangamah, or to the Impereh country, he would not be safe. I believe the chiefs would either kill him or detain him.

3. I don't believe that either Cabby, Mousab, Forday, Bonay, and Labi, named by Whobay in his said affidavit, would come to this settlement, on any account; they would be afraid. They sent the war. They never will come to Sierra Leone. Cabby does not live at Gangamah; he lives at small boom two days' walk from Gangamah. Mousab does not live at Gangamah; he lives at Ma-Foy, eight days' walk from Gangamah. Labi does not live at Gangamah; he lives at Morkelleh, two days' walk from Gangamah. I have been living at Gondomah for seven years before it was captured, on Friday, March 11, last. I saw Whobay at Gondomah on Friday, about two o'clock in the afternoon; he came and spoke to me, and asked me what I was doing there; I was at that time with a rope. On Saturday, Whobay told some of the warriors to take me outside and kill me; I was too old, and only fit to be killed. I saw Whobay on Sunday, at Gondomah, about ten o'clock in the morning. I am quite sure he is the man that told the man to kill me. I got away from them on Sunday in a canoe. EDWARD GREEN CONOLLY.

I, Bundoh, of Momalikay, in the Impereh country, make oath and say:—

That I was one of the war men sent by Chiarka, Chief of Gangamah, to Gondomah.

I went to Gondomah with Whobay. No person of Gangamah can now come here. Whobay has a father at Gangamah, he was one of the war headman, his name is Bonay; he is brother to the Chief of Gangamah.

There were more than two hundred of us armed with cutlasses and guns. We crossed the Manor Bagroo in the night. Whobay was with us. I remained with many to plunder the small villages. Whobay went on with the others to Gondomah. About twelve o'clock we got to Gondomah. I saw Whobay at Gondomah; the town was taken; I met plenty of people tied. When I saw the town was taken, I passed on to take another town. I did not return to Gondomah. They caught me a prisoner. I never saw Whobay after. I have known Whobay for two years. I am quite sure I saw Whobay at Gondomah. They had killed a goat, and Whobay was roasting the meat. I spoke to him. BUNDON, his (X) mark.

Counsel were heard on both sides in support of and against the application.

Mr. Rainy for the prisoner argued that the prisoner was clearly entitled to have his trial postponed, the murder being alleged to have taken place more than 100 miles from this settlement, and it was impossible for him to get witnesses in time to enable the prisoner to rebut the charge against him. The learned counsel then read the several affidavits in reply to the prisoner's affidavit and commented very severely on them, stating they were very improper affidavits to put on the file. Whether the prisoner fired at any person or not had nothing to do with the case. The facts stated in those affidavits, if they were facts at all, were just those which the prisoner wanted to disprove.

On the other hand Mr. Montagu, on behalf of the Crown, contended that long before counsel was assigned to the prisoner he had been asked over and over again by the gaol authorities whether he had any witnesses to subpoena and had distinctly stated he had not. The learned counsel then read the affidavits in opposition to show that the prisoner was not entitled to a postponement.

Mr. Rainy in reply contended that the prisoner was a foreigner, who could not speak the English language, and entirely unacquainted with our laws and customs, and he (the learned counsel) could well understand that the prisoner, according to the facts set forth in the affidavits, being in no way concerned in the alleged murder, should tell the gaol authorities what was really the fact, that he had no witnesses. How was the prisoner, who was unacquainted with our language and laws, to know that if he could prove an *alibi* it would be a defence against the charge. On the 23rd of September last he (Mr. Rainy) was assigned by the Court to defend the prisoner, who then informed him, that he was not at Gondomah at the time of the alleged murder. On being informed of that fact, he asked the prisoner if he had witnesses who could swear where he was at the time of the alleged murder. The prisoner said he had. Thereupon he (the learned counsel) prepared an affidavit relative to the witnesses who could give evidence for him. On the 24th it was sworn to by the prisoner, and a copy was served on the Crown Prosecutor, with a notice of motion for postponement on account of the absence of material witnesses. It was clear, then, that no time was lost after he had been assigned by the Court to defend the prisoner, to take the proper steps to have the trial postponed. The application for postponement was heard in due course, but proved unsuccessful. Another application for a postponement met the same fate. In all countries except on the Coast of Africa prisoners were tried at the place where the offence was committed; but here, the prisoner was brought over more than 100 miles from the place where he is said to have committed the murder, and it was impossible to get witnesses at this season of the year from the Sherbro in time for the present sitting; the prisoner was an alien without friends in the Colony and confined in prison since May last; and that under all circumstances he, Mr. Rainy, thought the greatest indulgence should be granted under so serious a charge; the prisoner could remain in gaol; he could not be bailed out on a charge of murder, and he, the learned counsel, did not think that the facts set forth in the affidavits filed in opposition to the application were any answer to it.

The Court refused the motion on the ground that the prisoner had been repeatedly asked, through an interpreter, whether he had any witnesses, and had as often stated that he had none.