

Registered (or)

LONDON, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871.

[Transmission Abroad.]

# The African Times..

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

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

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

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LONDON, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871.

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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.

FEBRUARY, 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 LIBERIA, Captain LOWRY, is intended to be despatched from GLASGOW on the 30th JAN., and from LIVERPOOL on the 7th FEB., at 10 A.M., for Madeira, Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jallah 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 29th JAN., and at the Loading Berth in LIVERPOOL (North Side Coburg Dock) up to Noon on the 6th FEB. 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 BONNY, Captain PYCRAFT, from GLASGOW on the 11th, and from LIVERPOOL on the 18th FEB., at 9 A.M., for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jallah 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 bulk 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. MARPLE, 60s, Lord-street, Liverpool.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

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

WEST COAST MAILS.

African Co.'s Steamer McGregor Laird, on the 1st January.

B. and A. S. N. Co.'s Ship Bonny, with full cargo, 17th Jan.

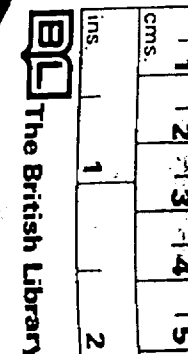
A. Co.'s Steamer Biafra, with monthly mails, 24th December.

A. Co.'s Steamer Benin, on the 30th December.

B. and A. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Roquette, with a mail, on the 6th January.

B. and A. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Congo, on the 18th January.

The B. and A. S. N. Co.'s Steamers Liberia and Bonny will leave the 7th and 18th February.



# GAMBIA PETITION TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA AGAINST THE CESSION OF GAMBIA TO THE FRENCH.

Bathurst, Gambia, October 27, 1870.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The humble petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Settlements on the Gambia,

Sheweth,—

That your Majesty's petitioners are your Majesty's most loyal subjects, residing in the settlements on the River Gambia.

That your Majesty's petitioners, on being informed that negotiations were carrying on between your Majesty's Government and the French Government for the abandonment of the settlements on the Gambia to the latter, without the consent of your Majesty's loyal subjects, felt that they could not be silent and sit quietly whilst such arrangements were in making, which would eventually hurl them under a different Government, manners, customs, and institutions. Consequently they were forced to lift up their voices and cry against such measures in a memorial dated April 20, 1870, addressed to the Right Honourable Earl Granville, your Majesty's late Secretary of State for the Colonies.

That your Majesty's petitioners not having received a reply to their said memorial, and being in a state of fluctuation as to whether or not the negotiation of such arrangements has been confirmed by your Majesty, to cede to the French Government an old British river with four settlements, containing no less than twenty thousand inhabitants of your Majesty's loyal subjects, without first consulting their feelings; therefore, your Majesty's petitioners, as loyal and dutiful subjects, presume to approach your Majesty in Council with their humble petition, based upon facts as follows:—

Firstly. That the settlements on the Gambia have been possessed by your Majesty's Government for upwards of half a century, and a considerable number of native merchants, traders, and shopkeepers, almost all of whom have been born and brought up under English rule; and that the date of the River Gambia can fairly be traced far back to the year 1588.

Secondly. That the trade has been improved yearly. Comparing the imports and exports of 1859 with those of 1869, the former show an increase of 71,386*l.*, and the latter an increase of 78,220*l.*; total increase in the trade of ten years with these settlements and Great Britain is 149,606*l.*

Thirdly. That the revenue of these settlements varies from 19,000*l.* to 22,000*l.* during the last three years, and is capable of considerable progressive increase.

Fourthly. That there is large improvement in commerce and in agriculture during the last ten years, which is also capable of progressive increase.

Fifthly. That under the British rule the people of Bathurst, your Majesty's loyal subjects, have wonderfully improved both in manners and customs, and that the English language is the leading language mostly spoken by the whole of the inhabitants, and on the either sides of the banks of the River Gambia, who are ardently attached to the British Crown, and with one voice emphatically declare against being deprived of their British nationality.

Sixthly. That with a revenue of 20,000*l.*, if not wasted (as heretofore) by any unnecessary official staff and foreign appointments, and placed under good local administration, the purposes of government and internal protection can be amply supported, as these settlements entail no expense whatever to England.

Seventhly. That almost every street in Bathurst has at least one or two expensive buildings erected on the town lands of your Majesty's petitioners, and what is to become of the lands, houses, and properties of your Majesty's loyal subjects thus in stake? A true sketch of the front street of Bathurst is herewith sent for your Majesty's view.

That many of your Majesty's petitioners are children of your Majesty's African soldiers who were removed to the Gambia when Goree was given over to the French, and others are liberated Africans and their descendants; that they have children upon children, and during the last fifty years have been under your Majesty's laws with British manners, customs, rights, and privileges, of all of which they will be despoiled under French rule.

That your Majesty's petitioners who are merchants and tradesmen would have to sustain twofold losses—one from the goods and property to a large amount given out on credit to the native planters on the banks of the River Gambia as far as to 400 miles up on both sides of the banks, who, having so great a dread of the French, would leave the banks of the river and retire inland, and your Majesty's petitioners would thereby lose nearly the whole of their goods and property, which could not be collected against the transfer; the other would be of their lands, houses, and properties as aforesaid.

That your Majesty's petitioners, with the most profound respect, beg most humbly to remind your Majesty that your Majesty had made efforts to rescue and protect them from slavery and civilise them these fifty years ago; therefore they humbly venture to solicit from your Majesty the non-confirmation, or, if confirmed, the abrogation of such arrangements, and they are induced to hope for success in their humble petition thus presented to the notice of your Majesty at the foot of the throne from the circumstance that they are your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, and are still claiming their allegiance.

And your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed by 120 of the principal African inhabitants.)

N.B.—Similar petitions, similarly signed, addressed to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, have been also forwarded to the editor of the *African Times*, that he may procure their due presentation.—Ed. A. T.

## GAMBIA GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Gambia, December 15, 1870.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favour per the last mail acknowledging the receipt of the petitions, &c. I have called a meeting respecting the scheme of Government, and the people have given their opinions, herewith enclosed. It was first shown to Mr. Brown, who has concurred with the suggested improvement; therefore they will be much favoured if you would take the necessary steps in bringing it before the notice of the Colonial Minister and some of the influential friends of the African. You will see in the "suggested improvement" that the Gambia is capable of self-government, her revenue being adequate, and even with surplus to her expenditure if properly managed.

The people depend upon you to bring the matter strongly forward, and urge the adoption of the plans now laid down for both expenditure and protection in this unfortunate river. The Government has done nothing towards protection in this river since the troops embarked from our shores. Being in the position to govern ourselves, should we be indulged with this request, all further burden upon the Home Government will be relieved.

We pray you to do all in your power to press the adoption of the proposed scheme with this improvement in the Houses of Parliament, should the Colonial-office show slackness.

We hope that your prayers in behalf of the Gambia and Africa generally, and your good wishes for this unfortunate part of the globe, will soon be answered and accomplished. On behalf of the signatories and by their desire,

JOS. REFFLES.

## REMARKS OF EDUCATED AFRICANS AT THE GAMBIA ON THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF MESSRS. QUIN AND BROWN.

The opinions of the Gambia inhabitants respecting Mr. Quin and Mr. Brown's proposed scheme of Gambia expenditure are that every one of the items appears in the said scheme to be well provided for, with the exception of the judicial branch. The remarks and item on this branch are not approved of by them, and they therefore suggest an improvement in the judicial branch, which appears blank in the proposed scheme, as follows:—

|                                            | Judicial. | Per annum. |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Judge (as formerly)                        |           | £600 0 0   |
| Queen's Advocate or Crown Prosecutor       |           | 400 0 0    |
| Clerk of Courts, Salary and Fees           |           | 100 0 0    |
| Beadle of the Courts and Sheriff's Bailiff |           | 36 0 0     |

Deduct the following items already appearing in the scheme:—

|                                                | Per annum. |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Clerk of Courts, Salary and Fees               | £150 0 0   |
| Beadle of Courts, &c.                          | 36 0 0     |
| Travelling Expenses of Judge from Sierra Leone | 150 0 0    |
|                                                | £336 0 0   |

Total Increase by this Improvement 800 0 0  
Add the Total of the Proposed Scheme 10,596 1 2

Grand Total £11,396 1 2

### Remarks.

The Clerk of Courts will be well paid with a salary of 100*l.* and fees according to the former rate.

Since the new arrangements in the Government the Court's Clerk was appointed the Crown Prosecutor, which appointment ought to be filled only by a legal gentleman, consequently the colony was suffering of late from the want of a legal Crown Prosecutor, the present Clerk of Courts having no knowledge of law.

