

1873.

Y.

NTH,

Steamers,
the Rivers
Bonny, in
struction
al Porte,
t Castle,
and St.
Benin.

pool to

N.

low

M

E

Registered for]

The African Times.

[Transmission A'rcad.

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

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

VOL. XII.—No. 146.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1873.

{PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
{Subscription, 6s. per Ann.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
West African Mails.....	166	Change of Consul for the Bights.....	169
List of Passengers per Volta and Loanda.....	166	Liverpool Markets.....	169
The Debt Prisoners still Detained in Bathurst Gaol.....	166	Change of Administrator for the Gold Coast.....	170
Suggestions made relative to the Gambia.....	166	Captain Glover's Temporary Return to the West Coast.....	170
The Church at Bathurst.....	167	The Ashanti War.....	170
The Climate of Bathurst, &c.....	167	Steamers for the River Volta.....	171
The Ashanti Invasion.....	167	Reform in the Administration of Justice.....	171
The Ashanti Kingdom.....	167	Parliamentary.....	173
Colonel Harley.....	168	The Ministerial Changes.....	173
Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley.....	168	Private Sales of Condemned Ships of the Royal Navy.....	173
Gatling Guns, Rockets, Steel Guns, Telegraph Apparatus, &c.....	168	The Ashanti Invasion.....	173
The Spectator on the Ashanti War.....	168	Local Press Mis-statements.....	174
Our Latest Cape Coast News.....	168	The Gold Coast Invasion.....	174
How to Promote Civilization at Bonny.....	169	The German Central and East African Expedition.....	175
Official Correspondence.....	169	Slavery in Egypt.....	175

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.,

N.B.—Open Policies on Insurance for Produce from the Coast by the Mail Steamers; but intended Shipments should be advised if possible.
121, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SEPTEMBER, 1873. BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

The Royal Mail Steamship LOANDA is intended to be despatched from GLASGOW on AUGUST 30, 1873, and from LIVERPOOL on the 6th SEPT., at 10.30 A.M., for Madeira, Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar. GOODS will be received in GLASGOW up to 6 P.M. on the 29th AUGUST, and at the Loading Berth in LIVERPOOL (West Side of Queen's Dock) up to 6 P.M. on the 5th SEPT., unless previously full. Passengers will embark by Steam Tender from Prince's Landing Stage at 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

The following departure is intended to be the Steamship ROQUELLE, which will leave GLASGOW on the 12th, and LIVERPOOL on the 18th SEPT., at 4 P.M., for Madeira, Teneriffe, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Half Jack, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar. Goods will be received in Glasgow up to 6 P.M. on the 11th, and in Liverpool up to 6 P.M. on the 17th. Passengers will embark at 3.30 P.M. on the day of sailing. Goods for Sierra Leone will be landed there at Ship's expense, but Shipper's risk. All Goods while on board the Company's hulks at Bonny, to be at Shipper's or Consignee's risk.

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

For further information apply in London to Messrs. MALCOLM, HUDSON, and CO., 5, Crosby-square; in Glasgow to TAYLOR, LAUGHLAND, and CO., 24, Oswald-street; and in Liverpool, to ELDER, DEMPSTER, and CO., 48, Castle-street.

WEST COAST MAIL STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS.
British and African Steam Navigation Company's steamship Volta, August 5.
British and African Steam Navigation Company's steamship Loanda, August 18.

DEPARTURES.
British and African S.N. Co.'s Senegal, August 6.
African S.S. Co.'s Elmina, August 12.
British and African S.N. Co.'s Volta, August 19.
African S.S. Co.'s Eboe, August 24.
African S.S. Co.'s Benin, August 30.

[Aug. 29, 1873.]

WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The British and African Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer Volta, A. P. French commander, arrived in the Mersey on the 5th August. Her dates are as follow: Old Calabar, June 27; Lagos, July 6; Accra, July 11; Cape Coast Castle, July 12; Sierra Leone, July 19; Gambia, July 22.

Trade was steady, and the health reports improving in the rivers. At the time of the steamer's departure from Cape Coast Castle, it was said that our troops were only awaiting fine weather to make another raid on the Ashantis. The rains this season have been very heavy, and several of the native houses have been completely washed away, in many instances burying the unfortunate inhabitants in the ruins. The Ashantis were still within a few miles of Cape Coast and Elmina. Her Majesty's ship Himalaya had arrived at Cape Coast Castle with 360 men of the West India Regiment. The arrival of these men has enabled the Marines to go on board their vessels again. The mail steamers Roquette and Benin had arrived from Liverpool with a quantity of Government stores for the English troops. At Elmina all was quiet when the Volta left.

The following is an extract from a private letter received from Cape Coast Castle: "The Ashanti war still drags on, and every one is weary of it. The Himalaya has arrived with 360 men of the 2nd West India Regiment. Had it not been for the very heavy rains, we should have been attacked some time ago. There is a fearful amount of sickness. You cannot look out of the window without seeing coffins going along, either for the dead or to the cemetery. The small-pox is the worst scourge, and the hospitals are full to suffocation. It is expected that during the rainy season, which extends from June to September, war operations will be to a great extent suspended.

The British and African Royal Mail steamship Loanda, Captain W. S. Bolland, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th August with the mails from the West Coast of Africa and Madeira. The health in the rivers when the Loanda left, and for some time before, was very good. Almost all the Niger steamers were at Bonny, preparing for the trip up to Egga, some of them having completed the second trip to Onitsha. The Ashantis were still encamped close to Cape Coast Castle; but up to the time the steamer left they had made no attack on the place. A few Ashanti prisoners were brought into Cape Coast and it is reported that there was a good deal of skirmishing between the Ashantis and the Fantis. An engagement took place at Dix Cove between the Ashantis and the natives of the place, in which it would be difficult to say who were the victors. As there was no appearance of the Ashantis retiring, it was expected that an expedition would at an early date be sent against them, now that the rainy season is nearly over in that district.

The British and African Royal Mail Company's steamer Volta sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday, with Captain Glover, R.N., on board, who goes out to take command of an expedition against the Ashantis. The Volta had also on board a quantity of provisions and ammunition for the Government station at Sierra Leone and Accra.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER S.S. VOLTA.

Mr. A. A. Robertson and Mr. Thos. Nelson, from Bonny; Capt. Bowmaker, Lagos; Colonel Foster Foster, Lieutenant Pollard, and Mr. D. P. Chalmers, Cape Coast; Captain Rowlands, Sierra Leone; Mr. Barrere, Gambia; Mr. Alfred Betzold, Tenerife; Mr. Dalmas, Sierra Leone; Master Thomas Gray, Mr. T. W. Oakshott and Master Oakshott, Madeira; and 5 distressed seamen, 4 second-cabin and 2 fore-cabin passengers.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER S.S. LOANDA.

Messrs. Patterson and Bisson, from Bonny; Captain Tombarl, Lagos; Rev. J. Evans, Mr. W. H. Randall, M.M. Gaillard, Roche, and Bourley, Sierra Leone; Mr. J. Payne, Madeira.

THE DEBT PRISONERS STILL DETAINED IN BATHURST GAOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst Gaol, July 19, 1873.
Sir,—As we have promised to let you know the progress and result of your labour for us poor Africans in the Gaol of Bathurst, we have to let you know that, although the Bankruptcy Ordinance and the ordinance abolishing imprisonment for debt have been ordered from England to be put in force here, there is, alas! continued delay in this place. The first trouble was that there was not sufficient type for the printers; next, that Council must meet and pass the ordinance; and then, that it must be sent to Freetown for confirmation.

Dear Mr. Editor, there is not the least chance of our getting out of this Hades, called Gaol, except you will continue your assistance to the end.

The merchants of Bathurst have voices enough to drown the

place, but God will assist you in a just cause such as this.—Believe us to be, your poor and unprotected servants,

John D. Thompson, Joseph Babbington Cole, Isaac Josephus King, Joseph D. Smyth, Charles Jow (X), Rénné Turay (X), Cheekoto Jarway (X), Paan Doye (X) Detress.

SUGGESTIONS MADE RELATIVE TO THE GAMBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, July 19, 1873.
Sir,—The inhabitants of the Gambia have read with great dissatisfaction of certain reforms proposed by Mr. T. F. Quin to Earl Kimberley with regard to the Gambia. It is a patent fact that the Gambia has been greatly benefited by being placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Some of the English merchants of this place have always made it their duty to go against every Administrator who is fully sensible of his position, and would not allow himself to be led or bought over by them; and as it is considered by some of the merchants a noble deed to oppose the blacks, it is only natural that they should argue against the new system, which has tended to lessen their influence. With regard to civilians being preferred as Administrators to either naval or military officers, we Gambians are quite against this. Naval and military officers do not buy favours of the merchants; they act quite independently; they use their own discretion, and do not allow themselves to be ruled. I do not mean to insinuate that civilian Administrators allow themselves to be ruled; what I mean to say is, that it is a principle with naval and military officers not to allow themselves to be ruled by the merchants; and more than that—the Gambia River is never free from wars; and we have seen enough to vouch that only naval or military men can keep peace in the river; thereby protecting the lives and property of British subjects who are engaged in trading there. This fact is not to be overlooked, for the prosperity of the Gambia hangs on it.

But when we speak of the merchants going against the blacks, we confine ourselves especially to two, and they are English merchants; but, strange to say, the merchants that do not make so much fuss seem to be getting on well in their business, and it is funny to be told that the two merchants contribute about the least of all the merchants to the revenue of the settlement, judging from their business establishments. It is true that the Council has only one merchant to represent the mercantile community; but the traders seem to have no one in Council to advocate their cause—no one there to watch over their interest or try to foster it. The traders have been taxed 15s. on every 336lbs. of Colah nuts imported into the settlement of Bathurst; and all the merchants are in favour of it; nor do they stop here, but have recommended the impost to be increased; at the same time they are advocating that the duties they pay should be decreased. As it is, Mr. Editor, one can see that the traders are not safe. We consider that one merchant is sufficient in the Council. If the Government has any intention to enlarge the Council, we would beg of you to help us, so that one black at least can be nominated a member. In Sierra Leone there are black men in Council to represent the blacks, but here it is different, and I am not surprised that we have been oppressed so long. God will surely reward you, Mr. Editor, for what you have done for this country. Were it not through your instrumentality, the bankruptcy and insolvent laws never would have been introduced here; but thank God that in you we have one to fight our battles against those that oppress us. Report says that some years ago the Bankruptcy Bill was drafted by Mr. Chalmers, then our Chief Magistrate, but the merchants, as we were then told, went against it; the consequence was that the Bill was thrown aside as a useless paper. The same experiment was tried again by Mr. Jackson, the present Chief Magistrate, with no better success, as the merchants would not hear of it; so the interests of a whole community were sacrificed to gratify a few merchants. Is not this a proof that the traders should have someone to represent them in Council? We have respectable honest black men, and it would be no difficulty to get one to represent us.