Should the Chief Magistracy be converted into a Judgeship and the gaol be delivered monthly as at present, and a Queen's Advocate be appointed to perform the usual duties attached to his office, the Gambia will be entirely independent of Sierra Leone. The fact appears in the record of the last month's session, showing that the gaol on all occasions ought to be delivered monthly at least. During the vacation of three months there were two deaths occurred amongst the prisoners who were awaiting their trials. The delivery of the gaol twice a year was one of the evils spoken against in the minutes of the Parliamentary Committee of 1843, which gave rise to the separation of the Gambia Settlements and Government from Sierra Leone, from which time to the year 1866 the Gambia had been managing her own affairs with success. If the Gambia should be again independent of Sierra Leone, things will be better managed.

The 133*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* for Barra expenditure ought to be kept up to the extreme; the abolishing of a manager at this station will prove detrimental to commerce especially, Barra being the highway and main road to Bathurst from all quarters of the mainland.

Pensions to those gentlemen who are residing beyond Bathurst ought to be borne by the Imperial Government, their pensions having accrued under the Imperial system; and a reduction be made so far as relates to those who are residing at Bathurst and being natives of the Gambia. If this be done, and the sums so reduced from the item of 1,022*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* be added to the still surplus of 5,500*l.*, with a moderate additional taxation, the Gambia will be in a position of maintaining one company of the West India Regiment or other equivalent military force estimated at 5,000*l.* per annum, and a gunboat of the size of the late colonial steamer *Dover*, estimated at 2,500*l.* per annum. By adding these two items for protection to the grand total, it will be seen that, with a revenue of 20,000*l.*, the Gambia is capable of maintaining herself with ample protection, and even with a surplus, which can be fairly placed under the head of repairs, as the figures show a total of 18,896*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* (see estimate annexed).

If the Colonial-office would adopt the plan laid down in the proposed scheme, with this suggested improvement, we the undersigned will not hesitate in saying that all further complaints will for ever cease. Allow the people to have a voice in the management of their affairs, and things will be set right; more so when they are fully capable of self-government.

(Signed.)

H. Finden, John Boccock, Abraham Goddard, Providence Joop, John M. Bye, J. T. Barber, Chas. Wasser, Jos. W. Reffles, George N. Waterman, James N. Coker, John S. Warner, Joseph G. Lusack, M. R. Edwards, Geo. E. Boccock, John Elliott, Henry W. Cashier, B. M. Cokro, Jacques F. Lugal, M. R. Thomas.

Estimate for the Maintenance of One Company of the West India Regiment and a Small Gunboat in the Gambia from a Revenue of 20,000*l.*

|                                                   | Per annum. |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 100 Rank and File at 2 <i>s.</i> per diem per man | £3,650 0 0 |
| 1 Captain, 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto         | 191 12 6   |
| 1 Lieutenant, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ditto       | 136 7 6    |
| 2 Ensigns, 5 <i>s.</i> each ditto                 | 182 10 0   |
| 1 Staff-Assistant-Surgeon and Allowances          | 250 0 0    |
| 2 Horses' Allowances                              | 82 2 6     |
| Incidental Allowances                             | 507 7 6    |
|                                                   | £5,000 0 0 |

A Gunboat of the size of the late Colonial Steamer "Dover," Maintenance of £2,000 0 0  
Incidental Allowances, Gunners, &c. £500 0 0

Add Grand Total of Local Expenditure £11,396 1 2

Total Aggregate £18,896 1 2

### Remarks.

These are facts which cannot be gainsayed.\*

## GAMBIA—ITS ADMINISTRATION AND THREATENED CESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Dec. 12, 1870.

Patience in cowards is tame, hopeless fear,  
But in brave minds a scorn of what they bear.

Sir,—That the settlements in the River Gambia are suffering from being under the management of the Governor of Sierra Leone, or, as he is, in the technical language of Bumbledom,

\* See November number, page 50.

called "Governor of the West African Settlements," is a fact patent to every practical man on the West Coast. That the other West African Colonies, such as Lagos and the Gold Coast, are also suffering from the same cause is equally clear, and that the great and important colony of Sierra Leone feels her interests to be sadly compromised by the so-called consolidation of all the settlements into a general government, with local administrators at the Gambia, Cape Coast, and Lagos, is clearly shown by the able Editor of the *West African Liberator* (published at Sierra Leone) in several of his leaders, but more especially in one dated 5th September of last year, from which I extract the following paragraph. Speaking of the consolidation he says: "But this having been put into practice has turned out a complete and disastrous failure, and, instead of proving a benefit to, has only brought suffering on them all (i. e., in all the settlements on the West Coast), in consequence of the evils which spring from having two masters to rule in each, minus Sierra Leone, and she, sad to say, has turned out, as usual, to be the greatest of the sufferers." After illustrating in his usual clear and forcibly style the manner in which Sierra Leone suffers from this great official mistake, he goes on to say: "This interference with the other settlements is the cause of much mischief. By it the various administrators have lost their patronage, and with it their influence. It is out of their power to reward men of merit in their own governments, but they must submit to any appointments made by Sierra Leone, which has aroused great dissatisfaction, as complaints from the Gambia show. The governor-in-chief has as much as he can attend to at his own station if he were ever so industrious, and to divide his time is to make him perform his work imperfectly and unsatisfactorily. The evil can only be got rid of by placing the settlements as they were before, by confining each governor to his immediate governments, thereby preventing the one from meddling with the business of the other. Under such an arrangement individual responsibility would be felt, but under the present system no one holds himself responsible, so that should any difficulty arise we may rest assured that each will try to throw the burden on the shoulders of the others. Then, again, a fearful expense is entailed, for, among other things, a steamer must be supported to keep up a ruinous system. So much for having two rulers. It is true there are governors-in-chiefs in the West Indies as well as in the West Coast, but it must be borne in mind that these West India Islands have their own representative institutions to protect their internal affairs. They have self-government, and all the governor-in-chief has to do is to supervise. But on the West Coast he is the legislature itself, the constructor and supervisor of all measures; in a word, he is absolute and rules over the people, who are powerless, just as he pleases, and disposes of their interests as he sees proper."

These ideas and arguments are so good that I have copied them verbatim. I cannot improve them; their logic is clear and irresistible, and I do not desire to spin out this letter by supplementing the foregoing remarks in order to prove clearly to the people of the Gambia that they are suffering most seriously from the fact of their being placed under the government of a man like Sir Arthur Kennedy, who has done and is doing his utmost to have the Gambia ceded to a foreign country. Sir Arthur Kennedy abhors "sentiment," and as to sympathy with the people of the Gambia he has none, he never had any, and we have nothing to expect from him except hostility. When complaints of our grievances are forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, they have to pass through the Governor-in-Chief, who, instead of wishing to do any good for us, is simply waiting with impatience to see the end of the frightful war now devastating the fairest portions of Europe, in order "that the question of the cession of the Gambia to France may be again mooted." Talk about sentiment in the same breath with an utterance like this! The people of the Gambia have in the most unmistakable terms protested against being bartered away in exchange for one or two small rivers near Sierra Leone, the sovereignty of which is in the hands of native chiefs. Yet Sir A. Kennedy longs for the time when peace shall come in Europe, for what? Why, simply that negotiations may be at once renewed for the cession of the Gambia to France! What feeling can the loyal inhabitants of the Gambia entertain towards the Governor-in-Chief after holding such language to his Council? "Is it a tame, hopeless fear, or a scorn of the wrongs they bear?"

I enclose you a specimen of the way in which things are managed in the Crown Colonies on the West Coast of Africa; it is an ordinance to provide a pension for Richard Pine, Esq.\*

The preamble of this document recites the fact that the Secretary of State has given orders to provide a pension for one Richard Pine, for and in respect of his services as Queen's Advocate of the Gambia. Now, when I tell you that Richard Pine was removed from the Gambia and promoted to the office of Governor

\* Published in our December number.—Ed. A. T.



and Commander-in-Chief of the forts and settlements on the Gold Coast several years ago, from which office he was recalled before he had remained half the time such offices are supposed to be held by their occupants had expired, and appointed subsequently, after haunting the purlieus of Downing-street for two years, to some minor office in the colony of Honduras. I may fairly ask, what claim had he or has he for outdoor relief from the unhappy Gambia Settlements? Has the simple fact of his holding office in the Gambia entitled him to a "settlement" out of the funds of the Gambia? Why is not the colony of the Gold Coast, from the government of which he was withdrawn, or the colony of Honduras\* saddled with the onus of providing outdoor relief for him? The question can only be answered in one way, and that is by saying that it would seem that if an injustice is to be done at all it is more easy to do it to the people of the Gambia than to any others, and so an Imperial ukase is issued that the Gambia shall provide the pension, and so the obsequious Governor-in-Chief directs that the Legislative Council, composed of pliable officials and one independent mercantile member, who of course will be outvoted and snubbed for making any opposition, will make the provisions accordingly. I have often thought, and still think, that the able and talented gentleman who holds the office of unofficial member of the Legislative Council in the Gambia would have done better long since to have retired from an office where practically he can be of no use to his fellow-colonists, than continue to struggle against a paid and subservient clique of officials who have no interest in the welfare of the Gambia, men who, beyond the receipt of their stipends and the possibility of squeezing an ill-deserved and ill-earned pension out of the revenues of the colony, have no sympathy with its people, and who seem fully to understand that their only prospects of advancement lie in the most barefaced and demoralising subservience to the Governor-in-Chief and his directions, conveyed to them through a time-serving Administrator.