Mr. Quin also recommends a change in the administration of justice, making the merchants magistrates, as until 1869. Mr. Editor, above all, this is what we totally abhor, for the result is to be dreaded. We do not consent to be made slaves of again, or to be treated like slaves. We were so treated until 1869, when Admiral Patey (a naval officer, of course) freed us from this most abominable, sham-like administration of justice. If it is considered scandal that a chief magistrate should be sole judge of all the courts, the people of the Gambia have enough experience to know that, hard as this undoubtedly is, the scandal would be greater by making the merchants magistrates.

The British Government are trying all in their power to put down slavery, but it will be making the blacks slaves in the Gambia by giving the merchants the power asked for them.

Aug. 29, 1873.]

Only a naval or military officer would have abolished the outrageous system of justice practised in the Gambia until 1869; and experience has shown that they are the proper persons to keep the natives in the river in awe. We want naval or military men—men who will protect commerce by keeping the natives at peace. Mr. Editor, the Gambia stands isolated from Her Majesty's settlements on this coast; liberty does not reign here, as in the other settlements. Here a black man is looked upon with disgust by the Europeans, and all his attempts to better himself the merchants try their utmost to foil. I hope that you will assist us, Mr. Editor; meanwhile I subscribe myself,

A NATIVE OF THE SOIL.

THE CHURCH AT BATHURST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Sir,—You will be glad to hear that I have been able to improve our little church. I raised a subscription of about 70l., and got a fine carved-oak pulpit from England, reading desk and two communion chairs, the Ten Commandments painted beautifully on zinc, and lamps for evening service.

On the 6th July, I preached two special sermons on the occasion of the completion of the repairs and internal improvements, and the church was crowded both by Europeans and natives. The church looks very neat, and is more English in its internal character. The congregation continues to increase, and the evening service at 7 p.m., which I commenced last week for the first time in the Gambia in connection with the Colonial Church, is a great improvement, and meets with general satisfaction. I need another assistant as Scripture reader and schoolmaster. I have written to the Bishop of Sierra Leone on the subject, and hope to hear soon from him. He has given me great help in my work since I came here. Excuse these hurried lines.—I am, &c., GEORGE NICOL, Chaplain.

THE CLIMATE OF BATHURST, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Bathurst, Gambia, July 11, 1873.

Sir,—We regret that there have been false representations of the climate of Western Africa, especially the settlement on the Gambia. It is true that some of the officials that had been sent to the Gambia suffered much on account of the climate, but many of them (without disrespect) took advantage of the unfavourable report of the West Coast. We saw in the *African Times* of May 23rd, 1873, that Mr. Quin and others had an interview with the Earl of Kimberley about the affairs on the West Coast, but we were surprised to see that the Administrator, O'Callaghan, "had been compelled by ill health to resign." We admit that Colonel Anton's health was totally ruined, which was the cause of his death; but if the life he led there had been closely watched, the authorities would not have come to the conclusion that he was affected by the climate. When the Administrator arrived here and saw the defenceless state of the Gambia, he thought of organizing a kind of Volunteer force; but this was without success. In fact, Mrs. O'Callaghan was so very much dissatisfied and frightened at the place, that she would be extremely alarmed on hearing the report of a gun, and even the rumbling of carriage wheels. We were very much dissatisfied when we heard that his Excellency, who was stouter than when he entered the Gambia, was ordered home because of ill health, not knowing that he was looking out for another post. He even promised that he would report the state of the settlement on his arrival in England, that measures might be taken to rectify every defect in the place. We could show many instances to prove that our climate is not so unhealthy that Europeans could not live twenty-eight, thirty, forty-four, and even fifty-five years in it. Messrs. Goddard, Brown, Robertson, Chown, Quin, and Chief Justice Mantell are living testimonies of this settlement. The first of these gentlemen was a merchant who amassed a fortune; he lived in Bathurst a period of about fifty-five years, returned home, and died at the age of seventy-eight. The second, who is now in Bathurst, carrying on an extensive business, has been here for forty-four years, and his health, we venture to say, is improving every day. The third, who was the Colonial Surgeon and afterwards Secretary, resided in this settlement for thirty years, and has now retired to Scotland. The fourth, who was a merchant, took a residence in this place for twenty-five years, and returned home with a fortune. The fifth was of the same calling, resided here for the space of twenty-two years, made his fortune, and has taken his abode in England. The Chief Justice, also, stationed in this colony for twenty-eight years, is now holding a situation as a magistrate in England. Lawyer Montague, Smith and others are living testimonies of "unhealthy" Sierra Leone. There are others who might have been testimonies on behalf of the West Coast, but many of them died accidentally. We may therefore come to the conclusion that the climate on the West Coast is not

altogether unhealthy. The sole cause of Administrator O'Callaghan's resignation was the defenceless state of the settlement.—Yours truly, AN OLD NATIVE.

THE ASHANTI INVASION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, July 12, 1873.

Sir,—After writing my last I learnt that his Excellency had remunerated the captains of the vessels who had brought down the poor Commandahs. So far so good. Affairs here are in no way improved. The enemy has retired to Aggonah, a distance of some fifteen miles from this, and somewhat nearer Elmina, leaving a corps of observation on the other side of the Sweet River, about six miles hence, and detaching another division eastward. We have to be thankful for the heavy rains we have lately had for all this, as it rendered his position on the banks of the Sweet River untenable, the river having overflowed its banks.

Meanwhile we have suffered severely from the rains; in fact, for years we have never had such heavy rains, and such loss of property has never been caused by it. There is not a single house in town in watertight condition, and nine houses out of every ten are more or less in ruins. The Castle itself has not escaped, a part of the Spur Battery having given way; in fact, as we learn, it would be dangerous to fire off all the guns in the Castle at once. So you will perceive that these boasted forts could not have effected much had we been attacked by the enemy. Nearly forty people have been killed by the falling of houses.

The Himalaya has arrived with some 360 men, 160 of whom have been landed here, the remainder being sent up to Elmina. It is rumoured that Elmina is to be made the head-quarters of the Government, and that our Administrator-in-Chief will be proceeding thither shortly.—I am, Sir,

ONE OF THE FANTI CONFEDERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gold Coast, July 11, 1873.

Sir,—It appears that the Ashantis lost more men in the two encounters before Elmina on the 13th June than was at first computed. It is now stated that their loss was nearly a thousand men, killed and wounded; and that most of the latter have since died of their wounds. But what the Ashantis feel most is the loss of the King of "Jarbin," who was killed in the last engagement on that day. This great warrior, whose name was "Asarfo Adjay," was next in rank to the King of Ashanti himself. His loss has considerably damped the ardour and enthusiasm prevailing in the enemy's camp. They recovered his body, but, I believe, not before it had been stripped of its rich ornaments and magnificent war dress, which, it is said, fell into the hands of the troops. The Ashantis, on the following morning, sacrificed sixty human beings, thirty men and thirty women and girls, to accompany the King of Jarbin to the next world! Is this not enough to make one's flesh creep? I fear, moreover, that most of these victims were some of our people who had fallen into their bloody hands. You have heard, of course, about the insane threat of Colonel Harley to bombard Cape Coast Town in the event of the Ashantis succeeding in effecting an entrance into the place; surely he cannot be mad enough and fool enough to carry out that threat, regardless of consequences.

It ought not to be difficult to satisfy the British public that Colonel Harley is most clearly responsible for all the lives which we have already lost, and for those which the British must lose before they or we can see the upshot of this war. If Colonel Harley is not called to a strict account for that mischievous report of his, that he had "taken every possible step to unite and combine the native tribes" against the common enemy, whilst he knew that all he had done was to disunite them by ordering King Attah not to molest the Ashantis, then all I have to say is that Lord Kimberley will be aiding and abetting him in ruining the country. The Accra chest is, I hear, completely dry. Formerly it used to remit over a thousand pounds sterling a month to Cape Coast after paying the whole Accra establishments, but now the authorities here have been obliged to make a requisition upon the Cape Coast chest (which is in the same empty state) for aid to enable them to meet the current expenses of the district. So much for killing the goose with the golden eggs.

JOHN THOMAS (Black man, No. 5, Africa).

THE ASHANTI KINGDOM.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—There are two passages in the very interesting account which you published on the 29th ult. of the King and people of Ashanti of great importance in relation to this war:—

1. "The King's revenues are derived principally from the gold mines, nearly all the most valuable mines being his own private

property; and all nuggets found, no matter where, belong to him, while the gold dust belongs to the finders."

Now, one of the causes of the war was that an Ashanti chief carried off into the Fanti country a quantity of gold belonging to the King, and that his surrender with the proceeds of his robbery was refused. Rightly refused it may be, because, no doubt, his surrender would have been quickly followed by his execution. But if extradition treaties are the rule of the day between civilized nations, the King of Ashanti is clearly as well entitled to some arrangement which shall prevent robbers of his revenue finding protection among the Fantis.

2. "Much of the fine velvets and damasks used for the King's and chiefs' umbrellas and costumes reaches Ashanti from the interior, coming probably from Timbuctoo. They are not altogether dependent even for supplies of ammunition on what comes from the coast."

The supply of Ashanti with fine foreign goods and arms to any extent from the interior of Africa denotes that want of free intercourse with the coast, without which there will never be permanent peace with Ashanti.

The whole account indicates what is especially to be borne in mind in getting at the truth of this question, that Ashanti is a nation, and has a determinate policy.—I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

A. B.

COLONEL HARLEY.

"We presume that Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment means Colonel Harley's recall. Unwilling as we are to dwell upon the errors of one who is in a certain sense down, we must say that it was high time that Colonel Harley should resign the reins of government into hands more capable of holding them with advantage to the colony. Throughout he has proved himself unequal to the task. At first he ignored the invasion, and affected to treat it as a mere raid, and the Ashantis had been on our territory for several weeks before he knew for certain that they had crossed the frontier. Even then he under-estimated their strength to a most ridiculous extent, and completely misled the Colonial office as to the gravity of the crisis. Subsequently, when he ought to have strained every nerve to collect his resources, he contemptuously refused to sanction the formation of a Volunteer corps at Cape Coast Castle, and afforded neither counsel nor material aid to the Fanti tribes, who were desperately trying to stem the rush of the foe."—*Standard*, August 18.