To show what an outrageous job this providing a pension for Mr. Richard Pine is, I am bound to state that after the Colony of the Gambia was relieved of this gentleman, as was fondly imagined, by his translation to another colony and a higher office, the appointment of Queen's Advocate was filled up by bestowing it on a gentleman who was clerk in the Custom-house at the Gambia, who managed after he was appointed, by a judicious system of obtaining leave of absence as often as he could, to get called to the bar in England; and this individual has also managed after a few years' service to get a pension on the plea of ill-health of 133*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum, which he is now drawing from the unhappy Gambia Revenue, although he is at present well enough to go to India, where he is adding to his pension by practising in that country, although his health was so ruined as to unfit him for the discharge of the duties of his sinecure on the West Coast of Africa. The hard-working, industrious, toiling population of the Gambia are thus called upon in the short space of eight years to contribute two pensions to two ex-Queen's Advocates. If we go on like this what will be the result? Answer it who can. It may well be said of the Gambia people, *Sic vos non vobis malleficat apes*. This is piling Pelion upon Ossa with a vengeance.

The people of the Gambia and the public have been told more than once that the great object in establishing and maintaining the settlements thereupon, and other colonies on the West Coast of Africa was for the purpose of suppressing the slave-trade; but now that that infamous traffic has disappeared, owing to the high principles and honest loyal dealings of British merchants in the West Coast of Africa, who, by establishing legitimate trade, and opening up the resources of the country, relying on the support and protection of the mother country, have rooted out this detestable commerce and developed the true riches and wealth of the West Coast of Africa to a limited extent, are left not only without protection, but are taxed without being represented and compelled to provide outdoor relief for the halt and decrepit so-called public servants, who, from the moment that Imperial protection was withdrawn, have no further claims upon them. The colonists of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa now require all their funds to protect themselves from the inroads of the savage people by whom they are surrounded, and not to have their resources squandered away by incapable worn-out men, appointed by the Colonial-office to discharge functions for which they were never adapted, and frequently, as I have often heard it said, to relieve the purlieus of Downing-street and the Horse Guards of their presence.

\* Possibly, although the writer of this letter did not know of it, Honduras has been also charged for Mr. Pine. The 40*l*. a-year charged on the Gold Coast for Mr. Kneller—(see leader, page 50)—seems to establish the fact that if an official gentleman hangs up his hat for even only five or six months in a Crown colony or settlement, the revenues of that settlement are at the command of Downing-street for a life pension for that individual.—Ed. A. T.

I do not suppose that anything I may write in this letter will produce the slightest effect on the administration of affairs in the West Coast of Africa. I do not expect it; but the day will come, and it cannot be far off, when the successors of the miserable sycophants who now hold official positions in the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, especially in the Gambia, will understand and feel that it will be their duty to perform their duties not according to the ideas and directions of the Colonial-office, which is often misled and deceived by plausible and well-contrived false statements, and thus made the scape-goat of wicked and incapable agents, but in accordance with the wants, wishes, and feelings of the people amidst whom they are called upon to perform their respective duties and by whom they are paid.

I hope I may live to see the day when the administration of justice shall be honoured, and not, as it now is, degraded in the eyes of the people; when the duties of the Collector of the Customs shall be considered to be compatible with aiding and assisting the honest merchant and trader, and not in attempting, in collusion with corrupt judges, to seek to entrap the unwary. The day will come, and it is not far off, when many of the birds of prey who now fix on the entrails of the unhappy people in the colonies on the West Coast of Africa shall be swept away. I hear complaints as to the administration of justice in the Gambia, of a grave and serious nature, still I am not surprised at this. What can be expected from a raw and unfledged native of Jamaica, sent to the Gambia to administer all the laws of the colony—to be a sort of universal genius—a man who is expected to be the confidential adviser of the Government, and at the same time to preside in the Courts of Equity and Law; to be judge of the Ecclesiastical Law and Admiralty; to preside in the Criminal Court, and sentence to death; and decide petty cases of larceny and assault in the Police-court? Faugh! the thing is too absurd, it is too ridiculous, but so it is. For my part, I pity the poor fellow who is called Chief Magistrate of the Gambia, and I only wonder that he fails to see the ridiculous position he is occupying. Nevertheless, this individual is so satisfied with the way in which he performs his duties that he is actually trying for an increase of salary, and possibly he may get it. But how can a man who is looking for an increase to his income, from some quarter or another, be independent? Still we would imagine that a man who means to be honest and straightforward would be content with the salary attaching to the appointment he accepted, and not seek to increase it by subservience to any body. If the person who holds the illustrious position of magistrate, or judge, or Government adviser at the Gambia do not consider himself paid well enough, let him seek promotion in some other colony, but seeking increase of salary in the Gambia, at the sacrifice of the independence he should at least pretend to maintain, is, to say the least of it, bad taste.—Yours obediently, A GAMBIA CREOLE.

#### SIERRA LEONE.

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Some writer in the *African Times* of the 24th October comments upon the appointment of a European to the Second Clerkship in the Colonial Secretary's Office, the obvious purpose of this invidious comparison being to create a hostile feeling between the European and African races.

With reference to the Government patronage, a few facts will supply the best answer.

The Governor-in-Chief, on his responsibility, inaugurated a system of competitive examination to encourage native youth, and announced at the same time that he would never seek European officers from England for any post if he could find an African of good character fit to fill it. The accompanying paper will show to what extent he has adhered to this resolve. It is absurd to suppose that there may not be special cases where exceptions must be made to any rule. The list of appointments will speak for itself. The European written against is a young man of unblemished character, who had served three years on the coast, is fairly educated, and a good office man. There was not a clerk in the office fit to fill the Second Clerkship, or he would have been appointed to it. An African was promoted from the Second Clerkship to a higher office and salary.

It will be seen from last examination report that out of five candidates for a progressive office value 200*l*. per annum, only one passed in all the subjects. It is presumed that no one will expect the Government to appoint persons incapable of fulfilling the duties assigned to them, whether they be European or African.

*Memorandum of Governor Kennedy's Patronage During the Last Two Years.*

One Native Chaplain to Gambia, in succession to a European.  
One ditto acting to Cape Coast during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Smith. Salaries between 350*l*. and 450*l*.

One Colonial Surgeon, Gambia, 450*l*., in succession to European.  
One Colonial Surgeon, Sherbro, 400*l*., in succession to European.  
Two Native Schoolmasters, Cape Coast Castle, 60*l*. and 80*l*.  
One Native Postmaster, in succession to a European, 80*l*.  
One Clerk, Customs, Gambia, 200*l*.  
One ditto (Gibson), 200*l*.  
One Clerk of Court and Collector of Local Rates, in succession to European, 250*l*.  
One Clerk of Customs, Lagos, 200*l*.  
One Cashier, Treasury, 350*l*.  
One First Clerk, 200*l*.  
One Second Clerk, 120*l*.  
One Registrar, Summary Court, 150*l*.  
One European Legislative Councillor discontinued, and an African appointed in his stead.

Two temporary vacancies in Legislative Council filled up temporarily by Africans.

Two Africans have acted as Executive Councillors.

In consequence of the reductions in the Admiralty and other branches of the public service, numerous European candidates for any office over 100*l*. per annum offered. During the same period two Europeans have been appointed to subordinate offices.

A Sub-collector at Sherbro, 300*l*.

A Second Clerk, Secretary's Office, 200*l*.

Two Clerks (Auditors General), 100*l*. and 50*l*.

The Governor-in-Chief's Assistant Private Secretary is an African youth, 150*l*.

One Assistant Surveyor and Assessor, 350*l*.

One Compounder and Storekeeper, 150*l*.

This list does not include numerous native appointments under 100*l*. per annum.

#### MR. WALL'S APPOINTMENT.

*What passed in Legislative Council, Nov. 17, 1870, and the Editor of the "West African Liberator's" remarks thereon.*

His Excellency here made some personal remarks as to the appointments he had made in this and the other settlements. He stated that faults had been found with his sending persons from this to fill offices in the other settlements, but he only did so when applied to by the Administrators of the different settlements. He is now about to send two schoolmasters and a postmaster to Cape Coast, they being applied for by the Administrator, who states that there are no competent persons to be found on the spot to fill the posts. Colonel Anton, too, his Excellency said, had applied here for a sergeant of police, stating that no one could be found at the Gambia capable of holding the appointment for the salary attached to it. Sir Arthur seemed to have been particularly piqued on account of the recent attack made on Mr. Wall's appointment, and said that when he appointed Mr. Wall there was not a qualified native for the office.