COLONEL SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

We are authorized to state that Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.M.G., will be appointed to the government of the Gold Coast Settlement, together with the command of the troops on the Coast.—*Daily News*, August 15.

The appointment of Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley to the government of the Gold Coast Settlement, together with the command of the troops, is likely to be received with general satisfaction. A month ago it was suggested in this journal by a correspondent that Sir Garnet Wolseley was the man who ought to be appointed to this position. Mr. Archibald Forbes, who made the suggestion, pointed to the history of the Red River Expedition conducted by Sir Garnet Wolseley over so many difficulties as the best evidence of his fitness for the command which has just been entrusted to him. Mr. Forbes had in his mind at the time a particular line of policy, which he recommended, for dealing with the Ashantis, and for which, if it proved to be necessary, it is obvious that the skill and energy of such a man as Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the experience he has already had, would be peculiarly suitable. Should such an enterprise be considered practicable or necessary, it is certain that the season of the year is now approaching when it could be most easily accomplished, and it is equally certain that the Governor and Commander-in-Chief now appointed would be just the man likely to carry it to success. But we have no intention of hazarding any opinion either as to the necessity or the feasibility of the enterprise. The important thing is, that an officer has been placed in command who has given already such convincing proof of his capacity for encountering similar difficulties, and for deciding justly under embarrassing conditions. Hazardous undertakings are often rendered unnecessary by the very presence of the man who, if needs be, is best qualified to take charge of them.—*Daily News*, August 16.

GATLING GUNS, ROCKETS, STEEL GUNS, AND TELEGRAPH APPARATUS, FOR THE ASHANTI WAR.

We understand that the field artillery at Cape Coast Castle is to be reinforced by the addition of two 0.45-inch Gatling guns, which were dispatched from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a week ago. About 10,000 rounds of ammunition have been supplied to each gun, which would admit of continuous firing for a period of several hours in case of emergency. A lightly-constructed field-carriage has been forwarded with each gun, con-

trived with limber boxes to hold eight or ten drums ready filled with cartridges. Two non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery who have been trained in the use of Gatling mitrailleurs at Woolwich—a practice requiring very skillful manipulation—left for Cape Coast Castle last week, and will conduct all operations with the Gatlings on their arrival. When we reflect that at 800 yards range nearly every shot from one of these guns will strike a moderate-sized target, and that they have the capacity of traversing automatically, we may reasonably assume that the effects produced by them upon undisciplined bodies of natives will be considerable.—*Standard*, August 8.

Large quantities of war material and military stores of every description are in course of preparation for the force already at Cape Coast Castle, or being forwarded to the expedition which is about to take the field under Captain Glover at the Gold Coast, by the various departments at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Over 1,000 rockets of the War Hale pattern, including both 9 and 24 pounders, are to be dispatched, in addition to those already sent some months ago, and which, we understand, were all of the smaller nature. The effect of these singular projectiles amongst natives is reported to be exceedingly striking; hence we may assume that the 24-pounder will prove a still more powerful adjunct, in the hands of our Marines, for the dispersion of the enemy. Two more Gatling mitrailleurs of the 0.45-inch calibre, will, in all probability, be dispatched, to reinforce the Gatling battery of Marines, which has been organized for the war on the Gold Coast; and another subdivision of the mountain battery of steel guns will be formed, in anticipation of which two of these sturdy little weapons are now being got ready. Ammunition of every description will be dispatched with these latter, including common, double, and shrapnel shell. Innumerable other stores are being sent for the use of the expeditionary force, including medical comforts, sleeping accommodation, and a complete set of telegraphic equipment. The native contingent, under Captain Glover and a selected body of Volunteer officers, will proceed by the river Volta, and endeavour to outflank the Ashantis by working in rear of their position to the landward of Cape Coast Castle. Captain Glover will, we are informed, start on Monday next.—*Standard*, August 16.

THE SPECTATOR ON THE ASHANTI WAR.

The *Spectator* says that Lord Kimberley has more nerve than it gave him credit for. He has received despatches showing the dangerous character of our position on the West Coast of Africa, and has decided, with the approval of the Cabinet, on the capture of Coomassie, and the destruction of the kingdom of Ashanti. As soon as sufficient force can be got together, a rapid rush will be made on Coomassie, and the stores accumulated there seized. The *Spectator* hopes that a new king will be appointed.

OUR LATEST CAPE COAST NEWS.

The intelligence by the Loanda was singularly meagre. The following is the substance of it; and, though short, it is not without importance. "The rains have been very severe; some of the best houses at Cape Coast have fallen, and above eighty people have been crushed to death by them. Small-pox is committing sad ravages. Poor old Mr. Blankson is still a prisoner in the Castle. The Ashantis have not shown themselves near Cape Coast of late. Government distribute every day about half a ton of rice to the poor. It is feared there must be a famine on the coast, as no grain has been sown. The Sanitary Commissioners are working hard to remove the just reproach of filthiness from Cape Coast town. Mr. Mercer is said to be indefatigable among the poor wretched natives who have been driven in for refuge by the Ashantis. There are above ten thousand of them. The misery among them is appalling. Colonel Harley is said to be doing all he can for their relief. The Marines have been suffering severely from fever and dysentery, and the West India troops lately arrived have dysentery among them. It is feared that only very few of them will be fit to move up country after the Ashantis when the rains are over, and that fresh troops will be necessary. The ten per cent. *ad valorem* duty was abolished by proclamation on the 21st July, but the other excessive duties are continued, and, of course, have therefore been sanctioned by Earl Kimberley, who is pronounced by all the mercantile body to be no statesman to have sanctioned such a monstrous scale of duties as 2s. 6d. per gallon on spirits, 6d. per lb. on tobacco and powder, and 2s. 9d. each on fire-arms. Everybody is sending what comes to them from England on to Quittah, out of British jurisdiction; and three American ships have gone on there and to the rivers, instead of landing their cargoes. This is a loss of at least 12,000*l.* to the Revenue. This is killing the Revenue goose with a vengeance! All are asking where the revenue is to come from. The duties as arranged in May, 1872, would be now yielding 60,000*l.* a-year. That was a good goose, but the insane duties imposed by Colonel

Harley have killed her. All agree that never was a man more unfit for the position he holds."

The Himalaya, Government troop-ship, which left Cape Coast on the 4th inst., arrived at Portsmouth on the 25th. The invalids who embarked were three officers (Lieutenants Price and Quill, and Surgeon Delmage, R.N.) and 85 non-commissioned officers and men. Among the latter ten deaths have occurred during the voyage from coast fever and dysentery. Two deaths had also occurred among the detachment on shore previous to the ship's departure. The men present a very shattered appearance, the result of the pestilential climate at Cape Coast Castle during the wet season. The following are among the invalids who have arrived: Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Wise, 2nd West India Regiment; and Deputy Commissary Saer, Control Department, invalided from Cape Coast; Lieutenant H. St. V. Jenkins, R.N. Mr. Thomas Evans, assistant engineer; and Mr. Hobbs, engineer. The troops of the 2nd West India Regiment, lately arrived at Cape Coast, were suffering from fever and dysentery, most of the officers being attacked shortly after landing. Lieutenant and Adjutant Dalgleish died a few days before the Himalaya sailed. The Houssa force (Mahomedans), of which Lieutenant Gordon, of the 98th Regiment, had been placed in command, is likely to do good service, from the terror they have inspired among the Ashantis. The men-of-war off Cape Coast Castle were the *Rattlesnake*, *Druid*, *Argus*, and *Merlin*. The *Barracouta* was off Elmina. The *Seagull* had sailed for Ascension and the West India station.

HOW TO PROMOTE CIVILIZATION AT BONNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

West Coast of Africa, June 30, 1873.
Sir,—I read with attention that very impassioned comment which appeared in a leading column of the *African Times* of the 29th April last, on the "Bonny Ratification of Peace Tragedy," and felt forcibly convinced of the fact that King George Pepple, of Bonny, requires something more tangible than mere moral influence to prevent the perpetration of such barbarous and inhuman acts as those of which his people are, in general, notoriously guilty. The great desideratum for him is *power*. Not arbitrary or despotic power, but that which must be consistent with sound judgment, justice, and wisdom, as well as conducive to the advancement of his country and people in Christianity and civilization.

The question, therefore, arises, How is he to be possessed of this power? Is it probable, is it reasonable to expect, that such stubborn, self-willed chiefs as those over whom he reigns would ever invest him, voluntarily, with it, or even permit him to assume it over them by dint of personal effort? I fear it is neither probable nor reasonable. It seems evident, therefore, that the king will have to fall back upon the British Government, which, in the days of Lord Brougham, most benevolently extended to his late father, King Dappa, when rebelliously deposed from his throne, its warm protection and support.

Sir, I am entirely at one with you on this subject. I think, with you, that the king should be given by the British Government, through Her Majesty's Consul for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, "a steady and uniform support."

But it must be through a *friendly* consul, who would be anxious to "strengthen King George's hands so as to give him *prestige* and favour in the eyes of chiefs and people"—one whose energy and energetic service would be worthy of his position, and whose fairness and experience in native affairs would be unquestionable. A man like the late Vice-Consul—who in 1871 adjusted the complicated disputes among the different native tribes on the Oil Rivers with such diplomatic tact and firm equity, as have justly rendered him much respected and loved by both Europeans and natives—if appointed, would not fail to be received with universal satisfaction.

The king, should he be effectively backed by such a consul, would, it is to be hoped, bring about such organic reforms in his country as should give a *coup de grâce* to its degrading, superstitious, and barbarous customs, and as should preclude the possibility of the commission, with impunity, of all those fiendish deeds and revolting atrocities, the accounts of which are so frequently detailed in public journals.—Believe me, Sir, sincerely yours,
A NEGRO.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER S.S. VOLTA, OUTWARD, ON THE 19TH AUGUST.

Mr. and Mrs. White, for Madeira; Mr. Peter Irving and Surgeon-Major Gore, Cape Coast; Miss Elliott, Sierra Leone; Mrs. Metcalf, Tenerife; Mr. Albert Prince, Old Calabar; Captain Glover, Accra; Captain Marshall, Monrovia; Messrs. James Kerr, John Falconer, and William Robinson, Bonny; Dr. Graham and Miss Cuine, Madeira; Lieutenant Larcom, Captain Sartorius, and Lieutenant Cameron, Accra; and Mr. Bernardino Pontremoli, Tenerife.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Re Captain Glover's Appointment to Command Native Troops on the Gold Coast.

Mr. F. FitzGerald to the Earl of Kimberley.

African Times Office, 121, Fleet-street, August 11, 1873.

My Lord,—It has been stated that Captain Glover is to leave England immediately for the Gold Coast, where he is to organize a corps of natives to act against the Ashantis in conjunction with the Houssas already there. It has also been further stated that he expects to obtain additional Houssas from or through Lagos.

Your Lordship is, no doubt, aware that the Egbas and Jebus have reopened trade communications with Lagos solely because they have been assured that Captain Glover would not be again sent out to the West Coast.

As one deeply interested in the matter, I feel it my duty to call your Lordship's especial attention to this important fact, in order to prevent the giving of any instructions or power to Captain Glover that would permit him to revisit Lagos, and thus endanger the intercourse of the merchants and people of that place with Egba and Jebu, which has been now happily renewed after a period of cessation which produced most disastrous results to the merchants connected with the commerce of Lagos, and the traders and people of that settlement.—I remain, your Lordship's obedient servant,
F. FITZGERALD.

Reply to the above.

Downing-street, August 16, 1873.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that it is not intended that Captain Glover shall revisit Lagos; and that his employment on the West Coast of Africa is of a temporary character.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. FITZGERALD, Esq.

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

CHANGE OF CONSUL FOR THE BIGHTS.

We understand that Mr. Consul Livingston has been recalled, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Hartley, late at Loanda. Mr. Hartley is appointed to go out from England by the steamer of September 12. He will reside at Old Calabar.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

JULY 26 TO AUGUST 2.

COPRA.—50 bags African, at 16*l.* per ton.

GROUND NUTS.—225 bags African, at 14*l.* 17s. 6d.

PALM KERNELS.—670 bags African, at 13*l.* 7s. 6d. per ton.

PALM OIL in improved demand, and 1,500 tons sold; Bonny chiefly at 34*l.*, Cameroons at 34*l.* 5s., Old Calabar at 34*l.* 10s. to 34*l.* 5s., Benin at 35*l.* to 34*l.* 15s., Lagos at 35*l.* 10s. to 35*l.*, New Calabar at 37*l.* 5s., and Brass at 38*l.* 5s. per ton.

Cotton has been in increased demand, and though the supply continues abundant, prices of most descriptions are about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. higher. Sales of the week, 111,000 bales. African—prices paid this week, 7*½*d.; ditto, ordinary and middling, 6*½*d.; ditto, fair and good fair, 7*½*d. to 7*¾*d.; good and fine, 8*½*d. to 9*½*d.

AUGUST 2 TO AUGUST 9.

PALM KERNELS.—140 bags at 13*l.* 5s. to 13*l.* 10s. per ton.

EBONY.—25 tons Black at 12*l.* ex quay.

PALM OIL in good demand, and 800 tons sold; Irregular at 27*l.* to 38*l.*, Bonny at 33*l.* 17s. 6d. to 34*l.*, Old Calabar at 34*l.* 2s. 6d. to 34*l.* 5s., Benin at 34*l.* 15s., Lagos at 35*l.*, and New Calabar at 37*l.* 5s. to 37*l.* 15s. per ton.

Cotton has continued in good demand, quotations remaining unchanged. Sales of the week, 65,000 bales. Prices as last week.

AUGUST 9 TO AUGUST 16.

EBONY.—15 tons Old Calabar, black, at 6*l.* to 13*l.* per ton.

PALM KERNELS.—110 bags, at 13*l.* 5s. to 13*l.* 7s. 6d. per ton.

PALM OIL in fair demand at steady prices; 470 tons sold; Irregular at 28*l.* to 33*l.* 15s., Bonny at 34*l.*, Old Calabar at 34*l.* 5s., Benin at 34*l.* 10s., and Lagos at 35*l.* per ton.

Cotton.—A fair amount of business done, and prices generally unchanged. African—prices paid, 6*½*d. to 7*½*d.; ordinary and middling, 6d.; fair and good fair, 7*½*d. to 7*¾*d.; good and fine, 8d. to 8*½*d.

AUGUST 16 TO 23.

PALM KERNELS.—300 bags at 13*l.* 7s. 6d. per ton.

GROUND NUTS.—9,760 mats, at 16*l.* 7s. 6d. to 16*l.* 10s. per ton.

PALM OIL is rather easier, and the sales are 700 tons; Irregular at 29*l.* to 33*l.*, Bonny at 34*l.* to 33*l.* 15s., Old Calabar at 34*l.* 5s. to 34*l.*, Benin at 34*l.* 10s., Lagos at 34*l.* 15s., and New Calabar at 37*l.* 5s. per ton.

Cotton.—Market dull and irregular throughout the week, with a slight decline, but closes with more steadiness. Sales of the week, 60,000 bales. African—None sold; ordinary and middling, 6*½*d.; fair and good fair, 7*½*d. to 7*¾*d.; good and fine, 8d. to 8*½*d.

The African Times.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 5d., STAMPED.

You are earnestly requested to allow your name to be added to the list of yearly subscribers. Price 5s. per annum for each copy, payable in advance.

The African Times.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1873.

CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE GOLD COAST.

THE appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley to be Administrator at the Gold Coast and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces there, is an event of great importance to our friends of the protected territories. It indicates that Her Majesty's Government have entirely abandoned the do-nothing or surrender policy which was so disgraceful to Great Britain, and so unjust and destructive to the protected territories; that they feel and admit their obligations as regards those territories, and are determined to vindicate British honour and Gold Coast security, against the cruel and treacherous enemy who has been so disgracefully permitted to push his devastating hordes to within cannon-shot of Cape Coast and Elmina. Sir Garnet Wolseley has a reputation for dash, daring and persistence, which induces us to think him a fit person to be at the helm of affairs on the Gold Coast at this period, when the evils which have flooded in, because of Colonel Harley's fatal incapacity, demand the presence of a man of action for their removal. It must not, however, be supposed that in condemning Colonel Harley we exonerate Her Majesty's Government. They appointed him, and they sustained him against an overwhelming evidence of events which convinced every one but themselves; and now they will have to draw largely on Imperial revenues to undo the mischief which their protégé has permitted to run riot in the countries placed under his care. We look upon this, however, only as a just retribution. The British Government would not do anything for those countries which Divine Providence had given into their hands. They withdrew their troops, yet would not allow the natives to confederate and organize for the defence of the countries which they stated they would themselves no longer defend. They would not surrender for the organization of a local force, any portion of the large revenues they were levying on the trade of the country. They ignored the wealth and importance of territories, second to none in the world if the ordinary appliances of civilization had been introduced there. And now, through the acts of their own servants, without any fault on the part of the unfortunate natives, they have been placed in a position with regard to those territories which exacts from them, in vindication of their national honour, pecuniary and other sacrifices tenfold greater than would have been needed for the performance of the duties they have sinfully neglected. We say sinfully, for God does not entrust power to such a country as Great Britain to be used by her as the talent was by the man mentioned in one of the parables of our Divine Redeemer. She has neglected her duty; and now God, by His overruling of human actions and events, forces her to perform it in the very way she would least of all have desired. We cannot enter in this number upon the consideration of all that is involved in, and that must result from, the new course of action to which Great Britain is thus impelled. We may possibly do so in our next. We foresee changes that our heart has long desired; but we only now express the hope that Sir Garnet Wolseley, Captain Glover, and others now selected for active operations, may prove to be the men who will be permitted to effect them. Coomassie must be occupied, and the great problem of what lies beyond Coomassie be at last solved. The everlasting Gospel must be preached, in that direction, beyond the limits which, hitherto impenetrable, Ashanti has imposed; and we feel that the time has come. Let our friends of the Fanti Confederation, therefore, rally round the new representatives of British power, assured that the result cannot fail to be of immense advantage to them and to their country.

CAPTAIN GLOVER'S TEMPORARY RETURN TO THE WEST COAST.

WE beg to refer our Lagos and Abeokuta and Ijebu friends to the Official Correspondence in p. 169. They will see that, ever watchful for their interests, and for the mutual good understanding of Lagos with Egba and Jebu, no sooner did we know of Captain Glover's appointment to a West Coast employment than we wrote to Earl Kimberley on the subject. Our friends will perceive that Earl Kimberley's reply is most satisfactory; and that, although the exigencies of the public service have rendered it necessary to send Capt. Glover on a temporary mission to the Gold Coast territories, he is not even to revisit Lagos.

THE ASHANTI WAR.

HER MAJESTY'S Government manœuvred very cleverly so as to avoid all further discussion in Parliament about the Ashanti war. Two or three weeks before the prorogation they stated in the House of Commons that an opportunity should certainly be afforded for discussing this question. No day being fixed, Sir Charles Adderley gave notice that he should call the attention of the House of Commons to it on Thursday, the 31st July; but he was prevented so doing by Government allowing the sitting of the House to terminate abruptly at nine o'clock by a count-out. On Monday, the 4th August, a question was asked, as reported in our Parliamentary notice, and there the matter ended for the Session, Parliament being prorogued on the following day. We do not very greatly regret the non-fulfilment of Sir Charles Adderley's intention. All that we hoped from it was, that it might elicit a distinct statement on the part of Her Majesty's Government as to what they purposed to do, and how they intended to effect it; and what we were justified to infer from the studious avoidance of the discussion was, that they had not any fully determined plan that would bear discussion, and wished to keep themselves unfettered by engagements and promises. In this they fully succeeded. No sooner, however, had Parliament been prorogued than a part of their intended plan of operation was made known; and we were informed that Captain Glover, formerly Administrator at Lagos (and who exercised so disastrous an influence as regards the relations of that settlement with the neighbouring interior people), had been appointed to a special command on the Gold Coast, for organizing a body of some six or seven thousand natives for operations against the Ashantis; and that the Houssas were to form the nucleus of his force. This seems to have satisfied the amateur war critics of the daily press, who arrived immediately at the conclusion that the war will thus be promptly terminated. Magnifying exceedingly Captain Glover's merits as regards the Houssas, they argue that as he organized them, so will he organize a body of natives of the Gold Coast, and by them effect the desired object of ridding the country of the Ashanti invaders. We can only express the hope that these expectations will not be disappointed. We believe that Captain Glover can find men of the protected territories quite equal in bravery with the Mahometan Houssas. An essential difference must, however, be borne in mind; he cannot have over any of the Gold Coast natives the same absolute command that he has had over the Houssas, or exact from them the same unlimited obedience. Captain Glover, a great admirer of Mahometanism and the African Mahometans, had, when in the Niger countries, formed a friendship with King Massaba, the Mahometan Houssa Sovereign at Egga. Installed at Lagos as Administrator, and having entered on a course of policy as regards the neighbouring native tribes which could not fail to bring him into constant disputes and disagreements with them, he thought it advisable to surround himself with a force under the name of armed police, which he might use against them in case of need. With this object, he applied to his old friend, King Massaba, for men, and he sent him down a number of his picked Houssa slaves, who gave to the friend of their master the same fealty as to him. These men, brought under a loose sort of discipline, and instructed in the use of the Snider, were reinforced by others from the same source. Three hundred of them have been on the Gold Coast since February last; and these,