Here, again, we must respectfully decline to admit the excuse put forth by his Excellency for giving preference to Mr. Wall. At the time of that gentleman's appointment, there were native candidates who had passed the Civil Service examination, many of whose names were on the First-class List. Why should these have been overlooked, and Mr. Wall, who had passed no examination at all, and whose qualifications are unknown to the public, placed over their heads? How does his Excellency know that Mr. Wall was more qualified at the time than any other candidate. Did he examine him? And even if he did, the public would never rely on this secret way of doing the business. The reason put forth by Colonel Anton for applying here for a police sergeant—and we presume a similar reason actuates the Administrator of Cape Coast—is consistent, and capable of being admitted; but we cannot readily admit Sir Arthur's excuse. Had his Excellency said he was unwilling to place a man who had not been in the service before into the appointment, and at the time he could get no man in the service to accept it other than Mr. Wall, then we could very well understand this; but when he says that Mr. Wall was the only qualified man to be found, we must be allowed to entertain our own opinion of the matter, an opinion based on facts. Many of those natives who had passed the competitive examination at the time are Mr. Wall's superiors in point of mental qualification; and if this be denied, let Mr. Wall, on his return to the colony, be placed side by side with them, in order to be tested, and we shall be prepared to answer for the result.

It is really very much to be regretted that his Excellency ever referred to Mr. Wall at all, seeing that people were rather inclined to forget the fact that soon after Mr. Wall was appointed to his new post he was allowed to go on a pleasure trip to England on half-pay. It was nothing more than a pleasure trip, for Mr. Wall was in good health when he left the colony.

#### CAPE COAST—APPROACHING CESSION OF DUTCH FORTS.

##### PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there appears to be every probability that the possessions of his Netherlands Majesty on the Gold Coast will shortly be ceded to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland;

And whereas the tribes hitherto under Dutch rule will in such case come under the protection of England;

And whereas it is desirable and necessary that the quarrels existing between the Dutch and British tribes should at once terminate, and that peoples who may shortly be united in peace and amity under one flag, and may soon form one powerful dominion, should use their best endeavours to cultivate a lasting peace and friendship with each other;

This is to call upon all tribes within the British Protectorate at once and for ever to lay down their arms, and to cease all hostilities hitherto existing between them.

And I do, by virtue of my office, hereby call upon all such tribes and peoples to obey this proclamation without delay; and I desire to warn all such as it may concern, against the continuance of any hostile acts, under pain of Her Majesty's displeasure and the penalties which may accrue thereupon.

Given under my hand and the public seal at Government House, Cape Coast, this twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

H. T. USSHER, Administrator.

By his Excellency's command,

C. S. SALMON, Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!

#### CAMEROONS—AFRICAN CRUELTY.

BY THE REV. ROBERT SMITH.

Nothing can better illustrate the savagery and barbarism among which our brethren labour in Africa than the following narrative. Scenes of cruelty are less common now than formerly in the neighbourhood of the missionary stations. Nothing but the regenerating power of the Holy Spirit can change the blood-thirsty natives into children of peace and love: "Every now and again, some of these heathen people show their thirst for blood by committing some horrible deed of wickedness. A few days since a slave was seized by a number of freemen, and dragged to the beach, close to our mission; they were about tying his legs together, but when they saw me descending the hill, they hurried him into a canoe, which was taken out into the middle of the river; the poor fellow was thrown into the water, but, being a swimmer, he tried to hold the canoe, but was beaten across the head with paddles and sticks. When I saw that they wanted to murder the man, I had my boat got ready, and was just rushing off, when Mr. Thomson came along in his boat. We pulled hard, but the cruel demons of men had broken the skull and marked the water with the man's blood; the poor fellow sunk just as Mr. Thomson was about to stretch out his hand to rescue. When the men in the canoe saw him sink, and that we were too late, they gave a savage shout of triumph. They landed amongst a large crowd of people on the beach; I followed them, and told them of their sin, and that it would be remembered against them."

In another letter Mr. Smith continues the narrative: "The slaves, who are powerful in numbers, were very angry, and banded themselves together the following morning and made an attack on the town, driving the freeborn and their masters before them. Those who had committed the deed took shelter on mission-ground. The 'country-fashion,' or superstition house, was burnt down; nearly all the plantain-trees were destroyed and two men wounded. Much consternation and danger prevailed. We were afraid other depredations would occur. Several headmen from A'kwa town, myself, and two or three members, went amongst them, and got them, after much difficulty, to retire to their own quarters. Much inconvenience was felt by prohibiting the wives of the freemen going to their farms and obtaining food. Many were their threatenings, and it is a mercy no lives were lost; we were amongst them continually, heard their complaints, and sought to satisfy them. In a few days King A'kwa returned home, had a meeting, and settled the serious palaver. Had the freemen been equally willing to hear us as were the slaves, they would have saved much suffering and the life of the young man would have been saved also. Frequently these palavers occupy much of our time, but it is not time lost; for it increases our influence for good amongst them, and often saves greater evils and the depression and stoppage of trade, both among themselves and between them and the European merchants."

It is cause of gratitude to God that in carrying out these works of mercy, none of our brethren have ever been injured. "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."—*Baptist Missionary Notice*.

## The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5s., STAMPED.

You are earnestly requested to allow your name to be added to the list of yearly subscribers. Price 6s. per annum for each copy, payable in advance.

## The African Times.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871.

## CHAMEROVZOW TESTIMONIAL.

The following additional sums have been received by W. Rainy, Esq., on account of this fund:—  
 The Right Rev. Bishop Crowther . . . . . £5 0 0  
 Mr. John Meheux, Sheriff of Sierra Leone . . . . . 5 0 0  
 Mr. Thos. Haneiles, Waterloo . . . . . 1 1 0

## TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF WHOBAY.

THE impression left on our mind by a first reading of the proceedings and evidence against Whobay, and which led to our publishing in a supplement last month the details and remarks which appeared in the *West African Liberator*, has been more than confirmed by a further and closer examination. Unhappily, this account reaches us only when we are powerless for good as regards the man himself; he has been executed. We feel deeply the extreme gravity of the position in which this places us, in the observations which it is our duty to make. If this man has been improperly tried, convicted, and executed, he has been murdered. And where a man has been murdered there must necessarily be some one culpable. Is it, then, to be wondered at that we approach this matter with great pain? Who are the parties before us? A poor African—a cruel, blood-stained African, if you will—on the one hand; the executive and judicial authorities of Sierra Leone on the other: a native of a barbarous country and tribe, not living under British rule or laws, and brought 100 miles over the sea to be tried; an executive and judiciary representing, acting in the name and with the power of the Sovereign of a great civilised nation. What crime is this “untutored savage” charged with? Murder. On whom, where, and under what circumstances committed? On a child named Boye; in a native town or village under its old native chief, within and close to an imaginary and undefined line of demarcation between a territory ceded to Her Majesty by the King and chiefs of Bagroo in 1862; during a war excursion made by people of the neighbouring Imperah Country, by order of their chiefs. No British law had been at any time proclaimed in that town; no British authority, even the most mean, resided there, the people being under the rule and authority of their native chief, the same as before the cession; the only exception being that whenever any Sierra Leone or other born British subject felt himself aggrieved by this chief's decision, he could appeal to the British Civil Commandant at Sherbro, thirty miles off, for redress. The Boye alleged to be murdered was a child of this chief. Some dispute had become envenomed between this chief and the chiefs of the neighbouring Imperah Country, acknowledged to be without British jurisdiction, and these, according to the native way of making war, had by surprise attacked and taken this chief's town of Gondomah, and his wives and children captive; one of whom, this child Boye, was killed during the occupation by this Whobay, the son of an Imperah chief, alleged to be one of the war party, and the murder being, as further alleged, committed by his hand. This was on the 14th of March last. Early in May this man goes down to Bonthe, Sherbro; he is arrested, taken before the magistrate, Captain Walshe, committed for trial, and sent to Sierra Leone; tried there in May for the murder of one Patience Peters, a Sierra Leone woman, during that same war occupation of Gondomah; acquitted because of defective proof of jurisdiction; re-arrested immediately; recommitted by the police magistrate of Sierra Leone for the murder of this child Boye, and now, on the 21st October, brought once more before the Supreme Court for