with such others as the present authorities at Lagos may be able to spare, are to form Captain Glover's body guard, and the nucleus of a corps of natives, as already mentioned. To all who know anything of the Gold Coast people, it will be at once evident that the mutual relations between them and Captain Glover cannot be the same as between him and the Houssas. We merely state this to prevent exaggerated expectations, and in justice to Captain Glover himself, should he not succeed to the extent anticipated by his admirers. Knowing that Captain Glover was thus appointed, it became our duty to obtain information as to his proposed operations. It was not our intention, however (as the *African Times* is something more than a mere newspaper), to have published what we learned on this head, because it is but too well-established a fact that the Ashanti monarch is rapidly made acquainted with public intelligence that may affect him from the side of the Gold Coast. But the *Standard*, of the 16th, having published what we have copied into another column, we are relieved from all restraint. It is intended, as therein stated, that Captain Glover shall operate from the Volta; but not, we believe, as there further stated, on the flank and rear of the Ashanti forces now in the protected territories. If we are correctly informed, a more decisive measure than this is contemplated—viz., that he should endeavour to penetrate on that side to Coomassie (or Kumasi), the capital of Ashanti, now supposed to be denuded of its defenders by the exigencies of the Gold Coast invasion. We presume, therefore, that he intends to recruit among the Croboes. There can be no doubt that, should it be found practicable to reach Coomassie (and we believe that the question of food supply is the greatest difficulty to be overcome), a decisive blow may be struck at the Ashanti power, and that disturber of the peace, prosperity, and progress of the Gold Coast territories be made incapable of further mischief. A second expedition to Coomassie has been proposed to be made from the side of Appolonia and the Assinee River, tributaries of which are said to be navigable by boats to the Ashanti capital. This route was first publicly broached in connection with the name of Col. Sir Garnet Wolseley, since appointed to be Administrator at Cape Coast, and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces to be employed against the Ashantis. Whether there is to be this second and simultaneous advance on Coomassie, we are not at present in a position to state; but as there seems to be now a full determination to deal seriously with the faithless Ashantis, and as Great Britain ought not to have a "little war," the most effective means for terminating that into which the Ashantis have forced us ought undoubtedly to be employed. It must not be supposed for a moment that advances such as we have alluded to can be made toward Coomassie from the side of the Volta and the Assinee without information of them reaching the King. In this case, and unless the available force of Ashanti be greater than has been supposed by the best authorities, it must be deemed probable that the King will order the immediate return to Coomassie of his forces now in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast and Elmina; and should he do so, it may surely also be deemed probable that a picked force of the Fantis and Accras will act against the rear of the retreating army, even to Coomassie; to meet there the other two corps, and thus accomplish such a subjection of the country as may insure future peace and tranquillity. Should this be accomplished, the great road, of which we have so long in vain urged the construction, must be made not to the River Prah only, but to Coomassie. The contemplated military operations and the simultaneous and subsequent necessary public works will involve considerable outlay; but this outlay will not be, as in the case of Abyssinia, without reward. They will open an interior, from which incalculable wealth must flow to the Coast. The great treasures of gold will be unloosed; the productive energies of peoples who have been hitherto barred by the Ashantis from all access to the sea will be stimulated, and those who have for many years pooh-poohed the West African Settlements, will wonder that the British Government should have been so slow to recognize their importance. It is absurd to suppose for a moment that we cannot occupy Coomassie if we have determined to do so. The arm that reached King Theodore in Abyssinia is not yet

shortened. All that we need is a fixed and determined will, and the realization must soon follow the resolve.

STEAMERS FOR THE RIVER VOLTA.

WE hear of the purchase of one small steamer to ascend the River Volta, as part of Captain Glover's expedition, and that a second is being "prospected" for purchase by Government authorities. We can only express the hope that we shall not see a repetition in this case of the "Nellie" scandal—for a deep scandal in truth it was, although it has passed unproved officially, to have bought such a worthless craft at so high a price for the Cape Coast Government. Well, these two steamers acquired, and to be acquired, are to ascend the River Volta. We have for years, before and since the ascent of that river by the lamented Lieutenant Dolben, been urging on the British authorities the advisability and necessity of placing a small steamer permanently on the Volta, with the object of developing commerce and facilitating communication on that side of the Protectorate with Ashanti. Had such a step been adopted, the Ashanti influence—not only in the countries of the Protectorate on the Volta, but also in the trans-Volta districts—would have been neutralized and destroyed long ago. Here is another instance of neglect of duty meeting with its inevitable penalty. How strange it is that Government, like individuals, will continually thus ignore the teachings of the past! But not only is it to be deplored that a steamer was not maintained on the Volta, but also that no steps were taken to secure a possibility of ascent by steamers up to the highest point at which the river may be navigable. We frequently in past times dwelt upon the statements of our friends in Crepes that there was a long stretch of navigable river beyond that rocky portion which, at about 80 miles from the mouth, prevents the further direct progress of ascending vessels. These statements confirmed that of Lieutenant Dolben, that the impediments existed only over a space of some six or eight miles, beyond which the river was again navigable for probably another hundred miles; and the fall is not great, because when the river is at full flood these rocks are covered, and light canoes pass over them. We recommended at the time that a channel should be cut beside the river, from the deep water above the rocks to the deep water below—a ten-mile canal, probably—so that small steamers might get past the rocky obstruction. We hope that among the good results of the projected war expedition now in course of arrangement, the feasibility of this, as well as the full extent of navigable waters, will be carefully ascertained. We have also been assured—though we cannot state that it has been established by proper evidence—that coal exists in that upper portion of the river. Should this prove to be true, and we hope attention will be directed to this point, the progress of civilization in that direction would be greatly facilitated, and the enduring economic results of the projected exhibition be proportionately increased. We must again express our belief that, although we would a hundred-fold rather have seen the ends we have in view attained by peaceful progress, we cannot altogether deplore that the insatiate and cruel restlessness of the Ashanti monarchs should have at last compelled the British Government to enter upon serious operations, not only for controlling it, but for rendering its indulgence for ever henceforth impossible.

REFORM IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

As a general rule, law is by no means a cheap commodity. In England it is a costly luxury both to the nation and to individuals, except where the County Courts have jurisdiction; and there are great abuses that urgently require removal. The public press and public opinion, however, serve in many ways to repress evils, restrain irregularity, and control administrative action; so that, on the whole, things may be said to go on pretty well. But it is not so on the West Coast of Africa. Since 1865 efforts have been made there to diminish the public expense in every settlement, Sierra Leone excepted. The results have been far from satisfactory. It has been our painful duty

from time to time to call attention to abuses and oppression, most serious in their nature and degree, as affecting the fortunes, liberties, and even the lives of Her Majesty's subjects. But our efforts at correction through publicity and superior official enlightenment, must necessarily be slow in operation; while it is only in very flagrant cases that we can at all interfere. We foresaw this when the Home Government abolished the Supreme Courts in all the settlements but Sierra Leone; replacing the Supreme Court Judges by Magistrates inferior in rank and position; with salaries too inadequate to attract a good class of men; and with, as a sole supposed corrective, a Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone, incomplete, and therefore worthless, in its organization, and, moreover, so expensive in its action as to make it entirely inefficient in the purposes for which it was ostensibly created. In vain we called attention to this very objectionable state of things, amounting, but far too often, to a grievous denial of justice, and not unfrequently a perpetration of gross injustice. In vain we proposed changes which we think we proved to be necessary. The defects in the Judicial and Magisterial organization, and as an inevitable consequence in the administration of justice at Bathurst, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, remain to this day without any remedy having been applied. We have been patiently waiting for one, and have been comparatively silent; but our duty forbids the longer continuance of that silence, and impels us again to renew our earnest demand for it. The necessity has indeed now become most urgent. Successive events during the past two years have made this so patent to every anxious observer, that we cannot refrain from expression of surprise that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has not long ere this cut the ground of complaint from under our feet. What we ask for the people in the West Coast Settlements is what every one living under British dominion is entitled to demand—a clear, impartial, enlightened, unimpeachable administration of justice. Without this, no man's property, liberty, or life is secure. Proceedings at Cape Coast under Mr. Salmon's mental aberration (caused by the adoption of a constitution for the Fanti Confederation to enable the native kings and chiefs, among other most desirable objects, to organize their country defensively against Ashanti invasion, the perpetual imminence of which they were but too sensible of) set this in a very strong light. That the same man should be at the same time the legal adviser of the Local Government in haling men to prison, the counsel to frame the indictment, and the judge to sit and try them, was a disgrace to British rule. We exposed it in our columns, we animadverted upon it in letters to Earl Kimberley. But, alas! we have but too often to encounter an official obtuseness against which all reasoning, however conclusive, all array of facts, however indisputable, seems to be powerless. Nothing was done by the Home Government; the administration of justice sank under odium and contempt; tens upon tens of cases were withdrawn from the jurisdiction of a court that no longer inspired any other feelings than those of hatred and distrust. And now again we have the disgraceful fact thrust before us. The Local Government insists upon what appears to the people concerned an illegal and arbitrary demand; these people are British traders; they appeal by petition and representation to the chief of the Executive against what they are willing to suppose to have been an error and excess of subaltern *employés*; when, lo! they are informed not only that the Governor persists in the demand made by the departmental chiefs, but that it is useless for them to kick against it, because the legal adviser of the Governor is the Chief Magistrate, who would have to try the case should it be brought before the tribunal; and he has advised that the demand is legal, and ought to be enforced. No one surely but those who have been accustomed to watch proceedings in the West Coast Settlements would ever have believed that the administration of justice could have fallen so low, where that administration is in the name of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. We confess to feeling it as a personal disgrace, and cannot but wonder that Earl Kimberley and Mr. Hugessen have not so regarded it. We have instanced these Cape Coast proceedings because they are so flagrant. But the complaints from Bathurst and

Lagos, as produced before Earl Kimberley by the deputation of African merchants, &c., on the 3rd May, are not less pregnant with disgrace to British rule. Earl Kimberley took the position that there was a Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone. It seems to have been vainly urged, in reply, that the expenses and difficulties attendant upon a resort to it are such as to make it a very mockery and delusion. It is, in fact, an absurdity, as we have exposed over and over again, years and years ago. We question if there was ever a more crass creation of human folly proceeding from British Secretaries of State—men who ought to be supposed to radiate enlightenment to all parts of Her Majesty's dominions. This so-called Court of Appeal was constituted by the addition of a second Judge to the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone; the two Judges forming the Court of Appeal. What is this, as regards Sierra Leone cases, but an appeal, even when both Judges are in residence, from Philip drunk to Philip sober. The addition of a second Judge for such a Settlement as Sierra Leone, to be paid for out of its meagre revenues, was therefore a gross injustice to Sierra Leone itself, which, with a population of some 40,000, did not certainly need two Judges in its Supreme Court. And while thus an unjust burden on Sierra Leone revenues, this new Court, thus constituted, is a pretentious cheat as regards Bathurst, the Gold Coast, and Lagos. Before this Court was constituted, with a pretence of benefit for those Settlements, at the expense of Sierra Leone, each Settlement had its Supreme Court Judge, and its Queen's Advocate as the legal adviser of the Executive. At that period the revenues of some of those Settlements was so small, that the Home Government was under the necessity of supplementing the local revenues for the necessary expenses of the Executive and Judicial Administration. But, in abolishing those Supreme Court Judges and Queen's Advocates, it was a very unjust proceeding, even had the so-called Court of Appeal been properly constituted, to cast the burden of it on Sierra Leone. It is quite clear that the expense falling on Sierra Leone should have been for her one Supreme Court Judge only, and that the additional expenses of the said Court of Appeal should have been apportioned among the other Settlements. No sooner, however, had the Secretary of State for the Colonies begun to make the new arrangements than he (and his Cabinet colleagues, we may suppose) became sensible of the gross absurdity, as well as injustice, of constituting a Court of three Judges at such a place as Sierra Leone, to be paid out of Sierra Leone revenues. But this was only because he was blundering with the outlines of a crude idea, instead of having formed a new and comprehensive scheme for the administration of justice in all the Settlements in a way that the rising importance of those Settlements justly demanded, that increased facilities of rapid communication rendered possible and easy, and the reputation of Great Britain indispensable. We attacked the halting policy of Her Majesty's Government in this matter. We did not ask for the restoration to the other Settlements of their suppressed Supreme Courts; but we asked for the completion of the Court of Appeal, and the utilization of its Judges for administering justice in the other Settlements. A pure and enlightened administration of justice is of such paramount importance that no trifling pecuniary motives ought to be allowed to interfere with it. What we asked for then, we ask for now. Complete the Court of Appeal at Sierra Leone by the appointment of a third Judge; increase the salary of the Queen's Advocate there; let the salaries of these Judges and that Advocate be equally borne by all the Settlements, the quota of each being made proportionate to its revenues; let the ordinary day by day administration of justice at Bathurst, the Gold Coast, and Lagos be carried on as at present, but let one of these Sierra Leone Judges, attended by the Queen's Advocate, go circuit to these Settlements every three months, in the same way that the Judges of Assize go circuit in England; let all cases of a certain importance be reserved for hearing by these Supreme Court Judges, and the decisions of the Magistrates in cases heard during the intervals between the Supreme Court sittings be liable to examination and revision by him, should the parties concerned, or either of them, have given notice of appeal against the Magisterial decision; the Circuit Judge to have power

to reserve any point should he think fit for decision by the Judges in Banco at Sierra Leone on his return from Circuit; and a right of appeal from the decision of this Judge to the Court at Sierra Leone being preserved. The burden of an Administration of Justice thus organized would not be at all oppressive for the Settlements with their actual and prospective revenues; while, if proper precautions be taken, it would be beyond suspicion, and give such a feeling of security that the expense, if kept within reasonable limits, would never be objected to. We urge this anew on the attention of Her Majesty's Government. The need is urgent. We have heard of cases in which the Local Magistrate would himself have been brought to the bar of the Judge of Assize—cases that have done great injury, because of the existing absolute denial of justice in them, for want of the visits of a Supreme Court Judge on Circuit. We hold the opinion—we may say conviction—that a system such as we have thus outlined, would be greatly superior and greatly more satisfactory in its results than the re-establishment of Supreme Courts with local resident Supreme Court Judges in all the Settlements as heretofore; because the Judge on Circuit would be free from all local bias, which a resident Judge in such very small civilized communities never could be, or, at least, never would be believed to be. For the information of such of our readers as may not be aware of the facilities of communication now existing between Sierra Leone and the other Settlements we may state that there are now five mail steamers per month, outward and homeward, from and to England, so that the other Settlements are now quite as readily accessible from Sierra Leone, as assize towns distant from London were to our Assize Judges a few years ago. Our limits will not allow us to do more at present than to implore an unbiassed consideration of the proposed changes at the Colonial office.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 4.—"LAST NIGHT OF SESSION."
THE ASHANTI WAR.

Sir P. O'BRIEN inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to use their influence to give him an opportunity of proceeding with the discussion on the Ashanti War and the Gold Coast?

Mr. GLADSTONE said his hon. friend had given notice of his intention to raise this question, and he should be glad if he had the opportunity of doing so, but that depended entirely upon the will of the House.

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The following important changes have been made in Her Majesty's Government: Lord Ripon and Mr. Childers, who have for some time been anxious, on account of private affairs, to retire from office, have taken the opportunity of so doing afforded by the end of the session. Lord Ripon is succeeded as President of the Council by Mr. Bruce, who has received a peerage (now Baron Aberdeen), and Mr. Childers in the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster by Mr. Bright. Mr. Bruce is succeeded at the Home-office by Mr. Lowe; and Mr. Gladstone holds the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, together with that of First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Dodson succeeds Mr. Baxter as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and, in consequence of the extra work thrown upon his office by the combination of the offices of First Lord and Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be assisted by Lord Frederick Cavendish, who joins the Treasury Board in a position superior to that of the Junior Lords. Mr. Arthur Peel is Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, in succession to Lord Wolerton; and Mr. W. P. Adam's services are recognized by his appointment to the Woods and Forests, vice Mr. Ayrton, who has become Lord Advocate. Mr. Greville succeeds him in the post of Junior Lord of the Treasury. The Solicitor-General, Sir R. Jessel, has been made Master of the Rolls, an office soon to be merged in the High Court of Judicature, of which he will then become a member.

DOWLING STREET, JULY 26.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Berkeley, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West African Settlements.—*Gazette*, July 29.

COLONIAL OFFICE, AUGUST 18.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Commander John Hawley Glover, R.N., to be Special Commissioner to the Friendly Native Chiefs in the Eastern District of the Protected Territories near or adjacent to Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast.—*Gazette*.

PRIVATE SALES OF CONDEMNED SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Fernando Po, July 12, 1873.

"I cannot be silent, and I will not lie."

Dear Sir,—Fernando Po has long been destitute of that liberty which characterizes some other parts of Africa; therefore, those who are noble and gentle can do what they like without being questioned, whether what they do be lawful or unlawful. For this reason I feel that I ought to bring under your notice from time to time how things are going on in this part of the world. Her Majesty's steamship Pioneer, which was condemned, is now privately sold here to a merchant, by name Mr. Holt, and as it is private, it is also supposed to be sold for the sum of 450*l*. It was so that Her Majesty's ship Vindictive was privately sold here, some time ago, for 20*l*.—a three-decked ship. I ask, is it legal that Government property should always thus be privately sold here? Some traders on the coast were anxiously waiting for the time when the Pioneer should be put up at auction; but, alas! it was sold privately. Is that right? or is the Government to risk being defrauded in that way?—Yours, &c.,

HE KNOWS THE VOICE.

THE ASHANTI INVASION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, July 2, 1873.

Sir,—The actions of our Administrator are unaccountable. We have never had a head of the Executive so utterly useless. Her Majesty's Government might as well have sent out an old woman, and even then, I believe, we should fare better under such administration. He can never earn popularity, for he evidently does not know how to attach people to him; nor does any one care about serving under him on account of his illiberality.

Mr. Loggie, who went up to Dunkwa in charge of the rocket party, and was present at the second battle of Woorussell on April 14 last, in which combat Dr. McKellar and he showed signal courage, and by their valour set an example to others, leaves, so I am informed, by this steamer, in utter disgust at the manner in which he has been treated by our Administrator-in-Chief. It is a lasting shame that the services of such men are not properly appreciated and rewarded. Mr. Loggie was also present at the bombardment of Elmina on the 13th, and was engaged in the fight between the Regulars and Ashantis on that day, on which occasion he was wounded in the hand; and here again his bravery was conspicuous. He was ever to the fore; and for this, when others are "honourably mentioned" in despatches, and are to obtain promotion in consequence, he is rewarded by our Administrator with the large sum of 8*l*. 8*s*. as his pay and allowance for the number of days he was at Dunkwa and Elmina. I trust you will draw attention to this, as it is not dealing fairly with the poor gentleman, and he is as much a gentleman as the majority of those who go by the name, that the Home Government periodically inflict upon us. The real cause of such conduct towards Mr. Loggie is, as we learn, that he is not "an officer and a gentleman," for although he served in one of your scientific corps, he did not rise above the rank of a sergeant-major or some such thing; so this is good cause for ignoring the services of such men.

On the 30th ultimo those of the Elminas who were in town, and those who appeared desirous of living under British protection (Heaven save the mark, if it is such protection as is afforded the Fantis and their allies!), were called upon to give up their arms, or the other part of their town would be levelled with the ground. Having seen the fate of the other part of their town, large numbers of them, from 300 to 500 by various statements, delivered up their arms, and a still larger body of them formed a junction with the Ashantis and have taken "fetish" with them, and are now encamped with the enemy. The process of disarming the Elminas goes on very slowly, for 300 appears to be nearer the number of those who gave up their guns, &c.; but thirty times that number will have to do the like before Elmina can be said to be entirely disarmed.