trial. If ever there were in any alleged criminal case circumstances to induce caution and even lenity on the part of the Executive, and a jealous watchfulness by the judges that the jurisdiction of a court should not be unduly stretched to bring the accused within the fatal meshes of the criminal law, surely such circumstances existed here. Do the proceedings as regards Whobay exhibit such caution, lenity, and watchfulness? Far from it; so far, indeed, that we feel compelled to seek motives for the absence of them. There seems to us to have been an eagerness for a conviction on the part of the Executive, well calculated in a Crown colony to poison and pollute the stream of justice; a foregone conclusion, and a determination not to be balked of its prey, which is foreign to the spirit and practice of British institutions. We know the full force of what we say, but while it may please God to spare our life we will use all our endeavours to make pure and to keep pure the administration of justice in Africa, and to our view this purity cannot co-exist with the slightest tinge of passion. To us it appears distinct and clear that the criminal net has been criminally lengthened to include Whobay, in the same way that it was criminally lengthened by the executive and judicial authorities at Cape Coast in the case of Finlason. Although Mr. Rainy, who so praiseworthy fulfilled the duties of counsel for the prisoner, to which he was appointed by the Court, does not say this, we see that it was in the mind of the Editor of the *West African Liberator* when he wrote: “Whether, under these circumstances, Whobay could be legally tried is a question that ought to have been set at rest as early as possible; it 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 on public grounds that his honour should have expressed his opinion on the matters. His silence keeps us from expressing our opinion on it.” We see no necessity for any such reticence on our part. In the absence of any vindication by the judge of the jurisdiction of his court in this case, we, in our plain common-sense view, deny the competency of his court to try and pass sentence of death on Whobay. We deny that the murder of which he was accused—even were we to admit, which we do not, that he committed it—was a murder such as would bring the murderer within the action of the British Criminal Law. He was, if concerned in it, only so concerned as one of a war party sent by his superiors, the kings and chiefs of the Imperah Country to make war, according to African custom, upon the town of which the child Boye's father was native chief, and in which he was the sole authority; which war party collectively killed this child. The town thus made war upon was situate close to an undrawn and undefined line, supposed to divide the newly-acquired British territory in which it is claimed to be situate, from the Imperah Country, to which Whobay belonged, the Treaty of cession merely stating the boundary to be about thirty miles from Sherbro River, and no survey to fix the boundary line having since been made—no authoritative warning been given to the neighbouring independent chiefs never to pass that line with hostile intent. According to usage in Africa, as elsewhere, the British authorities at the Sherbro should have demanded atonement and compensated for the outrage from the Imperah chiefs, or proceeded forcibly to punish it, and to enforce such conditions as would have prevented any recurrence. Instead of this, the bright idea seized them to arrest this man when he comes peaceably down to their seat of rule; to charge him, who knew nothing of English language, law, or customs, with murder committed in that foray; and send him over the sea 100 miles to Sherbro to be tried for it in the regular British Criminal Court of the colony. Arrived there, the Executive Government bring him before the Supreme Court for trial. Of two witnesses brought forward by the Crown, one swore the murder with which he was then charged was committed within the thirty miles, the other that it was not within the thirty miles. The judge charged that if there was any doubt on this point the prisoner ought to have the benefit of it, and the jury acquitted him. Now to establish the eagerness or animus to which we have

alluded on the part of the Executive. And this, next to what we look upon as a culpable neglect of duty on the part of the Court, is one of the most painful tasks we have ever had to fulfil. Of course we can only quote from what is published in the colony, and which we have no reason to believe to be in any way untrue.

The following are from the *West African Liberator*, as re-published by us in last month's supplement:—

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.

Again:—

It is matter of public notoriety that, on the acquittal of Whobay at his first trial, a request was, with utter absence of secrecy, made by Mr. Montagu, who stated that he was authorised by Sir Arthur Kennedy to ask for the names of the jurors who had acquitted the prisoner in May last for the alleged murder of Patience Peters. This application of Mr. Montagu became matter of public conversation, and was seriously felt among those liable to serve on juries.

Remember, this has been published with impunity in Sierra Leone under the eye of the Executive, who have taken no notice of it. Either it is true or false. Of course we feel bound to believe it true, or we should not have given ourself the pain to reproduce it—pain, not as regards Mr. Montagu, whose dismissal from the public service on what we believe to be just grounds we have long claimed of the Executive—but as regards one for whom we have often expressed a very high esteem. But, if true, does it not show an animus on the part of the Executive which may have acted both upon Court and jury in the second trial, to give, by a verdict of guilty and sentence of death, power to the Executive to order an execution which, if our view of the case be correct, amounts to a legal murder, of which all who have thus contributed to it are morally guilty? Where there is an animus there is always a motive or cause. Why should the high-minded head of the Sierra Leone Executive wish to have this poor, ignorant African savage—not a subject of Her Majesty—thus executed? We can only find one. As committed to the Colonial-office policy of governing the African settlements with a very small force, it has been deemed necessary to inspire dread in the neighbouring independent native chiefs near the extreme verge of British territory, to show that Her Majesty's Government no longer intend to repress by armed force any war action against native chiefs within British territory in which blood may be spilled—but to watch their opportunity to seize the real or supposed invaders whenever they appear peaceably within the reach of British power, and send them to Sierra Leone and hang them. We, too, believe that the British settlements may be defended with a very small armed force, but not by a hanging policy of this kind, in which the sense of justice is violated to every thinking mind. We will not enter here upon the very serious question of whether the judge should have allowed a man to be convicted of the murder of an individual of whose murder there was actually no proof, beyond the unsupported testimony of the one witness who swore to the murder and to the prisoner as having committed it—a witness whose testimony was justly open to grave suspicion. We say Whobay ought not to have been tried; that, if tried, he ought to have been allowed large time to produce his alleged witnesses for an alibi; that, if found guilty, his life ought to have been spared; and that no time should be lost in obtaining in England some incontrovertible decision, as to whether in this case there was a murder in the eye of the law really cognisable by British courts of justice; or whether the wretched, and we have no doubt blood-guilty savage, has been foully done to death under the cloak and in the holy name of Justice.

\* In the first trial, May, 1871.—Ed. A. T.  
 † The Acting Queen's Advocate and Crown Prosecutor.—Ed. A. T.

## PENSIONS CHARGED ON THE REVENUES OF CROWN COLONIES.

THE right claimed by Downing-street of assigning pensions to retiring European officials, chargeable on the revenues of Crown colonies, is, to say the least, a very questionable one. We have more than once had to protest against its exercise in particular instances which have appeared to us flagrantly unjust; as, for example, in the case of Mr. Mayne, who, being engaged in trading pursuits in Lagos, was made Police Magistrate there; who was reported to be largely engaged in trade during the six years he held that office; and who, when it became impossible for him longer to retain it because of those trade engagements which had become notorious, was nominated to a retiring pension of 100l. per annum on the revenue of Lagos. But we have never yet approached the general question of the right of the imperial authorities thus to appropriate the revenues of Crown colonies; and, if there be such a right, of the limits within which it may be exercised. This question is, however, day by day becoming more important, and the interests of the West African Settlements forbid our longer silence respecting it. From last month's statement of the expenditure estimates for Sierra Leone 1870-71 will be found 2,500l. for pensions and retiring allowances, and ditto for the Gambia 1,022l. 18s. 8d. In our remarks (November) on Messrs. Quin and Brown's proposed “Gambia Government Reform,” by which it was sought to make the Gambia revenues suffice without any imperial aid for both the government and defence of the settlement, we gave it as our opinion that these pensions having accrued while the colony was acknowledgedly retained for imperial considerations, ought, in so far as they were conferred on Europeans or other non-residents, to be in future chargeable on the imperial and not on the Gambia revenues. Protection having been withdrawn from the colony by the Imperial Government it is manifestly unjust that any portion of its revenues, which can only by great administrative economy and local control be made to suffice for both government and protection, should be applied in payment of former imperial servants, who, if ever they were of any use in the colony, which is seriously disputed, can be so no longer; but who might, it is supposed, be employed in some capacity or other in the imperial service elsewhere. Pending our inquiry into the nature and extent of legal right in the Colonial-office to assign pensions to Europeans on the revenues of the Crown colonies, we will show by recent examples how that right, if it exists, is being exercised. The so-called “Legislature” of the West African Settlements, as of other Crown colonies, is only the governor or administrator, and therefore only the Colonial-office under another name. The Colonial-office, then, sends out its direct mandate from Downing-street, to itself indirectly at Gambia, Sierra Leone, Lagos, &c., as the case may be, to authorise the payment of a certain sum thenceforward, and sometimes from a certain anterior date, per annum out of the revenues of the Settlement to Mr. —. The Colonial-office nominees of course obey, and the local revenue becomes charged with a certain annual amount from the specified date. We gave an instance last month of a mandate of this nature received at the Gambia. By it the sum of 113l. 6s. 8d. is to be paid annually to Richard Pine, Esq., formerly Queen's Advocate there, to commence December 16, 1869. This was brought before the Legislature and read a first and second time on October 22, 1870, and passed. Mr. Richard Pine is thus saddled on the Gambia revenue for the above-mentioned sum. We said we should notice this, and we now redeem our promise. It will also be found treated of in a letter which we now publish, dated Bathurst, December 12, and signed, “A Gambia Creole.” Supposing even that the right of the Colonial-office thus to nominate to pensions on the local revenues does exist, we must say that in this instance the Colonial-office has monstrously abused the right. We do not intend to meddle with the personal question of the merits or demerits of the individual thus benefited at the Gambia expense, although the Gambia speaks loudly as to the latter. We will suppose even that Mr. Pine has been a most worthy Downing-street servant. But what then?