Some of our people who went out foraging (for it is only by such means that the majority of people in town now subsist) two days ago, were captured by the Ashantis, and, being put to the torture, gave valuable information to the enemy, in consequence of which he crossed the Sweet River with nearly the whole of his force yesterday, and is now feeling his way to Cape Coast. The Ashanti Commander-in-Chief is determined to attack this place, and having learnt the kind intentions of our Government to shell the town in case the enemy get into it, and to fire grape and canister into friend and foe alike, he considers that he has a very fair chance of carrying off a few thousand prisoners, as the force with which he intends attacking this town is eight or nine times as large as what we can turn out to repel his attack.

Last night an attack was expected, and the people had to turn out. That the enemy will attack Cape Coast, and that before long, there can be no doubt; for the town is more defenceless than it was ten years ago, and our sleepy Administrator appears to think that his duty consists in writing despatches only, and that he is not bound to organize the native forces, nor to take any steps to discipline them. Had he taken the field himself at the outbreak of this war, as all other Governors here have done before him in such an emergency, and taken the command of the native forces himself, we should not have had all these disasters, and the Ashantis would not have carried havoc and devastation through some of the fairest districts of the "Protectorate." As it is, he still continues to do nothing. He assures every one who is not confident of the safety of the town that everything is secure, and he takes no measures to see that the native chiefs keep out a regular body of scouts to watch the movements of the enemy, so as to have regular information of their whereabouts, and thereby enable him to make proper dispositions; but he leaves everything to be done by them and the educated natives whom he detests. When the Elminas and their allies were seizing and beheading the poor Commendahs, these educated natives, with Mr. Grant at their head, sent up a vessel, at their own expense, to bring down their women and children, and such as were too infirm and aged. It is these educated natives who are having cleared, about a mile from town, at their own expense, a space of 300 or 400 yards broad right round it, so as to enable the people to go and form a camp there; it is these educated natives who have obtained scouts to be sent out from time to time, so as to enable the terrified inhabitants to go to rest comfortably for a night or two; and it is for these and other causes that his Excellency does not wish to see any of them; for they see the state of things too clearly. This Gold Coast is a rock upon which many a goodly ship has split, and it is not to be expected that a rotten one, like the Harley, in a stormy sea on such a coast, would fare better. Colonel Harley may have made a good Administrator at Honduras, but he is far from being equal to the government of the Gold Coast, the administration of which would tax the administrative abilities of the ablest of the colonial governors. It is not to be expected that the "not properly qualified" officials who are exported hither would be able to come out with flying colours, and if our present Administrator has come to grief, as we learn he has, it is not to be wondered at, for he is entirely out of his depth here. He will answer very well where he has nought more to attend to than to write a despatch or two occasionally, and to sign his name to papers with the contents of which he is unacquainted, and to hold levées once a week; but for any other purposes here we might almost as well have an old woman.

The state of affairs here is more desperate than when I last wrote you. People are dying by tens daily in the streets of Cape Coast; and disgusting specimens of humanity meet your gaze as you perambulate the town. Old and young are dying daily in the streets from starvation, and the small-pox is still raging with an unabated vigour. We are told that the Government has sent out provisions, &c., for the people, yet numbers are dying from starvation, and his Excellency hides himself in the Castle, and takes no steps to give out food to the hundreds who have not the means to maintain themselves, and who, with their families, are entirely destitute. It is true he has appointed a Sanitary Commission, but what can it effect at this stage, when it will first have to get rid of the accumulated filth of years, the effluvia from which offends the olfactory nerves in almost all parts of the town, and in nearly every street? I am afraid that all we shall hear of the Sanitary Commission will be the proclamation, as they will have great difficulty to obtain the support of his Excellency in any measure they may think necessary to be carried out.—I am, Sir,

ONE OF THE FANTI CONFEDERATION.

LOCAL PRESS MIS-STATEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Cape Coast, June 30, 1873.
Sir,—I consider it due to the public to draw attention to the incorrect statements that appear in the three first issues of the *West African Herald*, under the present editor.

In his first issue (I shall take one instance only out of the numbers that appear in each paper) it is stated that the Fantis, although numbering 70,000 against 12,000 Ashantis, had been defeated by the enemy. The Fantis never had 70,000 men in the field, and the enemy had nearly four times the number given him.

In the second issue, it is stated in a letter addressed by the editor to our present Administrator-in-Chief, that the King of Denkira complained of the conduct of the Government Interpreter, Mr. James Davis, and that the king had no confidence in Mr. Davis. I am in a position to assert that Acquessi Kaye,

the King of Denkira, told the Administrator-in-Chief that he had never authorized any such statement, and that he had the greatest confidence in Mr. Davis.

In the third issue, it is stated that the king and chiefs, at their meeting with his Excellency on the 7th June last, said that, owing to their cowardice, they were unable to fight the Ashantis. I have made inquiries from parties who were present at the meeting—kings, chiefs, and others—and they assure me that they made no use of any such expression.

It is always an unpleasant task to be compelled to draw attention to mis-statements; but history cannot be truly written unless this duty, however unpleasant, is performed.—I am, Sir,

No HUMBUR.

THE GOLD COAST INVASION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN TIMES.

Gold Coast, June 22, 1873.

My dear Sir,—I enclose you the copy of Colonel Harley's proclamation of martial law in Elmina and its environs, which will show you at a glance how far the Ashantis have managed to reach, in spite of Colonel Harley's assurance to the home authorities that he had amply provided for the safety of the settlements, that he had "taken every possible step to unite and combine the native tribes" (he must have dreamed this), and "that a feeling of perfect security was felt all along the coast;" and, finally, that the force of the Ashantis was only 4,000 men.

I had already fully prepared you in my correspondence per Biafra, Congo, and Calabar, that the Ashantis must get into Elmina, and were determined to get in; though, of course, they would not be able to hold the place or remain in. I believe, however, that had it not been for the timely arrival of H.M.S. Barracouta at Cape Coast, on the 7th instant, with 100 men of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marines, under Colonel Festing, the Ashantis would have possessed themselves of both the towns of Elmina and Cape Coast, and possibly the Castle of the latter place, and have held them for some days. The arrival of the Barracouta on the 7th with real soldiers, men of business, who knew what they were about and how to proceed to work, I consider to be a plain and distinct act of Providence. The whole of the Fantis, Assins, Denkiras, Akims, Abrahams, &c., fled in confusion into Cape Coast, with all their women, children, and household gods, on the 5th and 6th, having been defeated in a final engagement by the Ashantis at Tuqwah, the capital of Denkira, on the 4th and 5th. The Ashantis came to Elmina on Monday, the 9th, and, having opened communications with them for some days previously, and informed them of the fact of their having conquered all the tribes under British protection in the western districts, they formed a junction with the disaffected portion of the Elminas on the 9th, who at once furnished them with water, rum, tobacco, ammunition, and all else they required. The British at once commenced vigorous preparations to act. The naval engagements were under the command of Captain Fremantle, of H.M.S. Barracouta, the senior naval officer on this coast; the military under Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, of the R.M.A. I cannot give you full particulars of what took place, nor how it commenced. All I know is that, after the destruction of the town by bombardment, on Friday, the 13th, an engagement took place, and that, after considerable fighting, the Ashantis and Elminas were put to flight. The loss on the part of the enemy was great, very great; but the arrangements of the naval and military commanders were so excellently contrived and carried out, that our loss was next to nothing. Of the white troops I believe only one was killed in the action. The Ashantis were, by our last advices from Cape Coast, still encamped within half a mile of Elmina Castle, and said to be about attempting an assault on the forts and castle. Cape Coast also is said to be in danger of an immediate attack. This mail may, therefore, convey to you some startling intelligence. I can well imagine the surprise there will be when the Calabar reaches England* with the intelligence of the Ashantis having actually got to Elmina, after having overrun the whole country; and that whilst she was leaving Cape Coast a battle was in progress at Elmina between the Ashantis and the British, in which even the ships of war in the roads were taking an active part. How on earth will Colonel Harley justify himself now before the Government at home for permitting the Ashantis to reach the coast? He, I repeat, is alone to blame for all the misery, ruin, and bloodshed that has occurred. Had he gone out like a man, a soldier, and a Governor, and headed the people, like McCarthy, Hill, or Pine, instead of remaining in the Castle like a sick old maid, the natives would have plucked up courage. You ought really to show him up for that very gross mistake of reporting to Lord Kimberley that he "had taken every possible step to unite and combine the natives of the Pro-

* The Calabar news reached London, brought by the Biafra, on the 10th inst.—Ed. A.T.

testorate" (vide Mr. K. Hugessen's reply to Mr. McArthur and Sir J. Hay on the 25th April). This is altogether incorrect. Had Colonel Harley reported that he had done his utmost to *disunite* the native tribes, it would have been much nearer the truth. In all previous Ashanti wars the Accras have always been directed to proceed to the aid of their brethren wherever their presence might be required. On this, the most pressing occasion on which their presence and aid has been required, Colonel Harley not only did not call upon them, but when they themselves mooted the subject on the 20th February, and pointed out the probability of their services being required by the Fantis, he did not acknowledge the receipt of their communication until the other day (in the beginning of June), and only after he discovered in the Accra Petition that the Accra chiefs had called Lord Kimberley's attention seriously to this grave and criminal neglect on his part. I enclose you a copy of his reply sent through the Commandant of Accra, in order to show you how incapable a man he is.* In addition to the letter of the 20th February from the Accras, offering their services if furnished with ammunition and a little money, Colonel Harley received a petition from the Assins, Akims, Denkiras, and Fantis in April, when they found they alone could not make head against the invaders, requesting him to ask the Accras to come to their assistance. Will you believe it? *He took no notice of this most important application.* These facts should be brought prominently before the notice of Parliament, to show the kind of man in whom the Colonial office professes such confidence as an able and experienced military commander.

I see in the papers for May 21 that Lord Kimberley says, Colonel Harley reports that Lieut. Hopkins and Dr. Rowe, and all the white officers behaved admirably in the field." Now Rowe and Hopkins were the only two white officers who ever were at the seat of war at all; and it is too notorious that they both left the field, and withdrew their men long before the action was over. I should like to ask Lord Kimberley, through Lord Lauderdale, or Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, through Sir J. Hay, the names of the other white officers; and who was the person that furnished Colonel Harley with such a glowing report of Rowe's and Hopkins' conduct in the field; for Harley was not on the spot himself—in fact, he has been very little out of the Castle gates since the first approach of danger in March. Without this, Rowe and Hopkins will be charged with having reported their own bravery, which cannot be true, of course. You need not fear my leading you into any error. I trust some good will come out of all this evil. The Ashantis are reported as having sent a large army to Aquamoo for the purpose of attacking Accra and Akim. More on this in my next.—Yours truly,

JOHN THOMAS (Black man).