According to what principles of justice is he saddled on the Gambia revenues? He held, it is true, for a few years, the office of Queen's Advocate in the Gambia, to which he was of course appointed by the Crown, not by the colony. But he was not identified in any way with the colony, its interests and prosperity; he took his annual salary and performed, we may suppose, the duties of his office, but kept his eyes ever fixed, of course, on some desired and possible advancement and translation. That translation and advancement, diligently sought from the Colonial-office by his friends in England, was at length achieved, and Mr. Pine, the Queen's Advocate at the Gambia, without one single quality to fit him for the new post, but with many rendering him unfit for it, was sent down as Governor to the Settlements on the Gold Coast, with what we cannot qualify as other than the most flagrant injustice to the then Acting Governor there, Mr. W. A. Ross, who had, as Colonial Secretary, for some time performed the greater portion of the duties of Governor under the administration of the incapable Governor Andrews, and who to this moment remains neglected and unprovided for. Well, Mr. Governor Pine turned out to be a failure at Cape Coast, broke down in health, came to England and was relieved of his Gold Coast government. After a year or two, as the "Gambia Creole" truly writes, he was sent out by the Colonial-office to some appointment at Honduras. This, it seems, he has been now obliged to relinquish, and the final result is an order from Downing-street to charge him on the Gambia revenue to the tune of 113*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum. We do not say that he is not deserving of this pension from the Government; we do not dispute his claims on the Government if he be now past service; but we dispute his claims on the Gambia, with which he ceased to be connected some five years ago; and when to this we add the circumstances in which the colony is placed by the withdrawal of all armed protection by the Imperial Government, and that the colony is willing, and has expressed to the Government its willingness, to take upon itself the whole and sole burthen of its proper defence, provided it be allowed a real voice in the management of its own affairs, and that its revenues be no longer squandered on unnecessary officials, we do say that this mandate to the colony to give up a portion of its barely sufficient revenue to Mr. Richard Pine for services rendered by him to the Imperial Government, as their servant, is flagrantly unjust and an insult added to injury. But as though this were not enough, an if possible still more scandalous stretch of imperial power—of Colonial-office power over the local revenues of Crown colonies—is, we find, now in course of perpetration. Again the unhappy Gambia is to be victimised. A Mr. Kneller was Collector of Customs at the Gambia. In consequence of the differences which arose in 1869 between Admiral Patey, the Administrator, and other officials there, among whom was Mr. Kneller, Mr. Kneller was removed from the Collectorship of Customs at the Gambia; and, after a few months in England, sent out as Police Magistrate during 1870—only a few months ago—to Cape Coast. Let it be distinctly understood that this Mr. Kneller was in the enjoyment of good health—that he, at least, had no pretence of being a victim to the pestilential atmosphere of the West Coast of Africa—and that there was nothing, unless the Colonial-office found some disqualifying reasons in his conduct, why he should not have remained at the Gambia for a further ten years—or at some other Crown colony in a similar capacity. He is, as we have said, sent down in 1870 to Cape Coast as Police Magistrate, and after being there only a few months, is now to be placed on the West African pension lists—on that of poor Gambia for 130*l*. per annum, and on that of Cape Coast for 40*l*. per annum—total 170*l*. per annum. And yet these are the colonies the inadequacy of whose revenues for the imperial public service within them is complained of by the Colonial-office, in letters, and in the House of Commons. Is it not fully time, then, that the whole question of these assignments by the Colonial-office of pensions on the local revenues of the West African Settlements, and, no doubt, of other Crown colonies, should be inquired into. Well

may one of our correspondents ask, "Where is this pension system to end? and what check upon it is there?" We confess we are unable to answer these important questions; all we can do is to endeavour to get them answered in the House of Commons. We confess that had it not been for the 40*l*. pension on Cape Coast because Mr. Kneller has performed some six months' duty there, for which he was or ought to have been adequately paid, we should have been inclined to suspect, bearing in mind Sir Arthur Kennedy's utterances about the transfer of the Gambia to France after the war, that these pensions were a Colonial-office device to saddle the amounts fixed to be paid to Pine and Kneller on the French Government, as a little additional price for the transfer of the colony. But the 40*l*. on Cape Coast cannot be thus accounted for, and stands forth in all its injustice, without any possibility of excuse that it is contemplated it shall be paid by the French Government. Inquiry there must therefore be, or the whole revenues of the West Coast Settlements, so greatly needed for local purposes, will be eaten up in this unjust and unprofitable way.

#### SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY'S APPOINTMENTS TO PUBLIC OFFICES.

It shows an unhealthy state of feeling on the West Coast that no sooner do we find it to be our duty to express our disagreement with some of the official acts and words of Sir Arthur Kennedy as Governor-in-Chief of the West Coast Settlements, than we receive letters, both from friends and adversaries of Sir Arthur, in which it is taken for granted that, for some reason or other not expressed by us, we have placed ourselves in unreasoning opposition to Sir Arthur in all his acts, and deeds, and words, instead of giving him, as we have so long done, our friendly support. So strongly is this feeling expressed that the list of official appointments of Africans, which we insert on another page, is sent to us with the expression of *doubt* that we shall insert it. This is very unjust to us, and measuring us by a standard that ought not to be applied to us. So far from feeling any disinclination to do so, we are only too happy to insert anything that can place the many good official acts of the actual Administrator-in-Chief prominently beneath the eyes of all men, and we beg to thank our informant for putting us in possession of the means for showing all that has been done in the very important question of the filling the public offices in Africa with Africans. The list shows that a very steady move in this most right and much desired direction has been made by the present head of the Executive. Having said thus much, we must now be allowed to vindicate our own consistency. We have from time to time praised what has been done in the above-mentioned direction. We praised when and where we thought praise was due; and as we do not know within our own heart what a personal animosity is, we shall never fail to do so. But this does not take from us the right to disapprove when, in our anxiety for the advancement of African interests, we see, or fancy we see, just reason for disapproval. It is complained that we inserted a letter reflecting on the head of the Executive at Sierra Leone for appointing an English mercantile clerk there to a Government office without his being subject to competitive examination. It appears, however, that the facts are as stated; and we must say that we do not think they are fully answered by the statement that some Africans have been moved up a step in public offices without being subject to competitive examination. Our own opinion is that continuous competitive examinations for those who are already in the public employ are unjust; that a man once admitted into an office is entitled to be moved up to the superior grades in the same office, subject to his being reduced again should he show a manifest incompetency. As we understand the letter and complaints we inserted, it was not that a European had been admitted to an office instead of an African, but that he had been admitted without a competitive examination being held for establishing that he was more worthy by his attainments than any of the possible African candidates. It is possible that there was not a disposable African who could have

gained in a competitive examination with the young English clerk; but if so, how much better it would have been to establish this by a competitive examination, thereby stimulating Africans to higher exertion, than to have to attempt to justify it by saying, as one new correspondent does, that "the European written against is a young man of unblemished character, three years in the colony, fairly educated, and a good office man." He would not have been less all this by having gained the post in competitive examination, which we must still think Sir Arthur intended to promise should be invariably had recourse to in all new introductions of men to the lower grades of official employments. It has been unhappily our lot to differ, and very widely to differ, of late with acts and words, official, of course, of Sir Arthur Kennedy; and the conviction, moreover, has been painfully forced upon us that it is not good for the West Coast Settlements that all the Administrators should be extinguished by an Administrator-in-Chief. But we gave in every case the grounds on which our convictions are based. These are open to controversy, and we are, and shall be at all times ready to open our columns to fair argument against the soundness of those convictions. We should like to see a justification of official patronage of Mr. Montagu, and of official whitewashing of Mr. Justice Huggins, of official decision against the possibility of making the roads we plead for at Cape Coast, of official persistence in desire to hand over one of the West Coast settlements to France, and of official disregard and contempt for the feelings of those who do not wish to be handed over to a foreign power, and so to be despoiled of their British birthright. On these and on all other questions our columns are open, as we have said, to fair and honest argument. We repeat for the hundredth time that in our work as Editor of the *African Times* we know of nothing, we care for nothing, but the advancement of the West Coast in prosperity and in good, the advancement of the best interests of Africa and its people. We are grateful for all Sir Arthur Kennedy has done to further these, and where we differ with him we differ fairly and honestly, and without *arriere pensee* of any kind.

#### THE FRENCH AND GERMAN WAR.

THERE was comparative silence around Paris on the night of the 31st December, 1870, but at the moment when the last stroke of the clock told that a new year had commenced the French fort on Mont Valerien commenced a furious cannonade to inaugurate 1871. Our readers will see by our summary what had preceded this from the time at which our December notice closed. The efforts of the French armies for the relief of Paris have been renewed; defeat has come as before; while by a bombardment of the Paris forts since the 3rd January, and partially of Paris itself since the 10th, endeavours are made to hasten the fall of Paris. It still refuses to capitulate; and, contrary to general belief, which pointed to starvation before this time, it still seems to possess supplies of food, showing how wondrous are the resources of a city of two million inhabitants. Looking dispassionately, however, at the course of events, we believe that in our next issue we shall have to chronicle the surrender to the German armies of the capital of France. And what then? The world would hope peace, but it must be remembered that political party considerations are mixed up with the question of continued war or peace, and these may determine those now at the head of affairs in France to endeavour still to protract the war. Our African readers must not, therefore, jump to the conclusion that the war is nearly at an end, and that there is to be a rebound in the prices of African produce, so much depressed at present by this cruel war. Meanwhile the consolidation of Germany goes on; and the King of Prussia, accepting the title offered him, has become Emperor of Germany.

\* Shortly before going to press, we have received the *West African Liberator*, with account of proceedings in Legislative Council, November, and observations by the Editor, which we insert page 77.—Ed. A.T.

#### OBITUARY.

DIED at 8 P.M. on the 21st December, 1870, at Palm House, Cape Coast, after a few days' illness of bilious intermittent fever and congestion of the brain, Sarah, relict of the late Hon. Joseph Moseley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Cape Coast.

Our heart is heavy with grief, and deep grief has few words. Our late beloved friend, whose memory we shall always love and revere, has been gathered by the Angel of Death into that "rest which remaineth to the people of God." Can it be necessary to remind any of our readers that this Mrs. Moseley was the lady who left this country and her loving friends, by the steamer Congo, on the 6th April last, for Cape Coast, on a mission of love and mercy, to found and establish a female industrial Christian school at Cape Coast? We think all will remember how we then wrote of her devotion of years of life in preparation of this work. She loved the people of Cape Coast; and she has laid down her life for those she so much loved, and for whose earthly happiness and eternal welfare she was so actively anxious. Humanly speaking, it was her devotion to the work which she believed God had appointed her to do that has led her to a premature death, if the death of a true child and servant of God in Christ Jesus can be in any instance deemed premature. Narrowly escaping death by the fatal Coast fever in July last, she was conveyed, with some difficulty, by her kind and zealous medical attendant, Dr. Horton, on board a homeward-bound steamer under orders to proceed at once to England. On arriving at Sierra Leone the genial hospitality of Sir Arthur Kennedy awaited her. She was taken to Government House, to wait the next homeward steamer. Here she slowly recovered strength; and instead of coming on to England, she resisted all entreaties to do so, and returned to Cape Coast. There she established her school at Palm House. How she won all hearts there we must tell in another notice. She had again an attack of fever, again recovered, and was pursuing her work for Christ with unremitting ardour when fever came for the third time, and this time, alas! carried off its victim. Her body has been laid beside that of her husband in the burial-ground of Cape Coast; her happy spirit has gone into closer communion with that dear and precious Saviour who had been indeed the joy of her life.

The details of her fatal illness, death, and burial, hurriedly sent off, reached us only on the 18th inst., and are very imperfect; but we feel we ought to give the letter of Dr. Horton, her devoted medical friend, an African, to whom and to Sir Arthur Kennedy we are indebted for the intelligence of our and Cape Coast's great loss. Dr. Horton thus writes:—

Cape Coast Castle, December 22, 1870.  
My Dear Mr. Fitzgerald.—It will, I have no doubt, come upon you like a clap of thunder, to hear of the death of dear Mrs. Moseley. She was taken ill about a week ago, after having been in excellent health, since her return from Accra. Dr. Thomas was in attendance, and very kind and attentive to her. I was ordered up from Accra, and, on my way here, I heard that she was complaining, but not decidedly ill. I arrived by land at midnight on the 19th, and called with Dr. Thomas early in the morning. She was unconscious—did not know me, nor could she say a word; in fact, she was in a dying state. I at once undertook the further attendance. [Dr. Horton here details the means he employed and continues.] She seemed to recover a little, but the pulse was rapid, small, and intermittent—beating about 180 per minute. In this unconscious state she continued all night and the next day until 8.20 P.M., when she died. There was gloom and sorrow all over the town of Cape Coast. I saw the Governor (Mr. Usher) immediately, and took his instructions to get whatever is required for the funeral, which I am about now. She will be buried at 4 P.M. this evening.

LATER.—I have just returned from the funeral, which was largely attended. Her remains were placed by the side of her husband, amid the tears of the crowd. She died of a bilious remittent fever, with congestion of the brain. Mrs. Hutchison and Mrs. Mammor, native ladies, were very kind

and attentive to her during her illness—the former was there night and day.

There is every reason to believe that the school will be continued.—Ever yours,  
A. J. HORTON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon.

It is with very great pain we now record the following notice: Died on the 29th December, 1870, at his residence, 3, Alexandra-villas, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, Alexander Walker, Esq., late of Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, and of Preston, Dumfries, N.B., aged forty-six years.

It will perhaps be remembered that on the occasion of our lamented friend, Mrs. Moseley, leaving England for Cape Coast, where, as above recorded, she has laid down her life in doing her Lord's work, we expressed our deep thanks to Mr. Alexander Walker for his kind influence exercised with the Directors of the British and African Steam Navigation Company in obtaining a free passage out for Mrs. Moseley. It will be seen that he died in London eight days after our dear friend in Cape Coast. We visited him in his painful illness, and, at his earnest entreaty, brought to him a dear kind, sympathetic minister of Christ in the Church of England. After this Dr. Beccles, late Bishop of Sierra Leone, saw and prayed with him several times. His convictions of sin and sorrow for sin were very heavy; and during his latter days he had learned to pray fervently for mercy to Him "who would not that any should perish, but that all should attain to everlasting life." He retained perfect consciousness until within about ten minutes of his death, passing away so imperceptibly and tranquilly that it was only by the cessation of his pulse it became known that he had ceased to live on earth.

#### THE EUROPEAN WAR.

DECEMBER 22nd to 31st.—A furious cannonading from all the Paris forts on the 22nd is followed by a marshalling of large bodies of troops outside Paris. Le Bourget, the chief point shelled by the French forts, is occupied by French troops, chiefly sailors, who are much cut up and repelled again by the Germans. The French troops bivouack outside Paris through the cold nights of 23rd and 24th, as if ready for a desperate effort to break through. It is supposed they expected General Faidherbe with the Army of the North to attack the French rear. Faidherbe having been beaten near Amiens, and driven back toward Lille, the French on the 25th retire once more within Paris. Cold excessive; some 12 degrees of frost. Nothing new with the Army of the Loire. The Germans evacuate Dijon, retiring eastward. Great Landwehr reinforcements arriving to the German armies. Trochu extends the fortifications of Mont Valerien over a large space. It is supposed he intends to retire there with the *élite* of his army when Paris can no longer resist.—27. A new era seems to commence. German batteries are unmasked and play on Mont Avron, throwing into it twenty-four shells per minute, replying at the same time to Forts Noisy, Rosny, and Nogent. One day suffices to silence Mont Avron; it is abandoned at night by four battalions, leaving some of their dead that occupied it. Next day Prince George of Saxony, with one company, take possession; the guns had been removed. The French withdraw from several of their other batteries near the Marne, commanded by Mont Avron, and the now unmasked German batteries of Noisy-le-Grand and Raincy, which had shelled it. While firing on Mont Avron the Germans also threw a dozen shells into Paris, about Villettes and Belleville; distance, 7,000 metres. The French in Mont Valerien throw two or three shells 8,000 metres toward Versailles. The fortress of Mezieres surrenders to Prussian troops Jan. 1. They occupy it Jan. 2, taking 98 officers and 2,000 men prisoners, 106 guns, and large stores of provisions. The French under General Faidherbe again repulsed in an attempt to move toward Amiens.—3rd. German cannonade of the east forts before Paris resumed.—4th. Continued during thick fog.—5th. Continued; and begun against the southern forts. The fortress of Rocroy surrenders to the Germans, the French garrison retiring to Givet, the last fortress remaining to the French in that part of France. 300 prisoners, 72 guns, 1 eagle, many rifles, and large stores of ammunition and provisions are captured in Rocroy.—6th. Fire on Paris forts,