THE GERMAN CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICAN EXPEDITION BY WAY OF THE RIVER CONGO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The last of the Grandy Expedition left Banana (near the mouth of the River Congo) for Benibé, the first stopping-place of the expedition, on Saturday, March 22. Mr. Grandy, the brother and companion of Lieutenant Grandy, had started with the first half about a fortnight before the Lieutenant, but when the latter caught him up about a week after, he found him very sick with fever; so he sent him back to Ambriz for medical attendance, where he remained till last Saturday. They could not get an escort of soldiers as expected, and had exceeding difficulty in getting carriers; all they could get demanded their full pay in advance, and came in gangs of only ten to thirteen. They have to trust to the honesty of the head men. Lieutenant Grandy's map of the road to Benibé is very far from being a correct one. There is a Portuguese map which he had not seen or heard of. It can be got in Lisbon. The Portuguese have a settlement and a fort at Benibé. There are some very rich copper mines about there. All the copper exported from the neighbourhood of the Congo comes from there.

Mr. and Mrs. Monteiro (English) were following the Grandys as far as Benibé, for the purpose of viewing the mines and catching butterflies. It is, we believe, Mr. Monteiro's third or fourth visit to Benibé.

SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

The following reply has been received through Lord Granville to a memorial addressed to the Khedive of Egypt by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society: "Foreign-office, May 19, 1873.—Sir, I am directed by Earl Granville to request you to inform the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society that the memorial to the Khedive, urging the abolition of the slave trade in Egypt, has been presented to his Highness by her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General. In receiving the memorial, the Khedive assured Colonel Stanton of his willingness

* Copy of reply not received.

to do all that lay in his power to put an end to the slave trade, but remarked that time would be required for its total suppression. His Highness added that stringent orders had been given towards stopping the introduction into Egypt of slaves from neighbouring countries, and towards releasing those who may be discovered to have been introduced. When practicable, such released negroes are to be sent back to their own country, and where this is impossible, proper employment is to be found for them, the children of both sexes being sent to the Government schools.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, ENFIELD.—The Secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society."

Captain Glover is said to have selected Mr. Goldsworthy, late Chief of Police at Lagos, to be his second in command. If Mr. Goldsworthy accepts this position, he must of course retire from that of Collector of Customs at Cape Coast, to which he was recently appointed.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SHIPPERS are respectfully informed that this Company now despatch a STEAMER from LIVERPOOL to the WEST COAST OF AFRICA on the 6th and 18th of each Month, except when these dates fall on a Monday, when the departure is deferred to the day following.

The Royal Mail Steamers

 BONNY LIBERIA
 ROQUELE VOLTA
 CONGO LOANDA
 And SENEGAL

Will SAIL TWICE MONTHLY between LIVERPOOL and the undermentioned Ports on the West Coast of Africa (calling at MADRIDA and the CANARY ISLANDS)—viz., SIERRA LEONE, MONROVIA, CAPE PALMAS, CAPE COAST, ACCRA, JELLAH COFFEE, LAGOS, BENIN, BONNY, FERNANDO PO, and OLD CALABAR. The Steamers of the 18th also call at Bathurst and Half Jack.

For further information apply in London to MATCOCK, HUPSON, and Co., 5, Crosby-square; in Glasgow, to TAYLOR, LACHLAND, and Co., 24, Oswald-street; and in Liverpool to ELDER, DEMPSTER, & CO., 48, Castle-street.

ICE TO AFRICA.

BLOCKS of ICE weigh here from 2 to 4 cwt.; shipping tons of blocks in bulk is the only way that Ice can be delivered in Africa, and it is believed that such blocks will then weigh 80lbs. Residents on the West and South-west Coasts willing to take a block by each steamer, at 3d. per lb., weighed on board, are requested to send their names, for, if a sufficient number agree to take Ice, arrangements can be made with the steamers to deliver same, and efficient safes can be made to keep Ice for table use for a week after delivery.

Whitford's Freezing Mixture, to cool beer, wines, &c., 34s. per cwt.; in cases for shipment, 4s. each.
 Address—WHITFORD and CO, Ice Merchants, Liverpool.

African Gold Ornaments, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, Chains, &c.

MR. W. R. TAYLOR begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that from and after the date hereof he will be prepared to execute all orders for Gold Trinkets, &c., forwarded to him, provided always that such orders are accompanied with remittances. A moderate commission of ten per cent. will be charged, and none must expect their orders to be executed unless accompanied with a remittance.

Fort-street, opposite the Castle, Cape Coast.

December 22, 1870.

COTTON, WOOL, and other Material, PRESSED and PACKED by WALKER'S PATENT ROTATING PRESS, in HALF the USUAL TIME. Sugar Mills for Splitting the Cane, Palm Nut Sorters, Nut Crackers, and every kind of Machine for Africa or India.
 12, JAMES-STREET, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

In the Press, crown 8vo., price 12s. 6d.

DISEASES OF TROPICAL CLIMATES, AND THEIR TREATMENT;

WITH HINTS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

By J. A. B. HORTON, M.D., Edin., F.R.G.S., Staff Assistant-Surgeon of the Army Medical Department; Associate of King's College, London; Foreign Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, Corresponding Member of the Medical Society of King's College; late President of the Pathological Society of Edinburgh; Member of the Institute d'Afrique, of Paris, &c.

London: J. & A. CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE COMPANY'S FAST AND COMMODIOUS ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

Ethiopia	...	1,750 Tons	...	Captain Croft.
Africa	...	1,650 "	...	J. W. Davis.
Soudan	...	1,550 "	...	D. Weston.
Yoruba	...	1,625 "	...	Haram.
Benin	...	1,500 "	...	Simmonds.
Biafra	...	1,300 "	...	R. Stone.
Ambriz	...	1,981 "	...	Snart.
Eboe	...	750 "	...	Crook.
Monrovia	...	1,260 "	...	Coward.
Elmina (New)	...	1,260 "	...	Addison.

ARE INTENDED TO

LEAVE LIVERPOOL ON THE 12th AND 30th OF EACH MONTH,

(Except when those dates fall on Monday, when the Departure is deferred to the day following.)

NOTICE.—Shippers are respectfully informed that, owing to Contractors' delay in delivery of the Company's new Steamers, the sailings of the Packets of the 24th of each month, from Liverpool, must again be suspended until further notice. The Rivers Benin, Brass, New Calabar, and Opobo will meanwhile continue to be served by the Company's branch Steamers from Bonny, in correspondence with the Packets leaving Liverpool 12th and 30th of each month. When the new Steamers now under construction for the Company are available, the sailings on the 24th of each month will be resumed, and in addition to calling at the usual Ports, they will deliver Goods outside the Bars at Benin, Brass, New Calabar, and Opobo.

The ETHIOPIA will sail on the 30th August for Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Grand Bassa, Cape Coast Castle, Lagos, Bonny, Old Calabar, Fernando Po, Gaboon, Black Point, Landana, Congo, Ambrizette, Kinsembo, Ambriz, and St. Paul de Loanda. Also taking goods for transhipment, by branch steamer, from Bonny to Opobo, New Calabar, Brass, and Benin.

The AMBRIZ on 12th Sept. will proceed to Madeira, Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellab Coffee, Lagos, Bonny, Old Calabar, Fernando Po, Gaboon, Black Point, Landana, Congo, Ambrizette, Kinsembo, Ambriz, and St. Paul de Loanda. Also taking Goods for transhipment, by Branch Steamer, from Bonny to Opobo, New Calabar, Brass, and Benin.

All Goods for Branch Steamer must be specially engaged. Passengers embark at the North Landing Stage at 2 p.m.

For further information apply in London at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, 14, LEADENHALL-STREET, and in Liverpool to

FLETCHER & PARR,
6, DALE STREET.

August, 1873.

SYDENHAM HOUSE, 50, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
SAMUEL BROTHERS,

MERCHANT TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

On the System of Charging the Lowest Price possible for Ready Money.

LONDON CLOTHING.—Perfection in Style and Fit is supplied by the aid of the new Self-measure Rules, as given below

During twenty-five years their Clothing has been celebrated for sound economy, perfect fitting, and the most gentlemanlike style.

THE WORLD-FAMED SYDENHAM SUITS AT 59s.

Are manufactured in suitable styles for all occasions, and in the various substances of Cloth for all Climates.

MORNING AND BUSINESS SUITS	42s. 0d. to 84s. 0d.
TROUSERS	14s. 0d. „ 28s. 0d.
DRESS AND PROMENADE SUITS	59s. 0d. „ 114s. 0d.
TROUSERS	17s. 6d. „ 30s. 0d.

STATE, LAW, AND CLERICAL ROBES SUPPLIED AT VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.

THE NEW BOOK ON GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE

Contains Forty-three Engravings to represent the Fashionable Styles.

Price 1s., deducted from a purchase (post-free).

Any garment can be supplied by sending the following measures: Give, IN INCHES, whole height of person. For a COAT: Round the breast, round the waist, from centre of back to the wrist; for length of sleeve, arm bent. For WAISTCOAT: Round breast and waist. For TROUSERS: Length outside seam from top to bottom, length inside seam from fork to bottom, round the waist, round the seat.

PATTERNS AND LIST OF PRICES POST FREE.

SAMUEL BROTHERS GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY, IN EVERY CLASS, PERMANENT COLOURS, GENTLEMANLY STYLE SOUND WORKMANSHIP, AND PERFECT FIT.

Messrs. Samuel Brothers find it necessary to state that the Postage of Letters must be Prepaid, or they will not be received.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Regi

T

"Talk to

"If any

VOL.

West Afr
West Afr
Departure
Ashanti V
Medical R
Telegraph
Liverpool
List of Pa
The Ashan
Mansoo or
The Kingd

For T

I N cons
I produ
of consign
advantage
will be se
All l

N.B.—O

BRIT

The
LIVERPO
Cape Coa
in GLAS
up to 6 p.
The
LIVERPO
Cape Coa
up to 6
Good
hulks at
Bill
D. MARR
For
LAUGHAN

British
British
African
British
Africa