south and east, continues. Prince Frederick Charles encounters the advanced posts of General Chanzy's army near Vendôme, and reports that he victoriously repulsed and pursued them, but with "not inconsiderable" loss.—7. General Faidherbe with Army of the North remains near Lille.—10. Bombardment of Paris forts and batteries, north, east, and south, continues. Some shells fell within Paris. The Fortress of Peronne capitulates to the Germans; 3,000 prisoners, 120 guns. Arras summoned to surrender. Prince Frederick Charles's army has driven General Chanzy's army into Le Mans, and is within one mile of the place. In the east General Werder's army is coming into collision with that under General Bourbaki (late part of the Army of the Loire).—11. Duke of Mecklenburg's division, also acting against General Chanzy, beats the French, and is to be before Le Mans on 12th. General Chanzy's loss on 10th and 11th alone, 15,000 men surrendered as prisoners, and 13 guns and mitrailleuses.—12. Bombardment of Paris forts continues. Le Mans captured by Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg, who occupy it and continue pursuit of Chanzy's army.—13. Barracks in Paris forts, Montrouge and Issy, burnt by German shells. At night the French make vigorous sorties against Le Bourget and Drancy; also against Meudon and Clamart, but German accounts say they were everywhere victoriously repulsed. Bombardment continued on 15th. The French general, Bourbaki, claims successes on his march to relieve Belfort, from which he was only twelve to fourteen miles distant on the 13th. Faidherbe is again in motion, slowly, in direction of Amiens. The Paris Government protests against German shells being fired into Paris as a barbarous war on women and children. 16, 17, 18, attack on Paris forts and bombardment of Paris continues, with occasional intermission. General Chanzy's retreat and the German pursuit of him continues. General Bourbaki makes, during these three days, unsuccessful attacks on General Werder's position before Belfort, but, being continually repulsed, is now announced to be in retreat on Besançon.

#### FERNANDO PO.

We are sorry to hear that the Primitive Methodists were very unfortunate in their choice of a native head schoolmaster for their Fernando Po School—one John Wilson, native of Fernando Po, but educated in Sierra Leone. He had been previously discharged from a similar employment by the Rev. Mr. Saker, at Cameroons, and has again been discharged by the Primitive Methodist missionaries. Great care is necessary in the selection of schoolmasters in Africa as elsewhere, or the children may be instructed in evil, instead of in good.

#### GOD WILL PROVIDE.

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

(Continued from page 71.)

#### CHAPTER III.

WHEN will men learn to measure the things of God by a standard different from that which they apply to human things? Whenever a practical belief in Him shall prevail. They will then perceive the great distinction between the immutable and the ever-changing—between the eternal commands of infinite wisdom and power, and the transitory arrangements of feeble human intellect among the fluctuating ambitions, wants, desires, and necessities of dependent life. Now the latter outweigh the former. Earthly power is inflexible in its demand of obedience to its own laws and decrees. It believes in its own government of the portion of the earth over which it may have been appointed or permitted to hold dominion. But it only exacts for the laws and decrees of God, and the precepts and commands of Christ, just so much observance as seems to suit with its own arrangements. It does not believe in His supreme government and control, exercised—yes, constantly exercised, in Heaven and on earth. The difference between theoretical and practical belief is very forcibly exhibited in those awful words of our Divine Redeemer: "Not every one that saith, Lord, Lord, shall enter into my kingdom; but he who doeth the will of my Father that is in Heaven." Since the days when Christ was upon earth working out the great work of man's reconciliation with God, every dominion that did not acknowledge Him has more or less rapidly fallen into decay, ruin, and extinction. The delusion of Mahometanism was an instrument permitted, a certain defined duration of power for the extirpation of some most degrading idolatries, and for a scourge of unfaithful Christianity in the East. But it never had in it one element of continuance. The wild frenzy of savage enthusiasm, the heated and unreasoning fanaticism, the love of plunder, and the gratification of certain passions in time and eternity, bore it on to victory and conquest. Its time of vigour was, however, brief. It

was a flame to consume, not a warmth to generate and perpetuate. It performed its permitted work; like the destroyer of Ahab and Jezebel, it was allowed a reward. Where it still exists as a ruling power, it only so continues through the toleration and jealousies of contemptuous Christianity. There is no possible vitality in any dominion that does not at least nominally acknowledge Christ. But wherever He is acknowledged, although superstition may have defiled the face of truth and dimmed its lustre; although Mammon may be enthroned as a rival; and only just so much obedience be paid to God and to His Christ as a half-incredulous fear inspires, and as experience has proved to be productive of moral and social good, there is an inextinguishable vitality. It may become weak—it may seem as if the structure in which it is a component was about to disappear—but there is no annihilation; there are no Babylons, and Ninevehs, where rule, in the name of Christ, has been established.

Would a nation, however, be satisfied with a mere prolongation of its existence, if a practical belief had unsealed its eyes and opened to them the glorious and boundless prospect that would thus be presented to its view? If there were a real belief that all powers had been committed unto Christ by the Father; that his rule is not a shadowy unreality, but the constant exercise of an active sovereignty; that all the blessings promised for true and faithful service, for pure obedience, for holy zeal and ardour, for loving exertion to promote the spread of his Truth, to bring to human ears the glad tidings of his salvation, and with mild and gentle firmness to inculcate the honour and respect due to his precepts and commands, are sure—would such have been the Sunday Observance Bill passed by a House of Lords; would such have been the language in a motion and its advocacy, for placing the Bible in the schools of India; would "grants in aid" for preaching the everlasting Gospel have been spoken of as "full of peril to the Government," by one who came forward ostensibly as an advocate for the cause of Christ? What sort of a national Christianity is that where the nation in its Government is supposed to be something altogether distinct and apart from the individual Christian elements of which the nation is composed; where it is established as a rule that the spread of eternal truth, the proclamation of the one great and only salvation, through Christ the Universal King, appertains solely to individual efforts, but is a concern with which the Government should not in any way interfere for promoting it? A nation cannot be Christian in its components, and indifferent to the cause and honour, and glory and service of Christ in its aggregate. If there be a predominating practical belief in the one, there will be a similar belief exhibited by the other. If a Government proclaims that all the nation desires is power, extended possession, and wealth—the former, in fact, merely for the augmentation of the latter; that if it be called upon to choose between the spread of Christianity by its efforts, not of force, but of teaching and encouragement, and the exercise of rule and increase of wealth alone, thereby making virtual abnegation of its Christianity, it will pronounce for the latter, what sort of predominating practical belief can there be among the individual elements of which the nation, having such a Government, of its own election, is composed? Certainly not a practical belief in God and Christ. It looks much more like a practical belief in Satan. Does it not assert that he has power to overthrow the empire of those who declare for the honour and glory of Christ, and strive to extend his dominion among the hearts of men—that he is the sole bestower of wealth and rule—that if he is too much interfered with in his debasing and demoralising sway—that if an open Christian war be waged against him to bring within the glorious gates of eternal life the souls he is conducting to perdition, he may be angry, and depose those who thus dare to interfere with him? What is this but a reproduction of the old nation-destroying idolatry of the Jews, carried on simultaneously with the professed worship of Jehovah; the idolatry of the heart, that regards wealth as the chief good and sets up Mammon as supreme lord of its desires—makes him the arbiter of individual and national destinies—bows down before his image enshrined within, offers him the tribute due to God, does homage to him for the world and the glory thereof, and dares to present to the great Eternal One, the Sovereign Lord and his Christ, the refuse of its obedience, a little paltry instalment of what is due to Him; making him subservient and inferior, and daring presumptuously to hope that such insulting acknowledgment will satisfy Him, and procure from Him all the blessings it is in His power to bestow? I hold the introduction of such a Bill and such a motion in one and the same session of Parliament, following within a few years the removal of the name of Christ in order that a few wealthy Jews might enter Parliament, to have been an open and declared assertion of the superior

claims of the mighty deluder of the nations, under the mask of professed Christianity. It was an awful evidence of the true state of the national heart; that there was no real practical belief in the universal sovereignty of God and Christ; that there was a belief that these have at most but a share in the dispensation of this world's glory and honours, and not the principal share; that the great truths of Divine revelation obtain but very little credence, and exercise, therefore, but a very inferior operative power; while he who taunted the Saviour with his hunger, and bade Him make bread out of the stones on the rock-strewn desert; he who showed Him at a glance all the kingdoms of the earth, and promised all their wealth, their cruel glory, and sensual delights in return for worship, employs successfully with professed Christians the weapons which the great Captain of Salvation showed them how to resist and to defy.

[To be continued.]

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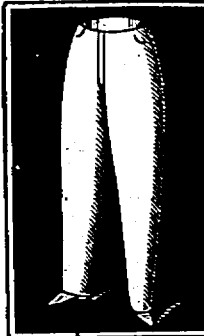
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Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital, in his letter, states: "It is the best preparation of the kind I have ever met with its usefulness in the treatment of disease has long been confirmed by medical experience. Its superiority consists in its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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In another case of severe Vomiting, the patient was relieved after the third dose, and fell into a refreshing sleep. Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director, became a warm advocate for its use in various diseases, and had the Pyretic Saline direct from the proprietor for personal and family use.

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

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE:—

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

CANTOR and CO., SIERRA LEONE.